

SMARTHEAT INC.
Form 424B5
November 17, 2010

The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. We may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and it is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Subject to Completion, dated November 17, 2010

Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b)(5)
Registration No. 333-169967

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT
(To Prospectus dated November 2, 2010)

5,000,000 Shares

SMARTHEAT INC.
Common Stock

This is an offering of 5,000,000 shares of the common stock of SmartHeat Inc.

Our common stock trades on the NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol "HEAT." The last reported trading price of our common stock on November 16, 2010, was \$5.70.

Investing in our common stock involves risks. See "Risk Factors" beginning on page S-13 of this prospectus supplement and in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

	Per Share	Total
Price to the public	\$	\$
Underwriting discounts and commissions	\$	\$
Proceeds to SmartHeat Inc. (before expenses)	\$	\$

We have granted the underwriters the option to purchase 750,000 additional shares of common stock on the same terms and conditions set forth above if the underwriters sell more than 5,000,000 shares of common stock in this offering.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed on the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus supplement. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Barclays Capital, on behalf of the underwriters, expects to deliver the shares on or about November , 2010.

Barclays Capital

Oppenheimer & Co.

Prospectus Supplement dated November , 2010

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Prospectus Supplement

	Page
About this Prospectus Supplement	S-1
Cautionary Statements Concerning Forward-Looking Statements	S-2
Prospectus Supplement Summary	S-4
The Offering	S-12
Risk Factors	S-13
Summary Consolidated Data	S-31
Use of Proceeds	S-32
Capitalization	S-32
Price Range of Common Stock and Dividend Policy	S-33
Underwriting	S-34
Validity of the Securities	S-42
Experts	S-42
Where You Can Find More Information	S-42
Incorporation of Certain Documents by Reference	S-43

Prospectus

About This Prospectus	3
Note on Forward-Looking Statements	3
Prospectus Summary	4
Risk Factors	9
Use of Proceeds	9
Plan of Distribution	9
Description of Securities We May Offer	11
Legal Matters	23
Experts	23
Where You Can Find More Information About Us	23
Incorporation of Certain Documents by Reference	23
Disclosure of Commission Position on Indemnification for Securities Act Liabilities	24

You should rely only on the information or representations provided in or incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement and the accompanying base prospectus. We have not authorized anyone else to provide you with different information. You should not assume that the information in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying base prospectus or any supplement hereto or thereto is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of those documents.

ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

Unless the context otherwise requires, references in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying base prospectus to “we,” “us,” “SmartHeat” or the “Company” refer to SmartHeat Inc. and its subsidiaries.

This document is in two parts. The first part is this prospectus supplement, which describes the terms of the offering and also adds to and updates information contained in the accompanying base prospectus. The second part is the accompanying base prospectus, which provides more general information. To the extent there is a conflict between the information contained in this prospectus supplement, on the one hand, and the information contained in the accompanying base prospectus, on the other hand, you should rely on the information in this prospectus supplement. It is also important for you to read and consider all information contained in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying base prospectus, including the documents we have referred you to in the section entitled “Where You Can Find More Information” in this prospectus supplement. The information incorporated by reference is considered part of this prospectus supplement.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS CONCERNING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus supplement contains forward-looking statements regarding SmartHeat which include, but are not limited to, statements concerning our projected revenues, expenses, gross profit and income, mix of revenue, demand for our products, the benefits and potential applications for our products, the need for additional capital, our ability to obtain and successfully perform additional new contract awards and the related funding and profitability of such awards, the competitive nature of our business and markets, and product qualification requirements of our customers. These forward-looking statements are based on our current expectations, estimates and projections about our industry, management's beliefs, and certain assumptions made by us. Words such as "anticipates," "expects," "intends," "plans," "predicts," "potential," "believes," "seeks," "hopes," "estimates," "should," "may," "will," "with a view to" and variations of these similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict. Therefore, our actual results could differ materially and adversely from those expressed in any forward-looking statements as a result of various factors. Such factors include, but are not limited to the following:

- our goals and strategies;
- our expansion plans;
- our future business development, financial conditions and results of operations;
- the expected growth of the market for PHE products and heat meters in China;
 - our expectations regarding demand for our products;
- our expectations regarding keeping and strengthening our relationships with key customers;
- our ability to stay abreast of market trends and technological advances;
- our ability to effectively protect our intellectual property rights and not infringe on the intellectual property rights of others;
 - our ability to attract and retain quality employees;
 - our ability to pursue strategic acquisitions and alliances;
 - competition in our industry in China;
- general economic and business conditions in the regions in which we sell our products;
- relevant government policies and regulations relating to our industry; and

- market acceptance of our products.

Additionally, this prospectus supplement contains statistical data that we obtained from various publicly available government publications. Statistical data in these publications also include projections based on a number of assumptions. The market for the PHEs, PHE Units and heat meters may not grow at the rate projected by market data, or at all. The failure of this market to grow at the projected rate may have a material adverse effect on our business and the market price of our common stock. In addition, the rapidly changing nature of our customers' industries results in significant uncertainties in any projections or estimates relating to the growth prospects or future condition of our market. Furthermore, if any one or more of the assumptions underlying the market data is later found to be incorrect, actual results may differ from the projections based on these assumptions. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

You are cautioned that, while forward-looking statements reflect our good faith beliefs, they are not guarantees of future performance and they involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Actual results may differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements as a result of various factors. The information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement, including, without limitation, the information set forth in Risk Factors in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, which we refer to as the 2009 10-K, that are incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement, identifies important factors that could cause such differences. We undertake no obligation to release publicly the results of any revisions to these forward-looking statements that may reflect any future events or circumstances, except as required by applicable law, rules or regulations.

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT SUMMARY

This summary highlights selected information from this prospectus supplement. The following summary information is qualified in its entirety by the information contained elsewhere or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying base prospectus. This summary does not contain all of the information that you should consider prior to making your investment decision. You should read the following summary in conjunction with the more detailed information contained elsewhere in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying base prospectus, and the financial statements and other information incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying base prospectus before making an investment decision. Unless the context otherwise requires, references to “we,” “us,” “our,” “SmartHeat” or the “Company” refer to SmartHeat Inc. and its subsidiaries.

Our Company

We are a leading designer, manufacturer and seller of clean technology heat exchangers and related systems in the People’s Republic of China (“China”). Our products are used by our customers in the industrial, residential and commercial markets in China to improve energy utilization and efficiencies and reduce pollution by reducing the need for coal fired boilers. We design, manufacture, sell and service plate heat exchangers (“PHEs”), PHE units, which combine PHEs with various pumps, temperature sensors, valves and automated control systems (“PHE Units”), and heat meters for use in commercial and residential buildings. We also design, manufacture, and sell spiral heat exchangers and tube heat exchangers. Our products and systems are an important element in providing a clean technology, mission-critical solution to energy consumption and air pollution problems in China and are commonly used in a wide variety of industrial processes where heat transfer is required. Common applications include energy conversion for heating, ventilation and air conditioning (“HVAC”) and industrial use in petroleum refining, petrochemicals, metallurgy, food and beverage and chemical processing. Our PHE Units are custom designed by our own in-house engineers and sold under our Taiyu brand name, while our PHEs are sold under both our Taiyu brand as well as the Sondex brand name.

A PHE is a device that transfers energy from one fluid to another across a solid surface. PHEs are made of stainless steel, titanium or nickel alloy plates that are sealed by gaskets and then bolted together in a large metal frame that holds the plates together. Plates come in a variety of sizes and wave patterns, and have large heat transfer surfaces and high thermal conductivity. The quantity and size of the plates and size of the PHEs and PHE Units vary according to particular application requirements.

Among the primary advantages of plate heat exchangers as compared to traditional shell and tube heat exchangers are their efficiency, compact design and ease of customization. PHEs have larger heat transfer surface areas and therefore greater thermal conductivity. As a result, PHEs can transfer the same amount of heat as a traditional shell and tube heat exchanger despite the smaller size of the PHE. In China, coal is the predominant source of heat energy, and coal burning is a significant contributor to carbon dioxide (“CO2”) emissions. According to International Energy Statistics provided by the Energy Information Administration, a subdivision of the United States Department of Energy, in 2007, the consumption of coal accounted for 27% of the total primary energy consumption in the world. China was the largest producer of CO2 from the consumption of coal in 2008, accounting for 41.7% of the world total.

The PRC government's 11th Five-Year Plan (the "11th Five-Year Plan"), announced in 2006, targeted a 20% reduction in energy consumption per unit of GDP and a 10% reduction in industry expulsion of pollutant particles by 2010. Management expects further reductions will be included in the upcoming 12th Five-Year Plan. As the Chinese government begins to require the use of machines that produce more efficient heat transfer and utilize waste heat energy, PHEs will be an increasingly important element in reducing overall coal consumption in China, which will translate into lower heating costs, lower CO2 emissions for users and less pollution to the environment. According to the Chinese government, China has cut energy use per unit of GDP by 14.4% between 2006 and 2009 and it aims to cut carbon dioxide output per unit of GDP by at least 40% by 2020 compared with 2005 levels.

We currently focus predominantly on the Chinese market. All designs of our PHEs and PHE Units are done in-house by our engineers utilizing advanced software and our proprietary in-house CAD software. In May of 2009, we acquired the production assets of Siping Beifang Heat Exchanger, Manufacture Co., Ltd. ("Siping Beifang"), one of the major plate heat exchanger manufacturers in China, and began a program to vertically integrate our supply chain for our own PHE components and, at the same time, supplement our relationship with our main supplier, Sondex. As a result, we now manufacture our own plates, tubes, and gaskets and can design and manufacture PHEs and PHE Units using either supply source for the component plates. Our new plates provide solutions for a market segment with strong demand for PHE products that are priced 10-15% lower than PHE products with Sondex plates.

In early 2006 we launched a third product line, heat meters, which utilize the same sales channels and allows us to provide heat consumption information to users. Heat meters precisely measure the volume of heat usage, which is an important revenue stream for utility companies. While home owners commonly use heat meters in western countries, widespread incorporation of heat meters has only recently taken hold in China. In July 2003, heat meters were required nationally by law for new construction installed with central heating; the requirement was extended in April 2008 by the Energy Conservation Law, Article 38, to cover existing buildings being retrofitted. We believe there are significant opportunities for strong incremental growth as the Chinese government continues to focus on ways to cost effectively monitor and conserve energy.

PHE

PHE Unit

Heat Meter

For the nine months ended September 30, 2010, we generated revenues of \$83.6 million and net income of \$16.2 million, representing year-over-year growth rates of 47.9% and 29.4%, respectively. We experienced similar growth rates from 2006 to 2009, during which period our total revenue increased from \$8.2 million to \$82.6 million (a compound annual growth rate (“CAGR”) of 116.0%), and our net income grew at a 168.0% CAGR from \$0.8 million in 2006 to \$15.4 million in 2009.

Our company is headquartered in Shenyang, China, where we have a 210,137 square foot state-of-the-art production facility. We operate two other production and assembly facilities in China. As of September 30, 2010, we had 712 full-time employees, including 76 engineers dedicated to research and development, and 130 seasonal employees.

Our principal offices are located at A-1, 10, Street 7, Shenyang Economic and Technological Development Zone, Shenyang, China 110027. Our telephone number is 86 (24) 2519-7699.

Our Industry

We serve the utility and industrial sectors throughout China. Participants in these industries are large users of PHEs, PHE Units and related accessories. We also serve the HVAC sector. Participants in this industry are large users of heat meters. We also provide after-sales services on our PHEs, PHE Units and heat meters to these industries. These services include maintenance, repair, and supplying spare parts.

According to the “China Heat Exchanger Industry Report” (hereinafter referred to as the “Industry Report”) issued by Zero Power Intelligence Co., Ltd., an independent market research firm in China, the world heat exchanger market has grown significantly in the past several years. Global sales of heat exchangers grew from \$29.7 billion in 2005 to \$38.6 billion in 2008, or 30%, and are expected to grow to \$55.3 billion in 2012, or 43% in the four-year period from 2009 to 2012.

According to the Industry Report, China has become the second largest market and one of the fastest growing markets for heat exchangers. The sales of heat exchangers in China grew from \$3.2 billion in 2005 to \$5.4 billion in 2008, or 70%, and are projected to grow to \$11.0 billion in 2012, or 106% in the four-year period from 2009 to 2012.

Currently, there are social, economic, environmental and regulatory factors driving demand for environmentally friendly solutions, which reduce pollution and advance energy efficiency, many of which utilize PHEs. These include:

- **Environmental Conditions in China.** According to the report entitled “The Cost of Pollution in China,” published in 2007 by the World Bank, the combined health and non-health cost of air and water pollution in China amounts to an estimated \$100 billion a year. Moreover, the report found that air pollution, especially in large Chinese cities, is leading to higher incidences of lung diseases, cancer, and respiratory problems. According to a report commissioned by the Energy Foundation published in 2008, these problems are directly attributable to the fact that 80% of China’s carbon dioxide emissions come from burning coal.
- **Growing Demand for Heating Water.** China currently provides households throughout 17 of its 34 northern provinces with heating water. As new cities grow along with the emerging middle class, so does the demand to expand this supply into new cities, industrial parks and other provinces. Heating water in China is generated by local power plants which pump emitted hot water from the power plant through a closed loop system to a water heating company and then through a network of pipes up to a distance of 50 kilometers. These systems of heating stations and sub-stations utilize numerous PHEs and PHE Units, which provide a dual purpose: a cooling system for the power plants and a heat source for residents and factories.
- **Heightened Environmental Awareness.** Management expects the PRC government’s upcoming 12th Five-Year Plan to target a 40-45% reduction in energy consumption per unit of GDP from 2005 levels. The implementation of PHEs and PHE Units in new construction facilities, and as replacements for legacy shell-and-tube heat exchangers, can help meet these goals because of their increased energy efficiency.
- **Urbanization.** According to the CIA World Factbook, 43% of China’s population lived in urban settings in 2008. Additionally, according to the National Bureau of Statistics of China, 15 cities near and around SmartHeat’s sales and service centers have a population of more than five million. Eight of these Chinese cities are among the world’s fastest growing, increasing at an annual rate of 2.5% or more. China’s urbanization has led to new infrastructure development and existing infrastructure improvements that require ongoing investment in heating solutions.
- **Emerging Wealth.** The rapidly expanding middle class in China is now demanding access to quality heating during the winter months. This demand is often met by using hot water supplied from a power station and district heating network that utilizes a system of PHEs and PHE Units.

Our Competitive Strengths

We believe we have the following competitive strengths:

Provider of Key Elements Used to Improve Energy Efficiencies and Reduce Coal Pollution. We offer a full line of PHEs, PHE Units and heat meters. The primary advantages of plate heat exchanger technology, compared to traditional shell and tube heat exchanger technology, are efficiency, compact design, and ease of customization. PHEs have larger heat transfer surface areas and therefore also have greater thermal conductivity. As a result, PHEs can transfer the same amount of heat as a traditional shell and tube heat exchanger, but with the benefit of a smaller size unit.

Established Leader and Brand Name in the Growing China Heating Industry. We have established a leading brand name in the fragmented Chinese heating industry and seek to utilize this awareness to become the leading Chinese supplier of PHEs, PHE Units and related products in the rapidly growing Chinese market. We are a leading domestic producer of PHE Units under the Taiyu brand and management estimates that we have approximately a 10-12% share of the PHE Unit market based on our internal market research, which tracks PHE projects in China valued over \$1.5 million. We believe the Taiyu brand name is recognized for its quality and efficiency, which we believe we can leverage to improve our reputation as a leading seller of high quality PHE Units in China.

Quality Engineering, Research and Development. We emphasize efficiency, durability and quality engineering in all of our products. All of our products utilize the latest technologies, and our designs are created using advanced software systems. We have nine registered patents in China for PHE products and heat meters. We have two patents for our plate heat exchangers, one for our heat transfer system for space heating and domestic hot water, one for a heat meter cleaning pipe, two for our heat meter testing system, one for an integrated heat transfer system, one for an efficient-heat testing bench, and one for a filter. Five of our patents expire in 2014, one expires in 2016, one expires in 2010, and two expire in 2017. To maintain our competitive edge in the marketplace and keep pace with new technologies, we fund research and development on an on-going basis to find improved efficiencies in design, cost and energy capture. Research and development costs for 2008, 2009 and the nine months ended September 30, 2010, were \$1,020,000, \$1,360,000 and \$1,698,000, respectively. We plan to continue to invest in research and development to identify new industry applications for PHEs, improve our product lines, develop multifunctional PHE Units and modify PHE designs to meet current market demand.

Strong Technical Support. The selection of PHEs and PHE Units requires technical knowledge regarding the operating temperature, pressure, corrosivity, viscosity and purity of the fluid as well as the pressure loss within the system. Our unique design software enables us to provide high quality and timely technical support to ensure our customers receive the right equipment for each project. We also provide a streamlined and error free installation process to minimize project complications.

Enterprise-Wide Design, Production and Control Systems for Efficient Pricing and Streamlined Manufacturing. Our technologically advanced CAD design systems are integrated with our real-time enterprise resource planning (“ERP”) and finance systems. This advanced, integrated platform allows our field salespeople to input orders, obtain draft models, access quotes and confirm delivery dates within minutes. The platform also enables inventory and production personnel to accurately schedule and reduce lead production times to five days for PHEs and ten days for PHE Units. We believe these lead times are some of the best in the industry and provide an unparalleled level of customer service.

Focus on Quality. We have a National Safety Certification for our PHE products, and are an ISO 9001 certified manufacturer.

First-Rate Customer Service and Reliable Product Delivery. We believe that our employees provide first-rate customer service, technical expertise and product knowledge to streamline the selection, design and installation processes. We provide after-sales service through our local service centers and deliver products on time to meet tight project deadlines. Our focus on delivering premium service separates us from our competitors and has been critical in helping us win a number of projects for various multinational companies and local governments.

Diversified End Markets and Customers. Our PHEs and PHE Units are broadly used across a variety of industrial end markets including the energy (i.e., conventional and nuclear power plants), HVAC, petroleum refining, petrochemicals, metallurgy, food and beverage and chemical processing end markets. We also benefit from a diverse customer mix. For the nine months ended September 30, 2010, our ten largest customers accounted for 31% of sales and our largest customer accounted for 7% of sales. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009, our ten largest customers accounted for 47% of sales and our largest customer accounted for 7% of sales. This end market and customer diversification helps to insulate us from sales volatility that would occur if we concentrated in specific industries. The bulk of our customers are utilities, engineering and construction companies and industrial companies.

Proven Ability to Identify and Acquire Strategic Targets. Over the past two years, we have completed two strategic acquisitions. Each acquisition has accelerated our strategic plan by: (i) adding manufacturing capacity; (ii) broadening our product offering to include multiple heat exchange systems; (iii) facilitating access into new geographic regions throughout China; (iv) improving our cost structure; (v) enhancing our engineering capabilities; or (vi) helping us enter new and higher growth end markets. We have proven our ability to complete successful acquisitions and believe there are additional acquisition opportunities both in the Chinese domestic market and internationally which we may potentially pursue.

Experienced Management Team. Our senior management team has extensive business and industry experience. Mr. Jun Wang, our president and CEO, was the founder of Taiyu in 2002. He was a sales manager for Honeywell International Inc. from 1996 to 1999 and was a sales manager for Alfa Laval from 1994 to 1996. Mr. Wang obtained his Master's degree in Engineering from Tsinghua University in 1989. Ms. Zhijuan Guo, our CFO, has 14 years of finance and accounting experience and has been with the Company since its inception in 2002. Mr. Xudong Wang, our VP of strategy and development, previously served as the VP of an international financial firm. Mr. Wen Sha, our VP of marketing, has extensive sales experience and industry contacts. He joined SmartHeat as a Regional Sales Manager in 2005. Prior to that, he served as the general manager of Nanjing Hui Dun Ltd. and as sales director of APV Accessen in Shanghai, a leading international PHE firm. Mr. Feng Chen, Ph.D., our CTO, joined SmartHeat in 2008 as part of our SanDeKe acquisition. Prior to founding SanDeKe, he served in a leading engineering position in China with Alfa Laval.

Our Growth Strategy

Our goal is to further penetrate the many market segments throughout China for PHEs, PHE Units and related accessories, expand our PHE and PHE Unit sales both domestically and internationally, promote the sale of heat meters and execute strategic acquisitions that are accretive and synergistic to our business.

Pursue High Growth Chinese End Markets. We are targeting our sales efforts on a number of high growth Chinese end markets such as power and petrochemical. We currently have a presence in these segments but believe there are significant opportunities to improve our market share by leveraging our premium product quality and high quality service. Our solutions are commonly used in many of these industries and customers continue to assess the cost savings and positive environmental attributes of PHEs.

Continue Organic Growth Initiatives. We believe that the current PHE market is fragmented and represents an excellent opportunity for us to gain additional market share from our competitors. We intend to continue to open new sales offices, hire additional sales personnel, expand into new distribution channels and improve the quality of our products. We also intend to continue to leverage our strong brand, quality customer service, engineering and reliable product delivery to gain incremental business with our existing clients. Finally, we believe that as we continue to grow, economies of scale and improved cost control measures will drive stronger profitability across all product lines.

Promote Heat Meters. In response to rising energy costs and an increased focus on energy efficiency, the Chinese government and local utility companies have made the use of heat meters compulsory in China. In July 2003, heat meters were required nationally by law for new buildings installed with central heating; the requirement was extended in April 2008 by the Energy Conservation Law, Article 38, to cover existing buildings being retrofitted. We are currently working with the General Administration of Quality Supervision and Quarantine, an administrative organ established under the PRC's State Council, to establish a national heating standard in China. We also intend to leverage the Taiyu brand and our reputation in the PHE market to gain market share.

Expand Internationally. We continue to seek additional opportunities to expand our business internationally. We plan to cooperate with a number of international energy contractors to help promote our products outside of China and will review international acquisition opportunities and joint venture opportunities for international growth.

S-10

Execute Strategic Acquisitions. We intend to continue to selectively acquire domestic or international targets that would enable us to enter new customer segments or gain entry into new industries. For example, the acquisition of the plant and machinery and land use rights from Siping Beifang in May 2009 provided us with an entrance into the petrochemical and high pressure chemical end markets, which were previously immaterial segments for us. We also acquired SanDeKe in September 2008, which increased our PHE and PHE Unit production capacity. Due to the high pressure and heat tolerance demands of the petrochemical industry, we have also acquired valuable engineering expertise that may help us address the nuclear energy segment in a meaningful way. Management believes it has a strong track record of acquiring companies that fit our strategic goals of reducing pollution and saving energy, and of successfully integrating their operations so they are accretive to earnings and contribute to our rapid growth. We will continue to identify and review targets that are accretive to our earnings, easily integrated into our existing infrastructure and synergistic to our operations.

Risk Factors

Please see “Risk Factors” starting on page S-13 to read about factors you should consider carefully before deciding to invest in shares of our common stock.

S-11

THE OFFERING

The following is a brief summary of certain terms of this offering. For a more complete description of our common stock, see “Description of the Securities We May Offer” in the accompanying base prospectus.

Issuer	SmartHeat Inc.
Common stock offered by us	5,000,000 shares
Underwriters’ option to purchase additional shares	We may sell up to an additional 750,000 shares of common stock if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional shares.
Common stock outstanding immediately after this offering	37,811,125 shares
Use of Proceeds	We intend to use the net proceeds of this offering for general corporate purposes and potential acquisitions (although no specific acquisition candidate has been identified to date).
NASDAQ Global Market Listing	Our common stock trades on the NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol “HEAT.” The last reported trading price on November 16, 2010, was \$5.70.
Transfer Agent	Interwest Transfer Company, Inc.
Risk Factors	See “Risk Factors” beginning on page S-13 of this prospectus supplement and in the 2009 10-K filed with the SEC for a discussion of factors that you should consider carefully before deciding to invest in our common stock.

The number of common stock outstanding immediately after the offering is based on 32,811,125 shares outstanding as of November 16, 2010, which excludes 96,775 shares of our common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants outstanding as of September 30, 2010, at an exercise price of \$6.00 per share; stock options outstanding as of September 30, 2010, to purchase 63,333 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$10.32 per share; 500 shares of our common stock to be issued pursuant to a one-year consulting service agreement with a consultant; and 1,000,000 shares of our common stock reserved for issuance under our 2010 Equity Incentive Plan. Except as otherwise stated, the information in this prospectus supplement does not take into account the exercise of the underwriters’ option to purchase additional shares of common stock in the event the underwriter sells more than 5,000,000 shares.

RISK FACTORS

Our business and an investment in our common stock are subject to a variety of risks. Before purchasing our common stock, you should carefully consider the “Risk Factors” discussed below in this prospectus supplement and in our 2009 10-K. Those Risk Factors update and replace the Risk Factors identified in the accompanying base prospectus under the caption “Risk Factors.” Each of the risks described could result in a decrease in the value of our common stock and your investment therein. Much of the business information as well as the financial and operational data contained in our risk factors are updated in our periodic reports, certain of which are also incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement. Although we have tried to discuss key factors, please be aware that other risks may prove to be important in the future. New risks may emerge at any time and we cannot predict such risks or estimate the extent to which they may affect our financial performance.

Risks Related to this Offering and Ownership of Our Securities

The market price for our common stock may be volatile.

The trading price of our common stock may fluctuate widely in response to various factors, some of which are beyond our control. These factors include, in addition to the risk factors incorporated by reference herein, our quarterly operating results or the operating results of other companies in our industry, announcements by us or our competitors of acquisitions, new products, product improvements, commercial relationships, intellectual property, legal, regulatory or other business developments and changes in financial estimates or recommendations by stock market analysts regarding us or our competitors. In addition, the stock market in general, and the market for companies based in China in particular, has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations. This volatility has had a significant effect on the market prices of securities issued by many companies for reasons unrelated or disproportionate to their operating performance. These broad market fluctuations may have a material adverse effect on our stock price, regardless of our operating results. Further, the market for our common stock is limited and we cannot assure you that a larger market will ever be developed or maintained. Market fluctuations and volatility, as well as general economic, market and political conditions, could reduce our market price. As a result, these factors may make it more difficult or impossible for you to sell our common stock for a positive return on your investment.

Our quarterly results may be volatile.

Our operating results have varied on a quarterly basis during our operating history and are likely to fluctuate significantly in the future. Many factors, including the risk factors incorporated by reference herein, could cause our revenues and operating results to vary significantly in the future. Many of these factors are outside of our control. Accordingly, we believe that quarter-to-quarter comparisons of our operating results are not necessarily meaningful. Investors should not rely on the results of one quarter as an indication of our future performance. If our results of operations in any quarter do not meet analysts’ expectations, our stock price could materially decrease.

Future sales of our stock could depress the market price of our common stock.

Future sales of shares of our common stock could adversely affect the prevailing market price of our stock. If our significant shareholders sell a large number of shares, or if we issue a large number of shares, the market price of our stock could significantly decline. Moreover, the perception in the public market that shareholders might sell shares of our stock could depress the market for our shares.

Purchasers in this offering will experience immediate and substantial dilution in net tangible book value.

The assumed public offering price will be substantially higher than the net tangible book value per share of our outstanding shares of common stock. As a result, investors purchasing shares of our common stock in this offering will incur immediate dilution of \$1.86 per share, based on the public offering price of \$5.70 per share (the last reported share price of our common stock on the NASDAQ Global Market on November 16, 2010) and our tangible net book value per share as of September 30, 2010. Investors purchasing shares of our common stock in this offering will pay a price per share that substantially exceeds the book value of our assets after subtracting our liabilities.

Our management has broad discretion as to the use of the net proceeds from this offering and may allocate the net proceeds of this offering in ways that you or other shareholders may not approve.

We have not determined the specific amounts we plan to spend on any of the uses described in “Use of Proceeds” or the timing of these expenditures. Failure by our management to apply these funds effectively could adversely affect our ability to maintain and expand our business. In the event management does not apply these funds effectively, your investment in our common stock may not result in a favorable return.

One of our principal shareholders has the ability to exert significant control in matters requiring a shareholder vote and could delay, deter or prevent a change of control in the Company.

As of September 30, 2010, Mr. Jun Wang, our Chief Executive Officer and one of our largest shareholders, beneficially owned 10.37% of our outstanding shares. Following completion of this offering, Mr. Wang will beneficially own approximately 9.00% of our outstanding shares (8.83% if the underwriters’ over-allotment option is exercised in full). Mr. Wang possesses significant influence over us, giving him the ability, among other things, to effectively control the election of all or a majority of the Board of Directors and to approve significant corporate transactions. Such stock ownership and control may also have the effect of delaying or preventing a future change in control, impeding a merger, consolidation, takeover or other business combination, or discouraging a potential acquirer from making a tender offer or otherwise attempting to obtain control of our company. Without the consent of Mr. Wang, we could be prevented from entering into potentially beneficial transactions if they conflict with our major shareholder’s interests. The interests of this shareholder may differ from the interests of our other shareholders.

Provisions in our articles of incorporation could make it very difficult for you to bring any legal actions against our directors for violations of their fiduciary duties or could require us to pay any amounts incurred by our directors in any such actions.

Pursuant to our articles of incorporation, members of our board of directors will have no liability for violations of their fiduciary duty of care as a director, except in limited circumstances. This means that you may be unable to prevail in a legal action against our directors even if you believe they have breached their fiduciary duty of care. In addition, our certificate of incorporation allows us to indemnify our directors from and against any and all expenses or liabilities arising from or in connection with their serving in such capacities with us. This means that if you were able to enforce an action against our directors or officers, in all likelihood we would be required to pay any expenses they incurred in defending the lawsuit and any judgment or settlement they otherwise would be required to pay.

We have not paid dividends in the past and do not expect to pay dividends in the future. Any return on investment may be limited to the value of our common stock.

We have never paid cash dividends on our common stock and do not anticipate doing so in the foreseeable future. We presently do not intend to pay dividends in the foreseeable future. Our management intends to follow a policy of retaining all of our earnings to finance the development and execution of our strategy and the expansion of our business. In addition, PRC law limits our ability to pay dividends. (See “Risks Relating to Doing Business in China – Limitations on the ability of our operating subsidiaries to make payments to us could have a material adverse effect on our ability to conduct our business and fund our operations.”)

Risks Related to Our Business

Our relationship with Sondex has substantially contributed to our business and its growth.

We are an authorized dealer of Sondex PHE plates in China. Sondex is one of the world’s leading PHE and PHE plate manufacturers. We currently sell PHEs under our Taiyu brand or upon demand under the Sondex brand, while our PHE Units are sold under our Taiyu brand only. We believe our ability to provide Sondex-branded PHEs has contributed to our reputation for high quality products. Prior to our acquisition of Siping Beifang on May 27, 2009, we sourced all of our PHE plates, important raw elements used in both PHEs and PHE Units, from Sondex. However, our acquisition of the plant, machinery and land use rights of Siping Beifang, along with our internal R&D efforts, now enable us to produce our own plates for our heat exchangers, which we believe will significantly reduce our reliance on Sondex-supplied plates. We cannot assure you our products will be as well received in the marketplace or that we will be able to produce sufficient quantities to meet demand. If our relationship with Sondex were to terminate, we would be required to either manufacture plates ourselves and/or procure plates from other third-party sources, of which we believe there are several alternate suppliers that meet our volume and quality standards. Currently, we cannot guarantee our ability to manufacture sufficient plates or that we will be able to secure supply of plates from third party sources on acceptable terms and in a timely fashion. Accordingly, termination of our Sondex relationship may present risks to our business, revenues and operations until we secure alternate and comparable sources of supply.

The markets we serve are subject to seasonality and cyclical demand, which could harm our business and make it difficult to project long-term performance.

Demand for our products depends in large part upon the level of capital and maintenance expenditures of our customers and the end users. These expenditures have historically been cyclical in nature and vulnerable to economic downturns. Decreased capital and maintenance spending by our customers could have a material adverse effect on the demand for our products and our business, financial condition and results of operations. In particular, an economic slowdown in the domestic economy may result in reduced orders for PHEs from the steel processing and petrochemical sectors and lower orders for PHE Units from the HVAC sector. To date, the Company has not been adversely affected by these trends and, given the current demand visibility, we do not currently foresee weakening in the demand for our products in the next year. However, the historically cyclical nature of the demand for our products limits our ability to make accurate long-term predictions about our performance. Changing world economic and political conditions may also reduce the willingness of our customers and prospective customers to purchase our products and services. The seasonality of our business results in significant operational challenges to our production and inventory control functions.

We historically have derived a substantial part of our revenues from several major customers. If we lose any of these customers or they reduce the amount of business they do with us, our revenues may be seriously affected.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2010, our ten largest customers accounted for 31% of our revenues and our largest customer accounted for 7% of our revenues. For the year ended December 31, 2009, our ten largest customers accounted for 47% of our revenues and our largest customer accounted for 7% of our revenues. These customers may not maintain the same volume of business with us in the future. If we lose any of these customers or they reduce the amount of business they do with us, our revenues and profitability may be seriously affected.

Our accounts receivables remain outstanding for a significant period of time, which has a negative impact on our cash flow and liquidity.

Our agreements with our customers generally provide that 30% of the purchase price is due upon the placement of an order, 30% upon delivery and 30% upon installation and acceptance of the equipment after customer testing. As a common practice in the heating manufacturing business in China, payment of the final 10% of the purchase price is due no later than the termination date of the standard warranty period, which ranges from 3 to 24 months from the acceptance date. We may experience payment delays from time to time, which range from 1 month to 3 months from the due date. While these payment delays are very common in the heating manufacturing industry in China and historically our collections have been reasonably assured, such delays cause capital to be tied up in inventories, which may result in pressure on our cash flows and liquidity. For the nine months ended September 30, 2010, we had accounts receivable turnover of 2.58 on an estimated annualized basis, with days sales outstanding of 141 and inventory turnover of 3.30 on an estimated annualized basis. For the year ended December 31, 2009, we had accounts receivable turnover of 3.6 with days sales outstanding of 146 and inventory turnover of 6.2 on an annualized basis. The low accounts receivable turnover and high days outstanding is due to the seasonality of the Company's sales and postponement of payments from certain customers for projects collected in the fourth quarter. The low inventory turnover for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared to the year ended December 31, 2009, was due to increased inventory on hand for the readiness of the high production season with an increased number of large orders in 2010. Approximately 70% of the Company's revenue is generated in the third and fourth quarters.

We acquire most of the components for the manufacture of our products from a limited number of suppliers.

We acquire most of the components for the manufacture of our products from a limited number of suppliers. For us to have our products manufactured, these components must be available when needed, at the right level of quality, and at the right price. If we are unable to obtain these components accordingly, we would experience delays in manufacturing our products and our financial results could be adversely affected. Suppliers of some of these components require us to place orders with significant lead-time to assure supply in accordance with our requirements. Certain of these suppliers are currently the sole source of one or more components upon which we are dependent and alternative sources would not be available for those components unless we were to redesign our products. Other components could be obtained from alternate suppliers without redesign, but only at higher prices than we currently pay or for delivery later than required by our production schedule. We maintain a relatively small inventory of component parts for resale and our parts services business would suffer if the supply of replacement parts was reduced or terminated by our suppliers. If suppliers are not able to provide these critical components on the dates and at the prices scheduled, we may not be able to promptly and cost-effectively manufacture our products to meet customer orders, which could harm our credibility and the market acceptance and sales of our products. Increased costs associated with supplied materials or components could increase our costs and reduce our profitability if we are unable to pass these cost increases on to our customers.

We are a major purchaser of certain goods and raw materials that we use in the manufacturing process of our products, and price changes for the commodities we depend on may adversely affect our profitability.

Our profitability generally depends upon the margin between the cost to us of certain goods used in the manufacturing process, such as plates, pumps, water tanks, sensors, controlling systems and other raw materials as well as our fabrication costs associated with converting such goods and raw materials compared to the selling price of our products, and the overall supply of raw materials. It is our intention to base the selling prices of our products upon the associated raw materials costs to us. However, we may not be able to pass all increases in raw material costs and ancillary acquisition costs associated with taking possession of the raw materials through to our customers. Although we are currently able to obtain adequate supplies of raw materials, it is impossible to predict future availability or cost. With the rapid growth of China's economy, the demand for certain raw materials is great while the supply may be more limited. This may affect our ability to secure the necessary raw materials in a cost-effective manner for production of our products at the volume of purchase orders that we anticipate receiving. The inability to offset price increases of raw materials by sufficient product price increases, and our inability to obtain raw materials, would have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We may experience material disruptions to our manufacturing operations.

While we seek to operate our facilities in compliance with applicable rules and regulations and take measures to minimize the risks of disruption at our facilities, a material disruption at one of our manufacturing facilities could prevent us from meeting customer demand, reduce our sales and/or negatively impact our financial results. Any of our manufacturing facilities, or any of our machines within an otherwise operational facility, could cease operations unexpectedly due to a number of events, including:

- prolonged power failures;
- equipment failures;
- disruptions in the transportation infrastructure including roads, bridges, railroad tracks;
 - fires, floods, earthquakes or other catastrophes; and
 - other operational problems.

We cannot be certain that our product innovations and marketing successes will continue.

We believe our past performance has been based on, and our future success will depend, in part, upon our ability to continue to improve our existing products through product innovation and to develop, market and produce new products. We cannot assure you we will be successful in introducing, marketing and producing any new products or product innovations, or that we will develop and introduce in a timely manner innovations to our existing products which satisfy customer needs or achieve market acceptance. Our failure to develop new products and introduce them successfully and in a timely manner could harm our ability to grow our business and could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our technology may not satisfy the changing needs of our customers.

As with any technology, including the technology of our current and proposed products, there are risks that the technology may not successfully address all of our customers' needs. While we have already established successful relationships with our customers, their needs may change or vary. This may affect the ability of our present or proposed products to address all of our customers' ultimate technology needs in an economically feasible manner.

We may not be able to keep pace with rapid technological changes and competition in our industry.

While we believe we have hired or engaged personnel and outside consultants who have the experience and ability necessary to keep pace with advances in technology, and while we continue to seek out and develop "next generation" technology through our research and development efforts, there is no guarantee we will be able to keep pace with technological developments and market demands in this evolving industry and market. In addition, our industry is highly competitive. Although we believe we have developed strategic relationships to best penetrate the China market, we face competition from other manufacturers of products similar to our products. Some of our competitors' advantages over us in the areas of products, marketing and services include the following:

- Substantially greater revenues and financial resources;
- Stronger brand names and consumer recognition;
- The capacity to leverage marketing expenditures across a broader portfolio of products;
 - Pre-existing relationships with potential customers;
 - More resources to make acquisitions;
 - Lower labor and development costs; and
 - Broader geographic presence.

We will face different market dynamics and competition if we expand our market to other countries. In some international markets, our future competitors would have greater brand recognition and broader distribution than we have. We may not be as successful as our competitors in generating revenues in international markets due to our inability to provide products that are attractive to the markets in other countries, the lack of recognition of our brand, and other factors. As a result, any international expansion efforts could be more costly and less profitable than our efforts in the domestic market in China.

Our products may contain defects, which could adversely affect our reputation and cause us to incur significant costs.

Despite testing, defects may be found in existing or new products. Any such defects could cause us to incur significant return and exchange costs, re-engineering costs, divert the attention of our engineering personnel from product development efforts, and cause significant customer relations and business reputation problems. Any such defects could force us to undertake a product recall program, which could cause us to incur significant expenses and could harm our reputation and that of our products. If we deliver products with defects, our credibility and the market acceptance and sales of our products could be harmed.

Due to the nature of our business and products, we may be liable for damages based on product liability and warranty claims.

Due to the high pressures and temperatures at which many of our products are used, and the fact that some of our products are relied upon by our customers or end users in their facilities or operations, or are manufactured for relatively broad consumer use, we face an inherent risk of exposure to claims in the event that the failure, use or misuse of our products results, or is alleged to result, in bodily injury, property damage or economic loss. We believe we meet or exceed existing professional specification standards recognized or required in the industries in which we operate. We have been subject to claims in the past, none of which has had a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations, and we may be subject to claims in the future. Although we currently maintain product liability coverage, which we believe is adequate for the continued operation of our business, such insurance may become difficult to obtain or may become unobtainable in the future on terms acceptable to us and may not cover warranty claims. A successful product liability claim or series of claims against us, including one or more consumer claims purporting to constitute class actions, in excess of our insurance coverage or a significant warranty claim or series of claims against us could materially decrease our liquidity and impair our financial condition.

We may experience delays in launching our products, which would negatively impact our position in the marketplace.

We may experience delays in bringing new products to market, due to design, manufacturing or distribution problems. Such delays could adversely affect our ability to compete effectively and may adversely affect our relationship with our customers. Any such delays would adversely affect our revenues and our ability to become profitable.

If we are not able to manage our growth, we may not remain profitable.

Our success will depend on our ability to expand and manage our operations and facilities. There can be no assurance we will be able to manage our growth, meet the staffing requirements for our business or for additional collaborative relationships or successfully assimilate and train new employees. In addition, to manage our growth effectively, we may be required to expand our management base and enhance our operating and financial systems. If we continue to grow, there can be no assurance that the management skills and systems currently in place will be adequate or that we will be able to manage any additional growth effectively. Failure to achieve any of these goals could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Our business could be subject to environmental liabilities.

As is the case with manufacturers of similar products, we use certain hazardous substances in our operations. Currently, we do not anticipate any material adverse effect on our business, revenues or results of operations, as a result of compliance with Chinese environmental laws and regulations. However, the risk of environmental liability and charges associated with maintaining compliance with environmental laws is inherent in the nature of our business, and there is no assurance that material environmental liabilities and compliance charges will not arise in the future.

If we lose our key personnel or are unable to attract and retain additional qualified personnel, the quality of our services may decline and our business may be adversely impacted.

We rely heavily on the expertise, experience and continued services of our senior management, including our president and chief executive officer. Loss of their services could adversely impact our ability to achieve our business objectives. We believe our future success will depend upon our ability to retain these key employees and our ability to attract and retain other skilled personnel. The rapid growth of the economy in China has caused intense competition for qualified personnel. We cannot guarantee that any employee will remain employed by us for any definite period of time or that we will be able to attract, train or retain qualified personnel in the future and the loss of personnel could have a material adverse effect on our business and company. Qualified employees periodically are in great demand and may be unavailable in the time frame required to satisfy our customers' requirements. We need to employ additional personnel to expand our business. There is no assurance that we will be able to attract and retain sufficient numbers of highly skilled employees in the future. The loss of personnel or our inability to hire or retain sufficient personnel at competitive rates could impair the growth of our business.

If we fail to establish and maintain an effective system of internal control, we may not be able to report our financial results accurately or to prevent fraud. Any inability to report and file our financial results accurately and timely could harm our business and adversely impact the trading price of our common stock.

We are required to establish and maintain internal controls over financial reporting, disclosure controls, and to comply with other requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and the rules promulgated by the SEC thereunder. Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, cannot guarantee our internal controls and disclosure controls will prevent all possible errors or all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. In addition, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints and the benefit of controls must be relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no system of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Corporation have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Further, controls can be circumvented by individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more persons, or by management override of the controls. The design of any system of controls also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Over time, a control may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or the degree of compliance with policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and may not be detected.

We may need additional capital to execute our business plan and fund operations and may not be able to obtain such capital on acceptable terms or at all.

Capital requirements are difficult to plan for in our rapidly changing industry. Although we currently expect to have sufficient funding for the next 12 months, we expect we will need additional capital to fund our future growth.

Our ability to obtain additional capital on acceptable terms or at all is subject to a variety of uncertainties, including:

- Investors' perceptions of, and demand for, companies in our industry;
- Investors' perceptions of, and demand for, companies operating in China;
- Conditions of the U.S. and other capital markets in which we may seek to raise funds;
- Our future results of operations, financial condition and cash flows;

- Governmental regulation of foreign investment in companies in particular countries;
- Economic, political and other conditions in the United States, China, and other countries; and
 - Governmental policies relating to foreign currency borrowings.

We may be required to pursue sources of additional capital through various means, including joint venture projects and debt or equity financings. There is no assurance we will be successful in locating a suitable financing transaction in a timely fashion or at all. In addition, there is no assurance we will be successful in obtaining the capital we require by any other means. Future financings through equity investments are likely to be dilutive to our existing shareholders. Also, the terms of securities we may issue in future capital transactions may be more favorable for our new investors. Newly issued securities may include preferences, superior voting rights, the issuance of warrants or other derivative securities, and the issuances of incentive awards under equity employee incentive plans, which may have additional dilutive effects. Further, we may incur substantial costs in pursuing future capital and/or financing, including investment banking fees, legal fees, accounting fees, printing and distribution expenses and other costs. We may also be required to recognize non-cash expenses in connection with certain securities we may issue, such as convertible notes and warrants, which will adversely impact our financial condition.

If we cannot raise additional funds on favorable terms or at all, we may not be able to carry out all or parts of our strategy to maintain our growth and competitiveness or to fund our operations. If the amount of capital we are able to raise from financing activities, together with our revenues from operations, is not sufficient to satisfy our capital needs, even to the extent that we reduce our operations accordingly, we may be required to cease operations.

We may be subject to claims that we have infringed the proprietary rights of others, which could require us to obtain a license or change our designs.

Although we do not believe any of our products infringe the proprietary rights of others, there is no assurance that infringement or invalidity claims (or claims for indemnification resulting from infringement claims) will not be asserted or prosecuted against us or that any such assertions or prosecutions will not materially adversely affect our business. Regardless of whether any such claims are valid or can be successfully asserted, defending against such claims could cause us to incur significant costs and could divert resources away from our other activities. In addition, assertion of infringement claims could result in injunctions that prevent us from distributing our products. If any claims or actions are asserted against us, we may seek to obtain a license to the intellectual property rights that are in dispute. Such a license may not be available on reasonable terms, or at all, which could force us to change our designs.

Risks Related to Doing Business in China

Limitations on the ability of our operating subsidiaries to make payments to us could have a material adverse effect on our ability to conduct our business and fund our operations.

We are a holding company and conduct substantially all of our business through our operating subsidiaries in China. We will of necessity rely on dividends paid by our subsidiaries for our cash needs, including the funds necessary to pay dividends and other cash distributions to our shareholders, to service any debt we may incur and to pay our operating expenses. The payment of dividends by entities organized in China is subject to limitations. In particular, regulations in China currently permit payment of dividends only out of accumulated profits as determined in accordance with Chinese accounting standards and regulations. We are also required to set aside at least 10% of our operating subsidiaries' after-tax profit based on Chinese accounting standards each year to a statutory surplus reserve fund until the accumulative amount of such reserve reaches 50% of the Company's registered capital. These reserves are not distributable as cash dividends. In addition, we are required to allocate a portion of after-tax profit to a staff welfare and bonus fund at the discretion of the Company. Moreover, if any of our subsidiaries incur debt on its own behalf in the future, the instruments governing the debt may restrict such subsidiary's ability to pay dividends or make other distributions to us. Any limitation on the ability of one of our subsidiaries to distribute dividends and other distributions to us could materially and adversely limit our ability to make investments or acquisitions that could be beneficial to our businesses, pay dividends or otherwise fund and conduct our business.

It will be extremely difficult to acquire jurisdiction and enforce liabilities against our officers, directors and assets based in China.

Our executive officers and several of our directors, including the chairman of our Board of Directors, are Chinese citizens. It may be difficult, if not impossible, to acquire jurisdiction over these persons in the event a lawsuit is initiated against us and/or our officers and directors by a shareholder or group of shareholders in the United States. Also, because our operating subsidiaries and assets are located in China, it may be extremely difficult or impossible for you to access those assets to enforce judgments rendered against us or our directors or executive offices by U.S. courts. In addition, the courts in China may not permit the enforcement of judgments arising out of U.S. federal and state corporate, securities or similar laws. Accordingly, U.S. investors may not be able to enforce judgments against us for violation of U.S. securities laws.

Substantially all of our assets are located in China and all of our revenue is derived from our operations in China. Accordingly, our results of operations and prospects are subject, to a significant extent, to the economic, political and legal developments in China.

While China's economy has experienced significant growth in the past twenty years, such growth has been uneven, both geographically and among various sectors of the economy. The Chinese government has implemented various measures to encourage economic growth and guide the allocation of resources. Some of these measures benefit the overall economy of China, but they may also have a negative effect on us. For example, our operating results and financial condition may be adversely affected by the government control over capital investments or changes in tax regulations. The economy of China has been changing from a planned economy to a more market-oriented economy. In recent years China has implemented measures emphasizing the utilization of market forces for economic reform and the reduction of state ownership of productive assets, and the establishment of corporate governance in business enterprises. However, a substantial portion of productive assets in China are still owned by the government. In addition, the government continues to play a significant role in regulating industry development by imposing industrial policies. It also exercises significant control over China's economic growth through the allocation of resources, the control of payment of foreign currency-denominated obligations, the setting of monetary policy and the provision of preferential treatment to particular industries or companies.

S-23

PRC regulations relating to mergers, offshore companies and Chinese shareholders, if applied to us, may limit our ability to operate our business as we see fit.

PRC regulations govern the process by which we may participate in an acquisition of assets or equity interests. Depending on the structure of the transaction, these regulations require Chinese parties to make a series of applications and supplemental applications to various government agencies. In some instances, the application process may require the presentation of economic data concerning a transaction, including appraisals of the target business and evaluations of the acquirer, which are designed to allow the government to assess the transaction. Government approvals will have expiration dates by which a transaction must be completed and reported to the government agencies. Compliance with the new regulations is likely to be more time consuming and expensive than in the past and the government can now exert more control over the combination of two businesses. Accordingly, due to PRC regulations, our ability to engage in business combination transactions in China through our Chinese subsidiaries has become significantly more complicated, time consuming and expensive, and we may not be able to negotiate transactions that are acceptable to us or sufficiently protective of our interests.

We must comply with the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act.

We are required to comply with the United States Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, which prohibits U.S. companies from engaging in bribery or other prohibited payments to foreign officials for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. Foreign companies, including some of our competitors, are not subject to these prohibitions. Corruption, extortion, bribery, pay-offs, theft and other fraudulent practices occur from time-to-time in mainland China. If our competitors engage in these practices, they may receive preferential treatment from personnel of some companies, giving our competitors an advantage in securing business or from government officials who might give them priority in obtaining new licenses, which would put us at a disadvantage. Although we inform our personnel that such practices are illegal, we cannot assure you that our employees or other agents will not engage in such conduct for which we might be held responsible. If our employees or other agents are found to have engaged in such practices, we could suffer severe penalties.

If the China Securities Regulatory Commission, or CSRC, or another PRC regulatory agency determines that its approval is required in connection with this offering, this offering may be delayed or cancelled, or we may become subject to penalties.

On August 8, 2006, six PRC regulatory agencies, including the CSRC, promulgated the Regulation on Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Companies by Foreign Investors, or the M&A Rule, which became effective on September 8, 2006. The M&A Rule, among other things, has certain provisions that require offshore special purpose vehicles, or SPVs, formed for the purpose of acquiring PRC domestic companies and controlled by PRC individuals, to obtain the approval of the CSRC prior to listing their securities on an overseas stock exchange. We believe, based on the opinion of our PRC legal counsel, the Beijing Rondos Law Firm, that while the CSRC generally has jurisdiction over overseas listings of SPVs like us, CSRC's approval is not required for the offerings of our securities because our current corporate structure was established before the new regulation became effective. However, there remains some uncertainty as to how this regulation will be interpreted or implemented in the context of an overseas offering. If the CSRC or another PRC regulatory agency subsequently determines that its approval is required for our public offerings, we may face sanctions by the CSRC or another PRC regulatory agency. If this happens, these regulatory agencies may impose fines and penalties on our operations in the PRC, limit our operating privileges in the PRC, delay or restrict the repatriation of the proceeds from this offering or other of our offerings into the PRC, restrict or prohibit payment or remittance of dividends by our PRC subsidiaries to us or take other actions that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, reputation and prospects, as well as the trading price of our ordinary shares. The CSRC or other PRC regulatory agencies may also take actions requiring us, or making it advisable for us, to delay or cancel this offering before settlement and delivery of the ordinary shares being offered by us.

We operate in the PRC through our Wholly Foreign-Owned Enterprise ("WFOE") status initially approved by the local office of the PRC Ministry of Commerce ("MOFCOM"). However, we cannot warrant that such approval procedures have been completely satisfied due to a number of reasons, including changes in laws and government interpretations. If we lose our WFOE status for any reason, our business in China may be negatively impacted.

Our operating entities in the PRC have received initial MOFCOM approval as WFOEs and there may be conditions subsequent to complete and maintain such status. We believe we have satisfied MOFCOM's approval procedures for having obtained such status. However, MOFCOM's approval procedures or interpretations of its approval procedures may be different from our understanding or may change. As a result, if we lose our WFOE status for any reason, there may be a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, reputation and prospects, as well as the trading price of our shares.

If we fail to satisfy an enlarged contribution of capital requirement at our PRC subsidiaries, our business in China will be adversely affected.

As of September 30, 2010, we have contributed a total of \$61.1 million to our PRC subsidiaries. We are committed to contribute an additional \$40 million of capital by April 2015 to one of our PRC subsidiaries, SmartHeat (China) Investment Co., Ltd, an investment holding company in Shenyang. Under PRC laws, shareholders of a foreign-invested enterprise are required to contribute capital to satisfy the registered capital requirement of the foreign-invested enterprise within a period of not more than two years from the date when the foreign-invested enterprise's license to conduct business is initially granted. The relevant PRC government agencies may grant an additional three-month grace period. If the shareholders are unable to complete the capital contribution within the grace period, the PRC government may revoke the business license of the foreign-invested enterprise. Further, until such contribution of capital is satisfied, the foreign-invested enterprise is not allowed to repatriate profits to its shareholders, unless otherwise approved by the State Administration for Foreign Exchange ("SAFE").

S-25

We are subject to economic and political risks in China over which we have little or no control and may be unable to alter our business practice in time to avoid the possibility of reduced revenues.

Our business is conducted in China. Doing business outside the U.S., particularly in China, subjects us to various risks, including changing economic and political conditions, major work stoppages, exchange controls, currency fluctuations, armed conflicts and unexpected changes in U.S. and foreign laws relating to tariffs, trade restrictions, transportation regulations, foreign investments and taxation. We have no control over most of these risks and may be unable to anticipate changes in international economic and political conditions and, therefore, unable to alter our business practice in time to avoid the possibility of reduced revenues.

We may have difficulty establishing adequate management, legal and financial controls in China.

China historically has not adopted a Western style of management and financial reporting concepts and practices, or modern banking, computer or other control systems. We may have difficulty in hiring and retaining a sufficient number of qualified employees to work in China. As a result of these factors, we may experience difficulty in establishing management, legal and financial controls, collecting financial data and preparing financial statements, books of account and corporate records and instituting business practices that meet Western standards.

Our bank accounts are not insured or protected against loss.

We maintain our cash with various banks and trust companies located in China. Our cash accounts are not insured or otherwise protected. Should any bank or trust company holding our cash deposits become insolvent, or if we are otherwise unable to withdraw funds, we would lose the cash on deposit with that particular bank or trust company.

As we have limited business insurance coverage in China, any loss which we suffer may not be insured or may be insured to only a limited extent.

The insurance industry in China is still in an early stage of development and insurance companies located in China offer limited business insurance products. In the event of damage or loss to our properties, our insurance may not provide as much coverage as if we were insured by insurance companies in the United States.

Tax laws and regulations in China are subject to substantial revision, some of which may adversely affect our profitability.

The Chinese tax system is in a state of flux, and it is anticipated that China's tax regime will change in the coming years. Tax benefits we presently enjoy may not be available in the wake of these changes, and we could incur tax obligations to our government that are significantly higher than anticipated. These increased tax obligations could negatively impact our financial condition and our revenues, gross margins, profitability and results of operations may be adversely affected as a result.

Certain tax exemptions that we presently enjoy in China are scheduled to expire over the next several years.

As a substantial portion of our operations are located in a privileged economic zone, we are entitled to certain tax benefits. When these exemptions expire, our income tax expenses will increase, reducing our net income below what it would be if we continued to enjoy these exemptions.

We may face judicial corruption in China.

The political, governmental and judicial systems in China are sometimes impacted by corruption. There is no assurance we will be able to obtain recourse in any legal disputes with suppliers, customers or other parties with whom we conduct business, if desired, through China's poorly developed and sometimes corrupt judicial systems.

If relations between the United States and China worsen, investors may be unwilling to hold or buy our stock and our stock price may decrease.

At various times during recent years, the U.S. and China have had significant disagreements over political and economic issues. Controversies may arise in the future between these two countries. Any political or trade controversies between the U.S. and China, whether or not directly related to our business, could reduce the price of our common stock.

China could change its policies toward private enterprise or even nationalize or expropriate private enterprises.

Our business is subject to significant political and economic uncertainties and may be affected by political, economic and social developments in China. Over the past several years, the Chinese government has pursued economic reform policies including the encouragement of private economic activity and greater economic decentralization. The Chinese government may not continue to pursue these policies or may significantly alter them to our detriment from time to time with little, if any, prior notice.

Uncertainties with respect to the Chinese legal system could limit legal protections available to us.

Our operating subsidiaries, which conduct most of their operations in China, are generally subject to laws and regulations applicable to foreign investment in China. The Chinese legal system is based on written statutes, and prior court decisions may be cited for reference but have no precedential value. Since 1979, legislation and regulations have significantly enhanced the protections afforded to various forms of foreign investments in China. However, since these laws and regulations are relatively new and the legal system in China continues to evolve rapidly, the interpretations of many laws, regulations and rules are not always uniform and enforcement of these laws, regulations and rules involve uncertainties, which may limit legal protections available to us. In addition, any litigation in China may be protracted and result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and management attention.

Chinese regulations relating to the establishment of offshore special purpose companies by Chinese residents and registration requirements for employee stock ownership plans or share option plans may subject our China resident shareholders to personal liability and limit our ability to acquire Chinese companies or to inject capital into our operating subsidiaries in China, limit our subsidiaries' ability to distribute profits to us, or otherwise materially and adversely affect us.

The SAFE issued a public notice in October 2005, requiring PRC residents, including both legal persons and natural persons, to register with the competent local SAFE branch before establishing or controlling any company outside of China, referred to as an "offshore special purpose company," for the purpose of acquiring any assets of or equity interest in PRC companies and raising funds from overseas. In addition, any PRC resident that is the shareholder of an offshore special purpose company is required to amend his or her SAFE registration with the local SAFE branch, with respect to that offshore special purpose company in connection with any increase or decrease of capital, transfer of shares, merger, division, equity investment or creation of any security interest over any assets located in China. To clarify the implementation of Circular 75 further, the SAFE issued Circular 124 and Circular 106 on November 24, 2005 and May 29, 2007, respectively. Under Circular 106, PRC subsidiaries of an offshore special purpose company are required to coordinate and supervise the filing of SAFE registrations by the offshore holding company's shareholders who are PRC residents in a timely manner. If these shareholders fail to comply, the PRC subsidiaries are required to report to the local SAFE authorities. If the PRC subsidiaries of the offshore parent company do not report to the local SAFE authorities, they may be prohibited from distributing their profits and proceeds from any reduction in capital, share transfer or liquidation to their offshore parent company and the offshore parent company may be restricted in its ability to contribute additional capital into its PRC subsidiaries. Moreover, failure to comply with the above SAFE registration requirements could result in liabilities under PRC laws for evasion of foreign exchange restrictions. Some of our PRC resident beneficial owners have not registered with the local SAFE branch as required under SAFE regulations. The failure or inability of these PRC resident beneficial owners to comply with the applicable SAFE registration requirements may subject these beneficial owners or us to fines, legal sanctions and restrictions described above.

On March 28, 2007, SAFE released detailed registration procedures for employee stock ownership plans or share option plans to be established by overseas listed companies and for individual plan participants. Any failure to comply with the relevant registration procedures may affect the effectiveness of our employee stock ownership plans or share option plans and subject the plan participants, the companies offering the plans or the relevant intermediaries, as the case may be, to penalties under PRC foreign exchange regime. These penalties may subject us to fines and legal sanctions, prevent us from being able to make distributions or pay dividends, as a result of which our business operations and our ability to distribute profits to you could be materially and adversely affected.

In addition, the NDRC promulgated a rule in October 2004 (the "NDRC Rule"), which requires NDRC approvals for overseas investment projects made by PRC entities. The NDRC Rule also provides that approval procedures for overseas investment projects of PRC individuals must be implemented with reference to this rule. However, there exist extensive uncertainties in terms of interpretation of the NDRC Rule with respect to its application to a PRC individual's overseas investment, and in practice, we are not aware of any precedents that a PRC individual's overseas investment has been approved by the NDRC or challenged by the NDRC based on the absence of NDRC approval. Our current beneficial owners who are PRC individuals did not apply for NDRC approval for investment in us. We cannot predict how and to what extent this will affect our business operations or future strategy. For example, the failure of our shareholders who are PRC individuals to comply with the NDRC Rule may subject these persons or our PRC subsidiaries to certain liabilities under PRC laws, which could adversely affect our business.

Regulation of loans and direct investment by offshore holding companies to Chinese entities may delay or prevent us from making loans or additional capital contributions to our operating subsidiaries, which could materially and adversely affect our liquidity and our ability to fund and expand our business.

As an offshore holding company of our Chinese operating subsidiaries, we may need to make loans to them, or we may need to make additional capital contributions to them. Any loans to our operating subsidiaries are subject to Chinese regulations. For example, loans by us to our subsidiaries in China, which are foreign-invested enterprises, to finance their activities cannot exceed statutory limits and must be registered with the SAFE.

We may also decide to finance our subsidiaries by means of capital contributions. These capital contributions must be approved by MOFCOM or its local counterpart. We cannot assure you that we will be able to obtain these government approvals on a timely basis, if at all, with respect to future capital contributions by us to our subsidiaries.

Restrictions on currency exchange may limit our ability to receive and use our revenues effectively.

The Renminbi is currently convertible under the “current account,” which includes dividends, trade and service-related foreign exchange transactions, but not under the “capital account,” which includes foreign direct investment and loans. Currently, our Chinese subsidiaries may purchase foreign currencies for settlement of current account transactions, including payments of dividends to us, without the approval of SAFE. However, the relevant Chinese government authorities may limit or eliminate their ability to purchase foreign currencies in the future. Since a significant amount of our future revenues will be denominated in Renminbi, any existing and future restrictions on currency exchange may limit our ability to utilize revenues generated in Renminbi to fund our business activities outside China that are denominated in foreign currencies.

Foreign exchange transactions by our Chinese subsidiaries under the capital account continue to be subject to significant foreign exchange controls and require the approval of or need to register with Chinese governmental authorities, including SAFE. In particular, if our Chinese subsidiaries borrow foreign currency loans from us or other foreign lenders, these loans must be registered with SAFE, and if we finance our Chinese subsidiaries by means of additional capital contributions, these capital contributions must be approved by certain government authorities, including the NDRC, MOFCOM, or their respective local counterparts. These limitations could affect the ability of our Chinese subsidiaries to obtain foreign exchange through debt or equity financing.

We face risks associated with currency exchange rate fluctuations; any adverse fluctuation may adversely affect our operating margins.

Almost all of our revenues are denominated in Renminbi. Conducting business in currencies other than U.S. dollars subjects us to fluctuations in currency exchange rates that could have a negative impact on our reported operating results. Fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to other currencies impact our revenues, cost of revenues and operating margins and result in foreign currency translation gains and losses. If the exchange rate of the Renminbi is affected by lowering its value as against the U.S. dollar, our reported profitability when stated in U.S. dollars will decrease. Historically, we have not engaged in exchange rate hedging activities and have no current intention of doing so.

We may not be able to adequately protect our technology and other proprietary rights.

Our success will depend in part on our ability to obtain and protect our products, methods, processes and other technologies, to preserve our trade secrets, and to operate without infringing on the proprietary rights of third parties both domestically and abroad. We have patents and patent applications pending in China, and have worked and continue to work closely with Chinese patent officials to preserve our intellectual property rights. Despite these efforts, any of the following occurrences may reduce the value of our intellectual property:

- Our applications for patents and trademarks relating to our business may not be granted and, if granted, may be challenged or invalidated;
 - Issued patents and trademarks may not provide us with any competitive advantages;
- Our efforts to protect our intellectual property rights may not be effective in preventing misappropriation of our technology;
- Our efforts may not prevent the development and design by others of products or technologies similar to or competitive with, or superior to those we develop; or
- Another party may obtain a blocking patent and we would need to either obtain a license or design around the patent in order to continue to offer the contested feature or service in our products.

SUMMARY CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table sets forth our summary financial data for the periods indicated. You should read this information together with “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and the financial statements and related notes incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement. Historical financial information may not be indicative of our future performance and the results for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the full fiscal year.

Consolidated Statement of Income Data:

	Nine months ended		Year ended	
	September 30, 2010	2009	December 31, 2009	2008
	(unaudited)			
Net sales	\$ 83,613,250	\$ 56,541,795	\$ 82,563,869	\$ 32,676,082
Cost of sales	54,177,914	36,562,363	53,467,805	21,717,735
Gross profit	29,435,336	19,979,432	29,096,064	10,958,347
Total operating expenses	10,595,119	4,952,245	10,920,865	3,416,670
Income from operations	18,840,217	15,027,187	18,175,199	7,541,677
Total (other expenses) other income	403,259	(203,161)	113,835	93,289
Income before provision for income taxes	19,243,476	14,824,026	18,289,034	7,634,966
Provision for income taxes	3,059,182	2,304,672	2,858,186	1,293,660
Minority interest	16,962	-	11,681	(5,966)
Net income	\$ 16,201,256	\$ 12,519,354	\$ 15,442,529	\$ 6,335,340
Other comprehensive income – foreign currency translation adjustments	1,931,721	270,399	(14,641)	510,770
Comprehensive income	18,132,977	12,789,753	15,427,888	6,846,110
Weighted average number of common shares – basic	32,804,292	24,430,806	26,535,502	22,176,322
Weighted average number of common shares – diluted	32,846,171	24,513,092	26,592,066	22,176,432
Earnings per share – basic	\$ 0.49	\$ 0.51	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.29
Earnings per share – diluted	\$ 0.49	\$ 0.51	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.29

Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:

	As of September 30, 2010
Cash & cash equivalents	\$ 14,724,091
Total assets	142,459,504
Total liabilities	23,385,736
Total stockholders’ equity	119,073,768

USE OF PROCEEDS

We expect to receive net proceeds of approximately \$26,725,000 from the sale of 5,000,000 shares of our common stock in this offering, assuming a public offering price of \$5.70 per share (the last reported share price of our common stock on the NASDAQ Global Market on November 16, 2010), or \$30,786,250 if the underwriters exercise their over-allotment option in full, after deducting the estimated expenses related to this offering and the underwriting discounts and commissions payable by us.

We intend to use the net proceeds from this offering for potential acquisitions, although no specific acquisition candidate has been identified to date, and general corporate purposes including the expansion of our product offerings and capital expenditures. The amounts and timing of the expenditures will depend on numerous factors, such as growth in our markets, technological advances and the competitive environment for our products.

CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth our capitalization as of September 30, 2010:

- on an actual basis; and
- on an as-adjusted basis to reflect the receipt of the estimated net proceeds from our sale of 5,000,000 shares of common stock in this offering, based on the closing price of \$5.70 per share on November 16, 2010, and after deducting underwriting commissions and estimated offering expenses paid or payable by us.

This table should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and the related notes, which are incorporated by reference to this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus.

	September 30, 2010	
	Actual	As-Adjusted
Current Liabilities:		
Notes Payable - Bank Acceptances	1,516,865	1,516,865
Loans Payable	4,476,877	4,476,877
	5,993,742	5,993,742
Stockholders' Equity:		
Common stock, \$.001 par value, 75,000,000 shares authorized, 32,811,125 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2010, and 37,811,125 shares issued and outstanding on an as adjusted basis at September 30, 2010	32,811	37,811
Additional Paid-in Capital	75,163,813	101,883,813
Accumulated Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	2,901,709	2,901,709
Statutory Reserves	4,613,151	4,613,151
Retained Earnings	35,673,363	35,673,363
Total Stockholders' Equity	118,384,847	145,109,847
Non-Controlling Interest	688,921	688,921
Total Capitalization	125,067,510	151,792,510

(1) The number of shares of common stock shown in the preceding table to be outstanding after this offering is based on 32,811,125 shares outstanding as of September 30, 2010, which excludes 96,775 shares of our common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants outstanding as of September 30, 2010, at an exercise price of \$6.00 per share; stock options outstanding as of September 30, 2010, to purchase 63,333 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$10.32 per share; 500 shares of our common stock to be issued pursuant to a one-year consulting service agreement with a consultant; and 1,000,000 shares of our common stock reserved for issuance under our 2010 Equity Incentive Plan.

S-32

PRICE RANGE OF COMMON STOCK AND DIVIDEND POLICY

On April 22, 2008, our common stock became eligible for quotation on the OTC Bulletin Board (“OTCBB”) under the symbol “SMHT.” On January 29, 2009, our common stock commenced trading on the NASDAQ Capital Market under the symbol “HEAT” and was subsequently listed on the NASDAQ Global Market on March 10, 2009. The following table sets forth the range of the high and low bid prices per share of our common stock for each quarter (or portion thereof) beginning on April 22, 2008, and ending on November 16, 2010, as reported by the OTCBB for the period beginning on April 22, 2008, to January 28, 2009, and as reported on the Nasdaq Stock Market from January 29, 2009, to March 9, 2009, and on the Nasdaq Global Market thereafter. These quotations represent inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, markdown, or commission and may not represent actual transactions.

	High	Low
Second Quarter 2008 (April 22, 2008 – June 30, 2008)	\$ 4.60	\$ 2.00
Third Quarter 2008 (through September 30, 2008)	\$ 4.75	\$ 4.50
Fourth Quarter 2008 (through December 31, 2008)	\$ 6.50	\$ 2.25
First Quarter 2009 (through March 31, 2009)	\$ 6.20	\$ 5.50
Second Quarter 2009 (through June 30, 2009)	\$ 8.00	\$ 5.01
Third Quarter 2009 (through September 30, 2009)	\$ 10.36	\$ 5.83
Fourth Quarter 2009 (through December 31, 2009)	\$ 17.27	\$ 8.60
First Quarter 2010 (through March 31, 2010)	\$ 18.60	\$ 10.21
Second Quarter 2010 (through June 30, 2010)	\$ 10.93	\$ 5.32
Third Quarter 2010 (through September 30, 2010)	\$ 7.39	\$ 5.11
Fourth Quarter 2010 (through November 16, 2010)	\$ 8.11	\$ 5.70

On November 16, 2010, the closing sales price of our common stock was \$5.70.

As of November 16, 2010, there were 49 shareholders of record of our common stock. Since some of our shares of common stock are held in street or nominee name, it is believed that there are a substantial number of additional beneficial owners of our common stock.

Dividend Policy

We have not paid and do not expect to declare or pay any cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future, and we currently intend to retain future earnings, if any, to finance the expansion of our business. The decision whether to pay cash dividends on our common stock will be made by our board of directors, in their discretion, and will depend on our financial condition, operating results, capital requirements and other factors that the board of directors considers significant.

UNDERWRITING

Barclays Capital Inc. is acting as the representative of the underwriters and is the sole book-running manager of this offering. Under the terms of an underwriting agreement, which we will file as an exhibit to our current report on Form 8-K and be incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, each of the underwriters named below has severally agreed to purchase from us the respective number of common stock shown opposite its name below:

Underwriters	Number of Shares
Barclays Capital Inc.	
Oppenheimer & Co. Inc.	
Total	

The underwriting agreement provides that the underwriter