



SGS Canada Inc.
P.O. Box 4300 - 185 Concession St.
Lakefield - Ontario - K0L 2H0
Phone: 705-652-2000 FAX: 705-652-6365

Walk In USA

Attn :

Phone: , Fax:

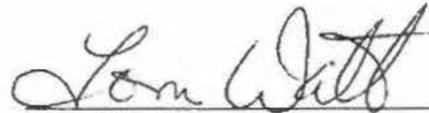
29-August-2014

Date Rec. : 09 July 2014
LR Report : CA02302-JUL14
Client Ref : Taotao USA Inc

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Final Report

Sample ID	Rh mg/kg	Pt mg/kg	Pd mg/kg
1: EDV-12 L5NAJT16D1000912	< 10	< 10	1023
4: EDV-13 L5NAAELTN0D1000133	54	44	3625
7: EDV-15 L5NAELTNSD1000107	53	47	3024
10: EDV-17 L5NA ELTN5D1000113	54	48	3201
13: EDV-19 L5NAAJT19D1000936	< 10	< 10	981


Tom Watt
Project Coordinator



Aug 20, 2014

Taotao USA Inc
14275 Telephone Ave, Unit A
Chino, California, USA
91710

Report of sample preparation, sub-sampling and analysis

Reference:

Material: Metal Cylinder Catalytic Converters

SGS Reference Numbers: – Precious Metals Analysis
– Physical Dimensions & Cell Density

Page 1 of 166
total pages

1. General Information

- 1.1 At the request of Jackie Wang from Taotao, SGS was approached to analyse one catalytic converter from an unknown model of vehicle from Taotao USA Inc. to determine their precious metals content.
 - 1.2 Through communications, the following measurements were also requested: piece weight, length, diameter, loading and cells per square inch.
 - 1.3 The sample preparation and sub-sampling was performed using the sampling method supplied by SGS (see Appendix One). The precious metals analysis was performed using the peroxide fusion method from SGS (see Appendix One).
 - 1.4 Calculations for metal loading on the catalytic converter parts were performed using information supplied by the EPA (see Appendix Two).
2. The sample was couriered to the SGS laboratory in Lakefield, Ontario, Canada. SGS can make no guarantees or warranties as to whether the sample was unaltered before it was delivered to our site.



Appendix One

Catalyst preparation and sub-sampling

Sampling and Precious Metals Analysis

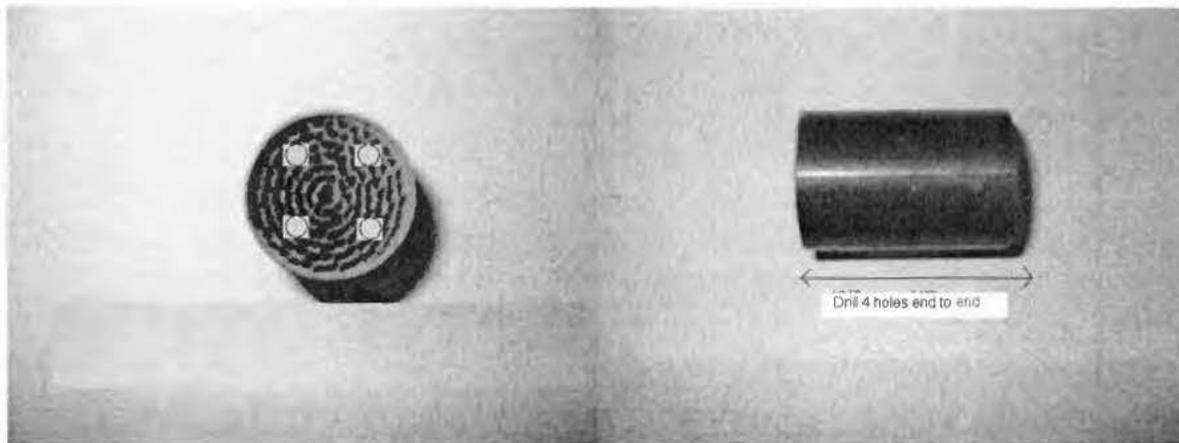
SGS Sampling Method:

Small Motorcycle, ATV or Cart System converters are analyzed at our SGS laboratory in Lakefield, Ontario. These cylinder sleeves are prepared in the following manner as there has been no industry standard protocol as to how they should be prepared and sampled. The following has been used by our clients with very high degree to success.

A 3/8-inch high speed drill running at a slow RPM drills four holes, one in each quarter of the converter, complete through from one end to the other (see diagram below). All material generated is captured in a catch basin placed below the converter during drilling. Once drilling is complete, the entire sub sample is then placed in a container. Pieces of metal mesh are removed from the sub-sample using a magnet and reserved. The remaining material is pulverized as well as possible, knowing that there could still be pieces of the metal mesh present.

This sample is then sent to our precious metals laboratory where it is sub sampled 3 times as explained in the enclosed 13peroxideAAS.pdf document. If there is a large outlier between the triplicate analysis results, a fourth portion is analyzed.

This is the best method we have developed to date as we have had discussions with clients on this matter.



End view of drilling template

Side view of drilling template



Agreed Test Plan for SGS/Taotao

Catalyst Testing:

The test plan must

-Specify that information of each catalytic converter that is the subject of testing and inspection will be collected and reported to Taotao.

1. Weigh entire sample at start (the intact casing, honeycomb mesh interior, and washcoat amount inside); measure the diameter of the mesh and cell density
2. Do the coring & collect core samples and washcoat (as discussed on our recent call, include a method for preventing excess washcoat from falling out of other parts of the honeycomb during the drilling process)
3. Weigh the core samples and washcoat; set aside for now
4. Weigh the remaining casing, washcoat, and mesh (now missing X number of cores) -- this is not required, but could be useful in observing loss
5. Remove the casing from the remaining mesh; separate these pieces; measure the length of the honeycomb mesh
6. Clean the casing: scrape any washcoat powder or small mesh pieces out; put those with the remaining mesh
7. Weigh the clean casing
8. Weigh the mesh and washcoat remaining after removing the casing
9. Return to the core samples of mesh and washcoat collected in coring; tear apart the core samples and remove all washcoat in cores
10. Use a magnet to separate the mesh core pieces from the collected washcoat; weigh the washcoat
11. Choose a needed portion of the washcoat to analyze; determine the ppm or mg/kg of the platinum group element(s) in the washcoat
12. Add the weight from #3 to #8, this is the total weight of honeycomb mesh and washcoat in the sample
13. Back estimate the total amount of washcoat in the catalytic converter: multiply the weight from #12 by the weight from #10 and divide that by the weight from #3, this will yield an estimated amount of washcoat in the honeycomb mesh for the entire sample
14. Determine the weight of platinum group element in the catalytic converter by multiplying the concentration from #11 to the estimated amount of washcoat from #13 (include weight conversions mg, g, kg)
15. Use the measurements from #1 and #5 to calculate the volume of the honeycomb mesh ($\pi \times R^2 \times H$); use for loading calculations (g/L)



Appendix Two

Precious Metals Analysis

SGS Fusion Method 13peroxideAAS:

1. Parameter(s) measured, unit(s):

Rhodium (Rh), Platinum (Pt), Palladium (Pd) in %

2. Typical sample size:

0.25 – 3.0 g

3. Type of sample applicable (media):

Automobile and petroleum catalysts

4. Sample preparation technique used:

The sample is fused using sodium peroxide at approximately 700°C .The melt is dissolved in water, and acidified with HCl. Tellurium is added followed by stannous chloride addition. The tellurium and precious metal precipitate is filtered out of the solution, and dissolved in aqua regia.

5. Method of analysis used:

Flame atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) using acid matrix matched calibration materials.

6. Data reduction by:

Computer, on line, data fed to Laboratory Information Management System with secure audit trail.

7. Figures of Merit:

This method has been fully validated for the range of samples typically analyzed. Method validation includes the use of certified reference materials, replicates, duplicates and blanks to calculate accuracy, precision, linearity, range, limit of detection, reporting limit, specificity and measurement uncertainty.

The Reporting Limit has been determined according to the following:

Element	Rh	Pt	Pd
RL(%)	0.001	0.001	0.001



The estimated Measurement Uncertainty (MU) has been established for the following parameters at various concentration ranges and is based on laboratory replicate data (comprising of different samples, analysts, laboratory conditions, equipment, etc..) for a period of greater than 3 months.

Concentration Range (%)	Estimated Measurement Uncertainty (MU) +/- % (Absolute)		
	Rh	Pt	Pd
0.001 – 0.005	Not established	0.0001	0.00007
0.005 – 0.010	0.00004	0.0001	0.0001
0.010 – 0.025	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
0.025 – 0.050	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002
0.050 – 0.075	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003
0.075 – 0.100	0.0003	0.0004	0.0005
0.100 – 0.250	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006
0.250 – 0.500	0.002	0.001	0.001
0.500 – 0.750	Not established	0.002	0.001
0.750 – 1.00	Not established	0.003	0.002
1.00 – 2.50	Not established	0.006	0.002
2.50 – 5.00	Not established	Not established	0.006

Note: Measurement Uncertainty estimates may vary from location to location due to dependency on instrumentation

8. Quality control:

One preparation blank per batch of samples; for party analysis, all samples are in duplicate; for umpire analysis, all samples are done in triplicate. 2-3 certified reference material or in-house reference materials per batch of samples; calibration materials that cover the linear range; one instrument blank per batch of samples, secondary source materials that cover the linear range once per shift; calibration drift check every 5 samples.

9. Accreditation:

The Standards Council of Canada has accredited this test in conformance with the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025. See www.palcan.scc.ca for scope of accreditation.

Note: Scopes of accreditation are site specific; please check with the local representative.



Appendix Three

Pictures

EDV-23 L5NAAJT19D1000726



EDV-2 L9NTELKED12500045



EDV-6 L9NTELKEND1250005050



EDV-8 L9NTEACT2E1003902





Appendix Four

Documents and Certificates of Analysis



Documents and Reports

Weights at prescribed stages

Online Worksheet - ONREPO - [CAT0044-JUL14.WSH]

File Edit Format Data Instrument View Window Help

Repo-Tag : Sample : Sequence	A Start Weight g	B Metal & Coating Drillings g	C Coating Only g	D Casing Weight g	E Removed Mesh and Coating g
1 CA02303-JUL14-1 : EDV-23 L5NAAJT	61.55	6.30	1.37	40.10	15.15
2 CA02303-JUL14-4 : EDV-2 L9NTELKE	143.62	25.80	2.40	16.38	36.44
3 CA02303-JUL14-7 : EDV-8 L9NTELKE	143.40	19.58	2.47	91.31	32.51
4 CA02303-JUL14-10 : EDV-8 L9NTEAC	88.16	7.79	0.92	55.97	24.40

Ready *BALN-12



SGS
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 Lakefield - Ontario - K0L 2H0
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Walk In USA

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Phone , Fax:

20-August-2014

Date Rec. : 09 July 2014
 LR Report : CA02303-JUL14
 Client Ref : Taotao USA Inc

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Final Report

Sample ID	Rh mg/kg	Pt mg/kg	Pd mg/kg
1. EDV-23 L5NAAJT19D1000726	< 10	< 10	1005
4 EDV-2 L9NTEKED12500045	< 10	< 10	4485
7 EDV-6 L9NTEKEND1250005050	< 10	< 10	3074
10: EDV-8 L9NTEACT2E1003902	< 10	< 10	3941


 Tom Watt
 Project Coordinator

01000000

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Page 1 of 1

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 185 Concession Street, Lakefield, ON K0L2H0

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www.sgs.com



August 20, 2014
 Taotao USA Inc
 14275 Telephone Ave, Unit A
 Chino, CA

Material: Metal Catalyst Tubes
 Supplier: Taotao USA Inc.

SGS Reference Numbers: CA02303-JUL14

Page 1 of 1 total pages

Part ID	Rh g/L	Pt g/L	Pd g/L
EDV-23 L5NAAJT19D1000726	0	0	0.1370
EDV-2 L9NTELKED12500045	0	0	0.3849
EDV-6 L9NTELKEND1250005050	0	0	0.2624
EDV-8 L9NTEACT2E1003902	0	0	0.2920

Calculation Formula provided by EPA
 Signed and dated August 13, 2014

Tom

Project Coordinator, Analytical

SGS Minerals Services
 SGS Canada Inc.
 185 Concession Street, Box 4300
 Lakefield, Ontario K0L 2H0
 705-652-2177 (P) \ 705-652-6365(F)
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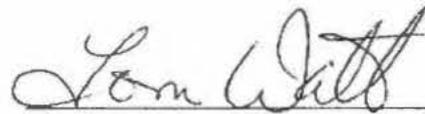
29-August-2014

Date Rec. : 09 July 2014
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 Client Ref : Taotao USA Inc

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Final Report

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 Tom Watt
 Project Coordinator



Sept 29, 2014

Taotao USA Inc
14275 Telephone Ave, Unit A
Chino, California, USA
91710

Report of sample preparation, sub-sampling and analysis

Reference:

Material: Metal Cylinder Catalytic Converters

SGS Reference Numbers: – Precious Metals Analysis
– Physical Dimensions & Cell Density

Page 1 of 15 total pages

1. General Information

- 1.1 At the request of Jackie Wang from Taotao, SGS was approached to analyse one catalytic converter from an unknown model of vehicle from Taotao USA Inc. to determine their precious metals content.
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Catalyst preparation and sub-sampling



Sampling and Precious Metals Analysis

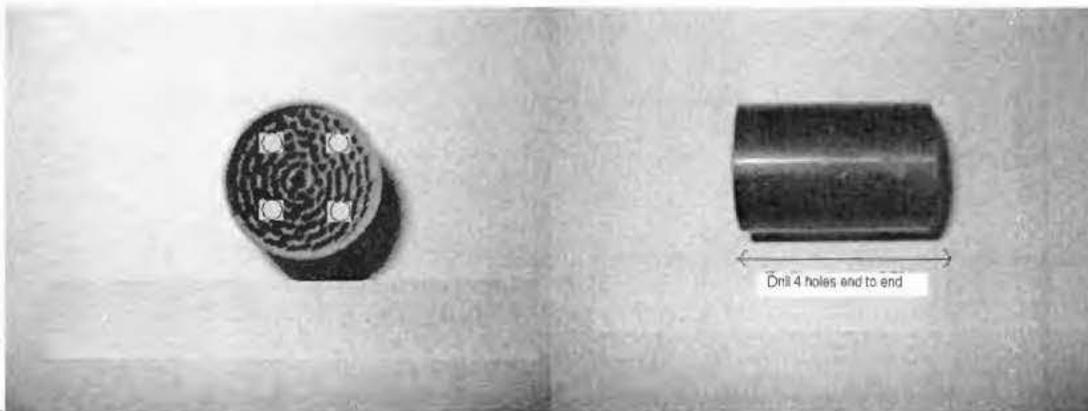
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End view of drilling template

Side view of drilling template



SGS Fusion Method 13peroxideAAS:

1. Parameter(s) measured, unit(s):

Rhodium (Rh), Platinum (Pt), Palladium (Pd) in %

2. Typical sample size:

0.25 – 3.0 g

3. Type of sample applicable (media):

Automobile and petroleum catalysts

4. Sample preparation technique used:

The sample is fused using sodium peroxide at approximately 700°C .The melt is dissolved in water, and acidified with HCl. Tellurium is added followed by stannous chloride addition. The tellurium and precious metal precipitate is filtered out of the solution, and dissolved in aqua regia.

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6. Data reduction by:

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0.010 – 0.025	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
0.025 – 0.050	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002
0.050 – 0.075	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003
0.075 – 0.100	0.0003	0.0004	0.0005
0.100 – 0.250	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006
0.250 – 0.500	0.002	0.001	0.001
0.500 – 0.750	Not established	0.002	0.001
0.750 – 1.00	Not established	0.003	0.002
1.00 – 2.50	Not established	0.006	0.002
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Note: Measurement Uncertainty estimates may vary from location to location due to dependency on instrumentation

8. Quality control:

One preparation blank per batch of samples; for party analysis, all samples are in duplicate; for umpire analysis, all samples are done in triplicate. 2-3 certified reference material or in-house reference materials per batch of samples; calibration materials that cover the linear range; one instrument blank per batch of samples, secondary source materials that cover the linear range once per shift; calibration drift check every 5 samples.

9. Accreditation:

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Appendix Two

Precious Metals Analysis



Agreed Test Plan for SGS/Taotao

Catalyst Testing:

The test plan must

-Specify that information of each catalytic converter that is the subject of testing and inspection will be collected and reported to Taotao.

1. Weigh entire sample at start (the intact casing, honeycomb mesh interior, and washcoat amount inside); measure the diameter of the mesh and cell density
2. Do the coring & collect core samples and washcoat (as discussed on our recent call, include a method for preventing excess washcoat from falling out of other parts of the honeycomb during the drilling process)
3. Weigh the core samples and washcoat; set aside for now
4. Weigh the remaining casing, washcoat, and mesh (now missing X number of cores) -- this is not required, but could be useful in observing loss
5. Remove the casing from the remaining mesh; separate these pieces; measure the length of the honeycomb mesh
6. Clean the casing: scrape any washcoat powder or small mesh pieces out; put those with the remaining mesh
7. Weigh the clean casing
8. Weigh the mesh and washcoat remaining after removing the casing
9. Return to the core samples of mesh and washcoat collected in coring; tear apart the core samples and remove all washcoat in cores
10. Use a magnet to separate the mesh core pieces from the collected washcoat; weigh the washcoat
11. Choose a needed portion of the washcoat to analyze; determine the ppm or mg/kg of the platinum group element(s) in the washcoat
12. Add the weight from #3 to #8, this is the total weight of honeycomb mesh and washcoat in the sample
13. Back estimate the total amount of washcoat in the catalytic converter: multiply the weight from #12 by the weight from #10 and divide that by the weight from #3, this will yield an estimated amount of washcoat in the honeycomb mesh for the entire sample
14. Determine the weight of platinum group element in the catalytic converter by multiplying the concentration from #11 to the estimated amount of washcoat from #13 (include weight conversions mg, g, kg)
15. Use the measurements from #1 and #5 to calculate the volume of the honeycomb mesh ($\pi \times R^2 \times H$); use for loading calculations (g/L)



Appendix Three

Pictures



EDV-4-L9NTEACX1D1101627



EDV-10-L9NTELKAID1050106



EDV-12-L9NTEACW5C100001





Appendix Four

Documents and Certificates of Analysis



Documents and Reports

Weights at prescribed stages

Online Worksheet - ONREPO - [CAT0016-SEP14.WSP]

File Edit Format Data Instrument View Window Help

Sample ID	A Start Weight g	B Metal & Coating Drillings g	C Coating g	D Residue Weight g	E Removed Mesh and Coating g
1 EDV-4-L9NTEACX1D1101627	85.27	32.3347	2.17	33.8168	16.5634
2 EDV-10-L9NTEAKAD1050406	105.86	16.3691	3.00	21.7432	35.1807
3 EDV-12-L9NTEACW5C100001	95.56	17.6225	3.18	35.0475	22.2495

View control chart

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Member of SGS Group

1:21 PM
16-Sep-14



Sept 22/14

Taotao USA Inc
14275 Telephone Ave, Unit A
Chino, CA

Material: Metal Catalyst Tube
Supplier: Taotao USA Inc.

SGS Reference Numbers: CA02321-SEP14

Page 1 of 1 total page

Part ID	Rh g/L	Pt g/L	Pd g/L
EDV-4-L9NTEACX1D1101627	0	0	0.6585
EDV-10-L9NTELKID1050106	0	0	0.5220
EDV-12-L9NTEACW5C100001	0	0	0.6505

Calculation Formula provided by EPA

Tom

Tom Watt
Project Coordinator, Analytical
SGS Minerals Services
SGS Canada Inc.
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E-mail: tom.watt@sgs.com

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Page 1 of 1

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Lakefield - Ontario - K0L 2H0
Phone: 705-652-2000 FAX: 705-652-6365

Walk In USA

Attn :

Phone: , Fax:

23-September-2014

Date Rec. : 09 September 2014

LR Report : CA02321-SEP14

Client Ref : Taotao USA Inc

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Final Report

Sample ID	Rh mg/kg	Pt mg/kg	Pd mg/kg
1: EDV-4-L9NTEACX1D1101627	< 10	< 10	5842
4: EDV-10-L9NTELKAID1050106	< 10	< 10	4596
7: EDV-12-L9NTEACW5C100001	< 10	< 10	4639

Tom Watt
Project Coordinator



October 20, 2014

Taotao USA Inc
14275 Telephone Ave, Unit A
Chino, California, USA
91710

Report of sample preparation, sub-sampling and analysis

Reference:

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SGS Reference Numbers: – Precious Metals Analysis
– Physical Dimensions & Cell Density

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Catalyst preparation and sub-sampling



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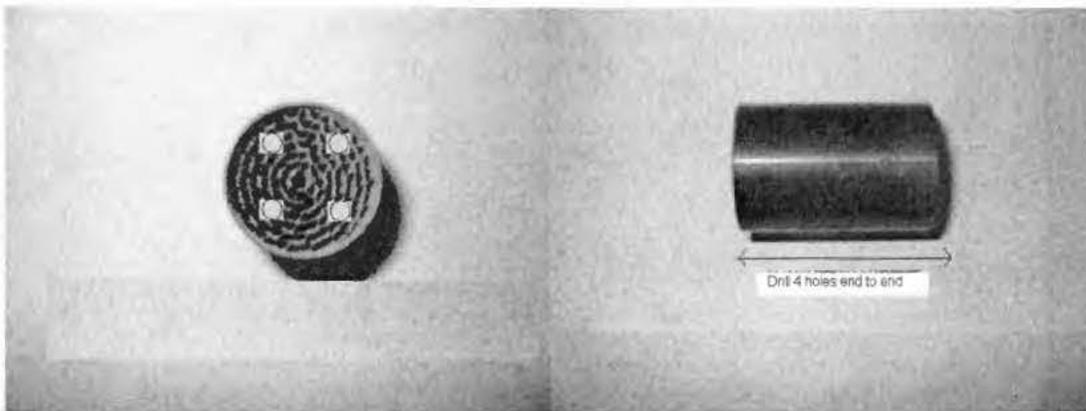
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End view of drilling template

Side view of drilling template



SGS Fusion Method 13peroxideAAS:

- 1. Parameter(s) measured, unit(s):**
Rhodium (Rh), Platinum (Pt), Palladium (Pd) in %
- 2. Typical sample size:**
0.25 – 3.0 g
- 3. Type of sample applicable (media):**
Automobile and petroleum catalysts
- 4. Sample preparation technique used:**
The sample is fused using sodium peroxide at approximately 700°C .The melt is dissolved in water, and acidified with HCl. Tellurium is added followed by stannous chloride addition. The tellurium and precious metal precipitate is filtered out of the solution, and dissolved in aqua regia.
- 5. Method of analysis used:**
Flame atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) using acid matrix matched calibration materials.
- 6. Data reduction by:**
Computer, on line, data fed to Laboratory Information Management System with secure audit trail.
- 7. Figures of Merit:**
This method has been fully validated for the range of samples typically analyzed. Method validation includes the use of certified reference materials, replicates, duplicates and blanks to calculate accuracy, precision, linearity, range, limit of detection, reporting limit, specificity and measurement uncertainty.

The Reporting Limit has been determined according to the following:

Element	Rh	Pt	Pd
RL(%)	0.001	0.001	0.001



The estimated Measurement Uncertainty (MU) has been established for the following parameters at various concentration ranges and is based on laboratory replicate data (comprising of different samples, analysts, laboratory conditions, equipment, etc.,) for a period of greater than 3 months.

Concentration Range (%)	Estimated Measurement Uncertainty (MU) +/- % (Absolute)		
	Rh	Pt	Pd
0.001 – 0.005	Not established	0.0001	0.00007
0.005 – 0.010	0.00004	0.0001	0.0001
0.010 – 0.025	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
0.025 – 0.050	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002
0.050 – 0.075	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003
0.075 – 0.100	0.0003	0.0004	0.0005
0.100 – 0.250	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006
0.250 – 0.500	0.002	0.001	0.001
0.500 – 0.750	Not established	0.002	0.001
0.750 – 1.00	Not established	0.003	0.002
1.00 – 2.50	Not established	0.006	0.002
2.50 – 5.00	Not established	Not established	0.006

Note: Measurement Uncertainty estimates may vary from location to location due to dependency on instrumentation

8. Quality control:

One preparation blank per batch of samples; for party analysis, all samples are in duplicate; for umpire analysis, all samples are done in triplicate. 2-3 certified reference material or in-house reference materials per batch of samples; calibration materials that cover the linear range; one instrument blank per batch of samples, secondary source materials that cover the linear range once per shift; calibration drift check every 5 samples.

9. Accreditation:

The Standards Council of Canada has accredited this test in conformance with the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025. See www.palcan.scc.ca for scope of accreditation.

Note: Scopes of accreditation are site specific; please check with the local representative.



Appendix Two

Precious Metals Analysis



Agreed Test Plan for SGS/Taotao

Catalyst Testing:

The test plan must

-Specify that information of each catalytic converter that is the subject of testing and inspection will be collected and reported to Taotao.

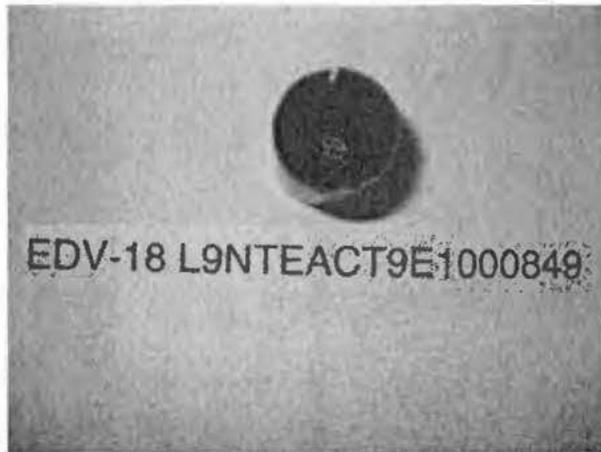
1. Weigh entire sample at start (the intact casing, honeycomb mesh interior, and washcoat amount inside); measure the diameter of the mesh and cell density
2. Do the coring & collect core samples and washcoat (as discussed on our recent call, include a method for preventing excess washcoat from falling out of other parts of the honeycomb during the drilling process)
3. Weigh the core samples and washcoat; set aside for now
4. Weigh the remaining casing, washcoat, and mesh (now missing X number of cores) -- this is not required, but could be useful in observing loss
5. Remove the casing from the remaining mesh; separate these pieces; measure the length of the honeycomb mesh
6. Clean the casing: scrape any washcoat powder or small mesh pieces out; put those with the remaining mesh
7. Weigh the clean casing
8. Weigh the mesh and washcoat remaining after removing the casing
9. Return to the core samples of mesh and washcoat collected in coring; tear apart the core samples and remove all washcoat in cores
10. Use a magnet to separate the mesh core pieces from the collected washcoat; weigh the washcoat
11. Choose a needed portion of the washcoat to analyze; determine the ppm or mg/kg of the platinum group element(s) in the washcoat
12. Add the weight from #3 to #8, this is the total weight of honeycomb mesh and washcoat in the sample
13. Back estimate the total amount of washcoat in the catalytic converter: multiply the weight from #12 by the weight from #10 and divide that by the weight from #3, this will yield an estimated amount of washcoat in the honeycomb mesh for the entire sample
14. Determine the weight of platinum group element in the catalytic converter by multiplying the concentration from #11 to the estimated amount of washcoat from #13 (include weight conversions mg, g, kg)
15. Use the measurements from #1 and #5 to calculate the volume of the honeycomb mesh ($\pi \times R^2 \times H$); use for loading calculations (g/L)



Appendix Three

Pictures

EDV-18 L9NTEACT9E1000849



EDV-16 L9NTEACW4C1000104



EDV-24 L9NTEACW6C1000122





Appendix Four

Documents and Certificates of Analysis



Documents and Reports

Weights at prescribed stages

Online Worksheet - CNREPO - CAT0050-SEP14.WS19

File Edit Format Data Instrument View Window Help

Sample ID	A Start Weight g	B Metal & Coating Drillings g	C Coating Only g	D Casing Weight g	E Removed Mesh and Coating g
1 EDV-18L9NTEACT9E1000849	91.93	11.11	1.7530	58.62	29.59
2 EDV-16L9NTEACW4C1000104	96.56	11.59	2.7154	55.98	28.20
3 EDV-24L9NTEACW8C1000122	89.65	13.93	3.3264	55.58	19.63

Head Sheet Test Sample Pad Instrument /

Ready *BALN-76

11:28 AM
10/17/2014



October 17, 2014
 Taotao USA Inc
 14275 Telephone Ave, Unit A
 Chino, CA

Material: Metal Catalyst Tubes
 Supplier: Taotao USA Inc.

SGS Reference Numbers: CA03074-SEP14

Page 1 of 1 total pages

Part ID	Rh g/L	Pt g/L	Pd g/L
EDV-18 L9NTEACT9E1000849	0	0	.4831
EDV-16 L9NTEACW4C1000104	0	0	.8222
EDV-24 L9NTEACW6C1000122	0	0	.6367

Calculation Formula provided by EPA
 Signed and dated October 17, 2014

Tom

Tom Watt
Project Coordinator, Analytical
 SGS Minerals Services
 SGS Canada Inc.
 185 Concession Street, Box 4300
 Lakefield, Ontario K0L 2H0
 705-652-2177 (P) 705-652-6365 (F)
 E-mail: tom.watt@sgs.com

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SGS

SGS

SGS Canada Inc.
P.O. Box 4300 - 185 Concession St.
Lakefield - Ontario - K0L 2H0
Phone: 705-652-2000 FAX: 705-652-6365

Walk In USA

Attn :

Phone : , Fax:

20-October-2014

Date Rec. : 26 September 2014

LR Report : CA03074-SEP14

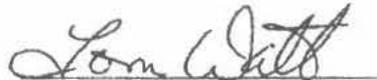
Client Ref : Tactao USA Inc

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Final Report

Sample ID	Rh mg/kg	Pt mg/kg	Pd mg/kg
1: EDV-18 L9NTEACT9E1000849	< 10	< 10	4399
4: EDV-16 L9NTEACW4C1000104	< 10	< 10	4526
7: EDV-24 L9NTEACW6C1000122	< 10	< 10	4066

Control Quality Assay
Not Suitable for Commercial Exchange


Tom Watt
Project Coordinator

Discard DMS

013891000

Page 1 of 1

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Minerals Services
185 Concession Street, Lakefield, ON K0L2H0

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www.sgs.com

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November 3, 2014

Taotao USA Inc
14275 Telephone Ave, Unit A
Chino, California, USA
91710

Report of sample preparation, sub-sampling and analysis

Reference:

Material: Metal Cylinder Catalytic Converters

SGS Reference Numbers: – Precious Metals Analysis
– Physical Dimensions & Cell Density

Page 1 of 14 total pages

1. General Information

- 1.1 At the request of Jackie Wang from Taotao, SGS was approached to analyse one catalytic converter from an unknown model of vehicle from Taotao USA Inc. to determine their precious metals content.
 - 1.2 Through communications, the following measurements were also requested: piece weight, length, diameter, loading and cells per square inch.
 - 1.3 The sample preparation and sub-sampling was performed using the sampling method supplied by SGS (see Appendix One). The precious metals analysis was performed using the peroxide fusion method from SGS (see Appendix One).
 - 1.4 Calculations for metal loading on the catalytic converter parts were performed using information supplied by the EPA (see Appendix Two).
2. The sample was couriered to the SGS laboratory in Lakefield, Ontario, Canada. SGS can make no guarantees or warranties as to whether the sample was unaltered before it was delivered to our site.



Appendix One

Catalyst preparation and sub-sampling



Sampling and Precious Metals Analysis

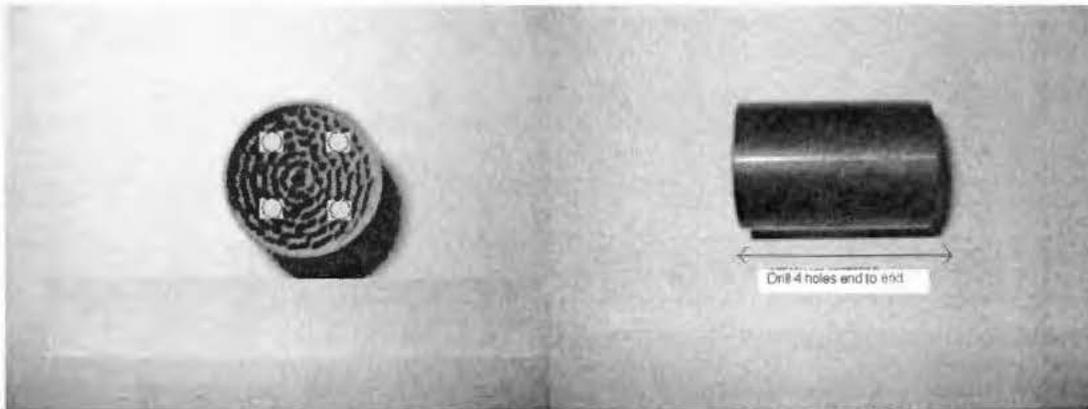
SGS Sampling Method:

Small Motorcycle, ATV or Cart System converters are analyzed at our SGS laboratory in Lakefield, Ontario. These cylinder sleeves are prepared in the following manner as there has been no industry standard protocol as to how they should be prepared and sampled. The following has been used by our clients with very high degree to success.

A 3/8-inch high speed drill running at a slow RPM drills four holes, one in each quarter of the converter, complete through from one end to the other (see diagram below). All material generated is captured in a catch basin placed below the converter during drilling. Once drilling is complete, the entire sub sample is then placed in a container. Pieces of metal mesh are removed from the sub-sample using a magnet and reserved. The remaining material is pulverized as well as possible, knowing that there could still be pieces of the metal mesh present.

This sample is then sent to our precious metals laboratory where it is sub sampled 3 times as explained in the enclosed 13peroxideAAS.pdf document. If there is a large outlier between the triplicate analysis results, a fourth portion is analyzed.

This is the best method we have developed to date as we have had discussions with clients on this matter.



End view of drilling template

Side view of drilling template



SGS Fusion Method 13peroxideAAS:

1. Parameter(s) measured, unit(s):

Rhodium (Rh), Platinum (Pt), Palladium (Pd) in %

2. Typical sample size:

0.25 – 3.0 g

3. Type of sample applicable (media):

Automobile and petroleum catalysts

4. Sample preparation technique used:

The sample is fused using sodium peroxide at approximately 700°C. The melt is dissolved in water, and acidified with HCl. Tellurium is added followed by stannous chloride addition. The tellurium and precious metal precipitate is filtered out of the solution, and dissolved in aqua regia.

5. Method of analysis used:

Flame atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) using acid matrix matched calibration materials.

6. Data reduction by:

Computer, on line, data fed to Laboratory Information Management System with secure audit trail.

7. Figures of Merit:

This method has been fully validated for the range of samples typically analyzed. Method validation includes the use of certified reference materials, replicates, duplicates and blanks to calculate accuracy, precision, linearity, range, limit of detection, reporting limit, specificity and measurement uncertainty.

The Reporting Limit has been determined according to the following:

Element	Rh	Pt	Pd
RL(%)	0.001	0.001	0.001



The estimated Measurement Uncertainty (MU) has been established for the following parameters at various concentration ranges and is based on laboratory replicate data (comprising of different samples, analysts, laboratory conditions, equipment, etc.,) for a period of greater than 3 months.

Concentration Range (%)	Estimated Measurement Uncertainty (MU) +/- % (Absolute)		
	Rh	Pt	Pd
0.001 – 0.005	Not established	0.0001	0.00007
0.005 – 0.010	0.00004	0.0001	0.0001
0.010 – 0.025	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
0.025 – 0.050	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002
0.050 – 0.075	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003
0.075 – 0.100	0.0003	0.0004	0.0005
0.100 – 0.250	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006
0.250 – 0.500	0.002	0.001	0.001
0.500 – 0.750	Not established	0.002	0.001
0.750 – 1.00	Not established	0.003	0.002
1.00 – 2.50	Not established	0.006	0.002
2.50 – 5.00	Not established	Not established	0.006

Note: Measurement Uncertainty estimates may vary from location to location due to dependency on instrumentation

8. Quality control:

One preparation blank per batch of samples; for party analysis, all samples are in duplicate; for umpire analysis, all samples are done in triplicate. 2-3 certified reference material or in-house reference materials per batch of samples; calibration materials that cover the linear range; one instrument blank per batch of samples, secondary source materials that cover the linear range once per shift; calibration drift check every 5 samples.

9. Accreditation:

The Standards Council of Canada has accredited this test in conformance with the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025. See www.palcan.scc.ca for scope of accreditation.

Note: Scopes of accreditation are site specific; please check with the local representative.



Appendix Two

Precious Metals Analysis



Agreed Test Plan for SGS/Taotao

Catalyst Testing:

The test plan must

-Specify that information of each catalytic converter that is the subject of testing and inspection will be collected and reported to Taotao.

1. Weigh entire sample at start (the intact casing, honeycomb mesh interior, and washcoat amount inside); measure the diameter of the mesh and cell density
2. Do the coring & collect core samples and washcoat (as discussed on our recent call, include a method for preventing excess washcoat from falling out of other parts of the honeycomb during the drilling process)
3. Weigh the core samples and washcoat; set aside for now
4. Weigh the remaining casing, washcoat, and mesh (now missing X number of cores) -- this is not required, but could be useful in observing loss
5. Remove the casing from the remaining mesh; separate these pieces; measure the length of the honeycomb mesh
6. Clean the casing: scrape any washcoat powder or small mesh pieces out; put those with the remaining mesh
7. Weigh the clean casing
8. Weigh the mesh and washcoat remaining after removing the casing
9. Return to the core samples of mesh and washcoat collected in coring; tear apart the core samples and remove all washcoat in cores
10. Use a magnet to separate the mesh core pieces from the collected washcoat; weigh the washcoat
11. Choose a needed portion of the washcoat to analyze; determine the ppm or mg/kg of the platinum group element(s) in the washcoat
12. Add the weight from #3 to #8, this is the total weight of honeycomb mesh and washcoat in the sample
13. Back estimate the total amount of washcoat in the catalytic converter: multiply the weight from #12 by the weight from #10 and divide that by the weight from #3, this will yield an estimated amount of washcoat in the honeycomb mesh for the entire sample
14. Determine the weight of platinum group element in the catalytic converter by multiplying the concentration from #11 to the estimated amount of washcoat from #13 (include weight conversions mg, g, kg)
15. Use the measurements from #1 and #5 to calculate the volume of the honeycomb mesh ($\pi \times R^2 \times H$); use for loading calculations (g/L)



Appendix Three

Pictures

EDV-20 L9NTEACX9D1150770



EDV-20 L9NTEACX9D1150770



EDV-20 L9NTEACX9D1150770

EDV-22 L9NTEACX6D1101302





Appendix Four

Documents and Certificates of Analysis



Documents and Reports

Weights at prescribed stages

Online Worksheet - ONREPO - JCAT0037-NOV14

File Edit Format Data Instrument View Window Help

Sample ID	A Start Weight g	B Metal & Coating Drillings g	C Coating Only g	D Casing Weight g	E Removed Mesh and Coating g
1 EDV-20 L9NTEACK9D1150770	87.1	15.07	2.97	55.62	20.49
2 EDV-22 L9NTEACK8D1161382	103.2	14.55	5.10	55.59	32.32

Head Sheet Test Sample Pad Instrument

Read: *BALN-76

8:41 AM
12-Dec-14



November 27, 2014
Taotao USA Inc
14275 Telephone Ave, Unit A
Chino, CA

Material: Metal Catalyst Tubes
Supplier: Taotao USA Inc.

SGS Reference Numbers: CA02010-NOV14

Page 1 of 1 total pages

Part ID	Rh g/L	Pt g/L	Pd g/L
EDV-20 L9NTEACX9D1150770	0	0	0.6513
EDV-22 L9NTEACX6D1101302	0	0	1.1588

Calculation Formula provided by EPA
Signed and dated November 27, 2014

Tom

Tom Watt

Project Coordinator, Analytical

SGS Minerals Services

SGS Canada Inc.

185 Concession Street, Box 4300

Lakefield, Ontario K0L 2H0

705-652-2177 (P) \ 705-652-6365(F)

E-mail tom.watt@sgs.com

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SGS Canada Inc.
 P.O. Box 4300 - 185 Concession St
 Lakefield - Ontario - K0L 2H0
 Phone 705-652-2000 FAX: 705-652-6365

Walk In USA
 Attn : David

12-December-2014

Date Rec. : 03 November 2014
 LR Report : CA02010-NOV14
 Client Ref : Taotao USA Inc.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Final Report

Sample ID	Rh mg/kg	Pt mg/kg	Pd mg/kg
1: EDV-20 L9NTEACX9D1150770	< 10	< 10	4215
4: EDV 22 L9NTEACX6D1101302	< 10	< 10	3615


 Tom Watt
 Project Coordinator

01/11/14

11/10/2014

Page 1 of 1

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