Midwest Energy Emissions Corp.
Form 10-K
April 11, 2019

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)

OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended: **December 31, 2018**

Commission file number**: 000-33067**

MIDWEST ENERGY EMISSIONS CORP.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	**87-0398271**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

670 D Enterprise Dr., Lewis Center, Ohio 43035

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(614) 505-6115**

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: None.

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: Common Stock, $.001 par value

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes ¨ No x

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes ¨ No x

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes x No ¨

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes x No ¨

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ¨

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company or emerging growth company. See the definition of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer", "smaller reporting company" and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.:

Large accelerated filer	¨	Non-accelerated filer	x
Accelerated filer	¨	Smaller reporting company	x
		Emerging growth company	¨

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ¨

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ¨ No x

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 30, 2018, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, was approximately $10,241,000.

The number of shares outstanding of the Common Stock ($.001 par value) of the Registrant as of the close of business on April 11, 2019 was 76,246,113.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the proxy statement for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders scheduled to be held on June 17, 2019 are incorporated by reference into Part III of this report.

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TABLE OF DEFINED TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION
BAC	Brominated Powdered Activated Carbon
EERC	Energy and Environmental Research Center
EGU	Electric Generating Unit
EPA	The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESP	Electrostatic Precipitator
Hg	Mercury
IGCC	Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle
MATS	Mercury and Air Toxics Standards
ME_2C	Midwest Energy Emissions Corp.
MW	Megawatt
NO_X	Oxides of Nitrogen
OTCQB	OTCQB Venture Market
PAC	Powdered Activated Carbon
SCR	Selective Catalytic Reduction
SEC	U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission
SO_X	Oxides of Sulfur

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PART I

Forward-Looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains "forward-looking statements," as defined in Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, that are made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and reflect our current expectations regarding our future growth, results of operations, cash flows, performance and business prospects, and opportunities, as well as assumptions made by, and information currently available to, our management. Forward-looking statements are generally identified by using words such as "anticipate," "believe," "plan," "expect," "inten "will," and similar expressions, but these words are not the exclusive means of identifying forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements in this report are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those expressed in or implied by the statements. These statements are based on information currently available to us and are subject to various risks, uncertainties, and other factors, including, but not limited to, those discussed herein under the caption "Risk Factors". In addition, matters that may cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements include, among other factors, the gain or loss of a major customer, change in environmental regulations, disruption in supply of materials, capacity factor fluctuations of power plant operations and power demands, a significant change in general economic conditions in any of the regions where our customer utilities might experience significant changes in electric demand, a significant disruption in the supply of coal to our customer units, the loss of key management personnel, availability of capital and any major litigation regarding the Company.

Except as expressly required by the federal securities laws, we undertake no obligation to update such factors or to publicly announce the results of any of the forward-looking statements contained herein to reflect future events, developments, or changed circumstances or for any other reason. Investors are cautioned that all forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, including those detailed in ME_2C's filings and with the Securities and Exchange Commission. See "Risk Factors" in Item 1A.

ITEM I - BUSINESS

As used in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, the terms "we", "us", "our", "the Company", "ME2C", and "Midwest Energy Emissions Corp." refer to Midwest Energy Emissions Corp. and our wholly-owned subsidiaries.

Background

Midwest Energy Emissions Corp., a Delaware corporation, is an environmental services and technology company specializing in mercury emission control technologies, primarily to utility and industrial coal-fired units. We deliver patented and proprietary solutions to the global coal-power industry to remove mercury from power plant emissions, providing performance guarantees, and leading-edge emissions services. We have developed patented technology and proprietary products that have been shown to achieve mercury removal at a significantly lower cost and with less operational impact than currently used methods, while maintaining and/or increasing unit output and preserving the marketability of fly-ash for beneficial use.

Our principal place of business is located at 670 D Enterprise Drive, Lewis Center, Ohio 43035. Our telephone number is (614) 505-6115. Our corporate website address is http://www.midwestemissions.com. Our common stock is quoted on the OTCQB under the symbol “MEEC”.

We originally incorporated under the name Digicorp on July 19, 1983 in the State of Utah. We subsequently domesticated as a Delaware corporation in February 2007; changed our name to China Youth Media, Inc. in October 2008; and changed our name to Midwest Energy Emissions Corp. in October 2011.

Our wholly-owned subsidiary, MES, Inc., was originally incorporated under the name RLP Energy, Inc. in December 2008 in the State of North Dakota; changed its name to Grunergy Technologies USA Inc. in December 2010; and changed its name to Midwest Energy Emissions Corp. (“Midwest”) in January 2011. Midwest was engaged in the business of developing and commercializing state-of-the-art control technologies relating to the capture and control of mercury emissions from coal-fired boilers in the United States and Canada.

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On June 21, 2011, we completed a merger transaction (the "Merger") whereby Midwest became our wholly-owned subsidiary and changed its name to MES, Inc. For accounting purposes, the Merger was treated as a reverse merger and a recapitalization of the Company.

As a result of the Merger, our business is now focused on the delivery of mercury capture technologies to power plants in North America, Europe and Asia. Our prior business, which focused on youth marketing and media in China, terminated.

In November 2011, ME_2C moved its corporate headquarters to Worthington, Ohio and on March 1, 2015 moved its corporate headquarters to 670 D Enterprise Drive, Lewis Center, Ohio 43035. We currently have 13 full-time employees. Our employees are not represented by labor unions. We believe that relations with our employees are good.

Regulations and Markets

The markets for mercury removal from plant emissions are largely driven by regulations. Changes in regulations have profound effects on these markets and the companies that compete in these markets. This is especially true for smaller companies such as ME_2C.

On December 21, 2011 the EPA issued its Mercury and Air Toxics Standards ("MATS") for power plants in the U.S. The MATS rule is intended to reduce air emissions of heavy metals, including mercury (Hg), from all major U.S. power plants burning coal or oil, which are the leading source of non-natural mercury emissions in the U.S. Existing power plants were granted three years (plus a potential one year extension in cases of hardship, ruled on by State EPA's where the plant is domiciled) from April 16, 2012, to comply with the new emission limits. The MATS rule applies to Electric Generating Units ("EGUs") that are larger than 25 megawatts ("MW") that burn coal or oil for the purpose of generating electricity for sale and distribution through the national electric grid to the public. They include investor-owned units, as well as units owned by the Federal government, municipalities, and cooperatives that provide electricity for commercial, industrial, and residential uses. At the time of MATS being promulgated, there were approximately 1,250 coal-fired EGU's affected by this new rule. Since this time, many of such EGU's have been shut down as a result of this regulation and due to competitive disadvantage to newer or gas-fired EGUs. We believe that at the end of 2018, there are approximately 450 coal-fired EGU's remaining in the power market which make up the large mercury-emissions control market into which we sell.

The final MATS rule identifies two subcategories of coal-fired EGUs, four subcategories of oil-fired EGUs and a subcategory for units that combust gasified coal or solid oil (integrated gasification combine cycle [IGCC] units)

based on the design, utilization, and/or location of the various types of boilers at different power stations. The rule includes emission standards and/or other requirements for each subcategory. The rule set nationwide emission limits estimated to reduce mercury emissions in coal-fired plants by about 90%.

In addition to the U.S. federal MATS rule, more than 20 states currently have regulations which limit mercury emissions which regulations are similar to or more restrictive than the MATS rule.

There are several choices of pollution control technologies available to reduce mercury emissions, but they do not all work consistently or cost-effectively for every plant design or for all of the various types of coal. The most common technology employed to reduce mercury emissions is a sorbent injection system which provides for the injection of powdered activated carbon (“PAC”) or brominated PAC (“BAC”) into the flue-gas of an EGU after the boiler itself but in front of the Electro-Static Precipitators (“ESP”). Such injections have proven effective with many coals, especially at reduction levels of 70% or less. At required mercury reduction levels above 80%, these injection systems require substantial injection rates which often have severe operational issues including over-loading the ESP and rendering the fly ash unfit for sale to concrete companies, and at times even causing combustion concerns with the fly ash itself.

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Mercury is also removed as a co-benefit by special pollution control equipment installed to remove oxides of sulfur ("SO_X") and nitrogen ("NO_X"). To achieve very high levels of SO_X reduction, large, complex and expensive (capital costs in the hundreds of millions of dollars for a medium-sized EGU) systems called Scrubbers can be installed in the plant exhaust system, typically just before the flue-gas goes up the stack for release. As a co-benefit to their primary mission, Scrubbers have been shown to remove significant quantities of oxidized mercury. Mercury is typically found in two basic forms in coal: elemental and oxidized. The amount of each form varies in any given seam of coal and is affected by the other natural elements (such as chlorine) which might also be present in the coal. We believe about 30-40% of the mercury in the post-combustion flue-gas exists in the oxidized state for power plants burning low-rank coal and about 60-70% for power plants burning high-rank coals. Mercury is found in only trace amounts in coal making it difficult to remove from coal, or from the flue gas when combusted with the coal. It is in the burning of millions of tons of coal that these trace amounts become problematic, and why MATS was promulgated.

The other major pollution control system which contributes significantly to the co-benefits of mercury removal is a Selective Catalytic Reduction ("SCR") system which can be installed to achieve high levels of removal of NO_X. SCRs are also very large and expensive systems (costing hundreds of millions of dollars in capital costs to install on a medium-size EGU) that are typically installed just after the flue-gas exits from the unit boiler. As a co-benefit, SCRs have been shown to oxidize a considerable percentage of the elemental mercury in many types of coal. If the EGU then has a combination of an SCR and a Scrubber, we estimate that the EGU might achieve an overall reduction of 80-85% of the mercury in power plants that burn high-rank coals. The exact level of mercury emission reductions depends on the designs of these systems, the types of coal being burned and the operations of the power plant.

We believe that the large majority of the approximately 450 coal-fired EGUs in the U.S. employ some sort of sorbent injection system to achieve the very low mercury emission levels required by the MATS rule. Either the sorbent injection system is the primary removal method or such a system is employed as a supplemental system to SCR/Scrubber combinations to achieve the emission limits.

See "North American Markets for Our Technology" below for information on mercury control standards in Canada and "Other Markets for Our Technology" below for information on mercury control in Europe and Asia.

ME_2C's Technology

Background and Acquisition of Patent Rights

We provide customer-focused mercury capture solutions driven by our patented two-part Sorbent Enhancement Additive (SEA®) process using a powerful combination of science and engineering. We design systems and materials

tailored and formulated specifically to each customer's coal-fired units. Our mercury removal technology and systems will achieve mercury removal levels which meet or exceed the MATS requirements and to do so with lower cost and plant systems impacts than typical PAC or BAC sorbent injection systems. Our products have been shown to be successful across a myriad of fuel and system types, tunable to any configuration, and environmentally friendly, allowing for the recycling of fly ash for beneficial use. Our SEA technology was originally developed by the University of North Dakota's Energy and Environmental Research Center ("EERC"). It was tested and refined on numerous operating coal-fired EGUs, with the founder of MES, Inc. participating with the EERC on these tests since 2008. The Energy and Environmental Research Center Foundation, a non-profit entity ("EERCF"), obtained patents on this technology.

On January 15, 2009, we entered into an "Exclusive Patent and Know-How License Agreement Including Transfer of Ownership" (the "License Agreement") with the EERCF. Under the terms of the License Agreement, we were granted an exclusive license by EERCF with respect to this patented technology to develop, make, have made, use, sell, offer to sell, lease, and import the technology in any coal-fired combustion systems (power plant) worldwide and to develop and perform the technology in any coal-fired power plant in the world. Amendments No. 4 and No. 5 to the License Agreement were made effective as of December 16, 2013 and August 14, 2014, respectively, expanding the number of patents covered, eliminated certain contract provisions and compliance issues and restructured the fee payments and buyout provisions while granting EERCF equity in the Company. The License Agreement applied to various domestic and foreign patents and patent applications which formed the basis of our mercury control technology.

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Under the terms of the License Agreement, we were required to pay EERCF monthly license maintenance fees and annual running royalties on operational systems of the Company, and we had the right to purchase the patent rights for a payment specified therein.

On April 24, 2017, we closed on the acquisition from EERCF of all such patent rights, including all patents and patents pending, domestic and foreign, relating to the foregoing technology. A total of 42 domestic and foreign patents and patent applications were included in the acquisition. In accordance with the terms of the License Agreement, the patent rights were acquired for the purchase price of (i) $2,500,000 in cash, and (ii) 925,000 shares of common stock of which 628,998 shares were issued to EERCF and 296,002 were issued to the inventors who had been designated by EERCF. As a result of the acquisition of the patent rights, no additional monthly license maintenance fees and annual running royalties shall be due and owing to the EERCF following closing which fees and royalties have now been eliminated.

SEA® Technology

Our SEA® technology provides total mercury control, providing solutions that are based on a thorough scientific understanding of actual and probable interactions involved in mercury capture in coal-fired flue gas. A complete understanding of the complexity of mercury-sorbent-flue gas interactions and chemisorption mechanisms allows for optimal control strategy and product formulation, resulting in effective mercury capture. Combined with a thorough proprietary audit of the plant and its configuration and instrumentation, we believe our complete science and engineering approach for mercury-sorbent-flue gas interactions is well-understood, highly predictive, and critical to delivering total mercury control.

The SEA® approach to mercury capture is specifically tailored for each application to match a customer’s fuel type and boiler configuration for optimal results. Our two-pronged solution consists of a front end sorbent injected directly into the boiler in minimal amounts combined with a back end sorbent injection solution to insure maximum mercury capture. We believe our two-part process uses fewer raw materials than other mercury capture systems and causes less disruption to plant operations. We believe our sorbent line, which are designed to meet or exceed the mercury mitigation requirements of our customers, offers superior performance and the lowest possible feed rates when compared to other solutions on the market. Our processes also preserve fly ash which can be sold and recycled for beneficial use.

Scrubber Reemissions Additive Technology

We have also added a scrubber reemission additive to our product offering for use in wet flue gas desulfurization systems which reduces mercury reemissions from wet flue gas desulfurization systems by preventing scrubber reemission events. Our scrubber reemissions additive technology provides another mercury control solution in addition to our SEA technology for plants that are equipped with wet scrubbers. Depending on the level of mercury oxidation (discussed above), we can use one of our mercury oxidation additives to increase the amount of mercury oxidation in the flue gas and thereby increase the amount of mercury that is removed in the wet scrubber, often resulting in the plant achieving MATS compliance. Should the power plant encounter mercury reemission, or should the power plant desire a lower mercury emissions, we can provide a scrubber reemissions additive that is introduced into the scrubber to prevent mercury remissions resulting in lower mercury emissions from the plant.

Customized Emissions Services

In order to evaluate each customer's needs, we finely tune the combustion chemistry using our technology and specially formulated ME_2C products. In order to achieve optimal results, we bring mercury emission analytics to the field for our demonstrations as opposed to collecting samples for laboratory analysis, while our team analyzes the entire plant's performance once compliance testing has begun. As a result, we are able to offer customers:

- Assessment of existing systems and suggested improvements;
- Assessment and guidance of mercury capture and emissions;
- Optimal design of the injection strategy and appropriate equipment layout and installation;
- Sorbent optimization using flow modeling for a customized, low-cost plan for each unit;
- Emission testing for mercury and other trace metals with our mobile laboratory; and
- Ongoing research toward improved technology for mercury capture and rapid-response scientific support for emission or combustion issues as operations and regulations change.

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Intellectual Property

We have a patent portfolio consisting of 46 patents throughout the U.S., Canada, Europe and China and 18 patents pending. We believe that our patent position is strong in the U.S., Canada, and Europe.

North American Markets for Our Technology

North America is currently the largest market for our technology.

In the U.S. market, our success depends, in part, on the success of demonstrations performed with utility customers and the resulting contract awards to meet the MATS requirements in the long-term period and our operational performance with EGUs under contract. With approximately 450 operational coal-fired EGUs in the U.S. required to comply with MATS, ME_2C's near-term business goal is to achieve at least 5-10% of this available market.

In Canada, there is a Canada-Wide Standard among all the provinces which was initially implemented in 2010, and which provides for increasingly stricter emissions control through 2020, although individual provinces may move faster to more stringent levels. We believe we have the most effective technology for the EGUs in Canada and a strong patent position there.

In 2010, we were awarded our first commercial contract to design, build and install our solution on two large (670MW each) coal units in the western part of the U.S. This was a multi-million dollar, three year renewable contract, which was awarded as a result of a competitive demonstration process. We invested more than $1.4 million in the capital equipment for this project. Our systems out-performed the contract guarantees in all operational areas during startup and testing and went into commercial operation at the start of 2012. The system has successfully kept the plant in compliance since 2012.

At the present time, there are 14 EGUs in the U.S. which currently use our technologies and one additional contracted EGU which will soon begin using our technologies. In Canada, we have 5 EGUs which currently use our technologies, with 2 more expected in the near term. We will continue to conduct numerous demonstrations on prospective customer units throughout 2019 and thereafter. We feel that further contract wins in 2019 and beyond will come because of the improvements that utilities will achieve in their compliance activity using our patented technologies.

Other Markets for Our Technology

In March 2018, we entered into an agreement for a term of ten years with one of the Company's primary suppliers to commercialize our technology throughout Europe. Under the terms of the agreement, we have granted such supplier an exclusive, non-transferable license to make, use, sell and market the Company's technology during the term throughout Europe (which includes Germany and Poland which currently have the largest coal fleets in Europe). We believe such arrangement will make our technology more saleable throughout Europe and which will benefit the Company from such supplier's knowledge and operations in this region. We have agreed to provide certain technical support throughout the term and shall continue to have the right to market and seek customers for our technology throughout Europe provided any opportunities are turned over to the supplier. Although we do not expect to generate significant revenues from such agreement for at least another year, we believe it positions us to make inroads in the European market sooner than we could achieve otherwise as Europe appears to be moving ahead with mercury emissions controls. The European market is significant although not as large as the market in the U.S. We believe more coal-fired EGUs operate throughout Europe than in the U.S. but are generally smaller EGUs.

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In May 2017, the European Union and seven of its member states ratified the Minamata Convention on Mercury, which triggered its entry into force with implementation starting in 2021. The Minamata Convention on Mercury is a global treaty to protect human health and the environment from the adverse effects of mercury. This Convention was a result of three years of meeting and negotiating, after which the text of the Convention was approved by delegates representing approximately 140 countries in January 2013 in Geneva and adopted and signed later that year in October 2013 by approximately 125 countries at a diplomatic conference held in Japan. It is expected that over the next few decades, this international agreement will enhance the reduction of mercury pollution from the targeted activities responsible for the major release of mercury to the environment.

In addition, in July 2017, the European Union, through the European Commission, adopted certain BREF standards for large coal-fired electric generating units. The BREFs are a series of reference documents covering certain industrial activities and provide descriptions of a range of industrial processes and their respective operating conditions and emission rates. Member states are required to take these documents into account when determining best available techniques. As a result of the EU's adoption of these BREF conclusions, specific emissions limits are currently being developed.

With regard to business opportunities in China and other Asian countries, there currently exists no specific mandate for mercury capture that requires specific control technology, such as we offer. Nevertheless, we are optimistic of the prospects for mercury emissions regulations in China in the coming years, and because we have very broad patent rights in China, this has the potential to become a large business opportunity for us in future years. It is estimated that China represents 47% of the world's coal power usage compared to the United States which represents 14%*. We are hopeful that as a result of the Minimata Convention, China as well as other countries will follow the U.S. in regulating mercury emissions.

*Source: Carbon Brief, "Mapped: The World's Coal Power Plants", Simon Evans and Rosamund Pearce. May 6, 2018.

Additional Business Opportunities

Our acquisition of all the patent rights, including all patents and patents pending, domestic and foreign, which forms the basis of our mercury control technology, which acquisition was completed on April 24, 2017 (see "MEC's Technology" above) positions us to license systems using a two-part mercury control process. In this regard, we anticipate being able, and have begun efforts, to license our technologies to utilities and others across North America and elsewhere.

Raw Materials

We buy all the raw materials needed to implement our technology and provide uniquely formulated products for effective mercury removal. Material components of our proprietary SEA® technology are readily available from numerous sources in the market. Suppliers of our raw materials include large companies that have provided materials for decades and have an international presence. When we use PAC as one component of our sorbent material, we buy it in the market from large activated carbon manufacturers. We believe that we have excellent relationships with our current suppliers. If any of our suppliers should become unavailable to us for any reason, there are a number of other suppliers that we believe can be contracted with expeditiously to supply the raw materials that we need, ensuring a continued supply of our products to our customers. .

Competition

Our major competitors in the U.S. and Canada include companies such as Cabot Corporation, Calgon Carbon Corporation, Albemarle Corporation, Carbonxt, Inc., Nalco Holding Company, Novinda Corporation, ADA-ES, Inc. and ADA Carbon Solutions LLC. These companies employ large sales staff and are well positioned in the market. However, in head-to-head tests with competitor products our technology has consistently performed better in mercury removal, at lower projected costs. We believe our technology is superior to offerings of our competitors, and with our experienced team of sales and technical staffs, we have shown that we can compete effectively in these markets.

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Seasonality

The power market has changed over recent years with the introduction of more renewable energy, the low price of natural gas and the declining industrial demand for continuous power resulting in a greater proportional residential load demand., With this shift in demand and load, we have experienced some seasonal declines in the winter months due to our current customer concentration in the Southwestern United States, where many of our customers decrease capacity in such winter months. We expect this seasonality to become less of a factor as we secure customers in various geographic regions, such as Canada and other areas of the United States, as well as outside of North America.

Backlog

We do not consider backlog to be a significant indicator of the level of future sales activity. In general, we do not manufacture our products against a backlog of orders. Production and inventory levels are based on the level of incoming orders as well as projections of future demand. Therefore, we believe that backlog information is not material to understanding our overall business and is not a reliable indicator of our ability to achieve any particular level of revenue or financial performance.

Available Information

We file with or submit to the SEC annual, quarterly and current periodic reports, proxy statements and other information meeting the informational requirements of the Exchange Act. The SEC maintains an Internet website that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SECat www.sec.gov. Our SEC filings are also available on our website at www.midwestemissions.com. Information on or connected to our website is neither part of, nor incorporated by reference into, this Form 10-K or any other report filed with or furnished to the SEC.

ITEM 1A - RISK FACTORS

In your evaluation of the Company and our business, you should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below, together with the information included elsewhere in this report and the other documents we file with the SEC. The following factors describe the risks and uncertainties that we consider significant to the operation of our business, but should not be considered a complete listing of all potential risks and uncertainties that could adversely affect our operating results, financial position or liquidity. Additionally, our business is subject to the same general

risks and uncertainties that affect many other companies, such as but not limited to the overall economic conditions, changes in laws or accounting rules, fluctuations in interest and exchange rates or other disruptions of expected economic and business conditions.

Risks Related to our Business

Our business focus is mercury removal from power plant emissions, which is driven primarily by regulation. Any significant changes in mercury emission regulation could have a major impact on the Company.

Our business focus is mercury reduction in flue gas emissions from large coal-fired utility and industrial boilers. This market is primarily based on air pollution control regulations and enforcement of those regulations. Any significant change in these regulations would have a dramatic effect on the Company, especially in North America (and primarily the United States) which is currently the largest market for our technology. Specifically, on December 16, 2011, the EPA published the Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS), which sets forth federal mercury emission levels. Power plants were required to begin complying with MATS on April 16, 2015, unless they were granted a one-year extension to begin to comply. The MATS regulation has been subject to legal challenge, and in June 2015, the U.S. Supreme Court held that the EPA unreasonably failed to consider costs in determining whether it is "appropriate and necessary" to regulate hazardous air pollutants, including mercury, from power plants. The Court remanded the case back to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit for further proceedings, but left the rule in place. In December 2015, the D.C. Circuit remanded the rule back to the EPA for further consideration while allowing MATS to remain in effect pending the EPA's finding; the Supreme Court later denied a petition challenging the lower court's decision to remand without vacating. On April 14, 2016, EPA issued a final supplemental finding reaffirming the MATS rule on the ground that it is supported by the cost analysis the Supreme Court required. That supplemental finding is under review by the D.C. Circuit, and the Company is unable to predict with certainty the outcome of these proceedings. On April 18, 2017, EPA asked the court to place that litigation in abeyance, stating that the Agency is reviewing the supplemental finding to determine whether it should be reconsidered in whole or in part. The court granted EPA's abeyance request on April 27, 2017, and ordered EPA to file 90-day status reports starting July 26, 2017. In February 2019, the EPA published its proposed revised supplemental cost-benefits finding for MATS which concludes that the 2016 supplemental finding was flawed in part due to its reliance on co-benefits to justify MATS. Nevertheless, the EPA is proposing to leave the MATS rule in place. EPA also seeks public comment, however, on whether MATS may or must be rescinded if EPA reverses its earlier conclusion that it is "appropriate and necessary" to regulate power plant emissions of mercury and other hazardous air pollutants under the statutory provision authorizing MATS. The revised supplemental cost-benefits finding is subject to a public comment period until April 17, 2019. As of the date of the filing of this report, we are unable to predict whether the proposed supplemental cost-benefits finding will be finalized in substantially the form as proposed, or finalized at all. Any such final action will almost certainly be challenged in the courts, which could extend uncertainty over the status of MATS for a number of years. Investors should note that any changes to the MATS rule could have a negative impact on our business.

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The risks associated with technological change may make the Company's products and services less marketable.

The market into which we sell our products and services is characterized by periodic technological change as well as evolving industry standards and regulations. The nature of such market will require that we continually improve and/or modify the performance, features, and reliability of our products and services, particularly in response to possible competitive offerings. Unless we are able to enhance, improve and/or modify existing products in a timely manner or to develop and introduce new products that incorporate new technologies or conform with evolving industry standards and regulations, our products and services may be rendered less marketable.

Our industry is highly competitive. If we are unable to compete effectively with competitors having greater resources than we do, our financial results could be adversely affected.

Our major competitors in the U.S. and Canada include companies such as Cabot Corporation, Calgon Carbon Corporation, Albemarle Corporation, Carbonxt, Inc., Nalco Company, Novinda Corporation, ADA-ES, Inc. and ADA Carbon Solutions LLC. These companies employ large sales staff and are well positioned in the market. Our ability to compete successfully depends in part upon our ability to offer superior technology, including a superior team of sales and technical staff. If we are unable to maintain our competitive position, we could lose market share to our competitors which is likely to adversely impact our financial results.

We may not be able to successfully protect our intellectual property rights.

We own a number of significant patents, and patents pending covering the U.S., Canada, Europe and China for our technology. Certain critical technology related to our systems and products is protected by trade secret laws and confidentiality and licensing agreements. There can be no assurance that outstanding patents will not be challenged or circumvented by competitors, or that such other protection provided by trade secret laws and confidentiality and licensing agreement will prove adequate. We cannot assure you that we will have adequate remedies against contractual counterparties for disclosure or our trade secrets or violation of ME_2C's intellectual property rights. As a result, we may not be able to successfully defend our patents or protect proprietary aspects of our technology.

We depend on third-party suppliers for materials needed to implement our technology.

We buy all the raw materials needed to implement our technology and provide uniquely formulated products for effective mercury removal from third-party suppliers. Suppliers of our raw materials include large companies that

have provided materials for decades and have an international presence. When we use PAC as one component of our sorbent material, we buy it in the market from large activated carbon manufacturers. We believe that we have excellent relationships with our current suppliers. If any of our suppliers should become unavailable to us for any reason, there are a number of other suppliers that we believe can be contracted with expeditiously to supply the raw materials that we need, ensuring a continued supply of our products to our customers. However, the possibility exists that we may not be able to secure such arrangements on terms acceptable to the Company which could negatively impact our business.

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We are dependent on key customers. A significant adverse change in such relationships could adversely impact our results of operations and financial condition.

Our customers are concentrated, so the loss of one or more key customers or a material reduction in business performed for them could cause us to experience a decline in net sales, which could adversely affect our financial results. In addition, there can be no assurance that such customers will not experience financial difficulties or other problems which could delay such customers in paying for product and services on a timely basis or at all. Any problems with such customers can be expected to have an adverse impact on our results of operations and financial condition.

We rely on a small number of key employees. The loss of more than one of these employees could disrupt our operations and future growth.

We have a limited number of employees and we depend on the continued services and performance of our key personnel. The loss of more than one member of this team could disrupt our operations and negatively impact our projected future growth. In addition, as we continue to grow, we cannot guarantee we will continue to attract and retain the personnel we need to maintain our competitive position.

Our lack of diversification increases the risk of an investment in the Company.

Our business lacks significant diversification and is dependent on the success of our mercury emission control technologies. As a result, we are impacted more acutely by factors affecting our industry or the regions in which we operate that we would if our business were more diversified, enhancing our risk profile.

Delays in enactment of foreign regulations could restrict our ability to reach our strategic growth targets in Europe and Asia.

Our strategic growth initiatives are reliant upon more restrictive environmental regulations being enacted for the purpose of mercury control from power plant emissions in Europe and in China and other Asian countries. In May 2017, the European Union and seven of its member states ratified the Minamata Convention on Mercury, which triggered its entry into force with implementation starting in 2021. The Minamata Convention on Mercury is a global treaty to protect human health and the environment from the adverse effects of mercury. With regard to business opportunities in China and other Asian countries, there currently exists no specific mandate for mercury capture that

requires specific control technology, such as we offer. China is the largest producer and consumer of coal in the world. Nevertheless, we are hopeful that as a result of the Minimata Convention, China as well as other countries will follow the U.S. in regulating mercury emissions. If stricter regulations are delayed or are not enacted, our sales growth targets in Europe and Asia could be adversely affected.

Maintaining and improving our financial controls may divert management's attention and increase costs.

We are subject to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, including the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. The requirements of these rules and regulations have increased in recent years, causing an increase in legal and financial compliance costs, and make some activities more difficult, time-consuming or costly and may also place undue strain on our personnel, systems and resources. Such rules and regulations require, among other things, that we maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting. This can be difficult to do. In this regard, our management concluded our internal control over financial reporting was not effective as of December 31, 2018. While certain remedial actions have been completed, we continue to actively plan for and implement additional control procedures to improve our overall control environment and expect these efforts to continue throughout 2018 and beyond. As a result of this and similar activities, management's attention may be diverted from other business concerns, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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Liquidity risk could impair our ability to fund operations and jeopardize our financial condition.

Liquidity, i.e., ready access to funds, is essential to our business. Our access to external sources of financing could be impaired by factors that are specific to us or others that may be outside of our control. As a result, such liquidity risk could impair our ability to funds operations and jeopardize our financial condition. The Company had $585,000 in cash on its balance sheet at December 31, 2018. The Company had working capital of $132,000 and an accumulated deficit $51.5 million. Additionally, the Company had a loss from operations in the amount of $2.8 million and cash used in operating activities of $1.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2018.

In connection with the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018, we have concluded that there is no substantial doubt regarding the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. During 2018, the Company restructured convertible notes totaling $560,000 into new loans that mature in 2023. In February 2019, the Company completed the restructuring of its unsecured and secured debt obligations held by its largest promissory noteholder, extending the maturity dates of these debts and the remaining convertible notes until 2022 and eliminating quarterly principal payment requirements. Based on the extended maturities the Company negotiated with its note holders, historical sales and gross margin trends with its current customers under contract and the incremental sales and gross margin from the newly announced customer contracts, management believes substantial doubt has been mitigated. The Company believes it will have sufficient working capital to fund operations for at least the next twelve months from the date of issuance of these financial statements.

Investors should note that such doubt.has been expressed in the past regarding the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Although it is not anticipated, we cannot guarantee that such doubt will not have to be expressed in the future.

Risks Related to our Common Stock

Current stockholders may suffer dilution.

In recent prior years, we have raised funds through the sale of convertible notes and restricted stock to qualified investors, and have under certain circumstances issued warrants to investors and options to employees and others. As of December 31, 2018, we have 76,246,113 shares of common stock outstanding of a total of 150,000,000 shares authorized by the Company. Approximately 93,200,000 shares of common stock are outstanding on a fully diluted basis as of December 31, 2018, taking into account shares issuable upon conversion of outstanding notes, and exercise of outstanding warrants and options. Any such conversion and/or exercise of such securities will have a dilutive effect on existing stockholders. In addition, if we were to raise additional funds through further issuances of equity or

convertible debt securities in the future, our stockholders would suffer additional dilution.

We do not currently intend to pay dividends on our common stock and, consequently, your ability to achieve a return on your investment will depend on appreciation in the price of our common stock.

We have never declared or paid any cash dividends on our common stock and do not currently intend to do so for the foreseeable future. We currently intend to invest our future earnings, if any, to fund our growth. In addition, until such time that the AC Midwest Energy, LLC promissory notes are paid in full, we are not permitted to issue any dividends. Therefore, you are not likely to receive any dividends on your common stock for the foreseeable future and the success of an investment in shares of our common stock will depend upon any future appreciation in its value. There is no guarantee that shares of our common stock will appreciate in value or even maintain the price at which our stockholders have purchased their shares.

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If our internal control over financial reporting is found not to be effective or if we make disclosure of existing or potential significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in those controls, investors could lose confidence in our financial reports, and our stock price may be adversely affected.

Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 requires us to include an internal control report with our Annual Report on Form 10-K. That report must include management's assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of the end of the fiscal year. We evaluate our existing internal control over financial reporting based on the framework issued in 2013 by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations (COSO) of the Treadway Commission. During the course of our ongoing evaluation of the internal controls, we may identify areas requiring improvement, and may have to design enhanced processes and controls to address issues identified through this review. Remedying any deficiencies, significant deficiencies or material weaknesses that we identify may require us to incur significant costs and expend significant time and management resources. Based on such evaluation, our management concluded our internal control over financial reporting was not effective as of December 31, 2018. The ineffectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting was due to the following material weaknesses which are indicative of many small companies: (i) lack of a sufficient complement of personnel commensurate with the Company's reporting requirements; and (ii) insufficient written documentation or training of our internal control policies and procedures which provide staff with guidance or framework for accounting and disclosing financial transactions. While certain remedial actions have been completed, we continue to actively plan for and implement additional control procedures to improve our overall control environment and expect these efforts to continue throughout 2019 and beyond.

Nevertheless, we cannot assure you that any of the measures we implement to remedy any such deficiencies will effectively mitigate or remedy such deficiencies. Due to the nature of the remediation process, the need to have sufficient resources (cash or otherwise) to devote to such efforts, and the need to allow adequate time after implementation to evaluate and test the effectiveness of the controls, no assurance can be given as to the timing of achievement of remediation. Investors could lose confidence in our financial reports, and our stock price may be adversely affected, if our internal controls over financial reporting continue to be found not to be effective by management or if we make disclosure of existing or potential significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in those controls in the future, investors could lose confidence in our financial reports and our stock price may be adversely affected.

The trading price of our common stock may be volatile.

The trading price of our shares has, from time to time, fluctuated widely and in the future may be subject to similar fluctuations. The trading price may be affected by a number of factors including the risk factors set forth in this report as well as our operating results, financial condition, announcements of innovations or new products by us or our competitors, general conditions in the market place, and other events or factors. Although we believe a number of registered broker dealers currently make a market in our common stock, we cannot assure you that any of these firms will continue to serve as market makers or have the financial capability to stabilize or support our common stock. A

reduction in the number of market makers or the financial capability of any of these market makers could also result in a decrease in the trading volume of and price of our shares. In recent years, broad stock market indices in general have experienced substantial price fluctuations. Such broad market fluctuations may adversely affect the future trading price of our common stock.

The trading market for securities quoted on the OTCQB is less liquid.

Our common stock currently trades on the OTCQB. The trading market for securities of companies quoted on the OTCQB or other quotation systems is substantially less liquid than the average trading market for companies listed on a national securities exchange. The quotation of our shares on the OTCQB or other quotation system may result in a less liquid market available for existing and potential shareholders to trade shares of our common stock, could depress the trading price of our common stock and could have a long-term adverse impact on our ability to raise capital in the future.

Potential future sales pursuant to Rule 144.

Many of the shares of our common stock presently held by management and others are “restricted securities” as that term is defined in Rule 144, promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Under Rule 144, a person (or persons whose shares are aggregated) who has satisfied a certain holding period, may, under certain circumstances sell such shares or a portion of such shares. Such holding periods have already been satisfied in many instances. Therefore, actual sales or the prospect of sales of such shares under Rule 144 in the future may depress the prices of the Company’s securities.

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Our common stock may be characterized as a "penny stock" under applicable SEC regulations.

Our common stock may be characterized as "penny stock" under SEC regulations. As such, broker-dealers dealing in our common stock may be subject to the disclosure rules for transactions involving penny stocks, which generally require that, prior to a purchase, the broker-dealer has approved the proposed purchaser's account for transactions in penny stocks and has received from the purchaser an agreement to the transaction setting forth the identity and quantity of the common stock to be purchased. In order to approve a person's account for transactions in penny stocks, the broker-dealer must obtain from the person information concerning the person's financial situation, investment experience and investment objectives, and reasonably determine that transactions in penny stocks are suitable for the person. These additional burdens imposed upon broker-dealers may discourage them from effecting transactions in our common stock, which could make it difficult for an investor to sell his, her or its shares at any given time.

Except as required by the Federal Securities Law, the Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this report or for any other reason.

ITEM 1B - UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

We are a smaller reporting company as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and are not required to provide the information under this item.

ITEM 2 - PROPERTIES

We lease our corporate headquarters facility in Lewis Center, Ohio. The lease, as amended, for this facility expires in February 2020 subject to our option to extend for one additional five year period. In addition, we pay for the lease of a 20,000 square feet warehouse in Corsicana, Texas. The lease for this facility expires in June 2020. We also lease office space in Grand Forks, North Dakota. The lease for this facility expires in August 2019, which shall automatically be extended on a year to year basis unless either landlord or tenant otherwise terminates.

ITEM 3 - LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

There are no material pending legal proceedings to which we are a party or to which any of our property is subject, nor are there any such proceedings known to be contemplated by governmental authorities. None of our directors, officers or affiliates is involved in a proceeding adverse to our business or has a material interest adverse to our business.

ITEM 4 - MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

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PART II

ITEM 5 - MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Market

The Company common stock is quoted on the OTCQB under the symbol "MEEC".

The table below delineates, on a quarterly basis, the high and low sales prices per share of the common stock as reported by the OTCQB. The prices set forth in the table below may not be an accurate indicator of the value of the Company shares. These prices represent inter-dealer quotations and do not reflect retail markup, markdown or commissions and may not necessarily represent actual transactions.

		Common Stock Price	
2018		**High**	**Low**
First Quarter Ended	March 31	$ 0.35	$ 0.24
Second Quarter Ended	June 30	$ 0.47	$ 0.18
Third Quarter Ended	September 30	$ 0.28	$ 0.12
Fourth Quarter Ended	December 31	$ 0.35	$ 0.20
2017		**High**	**Low**
First Quarter Ended	March 31	$ 1.37	$ 0.92
Second Quarter Ended	June 30	$ 1.26	$ 0.38
Third Quarter Ended	September 30	$ 0.48	$ 0.32
Fourth Quarter Ended	December 31	$ 0.45	$ 0.23

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

None.

Share Repurchase Program

We purchased no equity securities during year ended December 31, 2018 and have no program in place at the present time to buy any equity securities in the future.

Holders

As of December 31, 2018, there were 422 stockholders of record of our common stock. This does not reflect persons or entities that hold their stock in nominee or “street name”. The approximate number of beneficial stockholders is estimated to be 1,175.

Dividends

We have not declared any cash dividends to date and have no current plan to do so in the foreseeable future. In addition, until such time that the AC Midwest Energy, LLC promissory notes are paid in full, we are not permitted to issue any dividends.

Transfer Agent

The Transfer Agent and Registrar for the Company’s common stock is Transfer Online, Inc., 512 SE Salmon Street, Portland, Oregon 97214.

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Equity Compensation Plan Information

The following table shows information, as of December 31, 2018, with respect to each equity compensation plan under which the Company's common stock is authorized for issuance:

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)		Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders, terminated	6,123,184	$	1.42	0
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	2,538,326	$	0.62	5,428,758
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders [1]	500,000[1]	$	0.60	N/A
Total	9,161,510	$	1.15	5,428,758

(1) Represents individual grants of non-plan options which are fully vested and expired subsequent to the year ended December 31, 2018, on January 1, 2019.

ITEM 6 - SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Not applicable as a smaller reporting company.

ITEM 7 - MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with consolidated financial statements and the related notes that appear elsewhere within this report. Certain statements we make under this Item 7 constitute "forward-looking statements" under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. See "Forward-Looking Statements" in "Part I" preceding "Item 1 - Business." You should consider our forward-looking statements in light of the risks discussed under the heading "Risk Factors" in Item 1A above, as well as our consolidated financial statements, related notes and other financial information appearing elsewhere in this report and our other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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Background

Midwest Energy Emissions Corp. (the "Company", "we", "us" and "our") is an environmental services and technology company specializing in mercury emission control technologies, primarily to utility and industrial coal-fired units. We deliver patented and proprietary solutions to the global coal-power industry to remove mercury from power plant emissions, providing performance guarantees, and leading-edge emissions services. We have developed patented technology and proprietary products that have been shown to achieve mercury removal at a significantly lower cost and with less operational impact than currently used methods, while maintaining and/or increasing unit output and preserving the marketability of fly-ash for beneficial use.

North America is currently the largest market for our technology. The U.S. EPA MATS (Mercury and Air Toxics Standards) rule requires that all coal and oil-fired power plants in the U.S., larger than 25MWs, must limit mercury in its emissions to below certain specified levels, according to the type of coal burned. Power plants were required to begin complying with MATS on April 16, 2015, unless they were granted a one-year extension to begin to comply. MATS, along with many state and provincial regulations, form the basis for mercury emission capture at coal fired plants across North America. Under the MATS regulation, Electric Generating Units ("EGUs") are required to remove about 90% of the mercury from their emissions. We believe that we continue to meet the requirements of the industry as a whole and our technologies have been shown to achieve mercury removal levels compliant with all state, provincial and federal regulations at a lower cost and with less plant impact than our competition.

As is typical in this market, we are paid by the EGU based on how much of our material is injected to achieve the needed level of mercury removal. Our current clients pay us as material is delivered to their facility. Clients will use our material whenever their EGUs operate, although EGUs are not always in operation. EGUs typically may not be in operation due to maintenance reasons or when the price of power in the market is less than their cost to produce power. Thus, our revenues from EGU clients will not typically be a consistent stream but will fluctuate, especially seasonally as the market demand for power fluctuates.

The MATS regulation has been subject to legal challenge, and in June 2015, the U.S. Supreme Court held that the EPA unreasonably failed to consider costs in determining whether it is "appropriate and necessary" to regulate hazardous air pollutants, including mercury, from power plants. The Court remanded the case back to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit for further proceedings, but left the rule in place. In December 2015, the D.C. Circuit remanded the rule back to the EPA for further consideration while allowing MATS to remain in effect pending the EPA's finding; the Supreme Court later denied a petition challenging the lower court's decision to remand without vacating. On April 14, 2016, EPA issued a final supplemental finding reaffirming the MATS rule on the ground that it is supported by the cost analysis the Supreme Court required. That supplemental finding is under review by the D.C. Circuit, and the Company is unable to predict with certainty the outcome of these proceedings. On April 18, 2017, EPA asked the court to place that litigation in abeyance, stating that the Agency is reviewing the supplemental finding to determine whether it should be reconsidered in whole or in part. The court granted EPA's abeyance request on April 27, 2017, and ordered EPA to file 90-day status reports starting July 26, 2017. In February

2019, the EPA published its proposed revised supplemental cost-benefits finding for MATS which concludes that the 2016 supplemental finding was flawed in part due to its reliance on co-benefits to justify MATS. Nevertheless, the EPA is proposing to leave the MATS rule in place. EPA also seeks public comment, however, on whether MATS may or must be rescinded if EPA reverses its earlier conclusion that it is "appropriate and necessary" to regulate power plant emissions of mercury and other hazardous air pollutants under the statutory provision authorizing MATS. The revised supplemental cost-benefits finding is subject to a public comment period until April 17, 2019. As of the date of the filing of this report, we are unable to predict whether the proposed supplemental cost-benefits finding will be finalized in substantially the form as proposed, or finalized at all. Any such final action will almost certainly be challenged in the courts, which could extend uncertainty over the status of MATS for a number of years. Investors should note that any changes to the MATS rule could have a negative impact on our business.

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Executive Overview

We remain focused on positioning the Company for short and long-term growth. During 2018, we focused on execution at our customer sites and on continual operation improvement. We continue to make refinements to all of our key products, as we continue to focus on the customer and its operations. As part of our overall strategy, we have a number of initiatives which we believe will be able to drive our short and long-term growth:

- Our acquisition of all the patent rights, including all patents and patents pending, domestic and foreign, which forms the basis of our mercury control technology, which acquisition was completed in April 2017 positions us to license systems using a two-part mercury control process. In this regard, we anticipate being able, an