

CECO ENVIRONMENTAL CORP
Form 10-K
March 17, 2008
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U. S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

x **Annual Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007**

or

.. **Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
Commission File No. 0-7099**

CECO ENVIRONMENTAL CORP.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Delaware
(State or Other Jurisdiction
of Incorporation or Organization)

3120 Forrer Street Cincinnati, Ohio
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

(513) 458-2600

13-2566064
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

45209
(Zip Code)

Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code

Securities registered under Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Common Stock, \$0.01 par value per share	The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC
Securities registered under Section 12(g) of the Act: None	

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

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

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 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 No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K 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 or a smaller reporting company.

Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer Non-Accelerated Filer Smaller reporting company

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

Aggregate market value of common stock held by non-affiliates of Registrant computed based on the closing sale price as of the last business day of Registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter (June 30, 2007): \$105,720,422

The number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common equity, as of the latest practical date: 14,900,452 shares of common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, as of March 10, 2008.

Documents Incorporated by Reference

Portions of the definitive Proxy Statement to be delivered to stockholders in connection with the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on May 21, 2008 are incorporated by reference into Part III.

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CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. All statements other than statements of historical fact, including statements regarding industry prospects or future results of operations or financial position made in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are forward-looking. We use words such as believe, expect, anticipate, intends, estimate, forecast, project, should and similar expressions to identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are based on management's current expectations of our near-term results, based on current information available pertaining to us and are inherently uncertain. We wish to caution investors that any forward-looking statements made by or on our behalf are subject to uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from such statements. These uncertainties and other risk factors include, but are not limited to: changing economic and political conditions in the United States and in other countries, governmental laws and regulations surrounding various matters such as environmental remediation, contract pricing, international trading restrictions, customer product acceptance, and continued access to capital markets, and foreign currency risks. These risks and uncertainties, as well as other risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results to differ significantly from management's expectations, are described in greater detail in Item 1A, "Risk Factors", which describes some, but not all, of the factors that could cause actual results to differ significantly from management's expectations. New factors emerge from time to time and it is not possible for management to predict all such factors, nor can it assess the impact of each such factor on the business or the extent to which any factor, or a combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements. We assume no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements made herein or any other forward-looking statements we make, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise.

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PART I

Item 1. Business

General

CECO Environmental Corp. (CECO) was incorporated in New York State in 1966 and reincorporated in Delaware in January 2002. We operate as a provider of air pollution control products and services through four principal product groups: our Contracting Group, which produces air pollution control and industrial ventilation systems, our Equipment Group, which produces various types of air pollution control equipment, our Parts Group, which manufactures products used by us and other air pollution control companies and contractors, and our Engineering Group, which provides industrial ventilation engineering and source emission testing services. It is through combining the efforts of some or all of these groups that we are able to offer complete turnkey systems to our customers and leverage the synergy between our family of companies.

Unless the context indicates otherwise, the terms CECO , Company , we , us , and our , as used herein refer to CECO Environmental Corp. and subsidiaries.

Our business is characterized by the breadth and diversity of our product and service offerings, customer base, and end market applications. We market our products and services under multiple brands, including Kirk & Blum , kbd/Technic , CECO Filters , Busch International , CECO Abatement Systems , CECOaire , K&B Duct , H.M. White , Effox , GMD Environmental , and FKI to multiple end markets, a broad group customers and for a wide range of applications.

We have created a family of companies, each playing a specialized role in the creation of clean air solutions. In December of 1999, we acquired Kirk & Blum, one of the largest sheet metal fabricators in the country. This major acquisition significantly changed our focus and capabilities by transforming the Company from a manufacturing operation to a full-service product, engineering and design service provider of air pollution control solutions. We have built upon this end-to-end platform strategy by broadening our offerings through both acquisitions and the creation of new service offerings. Recent developments include the following:

Entered into a transition agreement in February 2006 with H.M. White, LLC and H.M. White Holdings of Detroit, Michigan to jointly participate in the acquisition of new business in the areas of industrial ventilation systems and sheet metal and paint finishing construction.

Organized our marketing group CECO Energy Management Team (this is a marketing group that secures business for Kirk & Blum, H.M. White and kbd/Technic) in 2006 to assist customers in developing plant wide energy reduction strategies in addition to eliminating waste and raising the efficiency of ventilation systems.

Acquired the assets of Effox, Inc., a leading producer of damper and expansion joints, on February 28, 2007 to continue the execution of our horizontal integration strategy, broadening our exposure to the multibillion-dollar energy, power and utility markets.

Acquired the assets of GMD Environmental Technologies on October 31, 2007 to further expand our air pollution control capabilities to include Acid Gas Treatment, Hazardous Dust Conditioning and Off-Gas Cooling plus Solid Waste Recycling.

Acquired on February 29, 2008, the assets of Fisher-Klosterman, Inc., or FKI, which produces air pollution and particulate recovery products in the fields of petroleum refinery, power production, petrochemicals, and manufacturing. The acquisition also expands our operations into China with FKI s 40,000 square foot facility in Shanghai, China.

Competitive Strengths

Leading Market Position as a Complete Solution Provider. We believe we are the leading provider of complete turnkey solutions to the air pollution control and industrial ventilation industry and one of the largest

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and most diversified turnkey solutions providers in North America. The multibillion-dollar global air pollution control market is highly fragmented with numerous small and regional contracting firms separately supplying engineering services, fabrication, installation, testing and monitoring, products and spare parts. Through the vertical integration of our family of companies we offer our customers a complete end-to-end solution from engineering and project management services to procurement and fabrication to construction and installation to aftermarket support and sale of consumables, which allows them to avoid dealing with multiple vendors when managing projects. We have serviced the environmental needs of the industrial workplace for over 100 years and we believe our extensive experience and expertise in providing a turnkey solution for the air pollution control and industrial ventilation industry further enhances our overall customer relationships and provides us a competitive advantage in our markets relative to other companies in the industry. We believe this is evidenced by our strong customer relationships with blue chip customers. We believe that no single competitor has the resources to offer a similar portfolio of product and service capabilities. Our family of companies offers the depth of a large organization while our lean organizational structure keeps us close to our customers and markets, allowing us to offer fast responses to each unique situation.

Diversified End Markets and Customer Base. The diversity of our end markets and customer base provides us with multiple growth opportunities. As of December 31, 2007, we had a diversified customer base of more than 3,000 active customers across a range of industries. Our customers represent some of the largest aerospace, automotive, foundry, ethanol, power and metals companies, including General Electric Company, General Motors Corporation, The Procter & Gamble Company, Nissan Motor Co., Ltd., America Honda Motor Co., Inc., The Boeing Company, Corning Incorporated, Toyota North America, Inc., The Babcock & Wilcox Company and Alcoa, Inc. In addition, we believe that the diversity of our customers and end markets mitigates our risk of a potential fluctuation or downturn in demand from any individual industry or particular client. We believe we have the resources and capabilities to meet the operating needs of our customers as they upgrade and expand domestically as well as into new international markets. Once systems have been installed and a relationship has been established with the customer, we often win repetitive service and maintenance business as the customers' processes change and modifications or additions to systems become necessary.

Experienced Management and Engineering Team. Our senior management team has an average of approximately 20 years of experience in the air pollution control and industrial ventilation industry. The business experience of our management team creates a strong skill set for the successful execution of our strategy. Our senior management team is supported by a strong operating management team, which possesses extensive operational and managerial experience, averaging over 20 years of industry experience, most of which has been with CECO Environmental and our family of companies. Our workforce includes approximately 134 engineers, designers, and project managers whose significant specialized industry experience and technical expertise enables them to have a deep understanding of the solutions that will best suit the needs of our customers. The experience and stability of our management, operating and engineering team has been crucial to our growth, developing and maintaining customer relationships and increasing our market share.

Disciplined Acquisition Program with Successful Integration. We believe that we have demonstrated an ability to successfully acquire and integrate air pollution control and industrial ventilation companies with complimentary product or service offerings into our family of companies. In February 2006, we integrated H.M. White, which provided us valuable access to the automotive market with a complete turnkey engineering, design, manufacturing and installation of air pollution control systems. In February 2007, we acquired Effic, Inc., which has granted us access to the multi-billion dollar energy, power and utility markets. More recently, in October 2007, we acquired GMD Environmental which we believe will further expand our air pollution control capabilities in additional markets, particularly cupola emission control systems and gas treatment equipment. In February 2008, we acquired FKI, which we believe will give us expanded access to the petroleum and power industries and will give us a manufacturing presence in China. We believe that the breadth and diversity of our products and services and our ability to deliver a turnkey solution to various end markets provides us with multiple sources of stable growth and a competitive advantage relative to other players in the industry. Our

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annual revenue has grown in each of the last four years and increased from \$68.1 million in 2003 to \$235.9 million in 2007, a compound annual growth rate of 36.4%. Over this same time frame our operating income has increased from \$1.3 million to \$12.6 million, a 74.3% compound annual growth rate, which we believe evidences the success of our horizontal and vertical integration strategy.

Industry Overview

We serve a large industry that has grown steadily over the last several years. The market for air pollution control and industrial ventilation products is a multi-billion dollar market that has grown rapidly and is highly fragmented. Today, more so than ever, people demand to live in a world of clean air and water and an environment that is free of industrial pollutants.

We believe growth for air pollution control and industrial ventilation products in the U.S. and abroad have recently and continue to be driven by several key factors:

Favorable Regulatory Environment. The adoption of increasingly stringent environmental regulations in the U.S. and abroad forces businesses to pay strict attention to environmental protection. Businesses and industries of all types from aerospace, brick, cement, ceramics, and metalworking to ethanol, automobile, food, foundries, power plants, woodworking, printing, tobacco and pharmaceuticals must comply with these various international, federal, state and local government environmental regulations or potentially face substantial fines or be forced to suspend production or alter their production processes. Regulations range from the air quality standards promulgated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to Occupational Safety and Health Administrative Agency (OSHA) standards regulating allowable contaminants in workplace environments.

Increasingly stringent air quality standards and the need for improved industrial workplace environments are chief among the factors that drive our business. Some of the underlying federal legislation that affects air quality standards is the Clean Air Act of 1970 and the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. The EPA and OSHA, as well as other state and local agencies, administer air quality standards. Industrial air quality has been improving through EPA mandated Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards and OSHA established Threshold Limit Values (TLV) for more than 1,000 industrial contaminants. Any of these factors, individually or collectively, tend to cause increases in industrial capital spending that are not directly impacted by general economic conditions, expansion or capacity increases. Favorable conditions in the economy generally lead to plant expansions and the construction of new industrial sites. However, in a weak economy customers tend to lengthen the time from their initial inquiry to the purchase order or defer purchases.

Worldwide Industrialization. Global trade has increased significantly over the last couple of years driven by growth in emerging markets, including China and India as well as other developing nations in Asia and Latin America. Furthermore, as a result of globalization manufacturing that was historically performed domestically continues to migrate to lower cost countries. This movement of the manufacture of goods throughout the world increases demand for industrial ventilation products as new construction continues and we expect more rigorous environmental regulations will be introduced to create a cleaner and safer working environment and reduce environmental emissions as these economies evolve.

Strategy

Our strategy utilizes all of our resource capabilities to help customers improve efficiencies and meet specific regulatory requirements within their business processes through optimal design and integration of turnkey contaminant and pollution control systems. Our unique engineering and design expertise in air quality

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management combined with our comprehensive suite of product and service offerings allows us to provide customers with a one-stop cost-effective solution to meet their integrated abatement needs. Key elements of our strategy include:

Expand Customer Base and Penetrate End Markets. We constantly look for opportunities to penetrate new customers, geographic locations and end markets with existing products and services or acquired new product or service opportunities. For example, we have successfully expanded our sales to new customers and entered new end markets through the formation of a CECO Energy Management Team, or CEMT, the strategic integration of H.M. White, Inc., in February 2006, the strategic acquisition of Effox, Inc., or Effox, in February 2007, and the strategic acquisition of GMD Environmental in October 2007. CEMT ties together all of the pollution control specialties of the CECO family of companies and offers customers a complete plant-wide energy reduction strategy, which allows us to cross-sell our complete solution of products and services to both existing and new customers and create synergies between our many specialties. Our strategic integration of H.M. White provided us valuable access to the automotive market with a complete turnkey engineering, design, manufacturing and installation of air pollution control systems. We believe that our strategic acquisition of Effox has allowed us to access the multibillion-dollar energy, power and utilities markets and our strategic acquisition of GMD Environmental will allow us access to additional air pollution control markets, especially in foundries which are now under a new area source emissions rule as of December 2007. Our acquisition of FKI will, we believe, expand our access to the petroleum and power markets and also provides us with a manufacturing facility in China. We intend to continue to expand our sales force, customer base and end markets and have identified a number of attractive growth opportunities both domestically and abroad, including international projects in China, Mexico and India.

Develop Innovative Solutions. We intend to continue to leverage our engineering and manufacturing expertise and strong customer relationships to develop new customized products to address the identified needs of our customers or a particular end market. We thoroughly analyze new product opportunities by taking into account projected demand for the product or service, price point and expected operating costs, and only pursue those opportunities that we believe will contribute to earnings growth in the near-term. Recent examples of our new product development include our development of the CECO Abatement Regenerative Thermal Oxidizer, which is used for ethanol emission applications and other industries.

Maintain Strong Customer Focus. We enjoy a diversified customer base of more than 3,000 active customers as of December 31, 2007, across a broad base of industries, including aerospace, brick, cement, ceramics, metalworking, ethanol, printing, paper, food, foundries, power plants, metal plating, wood working, chemicals, tobacco, glass, automotive and pharmaceuticals. We believe that there are multiple opportunities for us to expand our penetration of existing markets and customers.

Pursue Selective Acquisitions. We believe we currently offer an attractive turnkey solution to our customers with organic growth potential; however, we will also continue to explore selective acquisition opportunities that:

Further broaden the breadth of our product and service offering;

Allow us to enter new end markets or strengthen our presence in an existing end market; and

Extend our industry leadership position.

The air pollution control and industrial ventilation industry is highly fragmented, which may present acquisition opportunities, particularly companies that produce types of pollution control equipment that we do not currently manufacture or companies that have system expertise in a particular industry that we do not currently serve or feel that we under serve, or who, by integrating into our existing family of companies would make us a dominant player in that particular market. In short we are looking to expand into horizontal markets that will strategically broaden our product and service offering and gain access to new customers and end markets. We believe that there is an ongoing trend among customers to utilize fewer suppliers in order to simplify procurement, increase manufacturing efficiency and generally reduce costs. We believe our reputation as an established, reliable and responsible provider of complete turnkey solutions makes us an attractive acquirer.

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We believe that we are recognized as a leading provider in the air pollution control industry. We focus on engineering, designing, building, and installing systems that capture, clean and destroy airborne contaminants from industrial facilities as well as equipment that controls emissions from such facilities. We now market these turnkey pollution control services through all our companies with Kirk & Blum providing project management. With a diversified base of more than 3,000 active customers, we provide services to a myriad of industries including aerospace, brick, cement, ceramics, metalworking, printing, paper, food, foundries, utilities, metal plating, woodworking, chemicals, glass, automotive, ethanol, pharmaceuticals, and chemicals. The table below illustrates how our family of companies are spread over this diversified customer base, providing a broad range of applications.

Divisions	Capabilities (products and services)	Typical Industries	Typical Applications
Contracting	Turnkey Design, Build, Install:	Aerospace	Collection:
	- Dust Collectors	Automotive	- Dust
	- Oil Mist Collectors	Food	
	- Chip Conveyance Systems	Foundry	- Oil Mist
	Fume collection	Glass	
	Custom Sheet Metal Fabrication	Primary Metals	- Fume Exhaust
		Printing	Exhaust/Make-up Air
			Paint/Finishing Booths
			Pneumatic Conveying
			Washing
Equipment	Turnkey Design, Build, Install:	Automotive	
	- Airhouses	Electronic	Paint/Finishing Booths
	- Conveyors	Metal Finishing	Ovens
	- Dust Collectors		Process Ventilation
	Custom Sheet Metal Fabrication		Dust Collection
	Regenerative Thermal Oxidation	Chemical Processing	High Efficiency Destruction:
		Ethanol	

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Catalytic and Thermal
Oxidation

- Volatile Organic
Compounds

Selective and
Regenerative Catalytic
Reduction

Paint Booth
Emissions

- Fumes

Wastewater
Treatment

- Industrial Odors

Wood
Products

Design, and manufacture:

Coal-Fired
Power
Plants

Steam Heat
Recovery

- Dampers

- Expansion Joints

Chemical
Processing

Flue Gas
Desulphurization

Aftermarket service

Refining

Metals

Catalytic (NOx)
Reduction

Wood
Products

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Divisions	Capabilities (products and services)	Typical Industries	Typical Applications
	Fiber-Bed Filter Mist Collectors	Asphalt	Acid/Caustic Mist
	Catenary Grid and Narrow Gap	Chemical	Storage Tank Emissions
	Replacement Filters	Fertilizer	
	Repack Services	Metals	Lubricant Emissions
		Semiconductors	Nitric Acid
			Platinum Recovery
			Wet Bench Acid Mist
	Heavy Duty Air Handling and Conditioning	Aluminum	Rolling Mill Oil Mist
	Fume Exhaust Systems	Chemical	Collection
	Air-Curtain Hoods	Paper	Heavy Gauge Strip and Coil:
	JET*STAR Strip/Coil Coolers and Dryers	Power	
		Steel	- Coolers
			- Dryers
	Turnkey Design, Build, Install:	Cement	Collection:
	- Pulsejet Baghouses	Lime	- Dust
	- Reverse Air Baghouses	Steel	
	- Pulsejet Cartridge Filters	Foundry	- Dry Particulate Matter
	- Oil Mist Filters		- Kiln Exhaust

		- Raw Mill Exhaust
		- Electric Furnace
Pulsejet Fabric Filters (Baghouses)	Foundry	Cupola Emission Control
Shaker Dust Collectors	Steel	
Cartridge Dust Collectors	Cement	Foundry Ventilation
Flue Gas Coolers	Secondary Aluminum	Furnace Exhaust
Exhaust (In-Line) Treatment Systems		
Foundry Sand Reclamation Equipment		

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Capabilities			
Divisions	(products and services)	Typical Industries	Typical Applications
	Design, Manufacture and/or Install:	Refiners	Air Pollution Control
	- Industrial Cyclones	Utilities	Product Recovery and Capture
	- FCC Cyclones	Bio Fuels	Petroleum Refining
	- Air Classifiers	Petrochemicals	Catalyst Recovery
	- Scrubbers	Pharmaceutical	Manufactured Sand
	- Venturi	Forest Products	Protection of Downstream Process and Pollution Control Equipment
	- Packed Bed	Manufacturing	
	- Multiple Purpose	Food	Flyash Beneficiation
	Electrostatic Precipitators		
	- New, Rebuilds, Conversions to Fabric Filtration and/or Parts and Service		
	Medial Filtration:		
	- Baghouse Fabric Filters		
	- Cartridge Collectors		
	Pneumatic Conveying and Industrial Ventilation		
Components/Parts	Component Parts for Industrial Air Systems	Industrial Sheet Metal Contractors	Industrial Ventilation Systems
<i>Kirk & Blum Parts</i>	Clamp-Together Componentized Ducting Systems	Chemical	Capture in Moderately Abrasive Environments
		Food	- Dust Particles
		Furniture	- Fumes
		Metals	- Oil Mist
		Pharmaceuticals	
Engineering/Design	Air Flow and Contaminant Engineering and Design	Automotive	Emission Testing and Compliance
		Food	Systems Analysis

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Ventilation System Testing
and Balancing

Emission Testing for
Regulatory Compliance

Eliminates Waste

Ventilation System
Efficiencies

Reducing Energy Expenses

Furniture

Glass

Metals

Plastics

Smelters

Automotive

Electronic

Foundry

Steel

Industrial Ventilation:

- Engineering

- Design

Energy Waste

Exhaust System Inefficiency

Ventilation System Energy
Expense

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Contracting

Our contracting business unit is comprised of our Kirk & Blum division and H.M. White. Under the Kirk & Blum trade name we have four principal lines of business. All have evolved from the original air pollution systems business (contracting, fabricating, parts and clamp-together duct systems). The largest line, with eight strategic locations throughout the Midwest and Southeast United States, is air pollution control systems and industrial ventilation. These systems, primarily sold on a turnkey basis, include oil mist collection, dust collection, industrial exhaust, chip collection, make-up air, as well as automotive spray booth systems, industrial and process piping, and other industrial sheet metal work. We provide a cost effective engineered solution to in-plant process problems in order to control airborne pollutants. Representative customers include General Electric Company, General Motors Corporation, The Procter & Gamble Company, Nissan Motor Co., Ltd., Honda Motor Co., Inc., Toyota Motor North America, Inc., The Boeing Company, Lafarge, Corning Incorporated, RR Donnelley, and Alcoa Inc. North America is the principal market served. We have, at times, supplied equipment and engineering services in certain overseas markets. We have completed several major contracts in Mexico and are currently executing large projects in China.

We provide custom metal fabrication services at our Kirk & Blum Cincinnati, Ohio and Lexington, Kentucky locations. These facilities are used to fabricate parts, subassemblies, and customized products for air pollution and non-air pollution applications from sheet, plate, and structurals and perform the majority of the fabrication for CECO Filters, Busch International, CECOaire and CECO Abatement. We have developed significant expertise in custom sheet metal fabrication. As a result, these facilities give us flexible production capacity to meet project schedules and cost targets in air pollution control projects while generating additional fabrication revenue in support of non-air pollution control industries. Kirk & Blum is the custom fabricator of product components for many companies located in the Midwest choosing to outsource their manufacturing. Generally, we will market custom fabrication services under a long-term sales agreement. Representative customers include Siemens and General Electric.

In February 2006, we entered into a transition agreement with H.M. White, LLC and H.M. White Holdings of Detroit, Michigan to jointly participate in the pursuit of new business in the areas of industrial ventilation systems and sheet metal and paint finishing construction. This combination of businesses allows us to expand our access to the automotive markets, especially in Detroit, where we previously had a minimal presence.

Equipment

Our equipment business unit is comprised of CECO Filters, Busch International, CECO Abatement, CECOaire, Effox, GMD and FKI. We added the CECO Abatement Systems division in 2001 to extend our penetration into the thermal oxidation market. We enable our customers to meet BACT requirements and compliance targets for fumes, volatile organic compounds, process, and industrial odors. Our services eliminate toxic emission fumes and volatile organic compounds from large-scale industrial processes. We have a presence in the chemical processing, ethanol, paint booth emissions, wastewater treatment, and wood products industries.

We acquired the damper and expansion joint assets of Effox in Cincinnati, Ohio on February 28, 2007, to continue the execution of our horizontal integration strategy. This acquisition broadens our exposure to the multibillion dollar electric power generation market, coal and gas, and the ethanol, metals and mineral products markets. We provide dampers and expansion joints for flue gas and process air systems with emphasis on steam heat recovery, flue gas desulphurization, and catalytic (NO_x) reduction. For existing systems, Effox provides rebuilding and repair services, including basic design modification.

We acquired the assets of GMD Environmental Technologies on October 31, 2007, to further expand our air pollution control capabilities to include Shaker Dust Collectors, Cupola Emission Control Systems, Flue Gas Coolers, Thermal Sand Reclaimers, and totally enclosed systems for the treatment of heavy metals, acid gases, volatile organic compounds, dioxins and furans.

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In February 2008, we acquired the assets of FKI, to further expand our access to the petrochemical, petroleum and power markets. FKI produces cyclones, classifiers, electrostatic precipitator parts and service, air filtration equipment and scrubbers.

Our fiber bed filter technology is marketed under the CECO Filters trade name directly to customers. The principal functions of the filters are (a) the removal of damaging mists and particles (e.g., in process operations that could cause downstream corrosion and damage to equipment), (b) the removal of pollutants, and (c) the recovery of valuable materials for reuse. The filters are also used to collect fine insoluble particulates. Major users are chemical and electronics industries, manufacturers of various acids, vegetable and animal based cooking oils, textile products, alkalis, chlorine, papers, asphalt and pharmaceutical products. In February 2004, we established CECO Filters India Pvt. Ltd. in Chennai, India to market filtering equipment under the CECO Filters trade name to extend our penetration into Asia.

We design and build air handling equipment and systems for filtering, cooling, heating, and capture of emissions in the metal industries under the Busch International name. Our fume exhaust systems with EPA recognized hood designs provide high efficiency control of oil mist and fumes, removing liquid particles and vapor phase emissions from rolling mill, machining, and other oil mist generating processes. We also provide systems for corrosion protection, fugitive emissions control, evaporative cooling, and other ventilation and air handling applications. We also market a strip cooler under the JET*STAR name that is designed to cool heavy gauge strip with thick coatings even at high strip speeds. This equipment is globally marketed to the steel and aluminum industries. We recently obtained a contract in China for such equipment for \$3.5 million.

In January 2005, we formed CECOaire to increase our penetration into the dust control markets. We market baghouses that remove dust and particulate from industrial process airstreams. Our fabric dust collector product line optimizes sizing, component selection, and low pressure drop for increased energy savings. Our CECOaire Series HC and VC dust collectors are fully-automated pulse-jet cleaned pleated-cartridge filters designed to handle applications in a variety of industries. The Series DDPC Downdraft Benches are constructed to capture smoke and dust generated by welding, grinding, polishing, and soldering. We have the ability to upgrade existing dust collectors and offer complete conversion services. Prior to January 2005, CECOaire operated as part of CECO Filters.

Components/Parts

We market component parts for industrial air systems to contractors, distributors and dealers throughout the United States under the Kirk & Blum Parts division. In 2001, we started the K&B Duct product line to provide a cost effective alternative to traditional duct. Primary users for this product line are those that generate dry particulate such as furniture manufacturers, metal fabricators, and any other users desiring flexibility in a duct system. Customers include end users, contractors, and dealers.

Engineering/Design

Our engineering and design services are marketed under the kbd/Technic trade name to provide engineering services directly to customers. We routinely conduct stack tests for compliance demonstrations and provide customers with engineering evaluations of process or pollution control equipment. Our testing capabilities include the measurement of particulate emissions and particle size distribution including PM-10, sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), metals, and acid gases. Our industrial ventilation system designs enable reduced construction, operating, and maintenance costs by optimizing airflow. Representative customers include General Motors Corporation, Ford Motor Company, Toyota Motor North America, Inc., The Quaker Oats Company, Nissan Motor Co., Ltd. and Honda Motor Co., Inc.

In 2006, we formed CECO Energy Management, which is a joint effort involving Kirk & Blum, H.M. White and kbd/Technic, to assist customers in developing plant wide energy reduction strategies in addition to

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eliminating waste and raising the efficiency of ventilation systems. By using Life Cycle Cost Analysis, we are able to build efficiency into the design of fans, motors, and collectors that delivers substantial cost savings over the life of the exhaust system.

Project Design and Development

We focus our development efforts on designing and introducing new and improved approaches and methodologies which produce for our customers better system performance and often improve customer process performance. For example, the patented JET*STAR strip cooler produced by Busch International routinely allows customers to increase the speed of galvanizing lines, thus enhancing productivity, while at the same time increasing product quality by, through the use of the cooling air, holding the strip more stable as the zinc coating cools. We produce specialized products, which are often tailored to the specifications of a customer or application. We continually collaborate with our customers to develop the proper solution and ensure customer satisfaction. During 2007, 2006, and 2005, costs expended in development were not significant. Such costs are generally included as factors in determining pricing.

We also specialize in the design, fabrication and installation of turnkey ventilation systems and processes. The project development cycle may follow many different paths depending on the specifics of the job and end market. The process normally takes between one and six months from concept and design to production, which may vary significantly depending on developments that occur during the process, including among others, the emergence of new environmental demands, changes in design specifications and ability to obtain necessary approvals.

Sales, Marketing and Support

Our selling strategy is to provide a solutions-based approach for controlling industrial airborne contaminants by being a single source provider of industrial ventilation and air-pollution control products and services. This involves horizontally expanding our scope of products and services through selective acquisitions and the formation of new business units that are then vertically integrated into our growing family of turnkey system providers. We believe this provides a discernable competitive advantage. We execute this strategy by utilizing our portfolio of in-house technologies and those of third party equipment suppliers. Many of these have been long standing relationships, which have evolved from pure supplier roles to value-added business partnerships. This enables us to leverage existing business with selective alliances of suppliers and application specific engineering expertise. Our products primarily compete on the basis of price, performance, speed of delivery, quality, customer support and single source responsibility. Our value proposition to customers is to provide competitively priced, customized turnkey solutions. Our combined industry-specific knowledge base accompanied by our product and service offerings provide valuable synergies for design innovation.

We sell and market our products and services with our own direct workforce in conjunction with outside sales representatives in the U.S., Mexico, Canada, Asia, Europe and South America. We have direct employees in India. We intend to expand our sales and support capabilities and our network of outside sales representatives in key regions domestically and internationally.

Much of our marketing effort consists of individual visits to customers, dissemination of sales and advertising materials, such as product announcements, brochures, magazine articles, advertisements and cover or article features in trade journals and other publications. We also participate in public relations and promotional events, including industry tradeshows and technical conferences. We maintain an internal marketing organization that is responsible for these initiatives.

Our customer service organization or sales force provides our customers with technical assistance, use and maintenance information as well as other key information regarding their purchase. We also actively provide our customers with access to key information regarding changes in environment regulations and potentially pending

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changes as well as new product or service developments. We believe that maintaining a close relationship with our customers and providing them with the support they request improves their level of satisfaction and enables us to foresee their potential future product needs or service demands. Moreover, it leads to sales of annual service and support contracts as well as consumables. Our website also provides our customers with online tools and technical resources.

Quality Assurance

In engineered systems, quality is defined as system performance. We carefully review with our customers, before the contract is signed, the level of contaminant capture required and the efficiency of the equipment that will remove the contaminant from the air stream prior to it being exhausted to the atmosphere. We then review these same parameters internally to assure that guarantees will be met. Standard project management and production management tools are used to ensure that all work is done to specification, that project schedules are met, and that the system is started up in the proper manner. Equipment is tested at the site to ensure it is functioning properly. Every fiber bed filter we build is tested at the factory, both in India and the US. Historically, warranty expense is very low.

Customers

We are not dependent upon any single customer, with no customer comprising 10% or more of our consolidated revenues for 2007, other than General Motors Corporation, with whom we had one contract for \$50.0 million and several other contracts which when aggregated, comprised 26% of our consolidated revenues for 2007. However, we do not believe that the loss of any of our customers would have a material adverse effect on us and our subsidiaries, taken as a whole.

Suppliers and Subcontractors

We purchase our angle iron and sheet plate products from a variety of sources. When possible, we secure these materials from steel mills. Other materials are purchased from a variety of steel service centers. Steel prices have been volatile but we typically mitigate the risk of higher prices by including a surcharge on our standard products. On contract work, we mitigate the risk of higher prices by including the current price in our estimate.

We purchase chemical grade fiberglass as needed from Johns Manville Corporation, which we believe is the only domestic supplier of such fiberglass.

We have a good relationship with all our suppliers and do not anticipate any difficulty in continuing to receive such items on terms acceptable to us. We have not experienced difficulty in procuring a sufficient supply of materials in the past. We typically agree to billing terms with our suppliers ranging from net 30 to 45 days. To the extent that our current suppliers are unable or unwilling to continue to supply us with materials, we believe that we would be able to obtain such materials from other suppliers on acceptable terms.

Typically on turnkey projects we subcontract such things as electrical work, concrete work, controls, conveyors, insulation, etc. We use subcontractors with whom we have good working relationships and review each project, both at the beginning and on an ongoing basis, to ensure that all work is being done according to our specifications. Subcontractors are generally paid on a pay when paid basis.

Backlog

Backlog is a representation of the amount of revenue expected from complete performance of uncompleted signed firm fixed-price contracts that have not been completed for products and services we expect to substantially deliver within the next 12 months. The Company's customers may have the right to cancel a given

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order, although historically cancellations have been very rare. Backlog was approximately \$85.5 million and \$97.1 million at the end of the fiscal years 2007 and 2006, respectively. Substantially all 2006 backlog was completed in 2007. Approximately 90% of the 2007 backlog is expected to be completed in 2008. Backlog is not defined by generally accepted accounting principals and our methodology for calculating backlog may not be consistent with methodology used by other companies. The addition of FKI in February 2008 brings an additional backlog which was approximately \$12.0 million at December 31, 2007.

Competition

We believe that there are no singly dominant companies in the industrial ventilation and air pollution control markets in which we participate. These markets are fragmented with numerous smaller and regional participants. Due to the size and shipping weight of many of our projects, localized manufacturing/fabrication capabilities is very important to our customers. As a result, competition varies widely by region and industry. The market for our products is highly competitive and is characterized by technological change, continuously changing environment regulations and evolving customer requirements. We believe that the principle competitive factors in our markets include:

Breadth and diversity of product offerings;

Ability to design standard and custom products that meet customers needs;

Ability to provide a reliable solution in a timely manner;

Quality customer service and support; and

Financial and operational stability, including reputation.

We believe we compete favorably with respect to these factors.

Seasonality

Our business is subject to seasonal fluctuations. The fourth quarter of our fiscal year, which ends December 31, is typically our strongest quarter. This is due to a combination of factors. First, many of our customers attempt to complete major capital improvement projects before the end of the calendar year. Also, many customers shut down over the Christmas holidays to perform maintenance services on their facilities. These factors create increased demand for our products and services during this period.

Conversely, the first quarter of our calendar fiscal year is typically our weakest quarter. This is caused to some extent by winter weather constraints on outside construction activity but also by the seasonality of capital improvement projects as discussed relating to the fourth quarter.

Government Regulations

We believe our operations are in material compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations. We believe that changes in environmental laws and regulations will not have a material adverse effect on our operations. Given the nature of our business, such changes create opportunity.

We are also subject to the requirements of OSHA and comparable state statutes. We believe we are in material compliance with OSHA and state requirements, including general industry standards, record keeping requirements and monitoring of occupational exposures. In general, we expect to increase our expenditures to comply with stricter industry and regulatory safety standards such as those described above. Although such

expenditures cannot be accurately estimated at this time, we do not believe that they will have future material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Table of Contents*Intellectual Property*

Our business has historically relied on technical know-how and experience rather than patented technology. In 1997, we purchased, among other assets, three patents from Busch Co. that relate to the JET*STAR systems. JET*STAR systems constituted \$487,000 of revenues in 2007. We hold a US patent for our N-SERT® and X-SERT® prefilters and for our Cantenary Grid scrubber. We also hold a US patent for a fluoropolymer fiber bed for a mist eliminator, a US patent for a fluted filter, and a US patent for a multiple in-duct filter system.

Financial Information about Geographic Areas

For 2007, 2006 and 2005, sales to customers outside the United States, including export sales, accounted for approximately 9%, 5% and 3%, respectively, of consolidated net sales. The largest portion of these sales was destined for Canada. Generally, sales are denominated in U.S. dollars.

In March of 2008 we acquired Fisher-Klosterman, Inc. which leases a 40,000 square foot facility in Shanghai, China.

Employees

We had 699 full-time employees and 2 part-time employees as of December 31, 2007. The facilities acquired with the acquisition of Kirk & Blum and H.M. White are unionized except for selling, engineering, design, administrative and operating management personnel. None of our other employees are subject to a collective bargaining agreement. We consider our relationship with our employees to be satisfactory. In total, approximately 406 employees are represented by international or independent labor unions under various union contracts that expire from April 2008 to June 2010.

Executive Officers of Registrant

The following are the executive officers of the Company as of March 1, 2008. The terms of all officers expire at the next annual meeting of the board of directors and upon the election of the successors of such officers. The ages given are as of March 1, 2008.

Name	Age	Position with CECO
Phillip DeZwirek	70	Chief Executive Officer; Chairman of the Board of Directors
Richard J. Blum	61	President; Director
Dennis W. Blazer	60	Vice President-Finance and Administration;
		Chief Financial Officer; Assistant Secretary
David D. Blum	52	Senior Vice President; President of Kirk & Blum;
		Assistant Secretary
Jason DeZwirek	37	Secretary; Director

Phillip DeZwirek became a director, the Chairman of the Board and the Chief Executive Officer of the Company in August 1979. Mr. DeZwirek also serves as a member of the boards of directors of the Company's subsidiaries. In addition to serving as our Chief Executive Officer, Chairman and Treasurer, Mr. DeZwirek's principal occupations during the past five years have been serving as President of Can-Med Technology, Inc. d/b/a Green Diamond Oil Corp. (Green Diamond) (since 1990) and a director and the Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Treasurer of API Electronics Group, Corp. (since May 2002) and a director and the Chairman of its parent, API Nanotronics Corp. (since November 2006), a publicly traded company (OTCBB:APIO) engaged in the manufacture of electronic components and systems for the defense and communications industries. Mr. DeZwirek is also involved in private investment activities. Mr. DeZwirek is the father of Mr. Jason DeZwirek.

Richard J. Blum became the President and a director of the Company on July 1, 2000 and the Chief Executive Officer and President of CECO Group, Inc. on December 10, 1999. Mr. Blum has been a director of

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The Kirk & Blum Manufacturing Company (Kirk & Blum) since February 28, 1975. Mr. Blum also serves as Chief Executive Officer of the Company s subsidiaries Effox, Inc. and GMD Environmental Technologies, Inc., and serves on the boards of directors of the Company s subsidiaries. Mr. Blum is also a director of The Factory Power Company, a company of which CECO owns a minority interest and that provided steam energy to various companies, including CECO. Mr. Richard Blum is the brother of Mr. David Blum.

Dennis W. Blazer became the Chief Financial Officer and the Vice President-Finance and Administration of the Company on December 13, 2004. From 2003 to 2004, Mr. Blazer served as a financial consultant to GTECH Corporation, a leading global information technology corporation. From 1998 to 2003, he served as the Chief Financial Officer of Interlott Technologies, Inc., which stock traded on the American Stock Exchange and which was a worldwide provider of vending technologies for the lottery industry prior to its acquisition by GTECH Corporation in 2003. From 1973 to 1998, Mr. Blazer also served in varying capacities leading up to the position of Vice President of Finance and Administration for The Plastic Moldings Corporation, a custom manufacturer of precision molded plastic components. Mr. Blazer is a Certified Public Accountant.

David D. Blum became the Senior Vice President-Sales and Marketing and an Assistant Secretary of the Company on July 1, 2000 and the President of Kirk & Blum on November 12, 2002. Mr. Blum served as Vice President of Kirk & Blum from 1997 to 2000 and was Vice President-Division Manager Louisville at Kirk & Blum from 1984 to 1997. Mr. David Blum is the brother of Mr. Richard Blum.

Jason DeZwirek, the son of Phillip DeZwirek, became a director of the Company in February 1994. He became Secretary of the Company on February 20, 1998. He also serves as a member of the boards of directors of the Company s subsidiaries. Mr. DeZwirek s principal occupation since October 1999 has been as an officer and director of Kaboose Inc., an online media company servicing the children and family markets that trades on the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX:KAB). Mr. DeZwirek currently serves as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Kaboose Inc. Mr. DeZwirek also is a director and the Secretary of API Nanotronics Corp. (OTCBB:APIO), a publicly traded company engaged in the manufacture of electronic components and systems for the defense and communications industries.

Available Information

Our Internet website is www.cecoenviro.com. Our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and all amendments to these reports are available, without charge, on the website as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file these reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). You can also obtain these reports, free of charge, by contacting Investor Relations, CECO Environmental, 3120 Forrer Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45209, Phone: 1-800-606-2326. You can also obtain these reports and other information, free of charge, at the SEC s Internet website at www.sec.gov. You may also read and copy any materials we file with the SEC at the SEC s Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-800-732-0330.

We are not including the information contained in our website or any other website as part of, or incorporating them by reference into, the Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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Item 1A. Risk Factors

Additional Risk Factors to Consider:

An investment in our securities involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risk factors described below, together with the other information included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K before you decide to invest in our securities. The risks described below are the material risks of which we are currently aware; however, they may not be the only risks that we may face. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently view as immaterial may also impair our business. If any of these risks develop into actual events, it could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows, the trading price of your shares could decline and you may lose all or part of your investment.

Risks Related to Our Business

Our dependence upon fixed-price contracts could adversely affect our operating results.

The majority of our projects are currently performed on a fixed-price basis. Under a fixed-price contract, we agree on the price that we will receive for the entire project, based upon a defined scope, which includes specific assumptions and project criteria. If our estimates of our own costs to complete the project are below the actual costs that we may incur, our margins will decrease, and we may incur a loss. The revenue, cost and gross profit realized on a fixed-price contract will often vary from the estimated amounts because of unforeseen conditions or changes in job conditions and variations in labor and equipment productivity over the term of the contract. If we are unsuccessful in mitigating these risks, we may realize gross profits that are different from those originally estimated and incur reduced profitability or losses on projects. Depending on the size of a project, these variations from estimated contract performance could have a significant effect on our operating results for any quarter or year. In general, turnkey contracts to be performed on a fixed-price basis involve an increased risk of significant variations. This is a result of the long-term nature of these contracts and the inherent difficulties in estimating costs and of the interrelationship of the integrated services to be provided under these contracts whereby unanticipated costs or delays in performing part of the contract can have compounding effects by increasing costs of performing other parts of the contract.

If actual costs for our projects with fixed-price contracts exceed our original estimates, our profits will be reduced or we may suffer losses.

The majority of our contracts are fixed-priced contracts. Although we benefit from cost savings, we have limited ability to recover cost overruns. Because of the large scale and long-term nature of our contracts, unanticipated cost increases may occur as a result of several factors, including:

increases in cost or shortages of components, materials or labor;

unanticipated technical problems;

required project modifications not initiated by the customer; and

suppliers or subcontractors failure to perform.

Any of these factors could delay delivery of our products. Our contracts often provide for liquidated damages in the case of late delivery. Unanticipated costs that we cannot pass on to our customers, for example the increases in steel prices or the payment of liquidated damages under fixed contracts, would negatively impact our profits.

We have experienced rapid growth, which may be difficult to sustain and which has placed significant demands on our accounting systems and other operational, administrative and financial resources.

Our annual revenue has grown in each of the last four years increasing from \$69.4 million in 2004 to \$235.9 million in 2007. Our rapid growth has caused, and if it continues will continue to cause, significant demands on our accounting systems and other operational, administrative and financial resources. For example, we are in the

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process of upgrading our accounting and operational computer software systems. In addition, we will be expanding and otherwise improving our internal systems, including our other management information systems, customer relationship and support systems, and operating, administrative and financial systems and controls. We may also need to hire additional staff. This effort has required, and if it continues, will continue to require, us to make significant capital expenditures and incur significant expenses. These efforts may also divert the attention of management, sales, support and finance personnel from our core business operations, which may adversely affect our financial performance in future periods.

Our future growth will depend, among other things, on our ability to maintain an operating platform and management system sufficient to address our growth and will require us to incur significant additional expenses and to commit additional senior management and operational resources. As a result, we face significant challenges:

in maintaining adequate accounting, financial and business controls;

implementing new or updated information, accounting and financial systems, and procedures; and

in training, managing and appropriately sizing our work force and other components of our business on a timely and cost-effective basis.

We cannot assure you that we will be able to manage our expanding operations effectively or that we will be able to continue to grow, and any failure to do so could adversely affect our ability to generate revenue and control our expenses.

We have a substantial amount of indebtedness, which may adversely affect our ability to operate our business, remain in compliance with debt covenants, make payments on our debt and limit our growth.

As of March 1, 2008, the aggregate amount of our outstanding indebtedness under our credit facility with Fifth Third Bank (the Bank Facility) and subordinated debt was approximately \$16.3 million, which includes an additional \$15.0 million to finance the FKI acquisition. Our outstanding indebtedness could have important consequences for you, including the following:

it may be more difficult for us to satisfy our obligations with respect to our Bank Facility and subordinated debt, and any failure to comply with the obligations of any of the agreements governing such indebtedness, including financial and other restrictive covenants, could result in an event of default under such agreements;

the covenants contained in our debt agreements limit our ability to borrow money in the future for acquisitions, capital expenditures or to meet our operating expenses or other general corporate obligations;

the amount of our interest expense may increase because certain of our borrowings are at variable rates of interest, which, if interest rates increase, could result in higher interest expense;

we will need to use a portion of our cash flows to pay principal and interest on our debt, which will reduce the amount of money we have for operations, working capital, capital expenditures, expansion, acquisitions or general corporate or other business activities;

we may have a higher level of debt than some of our competitors, which could put us at a competitive disadvantage;

we may be more vulnerable to economic downturns and adverse developments in our industry or the economy in general; and

our debt level could limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industry in which we operate.

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Our ability to meet our expenses and debt obligations will depend on our future performance, which will be affected by financial, business, economic, regulatory and other factors. We will not be able to control many of these factors, such as economic conditions and governmental regulation. We cannot be certain that our earnings will be sufficient to allow us to pay the principal and interest on our existing or future debt and meet our other obligations. If we do not have enough money to service our existing or future debt, we may be required to refinance all or part of our existing or future debt, sell assets, borrow more money or raise equity. We may not be able to refinance our existing or future debt, sell assets, borrow more money or raise equity on terms acceptable to us, if at all.

Our inability to deliver our backlog on time could affect our future sales and profitability, and our relationships with our customers.

Our backlog has decreased from approximately \$97.1 million at December 31, 2006 to approximately \$85.5 million at December 31, 2007. This decrease does not include backlog attributable to the recently acquired FKI assets of approximately \$12.0 million at December 31, 2007. Our ability to meet customer delivery schedules for our backlog is dependent on a number of factors including, but not limited to, access to the raw materials required for production, an adequately trained and capable workforce, project engineering expertise for certain large projects, sufficient manufacturing plant capacity and appropriate planning and scheduling of manufacturing resources. Our failure to deliver in accordance with customer expectations may result in damage to existing customer relationships and result in the loss of future business. Failure to deliver backlog in accordance with expectations could negatively impact our financial performance and cause adverse changes in the market price of our common stock.

Since our financial performance is seasonal, current results are not necessarily indicative of future results.

Our operating results may fluctuate significantly due to the seasonality of our business and these fluctuations make it more difficult for us to predict accurately in a timely manner factors that may have a negative impact on our business. The fourth quarter of our fiscal year, which ends December 31, is typically our strongest quarter. For example, many of our customers attempt to complete major capital improvement projects before the end of the calendar year. In addition, many customers shut down over the Christmas holidays to perform maintenance services on their facilities. These factors create increased demand for our products and services during this period.

Conversely, the first quarter of our fiscal year is typically our weakest quarter. This is caused to some extent by winter weather constraints on outside construction activity but also by the seasonality of capital improvement projects as discussed relating to the fourth quarter. Accordingly, results for any one quarter are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for any other quarter or for any year.

Our financial performance may vary significantly from period to period, making it difficult to estimate future revenue.

Our annual revenues and earnings have varied in the past and are likely to vary in the future. Our contracts generally stipulate customer specific delivery terms and may have contract cycles of a year or more, which subjects these contracts to many factors beyond our control. In addition, contracts that are significantly larger in size than our typical contracts tend to intensify their impact on our annual operating results. Furthermore, as a significant portion of our operating costs are fixed, an unanticipated decrease in our revenues, a delay or cancellation of orders in backlog, or a decrease in the demand for our products, may have a significant impact on our annual operating results. Therefore, our annual operating results may be subject to significant variations and our operating performance in one period may not be indicative of our future performance.

We have a history of net losses, and may not be profitable in the future.

Although we reported net income of \$6.3 and \$3.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively, we have incurred net losses for each prior fiscal year since 1999. We cannot

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assure you that we will be profitable in the future. Even if we achieve profitability, we may experience significant fluctuations in our revenues and we may incur net losses from period to period. The impact of the foregoing may cause our operating results to be below the expectations of securities analysts and investors, which may result in a decrease in the market value of our common stock.

Percentage-of-completion method of accounting for contract revenue may result in material adjustments that would adversely affect our operating results.

We recognize contract revenue using the percentage-of-completion method on all fixed price contracts over \$50,000. Under this method, estimated contract revenue is accrued based generally on the percentage that costs to date bear to total estimated costs. Estimated contract losses are recognized in full when determined. Accordingly, contract revenue and total cost estimates are reviewed and revised periodically as the work progresses and as change orders are approved, and adjustments based upon the percentage-of-completion are reflected in contract revenue in the period when these estimates are revised. These estimates are based on management's reasonable assumptions and our historical experience, and are only estimates. Variation of actual results from these assumptions or our historical experience could be material. To the extent that these adjustments result in an increase, a reduction or an elimination of previously reported contract revenue, we would recognize a credit or a charge against current earnings, which could be material.

A significant portion of our accounts receivable are related to large contracts, which increases our exposure to credit risk.

We closely monitor the credit worthiness of our customers. Significant portions of our sales are to customers who place large orders for custom products and whose activities are related to the power and oil/gas industries. As a result, our exposure to credit risk is affected to some degree by conditions within these industries and governmental and/or political conditions. We frequently attempt to reduce our exposure to credit risk by requiring progress payments and letters of credit. However unanticipated events that affect our customers could have a materially adverse impact on our operating results.

Changes in billing terms can increase our exposure to working capital and credit risk.

Our products are generally sold under contracts that allow us to either bill upon the completion of certain agreed upon milestones, or upon actual shipment of the product. We attempt to negotiate progress-billing milestones on all large contracts to help us manage the working capital and credit risk associated with these large contracts. Consequently, shifts in the billing terms of the contracts in our backlog from period to period can increase our requirement for working capital and can increase our exposure to credit risk.

Customers may cancel or delay projects. As a result our backlog may not be indicative of our future revenue.

Customers may cancel or delay projects for reasons beyond our control. Our orders normally contain cancellation provisions which permit us to recover our costs, and, for most contracts, a portion of our anticipated profit in the event a customer cancels an order. If a customer elects to cancel an order, we may not realize the full amount of revenues included in our backlog. If projects are delayed, the timing of our revenues could be affected and projects may remain in our backlog for extended periods of time. Revenue recognition occurs over long periods of time and is subject to unanticipated delays. If we receive relatively large orders in any given quarter, fluctuations in the levels of our quarterly backlog can result because the backlog in that quarter may reach levels that may not be sustained in subsequent quarters. As a result, our backlog may not be indicative of our future revenues. With rare exceptions, we are not issued contracts until a customer is ready to start work on a project. Thus, it is our experience that the only relation between the length of a project and the possibility that a project may be cancelled is simply the fact that there is more time involved. In a year long project there is more time for the customer to have some business downturn causing him to cancel than there is in a three-month project.

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Our gross margins are affected by shifts in our product mix.

Certain of our products have higher gross profit margins than others. Consequently, changes in the product mix of our sales from quarter-to-quarter or from year-to-year can have a significant impact on our reported gross profit margins. For example, in the fourth quarter of 2007, we experienced a decrease in gross margin as a percent of net sales due to a change in product mix and a large automotive contract with a lower gross margin. Certain of our products also have a much higher internally manufactured cost component. Therefore, changes from quarter-to-quarter or from year-to-year can have a significant impact on our reported gross margins. In addition, contracts with a higher percentage of subcontracted work or equipment purchases may result in lower gross profit margins.

If our goodwill or intangibles becomes impaired, we may be required to recognize charges that would reduce our net income or increase our net loss.

As of December 31, 2007, goodwill and intangibles represented approximately \$18.3 million, or 19.1% of our total assets. Under Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, goodwill and indefinite lived intangible assets, are no longer amortized, but instead are subject to impairment evaluation based on related estimated fair values, with such testing to be done at least annually. While, to date, no impairment write-downs have been necessary, any write-down of goodwill or intangible assets resulting from future periodic evaluations would, as applicable, either decrease our net income or increase our net loss and those decreases or increases could be material.

Risks Related to Our Operations and Industry

We face significant competition in the markets we serve.

The industries in which we compete are all highly competitive and highly fragmented. We compete against a number of local, regional and national contractors and manufacturers in each of our product or service lines, many of which have been in existence longer than us and some of which have substantially greater financial resources than we do. Our products primarily compete on the basis of price, performance, speed of delivery, quality, customer support and single source responsibility. We believe new entrants that are large corporations may be able to compete with us on the basis of price and as a result may have a material adverse affect on the results of our operations. In addition, we cannot assure you that other companies will not develop new or enhanced products that are either more effective than ours or would render our products non-competitive or obsolete. Any failure by us to compete effectively in the markets we serve could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Increasing costs for manufactured components, raw materials, transportation, health care and energy prices may adversely affect our profitability.

We use a broad range of manufactured components and raw materials in our products, including raw steel, steel-related components, filtration media, and equipment such as fans, motors, etc. Materials comprise the largest component of our costs, representing over 68% of the costs of our net sales in fiscal 2007. Further increases in the price of these items could further materially increase our operating costs and materially adversely affect our profit margins. Similarly, transportation and health care costs have risen steadily over the past few years and represent an increasingly important burden for us. Although we try to contain these costs wherever possible, and although we try to pass along increased costs in the form of price increases to our customers, we may be unsuccessful in doing so for competitive reasons, and even when successful, the timing of such price increases may lag significantly behind our incurrence of higher costs.

Our business is affected by the health of the markets we serve.

Our financial performance depends, in large part, on varying conditions in the markets that we serve, particularly the general industrial markets. Demand in these markets fluctuates in response to overall economic

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conditions, although the replacement nature of our products helps mitigate the effects of these changes. Economic downturns in the markets we serve may result in reductions in sales and pricing of our products and services, which could reduce future earnings and cash flow.

We rely on a few key employees whose absence or loss could disrupt our operations or be adverse to our business.

We are highly dependent on the experience of our management in the continuing development of our operations. The loss of the services of certain of these individuals would have a material adverse effect on our business. Although we have employment and non-competition agreements with certain of our key employees, as a practical matter, those agreements will not assure the retention of our employees, and we may not be able to enforce all of the provisions in any employment or non-competition agreement. Our future success will depend in part on our ability to attract and retain qualified personnel to manage our development and future growth. We cannot assure you that we will be successful in attracting and retaining such personnel. Our failure to recruit additional key personnel could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may make future acquisitions, which involve numerous risks that could impact our business and results of operations.

Our operating strategy involves horizontally expanding our scope of products and services through selective acquisitions and the formation of new business units that are then vertically integrated into our growing family of turnkey system providers. We have acquired, and intend to selectively acquire, other businesses, product or service lines, assets or technologies that are complementary to our business. We may be unable to find or consummate future acquisitions at acceptable prices and terms. We continually evaluate potential acquisition opportunities in the ordinary course of business, including those that could be material in size and scope. Acquisitions involve numerous risks, including:

difficulties in integrating the acquired businesses, product or service lines, assets or technologies;

diverting management's attention from normal daily operations of the business;

entering markets in which we have no or limited direct prior experience and where competitors in such markets have stronger market positions;

unanticipated costs and exposure to undisclosed or unforeseen liabilities;

potential loss of key employees and customers of the acquired businesses, product or service lines, assets or technologies;

our ability to properly establish and maintain effective internal controls over an acquired company; and

increasing demands on our operational and information technology systems.

Although we conduct what we believe to be a prudent level of investigation regarding the operating and financial condition of the businesses, product or service lines, assets or technologies we purchase, an unavoidable level of risk remains regarding their actual operating and financial condition. Until we actually assume operating control of these businesses, product or service lines, assets or technologies, we may not be able to ascertain the actual value or understand the potential liabilities. This is particularly true with respect to non-U.S. acquisitions.

In addition, acquisitions of businesses may require additional debt or equity financing, resulting in additional leverage or dilution of ownership. Our Bank Facility contains certain covenants that limit, or which may have the effect of limiting, among other things acquisitions, capital expenditures, the sale of assets and the incurrence of additional indebtedness.

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Our manufacturing operations are dependent on third-party suppliers.

Although we are not dependent on any one supplier, we are dependent on the ability of our third-party suppliers to supply our raw materials, as well as certain specific component parts. We purchase all of our chemical grade fiberglass from one domestic supplier, which we believe is the only domestic supplier of such fiberglass, and certain specialty items from only two domestic suppliers. These items also can be purchased from foreign suppliers. Failure by our third-party suppliers to meet our requirements could have a material adverse effect on us. We cannot assure you that our third-party suppliers will dedicate sufficient resources to meet our scheduled delivery requirements or that our suppliers will have sufficient resources to satisfy our requirements during any period of sustained demand. Failure of manufacturers or suppliers to supply, or delays in supplying, our raw materials or certain components, or allocations in the supply of certain high demand raw components could materially adversely affect our operations and ability to meet our own delivery schedules on a timely and competitive basis.

Our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting were determined not to be effective as of December 31, 2007, as evidenced by the material weaknesses that existed in our internal controls. Our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting may not be effective in future periods, as a result of existing or newly identified material weaknesses in internal controls.

Our management reported material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting at the end of 2007. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, that adversely affects a company's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report external financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected. Our management concluded that as of December 31, 2007, we did not maintain effective internal control over financial reporting and concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective to provide reasonable assurance that financial information we are required to disclose in our reports under the Exchange Act was recorded, processed, summarized and reported accurately. See Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting.

Although we have commenced plans to remediate the material weaknesses and will continue to execute plans to remediate the material weaknesses reported as of December 31, 2007, there can be no assurance as to when the remediation plans will be fully implemented, nor can there be any assurance that additional material weaknesses will not be identified in the future. We have additional work remaining to remediate our material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting. Until our remediation efforts are completed, we will continue to be at an increased risk that our financial statements could contain errors that will be undetected, and we will continue to incur significant expense and management burdens associated with the additional procedures required to prepare our consolidated financial statements.

In addition, our report on internal controls over financial reporting for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007 did not include an assessment of the internal controls of Effox Inc. or GMD Environmental Technologies, Inc. We are not required to include Effox or GMD Environmental Technologies, Inc., in our report on internal controls until our annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2008. Unanticipated factors may hinder the effectiveness or delay the integration of our combined internal control systems post-acquisition. In addition, we acquired the assets of Fisher-Klosterman, Inc. in February 2008. We cannot be certain as to whether we will be able to establish an effective, unified system of internal controls over financial reporting in a timely manner, or at all.

Failure to maintain adequate internal controls could adversely affect our business.

Commencing with the fiscal year ended 2007, under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, we are required to include in each of our annual reports on Form 10-K, a report containing our management's assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting and an attestation of our

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independent auditors. These laws, rules and regulations continue to evolve and could become increasingly stringent in the future. We have undertaken actions to enhance our ability to comply with the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, including, but not limited to, the engagement of consultants, the documentation of existing controls and the implementation of new controls or modification of existing controls as deemed appropriate.

In connection with management's review of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2007, management concluded that our controls and procedures are not effective as of the end of such period, in ensuring that the information we are required to disclose in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms and is accumulated and communicated to management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely discussions regarding required disclosure. This conclusion was based on the existence of the material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting pertaining to (i) segregation of duties, (ii) information technology applications and infrastructure, (iii) entity level controls and (iv) financial close and reporting process.

We continue to devote substantial time and resources to the documentation and testing of our controls, and to planning for and implementation of remedial efforts in those instances where remediation is indicated. If we fail to maintain the adequacy of our internal controls, as such standards are modified, supplemented or amended from time to time, we could be subject to regulatory actions, civil or criminal penalties or shareholder litigation. In addition, failure to maintain adequate internal controls could result in financial statements that do not accurately reflect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. We believe that the out-of-pocket costs, the diversion of management's attention from running our day-to-day operations and operational changes caused by the need to comply with the requirements of Section 404 will continue to be significant. The material weaknesses in the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting could result in an increased chance of fraud, reduce our ability to obtain financing and require additional expenditures to comply with the Section 404 requirements, each of which could negatively impact our business, profitability and financial condition.

There are inherent limitations in all internal control systems over financial reporting, and misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

While we continue to take action to ensure compliance with the internal control, disclosure control and other requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the rules and regulations promulgated by the SEC implementing these requirements, there are inherent limitations in our ability to control all circumstances. Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that our internal controls and disclosure controls will prevent all error and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. In addition, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints and the benefit of controls must be evaluated in relation to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, in our company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Further, controls can be circumvented by individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more persons, or by management override of the controls. The design of any system of controls also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Over time, a control may be inadequate because of changes in conditions or the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

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Our operations outside of the United States are subject to political, investment and local business risks.

In 2007, approximately 9% of our total revenue was derived from products or services ultimately delivered or provided to end-users outside the United States. As part of our operating strategy, we intend to expand our international operations through internal growth and selected acquisitions. Operations outside of the United States, particularly in emerging markets, are subject to a variety of risks which are different from or additional to the risks we face within the United States. Among others, these risks include:

local political and social conditions, including potential hyperinflationary conditions and political instability in certain countries;

imposition of limitations on the remittance of dividends and payments by foreign subsidiaries;

adverse currency exchange rate fluctuations, including significant devaluations of currencies;

tax-related risks, including the imposition of taxes and the lack of beneficial treaties, that result in a higher effective tax rate for us;

difficulties in enforcing agreements and collecting receivables through certain foreign local systems;

domestic and foreign customs, tariffs and quotas or other trade barriers;

increased costs for transportation and shipping;

difficulties in protecting intellectual property;

risk of nationalization of private enterprises by foreign governments;

managing and obtaining support and distribution channels for overseas operations;

hiring and retaining qualified management personnel for our overseas operations;

imposition or increase of restrictions on investment; and

required compliance with a variety of local laws and regulations which may be materially different than those to which we are subject in the United States.

The occurrence of one or more of the foregoing factors could have a material adverse effect on our international operations or upon the financial condition and results of operations.

If we do not develop improved products and new products in a timely manner in response to industry demands, our business and revenues will be adversely affected.

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The air pollution control and filtration industry is characterized by ongoing technological developments and changing customer requirements. As a result, our success and continued growth depend, in part, on our ability in a timely manner to develop or acquire rights to, and successfully introduce into the marketplace, enhancements of existing products or new products that incorporate technological advances, meet customer requirements and respond to products developed by our competition. We cannot assure you that we will be successful in developing or acquiring such rights to products on a timely basis or that such products will adequately address the changing needs of the marketplace.

Our industry has recently experienced shortages in the availability of qualified personnel. Any difficulty we experience replacing or adding qualified personnel could adversely affect our business.

Our operations require the services of employees having technical training and experience in our business. As a result, our operations depend on the continuing availability of such personnel. Shortages of qualified personnel are occurring in our industry. If we should suffer any material loss of personnel to competitors, or be unable to employ additional or replacement personnel with the requisite level of training and experience, our operations could be adversely affected. A significant increase in the wages paid by other employers could result in a reduction in our workforce, increases in wage rates, or both.

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Our business can be significantly affected by changes in technology and regulatory standards.

The air pollution control and filtration industry is characterized by changing technology, competitively imposed process standards and regulatory requirements, each of which influences the demand for our products and services. Changes in legislative, regulatory or industrial requirements may render certain of our filtration products and processes obsolete. Acceptance of new products and services may also be affected by the adoption of new government regulations requiring stricter standards. Our ability to anticipate changes in technology and regulatory standards and to develop and introduce new and enhanced products successfully on a timely basis will be a significant factor in our ability to grow and to remain competitive. We cannot assure you that we will be able to achieve the technological advances that may be necessary for us to remain competitive or that certain of our products or services will not become obsolete.

We might be unable to protect our intellectual property rights and our products could infringe the intellectual property rights of others, which could expose us to costly disputes.

We hold various patents and licenses relating to certain of our products. We cannot assure you as to the breadth or degree of protection that existing or future patents, if any, may afford us, that our patents will be upheld, if challenged, or that competitors will not develop similar or superior methods or products outside the protection of any patent issued to us. Although we believe that our products do not and will not infringe patents or violate the proprietary rights of others, it is possible that our existing patent rights may not be valid or that infringement of existing or future patents or proprietary rights may occur. In the event our products infringe patents or proprietary rights of others, we may be required to modify the design of our products or obtain a license for certain technology. We cannot assure you that we will be able to do so in a timely manner, upon acceptable terms and conditions, or at all. Failure to do any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect upon our business. In addition, we cannot assure you that we will have the financial or other resources necessary to enforce or defend a patent infringement or proprietary rights violations action which may be brought against us. Moreover, if our products infringe patents or proprietary rights of others, we could, under certain circumstances, become liable for damages, which also could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Work stoppages or similar difficulties could significantly disrupt our operations.

As of February 29, 2008, 390 of our 683 employees are represented by international or independent labor unions under various union contracts that expire from April 2008 to June 2010. It is possible that our workforce will become more unionized in the future. Although we consider our employee relations to generally be good, our existing labor agreements may not prevent a strike or work stoppage at one or more of our facilities in the future and we may be affected by other labor disputes. A work stoppage at one or more of our facilities may have a material adverse effect on our business. Unionization activities could also increase our costs, which could have an adverse effect on our profitability.

Additionally, a work stoppage at one of our suppliers could adversely affect our operations if an alternative source of supply were not readily available. Stoppages by employees of our customers also could result in reduced demand for our products.

We may incur material costs as a result of product liability claims, which could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition and cash flows.

Despite our quality assurance measures, defects may occur in our products and we may be exposed to product liability claims in the event that the use of our products results, or is alleged to result, in bodily injury and/or property damage or our products actually or allegedly fail to perform as expected. While we maintain insurance coverage with respect to certain product liability claims, we may not be able to obtain such insurance on acceptable terms in the future, if at all, and any such insurance may not provide adequate coverage against product liability claims. In addition, product liability claims can be expensive to defend and can divert the attention of management and other personnel for significant periods of time, regardless of the ultimate outcome.

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An unsuccessful defense of a product liability claim could have an adverse affect on our business, results of operations and financial condition and cash flows. Even if we are successful in defending against a claim relating to our products, claims of this nature could cause our customers to lose confidence in our products and our company.

Liability to customers under warranties may adversely affect our reputation, our ability to obtain future business and our earnings.

We provide warranties as to the proper operation and conformance to specifications of the products we manufacture. Failure of our products to operate properly or to meet specifications may increase our costs by requiring additional engineering resources and services, replacement of parts and equipment or monetary reimbursement to a customer. We have in the past received warranty claims, and we expect to continue to receive them in the future. To the extent that we incur substantial warranty claims in any period, our reputation, our ability to obtain future business and our earnings could be adversely affected.

We may become liable for the obligations of our subcontractors.

We act as prime contractor on a majority of the construction projects we undertake. In our capacity as prime contractor and when acting as a subcontractor, we perform most of the work on our projects with our own resources and typically subcontract only such specialized activities as electrical work, concrete work, insulation, conveyors, controls, etc. In our industry, the prime contractor is normally responsible for the performance of the entire contract, including subcontract work. Thus, when acting as a prime contractor, we are subject to the risk associated with the failure of one or more subcontractors to perform as anticipated.

Our business is subject to risks of terrorist acts, acts of war and natural disasters.

Terrorist acts, acts of war, or national disasters may disrupt our operations and information and distribution systems, as well as those of our customers. These types of acts have created, and continue to create, economic and political uncertainties and have contributed to global economic instability. Future terrorist activities, military or security operations, or natural disasters could weaken the domestic/global economies and create additional uncertainties, thus forcing our customers to reduce their capital spending, or cancel or delay already planned construction projects, which could have a material adverse impact on our business, operating results and financial condition.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

Our executive officers and directors are able to exercise significant influence over CECO, and their interests may conflict with those of our other stockholders.

As of March 10, 2008, our executive officers and directors beneficially own approximately 24% of our outstanding common stock, assuming the exercise of currently exercisable warrants and options held by them. The interests of management with respect to matters potentially or actually involving or affecting us, such as future acquisitions, financings and other corporate opportunities and attempts to acquire us, may conflict with the interests of our other stockholders. Management's continued concentrated ownership may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change of control of us, including transactions in which stockholders might otherwise receive a premium for their shares over then current market prices.

We have engaged in the past, and continue to engage, in related party transactions and such transactions present possible conflicts of interest.

We have engaged in the past, and continue to engage, in several related party transactions, including management consulting services, and office space and other expenses related to our Toronto office. All such transactions were approved by the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors, which believed that the

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transactions were in our best interest. Transactions of this nature present the possibility of a conflict of interest whereby the other party may advance its economic or business interests or objectives that may conflict with or be contrary to our best interests. Any such conflict could have a material adverse effect on our financial conditions and results of operations.

The limited liquidity for our common stock could affect your ability to sell your shares at a satisfactory price.

Our common stock is relatively illiquid. As of March 10, 2008, we had 14,900,452 shares of common stock outstanding. The average daily trading volume in our common stock during the 60 calendar days ended February 28, 2008 was approximately 91,360 shares. A more active public market for our common stock, however, may not develop, which would continue to adversely affect the trading price and liquidity of our common stock. Moreover, a thin trading market for our stock causes the market price for our common stock to fluctuate significantly more than the stock market as a whole. Without a large float, our common stock is less liquid than the stock of companies with broader public ownership and, as a result, the trading prices of our common stock may be more volatile. In addition, in the absence of an active public trading market, you may be unable to liquidate your investment in us at a satisfactory price.

The market price of our common stock may be volatile or may decline regardless of our operating performance.

The market price of our common stock has experienced, and may continue to experience, substantial volatility. During the twelve-month period ended February 28, 2008, the sale prices of our common stock on The Nasdaq Global Market has ranged from a low of \$7.77 to a high of \$18.14 per share. We expect our common stock to continue to be subject to fluctuations. Broad market and industry factors may adversely affect the market price of our common stock, regardless of our actual operating performance. Factors that could cause fluctuation in the stock price may include, among other things:

actual or anticipated variations in quarterly operating results;

announcements of technological advances by us or our competitors;

current events affecting the political and economic environment in the United States;

conditions or trends in our industry, including demand for our products and services, technological advances and governmental regulations;

litigation involving or affecting us;

changes in financial estimates by us or by any securities analysts who might cover our stock; and

additions or departures of our key personnel.

The realization of any of these risks and other factors beyond our control could cause the market price of our common stock to decline significantly.

The number of shares of our common stock eligible for future sale could adversely affect the market price of our stock.

We have reserved 2.0 million shares of our common stock for issuance under our 2007 Equity Incentive Plan (2007 Plan), which may include option grants, stock grants and restricted stock grants. As of December 31, 2007, 140,208 shares of stock or restricted stock have been issued under the 2007 Plan. We had outstanding options to purchase 330,105 shares of our common stock as of December 31, 2007 under our 1997 Stock Option Plan. The shares under both plans are registered for resale on currently effective registration statements. We also have additional outstanding options and warrants to purchase 750,500 shares, which were not issued under either of the plans, as of December 31, 2007. Green

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Diamond, an affiliate of Phillip DeZwirek and Jason DeZwirek, owns warrants to purchase 250,000 shares of common stock that have piggy-back rights granting it the right to require that we register such shares in the event we file any registration statements in the future.

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We may issue additional restricted securities or register additional shares of common stock under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act) in the future. The issuance of a significant number of shares of common stock upon the exercise of stock options or warrants, or the availability for sale, or resale, of a substantial number of the shares of common stock under registration statements, under Rule 144 or otherwise, could adversely affect the market price of the common stock.

Issuance of shares under our stock incentive plan or in connection with financing transactions will dilute current stockholders.

Pursuant to our stock incentive plan, our management is authorized to grant stock awards to our employees, directors and consultants. You will incur dilution upon exercise of any outstanding stock awards. In addition, if we raise additional funds by issuing additional common stock, or securities convertible into or exchangeable or exercisable for common stock, further dilution to our existing stockholders will result, and new investors could have rights superior to existing stockholders.

Our ability to issue preferred stock could adversely affect the rights of holders of our common stock.

Our certificate of incorporation authorizes us to issue up to 10,000 shares of preferred stock in one or more series on terms that may be determined at the time of issuance by our board of directors. Accordingly, we may issue shares of any series of preferred stock that would rank senior to the common stock as to voting or dividend rights or rights upon our liquidation, dissolution or winding up.

Certain provisions in our charter documents have anti-takeover effects.

Certain provisions of our certificate of incorporation and bylaws may have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of us. Such provisions, including those limiting who may call special stockholders meetings, together with the possible issuance of our preferred stock without stockholder approval, may make it more difficult for other persons, without the approval of our board of directors, to make a tender offer or otherwise acquire substantial amounts of our common stock or to launch other takeover attempts that a stockholder might consider to be in such stockholder's best interest.

Because we have no plans to pay any dividends for the foreseeable future, investors must look solely to stock appreciation for a return on their investment in us.

We have never paid cash dividends on our common stock and do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. We currently intend to retain any future earnings to support our operations and growth. Any payment of cash dividends in the future will be dependent on the amount of funds legally available, our earnings, financial condition, capital requirements and other factors that our board of directors may deem relevant. Additionally, our Bank Facility restricts the payment of dividends. Accordingly, investors must rely on sales of their common stock after price appreciation, which may never occur, as the only way to realize any future gains on their investment. Investors seeking cash dividends should not purchase our common stock.

Item 1B. *Unresolved Staff Comments*

Not Applicable.

Item 2. *Properties*

Our principal operating offices are headquartered in Cincinnati, Ohio at a 236,178 square foot facility that we own.

We have an executive office in Toronto, Canada, at facilities maintained by affiliates of our Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board and Secretary, who work at the Toronto office. We reimburse such affiliate

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\$10,000 per month for the use of the space and other office expenses. We believe that the terms of the reimbursement arrangements were negotiated on an arm's length basis and were made on terms no less favorable than could have been obtained from other third parties.

We own a 33,000 square foot facility in Indianapolis, Indiana, a 35,000 square foot facility in Louisville, Kentucky and a 33,000 square foot facility in Lexington, Kentucky.

We lease the following facilities:

Location	Square Footage	Annual Rent	Expiration	Type
Cincinnati, Ohio	96,400	\$ 411,700	November 2011	Mfg.
Columbia, Tennessee	34,800	\$ 127,000	August 2010	Mfg.
Greensboro, North Carolina	30,000	\$ 122,400	August 2011	Mfg.
Detroit, Michigan	38,590	\$ 116,000	April 2009	Mfg.
Defiance, Ohio	10,000	\$ 36,000	October 2012	Mfg.
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	4,000	\$ 55,000	May 2011	Sales
Chicago, Illinois	1,250	\$ 21,200	January 2009	Sales
Conshohocken, Pennsylvania	30,000	\$ 198,300	April 2011	Mfg.
Canton Mississippi	20,100	\$ 35,900	July 2010	Mfg.
Chennai, India	6,600	\$ 20,800	July, 2008	Mfg.
Greenville, South Carolina	500	\$ 5,600	August 2010	Sales
Fort Worth, Texas	19,325	\$ 61,740	October 2013	Mfg.
Louisville, Kentucky	61,095	\$ 98,700	March 2013	Mfg.
Shanghai, China	40,000	\$ 225,000	February 2010	Mfg.

It is anticipated that all leases coming due in the near future will be renewed at expiration.

All properties owned are subject to collateral mortgages to secure the amounts owed under the Bank Facility.

In 2007, we increased our leased space by 129,575 square feet and in February 2008, we further increased our leased space by 101,000 feet through the acquisition of FKI, which leases properties in Louisville, Kentucky and Shanghai, China. Our current capacity, with limited capital additions, is expected to be sufficient to meet production requirements for the near future. We believe our production facilities are suitable and can meet our future production needs.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

There are no material pending legal proceedings to which our Company or any of our subsidiaries is a party or to which any of our property is subject.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

There was no matter submitted to the vote of the shareholders during the fourth quarter of 2007.

Table of Contents**PART II****Item 5. *Market for the Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of******Equity Securities*****Market Information**

Our common stock is traded on the NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol CECE. The following table sets forth the high and low common stock sales prices as reported by the NASDAQ Global Market or the NASDAQ SmallCap Market during the periods indicated.

2006	High	Low	2007	High	Low
1st Quarter	10.00	5.61	1st Quarter	18.14	9.50
2nd Quarter	12.93	6.78	2nd Quarter	15.08	10.90
3rd Quarter	10.96	6.95	3rd Quarter	16.25	10.59
4th Quarter	11.18	7.60	4th Quarter	16.29	9.60

 Holders

The approximate number of registered shareholders of record of our common stock as of March 1, 2008 was 226, although there is a larger number of beneficial owners.

Dividends

We have never paid cash dividends on our common stock and we do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. We are party to various loan documents which prevent us from paying any dividends.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

Not Applicable.

Table of Contents**Performance Graph**

This stock performance graph is furnished and shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference by any general statement incorporating by reference this annual report into any filing under the Securities Act or under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act) except to the extent that the Company specifically incorporates this information by reference, and shall not otherwise be deemed filed under such Acts.

The line graph below compares the annual percentage change in CECO's cumulative total shareholder return on its Common Stock with the cumulative total return of the Russell 2000 Stock Index (a broad-based market index) and the Dow Jones Waste and Disposal Services Index for the five-year period ending December 28, 2007. The graph and table assumes \$100 invested on January 1, 2003 in CECO's Common Stock, the Russell 2000 Stock Index and the Dow Jones Waste and Disposal Services Index and that all dividends were reinvested. The Dow Jones Waste and Disposal Services Index total return is weighted by market capitalization.

Company/Index/Market	Fiscal Year Ending					
	12/31/2002	12/31/2003	12/31/2004	12/30/2005	12/29/2006	12/31/2007
Ceco Environmental Corp.	100.00	89.19	185.95	310.27	484.86	593.51
DJ Waste & Disposal Services	100.00	132.96	137.54	145.87	179.24	187.44
Russell 2000 Index	100.00	145.37	170.81	176.48	206.61	196.40

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The following table sets forth our selected financial information. The financial information for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 has been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report. The financial information for the year ended December 31, 2004 and as of December 31, 2003 has been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements not included in this Annual Report. This historical selected financial information may not be indicative of our future performance and should be read in conjunction with the information contained in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and the consolidated financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

	2007	Year Ended December 31,			2003
		2006	2005	2004	
(in thousands, except per share amount)					
Statement of operations information:					
Net sales ²	\$ 235,953	\$ 135,359	\$ 81,521	\$ 69,366	\$ 68,159
Gross profit, excluding depreciation and amortization ²	40,405	24,098	17,000	13,095	13,011
Depreciation and amortization ²	1,623	1,229	1,167	1,254	1,245
Operating income ²	12,634	6,047	3,525	1,185	1,364
Net income (loss) ²	6,305	3,094	(435)	(928)	(667)
Basic net income (loss) per share ^{1 2}	.47	.27	(.04)	(.09)	(.07)
Diluted net income (loss) per share ²	.45	.24	(.04)	(.09)	(.07)
Weighted average shares outstanding (in thousands) ³					
Basic	13,457	11,260	9,993	9,993	9,852
Diluted	14,042	12,890	9,993	9,993	9,852
At December 31,					
	2007	2006	2005		2004
			2003		
(dollars in thousands)					
Balance sheet information:					
Working capital ²	\$ 21,220	\$ 14,311	\$ 3,602	\$ 1,910	\$ 3,709
Total assets ²	96,535	63,188	42,900	43,441	41,154
Short-term debt	278	620	1,568	4,188	2,094
Long-term debt	4,429	15,714	12,847	11,894	13,388
Stockholders equity ²	40,926	14,923	6,783	7,249	8,030

¹ Basic earnings (loss) per common share are calculated by dividing income (loss) by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period.

² Selected financial data for 2007 includes the results of Effox, Inc. which was acquired on March 1, 2007 and GMD, Inc. which was acquired on October 31, 2007.

³ Includes an additional 3,115,525 shares issued in a secondary offering in May 2007

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Item 7. *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Overview*

We are one of the leading providers of air-pollution control products and services. These products and services are marketed under the Kirk & Blum, CECO Filters, CECOaire, Busch International, CECO Abatement Systems, kbd/Technic, K&B Duct, Effox, GMD, and H.M. White names. Our revenues are generated by our services of engineering and designing as well as building equipment, and installing systems that capture, clean and destroy airborne contaminants from industrial facilities and equipment that controls emissions from such facilities. We have a diversified base of more than 3,000 active customers among a myriad of industries including aerospace, brick, cement, ceramics, metalworking, ethanol, printing, paper, food, foundries, power plants, metal plating, woodworking, chemicals, tobacco, glass, automotive, and pharmaceuticals. Therefore, our business is not concentrated in a single industry or customer.

Our return to profitability in 2006 and 2007 after several years of losses is directly related to an increase in the level of pollution control capital expenditures which is being driven by an elevated focus on environmental issues such as global warming and energy saving alternatives as well as a U.S. Government supported effort to reduce our independence on foreign oil through the use of bio-fuels like ethanol and electrical energy generated by our abundant domestic supply of coal.

We continue to focus on increasing revenues and profitability. Our operating strategy involves horizontally expanding our scope of products and services through selective acquisitions and the formation of new business units that are then vertically integrated into our growing family of turnkey system providers. By employing this strategy, we have expanded our business and increased our revenues by adding CECO Abatement Systems, CECOaire, K&B Duct, CECO Filters, India, H.M. White, CECO Energy Management, Effox, and GMD. We also recently acquired FKI as part of such strategy. At the same time, we have been able to consolidate these new entities into our existing corporate structure without increasing costs proportionally.

Much of our business is driven by various regulatory standards and guidelines governing air quality in and outside factories. Favorable conditions in the economy generally lead to plant expansions and construction of new industrial sites. Economic expansion provides us with the potential to increase and accelerate levels of growth. However, as we have seen in the past three years, in a weak economy customers tend to lengthen the time between inquiry and order or may defer purchases.

Operations Overview

Our contracts are obtained either through competitive bidding or as a result of negotiations with our customers. Contract terms offered by us are generally dependent on the complexity and risk of the project as well as the resources that will be required to complete the project. For example, a contract that can be performed primarily by subcontractors and that does not require us to use our fabrication and assembly facilities can be quoted at a lower gross margin than a more typical contract that will require additional factory overhead and administrative expenses. Our focus is on increasing our operating margins as well as our gross margin percentage which translates into higher net income. Our sales typically peak in the fourth quarter due to a tendency of customers to want to fully utilize annual capital budgets and due to the fact that many industrial facilities shut down for the holiday season and that creates demand for maintenance and renovation work that can be done at no other time.

CECO Filters secures international sales through the efforts of its operation in India and also through a network of sales representatives around the globe. System sales, such as those secured by Busch and Kirk & Blum, are secured through relationships built up over the years in various industries. Some of these relationships are at American companies building plants overseas and some are through the global reputation of Busch. Kirk & Blum and H.M. White have both long done business in Mexico. In March of 2007 a full time salesperson has been hired in Mexico and we believe that we will be able to start a Mexican operation eventually that mirrors Kirk & Blum's satellite plants.

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Cost of sales include approximately 68% material and 15% labor, plus subcontracting costs and factory overhead. Our cost of sales is principally driven by a number of factors including material prices and labor cost and availability. Changes in these factors may have a material impact on our overall gross profit margins. For example, in larger contracts, we may incur sub-contract work or direct equipment purchases, which may only be marked-up to a limited extent and consequently, the gross margins of the Company are affected. However, profitability is enhanced through the absorption of fixed operating costs, including SG&A and factory overhead.

We break down costs of sales into four categories. They are:

Labor- Our direct labor both in the shop and in the field;

Material- Raw material, mostly steel, that we buy to build our products;

Equipment- Fans, motors, control panels, etc. necessary for turnkey systems; and

Subcontracts- Electrical work, concrete work, etc. necessary for turnkey systems.

In general, labor is the factor we are able to mark up the most followed by material and equipment and subcontracts. Across our various product lines the relative relationships of these factors changes thus causing variations in gross margin percentage. Material costs have also increased faster than labor costs, which also reduces gross margin percentage. The important factor is that gross margin dollars increase as do operating margin dollars and percentages.

Selling and administrative expense principally includes advertising and marketing expenditures and all corporate and administrative functions and other costs that support our operations. The majority of these expenses are fixed. We expect to leverage our fixed operating structure as we continue to grow our revenue.

How We Manage our Business

We operate under a hub and spoke business model in which executive management, finance, administrative and marketing staff serves as the hub while the sales channels serve as spokes. We use this model throughout our operations. This has provided us with certain efficiencies over a more decentralized model.

Although we discuss four principal product lines, our operating units function as internal customers and suppliers of each others products and services and as such, products and services are intermingled in one major project. As a result, it is not reasonably possible to segregate revenues to external customers, operating profits or identifiable assets by product line.

Strategy

We believe there are significant opportunities for us to increase our revenue, profitability and market position in both the United States and abroad. Our strategy for growth consists of the following elements:

Expand our customer base, enter new end markets and further penetrate existing end markets;

Develop innovative solutions;

Maintain strong customer focus; and

Pursue selective acquisitions.

Table of Contents**Results of Operations**

Our consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 reflect our operations consolidated with the operations of our subsidiaries.

2007 vs. 2006

(\$ s in millions)	For the year ended December 31,	
	2007	2006
Sales	\$ 235.9	\$ 135.4
Cost of sales	195.5	111.3
Gross profit (excluding depreciation and amortization)	\$ 40.4	\$ 24.1
Percent of sales	17.1%	17.8%
Selling and administrative expenses	\$ 26.1	\$ 16.8
Percent of sales	11.1%	12.4%
Operating income	\$ 12.6	\$ 6.0
Percent of sales	5.4%	4.5%

Consolidated sales in 2007 were \$235.9 million, an increase of \$100.5 million or 74.3% compared to 2006. This increase was primarily due to increased demand for our products and services created by the fundamental strength of many industrial sectors including ethanol production, steel production, coal fired power plant construction and automotive related sectors. This increase also included \$27.5 million in new equipment sales revenues attributed to the addition of Effox, Inc. which was acquired in 2007 and \$48.1 million in contracting revenues from a large automotive project at H.M. White, Inc. Additional demand for our products and services was created by increasingly strict EPA mandated industry Maximum Achievable Control Technology standards (MACT) and OSHA established Threshold Limit Values (TLV), as well as existing pollution control and energy legislation.

Orders booked in 2007 were \$199.7 million plus acquired backlog from Effox and GMD of \$24.6 million for a total of \$224.3 million compared with \$203.6 million in 2006. The increase in bookings was due primarily to our access to new markets provided by the addition of Effox and GMD Environmental. We continue to experience an active level of customer inquiry and quoting activities.

Gross profit excluding depreciation and amortization increased by 67.7% or \$16.3 million to \$40.4 million in 2007 compared with \$24.1 million in 2006. Gross profit, as a percentage of sales, was 17.1% in 2007 compared to 17.8% in 2006. The decrease in the gross profit percentage of .7% was due primarily to changes in product mix and lower margins on a large automotive project.

Selling and administrative expenses, as a percentage of revenues decreased from 12.4% in 2006 to 11.1% in 2007. This decrease in percentage is the result of leveraging the primarily fixed selling and administrative expenses with increased revenues from growth and acquisitions. Selling and administrative expenses increased by \$9.3 million to \$26.1 million in 2007. This increase was due primarily to the addition of \$4.4 million of Effox selling and administrative expenses, additional H.M. White selling and administrative expenses of \$1.0 million relating to a full year in 2007 compared to eight months in 2006, increases in commissions and incentive compensation expenses of \$750,000 relating to superior financial performance, increased selling and administrative wages of \$2.2 million and costs of approximately \$575,000 related to auditors and outside consultants review of internal controls for compliance with Sarbanes-Oxley.

Depreciation and amortization increased \$400,000 to \$1.6 million. This was due primarily to an increase in capital expenditures.

Operating income was \$12.6 million in 2007 and \$6.0 million in 2006. This 109% increase in operating income resulted from the various factors previously mentioned.

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Other income for the year ended December 31, 2007 was \$10,000 compared with other income of \$812,000 during the same period in 2006. This 2006 income was primarily due to the valuation of warrants which were all exercised in 2006.

Interest expense remained constant at \$2.0 million in 2007 compared to \$2.0 million for the same period of 2006. This was due to lower subordinated debt outstanding during the year and lower interest rates on the Bank Facility increased by a non-cash charge of \$740,000 to expense the remaining discount on subordinated notes that were retired using the proceeds from our secondary stock offering in May 2007.

Federal and state income tax provision was \$4.4 million during 2007 compared with a tax provision of \$1.8 million for the same period in 2006. The effective income tax rate for 2007 was 41% compared with 36% for the same period of 2006. The effective tax rate during 2007 was affected by certain permanent differences including the non-deductible, non-cash interest expense from retirement of subordinated debt.

Net income was \$6.3 million in 2007 compared to a net income of \$3.1 million in 2006.

Inflation and changing prices did not have a material effect on our revenues and income from operations.

2006 vs. 2005

(\$ s in millions)	For the year ended December 31,	
	2006	2005
Sales	\$ 135.4	\$ 81.5
Cost of sales	111.3	64.5
Gross profit (excluding depreciation and amortization)	24.1	\$ 17.0
Percent of sales	17.8%	20.9%
Selling and administrative expenses	\$ 16.8	\$ 12.3
Percent of sales	12.4%	15.1%
Operating income	\$ 6.0	\$ 3.5
Percent of sales	4.5%	4.3%

Consolidated sales in 2006 were \$135.4 million, an increase of \$53.8 million or 66% compared to 2005. This increase was primarily due to increased demand for our products and services created by the fundamental strength of many industrial sectors including ethanol production, steel production and automotive related sectors. This increase also included \$12 million in new contracting sales revenues attributed to the addition of H.M. White, Inc. in 2006. Additional demand for our products and services was created by increasingly strict EPA mandated industry Maximum Achievable Control Technology standards (MACT) and OSHA established Threshold Limit Values (TLV), as well as existing pollution control and energy legislation.

Orders booked in 2006 were \$203.6 million compared with \$89.6 million in 2005. The increase in bookings was due to a continuing strengthening in the economy throughout the year and access to new markets provided by the addition of H.M. White and CECO Energy Management.

Gross profit excluding depreciation and amortization increased by 41.8% or \$7.1 million to \$24.1 million in 2006 compared with \$17.0 million in 2005. Gross profit, as a percentage of sales, was 17.8% in 2006 compared to 20.9% in 2005. The decrease in the gross profit percentage of 3.1% was due primarily to changes in product mix which reduced gross profit by 2.4% and a loss on one completed underperforming large project which reduced gross profit by 0.7%.

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Selling and administrative expenses increased by \$4.5 million to \$16.8 million in 2006. Selling and administrative expenses, as a percentage of revenues for 2006 and 2005 were 12.4% and 15.1% respectively. This increase was due to the addition of \$1.2 million of H.M. White selling and administrative expenses, increases in commissions and incentive compensation expenses relating to improved financial performance of \$2.2 million, and increased selling and administrative wages of \$1.1 million.

Depreciation and amortization remained constant at \$1.2 million for both years. This was due primarily to an increase in capital expenditures offset by certain of the Kirk & Blum assets acquired in 1999 that became fully depreciated.

Operating income was \$6.0 million in 2006 and \$3.5 million in 2005. This 71.5% increase in operating income resulted from the various factors previously mentioned.

Other income for the year ended December 31, 2006 was \$812,000 compared with other expense of \$900,000 during the same period in 2005. The income in 2006 includes \$842,000 of income from the exercise of detachable stock warrants offset by various miscellaneous expense items. The expense in 2005 included a non-cash charge of \$806,000 for the fair market value adjustment of the same detachable stock warrants.

Interest expense decreased to \$2.0 million in 2006 compared to \$2.4 million for the same period of 2005. This was due to lower subordinated debt outstanding during the year and lower interest rates on the Bank Facility.

Federal and state income tax provision was \$1.8 million during 2006 compared with a tax provision of \$647,000 for the same period in 2005. The effective income tax rate for 2006 was 36% compared with 305% for the same period of 2005. The effective tax rate during 2006 was affected by certain permanent differences including the non-taxable, non-cash income from warrants. Due to state & federal loss-carryforwards, no income taxes were paid in 2005 or 2004.

Net income was \$3.1 million in 2006 compared to a net loss of \$435,000 in 2005.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Financing

At December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, cash and cash equivalents totaled \$656,000 and \$445,000, respectively. Generally, we do not carry significant cash and cash equivalent balances because excess amounts are used to pay down our revolving line of credit.

In May 2007, all the outstanding subordinated debt of \$5.7 million and all the outstanding term notes of \$7.5 million were retired using the proceeds from a secondary offering as described in Note 10. The remaining \$5.6 million was applied to the revolving credit line and accrued interest.

Total bank and related debt as of December 31, 2007 was \$4.7 million as compared to \$10.6 million at December 31, 2006, a decrease of \$5.9 million due to lower net borrowings under the Bank Facility. The cash that we borrowed was used for operating activities. Unused credit availability under the revolving line of credit of the Bank Facility at December 31, 2007 was \$14.8 million.

The \$5 million subordinated debt that was provided to us in connection with the Kirk & Blum transaction in December 1999 included investments of \$4 million by Green Diamond, \$500,000 by ICS Trustee Services, Ltd. and \$500,000 by Harvey Sandler. On May 30, 2006, CECO entered into a letter agreement with Fifth Third Bank, CECO's lender, permitting CECO to pay accrued interest and unpaid interest on, and the entire unpaid principal balance of, all of the indebtedness and other obligations owing by CECO to each of ICS Trustee

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Services Ltd. and Harvey Sandler. On May 31, 2006, CECO repaid in full the ICS and Sandler Subordinated Debt using proceeds from the exercise of warrants of approximately \$893,000 and advances under Fifth Third Bank loan proceeds in the aggregate approximate amount of \$167,000.

On September 30, 2003, an additional \$1.2 million of subordinated debt was raised from Green Diamond, a related party, with a maturity of April 30, 2005 and an interest rate of 6% per annum. On December 30, 2004, the principal balance of the notes owed to Green Diamond was increased for the unpaid accrued interest. The principal balance for the \$4.0 million subordinated note was increased by the accrued interest of \$1.4 million to \$5.4 million and the principal balance for the \$1.2 million subordinated note was increased by \$90,000 to \$1.3 million. In connection with the December 29, 2005 credit facility, the maturity was extended to April 1, 2007.

On January 6, 2006, Mr. Phillip DeZwirek elected to exercise warrants for 1,000,000 shares of common stock for an aggregate amount of \$1,718,750 paid to us. Mr. Jason DeZwirek also exercised on such date options for 25,000 shares of common stock for an aggregate amount of \$50,250 paid to us. Proceeds from these exercises were used by us to pay accrued interest on the Green Diamond subordinated notes of \$1,531,792, which interest was previously capitalized as principal on the notes. Fifth Third Bank consented to this use of proceeds.

On December 28, 2006, we and Green Diamond further amended the subordinated notes to extend the maturity date under both notes from April 1, 2007 to July 1, 2008, which was later amended to January 31, 2010 on March 27, 2007. In consideration for the extension granted in December 2006, the interest rate under the \$1.3 million subordinated note was increased from 6% to 12%. As additional consideration for such extension, the Company issued warrants for 250,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$9.07 per share to Green Diamond on December 28, 2006. These warrants did not impact earnings in 2006. The \$842,000 valuation was recorded as a reduction in the principal balance of subordinated notes and will be amortized over the remaining maturity of the notes. Green Diamond is an affiliate of Philip DeZwirek and Jason DeZwirek, both of whom are executive officers and directors of CECO. The notes and the warrants were approved by the Audit Committee, which consists solely of independent directors under NASDAQ rules.

In May 2007, all the outstanding subordinated debt of \$5.7 million and all the outstanding term notes of \$7.5 million were retired using the proceeds from a secondary offering as described in Note 10. The remaining \$5.6 million was applied to the revolving credit line and accrued interest.

In connection with the acquisition of Fisher-Klosterman, Inc. our Bank Facility was amended on February 29, 2008. The amended agreement was entered into by CECO Environmental Corp., the CECO group of companies, FKI Acquisition Corp. and Fifth Third Bank, an Ohio banking corporation. The Bank Facility, as amended, consists of a new term loan in the amount of \$5.0 million and an increased revolving line of credit of up to \$30.0 million. Credit availability is determined under our revolver on an asset based calculation which is determined by multiplying qualified accounts receivable times a factor of 70% and raw material inventories by a factor of 50%. This resulting availability is then reduced by outstanding letters of credit. Terms of the agreement, which runs through January 31, 2010, include a continuation of the current borrowing rates for the credit line of LIBOR plus 2% and rates for the two term notes of LIBOR plus 2.25%. Fees paid in connection with this amendment were \$20,000 and we deferred these fees and began amortizing them as an adjustment to interest expense over the remaining term of the arrangement.

Table of Contents**Overview of Cash Flows and Liquidity**

(\$ s in thousands)	For the year ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Total operating cash flow	\$ 3,958	\$ (4,281)	\$ 2,586
Purchases of property and equipment	(1,692)	(898)	(661)
Net cash paid for acquisitions	(9,955)		
Net cash used in investing activities	(11,647)	(898)	(661)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock, options and exercise of warrants	18,996	3,362	
Excess income tax benefit from share based compensation	531	131	
Net bank (repayment) borrowing	(5,884)	3,809	(1,954)
Repayment of subordinated notes	(5,743)	(1,988)	
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	7,900	5,314	(1,954)
Net increase (decrease)	\$ 211	\$ 135	\$ (29)

In 2007 \$4.0 million was provided by operating activities compared to \$4.3 million used by operating activities in 2006. The increase in cash provided was due primarily to significant increases in net income related to our increased level of sales as well as reduced working capital requirements resulting in part from paying sub-contractors after payment from our customers on larger projects. The major working capital accounts that provided cash were accounts payable which increased \$14.7 million and accrued income taxes which increased \$583,000. Cash was used by increases in accounts receivable of \$15.0 million, billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings of \$3.9 million and inventories of \$547,000. Net income included non cash interest expense from the retirement of subordinated debt in the amount of \$887,000 and non cash expenses for depreciation and amortization of \$1.6 million. Our net investment in working capital (excluding cash and cash equivalents and current portion of debt) at December 31, 2007 was \$20.8 million as compared to \$14.5 million at December 31, 2006. Looking forward, we will continue to manage our net investment in working capital. We believe that our working capital needs will decrease somewhat as our operating income continues to increase and we begin collecting higher levels of cash from our increased level of sales reflected in accounts receivable.

\$4.2 million was used by operating activities in 2006 compared to \$2.6 million provided by operating activities in 2005. The decrease in cash provided was due primarily to significant increases in working capital requirements related to our increased level of sales. The major working capital accounts that used cash were accounts receivable which increased \$13.8 million, costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts which increased \$6.1 million and inventory which increased \$774,000. Cash was provided by increases in accounts payable of \$5.9 million, billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings of \$5.8 million and accrued taxes of \$284,000. Net income included non cash income from the exercise of detachable stock warrants in the amount of \$842,000 and non cash expenses for depreciation and amortization of \$1.2 million. Our net investment in working capital (excluding cash and cash equivalents and current portion of debt) at December 31, 2006 was \$14.9 million as compared to \$4.9 million at December 31, 2005.

In 2007 net cash used in investing activities related to acquisitions was \$10.0 million compared to \$0 in 2006 and the capital expenditures for property and equipment were \$1.7 million compared with \$898,000 for the same period in 2006. We are managing our capital expenditures by evaluating the needs of our divisions to provide the necessary equipment needed to take advantage of the current increased level of sales. Additional capital expenditures may be incurred related to the replacement facilities subject to the successful completion of the sale of our Cincinnati property.

Financing activities provided cash of \$7.9 million during 2007 compared with cash provided of \$5.3 million during the same period of 2006. Current year financing activities included proceeds from a secondary stock offering of \$14.1 million and proceeds from the exercise of warrants and options of \$4.7 million. These proceeds were used to pay off all the subordinated debt of \$5.7 million, all the term debt of \$2.5 million and net repayments of \$3.4 million on our revolving line of credit.

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When we undertake large jobs, our working capital objective is to make these projects self-funding. We try to achieve this by obtaining initial down payments, progress billing contracts, when possible, utilizing extended payment terms from material suppliers, and paying sub-contractors after payment from our customers, which is an industry practice. Our investment in net working capital is funded by cash flow from operations and by our revolving line of credit. Inventory remains relatively constant from year to year. Accordingly, changes in inventory do not constitute a significant part of our investment in working capital.

Our backlog has decreased from \$97.1 million in 2006 to \$85.5 million in 2007 (which amount does not include backlog attributable to the acquisition of the Fisher-Klosterman assets of approximately \$12.0 million), and the Company believes that the amount available under the revolving line of credit of the Bank Facility, together with cash flows from operations, will be sufficient to meet its short-term needs for liquidity over the next twelve months. Additionally, in the longer term, we have real estate with market values significantly in excess of debt which may be sold to generate cash flow. We cannot assure you that we will be able to sell any of these properties. A more stable cost structure will be beneficial in future periods as revenues increase and costs do not increase proportionately. We also have access to additional financing by increasing the amount of our subordinated debt obtained through related parties or by accessing the public equity markets. We cannot assure you that such additional financing will be available on commercially acceptable terms, if at all.

Dividends

We have never paid cash dividends on our common stock and we do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. We are party to various loan documents which prevent us from paying any dividends.

Equity

In May 2007, we completed a secondary offering and sale of CECO common stock which consisted of 1.4 million shares of newly issued stock and 2.3 million shares sold by related party selling stockholders. The initial closing was on May 17, 2007 and the over-allotment closing was on May 29, 2007. The Company received \$14.2 million from this offering for the newly issued shares and \$4.7 million from the exercise of 1.7 million related party selling shareholder warrants for a total of \$18.8 million. The proceeds were used to pay off all the outstanding subordinated debt of \$5.7 million and all of the outstanding term notes of \$7.5 million with the remaining \$5.6 million being applied to the revolving credit line and accrued interest.

Debt Covenants

The Bank Facility was amended on February 28, 2007 and February 29, 2008. Terms of the Bank Facility, as amended, include financial covenants which require compliance including at December 31, 2007 and each quarter through December 31, 2010. The revised covenants increase the maximum capital expenditures financial covenant commencing with fiscal year 2008, and each year thereafter during the term of the Bank Facility from \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000. The minimum Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio remains constant at 1.25 to 1.0 for each quarter during the term of the Bank Facility and the maximum funded debt to EBITDA covenant remains at 3.2 to 1.

In the future, if we cannot comply with the terms of the Bank Facility agreements it will be necessary for us obtain a waiver or renegotiate our loan covenants, and there can be no assurance that such negotiations would be successful. In the event that we are not successful in obtaining a waiver or an amendment, we would be declared in default, which could cause all amounts owed to be immediately due and payable.

Employee Benefit Obligations

Based on the assumptions used to value other postretirement obligations, life insurance benefits and retiree healthcare benefits, in the fourth quarter of 2007, cash payments for these benefits are expected to be in the range of \$650,000-\$750,000 in each of the next 5 years. Based on current assumptions, estimated contributions of

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\$615,000 may be required in 2008 for the pension plan and \$47,000 for the retiree healthcare plan. The amount and timing of required contributions to the pension trust depends on future investment performance of the pension funds and interest rate movements, among other things and, accordingly, we cannot reasonably estimate actual required payments. Currently, our pension plan is under-funded. As a result, absent major increases in long-term interest rates, above average returns on pension assets and/or changes in legislated funding requirements, we will be required to make contributions to our pension trust of varying amounts in the long-term.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

None

Contractual Obligations and Other Commercial Commitments

The following table lists our contractual cash obligations as of December 31, 2007 (in thousands of dollars).

	Total	1 year or less	2-3 years	4-5 years	> 5 years
Long-term debt obligations (a)	\$ 4,429	\$ 0	\$ 4,429	\$ 0	\$ 0
Estimated interest payments	442	221	221		
Estimated pension funding	6,150	615	1,230	1,230	3,075
Operating lease obligations (b)	4,555	1,344	2,354	857	0
Purchase obligations (c)	19,643	19,643			
	\$ 35,219	\$ 21,823	\$ 8,234	\$ 2,087	\$ 3,075

(a) As described in Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

(b) Primarily as described in Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

(c) Primarily consists of purchase obligations for various costs associated with uncompleted sales contracts.

Estimated interest payments associated with long term debt are based on anticipated interest payments on the term debt under the Bank Facility and estimated interest payments on the line of credit under the Bank Facility are based on the projected borrowing levels throughout the term of the line of credit.

Pension funding was assumed to stay at current levels based on consistent discount and long term return rates, current funding levels and no significant changes in plan design or benefits.

Cash flow requirements will be met by utilizing cash provided from operating activities, supplemented by additional borrowing on the Company's line of credit under the Bank Facility to finance any short-term cash deficiency. The Company has no off-sheet balance sheet credit arrangements.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our consolidated financial statements are prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these financial statements requires the use of estimates, judgments, and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the periods presented. We believe that, of our significant accounting policies, the following accounting policies involve a higher degree of judgments, estimates, and complexity.

Revenue Recognition

A substantial portion of our revenue is derived from contracts, which are accounted for under the percentage of completion method of accounting. Percentage completion is measured by the percentage of contract costs incurred to date compared to estimated total contract costs to be the best available measure of progress on these

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contracts. This method requires a higher degree of management judgment and use of estimates than other revenue recognition methods. The judgments and estimates involved include management's ability to accurately estimate the contracts' percentage of completion and the reasonableness of the estimated costs to complete, among other factors, at each financial reporting period. In addition, certain contracts are highly dependent on the work of contractors and other subcontractors participating in a project, over which we have no or limited control, and their performance on such project could have an adverse effect on the profitability of our contracts. Delays resulting from these contractors and subcontractors, changes in the scope of the project, weather, and labor availability also can have an effect on a contract's profitability. For contracts that are less than 50% complete, a maximum of 10% of gross profit will be recognized.

Contract costs include direct material, labor costs, and those indirect costs related to contract performance, such as indirect labor, supplies, and other overhead expenses. Selling and administrative expenses are charged to expense as incurred. Provisions for estimated losses on uncompleted contracts are made in the period in which such losses are determined. Changes to job performance, job conditions, and estimated profitability may result in revisions to contract revenue and costs and are recognized in the period in which the revisions are made. We provided for estimated losses on uncompleted contracts of \$167,000, \$79,000 and \$6,000 at December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets, including Goodwill

We review the carrying value of our long-lived assets held for use and assets to be disposed of periodically when events or circumstances indicate a potential impairment and the undiscounted cash flows estimated to be generated by those assets are less than the carrying value of such assets. For all assets excluding goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives, the carrying value of a long-lived asset is considered impaired if the sum of the undiscounted cash flows is less than the carrying value of the asset. If this occurs, an impairment charge is recorded for the amount by which the carrying value of the long-lived assets exceeds its fair value. Effective January 1, 2002, we adopted SFAS No. 142,

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets. Under this accounting standard, we no longer amortize our goodwill and intangible assets with an indefinite life and are required to complete an annual impairment test. We have determined that we have a single reporting unit, as defined in SFAS No. 142, within our Company. We completed our impairment test during 2007 as required by this accounting standard and have not recognized an impairment charge related to the adoption of this accounting standard. The impairment test requires us to forecast our future cash flows, which requires significant judgment. As of December 31, 2007, we have \$14.8 million of goodwill, \$1.5 million of intangible assets' finite life, \$2.1 million of indefinite life intangible assets, and \$9.3 million of property, plant, and equipment recorded on the consolidated balance sheets.

In performing the tests for impairment, we made assumptions about future sales and profitability that required significant judgment. In estimating expected future cash flows for the 2007 test, we used internal forecasts that were based upon actual results assuming flat to slightly increasing revenue and modest cost and gross margin improvement. The most critical estimates used in determining the expected future cash flows were the revenue and cost assumptions and the terminal value assumed. If our estimate of expected future cash flows had been 10% lower, or if either of these two assumptions changed by 10%, the expected future cash flows would still have exceeded the carrying value of the assets, including goodwill.

Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes are provided using the liability method whereby deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards and deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences. Temporary differences are the differences between the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted for the effects of changes in tax laws and rates on the date of enactment.

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When tax returns are filed, it is highly certain that some positions taken would be sustained upon examination by the taxing authorities, while others are subject to uncertainty about the merits of the position taken or the amount of the position that would ultimately be sustained. The benefit of a tax position is recognized in the financial statements in the period during which, based on all available evidence, management believes it is more-likely-than not that the position will be sustained upon examination, including the resolution of appeals or litigation processes, if any. The evaluation of a tax position taken is considered by itself and not offset or aggregated with other positions. Tax positions that meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold are measured as the largest amount of tax benefit that is more than 50 percent likely of being realized upon settlement with the applicable taxing authority. The portion of the benefits associated with tax positions taken that exceeds the amount measured as described above is reflected as a liability for unrecognized tax benefits in the accompanying balance sheet along with any associated interest and penalties that would be payable to the taxing authorities upon examination.

The Company adopted the provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes (FIN 48), on January 1, 2007. The Company recognizes penalties and interest related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense.

Pension and Postretirement Benefit Plan Assumptions

We sponsor a pension plan for certain union employees. We also sponsor a postretirement healthcare benefit plan for certain office employees retiring before January 1, 1990. Several statistical and other factors that attempt to anticipate future events are used in calculating the expense and liability related to these plans. These factors include key assumptions, such as a discount rate and expected return on plan assets. In addition, our actuarial consultants use subjective factors such as withdrawal and mortality rates to estimate these liabilities. The actuarial assumptions we use may differ materially from actual results due to changing market and economic conditions, higher or lower withdrawal rates or longer or shorter life spans of participants. These differences may result in a significant impact to the amount of pension or postretirement healthcare benefit expenses we have recorded or may record in the future. An analysis for the expense associated with our pension plan is difficult due to the variety of assumptions utilized. For example, one of the significant assumptions used to determine projected benefit obligation is the discount rate. At December 31, 2007, a 25 basis point change in the discount rate would change the projected benefit obligation by approximately \$191,000 and the annual pension expense by less than \$20,000. Additionally, a 25 basis point change in the expected return on plan assets would change the pension expense by approximately \$12,000.

Stock Based Compensation

The Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123(R), Share-Based Payment, effective January 1, 2006. SFAS No. 123(R) requires public entities to measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments and recognize this cost over the period during which an employee is required to provide the services. The Company has adopted SFAS No. 123(R) using the modified prospective application as defined in the Statement, and therefore financial statements from periods ending prior to January 1, 2006 have not been restated. As a result of adopting SFAS No. 123(R) on January 1, 2006, the Company's income before income taxes for the twelve months ended December 31, 2007 was \$741,000 lower and net income was \$444,600 lower than if it had continued to account for share-based compensation under APB No. 25. Basic and diluted net income per share for the twelve months ended December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006 would have been increased from \$.47 to \$.50 and \$.45 to \$.48 respectively if the Company had not adopted SFAS No. 123(R). See further discussion in Note 11.

Prior to January 1, 2006, the Company applied the provisions of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25 (APB No. 25), Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees. Accordingly, no compensation expense was reflected in the financial statements as the exercise price of options granted to employees and non-employee directors equaled the fair market value of the Company's common shares on the date of grant. The Company had adopted the disclosure-only provisions of SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock Based Compensation.

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Other significant accounting policies

Other significant accounting policies, not involving the same level of uncertainties as those discussed above, are nevertheless important to an understanding of our financial statements. See Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, which discusses accounting policies that must be selected by us when there are acceptable alternatives.

Backlog

Our backlog consists of orders we have received for products and services. Our backlog, as of December 31, 2007 was \$85.5 million compared to \$97.1 million as of December 31, 2006. In addition, the backlog attributable to the Fisher-Klosterman assets was approximately \$12 million. There can be no assurances that backlog will be replicated, increased or translated into higher revenues in the future. The success of our business depends on a multitude of factors related to our backlog and the orders secured during the subsequent period(s). Certain contracts are highly dependent on the work of contractors and other subcontractors participating in a project, over which we have no or limited control, and their performance on such project could have an adverse effect on the profitability of our contracts. Delays resulting from these contractors and subcontractors, changes in the scope of the project, weather, and labor availability also can have an effect on a contract's profitability.

New Accounting Standards

New Financial Accounting Pronouncement Adopted

FIN 48 In June 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FIN 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes an interpretation of FASB Statement 109. FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with FASB Statement No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes. FIN 48 prescribes a comprehensive model for recognizing, measuring, presenting and disclosing in the financial statements tax positions taken or expected to be taken on a tax return. FIN 48 became effective for the Company on January 1, 2007. The adoption of FIN 48 included recognition of a liability for unrecognized tax obligations of \$653,000, which was accounted for as an increase to the January 1, 2007 balance of accumulated deficit. The Company recognizes penalties and interest, if any, related to unrecognized tax obligations as a tax provision expense. Actual results may differ substantially from our estimates. Additional details about the adoption of FIN 48 are provided in Note 14.

SFAS 157 In September 2006 the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard (SFAS) No. 157, Fair Value Measurements (SFAS No. 157). SFAS No. 157 clarifies the principle that fair value should be based on the assumptions market participants would use when pricing an asset or liability and establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the information used to develop those assumptions. Under the standard, fair value measurements would be separately disclosed by level within the fair value hierarchy. SFAS 157 is effective for the Company's fiscal year beginning January 1, 2008. In February 2008, the FASB delayed the effective date one year for nonfinancial assets and liabilities not currently recognized or disclosed at fair value on a recurring basis (at least annually). Examples of non financial assets and liabilities to which the deferral would apply for the Company include (i) those acquired in a business combination and (ii) goodwill, indefinite-lived intangible assets, and long-lived assets measured at fair value for impairment testing. The Company is currently assessing the impact that this standard will have on its consolidated results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

SFAS 159 In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities. This Statement provides companies with an option to report selected financial assets and liabilities at fair value in an effort to reduce both complexity in accounting for financial instruments and the volatility in earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently. SFAS No. 159 also establishes presentation and disclosure requirements designed to facilitate comparisons between companies that choose different measurement attributes for similar types of assets and liabilities. SFAS No. 159 requires entities

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to display the fair value of those assets and liabilities for which the entity has chosen to use fair value on the face of the balance sheet. The standard, which will be effective for the Company as of January 1, 2008, is currently under evaluation by the Company's management. At this time, we do not expect to elect the fair value option for any eligible items and did not early adopt the standard in the first quarter of 2007 as permitted.

SFAS 141(R) In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141 (revised 2007), *Business Combinations*. This Statement defines the acquirer in a business combination as the entity that obtains control of one or more businesses, and establishes the acquisition date as the date the acquirer achieves this control. This Statement also refines the application of the purchase method by requiring the acquirer to recognize assets acquired and liabilities assumed at fair value and replacing the cost-allocation process previously required under SFAS 141. Included in fair value are contractual contingencies to the extent that it is more likely than not that such contingencies meet the definition of assets or liabilities in FASB Concepts Statement No. 6, *Elements of Financial Statements*. The carrying value of such contractual contingencies remains unchanged until settled or until new information is obtained indicating the value of an asset is lower than acquisition-date fair value or that a liability is higher than acquisition-date fair value. Furthermore, acquisition-related costs and restructuring costs that are expected but not obligatory are required to be recognized separately from the business combination. SFAS 141(R) will be effective prospectively for business combinations with acquisition dates on or after January 1, 2009. Management believes this Statement could have a material impact on the Company's financial statements depending on future acquisition plans.

EITF No. 06-11 In March 2007, the FASB ratified Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) No. 06-11, *Accounting for Income Tax Benefits of Dividends on Share-Based Payment Awards*. EITF 06-11 requires companies to recognize the income tax benefit realized from dividends or dividend equivalents that are charged to retained earnings and paid to employees for nonvested equity-classified employee share-based awards as an increase to additional paid-in capital instead of a credit to income tax expense. The amount recognized in additional paid-in capital will be available to absorb potential future tax deficiencies on share-based payment awards. EITF 06-11 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2007 and therefore is effective for the Company in fiscal year 2008. The Company does not expect the adoption of this standard will have a material effect on the Company's consolidated results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

SAB 110 In December 2007, the SEC issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 110 which extends the permitted use of the *simplified* method in developing an estimate of expected terms of *plain vanilla* share options beyond December 31, 2007, until more detailed external information about exercise behavior becomes readily available to companies. Management currently utilizes the *simplified* method in calculating the fair value of stock option grants and intends to continue this method until more detailed information about exercise behavior is obtained.

Item 7A. *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk**Risk Management Activities*

In the normal course of business, we are exposed to market risk including changes in interest and raw material commodity prices. We may use derivative instruments to manage our interest rate exposures. We do not use derivative instruments for speculative or trading purposes. Generally, we enter into hedging relationships such that changes in the fair values of cash flows of items and transactions being hedged are expected to be offset by corresponding changes in the values of the derivatives.

Interest Rate Management

The remaining amount of loans outstanding under the Bank Facility bear interest at the floating rates as described in Note 9 to the consolidated statements contained in Item 8.

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The following table presents information of all dollar-denominated interest rate instruments. The fair value presented below approximates the cost to settle the outstanding contract.

(\$ in thousands)	Expected Maturity Date						Total	Fair Value
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Thereafter		
Liabilities								
Variable Rate Debt (\$)	\$ 278	\$	\$ 4,429	\$	\$	\$	\$ 4,707	\$ 4,707
Average Interest Rate	12%		5.0%				5.0%	5.0%

Raw Materials

The profitability of our manufactured products is affected by changing purchase prices of steel and other materials. If higher steel or other material prices cannot be passed onto to our customers, operating income will be adversely affected.

Item 8. *Financial Statements and Supplementary Data*

The consolidated financial statements of CECO Environmental Corp. and subsidiaries for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 and other data are included in this Report following the signature page of this Report:

<u>Cover Page</u>	F-1
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firms</u>	F-2
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets</u>	F-3
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations</u>	F-4
<u>Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity</u>	F-5 to F-6
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows</u>	F-7 to F-8
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the Years Ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005</u>	F-9 to F-31

Item 9. *Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure*

None.

Item 9A. *Controls and Procedures***(a) Disclosure Controls and Procedures**

The Company carried out, under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended). Based on its evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that as of December 31, 2007, our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective because of the material weaknesses described below; however, management has concluded that the consolidated financial statements in this Form 10-K fairly present, in all material respects, the Company's financial position, results of operations, and cash flows for the periods and dates presented.

The Company's independent auditors, Battelle & Battelle LLP, a registered public accounting firm, are appointed by the Audit Committee of the Company's Board of Directors. Battelle & Battelle have audited and reported on the Consolidated Financial Statements of CECO Environmental Corp. and the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. The reports of the independent auditors are contained in this Form 10-K.

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(b) Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Our internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

With the participation of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, based on the framework and criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework, issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

For purposes of evaluating internal controls over financial reporting, management determined that the internal controls over financial reporting of Effox Inc. (Effox), which assets the Company acquired on February 28, 2007, and GMD Environmental Technologies, Inc. (GMD), which assets the Company acquired on October 31, 2007, would be excluded from the internal control assessment as of December 31, 2007, as permitted by the rules and regulations of the SEC. In February 2007, the assets of Effox were acquired for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$7.0 million in cash and a possible earn-out payment in cash not to exceed \$1.0 million, and in October 2007 the assets of GMD were acquired for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$1.4 million in cash. Effox contributed approximately 12% of the Company's total revenue during 2007 and accounted for approximately 13% of total assets at December 31, 2007. GMD contributed approximately 0% of the Company's total revenue during 2007 and accounted for approximately 3% of total assets at December 31, 2007.

A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's annual or interim financial statements not be prevented or detected. In its assessment of the effectiveness in internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, the Company identified the following.

Financial Close and Reporting Process

The Company did not maintain effective controls, including monitoring, over the financial close and reporting process. Specifically, the following deficiencies in the aggregate constitute a material weakness:

The Company did not maintain formal, written policies and procedures governing the financial close and reporting process.

The Company did not maintain effective controls to ensure that management oversight and review procedures were performed over accounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

The Company did not maintain effective controls over the recording of recurring and non-recurring journal entries. Effective controls were not designed to provide reasonable assurance that journal entries were prepared with sufficient supporting documentation, that journal entries were reviewed and approved, and that journal entries were complete and accurate.

The Company did not maintain effective controls to provide reasonable assurance that the detail supporting the underlying financial statement accounts were complete and accurate.

The Company did not maintain effective controls to ensure that reconciliations of the underlying financial statement accounts were properly performed, reviewed and approved.

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Information Technology Applications and Infrastructure

The Company did not maintain effective controls over financial reporting related to information technology applications and infrastructure. Specifically, the following deficiencies in the aggregate constitute a material weakness:

The Company did not maintain effective design of controls over access to financial reporting applications and data. Controls do not limit access to programs and data to only authorized users. In addition, controls lack the requirement of periodic reviews and monitoring of such access.

The Company did not maintain effective controls to communicate policies and procedures governing information technology security and access. Furthermore, the Company did not maintain effective logging and monitoring of servers and databases to ensure that access was both appropriate and authorized.

The Company did not maintain effective controls designed to ensure that information technology program and data changes were authorized. In addition, the Company's controls did not ensure that the information technology program data changes were adequately tested for accuracy before implementation.

The Company did not maintain effective controls over end user computing applications, such as spreadsheets, used in the Company's financial reporting process. Specifically, controls were not designed to ensure that access was restricted to appropriate personnel, and that unauthorized modification of the data or formulas within spreadsheets was prevented.

These deficiencies have had a pervasive impact on the Company's information technology control environment. Additionally, these deficiencies could result in a misstatement of account balances or disclosure to substantially all accounts that could result in a material misstatement to the consolidated financial statements that would not be prevented or detected.

Segregation of Duties

The Company did not establish and maintain adequate segregation of duties without appropriate alternative controls. In addition, the Company has not made assignments and delegation of authority with clear lines of communication in order to provide effective control over the Company's financial reporting process at the Corporate or Divisional level.

Lack of segregation of duties may impair the effectiveness of other internal controls over financial reporting which could result in material misstatements in the Company's interim and annual financial statements

Entity-level Controls

The Company did not maintain effective entity-level controls as it relates to internal control over financial reporting. Specifically, the following deficiencies in the aggregate constitute a material weakness:

The Company did not maintain effective communication of and education on a control framework. In addition, the Company did not maintain effective communication regarding management's expectations for controls, and business process owners' accountability for controls.

The Company could not sufficiently evidence the performance of many of its internal control activities across the organization. This included controls over management's assertions with regard to the validity, completeness, timeliness, cutoff and accuracy of calculations and transactions.

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Job descriptions and the assignment of responsibilities have not been formalized.

The Company did not establish an adequate system for monitoring the adequacy of controls. The Company's process did not include a sustainable process for periodically evaluating control design and operating effectiveness across the Company on an ongoing basis.

The Company did not perform a formalized risk assessment involving the appropriate levels of management to ensure the reliability of financial reporting. A formal process does not exist to identify internal and external factors and to evaluate the impact these factors have on the preparation of the financial statements.

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The Company did not maintain a comprehensive, centrally coordinated enterprise-wide fraud risk management program. Furthermore, the Company did not have a specific, comprehensive fraud risk management program related to internal control over financial reporting.

The Company lacks a formalized process for determining, monitoring, disseminating, implementing and updating accounting policies and procedures relating to initiating, authorizing, recording, processing and reporting of transactions.

Senior management did not establish and maintain a proper tone as to internal control over financial reporting. Specifically, senior management did not emphasize, through consistent communication, the importance of internal control over financial reporting. The material weakness in the Company's entity-level controls increases the likelihood of material misstatements in the Company's interim and annual financial statements and contributed to the existence of the other material weaknesses.

Due to the material weaknesses described above, management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was not effective as of December 31, 2007. Despite the existence of these control deficiencies, the Company notes that it did not result in any material adjustments to the fiscal 2007 financial statements.

(c) Remediation Plan for Material Weaknesses in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The Company is in the process of developing and implementing a remediation plan to address the material weaknesses described above. The Company has taken the following actions to improve internal control over financial reporting:

A new Director of Internal Audit was appointed, effective November 11, 2007.

Since December 30, 2007, the Finance division has been strengthened by the addition of an Assistant Controller in the Financial Analysis and General Accounting areas. The Company plans to continue to enhance the staffing and competency level within the Finance division.

We have engaged four third party professionals to advise the Company in connection with (1) the remediation of existing deficiencies including the conversion to a new information technology enterprise management system, (2) SEC related activities including accounting guidance and periodic reporting, (3) all tax related activities and (4) valuation of goodwill and intangibles.

In addition, the following are specific remedial actions to be taken for matters related to accounting for significant or non-routine transactions:

Require all significant or non-routine transactions to be thoroughly researched, analyzed, and documented by qualified accounting personnel. In addition, all major transactions will require the additional review and approval of the Chief Financial Officer.

In addition to the review performed by the Company's management, implement an additional review by subject matter experts for complex accounting estimates and accounting treatments, where appropriate.

Develop and implement focused monitoring controls and other procedures in the Internal Audit organization.

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Develop and implement written policies and procedures governing the financial close and reporting process.

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Develop and implement effective communications of and education on a control framework and effectively communicate management's expectations for controls, and business process owners' accountability for controls.

Lastly, the Company has purchased and is in the process of implementing an integrated software system which includes industry standard and current best practice inherent controls. The new system is expected to address and remediate deficiencies including segregation of duties, security (through access restriction limited to job responsibilities), change control procedures, and reduced use of spreadsheets in preparing financials.

We anticipate the actions described above and resulting improvements in controls will strengthen our internal control over financial reporting and will, over time, address the material weaknesses identified as of December 31, 2007. However, because the remedial actions relate to the hiring of additional personnel and many of the controls in our system of internal controls rely extensively on manual review and approval, the successful operation of these new controls for, at least several quarters may be required prior to management being able to conclude that the material weaknesses have been remediated.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED

PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors and Shareholders

CECO Environmental Corp.

Cincinnati, Ohio

We have audited CECO Environmental Corp. and subsidiaries (the Company) internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, based on criteria established in Internal Control Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). CECO Environmental Corp.'s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

A material weakness is a control deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. The following material weaknesses have been identified and included in management's assessment.

Financial Close and Reporting Process

The Company did not maintain effective controls, including monitoring, over the financial close and reporting process. Specifically, the following deficiencies in the aggregate constitute a material weakness:

The Company did not maintain formal, written policies and procedures governing the financial close and reporting process.

The Company did not maintain effective controls to ensure that management oversight and review procedures were performed over accounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

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The Company did not maintain effective controls over the recording of recurring and non-recurring journal entries. Effective controls were not designed to provide reasonable assurance that journal entries were prepared with sufficient supporting documentation, that journal entries were reviewed and approved, and that journal entries were complete and accurate.

The Company did not maintain effective controls to provide reasonable assurance that the detail supporting the underlying financial statement accounts were complete and accurate.

The Company did not maintain effective controls to ensure that reconciliations of the underlying financial statement accounts were properly performed, reviewed and approved.

Information Technology Applications and Infrastructure

The Company did not maintain effective controls over financial reporting related to information technology applications and infrastructure. Specifically, the following deficiencies in the aggregate constitute a material weakness:

The Company did not maintain effective design of controls over access to financial reporting applications and data. Controls do not limit access to programs and data to only authorized users. In addition, controls lack the requirement of periodic reviews and monitoring of such access.

The Company did not maintain effective controls to communicate policies and procedures governing information technology security and access. Furthermore, the Company did not maintain effective logging and monitoring of servers and databases to ensure that access was both appropriate and authorized.

The Company did not maintain effective controls designed to ensure that information technology program and data changes were authorized. In addition, the Company's controls did not ensure that the information technology program data changes were adequately tested for accuracy before implementation.

The Company did not maintain effective controls over end user computing applications, such as spreadsheets, used in the Company's financial reporting process. Specifically, controls were not designed to ensure that access was restricted to appropriate personnel, and that unauthorized modification of the data or formulas within spreadsheets was prevented.

These deficiencies have had a pervasive impact on the Company's information technology control environment. Additionally, these deficiencies could result in a misstatement of account balances or disclosure to substantially all accounts that could result in a material misstatement to the consolidated financial statements that would not be prevented or detected.

Segregation of Duties

The Company did not establish and maintain adequate segregation of duties without appropriate alternative controls. In addition, the Company has not made assignments and delegation of authority with clear lines of communication in order to provide effective control over the Company's financial reporting process at the Corporate or Divisional level.

Lack of segregation of duties may impair the effectiveness of other internal controls over financial reporting which could result in material misstatements in the Company's interim and annual financial statements.

Entity-level Controls

The Company did not maintain effective entity-level controls as it relates to internal control over financial reporting. Specifically, the following deficiencies in the aggregate constitute a material weakness:

The Company did not maintain effective communication of and education on a control framework. In addition, the Company did not maintain effective communication regarding management's expectations for controls, and business process owners' accountability for controls.

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The Company could not sufficiently evidence the performance of many of its internal control activities across the organization. This included controls over management's assertions with regard to the validity, completeness, timeliness, cutoff and accuracy of calculations and transactions.

Job descriptions and the assignment of responsibilities have not been formalized.

The Company did not establish an adequate system for monitoring the adequacy of controls. The Company's process did not include a sustainable process for periodically evaluating control design and operating effectiveness across the Company on an ongoing basis.

The Company did not perform a formalized risk assessment involving the appropriate levels of management to ensure the reliability of financial reporting. A formal process does not exist to identify internal and external factors and to evaluate the impact these factors have on the preparation of the financial statements.

The Company did not maintain a comprehensive, centrally coordinated enterprise-wide fraud risk management program. Furthermore, the Company did not have a specific, comprehensive fraud risk management program related to internal control over financial reporting.

The Company lacks a formalized process for determining, monitoring, disseminating, implementing and updating accounting policies and procedures relating to initiating, authorizing, recording, processing and reporting of transactions.

Senior management did not establish and maintain a proper tone as to internal control over financial reporting. Specifically, senior management did not emphasize, through consistent communication, the importance of internal control over financial reporting. The material weakness in the Company's entity-level controls increases the likelihood of material misstatements in the Company's interim and annual financial statements and contributed to the existence of the other material weaknesses.

These material weaknesses were considered in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the 2007 financial statements, and this report does not affect our report dated March 17, 2008 on those financial statements.

As indicated in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting management's assessment of and conclusion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting did not include the internal controls of Effox Inc. (Effox) and GMD Environmental Technologies, Inc. (GMD). The Company acquired Effox on February 28, 2007 and acquired GMD on October 31, 2007. The assets and operations of Effox and GMD are included in the consolidated financial statements of the Company as of December 31, 2007. Effox generated approximately 12% of the Company's total revenue during 2007 and accounted for approximately 13% of total assets at December 31, 2007. GMD generated less than 1% of the Company's total revenue during 2007 and accounted for approximately 3% of total assets at December 31, 2007. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting of the Company also did not include an evaluation of the internal control over financial reporting of Effox and GMD.

In our opinion, because of the effect of the material weaknesses described above on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, the Company has not maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by COSO.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2007 and 2006 and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2007 of the Company, and our report dated March 17, 2008 expressed an unqualified opinion.

/s/ Battelle & Battelle LLP

Dayton, Ohio

March 17, 2008

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Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Except as described above in 9A, during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2007, there were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. *Other Information*

None.

Table of Contents**PART III****Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance**

Pursuant to General Instruction G of Form 10-K, the information called for by Item 10 of Part III of Form 10-K is incorporated by reference to the information set forth in the Company's definitive proxy statement relating to its 2008 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (the 2008 Proxy Statement) to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14-A under the Exchange Act, in response to Items 401, 405 and 407(c)(3), (d)(4) and (d)(5) of Regulation S-K under the Securities Act and the Exchange Act (Regulation S-K). Reference is also made to the information appearing in Item 1 of Part I of this Annual Report on Form 10-K under the caption Business Executive Officers of the Registrant.

Code of Ethics

We have adopted a Code of Ethics that applies to our directors and employees (including our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer and controller and persons performing similar functions). A copy of the Code of Ethics is attached to this Form 10-K as Exhibit 14.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

Pursuant to General Instruction G of Form 10-K, the information called for by Item 11 of Part III of Form 10-K is incorporated by reference to the information set forth in the 2008 Proxy Statement in response to Item 402 of Regulation S-K and paragraphs (e)(4) and (e)(5) of Item 407 of Regulation S-K; provided, however, that the disclosure required by paragraph (e)(5) of Item 407 of Regulation S-K will be deemed furnished in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and will not be deemed incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act as a result of furnishing the disclosure in this manner.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

Pursuant to General Instruction G of Form 10-K, the information called for by Item 12 of Part III of Form 10-K is incorporated by reference to the information set forth in the 2008 Proxy Statement in response to Item 403 of Regulation S-K.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans**EQUITY COMPENSATION PLAN INFORMATION**

December 31, 2007	(a)	(b)	(c)
Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights, compensation plans	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a))
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders			
1997 Stock Option Plan ¹	330,105	\$ 7.93	
2007 Equity Incentive Plan ²	50,000		1,810,792
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders ³	750,500	\$ 4.98	
TOTAL	1,130,605	\$ 5.90	1,810,792

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- ¹ The 1997 Stock Option Plan (the 1997 Plan) was replaced with the 2007 Equity Incentive Plan. The 1997 Plan remains in effect solely for the purpose of the continued administration of the options currently outstanding under the 1997 Plan.
- ² The 2007 Equity Incentive Plan was approved by shareholders on May 23, 2007. 189,208 shares of stock grants and 50,000 options were awarded to plan participants under the 2007 Equity Incentive Plan in 2007.
- ³ Includes:

- (a) a warrant to purchase 224,000 shares of Common Stock for \$2.9375 per share granted to Mr. Richard Blum on December 7, 1999, in connection with the acquisition of Kirk & Blum and kbd/Technic;
- (b) a warrant to purchase 168,000 shares of Common Stock for \$2.9375 per share granted to Mr. David Blum on December 7, 1999, in connection with the acquisition of Kirk & Blum and kbd/Technic;
- (c) a warrant to purchase 108,500 shares of Common Stock for \$2.9375 per share granted to Mr. Larry Blum on December 7, 1999, in connection with the acquisition of Kirk & Blum and kbd/Technic;
- (d) 250,000 shares of common stock that can be purchased pursuant to warrants granted to Green Diamond on December 28, 2006 for \$9.07 per share prior to December 28, 2016.

Item 14. *Principal Accountant Fees and Services*

Pursuant to General Instruction G of Form 10-K, the information called for by Item 14 of Part III of Form 10-K is incorporated by reference to the information set forth in the 2008 Proxy Statement.

Item 15. *Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules*

1. Financial statements are set forth in this report following the signature page of this report.

2. Consolidated Financial statement schedule

All other financial statement schedules are omitted because they are not applicable or because the required information is shown in the financial statements or in the notes thereto.

3. Exhibit Index. The exhibits listed below, as part of Form 10-K, are numbered in conformity with the numbering used in Item 601 of Regulation S-K of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

2.1 Asset Purchase Agreement dated February 28, 2007 among the Company, CECO Acquisition Corp. and Effox, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 from the Company's Form 8-K dated February 27, 2007)

3(i) Certificate of Incorporation. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.I from Form 10-K dated December 31, 2001)

3(ii) Bylaws. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.II from Form 10-K dated December 31, 2001)

** 10.1 CECO Filters, Inc. Savings and Retirement Plan. (Incorporated by reference to CECO's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1990)

** 10.2 CECO Environmental Corp. 1997 Stock Option Plan and Amendment. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4 from Form S-8, Exhibit 4, filed March 24, 2000, of the Company)

10.3 Mortgage dated October 28, 1991 by CECO and the Montgomery County Industrial Development Corporation (MCIDC). (Incorporated by reference to CECO's Annual Report on Form 10-K dated December 31, 1991)

10.4 Installment Sale Agreement dated October 28, 1991 between CECO and MCIDC. (Incorporated by reference to CECO's Annual Report on Form 10-K dated December 31, 1991)

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- 10.5 Consulting Agreement dated as of January 1, 1994 and effective as of July 1, 1994 between the Company and CECO. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 10-QSB dated September 30, 1994 of the Company)
- ** 10.6 Stock Purchase Warrant, dated as of December 7, 1999, granted by CECO Environmental Corp. to Richard J. Blum. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 from the Company's Form 8-K dated December 7, 1999)
- ** 10.7 Stock Purchase Warrant, dated as of December 7, 1999, granted by CECO Environmental Corp. to Lawrence J. Blum. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 from the Company's Form dated December 7, 1999)
- ** 10.8 Stock Purchase Warrant, dated as of December 7, 1999, granted by CECO Environmental Corp. to David D. Blum. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 from the Company's Form 8-K dated December 7, 1999)
- 10.9 Kbd/Technic, Inc. Voting Trust Agreement, dated as of December 7, 1999, Richard J. Blum, trustee. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 from the Company's Form 8-K filed December 22, 1999 with respect to event that occurred December 7, 1999)
- ** 10.10 Stock Option Agreement for Dennis W. Blazer dated December 13, 2004. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.50 from the Company's Form 10-K dated December 31, 2004)
- ** 10.11 Stock Option Agreement for Thomas J. Flaherty dated January 5, 2005. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.52 from the Company's Form 10-K dated December 31, 2004)
- ** 10.12 Stock Option Agreement for Donald A. Wright dated January 5, 2005. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.53 from the Company's Form 10-K dated December 31, 2004)
- ** 10.13 Stock Option Agreement for Ronald Krieg dated April 20, 2005. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.34 from the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K dated December 31, 2005)
- ** 10.14 Stock Option Agreement for Arthur Cape dated May 25, 2005. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.35 from the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K dated December 31, 2005)
- 10.15 Credit Agreement between the Company and its corporate affiliates and Fifth Third Bank dated December 29, 2005. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 from the Company's Form 8-K dated December 28, 2005)
- 10.16 Transition Agreement between H.M. White, Inc., H.M. White Holding Co., Inc. and HMW, LLC dated as of January 1, 2006. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 from the Company's Form 8-K dated February 1, 2006)
- ** 10.17 Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between Richard J. Blum and the Company. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.37 from the Company's 10-K dated December 31, 2006.)
- ** 10.18 Amended and Restated 2006 Executive Incentive Compensation Plan. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.38 from the Company's 10-K dated December 31, 2006.)
- 10.19 First Amendment to Credit Agreement among the Company, its corporate affiliates and Fifth Third Bank dated June 8, 2006. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 from the Company's Form 8-K dated June 8, 2006)

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- ** 10.20 Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between David D. Blum and the Company. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.41 from the Company's 10-K dated December 31, 2006.)
- ** 10.21 Stock Option Agreement of Ronald E. Krieg dated June 21, 2006. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.42 from the Company's 10-K dated December 31, 2006.)
- ** 10.22 Stock Option Agreement of Arthur Cape dated June 21, 2006. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.43 from the Company's 10-K dated December 31, 2006.)
- ** 10.23 Stock Option Agreement of Donald A. Wright dated June 21, 2006. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.44 from the Company's 10-K dated December 31, 2006.)
- ** 10.24 Stock Option Agreement of Thomas J. Flaherty dated June 21, 2006. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.45 from the Company's 10-K dated December 31, 2006.)
- ** 10.25 Stock Option Agreement of Dennis W. Blazer dated June 21, 2006. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.46 from the Company's 10-K dated December 31, 2006.)
- 10.26 Warrant Agreement between the Company and Green Diamond dated December 28, 2006. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 from the Company's Form 8-K dated December 28, 2006)
- 10.27 Fourth Amended and Restated Replacement Promissory Note in the principal amount of \$1,200,000 dated as of March 26, 2007 made by CECO Environmental Corp. and payable to Green Diamond. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 from the Company's Form 8-K dated March 26, 2007) [Repaid in full in May 2007]
- 10.28 Sixth Amended and Restated Replacement Promissory Note in the amount of \$4,542,570 dated as of March 26, 2007 made by CECO Environmental Corp. and payable to Green Diamond. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 from the Company's Form 8-K dated March 26, 2007) [Repaid in full in May 2007]
- 10.29 Second Amendment to Credit Agreement among the Company, its corporate affiliates and Fifth Third Bank dated February 27, 2007. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 from the Company's Form 8-K dated February 27, 2007)
- 10.30 Second Amended and Restated Revolving Credit Promissory Note dated February 28, 2007. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 from the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 27, 2007)
- 10.31 Second Amended and Restated Term Promissory Note dated February 28, 2007. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 from the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 27, 2007)
- 10.32 Term Promissory Note dated February 28, 2007. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 from the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 27, 2007)
- ** 10.33 Consulting Agreement between Green Diamond and the Company dated March 26, 2007. (Incorporate by reference to Exhibit 10.54 from the Company's 10-K dated December 31, 2006.)
- ** 10.34 CECO Environmental Corp. 2007 Equity Incentive Plan. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit B to CECO Environmental Corp.'s definitive proxy statement on Schedule 14A filed on April 20, 2007.)
- ** 10.35 Restricted Stock Award Agreement of Phillip DeZwirek dated July 2, 2007. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 from the Company's Form 10-Q dated September 30, 2007.)

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- ** 10.36 Restricted Stock Award Agreement of Dennis W. Blazer dated June 5, 2007 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 from the Company's Form 10-Q dated June 30, 2007.)
- ** 10.37 Restricted Stock Award Agreement of Richard J. Blum dated June 5, 2007 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 from the Company's Form 10-Q dated June 30, 2007.)
- ** 10.38 Restricted Stock Award Agreement of David D. Blum dated June 5, 2007 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 from the Company's Form 10-Q dated June 30, 2007)
- *,** 10.39 Restricted Stock Award Agreement of Thomas J. Flaherty dated July 2, 2007.
- *,** 10.40 Restricted Stock Award Agreement of Donald A. Wright dated July 2, 2007.
- *,** 10.41 Restricted Stock Award Agreement of Ronald Krieg dated July 2, 2007.
- *,** 10.42 Restricted Stock Award Agreement of Arthur Cape dated July 2, 2007.
- 10.43 Asset Purchase Agreement among the Company, GMD Acquisition Corp., GMD Environmental Technologies, Inc., GMD Properties, Inc. and GMD Services, Inc. dated October 31, 2007 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 from the Company's 8-K dated October 30, 2007)
- 10.44 Goodwill Purchase Agreement among the Company, GMD Acquisition Corp., and Gerald J. Reier dated October 31, 2007. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.2 from the Company's 8-K dated October 30, 2007)
- * 10.45 Agreement of Sale between Kirk & Blum Manufacturing Company and International Paper Company dated October 30, 2007.
- *10.46 First Amendment to Agreement of Sale between Kirk & Blum Manufacturing Company and International Paper Company.
- * 14 Code of Ethics
- * 21 Subsidiaries of the Company
- * 23.1 Consent of Battelle & Battelle LLP
- * 31.1 Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification by Chief Executive Officer
- * 31.2 Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification by Chief Financial Officer
- * 32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer (18 U.S. Section 1350)
- * 32.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer (18 U.S. Section 1350)

- * Filed herewith
- ** Management contracts or compensation plans or arrangement

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

CECO ENVIRONMENTAL CORP.

By: /s/ PHILLIP DEZWIREK
Phillip DeZwirek,
Chief Executive Officer

Dated: March 17, 2008

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated:

Principal Executive Officer

/s/ PHILLIP DEZWIREK

March 17, 2008

Philip DeZwirek,

Chairman of the Board,

Director and Chief Executive Officer

Principal Financial and Accounting Officer

/s/ DENNIS W. BLAZER

March 17, 2008

Dennis W. Blazer

Vice President-Finance and Administration;

Chief Financial Officer

/s/ RICHARD J. BLUM

March 17, 2008

Richard J. Blum,

President, Director

/s/ JASON LOUIS DEZWIREK

March 17, 2008

Jason Louis DeZwirek,

Director

/s/ ARTHUR CAPE

March 17, 2008

Arthur Cape,

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Director

/s/ DONALD A. WRIGHT

March 17, 2008

Donald A. Wright,

Director

/s/ THOMAS J. FLAHERTY

March 17, 2008

Thomas J. Flaherty,

Director

/s/ RONALD E. KRIEG

March 17, 2008

Ronald E. Krieg,

Director

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CECO ENVIRONMENTAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors and Shareholders

CECO Environmental Corp.

Cincinnati, Ohio

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of CECO Environmental Corp. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2007. CECO Environmental Corp.'s management is responsible for these financial statements. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of CECO Environmental Corp. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2007 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, effective January 1, 2007, the Company adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Interpretation No. 48 (FIN 48), Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes—an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes, and effective January 1, 2006 the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123(R), Share-Based Payment (Revised 2004). Effective for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006, the Company also adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 158, Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), CECO Environmental Corp.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated March 17, 2008 expressed an adverse opinion.

/s/ Battelle & Battelle LLP

Dayton, Ohio

March 17, 2008

Table of Contents**CECO ENVIRONMENTAL CORP.****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

	December 31, 2007 2006	
	Dollars in thousands except per share data	
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 656	\$ 445
Accounts receivable, net	47,736	26,925
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	11,541	10,766
Inventories	4,694	2,755
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	2,907	1,204
Total current assets	67,534	42,095
Property and equipment, net	9,284	8,530
Goodwill, net	14,761	9,527
Intangible assets - finite life, net	1,480	576
Intangible assets - indefinite life	2,095	1,395
Deferred charges and other assets	1,381	507
	\$ 96,535	\$ 62,630
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of debt	\$ 278	\$ 620
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	38,012	17,879
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts	8,024	9,559
Accrued income taxes		284
Total current liabilities	46,314	28,342
Other liabilities	2,178	1,966
Debt, less current portion	4,429	9,971
Deferred income tax liability	2,688	2,527
Related party subordinated notes		4,901
Total liabilities	55,609	47,707
Commitments and contingencies (Note 13)		
Shareholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$.01 par value; 10,000 shares authorized, none issued		
Common stock, \$.01 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized, 14,927,292 and 11,622,729 shares issued in 2007 and 2006, respectively	149	116
Capital in excess of par value	40,796	20,421
Accumulated earnings (deficit)	1,674	(3,978)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(1,337)	(1,280)
	41,282	15,279
Less treasury stock, at cost, 137,920 shares in 2007 and 2006	(356)	(356)
Total shareholders' equity	40,926	14,923

The notes to consolidated financial statements are an integral part of the above statements.

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Table of Contents**CECO ENVIRONMENTAL CORP.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Dollars in thousands, except per share data			
Net sales	\$ 235,953	\$ 135,359	\$ 81,521
Costs and expenses:			
Cost of sales, exclusive of items shown separately below	195,548	111,261	64,521
Selling and administrative	26,148	16,822	12,308
Depreciation and amortization	1,623	1,229	1,167
	223,319	129,312	77,996
Income from operations	12,634	6,047	3,525
Other income (expense)	10	812	(900)
Interest expense (including related party interest of \$1,101, \$732 and \$1,049, respectively)	(1,978)	(1,997)	(2,413)
Income before income taxes	10,666	4,862	212
Income tax expense	4,361	1,768	647
Net income (loss)	\$ 6,305	\$ 3,094	\$ (435)
Per share data:			
Basic net income (loss)	\$.47	\$.27	\$ (.04)
Diluted net income (loss)	\$.45	\$.24	\$ (.04)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding:			
Basic	13,456,580	11,260,459	9,993,260
Diluted	14,042,324	12,890,401	9,993,260

The notes to consolidated financial statements are an integral part of the above statements.

Table of Contents**CECO ENVIRONMENTAL CORP.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY**

	Common Stock		Capital in excess of par value	Accum. (Deficit) / Earnings	Accum. Other Comp. Loss	Treasury Stock			Total Comp. (Loss) Income
	Shares	Amount				Shares	Amount	Total	
Balance January 1, 2005	10,168	\$ 102	\$ 15,017	\$ (6,637)	\$ (760)	(175)	\$ (473)	\$ 7,249	
Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2005				(435)				(435)	\$ (435)
Other comprehensive loss:									
Minimum pension liability, net of tax \$(22)					(33)			(33)	(33)
Translation gain					2			2	2
Balance December 31, 2005	10,168	102	15,017	(7,072)	(791)	(175)	(473)	6,783	\$ (466)
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2006				3,094				3,094	\$ 3,094
Issuance of common stock	1,492	14	3,349					3,363	
Stock warrants issued			842					842	
Treasury stock retirement	(37)		(117)			37	117		
Tax benefit of warrants and options exercised			1,187					1,187	
Share based compensation earned			143					143	
Other comp. income (loss):									
Adjustment for minimum pension/post retirement liability, net of tax \$(178)					(266)			(266)	(266)
Translation gain					3			3	3
Adjustment for SFAS 158 transition, net of tax \$(150)					(226)			(226)	
Balance December 31, 2006	11,623	116	20,421	(3,978)	(1,280)	(138)	(356)	14,923	\$ 2,831
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2007				6,305				6,305	\$ 6,305
Exercise of options and warrants	1,798	18	4,841					4,859	
Secondary stock offering net of expenses (\$386)	1,366	14	14,123					14,137	
Issuance of restricted stock	140	1	(1)						
Share based compensation earned			741					741	
Tax benefit of warrants and options exercised			1,398					1,398	
Adjustment to beginning balance to initially apply FIN 48			(727)	(653)				(1,380)	
Other comp. income (loss)									
Adjustment for minimum pension/post retirement liability, net of tax \$(34)					(51)				