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Form Type	File Name	Description
10-K	etck_10k.htm	FORM 10-K
EX-31.1	etck_ex311.htm	CERTIFICATION
EX-31.2	etck_ex312.htm	CERTIFICATION
EX-32.1	etck_ex321.htm	CERTIFICATION

Module and Segment References

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20549

FORM 10-K

☒ ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended **DECEMBER 31, 2016**

☐ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Commission file number **0-31981**

ENERTECK CORPORATION

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Delaware	**47-0929885**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)
10701 Corporate Drive, Suite 150 Stafford, Texas	**77477**
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(281) 240-1787**

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 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 of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). 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. See the definition of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

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 Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant (14,786,077) as of June 30, 2016, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, was approximately $3,549,000. The number of shares outstanding of the Common Stock ($.001 par value) of the registrant as of the close of business on March 31, 2017 was 30,653,542.

Documents Incorporated by Reference: None

ENERTECK CORPORATION

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Forward-Looking Statements

When used in this document, the words "may," "will," "expect," "anticipate," "continue," "estimate," "intend," "plans", and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements regarding events, conditions and financial trends which may affect our future plans of operations, business strategy, operating results and financial position. Forward looking statements in this prospectus include without limitation statements relating to trends affecting our financial condition or results of operations, our business and growth strategies and our financing plans.

Such statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to risks and uncertainties and actual results may differ materially from those included within the forward-looking statements as a result of various factors. Such factors include, among other things, general economic conditions; cyclical factors affecting our industry; lack of growth in our industry; our ability to comply with government regulations; a failure to manage our business effectively; our ability to sell products at profitable yet competitive prices; and other risks and factors set forth from time to time in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC").

Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date made. We undertake no obligation to publicly release the result of any revision of these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date they are made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

PART I

Item 1. Business.

Introduction

Enerteck Corporation (the "Company" or "EnerTeck Parent"), formerly named Gold Bond Mining Company and then Gold Bond Resources, Inc., was incorporated under the laws of the State of Washington on July 30, 1935. On January 9, 2003, we acquired EnerTeck Chemical Corp. ("EnerTeck Sub") as our wholly owned operating subsidiary. As a result of the acquisition, we are now acting as a holding company, with EnerTeck Sub as our primary operating business. Subsequent to this transaction, on November 24, 2003, we changed our domicile from the State of Washington to the State of Delaware and changed our name from Gold Bond Resources, Inc. to EnerTeck Corporation. Unless the context otherwise requires, the terms "we," "us" or "our" refer to EnerTeck Corporation and its consolidated subsidiary.

EnerTeck Sub, our wholly owned operating subsidiary, was incorporated in the State of Texas on November 29, 2000. It was formed for the purpose of commercializing a diesel fuel specific combustion catalyst known as EnerBurn®, as well as other combustion enhancement and emission reduction technologies. Nalco/Exxon Energy Chemicals, L.P. ("Nalco/Exxon L.P."), a joint venture between Nalco Chemical Corporation and Exxon Corporation commercially introduced EnerBurn in 1998. When Nalco/Exxon L.P. went through an ownership change in 2000, our founder, Dwaine Reese, formed EnerTeck Sub. It acquired the EnerBurn trademark and related assets and took over the Nalco/Exxon L.P. relationship with the EnerBurn formulator and blender, and its then supplier, Ruby Cat Technology, LLC ("Ruby Cat").

Since the first quarter of 2011, we have owned a 40% membership interest in a newly formed entity called EnerTeck Environmental, LLC, which was formed for the purpose of marketing and selling a diesel fuel emission reduction technology with the creators of such specific technology. Such company is presently inactive with no business operations (see "Business of the Company and Current Operations" below).

Business of the Company and Current Operations

We, through our wholly owned subsidiary, specialize in the sales and marketing, and since August 2006, in the manufacturing of a fuel borne catalytic engine treatment for diesel engines known as EnerBurn®. We utilize a sales process that includes detailed proprietary customer fleet monitoring protocols in on-road applications that quantify data and assists in managing certain internal combustion diesel engine operating results while utilizing EnerBurn. Test data prepared by Southwest Research Institute and actual customer usage has indicated that the use of EnerBurn in diesel engines improves fuel economy, lowers smoke, and decreases engine wear and the dangerous emissions of both Nitrogen Oxide (NOx) and microscopic airborne solid matter (particulates). Our principal target markets have included the trucking, heavy construction, maritime shipping, railroad and mining industries, as well as federal, state and international government applications. Each of these industries share certain common financial characteristics, i.e. (i) diesel fuel represents a disproportionate share of operating costs; and (ii) relatively small operating margins are prevalent. Considering these factors, management believes that the use of EnerBurn and the corresponding derived savings in diesel fuel costs can positively affect the operating margins of its customers while contributing to a cleaner environment.

We own the EnerBurn trademark and, since July 2006, the EnerBurn formulas and technology. Prior to July 13, 2006, we obtained EnerBurn products and services from Ruby Cat and its affiliates pursuant to arrangement made with Ruby Cat. Pursuant to a memorandum of understanding with Ruby Cat which expired on December 31, 2003, the Company was granted the exclusive, global marketing rights from Ruby Cat and an option to purchase the EnerBurn technology and associated assets by December 31, 2003 for $6.6 million which was not exercised. Following expiration of the memorandum of understanding, Ruby Cat and its affiliates continued to supply EnerBurn products to the Company but not pursuant to a formal written contract. On July 13, 2006, we completed the acquisition of the EnerBurn formulas, technology and associated assets pursuant to an Asset Purchase Agreement executed as of the same date between the Company and the owner of Ruby Cat (see "Our Purchase of the EnerBurn Technology" below).

The majority of our marketing effort since 2005 has been directed at targeting and gaining a foothold in one of several major target areas, including the inland marine diesel market, trucking, heavy construction and mining. Management has focused virtually all resources at pinpointing and convincing certain large potential customers within these markets, with our diesel fuel additive product lines. While we still believe that this is a valid theory, the results, to date, have been less than we had expected.

A substantial portion of 2016 was spent redirecting our marketing emphasis for our primary product, EnerBurn, to solidify our major customers and expanding to newer, more innovative areas. As such, we have created marketing alliances domestically and internationally with two marketing groups, EnerGreen Technologies PTY, based in Australia ("EnerGreen"), and Petro-Chem Industries Inc. a marketing firm based in Houston, working in both the domestic and foreign markets.

As indicated above, since the first quarter of 2011, we have owned a 40% membership interest in a newly formed entity called EnerTeck Environmental, LLC ("EnerTeck Environmental"), which was formed for the purpose of marketing and selling a diesel fuel emission reduction technology with the creators of such specific technology. EnerTeck Environmental was formed as a joint venture with Indian Nation Technologies, LLC ("Indian Nation") located in Comanche, Oklahoma for the testing and manufacture of an innovative new type of environmental equipment for the remediation of diesel engine emissions for diesel engines in the marine industry. Such company is presently inactive with no business operations.

The Industry

General Discussion of Diesel Fuel and Diesel Fuel Additives

As crude oil is heated, various components evaporate at increasingly higher temperatures. First to evaporate is butane, the lighter-than-air gas used in cigarette lighters, for instance. The last components of crude oil to evaporate, and the heaviest, include the road tars used to make asphalt paving. In between are gasoline, jet fuel, heating oil, lubricating oil, bunker fuel (used in ships), and of course diesel fuel. The fuel used in diesel engine applications such as trucks and locomotives is a mixture of different types of molecules of hydrogen and carbon and include aromatics and paraffin. Diesel fuel cannot burn in liquid form. It must vaporize into its gaseous state. This is accomplished by injecting the fuel through spray nozzles at high pressure. The smaller the nozzles utilized and the higher the pressure, the finer the fuel spray and vaporization. When more fuel vaporizes, combustion is more complete, so less soot will form inside the cylinders and on the injector nozzles. Soot is the residue of carbon, partially burned and unburned fuel.

Sulfur is also found naturally in crude oil. Sulfur is a slippery substance and it helps lubricate fuel pumps and injectors. It also forms sulfuric acid when it burns and is a catalyst for the formation of particulate matter (one of the exhaust emissions being regulated). In an effort to reduce emissions, the sulfur content of diesel fuel is being reduced through the refinery process; however, the result is a loss of lubricity.

Diesel fuel has other properties that affect its performance and impact on the environment as well. The main problems associated with diesel fuel include:

- Difficulty getting it to start burning
- Difficulty getting it to burn completely
- Tendency to wax and gel
- With introduction of low sulfur fuel, reduced lubrication
- Soot clogging injector nozzles
- Particulate emissions
- Water in the fuel
- Bacterial growth

Diesel fuel additives have been developed to address the variety of problems associated with diesel fuel performance.

Diesel Fuel and the Environment

Diesel fuel is the most cost effective fuel/engine technology available for heavy-duty industrial and vehicle service. However, environmentally it needs dramatic improvement. Governments worldwide are legislating specifications regarding the fuel itself and diesel engine design.

Today's advanced diesel engines are far cleaner than the smoke-belching diesels of recent decades. Unfortunately, even smokeless diesel engines are not clean enough to meet current stricter air pollution regulations.

While diesel engines are the only existing cost-effective technology making significant inroads in reducing "global warming" emissions from motor vehicles, it is not sufficient to satisfy regulators and legislators. Diesel engines will soon be required to adhere to stringent regulatory/legislative guidelines that meet near "zero" tailpipe emissions, especially on smog-forming nitrogen oxides (NOx), particulate matter (PM) and "toxins"; the organic compounds of diesel exhaust.

Diesel engines can become ultra-clean. Meeting the environmental challenges will require extensive research on clean-diesel technology. Research in this area is currently being sponsored by government agencies, major engine companies, truck manufacturers, automobile makers, catalyst producers and, for fuels, oil refining companies and their technology suppliers.

The search for ultra-clean diesel is far from over. Discoveries and breakthroughs will continue to prevail. Large Fortune 500 companies, as well as small, emerging technology companies are investing hundreds of millions of dollars in research and development worldwide on these and other clean-diesel technologies.

Today, there is no economic alternative to diesel engines for most industrial applications. This is true for ocean vessels, tug boats, commercial/recreational vessels, locomotive, trucking, bus transport, construction, mining, agriculture, logging, distributed power generation, and, in many parts of the world, personal transportation. In short, diesel fuel does the world's heavy work.

Products and Services

The Diesel Fuel Additive Product Line

EnerBurn Combustion Catalyst for Diesel Fuel

EnerBurn is a liquid, chemical formulation, presently sold in bulk quantities to fleet and vessel operators, under three product codes differentiated by market application and product concentration, as indicated below:

Product	Application
EnerBurn EC5805A	U.S. On-Road Market
EnerBurn EC5931A	U.S. Off-Road Market
EnerBurn EC5805C	International Market

Although added to diesel fuel and generally referred to as a diesel fuel additive within the industry, EnerBurn functions as an engine treatment application by removing carbon deposits from the combustion surfaces of the engine and greatly reducing further carbon deposit buildup. It also provides for an increased rate of combustion. By adding EnerBurn to diesel fuel in accordance with proprietary methodology, it forms a non-hazardous catalytic surface in the diesel engine combustion chamber and on the surface of the piston heads. This surface is visible in the form of a monomolecular film that develops after initiation of treatment and remains active for a period of time after cessation of treatment.

The buildup of carbon within the combustion chamber of a diesel engine can generate greater exhaust opacity and increased engine wear. These carbon deposits can cause piston rings to stick and reduce compression resulting in decreased engine efficiency with extended use.

The unique chemical formulation of EnerBurn, when applied in accordance with proprietary methodology, has been shown to produce benefits in fuel economy, NOx formation, smoke, brake horsepower and engine wear (See "Product Testing", below).

EnerBurn Volumetric Proportioning Injector Equipment (VPI)

Volumetric proportioning injection equipment is used to deliver proper dosage ratios of EnerBurn to the diesel fuel, and are typically offered to our customers in support of an EnerBurn sale. Three equipment vendors supply additive injection equipment to us that is either installed at a bulk fueling depot or onboard the vehicle or vessel.

Product Testing

Southwest Research Institute

The Southwest Research Institute ("SWRI") of San Antonio, Texas has extensively tested the EnerBurn technology. This institute is an independent, nonprofit, applied engineering and physical sciences research and development organization with 11 technical divisions using multidisciplinary approaches to problem solving. The Institute occupies 1,200 acres and provides nearly two million square feet of laboratories, test facilities, workshops, and offices for more the 2,700 employees who perform contract work for industry and government clients.

The extensive testing of EnerBurn conducted by SWRI confirmed product claims of lower highway smoke, reduced NOx emissions, a significant reduction in engine wear and an increase in horsepower. Actual customer usage data has also confirmed the claim that EnerBurn usage reduces fuel consumption.

EnerBurn Proof of Performance Demonstrations

An integral part of our sales process is to conduct proof of performance demonstrations for potential customers wherein we accumulate historical fleet data that documents the effects of the use of EnerBurn (i.e. advantages in terms of increased fuel economy, a decrease in engine wear and reductions in toxic emissions) on that customer's specific vehicles or vessels. In connection with these proofs of performance demonstrations, we provide fleet monitoring services and forecasts of fuel consumption for purposes of the prospective customer's own analysis.

The results below are indicative of typical customer experiences using EnerBurn. In many instances, customers have directly informed us about their satisfaction with EnerBurn and the fuel savings that its use has provided them. In all cases, our own comparison of the customer provided historical fuel usage data with the EnerBurn usage (which we have monitored) data has proven to us and the customer that the use of EnerBurn has reduced their fuel consumption. In addition to fuel consumption reduction, the decrease in emissions resulting from EnerBurn use is measured with a device called the UEI Intelligent Solutions Meter. Similarly, the percentage reduction in opacity (smoke generated by diesel engines) is measured by the Wager 6500 Meter (manufactured by Robert H. Wager Co., Inc.).

- An EnerBurn proof of performance demonstration of a long haul truck fleet began in August of 1998. The number of trucks treated with EnerBurn exceeded 3,000-Century Class Freightliners, most of that were equipped with Caterpillar or similar type engines. This company's measurable fuel savings averaged 10.4% over a 3 plus year period while using EnerBurn, resulting in annual fuel savings in excess of $6.5 million. In addition, the company's maintenance department observed significant reductions in metal loss in crankcase wear-parts, although they did not attempt to quantify the value of this phenomenon.
- A fleet of 24 three-year-old 1400 horsepower Morrison Knudson MK1500 locomotives with Caterpillar 3512 diesel engines were used for a 12-month proof of performance demonstration of the effectiveness of EnerBurn. This demonstration started on July 1, 1999 and clearly documented a 10.8% reduction in fuel consumption and a 9.5% reduction in Brake Specific Fuel Consumption ("BSFC"). The demonstration also reflected a significant reduction in engine wear, confirmed by a 56% reduction in copper content of the lube oil.
- Three maritime vessels were selected from a large fleet, based on size and typical routes for accessibility of regular fueling at this company's bulk fueling barge. A proof of performance protocol was developed under the guidance and supervision of this company's management. The base line demonstration commenced on July 11, 2001 and the final demonstration was performed on February 28, 2002. One of the three demonstration vessels represented an untreated placebo; two were treated with EnerBurn. The two treated vessels exhibited a measured reduction in fuel consumption of 7% and 9.9%, while the untreated placebo experienced nearly a 10% increase in fuel consumption. Additionally five vessels with different diesel engines were selected for proof of performance under the same protocols yielding results in excess of 10% in fuel savings, significant reductions in opacity, from 33%-86%, reductions of NOx emissions between 11% and 20%.

Overview of Worldwide Distillate Fuel Consumption

The U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration ("EIA") estimates that worldwide annual consumption of distillate fuel oil for 2012 was approximately 26,358 thousand barrels per day, with the United States ranked first at 3,741 thousand barrels per day, China ranked second at 3,447 thousand barrels per day and India ranked third at 1,420 thousand barrels per day.

Domestic Distillate Fuel Consumption

Based on further EIA published data, the following table* depicts domestic distillate fuel oil consumption by end use for 2015.

Energy Use	***2015 (Million Gallons)***
U.S. Total	60,884
Residential	3,984
Commercial	2,601
Industrial	2,010
Oil Company	1,178
Farm	3,249
Electric Power	565
Railroad	3,630
Vessel Bunkering	2,417
On-Highway	39,083
Military	152
Off-Highway	2,016

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* Sources: Energy Information Administration's "Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales 2015," published December 2016. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Our Target Markets

Our principal target markets have included the trucking, heavy construction, maritime shipping, railroad and mining industries, as well as federal, state and international government applications. We believe each of these industries shares certain common financial characteristics, i.e. (i) diesel fuel represents a disproportionate share of operating costs; and (ii) relatively small operating margins are prevalent. Considering these factors, management believes that the use of EnerBurn and the corresponding derived savings in diesel fuel costs can positively affect the operating margins of its customers while contributing to a cleaner environment.

Sales and Marketing Strategy

The fuel additive industry has historically been mired by a myriad of technically dubious products and potential customers are usually wary of promotional claims by product manufacturers or "snake oil" peddlers as they are sometimes labeled.

Prospective customers in all targeted market sectors and geographic locations are primarily concerned about the potential business risks associated with the adoption of any new fuel or engine treatment. Thus, the first resistant barrier to adoption of a fleet proof of performance demonstration is dispelling fear about impact on engine warranties and any potential business risk associated with a fleet shutdown caused by our product. The potential EnerBurn fuel and maintenance savings are strong motivators but are secondary to risk avoidance. The SWRI fitness for use testing and customer testimonials are paramount in assisting us in addressing these fears.

Potential customers have a strong predisposition to accept only demonstrable proof-of-benefit in their own fleet as justification for any new expenditure. After risk avoidance, the ability to demonstrate and prove results is the primary obstacle for market adoption of the EnerBurn product.

Our sales process begins with a proof of performance demonstration that is a thorough analysis of the potential customer, including fleet type, size, and opportunity. (See "Business - Product Testing - EnerBurn Proof of Performance Demonstrations", above). This is followed with sales presentations at both the executive level and maintenance level. Executive level sales presentations emphasize return on investment ("ROI"), while maintenance level sales presentations emphasize our technology and why it does not impact engine warranties and any potential business risk associated with a fleet shutdown.

Convincing a potential customer to undertake a proof of performance demonstration is a difficult task because there is a significant expense to be borne by the potential customer. Specifically, the potential customer must pay for both the EnerBurn that is used during the demonstration as well as purchase the additive injection equipment that is also needed. The cost will vary according to the potential customer and the industry in which it is in. For a proof of performance demonstration on a typical fleet of 100 diesel engine trucks, the cost of the EnerBurn would be approximately $30,000, while the average cost of the equipment used would be approximately $20,000 to $50,000. The personnel costs related to providing fleet monitoring services and forecasts of fuel consumption for the potential customer's analysis are borne either by the Company, its supplier or the sales agent. For a demonstration involving a fleet of 100 hundred trucks, typically 50 to 100 man-hours are involved. The current sales cycle from inception to full customer implementation is typically six to 12-months from initial customer contact. This includes the two to six months it usually takes for the benefits of EnerBurn to begin to take effect in the subject engines during the proof of performance demonstration period.

As indicated above, we have created marketing alliances both domestically and internationally with two marketing groups, EnerGreen and Petro-Chem Industries. We have entered into Distributorship Agreements with EnerGreen which has a wide network of industrial sector contacts in Australia and Petro-Chem has entered into a Reseller and Market Development Agreement with us. Petro-Chem, intends to sell EnerBurn, injection equipment and emissions control systems to industrial, government and related customers, and has tested EnerBurn for fuel efficiency and emissions control products.

EnerBurn Technology

Since July 2006, we have owned the EnerBurn formulas, technology and associated assets which were acquired under an Asset Purchase Agreement pursuant to which we acquired the rights with respect to the liquid diesel motor vehicle fuel additives known as EC5805A and EC5931A products (the "Products") as well as its rights to certain intellectual property and technology associated with the Products. In connection with the purchase, we granted the seller of the Products a non-exclusive, fully paid, perpetual, non-revocable, royalty-free, assignable license, to manufacture, market and sell a certain product known as "Thermoboost II", which has the same chemical formulation as one of the Products and which is used exclusively in home heating oil.

Manufacturing

The acquisition of the EnerBurn formulas, technology and associated assets has provided us the ability to transform our business from a sales organization to a fully integrated manufacturer and distributor of EnerBurn. We subsequently moved our principal manufacturing operation to ChemJet Chemicals in Conroe, Texas , with a second company, J. T. Enterprises of Tyler, Texas as our backup manufacturing facility. We have agreed to supply certain tanks and related equipment and raw materials to be used by J. T. Enterprise to manufacture, blend and package the EnerBurn product, and both Magna Blend and J. T. Enterprises have agreed to provide their manufacturing, blending and packaging services on a commercially reasonably prompt basis according to the specifications received from and required by us. For such services, we have agreed to pay each its fees pursuant to an agreed upon fee schedule

Competition

The market for products and services that increase diesel fuel economy, reduce emissions and engine wear is rapidly evolving and intensely competitive and management expects it to increase due to the implementation of stricter environmental standards. Competition can come from other fuel additives, fuel and engine treatment products and from producers of engines that have been modified or adapted to achieve these results. In addition, we believe that new technologies, including additives, will further increase competition.

Our primary current competitors include Lubrizol Corporation, Chevron Oronite Company (a subsidiary of Chevron Corporation), Octel Corp., Clean Diesel Technologies, Inc. and Ethyl Corporation.

Many of our competitors have been in business longer than it has, have significantly greater financial, technical, and other resources, or greater name recognition. Our competitors may be able to respond more quickly to new or emerging technologies and changes in customer requirements. Competition could negatively impact our business. Competitive pressures could cause us to lose market share or to reduce the price of its products, either of which could harm its business, financial condition and operating results.

Management believes that the principal competitive factors in the Company's market include the:

- effectiveness of the product;
- cost;
- proprietary technology;
- ease of use; and
- Quality of customer service and support.

Government Regulation - Fuel Additive Registration

We need to comply with registration requirements for each geographic jurisdiction in which it sells EnerBurn. On January 21, 2001, the US Environmental Protection Agency, pursuant to the Environmental Protection Act (the "Act") (40 CFR 79.23) issued permit number EC 5805A in connection with the use of EnerBurn. This registration allows EnerBurn to be used anywhere in the United States for highway use in all over-the-road diesel applications. Additionally, on March 30, 2004, we received a second EPA permit, permit number EC 5931A in connection with the use of EnerBurn. This registration allows EC 5931A to be used anywhere in the United States for use in all diesel applications. Under these registrations, we have pass through rights from the formulator, blender and supplier to sell EnerBurn in on-road applications. However, there are provisions in the Act under which the EPA could require further testing. The EPA has not exercised these provisions yet for any additive. Internationally, we intend to seek registration in other countries as we develops market opportunities.

Our business is impacted by air quality regulations and other regulations governing vehicle emissions as well as emissions from stationary engines. If such regulations were abandoned or determined to be invalid, its prospects may be adversely affected. As an example, if crude oil and resulting diesel prices were to reach or approach historical lows, the emphasis for fuel efficiency would be diminished, potentially impacting sales velocity of the products, consequently adversely affecting our performance. Typically, there are registration and regulation requirements for fuel additives in each country in which they are sold. In the United States, fuel and fuel additives are registered and regulated pursuant to Section 211 of the Clean Air Act. 40 CFR Part 79 and 80 specifically relates to the registration of fuels and fuel additives

In accordance with the Clean Air Act regulations at 40 CFR 79, manufacturers (including importers) of gasoline, diesel fuel and additives for gasoline or diesel fuel, are required to have their products registered by the EPA prior to their introduction into commerce. Registration involves providing a chemical description of the fuel or additive, and certain technical, marketing, and health-effects information. The health-effects research is divided into three tiers of requirements for specific categories of fuels and additives. Tier 1 requires a health-effects literature search and emissions characterization. Tier 2 requires short-term inhalation exposures of laboratory animals to emissions and screened for adverse health effects, unless comparable data are already available. Alternative Tier 2 testing can be required in lieu of standard Tier 2 if EPA concludes that such testing would be more appropriate. Certain small businesses are exempt from some or all the Tier 1 and Tier 2 requirements. Tier 3 provides for follow-up research, if necessary.

Employees

We currently employ four individuals on a full-time basis, and we also engage independent sales representatives. None of our employees are covered by a collective bargaining agreement. We believe that relations with our employees are good.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

In addition to other information and financial data set forth elsewhere in this report, the following risk factors should be considered carefully in evaluating the Company.

Business and Financial Risks

UNCERTAINTY IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY IN GENERAL MAY HAVE A MATERIAL ADVERSE IMPACT ON OUR BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL CONDITION THAT WE CURRENTLY CANNOT PREDICT**.** While we cannot predict global economic conditions, uncertainty about future economic conditions and future decline in consumer and business spending could negatively our business. For example, our suppliers and customers might experience deterioration of their businesses, cash flow shortages and difficulty obtaining financing which could result in interruptions or delays in our suppliers' or customers' performance of any contracts, reductions and delays in customer purchases, delays in or the inability of customers to obtain financing to purchase our products, and bankruptcy of customers.

OUR ABILITY TO CONTINUE AS A GOING CONCERN. The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern which contemplates the realization of assets and satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. During the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company incurred recurring net losses of $2,201,000 and $1,255,000, respectively. In addition, at December 31, 2016, the Company has an accumulated deficit of $34,560,000. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern.

The Company's continuation as a going concern is contingent upon its ability to obtain additional financing and to generate revenues and cash flow to meet its obligations on a timely basis. Management concedes that sales revenues for 2016 and 2015 and for years prior have been considerably less than earlier anticipated primarily due to circumstances which are making a continued effort to correct. Tests which were expected to be run and completed during 2014 and 2015 were, for reasons beyond the company's control either delayed, rescheduled or in some cases gave inconclusive results, such as the PEx river test. Management expected that marine, railroad and trucking sales would show significant increases in 2016 over what has been generated in the past. That has not materialized, as of yet. Delays in the completion of long term client demonstrations for several extremely large new clients which were initially intended to be completed during 2016 have caused problems which have been very hard to overcome. The PEx technology testing and analysis, which appeared to be extremely successful, was not completed due to financial reversals on the part of the independent testing company. Conclusive testing of the PEx technology will have to be totally redone to prove the marketability of the product line. On the upside, testing is underway for several large new domestic clients of our principal domestic distributor, which look extremely promising to date. Other tests are however finally close to completion. While it remains to be seen if all will be successful, it is believed that the final results will be in our favor and that the company will show significant improvement over the next two years.

The Company has been able to generate working capital in the past through private placements and issuing promissory notes and believes that these avenues will remain available to the Company if additional financing is necessary. No assurance can be made that any of these efforts will be successful.

WE HAVE A HISTORY OF LOSSES WHICH MAY CONTINUE AND WHICH MAY NEGATIVELY IMPACT OUR ABILITY TO ACHIEVE OUR BUSINESS OBJECTIVES AND OUR FINANCIAL RESULTS. For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, we generated revenues of $201,000 and $280,000, respectively, and incurred net losses of $2,201,000 and $1,255,000, respectively. Continued failure to increase our revenues significantly will harm our business. Even if we do achieve profitability, we may not be able to sustain or increase profitability on a quarterly or annual basis in the future. If our revenues grow more slowly than we anticipate, our gross margins fail to maintain its current improvement, or our operating expenses exceed our expectations, our operating results will suffer. If we are unable to sell our products at acceptable prices relative to our costs, or if we fail to develop and introduce on a timely basis new products from which we can derive additional revenues, our financial results will suffer.

THE ENERBURN TECHNOLOGY HAS NOT GAINED MARKET ACCEPTANCE, NOR DO WE KNOW WHETHER A MARKET WILL DEVELOP FOR IT IN THE FORESEEABLE FUTURE TO GENERATE ANY MEANINGFUL REVENUES. The EnerBurn technology has received only limited market acceptance. This technology is a relatively new product to the market place and we have not generated any significant sales. Although ever growing concerns and regulation regarding the environment and pollution has increased interest in environmentally friendly products generally, the engine treatment and fuel additive market remains an evolving market. The EnerBurn technology competes with more established companies such as Lubrizol Corporation, Chevron Oronite Company (a subsidiary of Chevron Corporation), Octel Corp., Clean Diesel Technologies, Inc. and Ethyl Corporation, as well as other companies whose products or services alter, modify or adapt diesel engines to increase their fuel efficiency and reduce pollutants. Acceptance of EnerBurn as an alternative to such traditional products and/or services depends upon a number of factors including:

- favorable pricing visa vie projected savings from increased fuel efficiency
- the ability to establish the reliability of EnerBurn products relative to available fleet data
- public perception of the product

For these reasons, we are uncertain whether our technology will gain acceptance in any commercial markets or that demand will be sufficient to create a market large enough to produce any meaningful revenue or earnings. Our future success depends upon customers' demand for our products in sufficient amounts.

OUR TECHNOLOGY MAY BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGES AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS. Although diesel engines are now being manufactured that have reduced dangerous emissions, this has not satisfied governmental regulators and legislators. We believe that diesel engines themselves may soon be required to adhere to stringent guidelines that produce nearly zero tailpipe emissions. Research in this area is currently being sponsored by governmental agencies, major engine companies, truck manufacturers, automobile makers, catalyst producers, oil refining companies and their technology suppliers. If such research is successful, it could eventually reduce the need for diesel fuel additives such as EnerBurn as they relate to pollution control.

OUR LACK OF DIVERSIFICATION WILL INCREASE THE RISK OF AN INVESTMENT IN US. Our business has historically been entirely dependent upon the acceptance of EnerBurn in the market place. Beginning in 2011, however, we became involved in a joint venture for the testing and manufacture of an innovative new type of environmental equipment for the remediation of diesel engine emissions for diesel engines in the marine industry which we believe will lead to new marketing and revenue opportunities. While we may no longer be entirely dependent upon the acceptance of EnerBurn in the marketplace for our success, our business opportunities are still limited and lack significant diversification. As a result, we are impacted more acutely by factors affecting our industry or the regions in which we operate that we would if our business were more diversified, enhancing our risk profile.

OUR SALES PROCESS IS COSTLY AND TIME CONSUMING WHICH DECREASES OUR ABILITY TO EFFECT SALES. In order to affect EnerBurn sales, we must prove to a potential customer that the use of our product is specifically beneficial to and cost effective for that potential customer. We accomplish this by conducting proof of performance demonstrations. Our supplier, our sales agent and/or we bear the cost to provide the personnel to do the monitoring and analyzing of compiled data. However, the potential customer must bear the cost of the EnerBurn and equipment used during the trial period. We cannot assure you that we will be able to convince potential customers to undertake this expense and affect a significant number of sales. Furthermore, we cannot assure you that the results of a specific proof of performance demonstration will prove that the use of EnerBurn will be beneficial to that specific potential customer, or if beneficial, that the potential customer will purchase EnerBurn. If, after conducting the proof of performance demonstration, the potential customer does not purchase our product, we will have wasted the time and the cost of providing personnel to the proof of performance demonstration.

WE FACE INTENSE COMPETITION AND MAY NOT HAVE THE FINANCIAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES NECESSARY TO KEEP UP WITH RAPID TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGES WHICH MAY RESULT IN OUR TECHNOLOGY BECOMING OBSOLETE. The diesel fuel additive business and related anti-pollutant businesses are subject to rapid technological change, especially due to environmental protection regulations, and subject to intense competition. We compete with both established companies and a significant number of startup enterprises. We face competition from producers and/or distributors of other diesel fuel additives (such as Lubrizol Corporation, Chevron Oronite Company, Octel Corp., Clean Diesel Technologies, Inc. and Ethyl Corporation), from producers of alternative mechanical technologies (such as Algae-X International, Dieselcraft, Emission Controls Corp. and JAMS Turbo, Inc.) and from alternative fuels (such as bio-diesel fuel and liquefied natural gas) all targeting the same markets and claiming increased fuel economy, and/or a decrease in toxic emissions and/or a reduction in engine wear. Most of our competitors have substantially greater financial and marketing resources than we do and may independently develop superior technologies which may result in our technology becoming less competitive or obsolete. We may not be able to keep pace with this change. If we cannot keep up with these advances in a timely manner, we will be unable to compete in our chosen markets.

THE COMPANY NEEDS TO MAINTAIN ENERBURN'S EPA REGISTRATIONS. In accordance with the regulations promulgated under the US Clean Air Act, manufacturers (including importers) of gasoline, diesel fuel and additives for gasoline or diesel fuel, are required to have their products registered with the EPA prior to their introduction into the market place. Currently, EnerBurn products have two such registrations (EPA # 5805A and 5931A). However, unforeseen future changes to the registration requirements may be made, and these products, or either one of them, may not be able to qualify for registration under such new requirements. The loss of the EPA registrations or restrictions on the current registrations could have an adverse effect on our business and plan of operation.

Ruby Cat registered these products with the US Environmental Protection Agency which registrations we acquired in connection with the EnerBurn Acquisition Agreement. EnerBurn is registered in the United States only, and we are considering its registration in other countries. Further testing could be needed in these or other countries. We cannot assure you that EnerBurn will pass any future testing that may be required. The failure of EnerBurn to obtain registration in countries or areas where we would like to market it, could have a materially adverse effect on our business and plan of operation.

FAILURE TO PROPERLY MANAGE OUR POTENTIAL GROWTH POTENTIAL WOULD BE DETRIMENTAL TO HOLDERS OF OUR SECURITIES. Since we have limited operating history, any significant growth will place considerable strain on our financial resources and increase demands on our management and on our operational and administrative systems, controls and other resources. There can be no assurance that our existing personnel, systems, procedures or controls will be adequate to support our operations in the future or that we will be able to successfully implement appropriate measures consistent with our growth strategy. As part of this growth, we may have to implement new operational and financial systems, procedures and controls to expand, train and manage our employees and maintain close coordination among our technical, accounting, finance, marketing, sales and editorial staff. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so, or that if we are able to do so, we will be able to effectively integrate them into our existing staff and systems. We may fail to adequately manage our anticipated future growth. We will also need to continue to attract, retain and integrate personnel in all aspects of our operations. Failure to manage our growth effectively could hurt our business.

WE ARE RELIANT UPON THIRD-PARTY MANUFACTURERS FOR OUR PRODUCTS; ANY PROBLEMS THEY ENCOUNTER WILL DETRIMENTALLY IMPACT OUR BUSINESS. The manufacturing of our products are undertaken by third-party manufacturers. There can be no assurance that such manufacturers will be reliable in meeting delivery schedules, or that such manufacturers will not experience their own financial difficulties or encounter other problems which could detrimentally impact our business. In the event we need to secure other manufacturers, there can be no assurance that we will be able to secure such arrangements on terms acceptable to the Company.

WE ARE DEPENDENT ON KEY PERSONNEL INCLUDING OUR EXECUTIVE OFFICERS. Due to the specialized nature of our business, our success depends in part upon attracting and retaining the services of qualified managerial and technical personnel. The market for such persons remains competitive and the relative small size of the Company may make it more difficult for us to recruit and retain qualified persons. In addition, and since we are a small company, a loss of one or more of our current officers could severely and negatively impact our operations.

MAINTAINING AND IMPROVING OUR FINANCIAL CONTROLS MAY STRAIN OUR RESOURCES AND DIVERT MANAGEMENT'S ATTENTION. We are subject to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, including the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. The requirements of these rules and regulations have increased, and we expect will continue to increase, our legal and financial compliance costs, make some activities more difficult, time-consuming or costly and may also place undue strain on our personnel, systems and resources. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires, among other things, that we maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting. This can be difficult to do. As a result of this and similar activities, management's attention may be diverted from other business concerns, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

RELATED PARTY NOTES AND ADVANCES PRESENT A SIGNIFICANT RISK. Due to our lack of meaningful revenues, we have been forced to finance our operations primarily from capital which has been raised from third parties and promissory notes and advances from related parties. As of December 31, 2016, such loans and advances from related parties total $2,159,000. Many of these loans are past due and certain others are due on demand. Although the Company does not expect any of such lenders to demand payment until the Company has adequate resources to pay back such loans and advances, there can be no assurance that such will be the case. This presents a significant risk to the Company in that in the event any of such lenders demand payment, the Company may not have the necessary cash to meet such payment obligations, or if it does, such payments may draw significantly on the Company's cash position. Any of such events will likely have a materially detrimental effect on the Company.

Risks Related To Our Common Stock

WE HAVE ISSUED A SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER OF WARRANTS TO PURCHASE OUR COMMON STOCK WHICH WILL RESULT IN SUBSTANTIAL DILUTION TO THE OWNERSHIP INTERESTS OF OUR EXISTING SHAREHOLDERS. As of December 31, 2016, we had 30,653,542 shares of common stock outstanding. Up to an additional 5,153,001 shares are issuable upon the exercise of the warrants currently outstanding and up to 1,200,879 shares are issuable upon exercise of options currently outstanding. The exercise of all of these warrants and options will substantially dilute the ownership interests of our existing shareholders.

WE DO NOT INTEND TO PAY DIVIDENDS IN THE FORESEEABLE FUTURE. We have never declared or paid a dividend on our common stock. We intend to retain earnings, if any, for use in the operation and expansion of our business and, therefore, do not anticipate paying any dividends in the foreseeable future.

THE TRADING PRICE OF OUR COMMON STOCK MAY BE VOLATILE. The trading price of our shares has, from time to time, fluctuated widely and in the future may be subject to similar fluctuations. The trading price may be affected by a number of factors including the risk factors set forth in this report as well as our operating results, financial condition, announcements of innovations or new products by us or our competitors, general conditions in the market place, and other events or factors. Although we believe a number of registered broker dealers currently make a market in our common stock, we cannot assure you that any of these firms will continue to serve as market makers or have the financial capability to stabilize or support our common stock. A reduction in the number of market makers or the financial capability of any of these market makers could also result in a decrease in the trading volume of and price of our shares. In recent years, broad stock market indices, in general, and the securities of technology companies, in particular, have experienced substantial price fluctuations. Such broad market fluctuations may adversely affect the future trading price of our common stock.

OUR STOCK PRICE MAY EXPERIENCE VOLATILITY. The market price of the common stock, which currently trades over-the-counter, has, in the past, fluctuated over time and may in the future be volatile. The Company believes that there are a small number of market makers that make a market in the Company's common stock. The actions of any of these market makers could substantially impact the volatility of the Company's common stock.

POTENTIAL FUTURE SALES PURSUANT TO RULE 144. Many of the shares of Common Stock presently held by management and others are "restricted securities" as that term is defined in Rule 144, promulgated under the Securities Act. Under Rule 144, a person (or persons whose shares are aggregated) who has satisfied a certain holding period, may, under certain circumstances sell such shares or a portion of such shares. Such holding periods have already been satisfied in many instances. Therefore, actual sales or the prospect of sales of such shares under Rule 144 in the future may depress the prices of the Company's securities.

OUR COMMON STOCK IS A PENNY STOCK. Our Common Stock is classified as a penny stock, which trades over-the-counter. As a result, an investor may find it more difficult to dispose of or obtain accurate quotations as to the price of the shares of the Common Stock. In addition, the "penny stock" rules adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission subject the sale of the shares of the Common Stock to certain regulations which impose sales practice requirements on broker-dealers. For example, broker-dealers selling such securities must, prior to effecting the transaction, provide their customers with a document that discloses the risks of investing in such securities. Furthermore, if the person purchasing the securities is someone other than an accredited investor or an established customer of the broker-dealer, the broker-dealer must also approve the potential customer's account by obtaining information concerning the customer's financial situation, investment experience and investment objectives. The broker-dealer must also make a determination whether the transaction is suitable for the customer and whether the customer has sufficient knowledge and experience in financial matters to be reasonably expected to be capable of evaluating the risk of transactions in such securities. Accordingly, the Commission's rules may result in the limitation of the number of potential purchasers of the shares of the Common Stock. In addition, the additional burdens imposed upon broker-dealers by such requirements may discourage broker-dealers from effecting transactions in the Common Stock, which could severely limit the market of the Company's Common Stock.

THE OVER-THE-COUNTER MARKET IS VULNERABLE TO MARKET FRAUD. Securities which trade over-the-counter are frequent targets of fraud or market manipulation, both because of their generally low prices and because reporting requirements for such securities are less stringent than those of the stock exchanges or NASDAQ.

INCREASED DEALER COMPENSATION COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT STOCK PRICE. Over-the-counter market dealers' spreads (the difference between the bid and ask prices) may be large, causing higher purchase prices and less sale proceeds for investors.

Except as required by the Federal Securities Law, the Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this Form 10-KSB or for any other reason.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

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

Item 2. Properties.

We do not own any real estate. We lease approximately 2,722 square feet of space for our executive offices at 10701 Corporate Drive, Suite No. 150, Stafford, Texas. Such lease, which commenced on February 1, 2001, had an original term of three years and has been extended to August 31, 2019. Rent expense for the years ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 totaled approximately $51,054 and $49,615, respectively. Management believes that the current facility is adequate for the foreseeable future.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

The Company is not currently a party to any pending material legal proceeding nor is it aware of any proceeding contemplated by any individual, company, entity or governmental authority involving the Company.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable.

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.

Market Information

The Company's common stock currently trades over-the-counter under the symbol "ETCK" and is listed on the Pink Open Market, officially part of the OTC Market Group's OTC Link quotation system. The following table sets forth the range of high and low sales prices per share of the common stock for each of the calendar quarters identified below. These quotations represent inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, markdown or commission, and may not represent actual transactions.

Year ended December 31, 2015:	High	Low
Jan. 1, 2015 to March 31, 2015	$ 0.30	$ 0.17
April l, 2015 to June 30, 2015	$ 0.55	$ 0.20
July 1, 2015 to Sept. 30, 2015	$ 0.73	$ 0.23
Oct. 1, 2015 to Dec. 31, 2015	$ 0.79	$ 0.27
Year ended December 31, 2016:	**High**	**Low**
Jan. 1, 2016 to March 31, 2016	$ 0.36	$ 0.26
April l, 2016 to June 30, 2016	$ 0.31	$ 0.20
July 1, 2016 to Sept. 30, 2016	$ 0.30	$ 0.14
Oct. 1, 2016 to Dec. 31, 2016	$ 0.25	$ 0.10

Holders

As of December 31, 2016, there were approximately 928 stockholders of record of the Company's Common Stock. This does not reflect persons or entities that hold their stock in nominee or "street name".

Dividends

The Company has not paid any cash dividends to date, and it has no intention of paying any cash dividends on its common stock in the foreseeable future. The declaration and payment of dividends is subject to the discretion of its Board of Directors and to certain limitations imposed under the Delaware Corporation law. The timing, amount and form of dividends, if any, will depend on, among other things, results of operations, financial condition, cash requirements and other factors deemed relevant by the Board of Directors.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

We sold the following equity securities during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2015 and 2016 that were not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended:

During the first quarter of 2015, we sold to one accredited investor in a private placement offering 125,000 shares of common stock at $0.20 per share or $25,000 in the aggregate. These securities were sold directly by the Company, without engaging in any advertising or general solicitation of any kind and without payment of underwriting discounts or commissions to any person. The securities were issued in reliance upon the exemption from registration pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and/or Rule 506 thereunder.

During the first quarter of 2015, we sold to Thomas Donino, one of our directors and a principal shareholder, 1,150,000 shares of common stock at $0.20 per share or $230,000 in the aggregate which funds were provided to the Company in the first quarter of 2015. These securities were sold directly by the Company, without engaging in any advertising or general solicitation of any kind and without payment of underwriting discounts or commissions to any person. The securities were issued in reliance upon the exemption from registration pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

During the first quarter of 2013, we granted 400,000 warrants to an unrelated third party for services rendered with an exercise price of $0.25 per share. Such warrants had a term of seven years. Pursuant to a Settlement Agreement and Release effective as of February 26, 2015, such warrants were cancelled and in place thereof we paid $62,500 and issued 100,000 shares of our common stock to such third party. In connection therewith, we sold Thomas Donino 250,000 shares of common stock at $0.25 per share or $62,500 in the aggregate which funds were used to pay the amount payable under the aforesaid Settlement Agreement and Release. The foregoing securities were issued in reliance upon the exemption from registration pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

During the second quarter of 2015, we sold to one accredited investor in a private placement offering 175,000 shares of common stock at $0.20 per share or $35,000 in the aggregate. These securities were sold directly by the Company, without engaging in any advertising or general solicitation of any kind and without payment of underwriting discounts or commissions to any person. The securities were issued in reliance upon the exemption from registration pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and/or Rule 506 thereunder.

During the second quarter of 2015, Thomas Donino and BATL Management LP ("BATL Management") converted advances in the aggregate amount of $795,000 for 3,173,811 shares of common stock and warrants to acquire an additional 533,334 shares of common stock at $0.50 per share. Mr. Donino is the sole officer, director and shareholder of BATL Management's general partner. Such conversion was effected pursuant to a Consolidated Conversion and Subscription Agreement entered into as of June 30, 2015 pursuant to which (i) $320,000 in advances from 2012 were converted into 533,334 Units of the Company at a conversion price of $0.60 per Unit with each Unit consisting of (a) two shares of common stock, and (b) a warrant to purchase one share of common stock, at an exercise price of $0.50 per share, (ii) $125,000 in advances from 2013 were converted into 357,143 shares of common stock at a conversion price of $0.35 per share; and (iii) $350,000 in advances from 2013 and 2014 were converted into 1,750,000 shares of common stock at a conversion price of $0.20 per share. The securities were issued in reliance upon the exemption from registration pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

During the fourth quarter of 2015, we purchased certain domain names from an unrelated third party for consideration consisting of 10,000 shares of common stock and warrants to acquire an additional 13,000 shares of common stock exercisable at $0.50 per share. The warrants have a term of five years. The securities were issued in reliance upon the exemption from registration pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

During the second quarter of 2016, we issued 71,676 shares of common stock to two accredited investors for an aggregate of $21,503 received in a private placement offering of common stock at $0.30 per share. Of such proceeds, $10,050 was received in the fourth quarter of 2015 and $11,453 was received in the first quarter of 2016. These securities were sold directly by the Company, without engaging in any advertising or general solicitation of any kind and without payment of underwriting discounts or commissions to any person. The securities were issued in reliance upon the exemption from registration pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and/or Rule 506 thereunder.

During the third quarter of 2016, options to acquire 227,510 shares were issued under our 2003 Stock Option Plan to five employees which options are immediately exercisable. These options have an exercise price of $0.30 per share and expire in five years from their issue date.

During the third quarter of 2016, an option to acquire 150,000 shares was issued under our 2003 Stock Option Plan to an employee, 50% of which shall vest and be exercisable six months after the grant date, and the remaining 50% shall vest and be exercisable on December 31, 2017. The option has an exercise price of $0.30 per share and expires in five years from its issue date.

During the third quarter of 2016, the Company extended the expiration dates of (i) warrants issued in 2011 to acquire 3,690,000 shares of the Company's common stock, with exercise prices ranging from $0.60 to $0.75 per share, and (ii) options issued in 2011 to acquire 225,001 shares of the Company's common stock with exercise prices at $0.60 per share. Such warrants and options were to have expired in 2016. Such expiration dates have been extended for a period of five years from their original expiration dates.

During the fourth quarter of 2016, the Company issued warrants to each of the three current directors of the Company to acquire 250,000 shares each of the Company's common stock. The warrants have an exercise price of $0.30 per share and expire in five years from their issue date.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

Information regarding equity compensations plans, as of December 31, 2016, is set forth in the table below:

Plan category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	1,200,879(1)	$ 0.38	49,121(1)
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	5,153,001(2)	$ 0.55	N/A
Total	6,353,880	$ 0.51	49,121

(1) Represents shares underlying the 2003 Employee Stock Option Plan.

(2) Represents shares underlying the individual grant of warrants.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

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

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

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this report and is qualified in its entirety by the foregoing.

Executive Overview

EnerTeck Corporation (the "Company" or "EnerTeck Parent"), formerly named Gold Bond Mining Company and then Gold Bond Resources, Inc., was incorporated in the State of Washington on July 30, 1935. We acquired EnerTeck Chemical Corp. ("EnerTeck Sub") as a wholly owned subsidiary on January 9, 2003. As a result of this acquisition, we are now acting as a holding company, with EnerTeck Sub as our primary operating business. Subsequent to this transaction, on November 24, 2003 we changed our domicile from the State of Washington to the State of Delaware and changed our name from Gold Bond Resources, Inc. to EnerTeck Corporation. Unless the context otherwise requires, the terms "we," "us" or "our" refer to EnerTeck Corporation and its consolidated subsidiary.

EnerTeck Sub, our wholly owned operating subsidiary, was incorporated in the State of Texas on November 29, 2000. It was formed for the purpose of commercializing a diesel fuel specific combustion catalyst known as EnerBurn (TM), as well as other combustion enhancement and emission reduction technologies. Nalco/Exxon Energy Chemicals, L.P. ("Nalco/Exxon L.P."), a joint venture between Nalco Chemical Corporation and Exxon Corporation commercially introduced EnerBurn in 1998. When Nalco/Exxon L.P. went through an ownership change in 2000, our founder, Dwaine Reese, formed EnerTeck Sub. It acquired the EnerBurn trademark and related assets and took over the Nalco/Exxon L.P. relationship with the EnerBurn formulator and blender, and its supplier, Ruby Cat Technology, LLC ("Ruby Cat").

We utilize a sales process that includes detailed proprietary customer fleet monitoring protocols in on-road applications that quantify data and assists in managing certain internal combustion diesel engine operating results while utilizing EnerBurn. Test data prepared by Southwest Research Institute and actual customer usage has indicated that the use of EnerBurn in diesel engines improves fuel economy, lowers smoke, and decreases engine wear and the dangerous emissions of both Nitrogen Oxide (NOx) and microscopic airborne solid matter (particulates). Our principal target markets have included the trucking, heavy construction, maritime shipping, railroad and mining industries, as well as federal, state and international government applications. Each of these industries shares certain common financial characteristics, i.e. (i) diesel fuel represents a disproportionate share of operating costs; and (ii) relatively small operating margins are prevalent. Considering these factors, management believes that the use of EnerBurn and the corresponding derived savings in diesel fuel costs can positively affect the operating margins of its customers while contributing to a cleaner environment.

During 2011, we acquired a 40% membership interest in a newly formed entity called EnerTeck Environmental, LLC, which was formed for the purpose of marketing and selling a diesel fuel emission reduction technology with the creators of such specific technology.

Results of Operations

Revenues

We recognized revenues of $201,000 for the year ended December 31, 2016, compared to revenues of $280,000 for the year ended December 31, 2015, a decrease in revenues of $79,000. The primary source of revenue for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 was from the sale of EnerBurn to oilfield service, heavy construction and maritime industries. The decrease in revenues was primarily due to equipment sales in 2015 for which there were none in 2016. The price levels of product sold in 2016 was relatively comparable to pricing in 2015, although equipment sales in 2015 were primarily done at cost. This low level in revenues can be traced primarily to delays in completion of important product testing projects and a related lack of new customers. As testing is either underway or completed with several potential new customers and in new areas with existing customers, more sales should occur. It is expected that sales should show significant increases throughout 2016.

Gross Profit

Gross profit, defined as revenues less cost of goods sold, was $167,000 or 83.1% of sales for the year ended December 31, 2016, compared to $188,000 or 67.1% of sales for the year ended December 31, 2015. As our overall volumes increase, we feel confident that there will be an improvement in the gross profit percentage as our manufacturing proficiency continues to improve for our core products. As testing has not as yet been validated and the Company has yet to begin commercial production of our patent pending PEx® technology, which will be custom built to meet the needs of each customer application, no prediction can be made with regard to the gross margins for this segment of the business.

Cost of goods sold was $34,000 for the 2016 calendar year which represented 16.9% of revenues compared to $92,000 for the 2015 calendar year which represented 22.9% of revenues. The increase in cost of goods sold as a percentage of revenues primarily reflects a slight increase in overall product cost from our initiation of manufacturing of our products and the sale of dosing equipment which were primarily done at cost. We have owned the EnerBurn technology and associated assets since its purchase in July 2006. It is somewhat out of line due to an initial incentive arrangement for a new customer related to the cost of their initial injection equipment. Although our actual manufacturing function is performed for us by an unrelated third party under contract to us, we should continue to realize better gross margins through the manufacturing of our product lines, compared to those we achieved in the past when we purchased all of our products from an outside vendor.

Cost and Expenses

Costs and expenses for operations increased to $2,366,000 for the year ended December 31, 2016 from $1,244,000 for the year ended December 31, 2015, an increase of $1,122,000, primarily due to an increase in stock based compensation.

Net Loss

Total net loss for the year ended December 31, 2016, was $2,366,000 as compared to a total net loss of $1,255,000 for the year ended December 31, 2015. This amounts to an increase in net loss for the year ended December 31, 2016 of $1,111,000 as compared with the year ended December 31, 2015. It should be noted that $1,236,000 of additional loss for 2016 related directly to the five year extension of options and warrants for existing employees, officers, directors and investors which were otherwise scheduled to expire during 2016. This was done to reward such individuals whose efforts have allowed us to survive over the last few years. While sales have decreased slightly in 2016 compared to the prior year, there was a decrease in selling and administrative expenses compared with the prior year which partially offset the loss taken for the extension of the securities mentioned here. Net income in the future will be dependent upon our ability to successfully complete testing in our projected new markets and new product lines. Our gross margin resulting from our manufacturing of our products should help us in our ability to hopefully become profitable at some time in the future.

Operations Outlook

The majority of our marketing effort since 2005 has been directed at targeting and gaining a foothold in one of several major target areas, including the inland marine diesel market, trucking, heavy construction and mining. Management has focused virtually all resources at pinpointing and convincing certain large potential customers within these markets, with our diesel fuel additive product lines. While we still believe that this is a valid theory, the results, to date, have been less than we had expected.

Management concedes that sales revenues for 2016, 2015 and several years prior have been considerably less than earlier anticipated primarily due to circumstances which we are making a continued effort to correct. Tests which were expected to be run and completed in prior periods, for reasons beyond the Company's control either delayed, rescheduled or in some cases gave inconclusive results, such as the PEx river test. Management expected that marine, heavy construction and trucking sales would show significant increases in 2016 over what has been generated in the past. Delays in the completion of long term client demonstrations for several extremely large new clients which were initially intended to be completed during prior years have caused problems which have been very hard to overcome. The PEx technology testing and analysis, which appeared to be extremely successful, was completed but the publication of the independent results was never received due to financial reversals on the part of the independent testing company. Conclusive retesting of the PEx technology will now have to be totally redone to prove the marketability of the product line and due to funding is on hold for the foreseeable future. On the upside, testing is underway for several large new domestic and foreign clients of our principal domestic distributor, which look extremely promising to date. While it remains to be seen if all will be successful, it is believed that the final results will be in our favor and that the Company will show significant improvement over the next two years.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

On December 31, 2016, we had working capital deficit of ($6,876,000) and stockholders' deficit of ($6,713,000) compared to working capital deficit of ($5,781,000) and stockholders' deficit of ($5,605,000) on December 31, 2015. Our continuing deficit levels primarily stem from poor sales. On December 31, 2016, the Company had $6,000 in cash, total assets of $337,000 and total liabilities of $7,050,000, compared to $10,000 in cash, total assets of $431,000 and total liabilities of $6,036,000 on December 31, 2015.

Net cash used in operating activities was $454,000 for the year ended December 31, 2016, which was primarily due to a net loss of ($2,366,000) together with customer deposits of ($25,000) and accounts payable of ($6,000), offset by changes in accounts receivable of $25,000, inventory of $31,000, prepaid expenses of $20,000, accrued interest payable of $209,000 and accrued liabilities of $409,000. Net cash used in operating activities was $527,000 for the year ended December 31, 2015, which was primarily due to a net loss of ($1,255,000) for the year ended December 31, 2015, changes in accounts receivable of $(10,000) and prepaid expenses of $(20,000), offset by changes in inventory of $9,000, accounts payable of $20,000, accrued interest payable of $197,000, customer deposits of $25,000 and accrued liabilities of $478,000.

Cash used in investing activities was $541 for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to cash used in investing activities of $33,000 for the year ended December 31, 2015 due to capital expenditures of $400 plus website costs of $33,000.

Cash provided by financing activities was $450,000 for the year ended December 31, 2016 from the proceeds from the sale of common stock of $11,000 and related party note payable and advances of $439,000, compared to cash provided by financing activities of $563,000 for the year ended December 31, 2015 from the proceeds from the sale of common stock of $353,000 and related party note payable and advances of $210,000.

In the past, we have been able to finance our operations primarily from capital which has been raised. To date, sales have not been adequate to finance our operations without investment capital. During 2016 and 2015, financing activities provided $450,000 and $563,000, respectively, for working capital from the proceeds from sales of common stock, loans and other advances.

Other than the foregoing, there were 750,000 warrants granted to the Board of Directors during 2016. No warrants were exercised for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015. Due to the extension of all warrants previously set to expire during 2016, which was approved by the Board of Directors in September, 2016, no warrants expired for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. All warrants so effected were extended five additional years from their original expiration date at their original strike prices and terms.

We anticipate, based on currently proposed plans and assumptions relating to our operations, that in addition to our current cash and cash equivalents together with projected cash flows from operations and projected revenues we will require additional investment to satisfy our contemplated cash requirements for the next 12 months. No assurance can be made that we will be able to obtain such investment on terms acceptable to us or at all. We anticipate that our costs and expenses over the next 12 months will be approximately $3.0 million. Our continuation as a going concern is contingent upon our ability to obtain additional financing and to generate revenues and cash flow to meet our obligations on a timely basis. As mentioned above, management acknowledges that sales revenues have been considerably less than earlier anticipated. This was primarily due to a combination of circumstances which have been corrected or are in the process of being corrected and therefore should not reoccur in the future and the general state of the economy. Management expects that sales should show increases in 2017. No assurances can be made that we will be able to obtain required financial on terms acceptable to us or at all. Our contemplated cash requirements beyond 2017 will depend primarily upon level of sales of our products, inventory levels, product development, sales and marketing expenditures and capital expenditures.

Due to our lack of meaningful revenues, we have been forced to finance our operations primarily from capital which has been raised from third parties and promissory notes and advances from related parties. As of December 31, 2016, such loans and advances from related parties total $2,159,000 as compared to $1,730,000 for the previous year. Of this, $689,000 is made up of shareholder advances the majority of which is expected to be applied to the purchase of common stock. Many of these loans are past due and certain others are due on demand. The Company does not expect any of such related parties to demand payment until the Company has adequate resources to pay back such loans and advances, there can be no assurance that such will be the case. This debt presents a significant risk to the Company in that in the event any of such related parties demand payment, the Company may not have the necessary cash to meet such payment obligations, or if it does, such payments may draw significantly on the Company’s cash position. Any of such events will likely have a materially detrimental effect on the Company. The related party, who is a principal shareholder and director of the Company and has advanced most of the funds to date, has expressed his interest in converting the majority of his remaining loans to common stock at some point in the future, although there can be no assurance that such will be completed on terms acceptable to the Company.

Inflation has not significantly impacted the Company’s operations.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off balance sheet arrangements that are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, revenues, and results of operations, liquidity or capital expenditures.

Significant Accounting Policies

Stock Options and Warrants

Effective January 1, 2006, the Company began recording compensation expense associated with stock options and other forms of equity compensation in accordance with FASB ASC 718, *Stock Compensation*.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)", which supersedes the revenue recognition requirements in Accounting Standards Codification 605, Revenue Recognition. ASU 2014-09 stipulates that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. ASU 2014-09 also requires additional disclosure about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from customer contracts, including significant judgments and changes in judgments and assets recognized from costs incurred to obtain or fulfill a contract. ASU 2014-09 is effective for annual and interim reporting periods beginning on or after December 15, 2017, and limited early adoption is not permitted. ASU 2014-09 permits the use of two transition methods, either retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented or as a cumulative-effect adjustment as of the date of adoption. The Company has not yet selected a transition method, and is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of ASU 2014-09 on its consolidated financial statements.

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-15, "*Presentation of Financial Statements – Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40): Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern*" ("ASU 2014-15"). ASU 2014-15 defines management's responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an organization's ability to continue as a going concern and provides related footnote disclosure requirements. Under U.S. GAAP, financial statements are prepared under the presumption that the reporting organization will continue to operate as a going concern, except in limited circumstances. Financial reporting under this presumption is commonly referred to as the going concern basis of accounting. The going concern basis of accounting establishes the fundamental basis for measuring and classifying assets and liabilities. The update provides guidance on when there is substantial doubt about an organization's ability to continue as a going concern and how the underlying conditions and events should be disclosed in the footnotes. It is intended to reduce diversity that existed in footnote disclosures because of the lack of guidance about when substantial doubt existed. The amendments in this update are effective beginning in the first quarter of 2017. Early application is permitted. The Company adopted ASU 2014-15 in 2016 and has included appropriate disclosures required by the update in its financial statements.

In July 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-11, "*Inventory: Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory"*, which simplifies the measurement of inventories valued under most methods. Under this new guidance, inventories valued under these methods would be valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value, with net realizable value defined as the estimated selling price less reasonable costs to sell the inventory. The new guidance is effective prospectively for fiscal periods starting after December 15, 2016 and early adoption is permitted. We do not expect the adoption of ASU 2015-11 to have a significant effect on our consolidated financial statements or related disclosures.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, "*Leases (Topic 842)*," which requires lessees to recognize most lease liabilities on their balance sheets but recognize the expenses on their income statements in a manner similar to current practice. The update states that a lessee would recognize a lease liability for the obligation to make lease payments and a right-to-use asset for the right to use the underlying asset for the lease term. The update is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018, and early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this guidance on its consolidated financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-08, "*Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Principal versus Agent Considerations (Reporting Revenue Gross versus Net)*." The amendments in this ASU are intended to improve the operability and understandability of the implementation guidance on principal versus agent considerations by amending certain existing illustrative examples and adding additional illustrative examples to assist in the application of the guidance. The effective date and transition of these amendments is the same as the effective date and transition of ASU 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)". Public entities should apply the amendments in ASU 2014-09 for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim reporting periods therein. The Company is currently in the process of evaluating the impact of the adoption on its consolidated financial statements.

On March 30, 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, "*Compensation - Stock Compensation*" which simplifies several aspects of the accounting for employee share-based payment transactions for both public and nonpublic entities, including the accounting for income taxes, forfeitures, and statutory tax withholding requirements, as well as classification in the statement of cash flows. For public business entities, the ASU is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within those annual reporting periods. Early adoption will be permitted in any interim or annual period for which financial statements have not yet been issued or have not been made available for issuance. If early adoption is elected, all amendments in the ASU that apply must be adopted in the same period. In addition, if early adoption is elected in an interim period, any adjustments should be reflected as of the beginning of the annual period that includes that interim period. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of the standard on its consolidated financial statements.

Management does not believe that any other recently issued, but not yet effective accounting pronouncements, if adopted, would have a material effect on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.

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

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

See the Financial Statements annexed to this report.

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

(a) Effective as of January 20, 2017, Vogel CPAs, PC ("Vogel") resigned as the principal independent accountants of EnerTeck Corporation (the "Company"). The decision to accept the resignation of Vogel as the Company's principal independent accountants was approved by the Company's Board of Directors.

The reports of Vogel on the Company's financial statements for either the past two years did not contain an adverse opinion or a disclaimer of opinion, or were qualified or modified as to uncertainty, audit scope, or accounting principles.

During the Company's two most recent fiscal years and any subsequent interim period preceding the date hereof, there were no disagreements with the former accountants on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure, or auditing scope or procedure, which disagreements, if not resolved to the satisfaction of the former accountants, would have caused it to make reference to the subject matter of the disagreements in connection with its report.

During the Company's two most recent fiscal years and any subsequent interim period preceding the date hereof, there were no reportable events as defined in Item 304(a)(1)(v) of Regulation S-K.

(b) Effective as of January 23, 2017, the Company engaged Briggs & Veselka Co., PC ("Briggs & Veselka") as its independent registered public accounting firm to audit the financial statements of the Company. The decision to engage Briggs & Veselka as the Company's independent registered public accounting firm was approved by the Company's Board of Directors.

During the two most recent fiscal years and any subsequent period prior to engaging Briggs & Veselka, the Company has not consulted with Briggs & Veselka regarding either: (i) application of accounting principles to any specified transaction, either completed or proposed, or the type of audit opinion that might be rendered on the Company's financial statements, and neither a written report was provided to the Company nor oral advice was provided that Briggs & Veselka concluded was an important factor considered by the Company in reaching a decision as to the accounting, auditing or financial reporting issue; or (ii) any matter that was either the subject of a disagreement (as defined in Regulation S-K, Item 304(a)(1)(iv) and the related instructions) or reportable event (as defined in Regulation S-K, Item 304(a)(1)(v)).

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we have evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and Rule 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of December 31, 2016, these disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that all information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is: (i) recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Commission's rule and forms; and (ii) accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

There have been no material changes in internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the fourth fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer and effected by our Board of Directors, management and other personnel, 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.

Our evaluation of internal control over financial reporting includes using the COSO framework, an integrated framework for the evaluation of internal controls issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, to identify the risks and control objectives related to the evaluation of our control environment.

Based on our evaluation under the frameworks described above, our management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2016.

This annual report does not include an attestation report of the Company's registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation requirements by the company's registered public accounting firm pursuant to temporary rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that permit the company to provide only management's report in this annual report.

Item 9B. Other Information.

Not applicable.

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PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers, Promoters, Control Persons and Corporate Governance.

Set forth below are our present directors and executive officers. Note that there are no other persons who have been nominated or chosen to become directors nor are there any other persons who have been chosen to become executive officers. There are no arrangements or understandings between any of the directors, officers and other persons pursuant to which such person was selected as a director or an officer. Directors are elected to serve until the next annual meeting of stockholders and until their successors have been elected and have qualified. Officers serve at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

Name	Age	Present Position and Offices	Has Served as Director Since
Gary B. Aman	69	President, Director and Acting Chief Executive Officer	March 2005
Jack D. Cowles	56	Director	March 2005
Thomas F. Donino	55	Director	December 2005
Richard B. Dicks	69	Chief Financial Officer	-

Set forth below are brief accounts of the business experience during the past five years of each director and executive officer of the Company and each significant employee of the Company.

GARY B. AMAN has been a director of the Company since 2005, President since March 2009 and Acting Chief Executive Officer since July 2016. He was employed with Nalco Company from 1994 to 2008, and served as General Manager of ADOMITE Subsurface Chemicals, a Nalco division, from 1999 to 2008. ADOMITE is recognized as a technology leader in energy exploration additives including drilling fluids, cementing, fracturing and well stimulation additives. Mr. Aman retired from Nalco effective October 31, 2008. Mr. Aman received a Bachelor of Science degree in Mathematics from the University of South Dakota in 1970.

JACK D. COWLES has been a director of the Company since March 2005. He has been a Managing Director of JDC Consulting, a management consulting firm, since 1997. JDC, headquartered in New York City, provides a broad range of senior level management consulting services including strategy, business process improvement and implementation, change management, financial management, due diligence and merger integration. Mr. Cowles received a Bachelor of Arts, Economics degree; Phi Beta Kappa, from the University of Michigan in 1983 and a Masters of Business Administration degree for the University of Pennsylvania, Wharton School of Business in 1994.

THOMAS F. DONINO has been a director of the Company since December 2005. Since August 1997, he has been a partner at First New York Securities (FNY) in New York, New York. FNY is an investment management company with assets over $250 million. Mr. Donino is also the General Partner of BATL Management LP, a family Limited Partnership, and President of BATL Bioenergy LLC.

RICHARD B. DICKS has been Chief Financial Officer of the Company since December 2005. Mr. Dicks is a certified public accountant and has operated his own accounting practice focusing on tax, financial, cash management and MAS services for over 37 years. In addition, from July 1993 to December 2001, Mr. Dicks was President and Chief Executive Officer of Combustion Process Manufacturing Corporation, located in Houston, Texas. Mr. Dicks received a Bachelor's Degree from Oklahoma State University in 1969.

None of the directors and officers is related to any other director or officer of the Company.

To the knowledge of the Company, none of the officers or directors has been personally involved in any bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings. To the knowledge of the Company, none of the directors or officers have been convicted in any criminal proceedings (excluding traffic violations and other minor offenses) or are the subject of a criminal proceeding which is presently pending, nor have such persons been the subject of any order, judgment, or decree of any court of competent jurisdiction, permanently or temporarily enjoining them from acting as an investment advisor, underwriter, broker or dealer in securities, or as an affiliated person, director or insurance company, or from engaging in or continuing in any conduct or practice in connection with any such activity or in connection with the purchase or sale of any security, nor were any of such persons the subject of a federal or state authority barring or suspending, for more than 60 days, the right of such person to be engaged in any such activity, which order has not been reversed or suspended.

Audit Committee Financial Expert

We do not have an audit committee financial expert, as such term is defined in Item 407(d)(5) of Regulation S-K, serving on our audit committee because we have no audit committee and are not required to have an audit committee because we are not a listed security.

Compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires the Company's directors and executive officers, and persons who own more than ten percent of the Company's Common Stock, to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission initial reports of ownership and reports of changes of ownership of Common Stock of the Company. Officers, directors and greater than ten percent stockholders are required by SEC regulation to furnish the Company with copies of all Section 16(a) forms they file.

Based solely on the Company's review of such forms received by it, or written representations from certain of such persons, the Company believes that, with respect to the year ended December 31, 2016, all Section 16(a) filing requirements applicable to its officers, directors and greater than 10% beneficial owners were complied with.

Code of Ethics

The Board of Directors has adopted a Code of Ethics applicable to its principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller, or persons performing similar functions, which is designed to promote honest and ethical conduct; full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable disclosure; and compliance with applicable laws, rules and regulations. A copy of the Code of Ethics will be provided to any person without charge upon written request to the Company at its executive offices, 10701 Corporate Drive, Suite 150, Stafford, Texas 77477.

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

The following summary compensation tables set forth information concerning the annual and long-term compensation for services in all capacities to the Company for the years ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, of those persons who were, (i) the chief executive officer and (ii) the other most highly compensated executive officers of the Company, whose annual base salary and bonus compensation was in excess of $100,000 (the named executive officers):

Summary Compensation Table

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary ($)	Bonus ($)	Stock Awards ($)	Option Awards ($)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation ($)	Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings ($)	All Other Compensation ($)	Total
Gary B. Aman, President and Acting Chief Executive Officer	2016	$ 200,000	$ 0	$ 0	$ 160,174(1)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 360,174
	2015	$ 200,000	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 200,000
Richard B. Dicks Chief Financial Officer	2016	$ 150,000	$ 0	$ 0	$ 48,034(1)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 198,034
	2015	$ 150,000	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 150,000
Dwaine Reese, former Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer(2)	2016	$ 125,000	$ 0	$ 0	$ 87,911(1)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 212,911
	2015	$ 250,000	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	0	0	$ 0	$ 250,000

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(1) Represents the dollar amount recognized for financial statement reporting purposes with respect to the fiscal year in accordance with ASC 718 in connection with options and warrants granted as compensation. Does not include information with respect to warrants granted to Mr. Aman as and for additional consideration for previous loans made to the Company.

(2) Mr. Reese resigned as an officer and director of the Company effective as of July 20, 2016.

Equity Awards

The following table provides certain information concerning equity awards held by the named executive officers as of December 31, 2016.

OUTSTANDING EQUITY AWARDS AT FISCAL YEAR-END

	Option Awards				Stock Awards	
Name	No. of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable[1]	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable	Option Exercise Price ($)	Option Expiration Date	Number of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (#)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Unearned Shares, Units Or Other Rights That Have Not Vested(#)
Gary Aman	66,667	-0-	$ 0.60	8/9/2021	-0-	-0-
	250,000	-0-	$ 0.60	8/9/2021	-0-	-0-
	266,667	-0-	$ 0.35	7/19/2018	-0-	-0-
	33,333	-0-	$ 0.30	10/1/2019	-0-	-0-
	66,666	-0-	$ 0.30	8/2/2021	-0-	-0-
	250,000	-0-	$ 0.30	11/8/2021	-0-	-0-
Richard B. Dicks	50,000	-0-	$ 0.60	8/9/2021	-0-	-0-
	64,200	-0-	$ 0.35	7/19/2018	-0-	-0-
	25,000	-0-	$ 0.30	10/1/2019	-0-	-0-
	50,000	-0-	$ 0.30	8/2/2021	-0-	-0-
	100,000	-0-	$ 0.60	5/17/2021	-0-	-0-
Dwaine Reese[2]	83,334	-0-	$ 0.60	8/9/2021	-0-	-0-
	250,000	-0-	$ 0.60	8/9/2021	-0-	-0-
	108,334	-0-	$ 0.35	7/19/2018	-0-	-0-
	41,667	-0-	$ 0.30	10/1/2019	-0-	-0-
	62,500	-0-	$ 0.30	8/2/2021	-0-	-0-

(1) Represents options and warrants which have been issued as compensation. Does not include information with respect to warrants to acquire 100,000 shares granted to Mr. Aman in 2011 as and for additional consideration for previous loans made to the Company.

(2) Mr. Reese resigned as an officer and director of the Company effective as of July 20, 2016.

2003 Stock Option Plan

In September 2003, our shareholders approved an employee stock option plan (the "2003 Option Plan") authorizing the issuance of options to purchase up to 1,000,000 shares of our common stock. In 2013, the number of shares of common stock reserved for issuance under the 2003 Option Plan was increased from 1,000,000 to 1,250,000 shares of common stock. This plan is intended to give us greater ability to attract, retain, and motivate officers, key employees, directors and consultants; and is intended to provide us with the ability to provide incentives more directly linked to the success of our business and increases in shareholder value. As of December 31, 2016, there are outstanding options under the 2003 Option Plan to acquire up to 1,200,879 shares of our common stock at a weighted average exercise price of $0.38 per share. Such options expire at dates ranging from July 19, 2018 to September 21, 2021. During the third quarter of 2016, the Company extended the expiration dates of options issued in 2011 to acquire an aggregate of 225,001 shares of the Company's common stock. Such options were to have expired in 2016. Such expiration dates have been extended for a period of five years from their original expiration dates.

2005 Stock Compensation Plan

In June 2005, the Board of Directors adopted the 2005 Stock Compensation Plan (the "2005 Stock Plan") authorizing the issuance of up to 2,500,000 shares of common stock. Pursuant to the 2005 Stock Plan, employees, directors, officers or individuals who are consultants or advisors of the Company or any subsidiary may be awarded shares under the 2005 Stock Plan. The 2005 Stock Plan is intended to offer those employees, directors, officers, or consultants or advisors of the Company or any subsidiary who assist in the development and success of the business of the Company or any subsidiary, the opportunity to participate in a compensation plan designed to reward them for their services and to encourage them to continue to provide services to the Company or any subsidiary. In 2005, 2,000,000 shares were awarded under the 2005 Stock Plan, 500,000 of which were returned to the Company in December 2005, and 50,000 shares were awarded in 2006. Since then, no additional awards have been granted under the 2005 Stock Plan. The 2015 Stock Plan expired in June 2015.

Other Options, Warrants or Rights

We have no other outstanding options or rights to purchase any of our securities. However, as of December 31, 2015, we do have outstanding warrants to purchase up to 5,153,001 shares of our common stock. In addition, we do have outstanding convertible notes which are convertible into shares of our common stock under certain conditions.

Employment Agreements - Executive Officers and Certain Significant Employees

As of December 31, 2016, none of our officers and key employees are bound by employment agreements.

We do not have any termination or change in control arrangements with any of our named executive officers.

Compensation of Directors

At the present time, directors receive no cash compensation for serving on the Board of Directors, other than reimbursement of reasonable expenses incurred in attending meetings.

The following table provides certain summary information concerning the compensation paid to the Company's non-employee directors during fiscal 2016 for their services as such. All compensation paid to Mr. Reese (a former director) and Mr. Aman is set forth in the Summary Compensation table above.

Director Compensation

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash ($)	Stock Awards (S)	Option Awards ($)	All Other Compensation ($)	Total ($)
Jack D. Cowles	$ 0	-0-	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Thomas F. Donino	$ 0	-0-	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0

Indebtedness of Management

No member of management was indebted to the Company during its last fiscal year.

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

The following table sets forth, as of December 31, 2016, certain information with regard to the beneficial ownership of the Company's Common Stock by (i) each stockholder owning beneficially 5% or more of the Company's Common Stock, (ii) each director of the Company, (iii) the Company's Chief Executive Officer and other executive officers, if any, of the Company whose total compensation was in excess of $100,000 (the "named executive officers"), and (iv) all executive officers and directors of the Company as a group:

Name of Beneficial Owner	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership	Percent of Class(1)
Dwaine Reese	4,110,835(2)	13.2%
Thomas F. Donino	14,555,749(3)	42.8%
Gary B. Aman	1,703,333(4)	5.4%
Jack D. Cowles	898,550(5)	2.9%
Richard B. Dicks	289,200(6)	*
All Executive Officers and Directors as a Group (5 persons)	17,446,832	48.7%

* Less than 1%.

(1) Based upon 30,653,542 shares of common stock outstanding as of December 31, 2016.

(2) Consists of 3,565,000 shares held by Mr. Reese, 295,835 shares underlying options granted to him and 250,000 shares underlying warrants held by Mr. Reese. Mr. Reese is a former officer and director of the Company. The address for Mr. Reese is 10701 Corporate Drive, Suite 150, Stafford, Texas.

(3) Consists of 7,606,115 shares held by Mr. Donino individually or jointly with his wife; 46,500 shares held by Mr. Donino as custodian for his children; 2,450,000 shares held by BATL Bioenergy LLC ("BATL"); 1,131,300 shares held by BATL Management LP ("BATL Management"); 1,510,000 shares underlying warrants held by BATL; 575,000 shares underlying warrants held by BATL Management; and, 1,236,834 shares underlying warrants held by Mr. Donino. Does not include shares which may be acquired upon conversion of convertible promissory notes held by Mr. Donino and BATL as well as shares which have not been issued to date for funds advanced to the Company by Mr. Donino. See "Certain Relationships and Transactions and Corporate Governance". As the president and managing member of BATL and the sole officer, director and shareholder of BATL Management's general partner, Mr. Donino may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of shares owned by BATL and BATL Management. BATL Management is a family limited partnership whose members are certain relatives and trusts for the benefit of certain relatives of Mr. Donino. The address for Mr. Donino is 7 Lakeside Drive, Rye, New York.

(4) Consists of 670,000 shares held by Mr. Aman, 433,333 shares underlying options granted to him and 600,000 shares underlying warrants held by Mr. Aman. The address for Mr. Aman is 10701 Corporate Drive, Suite 150, Stafford, Texas.

(5) Consists of 398,550 shares held by Mr. Cowles and 500,000 shares underlying warrants held by him. The address for Mr. Cowles is 30 Lansdowne Drive, Larchmont, New York.

(6) Consists of 189,200 shares underlying options and 100,000 shares underlying warrants held by him. The address for Mr. Dicks is 10701 Corporate Drive, Suite 150, Stafford, Texas.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.

On July 7, 2009, the Company entered into a $100,000 unsecured promissory note with Gary B. Aman, the Company's President and a director, due on demand. Interest is payable at 12% per annum.

On December 11, 2009, the Company entered into a $50,000 note with Thomas Donino, a director. Interest is 5% per annum. The principal balance of the note is due on the earlier of December 11, 2012, or upon completion by the Company of equity financing in excess of $1.0 million in gross proceeds. Interest on the loan is payable on the maturity date at the rate of 5% per annum. This note is now overdue for payment.

On June 1, 2010, the Company entered into a $50,000 convertible promissory note with Mr. Donino which shall be due and payable on June 1, 2013 and accrue interest at 8.0% per annum payable at maturity and which may be converted at any time into shares of common stock. The assignment of the conversion feature of the note resulted in a loan discount being recorded. The discount amount of $36,207 is being amortized over the original thirty-six month term of the debt as additional interest expense. Amortization for this loan was $12,069 and $7,000 for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011. This note is now overdue for payment.

On June 1, 2010, the Company entered into a $300,000 convertible promissory note with Mr. Donino which shall be due and payable on June 1, 2013 and accrue interest at 8.0% per annum payable at maturity and which may be converted at any time into shares of common stock. This note is now overdue for payment.

On July 20, 2010, the Company entered into $400,000 of convertible promissory notes with Mr. Donino and his affiliates which shall be due and payable on July 20, 2013 and accrue interest at 8.0% per annum payable at maturity and which may be converted at any time into shares of common stock. This note is now overdue for payment.

On December 10, 2010, the Company entered into $150,000 of convertible promissory notes with Mr. Donino and his affiliates which shall be due and payable on December 10, 2013 and accrue interest at 8.0% per annum payable at maturity and which may be converted at any time into shares of common stock. This note is now overdue for payment.

On October 20, 2011, the Company entered into a $70,000 convertible promissory note with Mr. Donino which shall be due and payable on October 20, 2014 and accrue interest at 8.0% per annum payable at maturity and which may be converted at any time into shares of common stock. This note is now overdue for payment.

In addition, during 2010, 2011 and 2012, Mr. Donino and his affiliates advanced the Company $100,000, $150,000 and $370,000 respectively. Such advances are due on demand and bear interest at 5%, 8% and 8% per annum respectively. During the second quarter of 2015, $320,000 of the advances during 2012 were converted into shares of common stock of the Company. (See the description of the Conversion Agreement below).

During 2013, Mr. Donino advanced $175,000 to the Company expected to be applied to stock subscriptions to be issued at a future date. Such advances do not bear interest. During the second quarter of 2015, all of these advances totaling $175,000 were converted into shares of common stock of the Company. (See the Conversion Agreement below).

During 2014, Mr. Donino advanced $300,000 to the Company expected to be applied to stock subscriptions to be issued at a future date. Such advances do not bear interest. During the second quarter of 2015, all of these advances totaling $300,000 were converted into shares of common stock of the Company. (See the Conversion Agreement below).

During the second quarter of 2015, Mr. Donino and BATL Management LP ("BATL Management") converted advances in the aggregate amount of $795,000 for 3,173,811 shares of common stock and warrants to acquire an additional 533,334 shares of common stock at $0.50 per share. Mr. Donino is the sole officer, director and shareholder of BATL Management's general partner. Such conversion was effected pursuant to a Consolidated Conversion and Subscription Agreement entered into as of June 30, 2015 (the "Conversion Agreement") pursuant to which (i) $320,000 in advances from 2012 were converted into 533,334 Units of the Company at a conversion price of $0.60 per Unit with each Unit consisting of (a) two shares of common stock, and (b) a warrant to purchase one share of common stock, at an exercise price of $0.50 per share, (ii) $125,000 in advances from 2013 were converted into 357,143 shares of common stock at a conversion price of $0.35 per share; and (iii) $350,000 in advances from 2013 and 2014 were converted into 1,750,000 shares of common stock at a conversion price of $0.20 per share.

During the third and fourth quarters of 2015, Mr. Donino contributed $200,000 to the Company expected to be applied to stock subscriptions to be issued at a future date. Such advances do not bear interest. This amount has been recorded as additional notes payable until such time as the stock is issued.

During 2016, Mr. Donino contributed $430,000 to the Company expected to be applied to stock subscriptions to be issued at a future date. Such advances do not bear interest. This amount has been recorded as additional notes payable until such time as the stock is issued.

Other than the foregoing, since January 1, 2016, there has not been, nor is there currently proposed, any transaction or series of similar transactions to which we were or will be a party: (i) in which the amount involved exceeds the lesser of $120,000 or one percent of the average of our total assets at year-end for the last three completed fiscal years; and (ii) in which any director, executive officer, shareholder who beneficially owns 5% or more of our common stock or any member of their immediate family had or will have a direct or indirect material interest.

Director Independence

Our board of directors currently consists of three members. They are Gary B. Aman, Jack D. Cowles and Thomas F. Donino. Mr. Aman is currently the Company's Acting Chief Executive Officer and President. Messrs. Cowles and Donino are independent directors. We have determined their independence using the general independence criteria set forth in the Nasdaq Marketplace Rules.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services.

The following is a summary of the fees billed to us by the principal accountants to the Company for professional services rendered for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015:

Fee Category	2016 Fees	2015 Fees
Audit Fees	$ 46,500	$ 44,500
Audit Related Fees	$ 0	$ 0
Tax Fees	$ 0	$ 0
All Other Fees	$ 0	$ 0
Total Fees	$ 46,500	$ 44,500

Audit Fees. Consists of fees billed for professional services rendered for the audit of our financial statements and review of interim consolidated financial statements included in quarterly reports and services that are normally provided by the principal accountants in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements.

Audit Related Fees. Consists of fees billed for assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of our consolidated financial statements and are not reported under "Audit Fees".

Tax Fees. Consists of fees billed for professional services for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning. These services include preparation of federal and state income tax returns.

All Other Fees. Consists of fees for product and services other than the services reported above.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

Prior to engaging its accountants to perform a particular service, the Company's Board of Directors obtains an estimate for the service to be performed. All of the services described above were approved by the Board of Directors in accordance with its procedures.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules.

The following documents are filed as part of this report:

(1) Financial Statements

Financial Statements are annexed to this report.

(2) Financial Statement Schedules

No financial statement schedules are included because such schedules are not applicable, are not required, or because required information is included in the financial statements or notes thereto.

(3) Exhibits

		Incorporated by Reference to
2.1	Share Exchange Agreement	Exhibit 2.1 (1)
2.2	Plan of Merger	Exhibit 2.2 (2)
2.3	Article of Merger (Delaware)	Exhibit 2.3 (2)
2.4	Articles of Merger (Washington)	Exhibit 2.4 (2)
3.1	Articles of Incorporation (July 8, 2003 filing date)	Exhibit 3.1 (2)
3.2	Bylaws	Exhibit 3.2 (2)
4.1	Specimen of Common Stock Certificate	Exhibit 4.1 (2)
4.2	Registrant’s 2003 Stock Option Plan	Exhibit 4.1 (3)
4.3	Registrant’s 2005 Stock Compensation Plan	Exhibit 99.1 (4)
4.4	Form of Common Stock Purchase Warrant granted to various persons at various times from August 2003 to date	Exhibit 4.4 (5)
4.5	Registration Rights Agreement dated December 8, 2005 between the Company and BATL Bioenergy LLC	Exhibit 4.1 (6)
4.6	Warrant to purchase 1,000,000 shares issued to BATL Bioenergy LLC	Exhibit 4.2 (6)
10.1	Office Lease dated February 1, 2001	Exhibit 10.23 (2)
10.2	Office Lease Amendment dated March 31, 2003	Exhibit 10.24 (2)
10.3	Second Amendment to Lease Agreement	Exhibit 10.4 (7)
10.4	Third Amendment to Lease Agreement	Exhibit 10.5 (7)
10.5	Fourth Amendment to Lease Agreement	Exhibit 10.5 (11)
10.6	Fifth Amendment to Lease Agreement	Exhibit 10.5 (12)
10.7	Securities Purchase Agreement dated December 8, 2005 between the Company and BATL Bioenergy LLC	Exhibit 10.2 (6)
10.8	Asset Purchase Agreement dated as of July 13, 2006	Exhibit 2.1 (8)
10.9	Exclusive Reseller and Market Development Alliance With Custom Fuel Services, Inc.	Exhibit 10.10 (9)
10.10	Consolidated Conversion and Subscription Agreement dated as of June 30, 2015 by and among EnerTeck Corporation, BATL Management LP, Thomas Donino and Loren Donino	Exhibit 10.1 (10)
21.1	Subsidiaries of the Registrant	Exhibit 21.1 (7)
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14 of the Exchange Act)	*
31.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14 of the Exchange Act)	*
32.1	Certification pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. 1350)	*
101	The following financial information from our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016 formatted in Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL): (i) the Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) the Consolidated Statements of Operations, (iii) the Consolidated Statement of Stockholders’ Equity, (iv) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and (v) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	*

____
* Filed herewith.

(1) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 23, 2003, and incorporated by reference herein.

(2) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Registration Statement on Form SB-2, File No. 333-108872, and incorporated by reference herein.

(3) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Schedule 14A filed on August 12, 2003, and incorporated by reference herein.

(4) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8, File No. 333-1258814, and incorporated by reference herein.

(5) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2005, and incorporated by reference herein.

(6) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 12, 2005, and incorporated by reference herein.

(7) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2006, and incorporated by reference herein.

(8) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on July 19, 2006, and incorporated by reference herein.

(9) Filed as an exhibit to Amendment No. 3 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form SB-2 filed as Form S-1/A on March 25, 2008, File No. 333-133651, and incorporated by reference herein.

(10) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on July 2, 2015, and incorporated by reference herein.

(11) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010, and incorporated by reference herein.

(12) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010, and incorporated by reference herein.

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.

ENERTECK CORPORATION
(Registrant)

Dated: April 14, 2017

By *"/s/ Gary B. Aman"*
Gary B. Aman,
President and Acting Chief Executive Officer

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:

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Gary B. Aman Gary B. Aman	President, Acting Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	04/14/2017
/s/ Richard B. Dicks Richard B. Dicks	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)	04/14/2017
/s/ Jack D. Cowles Jack D. Cowles	Director	04/14/2017
/s/ Thomas F. Donino Thomas F. Donino	Director	04/14/2017

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
EnerTeck Corporation
Houston, Texas

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of EnerTeck Corporation (the "Company") as of December 31, 2016, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in stockholders' equity (deficit) and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements 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 the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. 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 audit provides 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 the Company as of December 31, 2016, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ Briggs & Veselka Co.

Houston, Texas
April ___, 2017

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors
EnerTeck Corporation
Houston, Texas

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of EnerTeck Corporation and subsidiary as of December 31, 2015, and the related consolidated statements of operations, of changes in stockholders' equity and of cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements 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 the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. 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 audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of EnerTeck Corporation and subsidiary as of December 31, 2015, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ VOGEL CPAs, PC

Certified Public Accountants
Dallas, Texas
April 14, 2016

ENERTECK CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
December 31, 2016 and 2015

	2016	2015
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash	$ 6,372	$ 10,025
Inventory	128,746	159,665
Receivables – trade, net	14,890	40,176
Employee advances	860	0
Prepaid expenses	11,801	31,413
Total current assets	$ 162,669	$ 241,279
Intellectual property	150,000	150,000
Website costs, net of accumulated amortization of $10,551 and $3,930, respectively	22,187	37,304
Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of $364,293 and $363,293, respectively	1,998	2,357
Total assets	$ 336,854	$ 430,940
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	$ 175,405	$ 181,179
Stockholder advances and notes	2,159,000	1,730,050
Customer deposits		24,831
Accrued compensation	3,573,985	3,177,123
Accrued interest	1,034,861	825,714
Accrued liabilities - other	95,729	83,393
Total current liabilities	$ 7,038,980	$ 6,022,290
Deferred lease liability	$ 11,148	$ 13,400
Total Liabilities	$ 7,050,128	$ 6,035,690
Commitments and contingencies	-	-
Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)		
Preferred stock, $.001 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized, none issued	-	-
Common stock, $.001 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized, 30,653,543 and 30,581,866 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	$ 30,654	$ 30,582
Additional paid-in capital	27,981,469	26,723,641
Accumulated deficit	(34,725,397)	(32,358,973)
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	(6,713,274)	(5,604,750)
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity (deficit)	$ 336,854	$ 430,940

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

ENERTECK CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
Years Ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

	2016	2015
Product Sales	$ 200,566	$ 279,836
Cost of goods sold	33,762	91,780
Gross profit	166,804	188,056
Costs and expenses:		
General and administrative expenses:		
Wages	687,054	789,263
Stock based compensation	1,236,397	0
Depreciation and amortization	16,018	5,007
Other selling, general and administrative	395,067	450,014
Total expenses	2,334,536	1,244,284
Operating loss	(2,167,732)	(1,056,228)
Other income (expense)		
Interest income	3	4
Other income (expense)	10,452	300
Interest expense	(209,147)	(199,193)
Net loss	$ (2,366,424)	$ (1,255,117)
Net loss per share:		
Basic and diluted	$ (0.08)	$ (0.04)
Weighted average shares outstanding:		
Basic and diluted	30,628,210	28,672,314

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

ENERTECK CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)
Years Ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total
	Shares	Amount			
Balances, December 31, 2014	25,598,056	$ 25,598	$ 25,469,400	$ (31,103,856)	$ (5,608,858)
Sale of stock	1,700,000	1,700	350,800		352,500
Debt conversion	3,173,811	3,174	875,054		878,228
Stock issued for services	100,000	100	19,900		20,000
Stock and warrants issued for website rights	10,000	10	8,487		8,497
Net loss				(1,255,117)	(1,255,117)
Balances, December 31, 2015	30,581,867	$ 30,582	26,723,641	($32,358,973)	($5,604,750)
Sale of Stock	71,676	72	21,431		21,503
Issuance of employee options			38,560		38,560
Extension of options/warrants			1,020,580		1,020,580
Vesting of options			7,852		7,852
Warrants to Board of Directors			169,405		169,405
Net loss				(2,366,424)	(2,366,424)
Balances, December 31, 2016	30,653,543	30,654	27,981,469	(34,725,397)	(6,713,274)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

ENERTECK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
Years Ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

	2016	2015
Net loss	$ (2,366,424)	$ (1,255,117)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to cash from operating activities:		
Depreciation and Amortization	16,018	8,937
Common stock warrants and options issued for services	0	20,000
Warrants and options issued, vested and extended	1,236,397	0
Other non-cash transactions	(3,113)	0
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	25,286	(10,052)
Inventory	30,919	9,161
Prepaid expenses	19,612	(19,812)
Accounts payable	(5,774)	19,942
Customer deposits	(24,831)	24,831
Accrued interest payable	209,147	197,326
Accrued liabilities	409,198	477,551
NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	$ (453,565)	$ (527,233)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Capital expenditures	$ (541)	$ (433)
Website costs	-	(32,737)
CASH FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	$ (541)	($33,170)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from sales of common stock	$ 11,453	$ 352,500
Related party note payable and advances	439,000	210,050
CASH FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	$ 450,453	$ 562,550
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(3,653)	$ 2,147
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	10,025	7,878
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ 6,372	$ 10,025
Cash paid for:		
Income tax	$ -	$ -
Interest	$ -	$ 1,867
Noncash investing and financing activities:		
Stock and warrants issued for capitalized website costs	$ -	$ 8,497
Conversion of notes payable and accrued interest to stock	$ -	$ 878,228

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

ENERTECK CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Business and Basis of Presentation

EnerTeck Corporation, formerly Gold Bond Resources, Inc. was incorporated under the laws of the State of Washington on July 30, 1935. On January 9, 2003, the Company acquired EnerTeck Chemical Corp. ("EnerTeck Sub") as its wholly owned operating subsidiary. As a result of the acquisition, the Company is a holding company, with EnerTeck Sub as its only operating business. Subsequent to this transaction, on November 24, 2003, the Company changed its domicile from the State of Washington to the State of Delaware, changed its name from Gold Bond Resources, Inc. to EnerTeck Corporation.

EnerTeck Sub, the Company's wholly owned operating subsidiary, is a Houston-based corporation. It was incorporated in the State of Texas on November 29, 2000 and was formed for the purpose of commercializing a diesel fuel specific combustion catalyst known as EnerBurn (TM), as well as other combustion enhancement and emission reduction technologies for diesel fuel. EnerTeck's primary product is EnerBurn, and is registered for highway use in all USA diesel applications. The products are used primarily in on-road vehicles, locomotives and diesel marine engines throughout the United States and select foreign markets.

During 2012, EnerTeck acquired a 40% membership interest in EnerTeck Environmental, LLC (Environmental). Environmental was formed for the purpose of marketing and selling diesel fuel emission reduction technology with the creators of such specific technology.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of EnerTeck Corporation and its wholly-owned subsidiary, EnerTeck Chemical Corp. All significant inter-company accounts and transactions are eliminated in consolidation.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid instruments purchased with an original maturity of three (3) months or less to be cash and cash equivalents.

Inventory

Inventory primarily consists of market ready EnerBurn plus raw materials required to manufacture the products. Inventory has been valued at the lower of cost or market, using the average cost method.

Finished product amounted to approximately $17,000 and $47,000 at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively: the remaining inventory comprises raw materials.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable represent uncollateralized obligations due from customers of the Company and are recorded at net realizable value. This value includes an appropriate allowance for estimated uncollectible accounts to reflect any loss anticipated on the accounts receivable balances and charged to the provision for doubtful accounts. The Company calculates this allowance based on historical write-offs, level of past due accounts and relationships with and economic status of the customers. Accounts are written off as bad debts when all collection efforts have failed and the account is deemed uncollectible. Management has provided allowances for doubtful accounts of $51,000 and $32,000 as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided for on the straight-line or accelerated method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The average lives range from five (5) to seven (7) years. Maintenance and repairs that neither materially add to the value of the property nor appreciably prolong its life are charged to expense as incurred. Betterments or renewals are capitalized when incurred. Depreciation expense totaled $900 and $5,007 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Intangible Assets

The Company follows the provisions of FASB ASC 350, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*. FASB ASC 350 addresses financial accounting and reporting for acquired goodwill and other intangible assets. Specifically, FASB ASC 350 addresses how intangible assets that are acquired should be accounted for in financial statements upon their acquisition, as well as how goodwill and other intangible assets should be accounted for after they have been initially recognized in the financial statements. The statement requires the Company to evaluate its intellectual property each reporting period to determine whether events and circumstances continue to support an indefinite life. In addition, the Company tests its intellectual property for impairment on an annual basis, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset might be impaired. The statement requires intangible assets with finite lives to be reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable and that a loss shall be recognized if the carrying amount of an intangible exceeds its fair value. No impairment was considered necessary during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenues when evidence of a completed transaction and customer acceptance exists, and when title passes, if applicable.

Revenues from sales of product and equipment are recognized at the point when a customer order has been shipped and invoiced.

Income Taxes

Income tax expense is the total of the current year income tax due or refundable and the change in deferred tax assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are the expected future tax amounts for the temporary differences between carrying amounts and tax basis of assets and liabilities, computed using enacted tax rates. A valuation allowance, if needed, reduces deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized. Accrued interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax positions are recognized as part of the income tax provision. The Company has no uncertain tax provisions.

Income (Loss) Per Common Share

Basic income (loss) per common share is computed by dividing the net income (loss) applicable to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding.

Diluted net income (loss) per common share is computed by dividing the net income (loss) applicable to common stockholders, adjusted on an "as if converted" basis, by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding plus potential dilutive securities. The calculation of diluted weighted-average shares outstanding for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 excludes 1,200,879 and 5,153,001 shares issuable upon the exercise of outstanding stock options and warrants because their effect would be anti-dilutive, respectively.

Management Estimates and Assumptions

The accompanying financial statements are prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America which require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments recorded on the balance sheet include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and notes payable. The carrying amounts approximate fair value because of the short-term nature of these items.

Stock Options and Warrants

Compensation cost for equity awards is based on the fair value of the equity instrument on the date of grant and is recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide service in exchange for the award. Compensation cost for liability awards is based on the fair value of the vested award at the end of each period.

The Company also issues equity awards to nonemployees. The fair value of these option awards is estimated when the award recipient completes the contracted professional services. The Company recognizes expense for the estimated total value of the awards during the period from their issuance until performance completion, at which time the estimated expense is adjusted to the final value of the award as measured at performance completion.

The Company values warrant and option awards using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

Taxes Collected

The Company collects sales taxes assessed by governmental authorities imposed on certain sales to customers. Sales taxes collected are included in revenues; net amounts paid are reported as expenses in the consolidated statement of operations.

Website Costs

Website costs are being amortized over their expected useful life of five years. Amortization for 2015 was $3,930 and $6,547 for 2016. Future amortization is expected to be as follows: $6,547 for 2017, 2018 and 2019, with final amortization of $2,618 in 2020.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)*, which supersedes the revenue recognition requirements in Accounting Standards Codification 605, Revenue Recognition. ASU 2014-09 stipulates that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. ASU 2014-09 also requires additional disclosure about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from customer contracts, including significant judgments and changes in judgments and assets recognized from costs incurred to obtain or fulfill a contract. ASU 2014-09 is effective for annual and interim reporting periods beginning on or after December 15, 2017, and limited early adoption is permitted. ASU 2014-09 permits the use of two transition methods, either retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented or as a cumulative-effect adjustment as of the date of adoption. The Company has not yet selected a transition method, and is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of ASU 2014-09 on its consolidated financial statements.

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-15, "*Presentation of Financial Statements – Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40): Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern*" ("ASU 2014-15"). Under U.S. GAAP, financial statements are prepared under the presumption that the reporting organization will continue to operate as a going concern, except in limited circumstances. Financial reporting under this presumption is commonly referred to as the going concern basis of accounting. The going concern basis of accounting establishes the fundamental basis for measuring and classifying assets and liabilities. The update provides guidance on when there is substantial doubt about an organization's ability to continue as a going concern and how the underlying conditions and events should be disclosed in the footnotes. It is intended to reduce diversity that existed in footnote disclosures because of the lack of guidance about when substantial doubt existed. The amendments in this update are effective beginning in the first quarter of 2017. Early application is permitted. The Company adopted ASU 2014-15 in 2016 and has included appropriate disclosures required by this update in these financial statements.

In July 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-11, "*Inventory: Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory*", which simplifies the measurement of inventories valued under most methods. Under this new guidance, inventories valued under these methods would be valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value, with net realizable value defined as the estimated selling price less reasonable costs to sell the inventory. The new guidance is effective prospectively for fiscal periods starting after December 15, 2016 and early adoption is permitted. We do not expect the adoption of ASU 2015-11 to have a significant effect on our consolidated financial statements or related disclosures.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, "*Leases (Topic 842)*," which requires lessees to recognize most lease liabilities on their balance sheets but recognize the expenses on their income statements in a manner similar to current practice. The update states that a lessee would recognize a lease liability for the obligation to make lease payments and a right-to-use asset for the right to use the underlying asset for the lease term. The update is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018, and early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this guidance on its consolidated financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-08, "*Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Principal versus Agent Considerations (Reporting Revenue Gross versus Net)*." The amendments in this ASU are intended to improve the operability and understandability of the implementation guidance on principal versus agent considerations by amending certain existing illustrative examples and adding additional illustrative examples to assist in the application of the guidance. The effective date and transition of these amendments is the same as the effective date and transition of ASU 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)". Public entities should apply the amendments in ASU 2014-09 for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim reporting periods therein. The Company is currently in the process of evaluating the impact of the adoption on its consolidated financial statements.

On March 30, 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, "*Compensation - Stock Compensation*" which simplifies several aspects of the accounting for employee share-based payment transactions for both public and nonpublic entities, including the accounting for income taxes, forfeitures, and statutory tax withholding requirements, as well as classification in the statement of cash flows. For public business entities, the ASU is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within those annual reporting periods. Early adoption will be permitted in any interim or annual period for which financial statements have not yet been issued or have not been made available for issuance. If early adoption is elected, all amendments in the ASU that apply must be adopted in the same period. In addition, if early adoption is elected in an interim period, any adjustments should be reflected as of the beginning of the annual period that includes that interim period. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of the standard on its consolidated financial statements.

Management does not believe that any other recently issued, but not yet effective accounting pronouncements, if adopted, would have a material effect on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 2 - PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

At December 31, 2016 and 2015 property and equipment consisted of the following:

	Useful Lives	2016 Amount	2015 Amount
Furniture and fixtures	5-7	$ 64,557	$ 64,016
Equipment	5-7	301,734	301,734
Less: Accumulated depreciation		(364,293)	(363,393)
Net property and equipment		$ 1,998	$ 2,357

NOTE 3 - INCOME TAXES

EnerTeck has incurred net losses since the merger with Gold Bond and, therefore, has no tax liability. The net deferred tax asset generated by the loss carry-forward has been fully reserved. The cumulative operating loss carry-forward is approximately $22,664,000 at December 31, 2016, and expires beginning in 2023.

Deferred income taxes consisted of the following at December 31, 2016 and 2015:

	2016	2015
Deferred tax assets:		
Net operating loss carry forwards	$ 7,932,000	$ 7,118,000
Other asset differences	-	85,000
Deferred compensation costs and other	1,696,000	1,535,000
Valuation allowance	(9,628,000)	(8,738,000)
	$ 0	$ 0

The change in the valuation allowance for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, was $890,000 and $595,000, respectively.

NOTE 4 - STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Common Stock

During the first and second quarters of 2015, the Company sold to one accredited investor in a private placement offering 300,000 shares of common stock at $0.20 per share or $60,000 in the aggregate.

During the first quarter of 2015, the Company sold to a shareholder/director 1,150,000 shares of common stock at $0.20 per share or $230,000 in the aggregate which funds were provided to the Company in the first quarter of 2015.

In addition, this shareholder/director and his affiliated investment company converted advances in the aggregate amount of $795,000 and forgave an additional $83,228 in accrued interest in exchange for 3,173,811 shares of common stock and warrants to acquire an additional 533,334 shares of common stock at $0.50 per share. Such conversion was effected pursuant to a Consolidated Conversion and Subscription Agreement (the "Conversion Agreement") entered into as of June 30, 2015 under which (i) $320,000 in advances from 2012 were converted into 533,334 Units of the Company at a conversion price of $0.60 per Unit with each Unit consisting of (a) two shares of common stock, and (b) a warrant to purchase one share of common stock, at an exercise price of $0.50 per share, (ii) $125,000 in advances from 2013 were converted into 357,143 shares of common stock at a conversion price of $0.35 per share; and (iii) $350,000 in advances from 2013 and 2014 were converted into 1,750,000 shares of common stock at a conversion price of $0.20 per share.

During the first quarter of 2013, the Company granted 400,000 warrants to an unrelated third party for services rendered with an exercise price of $0.25 per share. Such warrants had a term of seven years. Pursuant to a Settlement Agreement and Release effective as of February 26, 2015, such warrants were cancelled and in place thereof the Company paid $62,500 and issued 100,000 shares of common stock, valued at $20,000, to such third party. This incremental cost for cancellation of the warrants resulted in a $82,500 charge to operations during the three months ended March 31, 2015. In connection therewith, the Company sold a shareholder/director 250,000 shares of common stock at $0.25 per share or $62,500 in the aggregate which funds were used to pay the amount payable under the aforesaid Settlement Agreement and Release.

During the fourth quarter of 2015, the Company purchased certain domain names from an unrelated third party for consideration consisting of 10,000 shares of common stock and warrants to acquire an additional 13,000 shares of common stock exercisable at $0.50 per share. The warrants have a term of five years.

NOTE 5 - STOCK WARRANTS AND OPTIONS

Stock Warrants

During the second quarter of 2015, the Company issued 533,334 warrants to a shareholder/director in connection with the conversion of certain advances effected as of June 30, 2015 (see Note 5). The warrants are exercisable into 533,334 shares of common stock at an exercise price of $0.50 per share.

During the fourth quarter of 2015, the Company issued 13,000 warrants to an unrelated third party in connection with the purchase of domain names (see Note 5). The warrants are exercisable into 13,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of $0.50 per share. The fair value of warrants issued in 2015 at the date of grant was $4,797, as estimated using the Black-Scholes Model.

During the third quarter of 2016, the Board of Directors extended the term of 3,590,000 warrants with a strike price of $0.60 per share and an additional 100,000 warrants with the strike price of $0.75 per share for an additional five years. In addition, the Board agreed to extend to lives of 225,001 employee options with a strike price of $0.60 per share for the same period. Of the $2,366,000 loss recorded for 2016, $1,236,000 related directly to the valuation of the extension of expiring warrants and options and the addition of warrants and/or options for the company employees and Board of Directors members during 2016.

Other than the foregoing, there were 750,000 warrants granted to the Board of Directors during 2016. No warrants were exercised for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015. Due to the extension of all warrants previously set to expire during 2016, which was approved by the Board of Directors in September, 2016, no warrants expired for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. All warrants so effected were extended five additional years from their original expiration date at their original strike prices and terms.

The fair value of warrants issued in 2016 was $1,130,645, as estimated using the Black-Scholes Model. The following assumptions were used in these calculations for 2016 and 2015:

	2016	2015
Expected dividend yield	0.0%	0.0%
Expected term	5 yrs	5 yrs
Expected volatility	202%	272%
Risk-free interest rate	1.2%	1.7%
Fair value per warrant	$.26	$.37

Warrants outstanding and exercisable as of December 31, 2016 were:

Exercise Price	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Remaining Life	Exercisable Number of Warrant
$0.60	3,590,000	4.5	3,590,000
$0.75	100,000	4.7	100,000
$0.50	713,001	2.7	713,001
$0.30	750,000	4.9	750,000
	5,153,001		5,153,001

Stock Options

In September 2003, shareholders of the Company approved an employee stock option plan (the “2003 Option Plan”) authorizing the issuance of options to purchase up to 1,000,000 shares of common stock. The 2003 Option Plan is intended to give the Company greater ability to attract, retain, and motivate officers, key employees, directors and consultants; and is intended to provide the Company with the ability to provide incentives more directly linked to the success of the Company’s business and increases in shareholder value. During the third quarter of 2013, the board of directors increased the number of shares reserved for issuance under the 2003 Option Plan from 1,000,000 to 1,250,000.

No employee options were issued during 2015. During the third quarter of 2016 the Board of Directors extended 225,001 employee options with a strike price of $0.60 per share, which were otherwise due to expire during 2016. In addition, the Board issued an additional 227,510 employee for calendar years 2015 and 2016 at and strike price of $0.30 per share.

An additional 150,000 options with a $0.30 strike price were granted as part of a grievance settlement agreement with an employee. The fair value of the $13,460 to be vested through December 31, 2017 with $7,852 vesting during 2016.

The fair value of options extended during 2016 was $1,020,580 at the date of grant and was recognized along with $46,412 fair value for the newly issued employee options as non-cash compensation for the year ended December 31, 2016, as estimated using the Black-Scholes Model with the following weighted average assumptions:

	2016
Expected dividend yield	0.0%
Expected term	5.0
Expected volatility	201%
Risk-free interest rate	1.07%
Fair value per option	$.17

The expected term of the options represents the estimated period of time until exercise and is based on the Company's historical experience of similar options, giving consideration to the contractual terms, vesting schedules and expectations of future employee behavior. The expected stock price volatility is based on the historical volatility of our stock. The risk-free interest rate is based on the U.S. Treasury bill rate in effect at the time of grant with an equivalent expected term or life. The Company has not paid dividends in the past and does not currently plan to pay any dividends in the future.

Information regarding activity for stock options under our plan is as follows:

	2016		2015	
	Number of shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding at beginning of year	823,369	$ .41	823,369	$ .41
Options granted	377,510	.30	-	-
Options exercised	-	-	-	-
Options forfeited/expired	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at end of year	1,200,879	$ .38	823,369	$ .41
Options exercisable at end of year			1,088,379	823,369
Non-vested options at end of year			112,500	-
Weighted-average				
Remaining contractual term – all options			21.9 mo. 2.4. yrs	26.4 mo. 2.5 yrs
Weighted-average				
Remaining contractual term – vested options			2.3 yrs	2.5 yrs
Fair value of options vested during the year			$ 7,532	$ -
Aggregate intrinsic value			$ -	$ -

NOTE 6 – RELATED PARTY NOTES AND ADVANCES

On July 7, 2009, the Company entered into a $100,000 unsecured promissory note with an officer, due on demand. Interest is payable at 12% per annum. Also, on December 11, 2009, the Company entered into a $50,000 note with a shareholder/director. Interest is 5% per annum. The principal balance of the note was due on the earlier of December 11, 2013, or upon completion by the Company of equity financing in excess of $1.0 million in gross proceeds. Interest on the loan is payable on the maturity date at the rate of 5% per annum. This note is now overdue for payment.

On June 1, 2010, the Company entered into a $50,000 convertible promissory note with a shareholder/director which was due on June 1, 2013 and accrues interest at 8.0% per annum payable at maturity and which may be converted at any time into shares of common stock. The assignment of the conversion feature of the note resulted in a loan discount being recorded. The discount amount of $36,207 was fully amortized over the original thirty-six month term of the debt as additional interest expense. This note is now overdue for payment.

On June 1, 2010, the Company entered into $300,000 of convertible promissory notes with a shareholder/director which was due on June 1, 2013 and accrues interest at 8.0% per annum payable at maturity and which may be converted at any time into shares of common stock the number of which is to be determined at that time. This note is now overdue for payment.

On July 20, 2010, the Company entered into $400,000 convertible promissory notes with a shareholder/director which was due on July 20, 2013 and accrues interest at 8.0% per annum payable at maturity and which may be converted at any time into shares of common stock. This note is now overdue for payment.

On July 20, 2010, the Company entered into a $100,000 convertible promissory note with a shareholder which was due on July 20, 2013 and accrues interest at 8.0% per annum payable at maturity and which may be converted at any time into shares of common stock. This note is now overdue for payment.

On December 10, 2010, the Company entered into $150,000 of convertible promissory notes with a shareholder/director which was due on December 10, 2013 and accrues interest at 8.0% per annum payable at maturity and which may be converted at any time into shares of common stock. This note is now overdue for payment.

On October 20, 2011, the Company entered into a $70,000 convertible promissory note with a shareholder/director which was due on October 20, 2014 and accrues interest at 8.0% per annum payable at maturity and which may be converted at any time into shares of common stock. This note is now overdue for payment.

During 2010, 2011 and 2012, such shareholder/director advanced the Company $100,000, $150,000 and $370,000 respectively. Such advances are due on demand and bear interest at 8%, 8% and 8% per annum respectively. During the second quarter of 2015, $320,000 of the advances during 2012 were converted into 3,173,811 shares of common stock of the Company.

During 2013, such shareholder/director advanced the Company $175,000 expected to be applied to stock subscriptions to be issued at a future date. Such advances do not bear interest. During the second quarter of 2015, all of these advances totaling $175,000 were converted into shares of common stock of the Company.

During 2014, such shareholder/director advanced the Company $300,000 expected to be applied to stock subscriptions to be issued at a future date. Such advances do not bear interest. During the second quarter of 2015, all of these advances totaling $300,000 were converted into shares of common stock of the Company.

During 2015, such shareholder/director contributed $200,000 to the Company expected to be applied to stock subscriptions to be issued at a future date. Such advances do not bear interest. This amount has been recorded as additional notes payable.

During 2016, such shareholder/director contributed $430,000 and a second shareholder/director contributed an additional $9,000, respectively, to the Company expected to be applied to stock subscriptions to be issued at a future date. Such advances do not bear interest. These amounts have been recorded as additional notes payable.

It is anticipated that most if not all of the outstanding convertible notes (which by their terms are convertible into shares of common stock at variable conversion ratios set forth therein) and open advances will be converted into shares of common stock in the Company on new terms to be negotiated with such related parties and issued during 2017.

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company owed approximately $3.5 million and $3.1 million, respectively, to its chief executive officer and other employees of the Company. The CEO and employees agreed to salary deferrals pending available resources to make such payments.

One of the Company's shareholders owns 100% of BATL Trading, Inc., which is a distributor of EnerBurn. There was no activity with BATL Trading, Inc. during 2016 and 2015.

One of the Company's shareholders owns 100% of Petro-Chem Industries, Inc., which is a distributor of EnerBurn. During 2016 and 2015 Petro-Chem Industries, Inc. distributed approximately $83,000 and $102,000 in EnerBurn

One of the Company's employees owns 15% of EnerTeck Environmental, LLC, which is the owners of the Company's PEx unit and partners with the Company for the sale and use of the PEx unit for marine purposes only. There was no activity with EnerTeck Environmental, LLC during 2016 and 2015.

Several of the Company's shareholders and employees are distributors of EnerBurn. During 2016 and 2015 these individuals distributed approximately $16,000 and $17,000 in EnerBurn.

NOTE 7 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Office Lease

EnerTeck leases office space under a non-cancelable operating lease. Future minimum rentals due under non-cancelable operating leases with an original maturity of at least one-year are approximately as follow:

2017	54,000
2018	54,000
2019	36,000
Total	$ 144,000

This lease provides for a rent-free period as well as increasing rental payments. In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, rent expense for financial statement purposes is being recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. A deferred lease liability arises from the timing difference in the recognition of rent expense and the actual payment of rent.

Rent expense for the years ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 totaled $51,054 and $49,615, respectively.

Ability to Continue as a Going Concern

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern which contemplates the realization of assets and satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. During the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company incurred recurring net losses of $2,366,000 and $1,255,000, respectively. Further, most of the Company's notes payable are overdue and payment may be demanded at any time. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern.

The Company's continuation as a going concern is contingent upon its ability to obtain additional financing and to generate revenues and cash flow to meet its obligations on a timely basis. The Company has been able to obtain cash in the past through private placements and issuing promissory notes and believes that these avenues will remain available to the Company. Management believes that these financings are probable of occurring and mitigating the substantial doubt raised by our historical operating results and satisfying the Company's estimated liquidity needs 12 months from the issuance of the financial statements. No assurance can be made that these efforts will be successful.

NOTE 8 - CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK

Financial instruments that potentially subject EnerTeck to concentration of credit risk are accounts receivable. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations as to the financial condition of its customers. Generally, no collateral is required.

EnerTeck at times has cash in bank in excess of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") insurance limits.

For the year ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, 73% and 48% of total sales were with two customers. Those two customers represented 90% and 34% of total accounts receivable at December 31, 2016 and 2015.

EXHIBIT 31.1

CERTIFICATION

I, Gary B. Aman, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of EnerTeck Corporation;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statements of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;

   (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation;

   (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonable likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: April 14, 2017

By: */s/ Gary B. Aman*
Gary B. Aman,
President and Acting Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

EXHIBIT 31.2

CERTIFICATION

I, Richard Dicks, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of EnerTeck Corporation;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statements of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;

   (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation;

   (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonable likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: April 14, 2017

By: */s/ Richard Dicks*
Richard Dicks, Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

EXHIBIT 32.1

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Annual Report of EnerTeck Corporation (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2016, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Report"), the undersigned certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, to the best of the undersigned's knowledge, that:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: April 14, 2017

By: */s/ Gary B. Aman*
Gary B. Aman,
President and Acting Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Dated: April 14, 2017

By: */s/ Richard Dicks*
Richard Dicks, Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

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