

FELLOWS ENERGY LTD  
Form 10KSB/A  
October 19, 2006

**UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549**

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**FORM 10-KSB/A  
(Amendment No. 2)**

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

**For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2005**

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

**For the Transition Period From \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_**

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Commission File Number 000-33321

**FELLOWS ENERGY LTD.**

(Exact name of small business issuer as specified in its charter)

**Nevada**  
(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation  
or organization)

**33,0967648**  
(IRS Employer Identification No.)

**370 Interlocken Boulevard, Suite 400  
Broomfield, Colorado**

(Address of principal executive office) **80021** (Postal Code) **(303) 327-1525**  
(Issuer's telephone number)

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

Securities registered under Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act: Common Stock, \$0.001 par value

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Indicate by check mark whether the issuer (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 is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes  No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-B 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-KSB or any amendment to Form 10-KSB.

Yes  No  Delinquent filers are disclosed herein.

Fellows had no revenue in 2005, other than revenue in the fourth quarter 2005 from the Carbon County project applied as a credit towards the purchase price of the project, which closed in March of 2006.

The aggregate market value of the Common Stock held by non-affiliates (as affiliates are defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act) of the registrant, computed by reference to the average of the high and low sale price on April 14, 2006, was \$17,262,556.41.

As of April 14, 2006 there were 55,810,777 shares of issuer's common stock outstanding.

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**FELLOWS ENERGY LTD.  
FORM 10-KSB**

**For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2005**

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Signatures.

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This amended annual report on Form 10-KSB/A is filed to provide certain changes to the audit report from our independent auditors and certain disclosures under the footnotes to the financial statements. For the convenience of the reader, this Form 10-KSB/A sets forth the original Form 10-KSB in its entirety. However, this Form 10-KSB/A only amends the audit report and footnotes to our financial statements. No other information in the original Form 10-KSB is amended hereby. In addition, pursuant to the rules of the SEC, the original Form 10-KSB has been amended to contain currently dated certifications from the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as required by Sections 302 and 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

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## **PART I**

### **FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION**

This Annual Report of Fellows Energy Ltd. on Form 10-KSB contains forward-looking statements, particularly those identified with the words, "anticipates," "believes," "expects," "plans," "intends", "objectives" and similar expressions. These statements reflect management's best judgment based on factors known at the time of such statements. The reader may find discussions containing such forward-looking statements in the material set forth under "Legal Proceedings" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis and Plan of Operations," generally, and specifically therein under the captions "Liquidity and Capital Resources" as well as elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-KSB. Actual events or results may differ materially from those discussed herein.

### **ITEM 1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.**

#### **Company History**

Fellows Energy Ltd. (f/k/a Fuel Centers, Inc.) was incorporated in Nevada on April 9, 2001. In November 2001, the Commission declared effective our registration statement to register 31,185,150, as adjusted, shares of common stock held by our stockholders. We were originally formed to offer business consulting services in the retail automobile fueling industry. During the fourth quarter of 2003, we decided to change management, enter the oil and gas business and cease all activity in the automobile refueling industry. On November 12, 2003, we changed our name to Fellows Energy Ltd. and shifted our focus to exploration for oil and gas in the Rocky Mountain Region. Our common stock is publicly traded over-the-counter and quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol "FLWE.OB."

We are an early stage oil and gas company led by an experienced management team and focused on exploration and production of natural gas, especially from "unconventional plays" such as tight sands and coal beds, and oil in the Rocky Mountain Region. In many unconventional plays accumulations of hydrocarbons are found over a large areal expanse and/or a thick vertical section, which when compared to conventional plays, typically have a higher geological and/or commercial development risk and lower average decline rate. Whereas a "conventional play" is an accumulation of hydrocarbons in a structural or stratigraphic setting within high-quality reservoirs. Our strategy is to pursue selected opportunities that are characterized by reasonable entry costs, favorable economic terms, high reserve potential relative to capital expenditures and the availability of existing technical data that may be further developed using current technology.

On January 5, 2004, we acquired certain interests in certain oil and gas leases and other interests owned by Diamond Oil & Gas Corporation, a Nevada corporation. Diamond is wholly owned by George S. Young, our CEO, President and a Director.

In connection with the transaction with Diamond, we (1) issued 3,500,000 shares of our common stock to Diamond at \$1.83 per share; (2) completed a private placement of \$2,750,000, pursuant to which we issued 2,750,000 shares of our common stock at \$1.00 per share; (3) appointed George S. Young as our President, Chief Executive Officer and a Director and Steven L. Prince as our Vice President and a Director; and (4) accepted the resignation of our then management and redeemed 52,610,000 shares of our common stock owned by the outgoing and former management in exchange for an aggregate sum of \$27,000.

## **Business Strategy**

We seek to: (1) achieve attractive returns on capital for the benefit of our stockholders through investment in exploration and development of unconventional plays; (2) maintain a strong balance sheet to preserve maximum financial and operational flexibility; and (3) create strong employee incentives through equity ownership.

### ***Focus on Unconventional Coal Bed Methane and Tight Gas Sand Plays***

We plan to continue our focus on coal bed methane and tight gas sand plays in the Rocky Mountain Region.

In our short operating history in the oil and gas industry, we have positioned Fellows to control and exploit potential reserves from a number of large oil and gas projects. These projects focus on coal bed methane, tight sands gas and oil from fractured shales and are characterized by their widespread occurrence, large reserve potential, low finding and development costs, high drilling success rates, and low geologic and operating risks. The current project portfolio highlights our ability to negotiate deals where it controls such opportunities with relatively small amounts of capital. If we can establish that a particular play has commercial oil and/or gas reserves, the associated land position takes on substantial value as the resource is translated into proven reserves through development drilling. If we can achieve large proven reserves that result from initial drilling success, then we could have the ability to raise debt financing for development of the field.

We also plan to include conventional oil and gas projects in its mix to create cash flow and reserves in the short term to support our overhead and allow for orderly development of the larger, more capital and lead-time intensive unconventional projects.

We believe the Powder River Basin (located in Wyoming and Montana), Overthrust Belt (located in Utah and Wyoming) and Uinta Basin (located in Utah) represent some of the most attractive regions for unconventional plays in North America due to a combination of available land, large unconventional play opportunities, low finding and development cost and production potential. Moreover, because of these regions' proximity to major pipeline networks serving important U.S. markets, price differentials for gas sales can be managed at acceptable levels.

### ***Disciplined Acquisition Strategy***

We intend to acquire producing oil and gas properties where we believe significant additional value can be created. Management is primarily interested in unconventional play properties with a combination of these factors: (1) opportunities for long life production with stable production levels; (2) geological formations with multiple producing horizons; (3) substantial exploitation potential; and (4) relatively low capital investment production costs.

### ***Exploitation of Properties***

We intend to maximize the value of our properties through a combination of successful exploration, drilling, increasing production, increasing recoverable reserves and reducing operating costs. Where we deem appropriate, we will employ technology to improve recoveries such as directional and horizontal drilling. Directional and horizontal drilling and completion methods have historically produced oil and gas at faster rates and with lower operating costs basis than traditional vertical drilling.

### ***Experienced and Incentivized Personnel***

We intend to maintain a highly competitive team of experienced and technically proficient employees and consultants and motivate them through a positive work environment and stock ownership. We believe that employee ownership, which is encouraged through our stock option plan, is essential for attracting, retaining and motivating qualified

personnel.

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### ***Stock Option Plan***

On October 9, 2003, we adopted an incentive stock option plan, pursuant to which shares of our common stock are reserved for issuance to satisfy the exercise of options. The purpose of the incentive stock option plan is to retain qualified and competent officers, employees and directors. The incentive stock option plan for our executive officers authorizes up to 2,000,000 shares of common stock, to be purchased pursuant to the exercise of options. The effective date of the stock option plan was October 9, 2003, and the stock option plan was approved by our shareholders on November 10, 2003. On September 15, 2004, we granted an option for 200,000 shares to our CEO, 150,000 shares to our Vice President and 125,000 shares to an employee. These options are exercisable at \$0.80 per share, the price of our common stock on the date of grant. The options vested 50% on the grant date and will vest 50% on September 15, 2005. On October 3, 2005, we granted an option for 100,000 shares to our CEO, 150,000 to our Vice President and 175,000 and 200,000 shares to two employees respectively. The options vest 6 months from the date of grant.

### **Company and Industry Highlights**

#### ***Solid Rocky Mountain Fundamentals***

According to the report *Balancing Natural Gas Policy - Fueling Demands of a Growing Economy* (September 25, 2003), released in the fall of 2003 by the National Petroleum Council:

Current higher gas prices are the result of a fundamental shift in the supply and demand balance. North America is moving to a period in its history in which it will no longer be self-reliant in meeting its growing natural gas needs as production from traditional U.S. and Canadian basins has plateaued. Government policy encourages the use of natural gas but does not address the corresponding need for additional natural gas supplies.

Furthermore, within the State of Wyoming, as indicated by data compiled by the Wyoming Oil & Gas Conservation Commission and available on its website at [www.wogcc.state.wy.us](http://www.wogcc.state.wy.us), gas production has increased 80% since the mid-1990s and is expected to surpass 6 Bcf per day this year, largely from coal bed methane production in the Powder River Basin and tight sands gas production from the Green River Basin. In the Powder River Basin, 16,000 wells have been drilled to date (mostly in the last five years) and approximately 50,000 additional drill locations have been identified. Although this area has been historically challenged by pipeline capacity restraints and tough environmental regulations, substantial progress has been made with the doubling of capacity of the Kern River Pipeline and the completion of the Grasslands and Cheyenne Plains Pipelines, which Management believes bodes well for future development, growth and economics in the Rocky Mountain Region.

#### ***Focus on Unconventional Plays***

In building our inventory of oil and gas projects, we have concentrated primarily on unconventional plays.

Compared to conventional plays, unconventional plays present different advantages and risks. Typically, unconventional plays involve less geologic risk than conventional plays with respect to locating gas because hydrocarbons are known to exist and because unconventional plays are typically larger in size. Similarly, due to the greater size of typical unconventional plays, they inherently have greater reserve potential than conventional plays. In general, unconventional plays have not been developed to the extent of conventional plays and therefore greater opportunities exist for acquiring additional unconventional plays and increasing reserves.



However, development of typical unconventional plays may involve greater extraction and retrieval costs than are involved in development of typical conventional plays. In the typical unconventional play, the existence of gas is known but the quantity of such gas, and commercial viability, is unknown. The process of developing an unconventional play requires significant costs before the commercial viability can be ascertained. Therefore, there is a greater risk of cost overrun and the risk of inadequate gas recoveries is not avoided.

It is important to recognize that unconventional plays offer attractive potential for large reserve additions. This is because the large conventional traps have largely been found and developed, and because unconventional plays inherently have much greater size and therefore greater reserve potential. All of the top five onshore “gas giant” fields discovered and developed in the 1990s (including Powder River Basin coal bed methane, Jonah, Pinedale, Madden Deep and Ferron coal bed methane) were in the Rocky Mountain Region. Four out of the five with estimated reserves of over 30 TCF were unconventional tight sands or coal bed methane unconventional plays.

### ***Strong Acquisition Market***

The recent sales of major Rocky Mountain independent oil and gas companies such as Westport Resources Corporation, Tom Brown, Inc., Evergreen Resources, Inc., Patina Oil & Gas Corporation and Prima Energy Corporation for total consideration of over ten billion dollars, in the opinion of our management, bear testimony to the strength of the acquisition market for companies that have established proven reserve growth from unconventional plays. While only Evergreen was a pure unconventional-play oriented company, each of the others has had a major component of such plays as part of their portfolio which helped to increase their exit valuations due to the large amount of proven undeveloped category reserves associated with them. Although there are no assurances, we anticipate that the success of any of our major unconventional plays will quickly make it a favored acquisition target for large, public companies seeking to grow through strategic acquisitions, thus providing an attractive exit strategy for our stockholders.

### ***Large Strategic Land Position***

Through our direct ownership of mineral rights in the Powder River Basin, Overthrust Belt and Uinta Basin, we have a strategic land position in the oil and gas producing basins of the Rocky Mountains. Known hydrocarbon resources in reservoirs in unconventional plays such as coal seams, thick oil-bearing shales, and extensive bodies of tight gas-bearing sands throughout the properties create the potential for a large inventory of drilling locations should initial exploration efforts prove successful. Although there are no assurances, this inventory could support future net reserve additions and production growth over the next several years.

### ***Strong Underlying Industry Fundamentals***

According to the National Petroleum Council Gas Report, the domestic natural gas fundamentals will continue to be attractive, for the foreseeable future. The U.S. faces a significant natural gas supply problem due to the maturing of its traditional producing basins, the increase in exploration and development costs, and demand increases coupled with production decline rates. The U.S. has several ways to combat this supply problem through measures including increased development and importation of Canadian and Alaskan gas and delivery of liquefied natural gas. However, the impact of these efforts is expected to only mitigate the supply decline or at best increase supply marginally.

### ***Proven Management Expertise***

Our CEO and President George S. Young and our Vice President Steve Prince have experience in operating and growing an oil and gas public company. Mr. Young brings strong leadership and business qualifications, an understanding from having been trained as both an attorney and engineer and 25 years of natural resource industry experience. Mr. Prince brings 13 years of oil and gas industry experience as a geologist and as a significant contributor to the development of major producing fields in areas of interest to us.



## **Financing Strategy**

We intend to access debt and equity markets for private and public financings from time to time based on our needs on terms in the market then available to us. Initially, we expect that the bulk of capital formation will be in the form of equity capital to support the initial phases of exploration and exploitation work required on our projects. To the extent the plays mature into “Proven” status as determined by independent third-party engineers, we plan to utilize debt sources for a large percentage of our capital requirements so as to maximize the return on equity that these projects generate. This debt may be in the form of senior bank debt, junior or subordinated bank debt, and/or mezzanine debt. We cannot provide any assurance that we will be able to raise additional debt or equity to fund future operational and exploration needs or terms acceptable to us.

Additionally, we may generate funds through (1) a joint venture, sale or farm out on an interest in one or more of its properties and/or (2) divesting one or more of our properties that are determined not to fit with its strategic core holdings.

## **Property Summary**

In our short operating history in the oil and gas industry, we have positioned Fellows to control and exploit potential reserves from a number of large unconventional oil and gas resource type projects covering approximately 236,000 gross and 151,000 net acres. These projects focus on coal bed methane, tight sands gas and oil from fractured shales. Such projects are characterized by their widespread occurrence, large reserve potential, low finding and development costs, high drilling success rates, and low geologic and operating risks. Such projects are also subject to certain risks and development of such projects requires substantial capital.

## **Competition**

Oil and gas exploration and acquisition of undeveloped properties is a highly competitive and speculative business. We compete with a number of other companies, including major oil companies and other independent operators which are more experienced and which have greater financial resources. Such companies may be able to pay more for prospective oil and gas properties. Additionally, such companies may be able to evaluate, bid for and purchase a greater number of properties and prospects than our financial and human resources permit. We do not hold a significant competitive position in the oil and gas industry.

## **Regulation**

Our operations are or will be subject to various types of regulation at the federal, state and local levels. Such regulation includes requiring permits for the drilling of wells; maintaining bonding requirements in order to drill or operate wells; implementing spill prevention plans; submitting notification and receiving permits relating to the presence, use and release of certain materials incidental to oil and gas operations; and regulating the location of wells, the method of drilling and casing wells, the use, transportation, storage and disposal of fluids and materials used in connection with drilling and production activities, surface usage and the restoration of properties upon which wells have been drilled, the plugging and abandoning of wells and the transporting of production. Our operations are or will be also subject to various conservation matters, including the regulation of the size of drilling and spacing units or proration units, the number of wells which may be drilled in a unit, and the unitization or pooling of oil and gas properties. In this regard, some states allow the forced pooling or integration of tracts to facilitate exploration while other states rely on voluntary pooling of lands and leases, which may make it more difficult to develop oil and gas properties. In addition, state conservation laws establish maximum rates of production from oil and gas wells, generally limit the venting or flaring of gas, and impose certain requirements regarding the ratable purchase of production. The effect of these regulations is to limit the amounts of oil and gas we may be able to produce from our wells and to limit the number of wells or the locations at which we may be able to drill.



Our business is affected by numerous laws and regulations, including energy, environmental, conservation, tax and other laws and regulations relating to the oil and gas industry. We plan to develop internal procedures and policies to ensure that our operations are conducted in full and substantial environmental regulatory compliance.

Failure to comply with any laws and regulations may result in the assessment of administrative, civil and criminal penalties, the imposition of injunctive relief or both. Moreover, changes in any of these laws and regulations could have a material adverse effect on business. In view of the many uncertainties with respect to current and future laws and regulations, including their applicability to us, we cannot predict the overall effect of such laws and regulations on our future operations.

We believe that our operations comply in all material respects with applicable laws and regulations and that the existence and enforcement of such laws and regulations have no more restrictive an effect on our operations than on other similar companies in the energy industry. We do not anticipate any material capital expenditures to comply with federal and state environmental requirements.

### **Environmental Matters**

Operations on properties in which we have an interest are subject to extensive federal, state and local environmental laws that regulate the discharge or disposal of materials or substances into the environment and otherwise are intended to protect the environment. Numerous governmental agencies issue rules and regulations to implement and enforce such laws, which are often difficult and costly to comply with and which carry substantial administrative, civil and criminal penalties and in some cases injunctive relief for failure to comply.

Some laws, rules and regulations relating to the protection of the environment may, in certain circumstances, impose “strict liability” for environmental contamination. These laws render a person or company liable for environmental and natural resource damages, cleanup costs and, in the case of oil spills in certain states, consequential damages without regard to negligence or fault. Other laws, rules and regulations may require the rate of oil and gas production to be below the economically optimal rate or may even prohibit exploration or production activities in environmentally sensitive areas. In addition, state laws often require some form of remedial action, such as closure of inactive pits and plugging of abandoned wells, to prevent pollution from former or suspended operations.

Legislation has been proposed in the past and continues to be evaluated in Congress from time to time that would reclassify certain oil and gas exploration and production wastes as “hazardous wastes.” This reclassification would make these wastes subject to much more stringent storage, treatment, disposal and clean-up requirements, which could have a significant adverse impact on operating costs. Initiatives to further regulate the disposal of oil and gas wastes are also proposed in certain states from time to time and may include initiatives at the county, municipal and local government levels. These various initiatives could have a similar adverse impact on operating costs.

The regulatory burden of environmental laws and regulations increases our cost and risk of doing business and consequently affects our profitability. The federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, or CERCLA, also known as the “Superfund” law, imposes liability, without regard to fault, on certain classes of persons with respect to the release of a “hazardous substance” into the environment. These persons include the current or prior owner or operator of the disposal site or sites where the release occurred and companies that transported, disposed or arranged for the transport or disposal of the hazardous substances found at the site. Persons who are or were responsible for releases of hazardous substances under CERCLA may be subject to joint and several liability for the costs of cleaning up the hazardous substances that have been released into the environment and for damages to natural resources, and it is not uncommon for the federal or state government to pursue such claims.

It is also not uncommon for neighboring landowners and other third parties to file claims for personal injury or property or natural resource damages allegedly caused by the hazardous substances released into the environment. Under CERCLA, certain oil and gas materials and products are, by definition, excluded from the term "hazardous substances." At least two federal courts have held that certain wastes associated with the production of crude oil may be classified as hazardous substances under CERCLA. Similarly, under the federal Resource, Conservation and Recovery Act, or RCRA, which governs the generation, treatment, storage and disposal of "solid wastes" and "hazardous wastes," certain oil and gas materials and wastes are exempt from the definition of "hazardous wastes." This exemption continues to be subject to judicial interpretation and increasingly stringent state interpretation. During the normal course of operations on properties in which we have an interest, exempt and non-exempt wastes, including hazardous wastes, that are subject to RCRA and comparable state statutes and implementing regulations are generated or have been generated in the past. The federal Environmental Protection Agency and various state agencies continue to promulgate regulations that limit the disposal and permitting options for certain hazardous and non-hazardous wastes.

We believe that the operator of the properties in which we have an interest is in substantial compliance with applicable laws, rules and regulations relating to the control of air emissions at all facilities on those properties. Although we maintain insurance against some, but not all, of the risks described above, including insuring the costs of clean-up operations, public liability and physical damage, there is no assurance that our insurance will be adequate to cover all such costs, that the insurance will continue to be available in the future or that the insurance will be available at premium levels that justify our purchase. The occurrence of a significant event not fully insured or indemnified against could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and operations. Compliance with environmental requirements, including financial assurance requirements and the costs associated with the cleanup of any spill, could have a material adverse effect on our capital expenditures, earnings or competitive position. We do believe, however, that our operators are in substantial compliance with current applicable environmental laws and regulations. Nevertheless, changes in environmental laws have the potential to adversely affect operations. At this time, we have no plans to make any material capital expenditures for environmental control facilities.

## **EMPLOYEES**

As of April 1, 2006, we have six full-time employees. The majority of development services have been provided to us by the officers and outside, third-party vendors. Currently, there exist no organized labor agreements or union agreements between us and our employees. We do not have employment agreements with any of our employees. We believe that our relations with our employees are good.

## **RISKS RELATED TO BUSINESS**

You should carefully consider the following risk factors and all other information contained herein as well as the information included in this Annual Report in evaluating our business and prospects. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones we face. Additional risks and uncertainties, other than those we describe below, that are not presently known to us or that we currently believe are immaterial may also impair our business operations. If any of the following risks occur, our business and financial results could be harmed. You should refer to the other information contained in this Annual Report, including our consolidated financial statements and the related notes.

### **We Have a History Of Losses Which May Continue, and May Negatively Impact Our Ability to Achieve Our Business Objectives.**

We incurred net losses of \$2,498,816 and \$3,760,308 for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. We cannot assure you that we can achieve or sustain profitability on a quarterly or annual basis in the future. Our operations are subject to the risks and competition inherent in the establishment of a business enterprise. There can be no assurance that future operations will be profitable. Revenues and profits, if any, will depend upon various factors, including whether we will be able to continue expansion of our revenue. We may not achieve our business objectives and the failure to achieve such goals would have an adverse impact on us.



**If We Are Unable to Obtain Additional Funding, Our Business Operations Will be Harmed and If We Do Obtain Additional Financing, Our Then Existing Shareholders May Suffer Substantial Dilution.**

We will require additional funds to sustain and expand our acquisition, exploration and production of natural gas from coal bed methane. We anticipate that we will require up to approximately \$500,000 to fund our continued operations for the next twelve months from the date of this prospectus, depending on revenues from operations. Additional capital will be required to effectively support the operations and to otherwise implement our overall business strategy. There can be no assurance that financing will be available in amounts or on terms acceptable to us, if at all. The inability to obtain additional capital will restrict our ability to grow and may reduce our ability to continue to conduct business operations. If we are unable to obtain additional financing, we will likely be required to curtail our marketing and development plans and possibly cease our operations. Any additional equity financing may involve substantial dilution to our then existing shareholders.

**Our Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm Has Stated There is Substantial Doubt About Our Ability to Continue As a Going Concern, Which May Hinder Our Ability to Obtain Future Financing.**

In their report dated March 29, 2005 on our financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2004, our independent registered public accounting firm stated that our significant losses from operations as of September 30, 2004 raised substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. Since December 31, 2004, we have continued to experience losses from operations. Our ability to continue as a going concern is subject to our ability to generate a profit and/or obtain necessary funding from outside sources, including obtaining additional funding from the sale of our securities, increasing sales or obtaining loans and grants from various financial institutions where possible. Our continued net operating losses and stockholders' deficiency increase the difficulty in meeting such goals and there can be no assurances that such methods will prove successful.

**We Have a Limited Operating History and if We are not Successful in Continuing to Grow Our Business, Then We may have to Scale Back or Even Cease Our Ongoing Business Operations.**

We have no history of revenues from operations and have no significant tangible assets. We have yet to generate positive earnings and there can be no assurance that we will ever operate profitably. Our company has a limited operating history and must be considered in the development stage. Our success is significantly dependent on a successful acquisition, drilling, completion and production program. Our operations will be subject to all the risks inherent in the establishment of a developing enterprise and the uncertainties arising from the absence of a significant operating history. We may be unable to locate recoverable reserves or operate on a profitable basis. We are in the development stage and potential investors should be aware of the difficulties normally encountered by enterprises in the development stage. If our business plan is not successful, and we are not able to operate profitably, investors may lose some or all of their investment in our company.

**If We Are Unable to Retain the Services of Mr. Young or If We Are Unable to Successfully Recruit Qualified Managerial and Field Personnel Having Experience in Oil and Gas Exploration, We May Not Be Able to Continue Our Operations.**

Our success depends to a significant extent upon the continued service of Mr. George S. Young, our President, Chief Executive Officer and a director. Loss of the services of Mr. Young could have a material adverse effect on our growth, revenues, and prospective business. We do not maintain key-man insurance on the life of Mr. Young. In addition, in order to successfully implement and manage our business plan, we will be dependent upon, among other things, successfully recruiting qualified managerial and field personnel having experience in the oil and gas exploration business. Competition for qualified individuals is intense. There can be no assurance that we will be able to find, attract and retain existing employees or that we will be able to find, attract and retain qualified personnel on acceptable terms.





**As Our Properties are in the Exploration and Development Stage, There Can be no Assurance That We Will Establish Commercial Discoveries on Our Properties.**

Exploration for economic reserves of oil and gas is subject to a number of risk factors. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing oil and/or gas wells. Our properties are in the exploration and development stage only and are without proven reserves of oil and gas. We may not establish commercial discoveries on any of our properties.

**The Potential Profitability of Oil and Gas Ventures Depends Upon Factors Beyond the Control of Our Company.**

The potential profitability of oil and gas properties is dependent upon many factors beyond our control. For instance, world prices and markets for oil and gas are unpredictable, highly volatile, potentially subject to governmental fixing, pegging, controls, or any combination of these and other factors, and respond to changes in domestic, international, political, social, and economic environments. Additionally, due to worldwide economic uncertainty, the availability and cost of funds for production and other expenses have become increasingly difficult, if not impossible, to project. In addition, adverse weather conditions can also hinder drilling operations. These changes and events may materially affect our financial performance. These factors cannot be accurately predicted and the combination of these factors may result in our company not receiving an adequate return on invested capital.

**Even if We are Able to Discover and Generate A Gas Well, There Can be no Assurance the Well Will Become Profitable**

We have not yet make a discovery of coalbed methane gas or drilled a gas well to capture any gas. Even if we are able to, a productive well may become uneconomic in the event water or other deleterious substances are encountered which impair or prevent the production of oil and/or gas from the well. In addition, production from any well may be unmarketable if it is impregnated with water or other deleterious substances. In addition, the marketability of oil and gas which may be acquired or discovered will be affected by numerous factors, including the proximity and capacity of oil and gas pipelines and processing equipment, market fluctuations of prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, allowable production and environmental protection, all of which could result in greater expenses than revenue generated by the well.

**Competition In The Oil And Gas Industry Is Highly Competitive And There Is No Assurance That We Will Be Successful In Acquiring The Leases.**

The oil and gas industry is intensely competitive. We compete with numerous individuals and companies, including many major oil and gas companies, which have substantially greater technical, financial and operational resources and staffs. Accordingly, there is a high degree of competition for desirable oil and gas leases, suitable properties for drilling operations and necessary drilling equipment, as well as for access to funds. We cannot predict if the necessary funds can be raised or that any projected work will be completed. Our budget anticipates our acquisition of additional acreage in the Rocky Mountain Region. This acreage may not become available or if it is available for leasing, that we may not be successful in acquiring the leases.

**The Marketability of Natural Resources Will be Affected by Numerous Factors Beyond Our Control Which May Result in Us not Receiving an Adequate Return on Invested Capital to be Profitable or Viable.**

The marketability of natural resources which may be acquired or discovered by us will be affected by numerous factors beyond our control. These factors include market fluctuations in oil and gas pricing and demand, the proximity and capacity of natural resource markets and processing equipment, governmental regulations, land tenure, land use, regulation concerning the importing and exporting of oil and gas and environmental protection regulations. The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in us not receiving an adequate return on invested capital to be profitable or viable.

**Oil and Gas Operations are Subject to Comprehensive Regulation Which May Cause Substantial Delays or Require Capital Outlays in Excess of Those Anticipated Causing an Adverse Effect on Our Company.**

Oil and gas operations are subject to federal, state, and local laws relating to the protection of the environment, including laws regulating removal of natural resources from the ground and the discharge of materials into the environment. Oil and gas operations are also subject to federal, state, and local laws and regulations which seek to maintain health and safety standards by regulating the design and use of drilling methods and equipment. Various permits from government bodies are required for drilling operations to be conducted; no assurance can be given that such permits will be received. Environmental standards imposed by federal, provincial, or local authorities may be changed and any such changes may have material adverse effects on our activities. Moreover, compliance with such laws may cause substantial delays or require capital outlays in excess of those anticipated, thus causing an adverse effect on us. Additionally, we may be subject to liability for pollution or other environmental damages. To date we have not been required to spend any material amount on compliance with environmental regulations. However, we may be required to do so in future and this may affect our ability to expand or maintain our operations.

**Exploration and Production Activities are Subject to Certain Environmental Regulations Which May Prevent or Delay the Commencement or Continuance of Our Operations.**

In general, our exploration and production activities are subject to certain federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to environmental quality and pollution control. Such laws and regulations increase the costs of these activities and may prevent or delay the commencement or continuance of a given operation. Compliance with these laws and regulations has not had a material effect on our operations or financial condition to date. Specifically, we are subject to legislation regarding emissions into the environment, water discharges and storage and disposition of hazardous wastes. In addition, legislation has been enacted which requires well and facility sites to be abandoned and reclaimed to the satisfaction of state authorities. However, such laws and regulations are frequently changed and we are unable to predict the ultimate cost of compliance. Generally, environmental requirements do not appear to affect us any differently or to any greater or lesser extent than other companies in the industry.

We believe that our operations comply, in all material respects, with all applicable environmental regulations.

Our operating partners maintain insurance coverage customary to the industry; however, we are not fully insured against all possible environmental risks.

**Exploratory Drilling Involves Many Risks and We May Become Liable for Pollution or Other Liabilities Which May Have an Adverse Effect on Our Financial Position.**

Drilling operations generally involve a high degree of risk. Hazards such as unusual or unexpected geological formations, power outages, labor disruptions, blow-outs, sour gas leakage, fire, inability to obtain suitable or adequate machinery, equipment or labor, and other risks are involved. We may become subject to liability for pollution or hazards against which it cannot adequately insure or which it may elect not to insure. Incurring any such liability may

have a material adverse effect on our financial position and operations.

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**Risks Relating to Our Current Financing Arrangements:**

**There Are a Large Number of Shares Underlying Our Convertible Debentures and Warrants That May be Available for Future Sale and the Sale of These Shares May Depress the Market Price of Our Common Stock.**

As of April 14, 2006, we had 55,810,777 shares of common stock issued and outstanding, convertible debentures issued in June 2005 outstanding that may be converted into an estimated 15,174,000 shares of common stock at current market prices, convertible debentures issued in September 2005 outstanding that may be converted into 10,085,670 shares of common stock, outstanding warrants issued in June 2005 to purchase 7,191,018 shares of common stock and outstanding warrants issued in September 2005 to purchase 2,172,000 shares of common stock. In addition, the number of shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of the outstanding convertible debentures issued in June and September 2005 may increase if the market price of our stock declines. All of the shares issuable upon conversion of the June and September 2005 debentures and upon exercise of our June and September 2005 warrants, may be sold without restriction. The sale of these shares may adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

**The Continuously Adjustable Conversion Price Feature of Our Convertible Debentures Could Require Us to Issue a Substantially Greater Number of Shares, Which Will Cause Dilution to Our Existing Stockholders.**

Our obligation to issue shares upon conversion of our convertible debentures is potentially limitless. We are required to repay 1/24th of the face amount of the debentures each month. In the event that we cannot, or choose not to, repay the amortized amount in cash, we are obligated to issue shares of our common stock to cover the amount of the debenture. The following is an example of the amount of shares of our common stock that are issuable, upon conversion of our outstanding convertible debentures based on market prices 25%, 50% and 75% below the market price as of April 14, 2006 of \$0.34 per share.

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