

FELLOWS ENERGY LTD  
Form 10KSB/A  
April 14, 2008

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

FORM 10-KSB/A  
(Amendment No. 1)

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

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2006

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

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

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.)

1369 Forest Park Circle, Suite 202  
Lafayette, Colorado  
(Address of principal executive office)

80026  
926-4415  
(Postal Code)  
telephone number)

(303)  
(Issuer's

370 Interlocken Boulevard, Suite 400, Broomfield, Colorado 80021  
(former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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

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 [ x ]

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 [ x ] Delinquent filers are disclosed herein.

Fellows had \$424,000 in revenue in 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, 2007, was \$17,262,556.

As of April 14, 2007 there were 100,000,000 shares of issuer's common stock outstanding.

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FELLOWS ENERGY LTD.

FORM 10-KSB

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2006

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Explanatory Note

This amended annual report on Form 10-KSB/A is filed to make certain additions and corrections to present more details within certain disclosures in accordance with SFAS 144, SFAS 47 paragraph 10(b), SFAS 69 paragraphs 11 and 30(b), and Rule 4-10(a) of Regulation S-X. These include revising an inconsistency within our disclosure statement of project impairment testing, providing a tabular reconciliation of our notes payable, removing references to probable, possible, and potential reserve amounts, and adding comparison information for proven reserves. As permitted by General Instruction E to this form, the original filing of our annual report on Form 10-KSB is incorporated by reference the complete information required by Parts I, II, and III.

The information contained in this Form 10-KSB/A has not been updated to reflect events and circumstances occurring since its original filing. Such matters have been or will be addressed, as necessary, in reports filed with the Commission (other than this amended report) subsequent to the date of the original filing of our annual report on Form 10-KSB. Pursuant to Rule 12b-15 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, we have set forth the complete text of each item of our originally filed annual report affected by this amendment.

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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. was incorporated in Nevada on April 9, 2001 as Fuel Centers, Inc. 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. 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. 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 area 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. In 2006, we also turned our emphasis away from early stage exploration projects to focus on advanced-stage and producing properties.

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.

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.

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### Experienced and Dedicated 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.

### 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 [wogcc.state.wy.us](http://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 on unconventional plays as well as conventional oil and gas projects.

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.

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### Large Strategic Land Position

Through our direct ownership of mineral rights in the Powder River Basin 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 22 years of oil and gas industry experience as a Petroleum Engineer 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 convertible debt to 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 our company to control and exploit potential reserves from a number of large unconventional oil and gas resource type projects covering approximately 57,000 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. Our Carbon County project is in exploration, development and production stages. This project has proven producing reserves in excess of 1.36 Bcf, proven developed non-producing in excess of 2.23 Bcf, and proven undeveloped reserves in excess of 6.93 Bcf. Please see Item 2



Description of Property under Note 10 to the financials for more discussion related to the property and reserves.

#### 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.

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### 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.

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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 11, 2007, we have eight 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.

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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 \$8,590,847 and \$2,498,816 for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, 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 April 17, 2007 on our financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2006, our independent registered public accounting firm stated that our significant losses from operations and our limited financial resources raised substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. Since December 31, 2006, 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 debt or equity funding from outside sources, including the sale of our securities, and/or loans and grants from various financial institutions where possible.

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 a limited history of revenues from operations and have no individually significant tangible assets. We have yet to generate positive earnings and there can be no assurance that we will ever operate profitably. 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. Except for our Carbon County prospect, we are in the development stage and potential investors should be aware of the difficulties normally encountered by enterprises in the development stage. We may be unable to locate recoverable reserves or operate on a profitable basis. 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.

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As Most of 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. Most of 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 beyond that already discovered and developed at our Carbon County project.

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.

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 made a discovery of coalbed methane gas or drilled a gas well to capture any gas other than at our Carbon County project. 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.

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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. 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.

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 13, 2007, we had 100,000,000 shares of common stock issued and outstanding, convertible debentures issued in June 2005, September 2005 and February 2007 outstanding that may be converted into an estimated 24,024,197 shares of common stock and outstanding warrants issued in June and September 2005 to purchase 1,516,668 shares of common stock. To the extent registered pursuant to our registration statements, 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.

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The Issuance of Shares Upon Conversion of the Convertible Debentures and Exercise of Outstanding Warrants May Cause Immediate and Substantial Dilution to Our Existing Stockholders.

The issuance of shares upon conversion of the convertible debentures and exercise of warrants may result in substantial dilution to the interests of other stockholders since the selling stockholders may ultimately convert and sell the full amount issuable on conversion. Although the selling stockholders may not convert their convertible debentures and/or exercise their warrants if such conversion or exercise would cause them to own more than 4.99% of our outstanding common stock, this restriction does not prevent the selling stockholders from converting and/or exercising some of their holdings and then converting the rest of their holdings. In this way, the selling stockholders could sell more than this limit while never holding more than this limit. There is no upper limit on the number of shares that may be issued which will have the effect of further diluting the proportionate equity interest and voting power of holders of our common stock, including investors in this offering.

If We Are Required for any Reason to Repay Our Outstanding Secured Convertible Debentures, We Would Be Required to Deplete Our Working Capital, If Available, Or Raise Additional Funds. Our Failure to Repay the Secured Convertible Debentures, If Required, Could Result in Legal Action Against Us, Which Could Require the Sale of Substantial Assets.

Between 2005 and 2007, we entered into Securities Purchase Agreements for the sale of an aggregate of \$9,323,700 principal face amount of secured convertible debentures, of which approximately \$2,993,938 remains outstanding. The secured convertible debentures are due and payable, with interest, in September 2007 unless sooner converted into shares of our common stock. In addition, any event of default such as our failure to repay the principal when due, our failure to issue shares of common stock upon conversion by the holder, our failure to timely file a registration statement or have such registration statement declared effective, breach of any covenant, representation or warranty in the Securities Purchase Agreement or related convertible debentures, the assignment or appointment of a receiver to control a substantial part of our property or business, the filing of a money judgment, writ or similar process against our company in excess of \$50,000, the commencement of a bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization or liquidation proceeding against our company and the delisting of our common stock could require the early repayment of the convertible debentures, including default interest on the outstanding principal balance of the convertible debentures if the default is not cured with the specified grace period. We anticipate that the full amount of the convertible debentures will be converted into shares of our common stock, in accordance with the terms of the convertible debentures. If we are required to repay the convertible debentures, we would be required to use our limited working capital and raise additional funds. If we were unable to repay the convertible debentures when required, the debenture holders could commence legal action against us and foreclose on all of our assets to recover the amounts due. Any such action would require us to curtail or cease operations.

Risks Relating to Our Common Stock:

If We Fail to Remain Current on Our Reporting Requirements, We Could be Removed From the OTC Bulletin Board Which Would Limit the Ability of Broker-Dealers to Sell Our Securities and the Ability of Stockholders to Sell Their Securities in the Secondary Market.

Companies trading on the OTC Bulletin Board, such as us, must be reporting issuers under Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and must be current in their reports under Section 13, in order to maintain price quotation privileges on the OTC Bulletin Board. If we fail to remain current on our reporting requirements, we could be removed from the OTC Bulletin Board. As a result, the market liquidity for our securities could be severely adversely affected by limiting the ability of broker-dealers to sell our securities and the ability of stockholders to sell their securities in the secondary market.



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Our Common Stock is Subject to the "Penny Stock" Rules of the SEC and the Trading Market in Our Securities is Limited, Which Makes Transactions in Our Stock Cumbersome and May Reduce the Value of an Investment in Our Stock.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has adopted Rule 15g-9 which establishes the definition of a "penny stock," for the purposes relevant to us, as any equity security that has a market price of less than \$5.00 per share or with an exercise price of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. For any transaction involving a penny stock, unless exempt, the rules require:

that a broker or dealer approve a person's account for transactions in penny stocks; and  
that broker or dealer receive from the investor a written agreement to the transaction, setting forth the identity and quantity of the penny stock to be purchased.

In order to approve a person's account for transactions in penny stocks, the broker or dealer must:

obtain financial information and investment experience objectives of the person; and  
make a reasonable determination that the transactions in penny stocks are suitable for that person and the person has sufficient knowledge and experience in financial matters to be capable of evaluating the risks of transactions in penny stocks.

The broker or dealer must also deliver, prior to any transaction in a penny stock, a disclosure schedule prescribed by the Commission relating to the penny stock market, which, in highlight form:

sets forth the basis on which the broker or dealer made the suitability determination; and  
that the broker or dealer received a signed, written agreement from the investor prior to the transaction.

Generally, brokers may be less willing to execute transactions in securities subject to the "penny stock" rules. This may make it more difficult for investors to dispose of our common stock and cause a decline in the market value of our stock.

Disclosure also has to be made about the risks of investing in penny stocks in both public offerings and in secondary trading and about the commissions payable to both the broker-dealer and the registered representative, current quotations for the securities and the rights and remedies available to an investor in cases of fraud in penny stock transactions. Finally, monthly statements have to be sent disclosing recent price information for the penny stock held in the account and information on the limited market in penny stocks.

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ITEM 7. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

FELLOWS ENERGY LTD.

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Table of ContentsFellows Energy Ltd.  
Balance Sheets

	Year Ended Dec. 31, 2006	Year Ended Dec. 31, 2005
<b>Assets</b>		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 179,926	\$ 347,558
Marketable securities, available-for-sale	—	405,556
Interest Receivable	2,568	179
Accounts Receivable	80,258	
Note Receivable	233,634	99,879
Total current assets	496,386	853,172
Proved and unproved oil & gas property	7,468,809	9,575,813
Equipment, net of \$118,651 and \$18,418 accumulated depreciation respectively	1,509,932	287,836
Deposits	—	716,000
Restricted cash	160,000	235,000
Deferred debt issue costs	228,758	533,769
Total assets	\$ 9,863,885	\$ 12,201,590
<b>Liabilities And Stockholders' Equity</b>		
Accounts payable	\$ 359,662	\$ 188,003
Joint venture partner interest payable	99,167	—
Taxes payable	9,433	—
Interest payable current portion	205,700	125,700
Notes payable current portion	1,583,111	—
Convertible debenture current portion	1,608,433	3,879,441
Total current liabilities	3,865,506	4,193,144
Interest payable – net of current portion	154,819	—
Notes payable – related party	1,733,000	12,000
Notes payable – net of current portion	428,000	—
Convertible debenture – net of current portion	1,385,505	1,184,407
<b>Stockholders' equity</b>		
Preferred stock, \$.001 par value; 25,000,000 shares authorized; none outstanding	—	—
Common stock, \$.001 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized; 73,447,619 and 52,545,329 shares issued and outstanding	73,447	52,545
Additional paid-in capital	19,963,497	15,973,152
Stock issuance obligation	61,055	—
Stock pledged as collateral	(1,665,000)	(1,665,000)
Accumulated deficit	(16,135,944)	(7,548,658)
Total stockholders' equity	2,297,055	6,812,039



Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 9,863,885	\$ 12,201,590
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See accompanying notes.

Table of ContentsFellows Energy Ltd.  
Statements of Operations

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2006	2005
Revenue	\$ 423,761	\$ —
Operating expenses		
Exploration and Production	1,027,459	1,141,202
Relinquishment of property options	3,289,387	1,143,882
General and administrative	2,365,137	2,273,022
Gross margin	(6,258,221)	(4,558,106)
Other income (expense)		
Interest expense, net	(2,721,506)	(982,031)
Gain on sale of unproved property	—	1,550,797
Gain on extinguishment of debt	—	383,531
Project revenue applied as credit to purchase	246,939	—
Note receivable default penalty	80,000	—
Re-sale of pipe	34,644	—
Insurance rebates and project purchase credit	19,993	—
Miscellaneous	7,304	14,132
Total other income (expense)	(2,332,626)	966,429
Loss before income tax	(8,590,847)	(3,591,677)
Income tax expense	—	—
Deferred tax benefit	—	—
Net loss	\$ (8,590,847)	\$ (3,591,677)
Other comprehensive income (loss)		
Unrealized holding gains on marketable securities	3,561	516
Comprehensive loss	\$ (8,587,286)	\$ (3,591,161)
Basic and diluted loss per share	\$ (0.14)	\$ (0.08)
Basic and diluted weighted average shares outstanding	61,726,047	47,599,638

See accompanying notes.

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Fellows Energy Ltd.  
Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity  
December 31, 2006

	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital	Stock Obligation/ Pledged	Accumulated Deficit	Total
Balance, December 31, 2004	41,743,150	\$ 41,743	\$ 9,556,702	\$ 362,500	\$ (3,957,497)	\$ 6,003,448
Issue 200,000 shares for drilling purchase agreement	200,000	200	193,800	(194,000)	—	—
Issue 550,000 shares to business advisors	550,000	550	432,450	(168,500)	—	264,500
Issue 1,000,000 shares for oil and gas interests	1,000,000	1,000	599,000	—	—	600,000
Issue 2,449,265 shares for conversion of note	2,449,265	2,449	392,262	—	—	394,711
Issue 1,936,391 shares under private placement	1,936,391	1,936	1,061,714	—	—	1,063,650
Warrant valuation under convertible debentures	—	—	1,099,673	—	—	1,099,673
Issue 200,000 shares to financial advisors	200,000	200	117,800	—	—	118,000
Issue 1,000,000 shares converted under convertible debentures	1,000,000	1,000	599,000	—	—	600,000
Issue 50,000 shares as fee under convertible debenture	50,000	50	29,950	—	—	30,000
Issue 2,652,632 shares held as collateral in escrow	2,652,632	2,653	1,662,348	(1,665,000)	—	—
Issue 763,891 shares as redemption under convertible debenture	763,891	764	228,453	—	—	229,218
Comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(3,591,161)	(3,591,161)
Balance, December 31, 2005	52,545,329	52,545	15,973,152	(1,665,000)	(7,548,658)	6,812,039
Issue 617,433 shares for debenture redemption	617,433	617	228,599	—	—	229,216
Issue 1,341,500 shares for debenture redemption	1,341,500	1,342	357,375	—	—	358,717
Issue 554,697 shares for debenture redemption	554,697	555	151,743	—	—	152,298
Issue 751,818 shares for debenture redemption	751,818	752	205,667	—	—	206,419
Issue 1,425,192 shares for debenture redemption	1,425,192	1,425	357,292	—	—	358,717
	700,000	700	195,300	—	—	196,000

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Issue 700,000 shares under drilling agreement						
Issue 861,921 shares pursuant to ratchet down rights	861,921	862	216,084	—	—	216,946
Issue 790,000 pursuant to financing agreement	790,000	790	252,010	—	—	252,800
Issue 1,737,976 shares for debenture redemption	1,737,976	1,738	356,979	—	—	358,717
Issue 48,980 shares pursuant to financing agreement	48,980	49	11,973	—	—	12,022
Issue 118,057 shares for debenture redemption	118,057	118	32,223	—	—	32,341
Obligation to issue 50,000 shares pursuant to financing agreement	—	—	—	22,500	—	22,500
Obligation to issue 250,000 shares to business advisors	—	—	—	61,055	—	61,055
Issue 137,257 for debenture redemption	137,257	137	39,063	—	—	39,200
Issue 50,000 shares pursuant to financing agreement	50,000	50	22,450	(22,500)	—	—
Issue 1,898,013 shares for debenture redemption	1,898,013	1,898	356,819	—	—	358,717
Issue 250,000 shares pursuant to financing agreement	250,000	250	62,250	—	—	62,500
Issue 2,586,369 shares for debenture redemption	2,586,369	2,586	356,130	—	—	358,716
Is						