

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

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

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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, 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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Balance Sheets

	Year Ended Dec. 31, 2006	Year Ended Dec. 31, 2005
Assets		
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
Liabilities And Stockholders' Equity		
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
Stockholders' equity		
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
Issue 118,057 shares for debenture redemption	118,057	118	14,108	—	—	14,226
Issue 487,070 shares for debenture redemption	487,070	487	58,204	—	—	58,691
Issue 800,000 shares to business advisors	800,000	800	107,200	—	—	108,000
Issue 3,130,267 shares for debenture redemption	3,130,267	3,130	355,587	—	—	358,717
Issue 1,083,607 shares pursuant to ratchet down rights	1,083,607	1,084	149,213	—	—	150,297
Issue 1,414,076 shares for debenture redemption	1,414,076	1,414	104,076	—	—	105,490
Comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(8,587,286)	(8,587,286)
Balance, December 31, 2006	73,447,619	73,447	19,963,497	(1,603,945)	(16,135,944)	2,297,055

See accompanying notes.

Table of ContentsFellows Energy Ltd.
Statements of Cash Flows

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2006	2005
Cash flow from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (8,590,847)	\$ (3,591,677)
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash used in operating activities:		
Gain on sale of marketable securities	50,530	7,989
Gain on sale of unproved property	—	(1,550,797)
Gain from extinguishment of debt	—	(383,531)
Relinquishment of property option	3,289,387	1,143,882
Debt issue costs and discount amortization	1,740,462	819,622
Depreciation	100,233	13,391
Expenses paid with stock issuance	653,821	294,500
Expenses paid with stock issuance obligation	61,055	—
Interest paid with stock issuance	—	44,711
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Receivables	(216,402)	(100,058)
Prepaid expense	—	(15,000)
Deferred debt issue costs	(305,011)	(533,769)
Joint venture partner interest payable	99,167	—
Interest payable	234,819	—
Accounts payable	181,092	(120,708)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ (2,701,694)	\$ (3,971,445)
Cash flow from investing activities:		
Purchase and sale of marketable securities	355,026	(413,545)
Deposits on unproved oil and gas property	716,000	(716,000)
Proceeds on sale of oil and gas property	—	2,038,206
Unproved oil and gas property additions	(405,364)	(2,163,456)
Restricted Cash	75,000	(100,000)
Purchase of equipment	(1,340,747)	(284,664)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	\$ (600,085)	\$ (1,639,459)
Cash flow from financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of convertible debenture	—	6,024,633
Payments on convertible debenture	(857,400)	—
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	—	945,650
Proceeds from notes payable	4,449,962	171,000
Payments on notes payable	(458,416)	(1,331,848)
Net cash provided by financing activities:	3,134,146	5,809,435
Net increase in cash and equivalents	(167,632)	198,531
Cash and equivalents at beginning of period	347,558	149,027

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Cash and equivalents at end of period	\$ 179,926	\$ 347,558
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow and Non-cash Investing and Financing Activity:		
Income tax paid	\$ —	\$ —
Interest paid	\$ —	\$ 81,750
Non cash:		
Conversion of \$350,000 convertible note into common stock	\$ —	\$ 394,711
Acquisition of oil & gas interest in exchange for common stock (as restated)	\$ —	\$ 600,000
Contribution of oil & gas interest in exchange for stock issuance	\$ 196,000	\$ —
Convertible debenture paid with stock	\$ 2,950,982	\$ 829,218
Legal and advisory services in exchange for stock issuance obligation	\$ 61,055	\$ —
Fees paid with stock	\$ 85,000	\$ 309,211

See accompanying notes.

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Fellows Energy Ltd.
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2006 and 2005

Note 1 - Basis of Presentation and Nature of Operations

Nature of Operations - Fellows Energy Ltd. is engaged in the exploration, extraction, processing and reclamation of coalbed methane, natural gas, and oil projects within the Western United States. We incorporated in the state of Nevada on April 9, 2001 as Fuel Centers, Inc. On November 12, 2003, we changed our name to Fellows Energy Ltd. Our principal offices are in Boulder, Colorado.

Cash Equivalents - We consider all highly liquid debt instruments purchased with maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. At December 31, 2006 and 2005, we had approximately \$180,000 and \$348,000 in cash equivalents respectively.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments - The carrying amount of our financial instruments, which includes cash and accounts payable, approximate their fair value due to the short period to maturity of these instruments.

Restricted Cash - Restricted cash is cash balances held in the form of bank certificates of deposit, and with the state of Utah as a reclamation bond. At December 31, 2006 and 2005, \$160,000 and \$235,000 respectively, of restricted cash was on deposit with custodians to secure reclamation of oil and gas property.

Revenue Recognition - we record revenue when title passes, delivery occurs to our customers and the customer assumes the risks and rewards of ownership, when the price is fixed and determinable, and when collectibility is reasonably assured.

Income Tax - We recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities based on differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities using the enacted tax rates and laws that are expected to be in effect when the differences are expected to be recovered. We provide a valuation allowance for deferred tax assets when we consider realization of such assets to be less likely than not.

Net Loss per Common Share - We have adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 128, Earnings Per Share. Statement 128 requires the reporting of basic and diluted earnings/loss per share. We calculate basic loss per share by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of outstanding common shares during the period. We calculate diluted loss per share by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of outstanding common shares including all potentially dilutive securities during the period.

Comprehensive Loss - We apply Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 130, Reporting Comprehensive Income. Statement 130 establishes standards for the reporting and display of comprehensive income or loss, requiring its components to be reported in a financial statement. For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, our comprehensive loss was comprised of our net loss and any unrealized holding gain on our marketable securities as reported in our statements of operations.

Use of Estimates - Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States require us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expense during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Concentration of Credit Risk - Financial instruments that potentially subject us to concentration of credit risk consist of cash. At December 31, 2006, we had \$79,926 in cash in excess of federally insured limits.

Oil and Gas Activity - We follow the successful-efforts method of accounting for oil and gas property as defined under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 19, Financial Accounting and Reporting by Oil and Gas Producing Companies ("FAS 19"). Under this method of accounting, we capitalize all property acquisition cost and cost of exploratory and development wells when incurred, pending determination of whether the well has found proved reserves. If an exploratory well does not find proved reserves, we charge to expense the cost of drilling the well. We include exploratory dry hole cost in cash flow from investing activities within the cash flow statement. We capitalize the cost of development wells whether productive or nonproductive. We had no exploratory well cost that had been suspended for one year or more as of December 31, 2006.

We expense as incurred geological and geophysical cost and the cost of carrying and retaining unproved property. We will provide depletion, depreciation and amortization (DD&A) of capitalized cost of proved oil and gas property on a field-by-field basis using the units-of-production method based upon proved reserves. In computing DD&A we will take into consideration restoration, dismantlement and abandonment cost and the anticipated proceeds from equipment salvage. When applicable, we will apply the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 143, Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations, which provides guidance on accounting for dismantlement and abandonment cost.

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Fellows Energy Ltd.
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2006 and 2005

We review our long-lived assets for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that an impairment may have occurred. In the impairment test we compare the expected undiscounted future net revenue on a field-by-field basis with the related net capitalized cost at the end of each period. Should the net capitalized cost exceed the undiscounted future net revenue of a property, we will write down the cost of the property to fair value, which we will determine using discounted future net revenue. We will provide an impairment allowance on a property-by-property basis when we determine that the unproved property will not be developed.

Impairment of Unproved (Non-Producing) Properties - Unproved properties are assessed periodically, and at least annually, to determine whether or not they have been impaired. We provide an impairment allowance on unproved property at any time we determine that a property will not be developed. At December 31, 2006, we still consider our acquired properties to be economically and operationally viable, in accordance with FAS 19. In determining that there was no impairment of the unproved properties, we considered such factors our commitment of project personnel and cost being incurred to develop as well as the existence of our active agreements with our venture partners and others. In addition, the Company had no unproved properties that were surrendered or abandoned during the year ended December 31, 2006 as a result of impairment.

Sales of Producing and Nonproducing Property - We account for the sale of a partial interest in a proved property as normal retirement. We recognize no gain or loss as long as this treatment does not significantly affect the unit-of-production depletion rate. We recognize a gain or loss for all other sales of producing properties and include the gain or loss in the results of operations.

We account for the sale of a partial interest in an unproved property as a recovery of cost when substantial uncertainty exists as to recovery of the cost applicable to the interest retained. We recognize a gain on the sale to the extent that the sales price exceeds the carrying amount of the unproved property. We recognize a gain or loss for all other sales of non-producing properties and include the gain or loss in the results of operations.

Stock Options - 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 attract and retain qualified and competent officers, employees and directors. The plan authorizes up to 2,000,000 shares of authorized common stock to be purchased pursuant to the exercise of options. Our stockholders approved the plan 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 stock on the grant date. The options vested 50% on the grant date and 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. On November 1, 2006, we granted an option for 300,000 shares to our Vice President of Business Development. The options vest 6 months from the date of grant.

We account for stock options to employees in accordance with Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25 (APB 25), Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and related interpretations. Pursuant to APB No. 25, we record no compensation expense to employees on the date of grant because in issuing the grants we set the exercise price of the underlying stock at or above the market value of the stock on the date of the grant. Stock options granted to consultants are accounted for under the fair value method, in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation.

Statement 123 and Statement 148, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation Transition and Disclosure, require disclosure of pro forma information regarding net income and earnings per share. The Statements require that the information be determined as if we had accounted for employee stock options under the fair value method of the statements. We estimate the fair value of the options we grant at the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions for the year ended December 31, 2006: a risk-free interest rate of 4.37%; no expected dividend; a volatility factor of 97.5%; and a maturity date of ten years.

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Fellows Energy Ltd.
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2006 and 2005

For purposes of pro forma disclosures, we amortize to expense the estimated fair value of the options over the options' vesting period. Our pro forma information for 2006 is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2006
Net loss	\$ (8,590,847)
Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method for all awards	(191,497)
Pro forma net loss	\$ (8,782,344)
Loss per share—as reported	\$ (0.11)
Loss per share—pro forma	\$ (0.11)

The Black-Scholes option-pricing model was developed for use in estimating the fair value of traded options that have no vesting restrictions, are fully transferable, and are not subject to trading restrictions or blackout periods. In addition, option valuation models require the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the expected stock price volatility. Because our employee stock options have characteristics significantly different from those of traded options, and because changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate, it is our opinion that the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable single measure of the fair value of our employee stock options.

We have not adopted any of the early transition methods provided for in Statement No. 148. In December 2004 the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement No. 123 (Revised 2004), Share-Based Payment. This statement requires companies to recognize the fair value of stock options and other stock-based compensation as expense for reporting periods beginning in July 2005. For awards issued prior to the effective date, the standard requires companies to utilize prior valuation models of fair value and recognize as expense the remaining unvested portion of the awards over the remaining vesting periods. The adoption of this statement is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's operating results, financial position or cash flow.

Note 2 - Asset Retirement Obligation - Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The Company follows Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations", which requires that the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation be recognized in the period in which it is incurred if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The associated asset retirement costs are capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the long-lived asset. The increase in carrying value of a property associated with the capitalization of an asset retirement cost is included in proved oil and gas properties in the consolidated balance sheets. The Company depletes the amount added to proved oil and gas property costs. The future cash outflows for oil and gas properties associated with settling the asset retirement obligations that have been accrued in the accompanying balance sheets are excluded from the ceiling test calculations. The Company's asset retirement obligation consists of costs related to the plugging of wells and removal of facilities and equipment on its oil and gas properties. The asset retirement liability is allocated to operating expenses using a systematic and rational method. At December 31, 2006, the asset retirement obligation and accretion expense were not booked because these amounts were not considered to be material.

Note 3 - Going Concern

As shown in the accompanying financial statements, we have incurred significant operating losses since inception and previously incurred a loss on our discontinued automotive fuel business. As of December 31, 2006, we have limited financial resources until such time that we are able to generate positive cash flow from operations. These factors raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. Our ability to achieve and maintain profitability and positive cash flow is dependent upon our ability to locate profitable mineral properties, generate revenue from our planned business operations, and control exploration cost. Management plans to fund its future operation by joint venturing, obtaining additional financing, and attaining additional commercial production. However, there is no assurance that we will be able to obtain additional financing from investors or private lenders, or that additional commercial production can be attained. Although management believes that production from the Carbon County and Creston projects will generate revenues sufficient to sustain the Company, no assurance can be given that such revenues will be generated from the projects.

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Fellows Energy Ltd.
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2006 and 2005

Note 4 - Note Receivable

In August and September 2005 as part of our earn-in arrangement, we agreed to advance Mountain Oil and Gas a total of \$66,000 for purposes of working capital in exchange for oilfield and rig services. Originally this balance was classified as a deposit, and has since been reclassified as a note receivable. As indicated in the agreement, in the event that sufficient services were not performed, the amount was to be treated as a loan, and would take on a 12% interest payable beginning February of 2006. The amount is secured with field equipment including a pumping unit, engine, treater, and rods. We are in the process of negotiating repayment, and consider the amount fully collectible.

In October 2005, we entered into an agreement to obtain up to a 75% working interest in certain well bores owned by Mountain Oil and Gas. In connection with this, we agreed to advance Mountain Oil and Gas a total of \$100,000 for the purpose of well bonding and working capital. This was due and payable back to the Company on December 30, 2005 either in cash or labor towards the workover of the well bore. In the event that we were not paid by December 30, 2005, we are entitled to \$160,000 of the net revenues from the 1-16A1E well beginning January 1, 2006. Repayment is secured by a pumping unit located on the Dye-Hall well for the value of the working capital and well bonding. As of December 31, 2006, we have collected \$20,000 on the note, and are negotiating payment or collection of security for the remaining portion. We consider the remaining portion as fully collectible.

Note 5 - Sale of Unproved Property

In February 2005 we sold the Circus project for \$2.04 million to an unrelated third party. We acquired the leases in October, 2004, with a total cost of \$487,000 and thus realized a gain of \$1.5 million on the sale. Additionally, we incurred \$53,000 of closing cost on the sale.

Note 6 - Convertible Note Payable

On September 9, 2003, we received \$350,000 for issuance of a convertible note payable to a third party investor. The principal is due and payable on March 9, 2005 together with interest at the rate of 8% per year. The note also contains a conversion feature that gives the holder the right to convert all or any portion of the principal indebtedness into shares of common stock on or before its due date. On March 3, 2005, the note holder notified us that they were exercising their right to convert the entire \$350,000 note at a conversion rate of \$0.1429 per share, or 2,449,265 shares.

Note 7 - Convertible Debentures

In June 2004 we issued a convertible debenture with a conversion price of \$1.25 per share of common stock, subject to anti-dilution adjustments, in a private placement to two purchasers. The convertible debenture is secured by our assets. In connection with the issuance, we also issued warrants to purchase up to 400,000 shares of common stock at \$1.50 per share. The warrants are exercisable for two years following conversion of the convertible debenture at an exercise price of \$1.50. The offering resulted in gross proceeds to us, prior to the deduction of fees and cost, of approximately \$1,000,000. We used the proceeds from the offering for working capital and general corporate purposes.

The conversion price of the convertible debenture and the exercise price of the warrants are subject to customary anti-dilution rights. In addition, if we issue common stock at a price less than the conversion price of the convertible debenture, then the conversion price will be reduced to the lower price. Under such circumstances, the exercise price

of the warrants will be adjusted to the same price as the conversion price. As part of the placement, we agreed to provide piggyback registration rights to register for resale all of the shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of the debenture and upon exercise of the warrants. We are currently in negotiations to repay the convertible debenture.

We issued the above securities utilizing an exemption from registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933 pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act and Regulation D promulgated under the Securities Act based on the representations of the Purchaser that it was an “accredited investor” (as defined under Rule 501 of Regulation D) and that it was purchasing the securities without a present view toward a distribution of the securities. In addition, we conducted no general solicitation in connection with the sale of the securities.

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On June 17, 2005, we closed a financing pursuant to a securities purchase agreement with three accredited investors for the issuance of \$5,501,200 in face amount of debentures maturing at the end of the 27th month from the date of issuance, and three year warrants to purchase common stock of the company. The debentures bear no interest and the investors paid \$3,849,685, after discounts of \$1,651,515, for the debentures. A commission of 9% on the \$3.85 million was paid in connection with the transaction, and we paid \$100,000 in legal fees, resulting in net proceeds to the company of \$3,403,267. The debentures are unsecured and we are obligated to pay 1/24th of the face amount of the debenture on the first of every month, starting October 1, 2005, which payment can be made in cash or in common stock. We may pay this amortization payment in cash or in stock at the lower of \$0.60 per share (the Set Price) or 80% of the volume weighted average price of the stock for the five trading days prior to the repayment date. In the event that we make the payment in cash, we shall pay 110% of the monthly redemption amount. At any time after 90 days from the date that a registration statement registering the shares of common stock underlying the debentures and warrants is declared effective (the Effective Date), and if certain conditions are met, we have the right to redeem some or all of the debentures in a cash amount equal to 110% of the face amount of the debentures being redeemed. At any time, the debentures are convertible into common stock at the Set Price.

We issued warrants to the investors, expiring June 17, 2008, to purchase 4,584,334 shares of restricted common stock, exercisable at a per share of \$0.649. In addition, the exercise price of the warrants will be adjusted in the event we issue common stock at a price below the exercise price, with the exception of any securities issued pursuant to a stock or option plan adopted by our board of directors, issued in connection with the debentures issued pursuant to the securities purchase agreement, or securities issued in connection with acquisitions or strategic transactions. Upon an issuance of shares of common stock below the exercise price, the exercise price of the warrants will be reduced to equal the share price at which the additional securities were issued and the number of warrant shares issuable will be increased such that the aggregate exercise price payable for the warrants, after taking into account the decrease in the exercise price, shall be equal to the aggregate exercise price prior to such adjustment.

Warrants to purchase 250,000 shares, at the same price and for the same term as the warrants issued to the investors, have been issued to HPC Capital Management as additional compensation for its services in connection with the transaction with the investors.

In addition to the \$1,651,515 cash discount, we also recorded a discount of \$626,042 based on a Black-Scholes model valuation of the 4,584,334 warrants issued to the debenture holders and the 250,000 warrants issued to HPC Capital Management.

On September 21, 2005, we closed a financing pursuant to a securities purchase agreement with two accredited investors for the issuance of \$3,108,000 in face amount of debentures maturing December 21, 2008, and three year warrants to purchase common stock of the company. The debentures do not accrue interest and the investors paid \$2,174,947.52 for the debentures. A commission of 8% on \$2,000,000 raised was paid to in connection with the transaction, and we placed \$50,000 in escrow for the payment of future legal fees, resulting in net proceeds to the company of \$1,964,947.52 before \$39,000 in associated current legal fees. Net proceeds will be used for general working capital. The debentures are unsecured and we are obligated to pay 1/24th of the face amount of the debenture on the first of every month, starting January 1, 2006, which payment can be made in cash or in restricted common stock. We may pay this amortization payment in cash or in stock at the lower of \$0.75 per share (the Set Price) or 80% of the volume weighted average price of the stock for the five trading days prior to the repayment date, provided that there is an effective registration statement and the monthly conversion price is greater of than \$0.60. In the event that we make the payment in cash, we shall pay 110% of the monthly redemption amount. At any time after 90 days from the date that a registration statement registering the shares of common stock underlying the debentures and warrants is

declared effective (the Effective Date), and if certain conditions are met, we have the right to redeem some or all of the debentures in a cash amount equal to 110% of the face amount of the debentures being redeemed. At any time, the debentures are convertible to restricted common stock at the Set Price.

We issued warrants to the investors, expiring September 21, 2008, to purchase 2,072,000 shares of restricted common stock, at a price per share of \$0.80. The number of shares underlying the warrants equals 50% of the shares issuable on full conversion of the debentures at the set price (as if the debentures were so converted on September 21, 2005). In addition, the exercise price of the warrants will be adjusted in the event we issue common stock at a price below the exercise price, with the exception of any securities issued pursuant to a stock or option plan adopted by our board of directors, issued in connection with the debentures issued pursuant to the securities purchase agreement, or securities issued in connection with acquisitions or strategic transactions. Upon an issuance of shares of common stock below the exercise price, the exercise price of the warrants will be reduced to equal the share price at which the additional securities were issued and the number of warrant shares issuable will be increased such that the aggregate exercise price payable for the warrants, after taking into account the decrease in the exercise price, shall be equal to the aggregate exercise price prior to such adjustment.

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Warrants to purchase 100,000 shares, at the same price and for the same term as the warrants issued to the investors, have been issued to HPC Capital Management as additional compensation for its services in connection with the transaction with the investors.

In addition to the \$933,052 cash discount, we also recorded a discount of \$614,905 based on a Black-Scholes model valuation of the 2,072,000 warrants issued to the debenture holders and the 100,000 warrants issued to HPC Capital Management.

Note 8 - Notes Payable

In November 2004 we entered into a joint venture agreement with an unrelated company in which the company received a 50% interest in certain of our properties in exchange for a \$2,000,000 commitment for exploration and drilling on the properties. In addition, the company loaned us \$1,500,000, 50% of which was due on January 31, 2005 and we have repaid with interest and 50% of which was payable on April 30, 2005, with interest at 18%. This note was secured by all of our assets. In February 2005 we paid \$750,000 principal of the 18% \$1,500,000 note payable to JMG, plus accrued interest of \$82,000. In May 2005, we assigned our remaining 50% interest in the Gordon Creek and Weston County properties to JMG as full payment of the unpaid principal and accrued interest on the note. As part of the settlement agreement, JMG's commitment to spend \$2,000,000 in exploration and drilling activity on the two projects by November 7, 2005 was terminated and JMG granted us the option to re-acquire our 50% ownership by June 30, 2005 for the amount of \$391,000. We exercised this option in June 2005. Under this transaction, the Company removed itself from the liability of the note payable, and re-acquired the 50% ownership in the Gordon Creek and Weston County properties for \$391,000. In connection with this transaction, we recorded a gain from extinguishment of debt of \$383,531.

Over the period October 2005 through December 2006 we borrowed a total of \$2,034,000 on an unsecured 8% demand note payable to an entity controlled by our CEO. During the 2006, we paid back a total of \$301,000 in principal on the note.

Also in 2005, we entered into a 45-well workover program, the Creston Project, in which we completed and placed the first well into production in the first quarter of 2006. We obtained \$1.25 million in industry partner financing to carry the project forward. In connection with the transaction, we acquired the rights to up to a 75% working interest, reduced to 45% interest in 18 months, in the wells to be completed in the program as well as \$1.25 million in project financing from an industry partner in exchange for 1,642,632 shares of restricted common stock and warrants to purchase 1.8 million shares at \$0.70 per share. The repayment of the \$1.25 million in financing is secured with 1.8 million shares of restricted stock held in escrow and is personally guaranteed by George S. Young, our CEO, and by his private company, Diamond Oil and Gas Corporation. At December 31, 2006 there was \$900,000 outstanding on this financing. According to the agreement we will pay \$90,000 per month until paid off in December 2007.

In March 2006, we borrowed \$750,000 on a secured 12% note payable for a period of 36 months in exchange for a 5% overriding royalty interest in Carbon County, as well as the right to participate in any future exploration activities on the project on the basis of a 10% working interest. At December 31, 2006 all of the principal was outstanding, and according to the agreement we will pay approximately \$33,000 per month over 2007 and 2008, until paid off in February 2009.

In May 2006, we borrowed \$500,000 at 12% interest in exchange for a 2% overriding royalty interest in Carbon County as well as 50,000 shares of common stock. As of December 31, 2006, we have paid \$139,000 towards

the principal and interest, and will pay \$31,000 per month until paid off in December 2007.

Notes Payable	December 31,	
	2006	2005
Notes payable current portion		
Note for project acquisition - March 2006	322,000	—
Note for project development - May 2006	361,111	—
Note for project development - Dec 2006	900,000	—
	1,583,111	—
Notes payable long term portion		
Note from related party	1,733,000	12,000
Note for project acquisition - May 2006	428,000	—
	2,161,000	12,000

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Note 9 - Common Stock

For debt service of our convertible debentures, we issued 2,513,630 shares, 4,033,043 shares, 4,739,696 shares, and 5,031,413 shares of common stock in the first, second, third and fourth quarters of 2006, respectively. First quarter redemption share payments amounted to 617,433 shares, 1,341,500 shares, and 554,697 shares at an average price of \$0.37, \$0.27, and \$0.27 per share respectively. Second quarter redemption share payments amounted to 751,818 shares, 1,425,192 shares, 1,737,976 shares, and 118,057 shares at an average price of \$0.27, \$0.25, \$0.21, and \$0.27 per share respectively. Third quarter redemption payments amounted to 137,257 shares, 1,898,013 shares, 2,586,369 shares, and 118,057 shares at an average price of \$0.29, \$0.19, \$0.14, and \$0.12 per share respectively. Fourth quarter redemption payments amounted to 487,070 shares, 3,130,267 shares, and 1,414,076 shares, at an average price of \$0.12, \$0.12, and \$0.08 per share respectively.

In May 2006 we issued 700,000 shares in connection with the joint venture of one of our projects with a price of \$0.28, we also issued 861,921 shares at \$0.25 in accordance with ratchet down rights under the May 18, 2005 private placement. In addition, we issued 790,000 shares at \$0.32 in connection with the joint venture secured project funding.

In June 2006, we issued 48,980 shares at \$0.25 in accordance with the May 2006 note payable.

In July 2006, we issued 50,000 shares at \$0.45 in accordance with the May 2006 note payable. We also issued 250,000 shares at \$0.25 in accordance with the April 2006 financing.

In October 2006, we issued 800,000 shares of common stock at \$0.14 pursuant to a legal consulting agreement.

In November 2006, we issued 1,083,607 shares of common stock at \$0.14 in accordance with ratchet down rights under the May 18, 2005 private placement

As of December 31, 2006, we intend to issue common stock for obligations amounting to \$76,000.

Note 10 - Related Party Transactions

Over the period October 2005 through December 2006 we borrowed a total of \$2,034,000 on an unsecured 8% demand note payable to an entity controlled by our CEO. During the 2006, we paid back a total of \$301,000 in principal on the note.

Note 11 - Property Reserves (Unaudited)

The following reserve quantity and future net cash flow information represents proved reserves located in the State of Utah in the United States. The reserves as of December 31, 2006 have been estimated by MHA Petroleum Consultants, independent petroleum engineers. We did not have any proved reserves in the State of Utah at December 31, 2005. The determination of oil and gas reserves is based on estimates, which are highly complex and interpretive. The estimates are subject to continuing change as additional information becomes available.

Reserve Quantities

Table 1

December 31,

Gas reserves (in MMcf)	December 31, 2006	2005
Proven developed producing reserves	1,362	—
Proven developed non-producing reserves	2,231	—
Proven undeveloped reserves	6,931	—
Total proved reserves as of December 31, 2006	10,524	—

Analysis of Changes in Proved Reserves

Estimated quantities of proved developed reserves, as well as the changes in proved developed reserves during the periods indicated, are presented in the following table:

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Table 2 Changes in Proved Developed Reserves	Gas Reserves (MMcf)
Proved developed reserves at December 31, 2005	—
Revisions of previous estimates	10,524
Extensions and discoveries	—
Sales of reserves in place	—
Improved recovery	—
Purchase of reserves	—
Production	(68)
Proved developed reserves at December 31, 2006	10,455
Standardized Measure of Discounted Future Net Cash Flows	

The standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows is prepared under the guidelines set forth by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) that require the calculation to be performed using year-end oil and gas prices. The oil and gas prices used as of December 31, 2006 were based on the Nymax forecasted prices and costs. Future production costs are based on year-end costs and include severance taxes.

Table 3 (In thousands)	December 31, 2006	December 31, 2005
Future cash flows	\$ 76,363	\$ —
Future production costs	(1,680)	—
Future development costs	(27,750)	—
Future income taxes	(28,022)	—
Future net cash flows before discount	\$ 18,911	\$ —
10% discount to present value	(1,891)	—
Standardized measure of discounted Future net cash flows	\$ 17,192	\$ —

Volumes, Prices and Operating Expenses

The following table presents information regarding the production volumes, average sales prices received and average production costs associated with our sales of natural gas and oil for the periods indicated.

Table 4 Production and Sales Data	December 31, 2006	December 31, 2005
Natural gas production (Mcf)	\$ 235,378	\$ —
Average sales price per Mcf	5.5	
Expenses per Mcf		

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Lease operating	\$	1.91	\$	—
Gathering	\$	0.94	\$	—
General and administrative	\$	9.73	\$	—
Depletion and accretion	\$.31	\$	—

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Development, Exploration and Acquisition Capital Expenditures

During the year ended December 31, 2006, we spent \$1,027,000 in development and exploration activities. During the year ended December 31, 2005, we spent \$1,141,000 on development and exploration activities, and \$738,000 on the acquisition of acreage and option maintenance for John's Valley, Overthrust, and the Bacaroo project. As of December 31, 2006, we held a working interest of approximately 46% in 5,953 gross acres (2,440 net acres) located in Carbon County, Utah. As of December 31, 2006, we held an interest in four gross (1.84 net) producing and four gross shut-in (1.84 net) gas wells located on these properties.

Table 5 presents information regarding our net costs incurred in the purchase of proved and unproved properties and in exploration and development activities:

Table 5	December 31,	
	2006	2005
Property acquisition costs:		
Unproved	\$—	\$ 738,241
Proved	1,200,000	300,000
Exploration	564,196	1,141,202
Development	463,263	—
	\$ 2,227,459	\$ 2,179,443

Productive Wells and Acreage

Table 6 summarizes our productive and shut-in gas wells as of December 31, 2006. Productive wells are producing wells and wells capable of production. Shut-in wells are wells that are capable of production but are not producing. Gross wells are the total number of wells in which we have an interest. Net wells are the sum of our fractional interests owned in the gross wells.

Table 6	Productive gas wells	
	Gross	Net
Producing gas wells	4	1.8
Shut-in gas wells	4	1.8

Undeveloped Acreage

Table 7 summarizes the undeveloped and developed leasehold acreage, by area, that we hold as of December 31, 2006. Undeveloped acres are acres on which wells have not been drilled or completed to a point that would permit the production of commercial quantities of oil and gas, regardless of whether or not the acreage contains proved reserves. Developed acres are acres that are spaced or assignable to productive wells. Gross acres are the total number of acres in which we have a working interest. Net acres are the sum of our fractional interests owned in the gross acres. The table does not include acreage that we have a contractual right to acquire or to earn through drilling projects, or any other acreage for which we have not yet received leasehold assignments. In certain leases, our ownership is not the same for all depths. The net acres in these leases are calculated using the greatest ownership interest at any depth. Generally, this greater interest represents our ownership in the primary objective formation.

Table 7
Summary of Acreage

	Undeveloped acres		Developed acres	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Utah	14,242	1,752	5,953	2,440
Wyoming	33,486	19,604	—	—
Colorado	3,440	3,440	—	—
Total acres	51,168	24,796	5,953	2,440

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Note 11 - Income Tax

At December 31, 2006, we have available for federal income tax purposes a net operating loss carryforward of approximately \$10,600,000, expiring at various times through 2024 that may be used to offset future taxable income. Therefore, we have provided no provision for income tax.

In addition, we have deferred tax assets of approximately \$3,600,000 at December 31, 2006. We have not recorded a benefit from our net operating loss carryforward because realization of the benefit is uncertain and, therefore, a valuation allowance of \$(3,600,000) has been provided for the deferred tax assets. The following table reports our carryforwards and the related deferred tax assets by year through December 31, 2006:

Year	NOL carryforward	Deferred tax asset
2001	\$ 10,241	\$ 3,481
2002	21,560	7,330
2003	122,915	41,791
2004	3,138,118	1,066,960
2005	1,957,800	665,700
2006	5,301,500	1,802,500
Less: valuation allowance	—	(3,587,762)
Totals:	\$ 10,582,157	\$ —

Note 12 - Commitments and contingencies

We were sued in the Sixth Judicial District Court, Garfield County, Utah on November 10, 2004, by Midway Perforating and Drilling in a complaint alleging nonpayment of charges connected with drilling the Johns Valley 10-33C2 well in Garfield County, UT. The complaint seeks damages of \$100,000 and costs of \$10,000. We filed our Answer and Counterclaim on January 19, 2005. We believe we have a strong defense and counterclaim in that the plaintiff failed to follow our instructions to use appropriate equipment for controlling deviation of the wellbore, and that such failure caused significant deviation of the wellbore, causing the well to be unusable and a breach of contract. The well bore failed to penetrate the target zone within the permitted drilling spacing unit due to horizontal deviation improperly allowed to occur by the plaintiff contractor. The suit is in its early stages. Although we believe we have a strong defense and counterclaim, we cannot predict the final outcome of the suit.

Note 13 - Subsequent Events

On February 15, 2007, we entered into a series of transactions to restructure securities issued pursuant to securities purchase agreements dated June 17, 2005 and September 21, 2005.

Background

June 2005 Financing

On June 17, 2005, we closed a financing pursuant to a securities purchase agreement with three accredited investors, Palisades Master Fund, L.P. ("Palisades"), Crescent International Ltd. ("Crescent") and JGB Capital L.P. ("JGB") for the

issuance of \$5,501,199.95 in face amount of debentures maturing September 16, 2008 (the "June Debentures"). The June Debentures were unsecured and we were obligated to pay 1/24th of the face amount of the debenture on the first of every month, starting October 1, 2005, which payment could be made in cash or in shares of our common stock. We could pay this amortization payment in cash or in stock at the lower of \$0.60 per share or 80% of the volume weighted average price of our stock for the five trading days prior to the repayment date. In the event that we made the payment in cash, we paid 110% of the monthly redemption amount.

In addition, we issued warrants to the investors, expiring June 17, 2008, to purchase 4,584,334 shares of restricted common stock, exercisable at a per share of \$0.649 (the "June Warrants"). In addition, the exercise price of the June Warrants would be adjusted in the event we issued common stock at a price below the exercise price, with the exception of any securities issued pursuant to a stock or option plan adopted by our board of directors, issued in connection with the debentures issued pursuant to the securities purchase agreement, or securities issued in connection with acquisitions or strategic transactions.

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If in any period of 20 consecutive trading days our stock price exceeds 250% of the June Warrants' exercise price, all of the June Warrants shall expire on the 30th trading day after we send a call notice to the June Warrant holders. If at any time after one year from the date of issuance of the June Warrants there is not an effective registration statement registering, or no current prospectus available for, the resale of the shares underlying the June Warrants, then the holder may exercise the June Warrant at such time by means of a cashless exercise.

September 2005 Financing

On September 21, 2005, we closed a financing pursuant to a securities purchase agreement with two accredited investors, Palisades and Crescent for the issuance of \$3,108,000 in face amount of debentures maturing December 20, 2008 (the "September Debentures" and together with the June Debentures, the "Old Debentures"). The September Debentures were unsecured and we were obligated to pay 1/24th of the face amount of the debenture on the first of every month, starting January 1, 2006, which payment could be made in cash or in shares of our common stock. We could pay this amortization payment in cash or in stock at the lower of \$0.75 per share or 80% of the volume weighted average price of our stock for the five trading days prior to the repayment date. In the event that we made the payment in cash, we paid 110% of the monthly redemption amount.

In addition, we issued warrants to the investors, expiring September 21, 2008, to purchase 2,172,000 shares of restricted common stock, exercisable at a per share of \$0.80 (the "September Warrants" and together with the June Warrants, the "Old Warrants"). In addition, the exercise price of the September Warrants would be adjusted in the event we issued common stock at a price below the exercise price, with the exception of any securities issued pursuant to a stock or option plan adopted by our board of directors, issued in connection with the debentures issued pursuant to the securities purchase agreement, or securities issued in connection with acquisitions or strategic transactions.

If in any period of 20 consecutive trading days our stock price exceeds 250% of the September Warrants' exercise price, all of the September Warrants shall expire on the 30th trading day after we send a call notice to the September Warrant holders. If at any time after one year from the date of issuance of the September Warrants there is not an effective registration statement registering, or no current prospectus available for, the resale of the shares underlying the September Warrants, then the holder may exercise the September Warrant at such time by means of a cashless exercise.

Restructuring

On February 15, 2007, the following transactions took place with regards to the Old Debentures and Old Warrants:

- 1) JGB entered into an assignment agreement with Crescent, pursuant to which Crescent purchased from JGB the June Debentures issued to JGB. The face value of the June Debentures issued to JGB at the time of the transaction was \$333,333.33 and Crescent paid \$250,000 to JGB for the assignment;
- 2) We entered into a settlement agreement with JGB for the sum of \$83,333.33. We amended the terms of the Old Warrants held by JGB to remove the ratchet and call provisions and JGB agreed to release any shares reserved for issuance of the Old Warrants and to not exercise such Old Warrants until we obtain an increase in the authorized shares of common stock. Upon obtaining the increase in authorized shares, we agreed to issue JGB 500,000 shares of restricted common stock;
- 3) We entered into a first amendment and waiver agreement with Palisades for the amendment of the Old Debentures issued to Palisades (the "Palisades Amendment Agreement"); and

4) We entered into a first amendment and waiver agreement with Crescent for the amendment of the Old Debentures issued to JGB (and purchased by Crescent) and Crescent (the “Crescent Amendment Agreement” and together with the Palisades Amendment Agreement, the “Restructuring Amendments”).

Palisades and Crescent agreed to amend the Old Debentures to remove the mandatory monthly liquidation provision and to amend the fixed conversion price of the Old Debentures to \$0.1375 (the “Fixed Conversion Price”). As a result, the principal amount remaining on the Old Debentures is now due and payable at maturity, unless sooner converted into shares of common stock by the investors, at the Fixed Conversion Price. Palisades and Crescent further agreed to waive any and all existing defaults under the Old Debentures.

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Pursuant to the Palisades Amendment Agreement, we agreed to issue 7,025,789 shares of common stock (the “Monthly Redemption Shares”) to Palisades upon conversion of \$608,433.15 in principal amount of the Old Debentures. Such Monthly Redemption Shares were issued as payment for monthly redemptions owed to Palisades on December 1, 2006 and January 1, 2007 and February 1, 2007 pursuant to the Old Debentures. These Monthly Redemption Shares were not issued while we negotiated the terms of a potential buy-out or restructuring of the Old Debentures. The Monthly Redemption Shares were previously registered for resale pursuant to resale registration statements filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and represent the remaining shares of common stock registered thereunder for Palisades pursuant to the Old Debentures. As a result of the Monthly Redemption Shares, the exercise price of the Old Warrants was reduced to \$0.0866, which Palisades exercised on a cashless basis and received 2,970,758 shares of common stock which were previously registered for resale pursuant to resale registration statements filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

We agreed to pay Palisades a forbearance fee of \$150,000 a month, for six months, which fee was paid in shares of common stock at an issuance price of \$0.1375, for a total issuance of 5,454,546 shares of restricted common stock. In addition, we agreed to issue Palisades 1,449,825 shares of common stock as a commitment fee for the restructuring of the Old Debentures.

In connection with the restructuring, we executed a security agreement (the “Security Agreement”) in favor of Palisades and JGB granting them a first priority security interest in all of our goods, inventory, contractual rights and general intangibles, receivables, documents, instruments, chattel paper, and intellectual property, except for our Carbon County prospect, which Palisades and JGB took a second priority interest and for our Carter Creek and Weston County prospects, which the investors were not granted any security interest. The Security Agreements state that if an event of default occurs under the Old Debentures or Security Agreement, the Investors have the right to take possession of the collateral, to operate our business using the collateral, and have the right to assign, sell, lease or otherwise dispose of and deliver all or any part of the collateral, at public or private sale or otherwise to satisfy our obligations under these agreements.

On February 15, 2007, we closed a financing pursuant to a securities purchase agreement with Palisades for the issuance of a \$714,500 face amount debenture maturing September 15, 2007 (the “New Debenture”). The New Debenture does not accrue interest and the investors paid \$500,000 for the New Debenture. We paid a commission of \$100,000 to HPC Capital Management (a registered broker-dealer) in connection with the transaction, resulting in net proceeds to us of \$400,000 before our legal fees. We used the net proceeds to pay our settlement agreement payment to JGB, repayment of a bridge loan to Petro Capital Securities, LLC and the remainder for general working capital purposes. We also issued HPC Capital Management 6,458,063 shares of restricted common stock and agreed to issue an additional 1,041,937 shares of restricted common stock and 350,000 warrants upon obtaining an increase in our authorized shares of common stock, which shares are additional compensation for its services in connection with the transaction with the investors.

The convertible debentures are secured and are convertible into our common stock, at Palisades option, at a fixed conversion price of \$0.1375. Based on this conversion price, the \$714,500 secured convertible debenture is convertible into 5,196,364 shares of our common stock.

In the event of default, the investors may require payment, which shall be the greater of: (A) 130% of the principal amount of the face amount of the debenture to be prepaid, or (B) the principal amount of the debenture to be prepaid, divided by the conversion price on (x) the date the default amount is demanded or otherwise due or (y) the date the default amount is paid in full, whichever is less, multiplied by the closing price on (x) the date the default amount is

demanded or otherwise due or (y) the date the default amount is paid in full, whichever is greater

The conversion price of the debenture may be adjusted in certain circumstances such as if we pay a stock dividend, subdivide or combine outstanding shares of common stock into a greater or lesser number of shares, or take such other actions as would otherwise result in dilution of the investor's position.

The Company has agreed to file a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission to cover the future sale by the investors of the shares issuable upon conversion of the Old and New Debentures. If the registration statement is not filed by the filing deadline or if the registration statement is not declared effective by the effective deadline, we are required to pay liquidated damages to the investors.

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ITEM 13. EXHIBITS.

Exhibit No.	Description
3.1	Articles of Incorporation, filed as an exhibit to the registration statement on Form SB-2 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") on August 10, 2001, and incorporated herein by reference.
3.2	Certificate of Amendment to Articles of Incorporation, filed as an exhibit to the amended annual report on Form 10-KSB/A filed with the Commission on May 2, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference.
3.3	Bylaws, filed as an exhibit to the registration statement on Form SB-2 filed with the Commission on August 10, 2001, and incorporated herein by reference.
4.1	Form of Convertible Debenture issued by Fellows Energy, Ltd., dated June 4, 2004, filed as an exhibit to the current report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on June 17, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference.
4.2	Form of Warrant to Purchase Common Stock of Fellows Energy, Ltd., dated June 4, 2004, filed as an exhibit to the current report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on June 17, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference.
4.3	Form of Security Agreement of Fellows Energy, Ltd., dated June 4, 2004, filed as an exhibit to the current report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on June 17, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference.
4.4	Form of Warrant to Purchase Common Stock of Fellows Energy Ltd. dated May 18, 2005, filed as an exhibit to the quarterly report on Form 10-QSB filed with the Commission on May 23, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference.
4.5	Form of Registration Rights Agreement dated May 18, 2005, filed as an exhibit to the quarterly report on Form 10-QSB filed with the Commission on May 23, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference.
4.6	Form of Subscription Agreement dated May 18, 2005, filed as an exhibit to the registration statement on Form SB-2 filed with the Commission on August 10, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference.
4.7	Form of Securities Purchase Agreement of Fellows Energy Ltd. dated June 17, 2005, filed as an exhibit to the registration statement on Form SB-2 filed with the Commission on August 10, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference.
4.8	Form of Debenture issued by the Company, dated June 17, 2005, filed as an exhibit to the registration statement on Form SB-2 filed with the Commission on August 10, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference.
4.9	Form of Warrant to purchase Common Stock of the Company, dated June 17, 2005, filed as an exhibit to the registration statement on Form SB-2 filed with the Commission on August 10,

2005, and incorporated herein by reference.

- 4.10 Form of Registration Rights Agreement of Fellows Energy Ltd. dated June 17, 2005, filed as an exhibit to the registration statement on Form SB-2 filed with the Commission on August 10, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 4.11 Form of Securities Purchase Agreement of Fellows Energy Ltd. dated September 21, 2005, filed as an exhibit to the current report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on September 22, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference
- 4.12 Form of Debenture issued by the Company, dated September 21, 2005, filed as an exhibit to the current report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on September 22, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference
- 4.13 Form of Warrant to purchase Common Stock of the Company, dated September 21, 2005, filed as an exhibit to the current report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on September 22, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference

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- 4.14 Form of Registration Rights Agreement of Fellows Energy Ltd. dated September 21, 2005, filed as an exhibit to the current report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on September 22, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference
- 4.15 First Amendment and Waiver Agreement, dated as of February 15, 2007, by and between Fellows Energy Ltd. and Palisades Master Fund, L.P., filed as an exhibit to the current report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on February 21, 2007, and incorporated herein by reference
- 4.16 First Amendment and Waiver Agreement, dated as of February 15, 2007, by and between Fellows Energy Ltd. and Crescent International Ltd., filed as an exhibit to the current report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on February 21, 2007, and incorporated herein by reference
- 4.17 Securities Purchase Agreement by and between Fellows Energy Ltd. and Palisades Master Fund, L.P., filed as an exhibit to the current report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on February 21, 2007, and incorporated herein by reference
- 4.18 Debenture issued to Palisades Master Fund, L.P., filed as an exhibit to the current report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on February 21, 2007, and incorporated herein by reference
- 4.19 Registration Rights Agreement by and between Fellows Energy Ltd. and Palisades Master Fund, L.P., filed as an exhibit to the current report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on February 21, 2007, and incorporated herein by reference
- 4.20 Security Agreement by and among Fellows Energy Ltd., Palisades Master Fund, L.P. and Crescent International Ltd., filed as an exhibit to the current report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on February 21, 2007, and incorporated herein by reference
- 10.1 Purchase Agreement of October 22, 2003 with Diamond Oil and Gas Corporation, filed as an exhibit to the proxy statement on Schedule 14A filed with the Commission on October 22, 2003, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.2 Stock Option Plan, filed as an exhibit to the quarterly report on Form 10-QSB filed with the Commission on May 23, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.3 Exploration Services Funding Agreement, dated January 26, 2004, between Fellows Energy Ltd. and Thomasson Partner Associates, Inc., filed as an exhibit to the registration statement on Form SB-2 filed with the Commission on October 6, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.4 Agreement to Extend and Amend Exploration Funding Service Agreement, dated February 24, 2005, between Fellows Energy Ltd. and Thomasson Partner Associates, Inc. filed as an exhibit to the amended annual report on Form 10-KSB/A filed with the Commission on May 2, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.5 Purchase and Option Agreement, dated March 16, 2004, between Fellows Energy Ltd. and Quaneco, L.L.C., filed as an exhibit to the registration statement on Form SB-2 filed with the

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Commission on October 14, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference.

- 10.6 Amendment to Purchase and Option Agreement, dated September 14, 2004, between Fellows Energy Ltd. and Quaneco, L.L.C., filed as an exhibit to the registration statement on Form SB-2 filed with the Commission on October 6, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.7 Agreement for Purchase of Interests in the Castle Rock and Kirby CBNG Projects of March 4, 2005 with Quaneco, L.L.C., filed as an exhibit to the registration statement on Form SB-2 filed with the Commission on October 6, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.8 Promissory Note of November 8, 2004 with JMG Exploration, Inc., filed as an exhibit to the quarterly report on Form 10-QSB filed with the Commission on November 15, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.9 General Security Agreement of November 8, 2004 with JMG Exploration, Inc., filed as an exhibit to the quarterly report on Form 10-QSB filed with the Commission on November 15, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference.

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- 10.10 Exploration and Development and Conveyance Agreement of November 8, 2004 with JMG Exploration, Inc., filed as an exhibit to the quarterly report on Form 10-QSB filed with the Commission on November 15, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.11 Consultant Agreement, dated February 1, 2005, between Fellows Energy, Ltd. and CEOCast, Inc., filed as an exhibit to the amended annual report on Form 10-KSB/A filed with the Commission on May 2, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.12 Consultant Agreement, dated August 1, 2004, between Fellows Energy, Ltd. and CEOCast, Inc., filed as an exhibit to the amended annual report on Form 10-KSB/A filed with the Commission on May 2, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.13 Letter Agreement, dated December 1, 2004, between Fellows Energy, Ltd. and Axiom Capital Management, Inc., filed as an exhibit to the amended annual report on Form 10-KSB/A filed with the Commission on May 2, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.14 Carter Creek Project Purchase Agreement, dated January 9, 2004, between Thomasson Partner Associates, Inc. and Fellows Energy Ltd., filed as an exhibit to the registration statement on Form SB-2 filed with the Commission on October 6, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.15 Letter Agreement regarding Bacaroo Project, dated April 14, 2004, between Thomasson Partner Associates, Inc. and Fellows Energy Ltd., filed as an exhibit to the registration statement on Form SB-2 filed with the Commission on October 6, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.16 Note between Deseado, LLC and Fellows Energy Ltd., dated September 24, 2004, filed as an exhibit to the amended annual report on Form 10-KSB/A filed with the Commission on May 2, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10.17 Settlement Agreement, dated as of February 15, 2007, by and between Fellows Energy Ltd. and JGB Capital, L.P., filed as an exhibit to the current report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on February 21, 2007, and incorporated herein by reference
- 13.1 Annual Filing on Form 10-KSB filed as an exhibit to the current report with the Commission on April 23, 2007, and incorporated herein by reference
- 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14 and Rule 15d-14(a), promulgated under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended
- 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14 and Rule 15d 14(a), promulgated under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended
- 32.1 Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Chief Executive Officer)
- 32.2 Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Chief Financial Officer)

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SIGNATURES

In accordance with the requirements of the Exchange Act, the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

FELLOWS ENERGY LTD.

Date: April 11, 2008

By: /s/ GEORGE S. YOUNG

George S. Young

Chief Executive Officer, President and Chairman of the Board

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

Name	Position	Date
By: /s/ GEORGE S. YOUNG George S. Young	Chief Executive Officer, President and Chairman of the Board	April 11, 2008
By: /s/ BROOKE E. HORSPOOL Brooke E. Horspool	Chief Financial Officer	April 11, 2008