

SANDRIDGE ENERGY INC
Form S-4/A
August 15, 2008

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 15, 2008
Registration No. 333-151899

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Amendment No. 1

to

Form S-4

REGISTRATION STATEMENT

UNDER

THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

SandRidge Energy, Inc.*

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

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

1311

*(Primary Standard Industrial
Classification Code Number)*

20-8084793

*(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)*

1601 N.W. Expressway, Suite 1600

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73118

(405) 753-5500

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of registrant's principal executive offices)

Tom L. Ward

Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President

1601 N.W. Expressway, Suite 1600

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73118

(405) 753-5500

(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of agent for service)

Copy to:

Vinson & Elkins L.L.P.

2500 First City Tower, 1001 Fannin

Houston, Texas 77002

(713) 758-2222

Attn: James M. Prince

Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: As soon as practicable after this Registration Statement becomes effective.

If the securities being registered on this Form are being offered in connection with the formation of a holding company and there is compliance with General Instruction G, check the following box.

If this form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier registration statement for the same offering.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
 (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

* Includes certain subsidiaries of SandRidge Energy, Inc. identified below.

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Each Class of Securities to be Registered	Amount to be Registered	Proposed Maximum Offering Price per Note(1)	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price(1)	Amount of Registration Fee(3)
Senior Notes Due 2015 Guarantees of Senior Notes Due 2015(4)	\$650,000,000	100%	\$650,000,000(2)	\$25,545
Senior Floating Rate Notes Due 2014 Guarantees of Senior Floating Rate Notes Due 2014(4)	\$350,000,000	100%	\$350,000,000	\$13,755
Total			\$1,000,000,000	\$39,300

- (1) Estimated solely for the purpose of calculating the registration fee pursuant to Rule 457(f)(2) of the rules and regulations under the Securities Act.
- (2) Includes Senior Notes Due 2015 that may be issued, at the election of the registrant, as payment of interest on such notes in accordance with the indenture governing the Senior Notes Due 2015. No additional consideration will be received for such Senior Notes Due 2015.
- (3) Previously paid in connection with the initial filing of this registration statement on June 24, 2008.
- (4) No further fee is payable pursuant to Rule 457(n) of the rules and regulations under the Securities Act, and no separate consideration will be received for the guarantees.

ADDITIONAL GUARANTOR REGISTRANTS

Exact Name of Additional Registrant as Specified in its Charter	State of Incorporation or Organization	Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number	IRS Employee Identification No.
SandRidge Onshore, LLC	Delaware	1311	47-0953489

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Lariat Services, Inc.	Texas	1311	75-2500702
SandRidge Operating Company	Texas	1311	75-2541245
Integra Energy, LLC	Texas	1311	75-2887527
SandRidge Exploration and Production, LLC	Delaware	1311	87-0776535
SandRidge Tertiary, LLC	Texas	1311	20-1918006
SandRidge Midstream, Inc.	Texas	1311	75-2541148
SandRidge Offshore, LLC	Delaware	1311	11-3758786
SandRidge Holdings, Inc.	Delaware	1311	20-5878401

Each Registrant hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the Registrants shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this Registration Statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until the Registration Statement shall become effective on such date as the Securities and Exchange Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

PROSPECTUS

SandRidge Energy, Inc.

**Offers to Exchange up to
\$650,000,000 of 85/8% Senior Notes Due 2015
that have been registered under the Securities Act of 1933
for
\$650,000,000 of 85/8% Senior Notes Due 2015
that have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933
and
\$350,000,000 of Senior Floating Rate Notes Due 2014
that have been registered under the Securities Act of 1933
for
\$350,000,000 of Senior Floating Rate Notes Due 2014
that have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933**

Terms of the Exchange Offers

We are offering to exchange up to:

\$650,000,000 aggregate principal amount of registered 85/8% Senior Notes Due 2015, for any and all of our \$650,000,000 aggregate principal amount of unregistered 85/8% Senior Notes Due 2015; and

\$350,000,000 aggregate principal amount of registered Senior Floating Rate Notes Due 2014, for any and all of our \$350,000,000 aggregate principal amount of unregistered Senior Floating Rate Notes Due 2014.

We refer to the registered notes collectively as the exchange notes and the unregistered notes collectively as the outstanding notes. We refer to the exchange notes and the outstanding notes collectively as the notes. The exchange notes are being issued under the indenture pursuant to which we previously issued the outstanding notes. This prospectus also relates to additional exchange notes that may be issued at our option as payment of interest on our Senior Notes Due 2015.

We will exchange all outstanding notes that you validly tender and do not validly withdraw before the applicable exchange offer expires for an equal principal amount of exchange notes of the same series.

The terms of the exchange notes of each series are substantially identical to those of the outstanding notes of the same series, except that the transfer restrictions, registration rights and provisions for additional interest relating to the outstanding notes do not apply to the exchange notes.

The outstanding notes are, and the exchange notes will be, guaranteed by each of our existing and future domestic restricted subsidiaries.

Each exchange offer expires at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on _____, 2008, unless extended. We do not currently intend to extend the exchange offers.

Tenders of outstanding notes may be withdrawn at any time prior to the expiration of the applicable exchange offer.

The exchange of outstanding notes for exchange notes will not be a taxable event for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

This investment involves risks. Please read Risk Factors beginning on page 5 for a discussion of the risks that you should consider prior to tendering your outstanding notes in the exchange offers.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is _____, 2008.

This prospectus incorporates important business and financial information about us that is not included in or delivered with this document. This information is available to you without charge upon written or oral request to: SandRidge Energy, Inc., 1601 N.W. Expressway, Suite 1600, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73118, Attention: Corporate Secretary, (405) 753-5500. The exchange offer is expected to expire on _____, 2008 and you must make your exchange decision by the expiration date. To obtain timely delivery, you must request the information no later than _____, 2008, or the date which is five business days before the expiration date of this exchange offer.

This prospectus is part of a registration statement we filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, referred to in this prospectus as the SEC or the Commission. In making your investment decision, you should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus and in the accompanying letter of transmittal. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with any other information. If you received any unauthorized information, you must not rely on it. We are not making an offer to sell these securities in any state or jurisdiction where the offer is not permitted. You should not assume that the information contained in this prospectus is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front cover of this prospectus.

Each broker-dealer that receives exchange notes for its own account pursuant to an exchange offer must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of such exchange notes. The letter of transmittal states that by so acknowledging and by delivering a prospectus, a broker-dealer will not be deemed to admit that it is an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act. This prospectus, as it may be amended or supplemented from time to time, may be used by a broker-dealer in connection with resales of exchange notes received in exchange for outstanding notes where such outstanding notes were acquired by such broker-dealer as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities. We have agreed that, for a period of 180 days after the consummation of an exchange offer, we will make this prospectus available to any broker-dealer for use in connection with any such resale. Please read Plan of Distribution.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

We have provided definitions for some of the natural gas and oil industry terms used in this prospectus in the Glossary of Natural Gas and Oil Terms included in this prospectus. In this prospectus, when we use the terms SandRidge, the Company, we, our, or us, we mean SandRidge Energy, Inc. and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis, unless otherwise indicated or the context requires otherwise. SandRidge Tertiary refers to our wholly-owned subsidiary, SandRidge Tertiary LLC, formerly PetroSource Production Company, LLC, and Lariat refers to our wholly-owned subsidiary, Lariat Services, Inc.

Our Company

We are an independent natural gas and oil company headquartered in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma with our principal focus on exploration and production activities. We also own and operate natural gas gathering, marketing and processing facilities, CO₂ treating and transportation facilities, and tertiary oil recovery operations. In addition, we own and operate drilling rigs and a related oil field services business. We focus our exploration and production activities in West Texas, the Cotton Valley Trend in East Texas, the Gulf Coast, the Mid-Continent and the Gulf of Mexico.

Our principal executive offices are located at 1601 N.W. Expressway, Suite 1600, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73118 and our telephone number is (405) 753-5500. Our website is <http://www.sandridgeenergy.com>.

The Exchange Offers

On May 1, 2008, we issued the outstanding notes in a private placement. In connection with this issuance, we entered into a registration rights agreement in which we agreed, among other things, to deliver this prospectus to you and to use our best efforts to complete the exchange offer. The following is a summary of the exchange offer.

Outstanding notes	Our 85/8% Senior Notes Due 2015 and our Senior Floating Rate Notes Due 2014, which were issued on May 1, 2008.
Exchange notes	Our 85/8% Senior Notes Due 2015 and Senior Floating Rate Notes Due 2014. The terms of each series of exchange notes are substantially identical to those terms of the same series of outstanding notes, except that the transfer restrictions, the registration rights and provisions for additional interest relating to the outstanding notes do not apply to the exchange notes.
The exchange offers	We are offering to exchange upon the terms set forth in this prospectus and the accompanying letter of transmittal: up to \$650,000,000 aggregate principal amount of our 85/8% Senior Notes Due 2015, that have been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act), in exchange for an equal outstanding principal amount of our 85/8% Senior Notes Due 2015 that have not been registered under the Securities Act; and

up to \$350,000,000 aggregate principal amount of our Senior Floating Rate Notes Due 2014 that have been registered under the Securities Act in exchange for an equal outstanding principal amount of our Senior Floating Rate Notes Due 2014 that have not been registered under the Securities Act;

to satisfy our obligations under the registration rights agreement that we entered into when we issued the outstanding notes in transactions exempt from registration under the Securities Act. This prospectus

also relates to additional exchange notes that may be issued at our option as payment of interest on our Senior Notes Due 2015.

Expiration date

Each exchange offer will expire at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on _____, 2008, unless we decide to extend it.

Conditions to the exchange offers

The registration rights agreement does not require us to accept outstanding notes for exchange if the applicable exchange offer or the making of any exchange by a holder of the outstanding notes would violate any applicable law or interpretation of the staff of the SEC. A minimum aggregate principal amount of outstanding notes being tendered is not a condition to either exchange offer.

Procedures for tendering outstanding notes

All of the outstanding notes are held in book-entry form through the facilities of The Depository Trust Company, or DTC. To participate in either exchange offer, you must follow the automatic tender offer program, or ATOP, procedures established by DTC for tendering notes held in book-entry form. The ATOP procedures require that the exchange agent receive, prior to the expiration date of the applicable exchange offer, a computer-generated message known as an agent's message that is transmitted through ATOP and that DTC confirm that DTC has received instructions to exchange your notes and you agree to be bound by the terms of the letter of transmittal in Annex A hereto.

For more details, please read [The Exchange Offers Terms of the Exchange](#) and [The Exchange Offers Procedures for Tendering](#).

Guaranteed delivery procedures

None.

Withdrawal of tenders

You may withdraw your tender of outstanding notes at any time prior to the expiration date of the applicable exchange offer. To withdraw, you must submit a notice of withdrawal to the exchange agent using ATOP procedures before 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date of the applicable exchange offer. Please read [The Exchange Offers Withdrawal Rights](#).

Acceptance of Outstanding Notes and Delivery of Exchange Notes

If you fulfill all conditions required for proper acceptance of outstanding notes, we will accept any and all outstanding notes that you properly tender in the applicable exchange offer before 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date of the applicable exchange offer. We will return any outstanding note that we do not accept for exchange to you without expense promptly after the expiration date. We will deliver the exchange notes promptly after the expiration date and acceptance of the outstanding notes for exchange. Please read [The Exchange Offers Terms of the Exchange Offers](#).

U.S. federal income tax considerations

The exchange of exchange notes for outstanding notes in the exchange offer will not be a taxable event for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Please read the discussion under the caption [Certain U.S. Federal Tax](#)

Considerations for more information regarding the tax consequences to you of the exchange offer.

Use of proceeds	The issuance of the exchange notes will not provide us with any new proceeds. We are making each exchange offer solely to satisfy our obligations under the registration rights agreement.
Fees and expenses	We will pay all of our expenses related to the exchange offers.
Exchange Agent	We have appointed Wells Fargo Bank, National Association as exchange agent for each exchange offer. You can find the address, telephone number and fax number of the exchange agent under the caption The Exchange Offers Exchange Agent .
Consequences of not exchanging your outstanding notes	<p>If you do not exchange your outstanding notes in the applicable exchange offer, you will no longer be able to require us to register your outstanding notes under the Securities Act, except in the limited circumstances provided under the registration rights agreement. In addition, you will not be able to resell, offer to resell or otherwise transfer the outstanding notes unless we have registered the outstanding notes under the Securities Act, or unless you resell, offer to resell or otherwise transfer them under an exemption from the registration requirements of, or in a transaction not subject to, the Securities Act.</p> <p>For information regarding the consequences of not tendering your outstanding notes and our obligation to file a registration statement, please read The Exchange Offers Consequences of Failure to Exchange Outstanding Securities and Description of the Notes.</p>

Description of the Exchange Notes

The terms of the exchange notes and those of the outstanding notes are substantially identical, except that the transfer restrictions, registration rights and provisions for additional interest relating to the outstanding notes do not apply to the exchange notes. As a result, the exchange notes will not bear legends restricting their transfer and will not have the benefit of the registration rights and additional interest provisions contained in the outstanding notes. The exchange notes represent the same debt as the outstanding notes for which they are being exchanged. Both the outstanding notes and the exchange notes are governed by the same indenture.

The following is a summary of the terms of the exchange notes. It may not contain all the information that is important to you. For a more detailed description of the exchange notes, please read [Description of the Notes](#).

Issuer	SandRidge Energy, Inc.
Securities offered	<p>\$650,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 85/8% Senior Notes Due 2015.</p> <p>\$350,000,000 aggregate principal amount of Senior Floating Rate Notes Due 2014.</p> <p>The exchange notes are being offered as additional debt securities under the indenture pursuant to which we previously issued the outstanding</p>

notes.

Maturity date of the 85/8% Senior Notes April 1, 2015

Maturity date of the Senior Floating Rate
Notes April 1, 2014

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PIK interest	At our election, we may from time to time prior to April 30, 2011 upon notice elect to pay interest on the 85/8% Senior Notes in kind by the issuance of additional principal amount of 85/8% Senior Notes.
Interest payment dates	Interest on the 85/8% Senior Notes is payable semi-annually on each April 1 and October 1 of each year beginning on October 1, 2008. Interest on the Senior Floating Rate Notes is payable quarterly in cash in arrears on each January 1, April 1, July 1 and October 1 of each year beginning on July 1, 2008. Interest on the exchange notes will accrue from April 1, 2008 in the case of the 85/8% Senior Notes and from July 1, 2008 in the case of the Senior Floating Rate Notes.
Guarantees	The exchange notes are unconditionally guaranteed by our existing restricted subsidiaries and will be guaranteed by our future domestic restricted subsidiaries.
Use of proceeds	The issuance of the exchange notes will not provide us with any new proceeds. We are making this exchange offer solely to satisfy our obligations under our registration rights agreement.
Ranking	The exchange notes of each series are unsecured and rank equally in right of payment with the exchange notes of the other series and with all of our other existing and future senior indebtedness. The exchange notes are senior in right of payment to all our future subordinated indebtedness.
Transfer restrictions	The exchange notes generally will be freely transferable, but will also be new securities for which there will not initially be a market. There can be no assurance as to the development or liquidity of any market for the exchange notes.

Risk Factors

Investing in the exchange notes involves substantial risk. Please read **Risk Factors** beginning on page 5 for a discussion of certain factors you should consider in evaluating an investment in the exchange notes.

RISK FACTORS

An investment in the exchange notes involves a significant degree of risk. You should consider carefully these risks together with all of the other information included in this prospectus before deciding whether to participate in the exchange offers. All of the risks described below could materially and adversely affect our business prospects, financial condition, operating results and cash flows, which in turn could adversely affect our ability to satisfy our obligations under the exchange notes and the guarantees of the exchange notes.

Risks Related to Our Business

Natural gas and oil prices are volatile, and a decline in natural gas and oil prices can significantly affect our financial results and impede our growth.

Our revenue, profitability and cash flow depend upon the prices and demand for natural gas and oil. The markets for these commodities are very volatile. Even relatively modest drops in prices can significantly affect our financial results and impede our growth. Changes in natural gas and oil prices have a significant impact on the value of our reserves and on our cash flow. Prices for natural gas and oil may fluctuate widely in response to relatively minor changes in the supply of and demand for natural gas and oil and a variety of additional factors that are beyond our control, such as:

the domestic and foreign supply of natural gas and oil;

the price of foreign imports;

worldwide economic conditions;

political and economic conditions in oil producing countries, including the Middle East and South America;

the ability of members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to agree to and maintain oil price and production controls;

the level of consumer product demand;

weather conditions;

technological advances affecting energy consumption;

availability of pipeline infrastructure, treating, transportation and refining capacity;

domestic and foreign governmental regulations and taxes; and

the price and availability of alternative fuels.

Lower natural gas and oil prices may not only decrease our revenues on a per share basis, but also may reduce the amount of natural gas and oil that we can produce economically. This may result in our having to make substantial downward adjustments to our estimated proved reserves.

We have a substantial amount of indebtedness, which may adversely affect our cash flow and our ability to operate our business.

As of June 30, 2008, our total indebtedness was \$1.8 billion, which represented approximately 46% of our total capitalization. Our substantial level of indebtedness increases the possibility that we may be unable to generate cash sufficient to pay, when due, the principal of, interest on or other amounts due in respect of our indebtedness. Our substantial indebtedness, combined with our lease and other financial obligations and contractual commitments, could have other important consequences to you. For example, it could:

make us more vulnerable to adverse changes in general economic, industry and competitive conditions and adverse changes in governmental regulation;

require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to payments on our indebtedness, thereby reducing the availability of our cash flows to fund working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions and other general corporate purposes;

limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industry in which we operate;

place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors that are less leveraged and, therefore, may be able to take advantage of opportunities that our leverage prevents us from pursuing; and

limit our ability to borrow additional amounts for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions, debt service requirements, execution of our business strategy or other purposes.

Any of these above listed factors could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our estimated reserves are based on many assumptions that may turn out to be inaccurate. Any significant inaccuracies in these reserve estimates or underlying assumptions could materially affect the quantities and present value of our reserves.

The process of estimating natural gas and oil reserves is complex and inherently imprecise. It requires interpretations of available technical data and many assumptions, including assumptions relating to production rates and economic factors such as natural gas and oil prices, taxes, drilling and operating expenses, capital expenditures and availability of funds. Any significant inaccuracies in these interpretations or assumptions could materially affect the estimated quantities and present value of reserves shown in this prospectus. In addition, we may adjust estimates of proved reserves to reflect production history, results of exploration and development, prevailing natural gas and oil prices and other factors, many of which are beyond our control.

The present value of future net cash flows from our proved reserves will not necessarily be the same as the current market value of our estimated natural gas and oil reserves.

We base the estimated discounted future net cash flows from our proved reserves on prices and costs in effect on the day of estimate. Actual future net cash flows from our natural gas and oil properties also will be affected by factors such as:

actual prices we receive for natural gas and oil;

actual cost of development and production expenditures;

the amount and timing of actual production;

supply of and demand for natural gas and oil; and

changes in governmental regulations or taxation.

The timing of both our production and our incurrence of expenses in connection with the development and production of natural gas and oil properties will affect the timing of actual future net cash flows from proved reserves, and thus their actual present value. In addition, the 10% discount factor we use when calculating discounted future net cash flows may not be the most appropriate discount factor based on interest rates in effect from time to time and risks associated with us or the natural gas and oil industry in general.

Unless we replace our natural gas and oil reserves, our reserves and production will decline, which would adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our future natural gas and oil reserves and production, and therefore our cash flow and income, are highly dependent on our success in efficiently developing and exploiting our current reserves and economically finding or acquiring additional recoverable reserves. We may not be able to develop, find or acquire additional reserves to replace our current and future production at acceptable costs.

Our potential drilling location inventories are scheduled over several years, making them susceptible to uncertainties that could materially alter the occurrence or timing of their drilling.

As of June 30, 2008, approximately 1,000 of our 5,670 identified potential future well locations had proved undeveloped reserves. These potential drilling locations, including those without proved undeveloped reserves, represent a significant part of our growth strategy. Our ability to drill and develop these locations is subject to a number of uncertainties, including the availability of capital, seasonal conditions, regulatory approvals, natural gas and oil prices, costs and drilling results. Because of these uncertainties, we do not know if the numerous potential drilling locations we have will ever be drilled or if we will be able to produce natural gas or oil from these or any other potential drilling locations. As such, our actual drilling activities may materially differ from our current expectations, which could adversely affect our business.

We will not know conclusively prior to drilling whether natural gas or oil will be present in sufficient quantities to be economically viable.

We describe some of our current prospects and drilling locations and our plans to explore those prospects and drilling locations in this prospectus. A prospect is a property on which we have identified what our geoscientists believe, based on available seismic and geological information, to be indications of natural gas or oil. Our prospects and drilling locations are in various stages of evaluation, ranging from a prospect that is ready to drill to a prospect that will require substantial additional seismic data processing and interpretation.

The use of seismic data and other technologies and the study of producing fields in the same area will not enable us to know conclusively prior to drilling whether oil or natural gas will be present or, if present, whether oil or natural gas will be present in sufficient quantities to be economically viable. Even if sufficient amounts of oil or natural gas exist, we may damage the potentially productive hydrocarbon bearing formation or experience mechanical difficulties while drilling or completing the well, resulting in a reduction in production from the well or abandonment of the well. During 2007, we participated in drilling a total of 316 gross wells, of which eight have been identified as dry holes. During the six months ended June 30, 2008, we drilled 184 wells, one of which was identified as a dry hole. If we drill additional wells that we identify as dry holes in our current and future prospects, our drilling success rate may decline and materially harm our business. In sum, the cost of drilling, completing and operating any well is often uncertain, and new wells may not be productive.

Properties that we buy may not produce as projected, and we may be unable to determine reserve potential, identify liabilities associated with the properties or obtain protection from sellers against them.

Our reviews of properties we acquire are inherently incomplete because it generally is not feasible to review in depth every individual property involved in each acquisition. Even a detailed review of records and properties may not necessarily reveal existing or potential problems, nor will it permit a buyer to become sufficiently familiar with the properties to assess fully their deficiencies and potential. Inspections may not always be performed on every well, and environmental problems, such as soil or ground water contamination, are not necessarily observable even when an inspection is undertaken. Even when problems are identified, we often assume certain environmental and other risks and liabilities in connection with acquired properties, which risks and liabilities could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

The development of the proved undeveloped reserves in the WTO and other areas of operation may take longer and may require higher levels of capital expenditures than we currently anticipate.

Approximately 53% of the estimated proved reserves that we own or have under lease in the WTO and 54% of our total proved reserves as of June 30, 2008 are proved undeveloped reserves. Development of these reserves may take

longer and require higher levels of capital expenditures than we currently anticipate. Therefore, ultimate recoveries from these fields may not match current expectations. Delays in the development of our reserves or increases in costs to drill and develop such reserves will reduce the PV-10 value of our estimated proved undeveloped reserves and future net revenues estimated for such reserves.

A significant portion of our operations are located in WTO, making us vulnerable to risks associated with operating in one major geographic area.

As of June 30, 2008, approximately 57% of our proved reserves and approximately 58% of our daily production were located in the West Texas Overthrust, or WTO. In addition, a substantial portion of our WTO natural gas contains a high concentration of CO₂ and requires treating. As a result, we may be disproportionately exposed to the impact of delays or interruptions of production from these wells caused by transportation and treatment capacity constraints, curtailment of production or treatment plant closures for scheduled maintenance or unanticipated occurrences.

Many of our prospects in the WTO may contain natural gas that is high in CO₂ content, which can negatively affect our economics.

The reservoirs of many of our prospects in the WTO may contain natural gas that is high in CO₂ content. The natural gas produced from these reservoirs must be treated for the removal of CO₂ prior to marketing. If we cannot obtain sufficient capacity at treatment facilities for our natural gas with a high CO₂ concentration, or if the cost to obtain such capacity significantly increases, we could be forced to delay production and development or experience increased production costs.

Furthermore, when we treat the gas for the removal of CO₂, some of the methane is used to run the treatment plant as fuel gas and other methane and heavier hydrocarbons, such as ethane, propane and butane, cannot be separated from the CO₂ and is lost. This is known as plant shrink. Historically our plant shrink has been approximately 12% in the WTO. We do not know the amount of CO₂ we will encounter in any well until it is drilled. As a result, sometimes we encounter CO₂ levels in our wells that are higher than expected. The amount of CO₂ in the gas produced affects the heating content of the gas. For example, if a well is 65% CO₂, the gas produced often has a heating content of between 300 and 350 MBtu per Mcf. Giving consideration for plant shrink, as many as four Mcf of high CO₂ gas must be produced to sell one MmBtu of natural gas. We report our volumes of natural gas reserves and production net of CO₂ volumes that are removed prior to sales.

Since the treatment expenses are incurred on an Mcf basis, we will incur a higher effective treating cost per MmBtu of natural gas sold for natural gas with a higher CO₂ content. As a result, high CO₂ gas wells must produce at much higher rates than low CO₂ gas wells to be economic, especially in a low natural gas price environment.

A significant decrease in natural gas production in our areas of midstream gas services operation, due to the decline in production from existing wells, depressed commodity prices or otherwise, would adversely affect our revenues and cash flow for our midstream gas services segment.

The profitability of our midstream business is materially impacted by the volume of natural gas we gather, transmit and process at our facilities. Most of the reserves backing up our midstream assets are operated by our exploration and production segment. A material decrease in natural gas production in our areas of operation would result in a decline in the volume of natural gas delivered to our pipelines and facilities for gathering, transmitting and processing. We have no control over many factors affecting production activity, including prevailing and projected energy prices, demand for hydrocarbons, the level of reserves, geological considerations, governmental regulation and the availability and cost of capital. Failure to connect new wells to our gathering systems would result in the amount of natural gas we gather, transmit and process being reduced substantially over time and could, upon exhaustion of the current wells, cause us to abandon our gathering systems and, possibly cease gathering, transmission and processing operations. Our ability to connect to new wells will be dependent on the level of drilling activity in our areas of operations and competitive market factors. The effect of any material decrease in the volume of natural gas handled by our midstream assets would be to reduce our revenues, operating income and our ability to make payments on the exchange notes.

Our use of 2-D and 3-D seismic data is subject to interpretation and may not accurately identify the presence of natural gas and oil. In addition, the use of such technology requires greater predrilling expenditures, which could adversely affect the results of our drilling operations.

A significant aspect of our exploration and development plan involves seismic data. Even when properly used and interpreted, 2-D and 3-D seismic data and visualization techniques are only tools used to assist geoscientists in identifying subsurface structures and hydrocarbon indicators and do not enable the interpreter to know whether hydrocarbons are present in those structures. Other geologists and petroleum professionals, when studying the same seismic data, may have significantly different interpretations than our professionals.

In addition, the use of 2-D and 3-D seismic and other advanced technologies requires greater predrilling expenditures than traditional drilling strategies, and we could incur losses due to such expenditures. As a result, our drilling activities may not be geologically successful or economical, and our overall drilling success rate or our drilling success rate for activities in a particular area may not improve.

We often gather 2-D and 3-D seismic data over large areas. Our interpretation of seismic data delineates for us those portions of an area that we believe are desirable for drilling. Therefore, we may choose not to acquire option or lease rights prior to acquiring seismic data, and in many cases, we may identify hydrocarbon indicators before seeking option or lease rights in the location. If we are not able to lease those locations on acceptable terms, it would result in our having made substantial expenditures to acquire and analyze 2-D and 3-D data without having an opportunity to benefit from those expenditures.

Drilling for and producing natural gas and oil are high risk activities with many uncertainties that could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Our drilling and operating activities are subject to many risks, including the risk that we will not discover commercially productive reservoirs. Drilling for natural gas and oil can be unprofitable, not only from dry holes, but from productive wells that do not produce sufficient revenues to return a profit. In addition, our drilling and producing operations may be curtailed, delayed or canceled as a result of other factors, including:

unusual or unexpected geological formations and miscalculations;

pressures;

fires;

blowouts;

loss of drilling fluid circulation;

title problems;

facility or equipment malfunctions;

unexpected operational events;

shortages of skilled personnel;

shortages or delivery delays of equipment and services;

compliance with environmental and other regulatory requirements; and

adverse weather conditions.

Any of these risks can cause substantial losses, including personal injury or loss of life; damage to or destruction of property, natural resources and equipment; pollution; environmental contamination or loss of wells; and regulatory fines or penalties.

Insurance against all operational risks is not available to us. Additionally, we may elect not to obtain insurance if we believe that the cost of available insurance is excessive relative to the perceived risks presented. We do not carry environmental insurance, for example. We could incur losses for uninsurable or uninsured risks or in amounts in excess of existing insurance coverage. The occurrence of an event that is not

covered in full or in part by insurance could have a material adverse impact on our business activities, financial condition, results of operations and our ability to make payments on the exchange notes.

Market conditions or operational impediments may hinder our access to natural gas and oil markets or delay our production.

Market conditions or a lack of satisfactory natural gas and oil transportation arrangements may hinder our access to natural gas and oil markets or delay our production. The availability of a ready market for our natural gas and oil production depends on a number of factors, including the demand for and supply of natural gas and oil and the proximity of reserves to pipelines and terminal facilities. Our ability to market our production depends in substantial part on the availability and capacity of gathering systems, pipelines and processing facilities. For example, we are currently experiencing capacity limitations on sour gas treating in the Piñon Field. Our failure to obtain such services on acceptable terms or expand our midstream assets could materially harm our business. We may be required to shut in wells for a lack of a market or because access to natural gas pipelines, gathering system capacity or processing facilities may be limited or unavailable. If that were to occur, then we would be unable to realize revenue from those wells until production arrangements were made to deliver the production to market.

Our development and exploration operations require substantial capital and we may be unable to obtain needed capital or financing on satisfactory terms, which could lead to a loss of properties and a decline in our natural gas and oil reserves.

The natural gas and oil industry is capital intensive. We make and expect to continue to make substantial capital expenditures in our business and operations for the exploration, development, production and acquisition of natural gas and oil reserves. To date, we have financed capital expenditures primarily with proceeds from the sale of equity, debt and cash generated by operations. We intend to finance our future capital expenditures with the sale of equity, asset sales, cash flow from operations and current and new financing arrangements. Our cash flow from operations and access to capital are subject to a number of variables, including:

our proved reserves;

the level of natural gas and oil we are able to produce from existing wells;

the prices at which natural gas and oil are sold; and

our ability to acquire, locate and produce new reserves.

If our revenues decrease as a result of lower natural gas and oil prices, operating difficulties, declines in reserves or for any other reason, we may have limited ability to obtain the capital necessary to sustain our operations at current levels. In order to fund our capital expenditures, we must seek additional financing. Our revolving credit facility and term loan contain covenants restricting our ability to incur additional indebtedness without the consent of the lenders. Our lenders may withhold this consent in their sole discretion.

In addition, we may not be able to obtain debt or equity financing on terms favorable to us, or at all. The failure to obtain additional financing could result in a curtailment of our operations relating to exploration and development of our prospects, which in turn could lead to a possible loss of properties and a decline in our natural gas and oil reserves.

The agreements governing our existing indebtedness have restrictions and financial covenants which could adversely affect our operations.

Our senior credit facility and the indentures governing the notes and our 8% Senior Notes Due 2018 restrict our ability to obtain additional financing, make investments, lease equipment, sell assets and engage in business combinations. We also are required to comply with certain financial covenants and ratios. Our ability to comply with these restrictions and covenants in the future is uncertain and will be affected by the levels of cash flow from our operations and events or circumstances beyond our control. Our failure to comply with any

of the restrictions and covenants under the senior credit facility or indentures could result in a default under those agreements, which could cause all of our indebtedness to be immediately due and payable.

Our revolving credit facility limits the amounts we can borrow to a borrowing base amount. The borrowing base is subject to review semi-annually; however, the lenders reserve the right to have one additional redetermination of the borrowing base per calendar year. Unscheduled redeterminations may be made at our request, but are limited to two requests per year. The borrowing base is determined based on proved developed producing reserves, proved developed non-producing reserves and proved undeveloped reserves. Outstanding borrowings in excess of the borrowing base must be repaid immediately, or we must pledge other natural gas and oil properties as additional collateral. We do not currently have any substantial unpledged properties, and we may not have the financial resources in the future to make any mandatory principal prepayments required under the revolving credit facility.

If the indebtedness under our revolving credit facility and indentures were to be accelerated, our assets may not be sufficient to repay such indebtedness in full. In particular, holders of the exchange notes will be paid only if we have assets remaining after we pay amounts due on our secured indebtedness, including our revolving credit facility. We have pledged a significant portion of our assets as collateral under our revolving credit facility. Please see

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Liquidity and Capital Resources.

Our derivative activities could result in financial losses or could reduce our earnings.

To achieve a more predictable cash flow and to reduce our exposure to adverse fluctuations in the prices of natural gas and oil, we currently, and may in the future, enter into derivative instruments for a portion of our natural gas and oil production, including collars and fixed-price swaps. We have not designated any of our derivative instruments as hedges for accounting purposes and record all derivative instruments on our balance sheet at fair value. Changes in the fair value of our derivative instruments are recognized in current earnings. Accordingly, our earnings may fluctuate significantly as a result of changes in fair value of our derivative instruments. Derivative instruments also expose us to the risk of financial loss in some circumstances, including when:

production is less than expected;

the counter-party to the derivative instrument defaults on its contract obligations; or

there is a change in the expected differential between the underlying price in the derivative instrument and the actual prices received.

In addition, these types of derivative arrangements limit the benefit we would receive from increases in the prices for natural gas and oil.

Competition in the natural gas and oil industry is intense, which may adversely affect our ability to succeed.

The natural gas and oil industry is intensely competitive, and we compete with companies that have greater resources. Many of these companies not only explore for and produce natural gas and oil, but also carry on refining operations and market petroleum and other products on a regional, national or worldwide basis. These companies may be able to pay more for productive natural gas and oil properties and exploratory prospects or identify, evaluate, bid for and purchase a greater number of properties and prospects than our financial or human resources permit. In addition, these companies may have a greater ability to continue exploration activities during periods of low natural gas and oil market prices. Our larger competitors may be able to absorb the burden of present and future federal, state, local and other laws and regulations more easily than we can, which would adversely affect our competitive position. Our

ability to acquire additional properties and to discover reserves in the future will be dependent upon our ability to evaluate and select suitable properties and to consummate transactions in a highly competitive environment. In addition, because we have fewer financial and human resources than many companies in our industry, we may be at a disadvantage in bidding for exploratory prospects and producing natural gas and oil properties.

Downturns in natural gas and oil prices can result in decreased oil field activity which, in turn, can result in an oversupply of service providers and drilling rigs. This oversupply can result in severe reductions in prices received for oil field services or a complete lack of work for crews and equipment.

We are subject to complex federal, state, local and other laws and regulations that could adversely affect the cost, manner or feasibility of conducting our operations.

Our natural gas and oil exploration, production, transportation and treatment operations are subject to complex and stringent laws and regulations. In order to conduct our operations in compliance with these laws and regulations, we must obtain and maintain numerous permits, approvals and certificates from various federal, state and local governmental authorities. We may incur substantial costs in order to maintain compliance with these existing laws and regulations. In addition, our costs of compliance may increase if existing laws and regulations are revised or reinterpreted, or if new laws and regulations become applicable to our operations. For instance, we may be unable to obtain all necessary permits, approvals and certificates for proposed projects. Alternatively, we may have to incur substantial expenditures to obtain, maintain or renew authorizations to conduct existing projects. If a project is unable to function as planned due to changing requirements or public opposition, we may suffer expensive delays, extended periods of non-operation or significant loss of value in a project. All such costs may have a negative effect on our business and results of operations.

Our business is subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations as interpreted and enforced by governmental agencies and other bodies vested with much authority relating to the exploration for, and the development, production and transportation of, natural gas and oil. Failure to comply with such laws and regulations, as interpreted and enforced, could have a material adverse effect on us. For instance, the U.S. Department of the Interior's Minerals Management Service (MMS) may suspend or terminate our operations on federal leases for failure to pay royalties or comply with safety and environmental regulations.

Our operations expose us to potentially substantial costs and liabilities with respect to environmental, health and safety matters.

We may incur substantial costs and liabilities as a result of environmental, health and safety requirements applicable to us and our natural gas and oil exploration, development, production, transportation, treatment, and other activities. These costs and liabilities could arise under a wide range of environmental, health and safety laws that cover, among other things, emissions into the air and water, habitat and endangered species protection, the containment and disposal of hazardous substances, oil field waste and other waste materials, the use of underground injection wells, and wetlands protection. These laws and regulations are complex, change frequently and have tended to become increasingly strict over time. Failure to comply with environmental, health and safety laws or regulations may result in assessment of administrative, civil, and criminal penalties, imposition of cleanup and site restoration costs and liens, and the issuance of orders enjoining or limiting our current or future operations. Compliance with these laws and regulations also increases the cost of our operations and may prevent or delay the commencement or continuance of a given operation. Specifically, we may incur increased expenditures in the future in order to maintain compliance with laws and regulations governing emissions of air pollutants from our natural gas treatment plants.

Under certain environmental laws that impose strict, joint and several liability, we may be required to remediate our contaminated properties regardless of whether such contamination resulted from the conduct of others or from consequences of our own actions that were or were not in compliance with all applicable laws at the time those actions were taken. In addition, claims for damages to persons, property or natural resources may result from environmental and other impacts of our operations. Moreover, new or modified environmental, health or safety laws, regulations or enforcement policies could be more stringent and impose unforeseen liabilities or significantly increase compliance costs. Therefore, the costs to comply with environmental, health or safety laws or regulations or the liabilities incurred

in connection with them could significantly and adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. In addition, many countries as well as several states and regions of the U.S. have agreed to regulate emissions of greenhouse gases. Methane, a primary component of natural gas, and carbon dioxide, a byproduct of burning of natural gas and oil, are

greenhouse gases. The carbon dioxide may be released or captured as part of our operations. Current or future regulation of greenhouse gases could adversely impact our financial condition and results of operations and demand for some of our services or products in the future.

If we fail to maintain an adequate system of internal control over financial reporting this could adversely affect our ability to accurately report our results.

We are not currently required to comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002, and are therefore not required to make an assessment of the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting for that purpose. Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in our internal control over financial reporting that results in a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Effective internal controls are necessary for us to provide reliable financial reports and effectively prevent fraud. If we cannot provide reliable financial reports or prevent fraud, our reputation and operating results would be harmed. Our efforts to develop and maintain our internal controls may not be successful, and we may be unable to maintain adequate controls over our financial processes and reporting in the future, including future compliance with the obligations under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. We will be required to comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 effective as of December 31, 2008. Any failure to develop or maintain effective controls, or difficulties encountered in their implementation or other effective improvement of our internal controls could harm our operating results. Ineffective internal controls could also cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information.

Risks Relating to the Notes and the Exchange Offers

If you fail to exchange outstanding notes, existing transfer restrictions will remain in effect and the market value of outstanding notes may be adversely affected because they may be more difficult to sell.

If you fail to exchange outstanding notes for exchange notes under the exchange offers, then you will continue to be subject to the existing transfer restrictions on the outstanding notes. In general, the outstanding notes may not be offered or sold unless they are registered or exempt from registration under the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. Except in connection with these exchange offers or as required by the registration rights agreement, we do not intend to register resales of the outstanding notes.

The tender of outstanding notes under the exchange offers will reduce the principal amount of the currently outstanding notes. Due to the corresponding reduction in liquidity, this may have an adverse effect upon, and increase the volatility of, the market price of any currently outstanding notes that you continue to hold following completion of the exchange offers.

We may incur substantial additional indebtedness, including debt ranking equal to the notes.

Subject to the restrictions in the indenture governing the exchange notes and outstanding notes and in other instruments governing our other outstanding debt, we and our subsidiaries may be able to incur substantial additional debt in the future. Although the indenture governing the exchange notes and outstanding notes and the instruments governing certain of our other outstanding debt contain restrictions on the incurrence of additional debt, these restrictions are subject to a number of significant qualifications and exceptions, and debt incurred in compliance with these restrictions could be substantial. To the extent new debt is added to our current debt levels, the substantial leverage-related risks described above would increase.

If we or any of our subsidiaries that is a guarantor of the exchange notes and outstanding notes (a Guarantor) incur any additional debt that ranks equally with the notes (or with the guarantee thereof), including trade payables, the holders of that debt will be entitled to share ratably with holders of the notes in any proceeds distributed in connection with any insolvency, liquidation, reorganization, dissolution or other

winding-up of us or such Guarantor. This may have the effect of reducing the amount of proceeds paid to holders of the notes in connection with such a distribution.

We may not be able to generate sufficient cash to service all of our indebtedness, including the notes, and may be forced to take other actions to satisfy our obligations under our indebtedness, which may not be successful.

Our ability to make scheduled payments on or to refinance our debt obligations depends on our financial condition and operating performance, which is subject to prevailing economic and competitive conditions and to certain financial, business and other factors beyond our control. We may not be able to maintain a level of cash flows from operating activities sufficient to permit us to pay the principal, premium, if any, and interest on our indebtedness, including the notes.

If our cash flows and capital resources are insufficient to fund our debt service obligations, we may be forced to reduce or delay investments and capital expenditures, or to sell assets, seek additional capital or restructure or refinance our indebtedness, including the notes. Our ability to restructure or refinance our debt will depend on the condition of the capital markets and our financial condition at such time. Any refinancing of our debt could be at higher interest rates and may require us to comply with more onerous covenants, which could further restrict our business operations. The terms of existing or future debt instruments and the indenture governing the notes may restrict us from adopting some of these alternatives. In addition, any failure to make payments of interest and principal on our outstanding indebtedness on a timely basis would likely result in a reduction of our credit rating, which could harm our ability to incur additional indebtedness. In the absence of such operating results and resources, we could face substantial liquidity problems and might be required to dispose of material assets or operations to meet our debt service and other obligations. Our senior credit facility and the indentures governing the notes and our other series of outstanding notes restrict our ability to dispose of assets and use the proceeds from the disposition. We may not be able to consummate those dispositions or to obtain the proceeds that we could realize from them and these proceeds may not be adequate to meet any debt service obligations then due. These alternative measures may not be successful and may not permit us to meet our scheduled debt service obligations.

Your right to receive payments on the exchange notes, like the outstanding notes, is effectively junior to the right of lenders who have a security interest in our assets to the extent of the value of those assets.

Our obligations under the exchange notes, like the outstanding notes, and the Guarantors' obligations under their guarantees of the exchange notes, like the outstanding notes, are unsecured, but our obligations under our senior credit facility and each Guarantor's obligations under its guarantee of our senior credit facility are secured by a security interest in substantially all of our domestic tangible and intangible assets, including the stock of substantially all of our wholly-owned subsidiaries. If we are declared bankrupt or insolvent, or if we default under our senior credit facility, the funds borrowed thereunder, together with accrued interest, could become immediately due and payable. If we were unable to repay such indebtedness, the lenders under our senior credit facility could foreclose on the pledged assets to the exclusion of holders of the notes, even if an event of default exists under the indenture governing the notes at such time. Furthermore, if the lenders foreclose and sell the pledged equity interests in any Guarantor in a transaction permitted under the terms of the indenture governing the notes, then such Guarantor will be released from its guarantee of the notes automatically and immediately upon such sale. In any such event, because the notes will no longer be secured by any of such assets or by the equity interests in any such Guarantor, it is possible that there would be no assets remaining from which your claims could be satisfied or, if any assets remained, they might be insufficient to satisfy your claims in full. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources.

As of August 8, 2008, we had no borrowings outstanding under our senior credit facility, though, at that time, outstanding letters of credit reduced borrowing capacity under the senior credit facility by \$22 million. As of

August 8, 2008, we had approximately \$1.8 billion of outstanding secured long-term debt. Subject to the limits set forth in the indentures governing the notes and our 8% Senior Notes Due 2018, we may also incur additional secured debt.

Our ability to repay our debt, including the notes, is affected by the cash flow generated by our subsidiaries.

Our subsidiaries own some of our assets and conduct some of our operations. Accordingly, repayment of our indebtedness, including the notes, will be dependent on the generation of cash flow by our subsidiaries and their ability to make such cash available to us, by dividend, debt repayment or otherwise. Unless they are Guarantors, our subsidiaries will not have any obligation to pay amounts due on the notes or to make funds available for that purpose. Our subsidiaries may not be able to, or may not be permitted to, make distributions to enable us to make payments in respect of our indebtedness, including the notes. Each subsidiary is a distinct legal entity and, under certain circumstances, legal and contractual restrictions may limit our ability to obtain cash from our subsidiaries. While the indenture governing the notes limits the ability of our subsidiaries to incur consensual encumbrances or restrictions on their ability to pay dividends or make other intercompany payments to us, these limitations are subject to certain qualifications and exceptions. In the event that we do not receive distributions from our subsidiaries, we may be unable to make required principal and interest payments on our indebtedness, including the notes.

Claims of holders of the exchange notes, like holders of outstanding notes, will be structurally subordinated to claims of creditors of certain of our subsidiaries that will not guarantee the exchange notes.

We conduct some of our operations through our subsidiaries, and certain of our immaterial domestic subsidiaries have not guaranteed the notes. Subject to certain limitations, the indenture governing the notes permits us to form or acquire additional subsidiaries that are not guarantors of the notes and to permit such non-guarantor subsidiaries to acquire additional assets and incur additional indebtedness. Holders of the exchange notes would not have any claim as a creditor against any of our non-guarantor subsidiaries to the assets and earnings of those subsidiaries. The claims of the creditors of those subsidiaries, including their trade creditors, banks and other lenders, would have priority over any of our claims or those of our other subsidiaries as equity holders of the non-guarantor subsidiaries. Consequently, in any insolvency, liquidation, reorganization, dissolution or other winding-up of any of the non-guarantor subsidiaries, creditors of those subsidiaries would be paid before any amounts would be distributed to us or to any of the Guarantors as equity, and thus be available to satisfy our obligations under the notes and other claims against us or the Guarantors.

For the six month period ended June 30, 2008, our non-guarantor subsidiaries accounted for approximately \$10.1 million, or 1.6%, of our revenues. As of June 30, 2008, our non-guarantor subsidiaries accounted for approximately \$31.9 million, or 0.7%, of our consolidated total assets and \$11.2 million, or 0.5%, of our total liabilities, in each case after giving effect to intercompany eliminations. The indenture governing the notes permits these subsidiaries to incur certain additional debt and will not limit their ability to incur other liabilities that are not considered indebtedness under the indenture.

If we default on our obligations to pay our other indebtedness, we may not be able to make payments on the notes.

Any default under the agreements governing our indebtedness, including a default under our senior credit facility, that is not waived by the required lenders, and the remedies sought by the holders of such indebtedness, could prevent us from paying principal, premium, if any, and interest on the notes and substantially decrease the market value of the notes. If we are unable to generate sufficient cash flow and are otherwise unable to obtain funds necessary to meet required payments of principal, premium, if any, and interest on our indebtedness, or if we otherwise fail to comply with the various covenants, including financial and operating covenants in the instruments governing our indebtedness (including covenants in our senior credit facility and the indentures governing the notes and our 8% Senior Notes Due 2018), we could be in default under the terms of the agreements governing such indebtedness. In the event of such default,

the holders of such indebtedness could elect to declare all the funds borrowed thereunder to be due and payable, together with accrued and unpaid interest;

the lenders under our senior credit facility could elect to terminate their commitments thereunder, cease making further loans and institute foreclosure proceedings against our assets; and

we could be forced into bankruptcy or liquidation.

If our operating performance declines, we may in the future need to obtain waivers from the required lenders under our senior credit facility to avoid being in default. If we breach our covenants under our senior credit facility and seek a waiver, we may not be able to obtain a waiver from the required lenders. If this occurs, we would be in default under our senior credit facility, the lenders could exercise their rights, as described above, and we could be forced into bankruptcy or liquidation.

We may not be able to repurchase the notes upon a change of control.

Upon the occurrence of specific kinds of change of control events, we may be required to offer to repurchase all notes then outstanding at 101% of their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any. The source of funds for any such purchase of the notes will be our available cash or cash generated from our operations or the operations of our subsidiaries or other sources, including borrowings, sales of assets or sales of equity. We may not be able to repurchase the notes upon a change of control because we may not have sufficient financial resources to purchase all of the exchange notes that are tendered upon a change of control. Our failure to repurchase the exchange notes upon a change of control would cause a default under the indenture governing the notes and could lead to a cross default under the indenture for our 8% Senior Notes Due 2018 or our senior credit facility.

Insolvency and fraudulent transfer laws and other limitations may preclude the recovery of payment under the notes and the guarantees.

Federal and state fraudulent transfer laws permit a court, if it makes certain findings, to avoid all or a portion of the obligations of the Guarantors pursuant to their guarantees of the notes, or to subordinate a Guarantor's obligations under such guarantee to claims of its other creditors, reducing or eliminating the holders of the notes' ability to recover under such guarantees. Although laws differ among these jurisdictions, in general, under applicable fraudulent transfer or conveyance laws, the notes or guarantees could be voided as a fraudulent transfer or conveyance if (1) we or any of the Guarantors, as applicable, issued the notes or incurred the guarantees with the intent of hindering, delaying or defrauding creditors; or (2) we or any of the Guarantors, as applicable, received less than reasonably equivalent value or fair consideration in return for either issuing the notes or incurring the guarantees and, in the case of (2) only, one of the following is also true:

we or any of the Guarantors, as applicable, were insolvent or rendered insolvent by reason of the issuance of the notes or the incurrence of the guarantees or subsequently become insolvent for other reasons;

the issuance of the notes or the incurrence of the guarantees left us or any of the Guarantors, as applicable, with an unreasonably small amount of capital to carry on the business;

we or any of the Guarantors intended to, or believed that we or such Guarantor would, incur debts beyond our or such Guarantor's ability to pay such debts as they mature; or

we or any of the Guarantors was a defendant in an action for money damages, or had a judgment for money damages docketed against us or such Guarantor if, in either case, after final judgment, the judgment is unsatisfied.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The exchange offers are intended to satisfy our obligations under the registration rights agreement we entered into in connection with the issuance of the outstanding notes. We will not receive any cash proceeds from the issuance of the exchange notes in the exchange offers. In consideration for issuing the exchange notes as contemplated in this prospectus, we will receive in exchange outstanding notes in like principal amount. We will cancel all outstanding notes surrendered in exchange for exchange notes in the exchange offers. As a result, the issuance of the exchange notes will not result in any increase or decrease in our indebtedness.

RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES

We have computed our ratio of earnings to fixed charges for the six months ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 and for each of our fiscal years ended December 31, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007. The computation of earnings to fixed charges is set forth on Exhibit 12.1 to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part.

Ratio of earnings to fixed charges is calculated by dividing earnings by fixed charges from operations for the periods indicated. For purposes of calculating the ratio of earnings to fixed charges, (a) earnings represents pre-tax income from continuing operations plus fixed charges and (b) fixed charges represents interest expensed and capitalized, amortization of financing costs and required dividends on preference securities.

You should read the ratio information below in conjunction with the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and the financial statements and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this prospectus.

	For the Years Ended December 31,					For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007	2008
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	19.4	12.2	6.3	2.2	1.7	1.4	(a)

(a) Due to our loss for the six months ended June 30, 2008, the ratio coverage was less than 1:1. We would have needed additional earnings of \$118,353,000 to achieve coverage of 1:1.

THE EXCHANGE OFFERS

Purpose and Effect of the Exchange Offers

We issued the outstanding notes, which consist of \$650,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of 85/8% Senior Notes Due 2015 and \$350,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of Senior Floating Rate Notes Due 2014, in a private placement on May 1, 2008. The outstanding notes were issued to qualified institutional buyers pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act in exchange for debt outstanding under our senior unsecured credit agreement. Accordingly, the outstanding notes are subject to transfer restrictions. In general, you may not offer or sell the outstanding notes unless either the offer and sale thereof are registered under the Securities Act or are exempt from or not subject to registration under the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws.

In the registration rights agreement, we agreed to use our best efforts to cause an exchange offer registration statement to be declared effective by November 1, 2008. Now, to satisfy our obligations under the registration rights agreement, we are offering holders of the outstanding notes who are able to make certain representations described below the opportunity to exchange their outstanding notes for the exchange notes in the exchange offers. The exchange offers will be open for a period of at least 20 business days. During the exchange offer period, we will issue the exchange notes in exchange for all outstanding notes properly surrendered and not withdrawn before the expiration date. The exchange notes will be registered and the transfer restrictions, registration rights and provisions for additional interest relating to the outstanding notes will not apply to the exchange notes.

Terms of the Exchange Offers

Subject to the terms and conditions described in this prospectus and in the applicable letter of transmittal, we will accept for exchange any outstanding notes properly tendered and not withdrawn prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date of the applicable exchange offer. We will issue exchange notes in principal amount equal to the principal amount of outstanding notes surrendered in the exchange offers. Outstanding notes may be tendered only for exchange notes and only in denominations of \$1,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess of \$1,000.

Neither exchange offer is conditioned upon any minimum aggregate principal amount of outstanding notes being tendered in such exchange offer. Each exchange offer will be conducted independently from the other exchange offer, and consummation of one exchange offer will not be conditioned upon consummation of the other.

As of the date of this prospectus, \$650,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of 85/8% Senior Notes Due 2015 and \$350,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of Senior Floating Rate Notes Due 2014 are outstanding. This prospectus is being sent to DTC, the sole registered holder of the outstanding notes, and to all persons whom we can identify as beneficial owners of the outstanding notes. There will be no fixed record date for determining registered holders of outstanding notes entitled to participate in the exchange offers.

We intend to conduct the exchange offers in accordance with the provisions of the registration rights agreement, the applicable requirements of the Securities Act and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, and the rules and regulations of the SEC. Outstanding notes not tendered for exchange in the exchange offers will remain outstanding and continue to accrue interest. These outstanding notes will be entitled to the rights and benefits such holders have under the indenture relating to the notes and the registration rights agreement.

We will be deemed to have accepted for exchange properly tendered outstanding notes when we have given oral or written notice of the acceptance to the exchange agent and complied with the applicable provisions of the registration

rights agreement. The exchange agent will act as agent for the tendering holders for the purposes of receiving the exchange notes from us.

If you tender outstanding notes in the exchange offers, you will not be required to pay brokerage commissions or fees or, except to the extent indicated by the instructions to the letter of transmittal, transfer

taxes with respect to the exchange of outstanding notes. We will pay all charges and expenses, other than certain applicable taxes described below, in connection with the exchange offer. Please read Fees and Expenses for more details regarding fees and expenses incurred in connection with the exchange offers. We will return any outstanding notes that we do not accept for exchange for any reason without expense to their tendering holders promptly after the expiration or termination of the applicable exchange offer.

Expiration, Extension and Amendment

Each exchange offer will expire at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on _____, 2008, unless, in our sole discretion, we extend it. We may extend one exchange offer without extending the other.

We expressly reserve the right, at any time or various times, to extend the period of time during which either exchange offer is open. We may delay acceptance of any outstanding notes by giving oral or written notice of such extension to their holders at any time until the exchange offer expires or terminates. During any such extensions, all outstanding notes previously tendered will remain subject to the exchange offer, and we may accept them for exchange.

To extend either exchange offer, we will notify the exchange agent orally or in writing of any extension. We will notify the registered holders of outstanding notes of the extension no later than 9:00 a.m. New York City time on the business day after the previously scheduled expiration date.

Procedures for Tendering

To participate in the exchange offers, you must properly tender your outstanding notes to the exchange agent as described below. We will only issue exchange notes in exchange for outstanding notes that you timely and properly tender. Therefore, you should allow sufficient time to ensure timely delivery of your outstanding notes, and you should follow carefully the instructions on how to tender your outstanding notes. It is your responsibility to properly tender your outstanding notes. We have the right to waive any defects. We are not, however, required to waive defects, and neither we nor the exchange agent is required to notify you of any defects in your tender.

If you have any questions or need help in exchanging your outstanding notes, please call the exchange agent whose address and phone number are described in the letter of transmittal included as Annex A to this prospectus.

All of the outstanding notes were issued in book-entry form, and all of the outstanding notes are currently represented by global certificates registered in the name of Cede & Co., the nominee of DTC. We have confirmed with DTC that the outstanding notes may be tendered using ATOP. The exchange agent will establish an account with DTC for purposes of each exchange offer promptly after the commencement of such exchange offer, and DTC participants may electronically transmit their acceptance of the exchange offer by causing DTC to transfer their outstanding notes to the exchange agent using the ATOP procedures. In connection with the transfer, DTC will send an agent's message to the exchange agent. The agent's message will state that DTC has received instructions from the participant to tender outstanding notes and that the participant agrees to be bound by the terms of the letter of transmittal.

By using the ATOP procedures to exchange outstanding notes, you will not be required to deliver a letter of transmittal to the exchange agent. You will, however, be bound by its terms just as if you had signed it.

There is no procedure for guaranteed late delivery of the outstanding notes.

Determinations Under the Exchange Offers

We will determine in our sole discretion all questions as to the validity, form, eligibility, time of receipt, acceptance of tendered outstanding notes and withdrawal of tendered outstanding notes. Our determination will be final and binding. We reserve the absolute right to reject any outstanding notes not properly tendered or any outstanding notes our acceptance of which would, in the opinion of our counsel, be unlawful. We also reserve the right to waive any defect, irregularities or conditions of tender as to particular outstanding notes.

Our interpretation of the terms and conditions of the exchange offers, including the instructions in the letter of transmittal, will be final and binding on all parties. Unless waived, all defects or irregularities in connection with tenders of outstanding notes must be cured within such time as we shall determine. Although we intend to notify holders of defects or irregularities with respect to tenders of outstanding notes, neither we, the exchange agent nor any other person will incur any liability for failure to give such notification. Tenders of outstanding notes will not be deemed made until such defects or irregularities have been cured or waived. Any outstanding notes received by the exchange agent that are not properly tendered and as to which the defects or irregularities have not been cured or waived will be returned to the tendering holder as soon as practicable following the expiration date of the applicable exchange offer.

When We Will Issue Exchange Notes

In all cases, we will issue exchange notes for outstanding notes that we have accepted for exchange under the applicable exchange offer only after the exchange agent receives, prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date of such exchange offer,

A book-entry confirmation of such outstanding notes into the exchange agent's account at DTC; and

A properly transmitted agent's message.

Return of Outstanding Notes Not Accepted or Exchanged

If we do not accept tendered outstanding notes for exchange or if outstanding notes are submitted for a greater principal amount than you desire to exchange, the unaccepted or non-exchanged outstanding notes will be returned without expense to their tendering holder. Such non-exchanged outstanding notes will be credited to an account maintained with DTC. These actions will occur as promptly as practicable after the expiration or termination of the applicable exchange offer.

Valid Tender

By agreeing to be bound by the letter of transmittal, you will represent to us that, among other things:

Any exchange notes that you receive will be acquired in the ordinary course of your business;

You have no arrangement or understanding with any person or entity to participate in the distribution of the exchange notes;

You are not engaged in and do not intend to engage in the distribution of the exchange notes;

If you are a broker-dealer who will receive exchange notes for your own account in exchange for outstanding notes, you acquired those outstanding notes as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities and you will deliver this prospectus, as required by law, in connection with any resale of the exchange notes; and

You are not an affiliate, as defined in Rule 405 under the Securities Act, of us.

Withdrawal Rights

Except as otherwise provided in this prospectus, you may withdraw your tender at any time prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date of the exchange offer. For a withdrawal to be effective you must comply with the appropriate ATOP procedures. Any notice of withdrawal must specify the name and number of the account at DTC to be credited with withdrawn outstanding notes and otherwise comply with the ATOP procedures.

We will determine all questions as to the validity, form, eligibility and time of receipt of a notice of withdrawal. Our determination shall be final and binding on all parties. We will deem any outstanding notes so withdrawn not to have been validly tendered for exchange for purposes of the exchange offers.

Any outstanding notes that have been tendered for exchange but that are not exchanged for any reason will be credited to an account maintained with DTC for the outstanding notes. This return or crediting will take place as soon as practicable after withdrawal, rejection of tender, expiration or termination of the applicable exchange offer. You may retender properly withdrawn outstanding notes by following the procedures described under Procedures for Tendering above at any time on or prior to the expiration date of the applicable exchange offer.

Resales of Exchange Notes

Based on interpretations by the staff of the SEC, as described in no-action letters issued to third parties that are not related to us, we believe that exchange notes issued in the exchange offers in exchange for outstanding notes may be offered for resale, resold or otherwise transferred by holders of the exchange notes without compliance with the registration and prospectus delivery provisions of the Securities Act, if:

The exchange notes are acquired in the ordinary course of the holder's business;

The holders have no arrangement or understanding with any person to participate in the distribution of the exchange notes;

The holders are not affiliates of ours within the meaning of Rule 405 under the Securities Act; and

The holders are not broker-dealers who purchased outstanding notes directly from us for resale pursuant to Rule 144A or any other available exemption under the Securities Act.

However, the SEC has not considered the exchange offers described in this prospectus in the context of a no-action letter. The staff of the SEC may not make a similar determination with respect to the exchange offers as in the other circumstances. Each holder who wishes to exchange outstanding notes for exchange notes will be required to represent that it meets the above four requirements.

Any holder who is an affiliate of ours or who intends to participate in an exchange offer for the purpose of distributing exchange notes or any broker-dealer who purchased outstanding notes directly from us for resale pursuant to Rule 144A or any other available exemption under the Securities Act:

Cannot rely on the applicable interpretations of the staff of the SEC mentioned above;

Will not be permitted or entitled to tender its outstanding notes in the exchange offers; and

Must comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with any secondary resale transaction.

Each broker-dealer that receives exchange notes for its own account in exchange for outstanding notes must acknowledge that the outstanding notes were acquired by it as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities and agree that it will deliver a prospectus that meets the requirements of the Securities Act in connection with any resale of the exchange notes. The letter of transmittal states that by so acknowledging and by delivering a prospectus, a broker-dealer will not be deemed to admit that it is an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act. Please read Plan of Distribution. A broker-dealer may use this prospectus, as it may be amended or supplemented from time to time, in connection with the resales of exchange notes received in exchange for outstanding notes that the broker-dealer acquired as a result of market-making or other trading activities. Any holder that is a broker-dealer participating in an exchange offer must notify the exchange agent at the telephone number set forth in the enclosed letter of transmittal and must comply with the procedures for broker-dealers participating in the exchange offer. We

have not entered into any arrangement or understanding with any person to distribute the exchange notes to be received in the exchange offers.

Exchange Agent

Wells Fargo Bank, National Association has been appointed as the exchange agent for the exchange offers. Questions and requests for assistance, requests for additional copies of this prospectus or of the letter of transmittal should be directed to the exchange agent addressed as follows:

Wells Fargo Bank, National Association

By Facsimile for Eligible Institutions:

(214) 777-4086
Attention: Patrick T. Giordano

By Registered and Certified Mail:

Wells Fargo Bank, NA
Corporate Trust Operations
MAC N9303-121
PO Box 1517
Minneapolis, MN 55480

Confirm by Telephone:

(214) 740-1573

By Regular Mail or Overnight Courier:

Wells Fargo Bank, NA
Corporate Trust Operations
MAC N9303-121

Sixth & Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis, MN 55479

In person by hand only:

Wells Fargo Bank, NA
12th Floor Northstar East Building
Corporate Trust Operations
608 Second Avenue South
Minneapolis, MN

Fees and Expenses

We will bear the expenses of soliciting tenders. The principal solicitation is being made by mail; however, we may make additional solicitation by telegraph, telephone or in person by our officers and regular employees and those of our affiliates.

We have not retained any dealer manager in connection with the exchange offers and will not make any payments to broker-dealers or others soliciting acceptances of the exchange offers. We will, however, pay the exchange agent reasonable and customary fees for its services and reimburse it for its related reasonable out of pocket expenses.

We will pay the cash expenses to be incurred in connection with the exchange offers. They include:

SEC registration fees;

Fees and expenses of the exchange agent and trustee;

Accounting and legal fees and printing costs; and

Related fees and expenses.

Transfer Taxes

We will pay all transfer taxes, if any, applicable to the exchange of outstanding notes under the exchange offers. Each tendering holder, however, will be required to pay any transfer taxes, whether imposed on the registered holder or any other person, if a transfer tax is imposed for any reason other than the exchange of outstanding notes under the exchange offers.

Consequences of Failure to Exchange Outstanding Securities

If you do not exchange your outstanding notes for exchange notes under the applicable exchange offer, the outstanding notes you hold will continue to be subject to the existing restrictions on transfer. In general, you may not offer or sell the outstanding notes except under an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. We do not intend to register outstanding notes under the Securities Act unless the registration rights agreement requires us to do so.

Accounting Treatment

We will record the exchange notes in our accounting records at the same carrying value as the outstanding notes. This carrying value is the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding notes, as reflected in our accounting records on the date of exchange. Accordingly, we will not recognize any gain or loss for accounting purposes in connection with the exchange offers, other than the recognition of the fees and expenses of the offering as stated under Fees and Expenses.

Other

Participation in the exchange offers is voluntary, and you should consider carefully whether to accept. You are urged to consult your financial and tax advisors in making your own decision on what action to take.

We may in the future seek to acquire any untendered outstanding notes in open market or privately negotiated transactions, through subsequent exchange offers or otherwise. We have no present plans to acquire any outstanding notes that are not tendered in the applicable exchange offer or to file a registration statement to permit resales of any untendered outstanding notes.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Various statements contained in this prospectus, including those that express a belief, expectation, or intention, as well as those that are not statements of historical fact, are forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements may include projections and estimates concerning the timing and success of specific projects and our future production, revenues, income and capital spending. Our forward-looking statements are generally accompanied by words such as estimate, project, predict, believe, expect, anticipate, potential, could, may, foresee, plan, go, convey the uncertainty of future events or outcomes. The forward-looking statements in this prospectus speak only as of the date of this prospectus; we disclaim any obligation to update these statements unless required by securities law, and we caution you not to rely on them unduly. We have based these forward-looking statements on our current expectations and assumptions about future events. While our management considers these expectations and assumptions to be reasonable, they are inherently subject to significant business, economic, competitive, regulatory and other risks, contingencies and uncertainties relating to, among other matters, the risks discussed under the heading Risk Factors and the following:

the volatility of natural gas and oil prices;

discovery, estimation, development and replacement of natural gas and oil reserves;

cash flow and liquidity;

financial position;

business strategy;

amount, nature and timing of capital expenditures, including future development costs;

availability and terms of capital;

timing and amount of future production of natural gas and oil;

availability of drilling and production equipment;

timing of drilling rig fabrication and delivery;

customer contracting of drilling rigs;

availability of oil field labor;

availability and regulation of CO₂;

operating costs and other expenses;

prospect development and property acquisitions;

availability of pipeline infrastructure to transport natural gas production;

marketing of natural gas and oil;

competition in the natural gas and oil industry;

governmental regulation and taxation of the natural gas and oil industry; and

developments in oil-producing and natural gas-producing countries.

SELECTED HISTORICAL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

The following tables set forth selected historical consolidated financial data for the six months ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 and for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003. The historical financial data as of December 31, 2007 and 2006 and for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included in this prospectus. The unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheet data and statement of operations data at June 30, 2007 and 2008 and for the six month periods ended June 30, 2007 and 2008 are derived from our unaudited condensed combined financial statements and the notes thereto included in this prospectus. The historical financial data as of December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003 and for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003 are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements which are not included in this prospectus. The selected financial data should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our financial statements and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this prospectus.