

PetroHunter Energy Corp
Form 10-K
January 15, 2008

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

Form 10-K

(Mark One)

- ANNUAL REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2007
- or
- TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
For the transition period from to
Commission file number: 000-51152

PETROHUNTER ENERGY CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Maryland

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

98-0431245

*(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)*

**1875 Lawrence Street,
Suite 1400, Denver, Colorado**
(Address of principal executive offices)

80202
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code:
(303) 572-8900

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

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

(Title of class)

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

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Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§ 229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter: \$136,843,728 as of March 30, 2007.

As of December 31, 2007, the registrant had 318,748,841 shares of common stock outstanding.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements contained in this Annual Report constitute forward-looking statements. These statements, identified by words such as plan, anticipate, believe, estimate, should, expect and similar expressions include expectations and objectives regarding our future financial position, operating results and business strategy. These statements reflect the current views of management with respect to future events and are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements, or industry results, to be materially different from those described in the forward-looking statements. Such risks and uncertainties include those set forth under the caption Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation and elsewhere in this Annual Report. We do not intend to update the forward-looking information to reflect actual results or changes in the factors affecting such forward-looking information. We advise you to carefully review the reports and documents we file from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC).

All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to us, or persons acting on our behalf, are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements. We assume no duty to update or revise our forward-looking statements based on changes in internal estimates or expectations or otherwise.

CURRENCIES

All amounts expressed herein are in U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated.

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GLOSSARY

Unless otherwise indicated in this document, oil equivalents are determined using the ratio of six Mcf of natural gas to one barrel of crude oil, condensate or natural gas liquids so that six Mcf of natural gas are referred to as one barrel of oil equivalent.

API Gravity. A specific gravity scale developed by the American Petroleum Institute (API) for measuring the relative density of various petroleum liquids, expressed in degrees. API gravity is graduated in degrees on a hydrometer instrument and was designed so that most values would fall between 10° and 70° API gravity. The arbitrary formula used to obtain this effect is: $API\ gravity = (141.5/SG\ at\ 60^{\circ}F) - 131.5$, where SG is the specific gravity of the fluid.

Bbl. One stock tank barrel, or 42 U.S. gallons liquid volume, used in reference to oil or other liquid hydrocarbons.

Bcf. One billion cubic feet of natural gas at standard atmospheric conditions.

Capital Expenditures. Costs associated with exploratory and development drilling (including exploratory dry holes); leasehold acquisitions; seismic data acquisitions; geological, geophysical and land related overhead expenditures; delay rentals; producing property acquisitions; other miscellaneous capital expenditures; compression equipment and pipeline costs.

Carried Interest. The owner of this type of interest in the drilling of a well incurs no liability for costs associated with the well until the well is drilled, completed and connected to commercial production/processing facilities.

Completion. The installation of permanent equipment for the production of oil or natural gas.

Developed Acreage. The number of acres that are allocated or assignable to producing wells or wells capable of production.

Development Well. A well drilled within the proved area of an oil or natural gas reservoir to the depth of a stratigraphic horizon known to be productive.

Exploitation. The continuing development of a known producing formation in a previously discovered field. To make complete or maximize the ultimate recovery of oil or natural gas from the field by work including development wells, secondary recovery equipment or other suitable processes and technology.

Exploration. The search for natural accumulations of oil and natural gas by any geological, geophysical or other suitable means.

Exploratory Well. A well drilled to find and produce oil or natural gas in an unproved area, to find a new reservoir in a field previously found to be productive of oil or natural gas in another reservoir, or to extend a known reservoir.

Farm-In or Farm-Out. An agreement under which the owner of a working interest in a natural gas and oil lease assigns the working interest or a portion of the working interest to another party who desires to drill on the leased acreage. Generally, the assignee is required to drill one or more wells in order to earn its interest in the acreage. The assignor usually retains a royalty or reversionary interest in the lease. The interest received by an assignee is a farm-in while the interest transferred by the assignor is a farm-out .

Field. An area consisting of either a single reservoir or multiple reservoirs, all grouped on or related to the same individual geological structural feature and/or stratigraphic condition.

Finding and Development Costs. The total capital expenditures, including acquisition costs, and exploration and abandonment costs, for oil and gas activities divided by the amount of proved reserves added in the specified period.

Force Pooling. The process by which interests not voluntarily participating in the drilling of a well, may be involuntarily committed to the operator of the well (by a regulatory agency) for the purpose of allocating costs and revenues attributable to such well.

Gross Acres or Gross Wells. The total acres or wells, as the case may be, in which we have a working interest.

Lease. An instrument which grants to another (the lessee) the exclusive right to enter to explore for, drill for, produce, store and remove oil and natural gas on the mineral interest, in consideration for which the lessor is entitled

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to certain rents and royalties payable under the terms of the lease. Typically, the duration of the lessee's authorization is for a stated term of years and for so long thereafter as minerals are producing.

Mcf. One thousand cubic feet of natural gas at standard atmospheric conditions.

MCFE. One thousand cubic feet of gas equivalent. Gas equivalents are determined using the ratio of six Mcf of gas (including gas liquids) to one Bbl of oil.

Net Acres or Net Wells. A net acre or well is deemed to exist when the sum of our fractional ownership working interests in gross acres or wells, as the case may be, equals one. The number of net acres or wells is the sum of the fractional working interests owned in gross acres or wells, as the case may be, expressed as whole numbers and fractions thereof.

Operator. The individual or company responsible to the working interest owners for the exploration, development and production of an oil or natural gas well or lease.

Overriding Royalty. A revenue interest in oil and gas, created out of a working interest which entitles the owner to a share of the proceeds from gross production, free of any operating or production costs.

Payout. The point at which all costs of leasing, exploring, drilling and operating have been recovered from production of a well or wells, as defined by contractual agreement.

Productive Well. A well that is found to be capable of producing hydrocarbons in sufficient quantities such that proceeds from the sale of the production exceed production expenses and taxes.

Prospect. A specific geographic area which, based on supporting geological, geophysical or other data and also preliminary economic analysis using reasonably anticipated prices and costs, is deemed to have potential for the discovery of commercial hydrocarbons.

Proved Reserves. The estimated quantities of oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids which geological and engineering data demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be commercially recoverable in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions.

Reserves. Natural gas and crude oil, condensate and natural gas liquids on a net revenue interest basis, found to be commercially recoverable.

Reservoir. A porous and permeable underground formation containing a natural accumulation of producible natural gas and/or oil that is confined by impermeable rock or water barriers and is separate from other reservoirs.

Royalty. An interest in an oil and natural gas lease that gives the owner of the interest the right to receive a portion of the production from the leased acreage, or of the proceeds of the sale thereof, but generally does not require the owner to pay any portion of the costs of drilling or operating the wells on the leased acreage. Royalties may be either landowner's royalties, which are reserved by the owner of the leased acreage at the time the lease is granted, or overriding royalties, which are usually reserved by an owner of the leasehold in connection with a transfer to a subsequent owner.

Spud. To start the well drilling process by removing rock, dirt and other sedimentary material with the drill bit.

3-D Seismic. The method by which a three-dimensional image of the earth's subsurface is created through the interpretation of reflection seismic data collected over a surface grid. 3-D seismic surveys allow for a more detailed understanding of the subsurface than do conventional surveys and contribute significantly to field appraisal, exploitation and production.

Undeveloped Acreage. Lease acres on which wells have not been drilled or completed to a point that would permit the production of commercial quantities of oil and gas regardless of whether or not such acreage contains proved reserves.

Working Interest. An interest in an oil and gas lease that gives the owner of the interest the right to drill and produce oil and gas on the leased acreage and requires the owner to pay a share of the costs of drilling and production operations. The share of production to which a working interest owner is entitled will always be smaller than the share of costs that the working interest owner is required to bear, with the balance of the production accruing to the owners of royalties.

PETROHUNTER ENERGY CORPORATION

FORM 10-K

**FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
SEPTEMBER 30, 2007**

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

General

PetroHunter Energy Corporation (collectively, with its subsidiaries, referred to herein as *PetroHunter*, *Company*, *we*, *us* or *our*), formerly Digital Ecosystems Corp. (*Digital*), through the operations of its wholly-owned subsidiaries, is a global oil and gas exploration and production company with primary assets consisting of working interests in oil and gas leases and related assets in various oil and natural gas prospects. As of September 30, 2007, our leasehold position consisted of approximately 21,659 net acres in Colorado, 173,738 net acres in Utah, 86,828 net acres in Montana, and 7.0 million net acres in the Northern Territory of Australia. The properties are managed and operated in three groups: Heavy Oil, Piceance Basin and Australia. Subsequent to year-end, we sold our heavy oil assets, located in Utah and Montana, allowing us to focus on the Piceance Basin and Australia.

Digital, was incorporated on February 21, 2002 under the laws of the State of Nevada. On February 10, 2006, Digital entered into a Share Exchange Agreement (the *Agreement*) with GSL Energy Corporation (*GSL*) and certain shareholders of GSL pursuant to which Digital acquired more than 85% of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of GSL, in exchange for shares of Digital's common stock. On May 12, 2006, the parties to the Agreement completed the share exchange and Digital changed its business to the business of GSL. Subsequent to the closing of the Agreement, Digital acquired all the remaining outstanding stock of GSL, and effective August 14, 2006, Digital changed its name to PetroHunter Energy Corporation.

As a result of the Agreement, GSL became a wholly-owned subsidiary of PetroHunter. Since this transaction resulted in the former shareholders of GSL acquiring control of PetroHunter, for financial reporting purposes the business combination was accounted for as an additional capitalization of PetroHunter (a reverse acquisition with GSL as the accounting acquirer). In accounting for this transaction:

- i. GSL was deemed to be the purchaser of parent company for financial reporting purposes. Accordingly, its net assets were included in the consolidated balance sheet at their historical book value; and
- ii. Control of the net assets and business of PetroHunter was effective May 12, 2006, for no consideration.

On November 8, 2005, GSL formed PaleoTechnology, Inc. (*Paleo*) as a wholly-owned subsidiary for the purpose of exploring and developing new products and processes using by-products of petroleum extraction environments. On September 11, 2006, GSL formed Petronian Oil Corporation, now known as PetroHunter Heavy Oil Ltd., as a wholly-owned subsidiary for the purpose of holding and developing its heavy oil assets. In October 2006, GSL Energy Corporation changed its name to PetroHunter Operating Company. Effective September 30, 2006, GSL acquired 50% of the outstanding common shares of Sweetpea Corporation Pty Ltd. (*Sweetpea*), an Australian corporation; and effective January 1, 2007, acquired the remaining 50%. Sweetpea is the record owner of four exploration permits issued by the Northern Territory of Australia. On October 20, 2006, PetroHunter formed PetroHunter Energy NT Ltd., now known as PetroHunter Australia Ltd. (*PetroHunter Australia*) for the purpose of holding and developing its assets in Australia. In May 2007, PetroHunter approved the dissolution of PetroHunter Australia and formed a British Columbia corporation, Australia PetroHunter Ltd.

Our principal executive offices are located at 1875 Lawrence Street, Suite 1400, Denver, CO 80202. The telephone number is (303) 572-8900, the facsimile number is (303) 572-8927, and our web site is www.petrohunter.com. Our periodic and current reports filed with the SEC can be found on our website and on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

PaleoTechnology

Effective August 31, 2007, PetroHunter sold its interest in Paleo in consideration for a royalty interest in the net revenues derived from the sale of Paleo petro-environment products or services, as defined in the Paleo business plan to include: petroleum related applications for enhanced recovery, reclaimed oils, residuum oil supercritical extraction, cleaning, unplugging, breaking oil-water emulsions, oil-sand separation, de-waxing and de-greasing,

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which Paleo (and/or its subsidiaries, affiliates and successors) develops over a fifteen-year period from August 31, 2007.

Heavy Oil Assets

Subsequent to year end, effective October 1, 2007, PetroHunter, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, PetroHunter Heavy Oil Ltd., completed the sale of its heavy oil assets located in Montana and Utah to Pearl Exploration and Production Ltd. (Pearl), a company whose stock is traded on the TSX Venture Exchange. The assets sold included all of our working interest in certain oil and gas leases and related real and personal property interests comprised of heavy oil development projects we refer to as the Fiddler Creek and Promised Land prospects in Montana, and the West Rozel and Gunnison Wedge prospects in Utah. The closing took place on November 6, 2007.

The purchase price was a maximum of \$30.0 million, payable as follows: (a) \$7.5 million in cash at closing; (b) the issuance of 2.5 million common shares of Pearl equivalent to up to \$10.0 million (based on a price of \$4.00 Canadian dollars per share or such other higher price as is dictated by the regulations of the TSX Venture Exchange), excluding value attributable to leases on which title is being reviewed after closing, and value attributable to 4,645 net acres of leasehold which were not assigned at closing, pending Pearl's attempt to renegotiate the terms of a purchase and development agreement with the third party that sold the acreage to PetroHunter; and (c) a performance payment (the Pearl Performance Payment) of \$12.5 million in cash at such time as either: (i) production from the assets reaches 5,000 barrels per day; or (ii) proven reserves from the assets are greater than 50.0 million barrels of oil as certified by a third party reserve engineer. In the event that these targets have not been achieved by September 30, 2010, Pearl's obligation to make the Pearl Performance Payment will expire.

The sale of assets to Pearl also resulted in amendments to existing agreements with third parties, including MAB Resources LLC's (MAB) relinquishment of all of its rights and obligations, including reassignment of certain reserved overriding royalty interests, in all PetroHunter properties in Utah and Montana, as set forth in the second amendment to the Acquisition and Development Agreement with MAB (the Second Amendment) (discussed below), and termination of PetroHunter's obligation to pay an overriding royalty and a per barrel production payment to American Oil & Gas, Inc. (American) and Savannah Exploration, Inc. (Savannah), in consideration for: (a) five million common shares of PetroHunter common stock; and (b) a contingent obligation to pay a total of \$2.0 million to American and Savannah in the event that PetroHunter receives the Pearl Performance Payment.

MAB Resources LLC

The Company and MAB Resources LLC (MAB) have entered into various agreements described below. MAB is a Delaware limited liability company controlled by the largest shareholder of the Company, who had an approximate 43.4% beneficial ownership interest in us at September 30, 2007. MAB is in the business of oil and gas exploration and development.

The Development Agreement. Commencing July 1, 2005, and continuing through December 31, 2006, the Company and MAB operated pursuant to the Development Agreement, and a series of individual property agreements (collectively, the EDAs).

The Development Agreement set forth: (i) MAB's obligation to assign to the Company a minimum 50% undivided interest in any and all oil and gas assets that MAB was to acquire from third parties in the future; and (ii) MAB's and the Company's long-term relationship regarding the ownership and operation of all jointly-owned properties. Each of the properties acquired was covered by a property-specific EDA that was consistent with the terms of the Development Agreement.

The material terms of the Development Agreement and the EDAs were as follows:

i. MAB and the Company each owned an undivided 50% working interest in all oil and gas leases, production facilities and related assets (collectively, the Properties).

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ii. The Company was named as Operator, and had appointed a related controlled entity, MAB Operating Company LLC, as sub-operator. The Company and MAB agreed to sign a joint operating agreement, governing all operations.

iii. Each party was to pay its proportionate share of costs and receive its proportionate share of revenues, subject to the Company bearing the following burdens:

a. Each assignment of Properties from MAB to the Company reserved an overriding royalty equivalent to 3% of 8/8ths (proportionately reduced to 1.5% of the Company's undivided 50% working interest in the Properties) (the MAB Override), payable to MAB out of production and sales.

b. Each EDA provided that the Company would pay 100% of the cost of acquisitions and operations (Project Costs) up to a specified amount, after which time each party shall pay its proportionate 50% share of such costs. The maximum specified amount of Project Costs of which the Company was to pay 100%, under the Development Agreement for properties acquired in the future, was \$100.0 million per project. There was no before payout or after payout in the traditional sense of a carried interest because the Company's obligation to expend the specified amount of Project Costs and MAB's receipt of its 50% share of revenues applied without regard to whether or not payout had occurred. Therefore, the Company's payment of all Project Costs up to such specified amount may have occurred before actual payout, or may have occurred after actual payout, depending on each project and set of Properties.

c. Under the Development Agreement, the Company was to pay to MAB monthly project development costs representing a specified portion of MAB's carried Project Costs. The total amount incurred to MAB by the Company was to be deducted from MAB's portion of the Project Costs carried by the Company. During 2007, 2006 and 2005, we paid MAB \$1.8 million, \$4.5 million and \$0.9 million, respectively, for Project costs which are classified on the consolidated statements of operations as *Project development costs related party*.

The Consulting Agreement. Effective January 1, 2007, the Company and MAB entered into an Acquisition and Consulting Agreement (the Consulting Agreement) which replaced in its entirety the Development Agreement entered into July 1, 2005, and materially revised the relationship between MAB and the Company. The material terms of the Consulting Agreement provide as follows:

i. MAB conveyed to the Company its entire remaining undivided 50% working interest in all rights and benefits under each EDA, and the Company assumed its share of all duties and obligations under each individual EDA (such as drilling and development obligations), with respect to said remaining undivided 50% working interest,

ii. A consulting agreement was agreed upon, including the Company's obligation to pay fees in the amount of \$25,000 per month for services rendered to us for which we paid a total of \$0.2 million, during the year ended September 30, 2007,

iii. As a result of MAB's above-referenced conveyance of its remaining undivided 50% working interest to us, the Company's working interest in certain oil and gas properties increased from 50% to 100%,

iv. The Company's obligation to pay up to \$700.0 million in capital costs for MAB's 50% interest as well as the monthly project cost advances against such capital costs was eliminated,

v. The Company became obligated for monthly payments in the amount of \$0.2 million under a \$13.5 million promissory note,

vi. MAB's overriding royalty interest (the Override) was increased from 3% to 5%, half of which accrues but is deferred for three years. The Override does not apply to the Company's Piceance II properties, and did not apply to

certain other properties to the extent that the Override would cause the Company's net revenue interest to be less than 75%,

vii. MAB would receive 7% of the issued and outstanding shares of any new subsidiary with assets comprised of the subject properties,

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viii. MAB received 50.0 million shares of PetroHunter Energy Corporation common stock, and would receive up to an additional 50.0 million shares (the Performance Shares) if the Company met certain thresholds based on proven reserves.

We accounted for the acquisition component of the Consulting Agreement in accordance with the purchase accounting provisions of SFAS 141, *Business Combinations*. Accordingly, at the date of acquisition, we recorded oil and gas properties of \$94.5 million, notes payable of \$13.5 million, and common stock and additional paid-in-capital totaling \$81.0 million (equal to the 50.0 million shares issued to MAB at the trading price of \$1.62 per share for our common stock on the trading date immediately preceding the closing date of the transaction).

On October 29, 2007, November 15, 2007 and December 31, 2007 we entered into the first, second and third amendments, respectively, to the Consulting Agreement (the First Amendment , the Second Amendment and the Third Amendment , respectively, and collectively, the Amendments). Portions of the First Amendment were effective January 1, 2007, the Second Amendment was effective November 1, 2007 and the Third Amendment was effective December 31, 2007. The Amendments significantly changed several provisions of the Consulting Agreement.

Pursuant to the First Amendment: (a) MAB relinquished its overriding royalty interest in all properties in Montana and Utah effective October 1, 2007, (the Override still applies to the Company s Australian properties and Buckskin Mesa property); (b) MAB received 25.0 million additional shares of our common stock; (c) MAB relinquished all rights to the Performance Shares; and (d) the parties rights and obligations related to MAB s consulting services were terminated effective retroactively back to January 1, 2007.

Under the terms of the Second Amendment, effective November 1, 2007, the note payable to MAB was reduced in accordance with and in exchange for the following:

By \$8.0 million in exchange for 16.0 million shares of our common stock with a value of \$3.7 million based on the closing price of \$0.23 per share at November 15, 2007, and warrants to acquire 32.0 million shares of our common stock at \$0.50 per share. The warrants expire on November 14, 2009;

By \$2.5 million in exchange for our release of MAB s obligation to pay the equivalent amount as guarantor of the performance of Galaxy Energy Corporation under the subordinated unsecured promissory note dated August 31, 2007 and;

A reduction to the note payable to MAB of \$0.5 million for cash payments to be made by us subsequent to September 30, 2007.

Further, in the Second Amendment, MAB waived all past due amounts and all claims against PetroHunter (including the due date for the balance of \$0.3 million owed to MAB out of the above-described \$0.5 million payment, which is now due on or before February 1, 2008).

The net effect of the reduction of debt and issuance of our common shares in the Second Amendment will result in a net benefit to us of \$3.2 million and will be reflected as additional paid-in-capital during the first fiscal quarter ending December 31, 2007. Monthly payments on the revised promissory note in the amount of \$2.0 million commence February 1, 2008, and will be paid in full in two years.

Under the terms of the Third Amendment, effective December 31, 2007, the note payable to MAB was reduced: (a) by \$0.4 million for our release of MAB s obligation to pay the equivalent amount as guarantor of the performance of Galaxy Energy Corporation under the subordinated unsecured promissory note dated August 31, 2007; and (b) by \$0.2 million for MAB assuming certain obligations of Paleo, which Paleo owed to the Company.

Proposed Acquisition of Powder River Basin Properties

On December 29, 2006, the Company entered into a purchase and sale agreement (the Galaxy PSA) with Galaxy Energy Corporation (Galaxy) and its wholly- owned subsidiary, Dolphin Energy Corporation (Dolphin). Pursuant to the Galaxy PSA, the Company agreed to purchase all of Galaxy s and Dolphin s oil and gas interests in the Powder River Basin of Wyoming and Montana (the Powder River Basin Assets).

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The purchase price for Powder River Basin Assets was \$45.0 million, with \$20.0 million to be paid in cash and \$25.0 million to be paid in shares of the Company's common stock. Closing of the transaction was subject to approval by Galaxy's secured noteholders, approval of all matters by our Board of Directors, including the Company obtaining outside financing on terms acceptable to our Board of Directors, and various other terms and conditions. Pursuant to successive monthly amendments to the Galaxy PSA, either party could terminate the agreement if closing had not occurred by August 31, 2007.

In January 2007, we paid a \$2.0 million earnest money deposit to Galaxy, which was due under the terms of the agreement. In the event the closing did not occur for any reason other than a material breach by us, the deposit was to convert into a promissory note (the Galaxy Note), payable to us, as an unsecured subordinated debt of both Galaxy and Dolphin, which was to be payable only after repayment of Galaxy's and Dolphin's senior indebtedness.

We became the contract operator of the Powder River Basin Assets beginning January 1, 2007. At closing, the operating expenses incurred by us as the contract operator were to be credited toward the purchase price, or if closing did not occur, would be added to the principal amount of the Galaxy Note.

On March 21, 2007, we entered into a partial assignment of contract and guarantee (the Assignment) with MAB. Pursuant to the Assignment, we assigned MAB our right to purchase an undivided 45% interest in oil and gas interests in the Powder River Basin Assets. As consideration for the Assignment, MAB assumed our obligation under the Galaxy PSA to pay Galaxy \$25.0 million in PetroHunter common stock. MAB also agreed to indemnify us against costs relating to or arising out of the termination or breach of the Galaxy PSA by Galaxy or Dolphin, and MAB agreed to guarantee the payment of principal and interest due to us under the Galaxy Note in the event the Galaxy PSA did not close.

The Galaxy PSA expired by its terms on August 31, 2007. We obtained the Galaxy Note in the amount of \$2.5 million, which consisted of the \$2.0 million earnest deposit plus a portion of operating costs paid by us and which was due upon the later of (i) the date upon which all of Galaxy's senior indebtedness has been paid in full and (ii) December 29, 2007. As discussed above, MAB was guarantor of the Galaxy Note. The Galaxy Note was paid by MAB in November 2007 (by the terms of the Second Amendment to the Consulting Agreement and in December 2007 by the terms of the Third Amendment to the Consulting Agreement) by offsetting it against the MAB Note (see discussion under MAB Resources LLC, above).

Current Financing Activities

We have entered into various financing activities to fund working capital needs, drilling costs and fixed commitments.

On December 18, 2007, the Company obtained a loan in the amount of \$0.8 million from a third party oil and gas company. The loan is collateralized by 0.9 million Pearl shares, accrues interest at the rate of 15% and matures on January 18, 2008.

On November 13, 2007, we completed the sale of Series A 8.5% Convertible Debentures in the aggregate principal amount of \$7.0 million to several accredited investors.

Debenture holders also received five-year warrants that allow them to purchase a total of 46.4 million shares of common stock at prices ranging from \$0.24 to \$0.27 per share. Repayment of the debentures is collateralized by shares in our Australian subsidiary. In connection with the placement of the debentures, we paid a placement fee of \$0.3 million and issued placement agent warrants entitling the holders to purchase an aggregate of 0.2 million shares at \$0.35 per share for a period of five years.

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We have agreed to file a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission in order to register the resale of the shares issuable upon conversion of the debentures and the shares issuable upon exercise of the warrants.

According to the Registration Rights Agreement, the registration statement must be filed by March 4, 2008 and it must be declared effective by July 2, 2008. The following penalties apply if filing deadlines and/or documentation requirements are not met in compliance with the stated rules: (i) the Company shall pay to each holder of Registrable Securities 1% of the purchase price paid in cash as partial liquidated damages; (ii) the maximum

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aggregate liquidated damages payable is 18% of the aggregate subscription amount paid by the holder; (iii) if the Company fails to pay liquidated damages in full within 7 days of the date payable, the Company will pay interest of 18% per annum, accruing daily from the original due date; (iv) partial liquidated damages apply on a daily prorated basis for any portion of a month prior to the cure of an event; and (v) all fees and expenses associated with compliance to the agreement shall be incurred by the Company. We believe that these requirements will be met and therefore have accrued no liabilities related to such penalties.

The debentures have a maturity date of five years and are convertible at any time by the holders into shares of our common stock at a price of \$0.15 per share. Interest accrues at an annual rate of 8.5% and is payable in cash or in shares (at our option) quarterly, beginning January 1, 2008.

Provided that there is an effective registration statement covering the shares underlying the debentures and the volume-weighted-average price of our common stock over 20 consecutive trading days is at least 200% of the per share conversion price, with a minimum average trading volume of 0.3 million shares per day: (i) the debentures are convertible, at our option; and (ii) are redeemable at our option at 120% of face value at any time after one year from date of issuance.

The debenture agreement contains anti-dilution protections for the investors to allow a downward adjustment to the conversion price of the debentures in the event that we sell or issue shares at a price less than the conversion price of the debentures.

On January 9, 2007, we entered into a Credit and Security Agreement (the January 2007 Credit Facility) with Global Project Finance, AG (Global) for mezzanine financing in the amount of \$15.0 million. The January 2007 Credit Facility is collateralized by a first perfected lien on certain oil and gas properties and other assets of the Company and interest accrues at an annual rate of 6.75% over the prime rate. Interest is payable in arrears on the last day of each quarter beginning March 31, 2007. Principal payments commence at the end of the first quarter, 18 months following the date of the agreement or September 30, 2008. Principal payments shall be made in such amounts as may be agreed upon by us and Global on the then outstanding principal balance in order to repay the balance by the maturity date, July 9, 2009. We may prepay the balance in whole or in part without penalty or notice and we may terminate the facility with 30 days written notice. In the event that we sell any interest in the oil and gas properties that compromise the collateral, a mandatory prepayment is due in the amount equal to such sales proceeds, not to exceed the balance due under the January 2007 Credit Facility.

The terms of the January 2007 Credit Facility provide for the issuance of 1.0 million warrants to purchase 1.0 million shares of the Company's common stock upon execution of the January 2007 Credit Facility, and an additional 200,000 warrants, for each \$1.0 million draw of funds from the credit facility up to the total amount available under the facility, \$15.0 million. The warrants are exercisable until January 9, 2012. The exercise price of the warrants is equal to 120% of the weighted-average price of the Company's stock for the 30 days immediately prior to each warrant issuance date. Prices range from \$1.30 to \$2.10 per warrant. The fair value of the warrants was estimated as of each respective issue date under the Black-Scholes pricing model with the following assumptions: (i) the common stock price at market price on the date of issue; (ii) zero dividends; (iii) expected volatility of 69.2% to 71.4%; (iv) a risk-free interest rate ranging from 4.5% to 4.75%; and (v) an expected life of 2.5 years. The fair value of the warrants of \$2.2 million was recorded as a discount to the credit facility and is being amortized over the life of the note. The unamortized portion of the discount is offset against the long-term notes payable on the consolidated balance sheet. We pay an advance fee (the Advance Fee) of 1% of all amounts drawn against the facility. In 2007, the advance fee related to the original January 2007 Credit Facility was recorded as deferred financing fees, totaled \$0.2 million and is being amortized to interest expense over the life of the January 2007 Credit Facility.

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Global and its controlling shareholder were shareholders of the Company prior to entering into the January 2007 Credit Facility. The initial draw from the January 2007 Credit Facility of \$1.5 million was converted from the convertible note offering discussed below. As of September 30, 2007, the Company has drawn the total \$15.0 million available under the January 2007 Credit Facility.

On May 21, 2007, the Company entered into a second Credit and Security Agreement with Global (the May 2007 Credit Facility). Under the May 2007 Credit Facility, Global agreed to use its best efforts to advance up to

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\$60.0 million to us over the following 18 months. Interest on advances under the May 2007 Credit Facility accrues at 6.75% over the prime rate and is payable quarterly beginning June 30, 2007. We pay an advance fee of 2% on all amounts drawn under the May 2007 Credit Facility. The Company is to begin making principal payments on the loan beginning at the end of the first quarter following the end of the 18 month funding period, December 31, 2008. Payments shall be made in such amounts as may be agreed upon by us and Global on the then outstanding principal balance in order to repay the principal balance by the maturity date, November 21, 2009. The loan is collateralized by a first perfected security interest on the same properties and assets that are collateral for the January 2007 Credit Facility. We may prepay the balance in whole or in part without penalty or notice and we may terminate the facility with 30 days written notice. In the event that we sell any interest in the oil and gas properties that comprise the collateral, a mandatory prepayment is due in the amount equal to such sales proceeds, not to exceed the balance due under the May 2007 Credit Facility. As of September 30, 2007, \$16.6 million has been advanced to us under this facility. The advance fee in the amount of \$0.3 million was recorded as deferred financing costs, and is being amortized over the life of the May 2007 Credit Facility.

Global received warrants to purchase 2.0 million of the Company's shares upon execution of the May 2007 Credit Facility and 0.4 million warrants for each \$1.0 million advanced under the credit facility. The warrants are exercisable until May 21, 2012, at prices equal to 120% of the volume-weighted-average price of the Company's common stock for the 30 days immediately preceding each warrant issuance date. Prices range from \$0.31 to \$1.39 per warrant. The fair value of the warrants was estimated as of each respective issue date under the Black-Scholes pricing model, with the following assumptions: (i) common stock based on the market price on the issue date; (ii) zero dividends; (iii) expected volatility of 69.2% to 71.8%; (iv) risk-free interest rate of 4.5% to 4.875%; and (v) expected life of 2.5 years. The fair value of the warrants issuable as of September 30, 2007, in the amount of \$1.9 million for advances through September 30, 2007, was recorded as a discount to the note and is being amortized over the life of the note.

On May 12, 2007, the Company issued a most favored nation letter to Global which indicated that it would extend all the economic terms from the May 2007 Credit Facility retroactively to the January 2007 Credit Facility. On May 21, 2007, when the May 2007 Credit Facility was signed, the Company issued an additional 1.0 million warrants for the execution of the January 2007 Credit Facility and an additional 3.0 million warrants for the January 2007 Credit Facility based on the \$15.0 million advanced under the January 2007 Credit Facility. The fair value of the warrants relating to this amendment totaled \$0.6 million. The Company also recorded an additional \$0.2 million in deferred financing costs which are being amortized over the life of the January 2007 Credit Facility. The most favored nation agreement did not extend the dates identified in the January 2007 Credit Facility; as a result, the additional deferred financing costs and loan discount are being amortized over the term of the January 2007 Credit Facility.

As of September 30, 2007, the Company was in default of payments in the amount of \$1.6 million, which consists of unpaid interest fees under the Credit Facilities. The Company was also not in compliance with various financial and debt covenants under the Global Credit Facilities as of September 30, 2007. Global has waived and released PetroHunter from any and all defaults, failures to perform, and any other failures to meet its obligations through October 1, 2008.

On November 6, 2006, we commenced an offering of up to \$125.0 million pursuant to a private placement of units at \$1.50 per unit. Each unit consisted of one share of our common stock and one-half common stock purchase warrant. A whole common stock purchase warrant entitled the purchaser to acquire one share of our common stock at an exercise price of \$1.88 per share through December 31, 2007. As of September 30, 2007, we had received \$2.7 million from the sale of units pursuant to the private placement. In February 2007, our Board of Directors determined that the composition of the units being offered would be restructured, and those investors who had subscribed in the offering would be offered the opportunity to rescind their subscriptions or to participate on the same terms as ultimately defined for the restructured offering. One investor chose to convert his \$0.3 million investment into 0.6 million shares of the Company's common stock.

In December 2006, PetroHunter Australia commenced the sale, pursuant to a private placement, of up to \$50.0 million of convertible notes. As of January 8, 2007, proceeds of \$1.5 million had been received from the offering. In February 2007, PetroHunter Australia terminated the offering, refunded a total of \$30,000 to four

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investors, and converted \$1.5 million from one investor as the initial funding under a credit and security agreement entered into January 9, 2007, as described above.

Competition

We operate in the highly competitive oil and gas areas of acquisition and exploration, areas in which other competing companies have substantially larger financial resources, operations, staffs and facilities. Such companies may be able to pay more for prospective oil and gas properties or prospects and to evaluate, bid for and purchase a greater number of properties and prospects than our financial or human resources permit.

Employees

At September 30, 2007, we had 17 total employees, all full time. In addition, we utilized the services of eight full time consultants.

Environmental Matters

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

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

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

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

It is also not uncommon for neighboring landowners and other third parties to file claims for personal injury or property or natural resource damages allegedly caused by the hazardous substances released into the environment. Under CERCLA, certain oil and gas materials and products are, by definition, excluded from the term hazardous substances . At least two federal courts have held that certain wastes associated with the production of crude oil may be classified as hazardous substances under CERCLA. Similarly, under the federal Resource, Conservation

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and Recovery Act, or RCRA, which governs the generation, treatment, storage and disposal of solid wastes and hazardous wastes, certain oil and gas materials and wastes are exempt from the definition of hazardous wastes. This exemption continues to be subject to judicial interpretation and increasingly stringent state interpretation. During the normal course of operations on properties in which we have an interest, exempt and non-exempt wastes, including hazardous wastes, that are subject to RCRA and comparable state statutes and implementing regulations are generated or have been generated in the past. The federal Environmental Protection Agency and various state agencies continue to promulgate regulations that limit the disposal and permitting options for certain hazardous and non-hazardous wastes.

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

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Risks Related to Our Business

We have a limited operating history and have generated only very limited revenues. We have incurred significant losses and will continue to incur losses for the foreseeable future.

We are a development stage oil and gas company and have limited operating history and production revenue. Our principal activities have been oil and gas drilling and development activities, raising capital through the sale of our securities and identifying and evaluating potential oil and gas properties.

The report of our independent registered public accounting firm on the financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2007, includes an explanatory paragraph relating to the uncertainty of our ability to continue as a going concern. From inception to September 30, 2007, we have generated a cumulative net loss of \$72.6 million. For the 2008 fiscal year, we do not expect our operations to generate sufficient cash flows to provide working capital to cover overhead, the funding of our lease acquisitions, and the exploration and development of our properties. Without adequate financing, we may not be able to successfully develop prospects that we have or that we acquire and we may not achieve profitability from operations in the near future or at all.

Our short-term cash commitments require us to sell more debt and/or equity securities and/or sell our assets, which may be detrimental to our shareholders.

As of September 30, 2007, we had contractual obligations due by September 30, 2008 aggregating \$116.2 million. We will raise additional funds to meet these obligations by selling debt and/or equity securities, by selling assets, or by entering into farm-out agreements or other similar types of arrangements. Financing obtained through the sale of our equity will result in significant dilution to our shareholders. We have granted security interests in our assets to lenders and holders of our debentures which limits our ability to sell debt securities since they will be subordinated to our

other security interest holders. The existence of security interests in our assets restricts our ability to sell those assets. We may be forced to sell assets at below market value, and therefore we may not realize the market value or even the carrying value of those assets.

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Multiple liens have been filed against our properties and foreclosure of these liens is in process.

As set forth in Item 3. Legal Proceedings of this Form 10-K, multiple liens have been filed against our properties by vendors and foreclosure actions are pending at various stages in connection with the liens. The liens may have a material adverse effect on our ability to secure other vendors to perform services and/or provide goods necessary for planned operations. Further, in the event one or more vendors is successful in a foreclosure action, we might lose some of our assets.

The lack of production and established reserves for our properties impairs our ability to raise capital.

As of September 30, 2007, we have established very limited production of natural gas from a limited number of wells, and have a limited number of properties for which reserves have been established, making it more difficult to raise the amount of capital needed to fully exploit the production potential of our properties. Therefore, we may have to raise capital on terms less favorable than we would desire; this may result in increased dilution to existing stockholders.

Terms of subsequent financings may adversely impact your investment.

We may have to engage in common equity, debt or preferred stock financing in the future. Shareholders' rights and the value of their investment in the common stock could be reduced by any type of financing we do. Interest on debt securities could increase costs and negatively impact operating results, and investors in debt securities may negotiate for other consideration or terms that could have a negative impact on the investment of existing shareholders. Preferred stock could be issued in series from time to time with such designations, rights, preferences and limitations as needed to raise capital, and the terms of preferred stock could be more advantageous to those investors than to the holders of common stock. If we need to raise more equity capital from the sale of common stock, institutional or other investors may negotiate terms at least as, and possibly more favorable than, the terms of the investment of existing shareholders. In addition, any shares of common stock that we sell could be sold into the market and subsequent sales could adversely affect the market price of our stock.

Marc A. Bruner and his affiliates control a significant percentage of our outstanding common stock, which will enable them to control many significant corporate actions and may prevent a change in control that would otherwise be beneficial to our stockholders.

Marc A. Bruner beneficially owned approximately 53.8% of our common stock as of December 31, 2007. Such control by Mr. Bruner may have a substantial impact on matters requiring the vote of common shareholders, including the election of our directors and most of our corporate actions. Such control could delay, defer or prevent others from initiating a potential merger, takeover or other change in control that might benefit us and our shareholders. Such control could adversely affect the voting and other rights of our other shareholders and could depress the market price of our common stock.

Marc A. Bruner is the controlling owner of MAB, the entity with which we have an agreement under which MAB is entitled to an overriding royalty interest on certain of our oil and gas properties. Mr. Bruner serves as the chairman of the board of Gasco Energy, Inc., a company whose stock is trading on the American Stock Exchange, and chairman of the board, chief executive officer and president of Falcon Oil & Gas Ltd. (Falcon), a company whose stock is traded on the TSX Venture Exchange, and is involved with other natural resource companies. He is a significant shareholder of Galaxy, a company whose stock is traded on the American Stock Exchange. Mr. Bruner is also a significant shareholder of Exxel Energy Corp., a British Columbia corporation, whose stock is traded on the TSX Venture Exchange.

The issuance of the convertible debentures and warrants could significantly dilute the interests of shareholders.

In November 2007, we issued convertible debentures in the aggregate principal amount of approximately \$7.0 million. The debentures are convertible into shares of our common stock at any time prior to their maturity dates at a current conversion price of \$0.15, subject to adjustments for stock splits, stock dividends, stock combinations and other similar transactions. The conversion prices of the convertible debentures could be further

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lowered, perhaps significantly, in the event of our issuance of common stock below the convertible debentures conversion price, either directly or in connection with the issuance of securities that are convertible into, or exercisable for, shares of our common stock.

In addition, we issued five-year warrants to the holders of the convertible debentures. The warrant holders are entitled to purchase an aggregate of 46.4 million shares of our common stock at an exercise price ranging from \$0.24 to \$0.27 per share. Both the number of warrants and the exercise price are subject to adjustments that could make them further dilutive to our shareholders.

Neither the convertible debentures nor the warrants establish a floor that would limit reductions in the conversion price of the convertible debentures or the exercise price of the warrants that may occur under certain circumstances. Correspondingly, there is no ceiling on the number of shares that may be issuable under certain circumstances under the anti-dilution adjustment in the convertible debentures and warrants. Accordingly, our issuance of the convertible debentures and warrants could significantly dilute the interests of our shareholders.

Our failure to satisfy our registration, listing and other obligations with respect to the common stock underlying the convertible debentures and the warrants could result in adverse consequences, including acceleration of the convertible debentures.

We are required to maintain the effectiveness of the registration statement covering the resale of the common stock underlying the convertible debentures and warrants, until the earlier of the date the underlying common stock may be resold pursuant to Rule 144(k) under the Securities Act of 1933 or the date on which the sale of all the underlying common stock is completed, subject to certain exceptions. We will be subject to various penalties for failing to meet our registration obligations, which include cash penalties and the forced redemption of the convertible debentures.

We are obligated to make significant periodic payments of interest under our credit facilities.

As of September 30, 2007, we have drawn down \$31.6 million on our credit facilities. Interest on the credit facility borrowings accrues at 6.75% over the prime rate and is payable quarterly. If the prime rate remains at 7.25% and we take no additional draws, our required interest payment will be \$4.4 million during the 2008 fiscal year. As of September 30, 2007, we were in default of payments in the amount of \$2.4 million, consisting of interest and fees owed to the lender. The lender has waived and released us from any and all defaults, failures to perform, and any other failures to meet our obligations through October 1, 2008. If we default on our payment obligations in the future, the lender will have all rights available under the instrument, including acceleration, termination and enforcement of its security interest in our Piceance II, Buckskin Mesa and Sugar Loaf projects in the Piceance Basin, Colorado.

The issuance of shares upon exercise of outstanding warrants and options may cause immediate and significant dilution to our existing stockholders.

As of September 30, 2007, we have issued warrants and options to purchase a total of 85.9 million shares of common stock. In November 2007, we sold convertible debentures and warrants that are convertible into and exercisable for a total of 92.8 million shares of common stock. The issuance of shares upon exercise of warrants and options may result in significant dilution to the interests of our existing stockholders.

Our officers, directors and advisors are engaged in other businesses, which may result in conflicts of interest.

Certain of our officers, directors, and advisors also serve as directors of other companies or have significant shareholdings in other companies. To the extent that such other companies participate in ventures in which we may participate, or compete for prospects or financial resources with us, these officers and directors will have a conflict of

interest in negotiating and concluding terms relating to the extent of such participation. In the event that such a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the Board of Directors, a director who has such a conflict must disclose the nature and extent of his interest to the Board of Directors and abstain from voting for or against the approval of such participation or such terms.

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In addition to the agreement with MAB, we have an office sharing arrangement with Falcon that is scheduled to terminate February 1, 2008, when we will be moving to a new corporate office location.

We depend on a limited number of key personnel who would be difficult to replace.

We depend on the performance of our executive officers and other key employees. The loss of any member of our senior management or other key employees could negatively impact our ability to execute our strategy. We do not maintain key person life insurance policies on any of our employees.

Reserve estimates depend on many assumptions that may turn out to be inconclusive, subject to varying interpretations or inaccurate.

Estimates of natural gas and oil reserves are based upon various assumptions, including assumptions relating to natural gas and oil prices, drilling and operating expenses, capital expenditures, ownership and title, taxes and the availability of funds. The process of estimating natural gas and oil reserves is complex. It requires interpretations of available geological, geophysical, engineering and economic data for each reservoir. Therefore, these estimates are inherently imprecise.

Actual natural gas and oil prices, future production, revenues, operating expenses, taxes, development expenditures and quantities of recoverable natural gas will most likely vary from those estimated. Any significant variance could materially affect the estimated quantities and present value of future net revenues at any time. A reduction in natural gas and oil prices, for example, would reduce the value of reserves and reduce the amount of natural gas and oil that could be economically produced, thereby reducing the quantity of reserves. At any time, there might be adjustments of estimates of reserves to reflect production history, results of exploration and development, prevailing natural gas prices and other factors, many of which are beyond our control.

Undeveloped reserves, by their nature, are less certain. Recovery of undeveloped reserves requires significant capital expenditures and successful drilling operations. Any reserve data assumes that we will make these capital expenditures necessary to develop our reserves. To the extent that we have prepared estimates of our natural gas and oil reserves and of the costs associated with these reserves in accordance with industry standards, we cannot assure you that the estimated costs are accurate, that development will occur as scheduled or that the actual results will be as estimated.

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

Our management has specifically identified and scheduled drilling locations as an estimation of our future multi-year drilling activities on our existing acreage. These identified drilling locations represent a significant part of our growth strategy. Our ability to drill and develop these locations depends on 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 identified 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 those presently identified, which could adversely affect our business.

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-bearing structures or favorable stratigraphy, which could adversely affect the results of our drilling operations.

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 geoscientists to know whether hydrocarbons are, in fact, present in those structures. We are employing 2-D and 3-D seismic technology for certain of our projects. The use of 2-D and 3-D seismic and other advanced technologies requires greater pre-drilling expenditures than traditional drilling strategies, and the profitability of our ventures may be adversely affected. Even with the use of advanced seismic applications, our drilling activities may not be

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successful or economical, and our overall drilling success rate or our drilling success rate for activities in a particular area could decline.

We often gather 2-D and 3-D seismic over large areas. Our interpretation of seismic data delineates 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 a prospective area. If we are unable to lease those locations on acceptable terms, we will have made substantial expenditures to acquire and analyze 2-D and 3-D data without having an opportunity to attempt to benefit from those expenditures.

Substantially all of our producing properties are located in the Rocky Mountains, making us vulnerable to risks associated with operating in one major geographic area.

Our operations are focused on the Rocky Mountain region and therefore our producing properties are geographically concentrated in that area. In addition, a significant portion of our oil and natural gas resources and operations are located in the Piceance Basin, Colorado and the Northern Territory, Australia. As a result, we may be disproportionately exposed to the effect of delays or interruptions of production from these areas caused by significant governmental regulation, transportation capacity constraints, the availability and capacity of compression and gas processing facilities, curtailment of production or interruption of transportation of natural gas produced from the wells in these areas, as well as the remoteness and lack of infrastructure in the case of the Australian properties.

Seasonal weather conditions and lease stipulations adversely affect our ability to conduct drilling activities in some of the areas where we operate.

Oil and natural gas operations in the Rocky Mountains and in Australia are adversely affected by seasonal weather conditions and lease stipulations designed to regulate land use, including operating guidelines for designated wildlife habitats and areas with scenic resource value. In certain areas in Australia and on federal lands in the U.S., drilling and other oil and natural gas activities can only be conducted during limited times of the year. This limits our ability to operate in those areas and can intensify competition during those times for drilling rigs, oil field equipment, services, supplies and qualified personnel, which may lead to periodic shortages. These constraints and the resulting shortages or high costs could delay our operations and materially increase our operating and capital costs.

Acquisitions are a part of our business strategy and are subject to the risks and uncertainties of evaluating recoverable reserves and potential liabilities. 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.

One of our growth strategies is to capitalize on opportunistic acquisitions of oil and natural gas reserves. The successful acquisition of producing and non-producing properties requires an assessment of a number of factors. These factors include recoverable reserves, future oil and gas prices, operating costs, potential environmental and other liabilities, title issues and other factors. Our reviews of acquired properties are inherently incomplete, because it generally is not feasible to perform an in depth review of every individual property involved in each acquisition. Ordinarily, we focus our review efforts on the higher value properties and sample the remainder. However, 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 fully assess their deficiencies or their potential. Inspections may not always be performed on every well, and environmental problems, such as ground water contamination, are not necessarily observable even when an inspection is undertaken. We sometimes knowingly assume certain environmental and other risks and liabilities in connection with acquired properties. It is possible that our future acquisition activity will result in disappointing results. We could be subject to significant liabilities related

to acquisitions

In addition, there is strong competition for acquisition opportunities in our industry. Competition for acquisitions may increase the cost of, or cause us to refrain from, completing acquisitions. Our strategy of

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completing acquisitions is dependent upon, among other things, our ability to obtain debt and equity financing and, in some cases, regulatory approvals. Our ability to pursue our acquisition strategy may be hindered if we are unable to obtain financing or regulatory approvals.

Acquisitions often pose integration risks and difficulties. In connection with future acquisitions, the process of integrating acquired operations into our existing operations may result in unforeseen operating difficulties and may require significant management attention and financial resources that would otherwise be available for the ongoing development or expansion of existing operations. Possible future acquisitions could result in our incurring additional debt, contingent liabilities and expenses, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and operating results.

We have limited control over activities on properties we do not operate, which could reduce our production and revenues.

A portion of our business activities are conducted through joint operating agreements under which we own partial interests in oil and natural gas properties. If we do not operate the properties in which we own an interest, we do not have control over normal operating procedures, expenditures or future development of underlying properties. The failure of an operator of our wells to adequately perform operations or an operator's breach of the applicable agreements could reduce our production and revenues. The success and timing of our drilling and development activities on properties operated by others, therefore, depends upon a number of factors outside of our control, including the operator's deployment of capital expenditures, expertise and financial resources, inclusion of other participants in drilling wells and use of technology. Because we do not have a majority interest in certain wells we do not operate, we may not be in a position to remove the operator in the event of poor performance.

The inability of one or more of our customers to meet their obligations may adversely affect our financial results.

Substantially all of our accounts receivable result from oil and natural gas sales or joint interest to third parties in the energy industry. This concentration of customers and joint interest owners may impact our overall credit risk in that these entities may be similarly affected by changes in economic and other conditions. In addition, potential oil and natural gas hedging arrangements may expose us to credit risk in the event of nonperformance by counterparties.

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

The marketability of our production depends in part upon the availability, proximity and capacity of pipelines, natural gas gathering systems and processing facilities. The dependence is heightened where the infrastructure is less developed. Therefore, if drilling results are positive in certain areas, a new gathering system may need to be built to handle the potential volume of gas produced. We might be required to shut in wells, at least temporarily, for lack of a market or because of the inadequacy or unavailability of transportation facilities. If that were to occur, we would be unable to realize revenue from those wells until arrangements were made to deliver production to the market.

Our ability to produce and market natural gas and oil is affected and also may be harmed by:

the lack of pipeline transmission facilities or carrying capacity;

government regulation of natural gas and oil production;

government transportation, tax and energy policies;

changes in supply and demand; and
general economic conditions.

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We might incur additional debt in order to fund our exploration and development activities, which would continue to reduce our financial flexibility and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

If we incur indebtedness, our ability to meet our debt obligations and reduce our level of indebtedness will depend on future performance. General economic conditions, oil and gas prices and financial, business and other factors affect our operations and future performance; many of these factors are beyond our control. We cannot assure you that we will be able to generate sufficient cash flow to pay the interest on our debt or that future working capital, borrowings or equity financing will be available to pay for or refinance such debt. Factors that will affect our ability to raise cash through an offering of our capital stock or a refinancing of our debt include financial market conditions, the value of our assets and performance at the time we need capital. We cannot assure you that we will have sufficient funds to make refund debt payments. Lack of sufficient funds and/or the inability to negotiate new borrowing terms may cause us to sell significant assets which could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial results.

We have found material weaknesses in our internal controls that require remediation and concluded that our internal controls over financial reporting at September 30, 2007, were not effective.

As we discuss in Part II, Item 9A, **Controls and Procedures**, of this Form 10-K, we have discovered deficiencies, including material weaknesses, in our internal controls over financial reporting as of September 30, 2007. In particular, we have identified the presence of the following material weaknesses:

Ineffective control environment

Financial reporting deficiencies

As of year-end, management did not have an adequate process for monitoring accounting and financial reporting and had not conducted a comprehensive review of the account balances and transactions that had occurred throughout the year. Our disclosure controls and accounting processes lack adequate staff and procedures in order to be effective.

We are fully committed to remediating the material weakness described above, and we believe that we are taking the steps that will properly address these issues. Further, our Audit Committee has been and expects to remain actively involved in the remediation planning and implementation. However, the remediation of the design of the deficient controls and the associated testing efforts are not complete, and further remediation may be required.

While we are taking immediate steps and dedicating substantial resources to correct these material weaknesses, they will not be considered remediated until the new and improved internal controls operate for a period of time, are tested and are found to be operating effectively. Subsequent to year-end, we hired a Chief Financial Officer and are utilizing several full-time accounting contractors serving in senior and staff level accounting positions. We are actively recruiting high-level, competent accounting personnel.

Our remediation efforts may not be sufficient to maintain effective internal controls in the future. We may not be able to implement and maintain adequate controls over our financial processes and reporting, which may require us to restate our financial statements in the future. In addition, we may discover additional past, ongoing or future material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in our financial reporting system in the future. Any failure to implement new controls, or difficulty encountered in their implementation, could cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations or result in material misstatements in our financial statements. Inferior internal controls could also cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, which could result in a lower trading price of our common shares.

Pending the successful implementation and testing of new controls and the hiring of additional personnel, we will perform mitigating procedures. If we fail to remediate any material weaknesses, we could be unable to provide timely and reliable financial information, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

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We have significant future capital requirements. If these obligations are not met, our growth and operations could be limited or suspended indefinitely.

Our future growth depends on our ability to cause the development of the working interests we have acquired, and such development will require the expenditure of large capital either by us or by third parties through farm-out agreements. In addition, we may acquire interests in additional oil and gas leases where we will be required to pay for a specific amount of the initial costs and expenses related to the development of those leases. We intend to finance our foreseeable capital expenditures through sales of non-core assets, farm-out agreements, private placements of debt or equity, and additional funding for which we have no commitments at this time. Future cash flow and the availability of financing will be subject to a number of variables, such as:

the success of exploration and development on our leases;

success in locating and producing new reserves; and

prices of natural gas and oil.

Additional financing sources will be required in the future to fund developmental and exploratory drilling. Issuing equity securities to satisfy our financing requirements could cause substantial dilution to our existing stockholders. Additional debt financing could lead to:

a substantial portion of operating cash flow being dedicated to the payment of principal and interest;

the Company being more vulnerable to competitive pressures and economic downturns; and

restrictions on our operations.

Financing might not be available in the future, or we might not be able to obtain necessary financing on acceptable terms, if at all. If sufficient capital resources are not available, we might be forced to curtail drilling and other activities or be forced to sell assets on an untimely or unfavorable basis, which would have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our leases and/or future properties might not produce as anticipated, and we might not be able to determine reserve potential, identify liabilities associated with the properties or obtain protection from sellers against them, which could cause us to incur losses.

Although we have reviewed and evaluated our leases in a manner consistent with standard industry practices, our review and evaluation may not reveal all existing or potential problems. These same factors apply to future acquisitions to be made by us. We may not perform inspections on every well, and environmental issues may not be observable during an inspection. When problems are identified, a seller may be unwilling or unable to provide effective contractual protection against those problems, and we may assume environmental and other risks and liabilities in connection with the acquired properties.

We do not plan to insure against all potential operating risks. We might incur substantial losses and be subject to substantial liability claims as a result of our natural gas and oil operations.

We do not intend to insure against all risks. We intend to maintain insurance against various losses and liabilities arising from operations in accordance with customary industry practices and in amounts that management believes to be prudent. Losses and liabilities arising from uninsured and underinsured events or in amounts in excess of existing

insurance coverage could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. Our natural gas and oil exploration and production activities are subject to hazards and risks associated with drilling for, producing and transporting natural gas and oil, and any of these risks can cause substantial losses resulting from:

environmental hazards, such as uncontrollable flows of natural gas, oil, brine, well fluids, toxic gas or other pollution into the environment, including groundwater and shoreline contamination;

abnormally pressured formations;

mechanical difficulties, such as stuck oil field drilling and service tools and casing collapse;

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fires and explosions;

personal injuries and death;

regulatory investigations and penalties; and

natural disasters.

Any of these hazards could have a material adverse effect on our ability to conduct operations and may result in substantial losses. We may elect not to obtain insurance in the event that the cost of available insurance is excessive relative to the risks presented. In addition, pollution and environmental risks generally are not fully insurable. If a significant accident or other event occurs and is not fully covered by insurance, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Relating to the Oil and Gas Industry

A substantial or extended decline in natural gas and oil prices may adversely affect our ability to meet our capital expenditure obligations and financial commitments.

Our revenues, operating results and future rate of growth are substantially dependent upon the prevailing prices of, and demand for, natural gas and oil. Declines in the prices of, or demand for, natural gas and oil may adversely affect our financial condition, liquidity, ability to finance planned capital expenditures and results of operations. Lower natural gas and oil prices may also reduce the amount of natural gas and oil that we can produce economically. Historically, natural gas and oil prices and markets have been volatile, and they are likely to continue to be volatile in the future. A decrease in natural gas or oil prices will not only reduce revenues and profits, but will also reduce the quantities of reserves that are commercially recoverable and may result in charges to earnings for impairment in the value of assets. If natural gas or oil prices decline significantly for extended periods of time in the future, we might not be able to generate enough cash flow from operations to meet our obligations and make planned capital expenditures. Natural gas and oil prices are subject to wide fluctuations in response to relatively minor changes in the supply of, and demand for, natural gas and oil, market uncertainty and a variety of additional factors that are beyond our control. Among the factors that could cause this fluctuation are:

changes in supply and demand for natural gas and oil;

levels of production and other activities of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, or OPEC, and other natural gas and oil producing nations;

market expectations about future prices;

the level of global natural gas and oil exploration, production activity and inventories;

political conditions, including embargoes, in or affecting other oil producing activity; and

the price and availability of alternative fuels.

Lower natural gas and oil prices may not only decrease our revenues on a per unit basis, but also may reduce the amount of natural gas and oil that we are able to produce economically. A substantial or extended decline in oil or natural gas prices may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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 future success depends on the success of our exploration, development and production activities. Such activities are subject to numerous risks beyond our control, including the risk that we will not find commercially productive natural gas or oil reservoirs. Our decisions to purchase, explore, develop or otherwise exploit prospects or properties will depend in part on the evaluation of data obtained through geophysical and geological analyses, production data and engineering studies, the results of which are often inconclusive or subject to varying interpretation. The cost of drilling, completing and operating wells is often uncertain before drilling commences.

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Overruns in budgeted expenditures are common risks that can make a particular project uneconomical. Further, many factors may curtail, delay or prevent drilling operations, including:

unexpected drilling conditions;

pressure or irregularities in geological formations;

equipment failures or accidents;

pipeline and processing interruptions or unavailability;

title problems;

adverse weather conditions;

lack of market demand for natural gas and oil;

delays imposed by or resulting from compliance with environmental and other regulatory requirements;

shortages of or delays in the availability of drilling rigs and the delivery of equipment; and

reductions in natural gas and oil prices.

Our future drilling activities might not be successful, and the drilling success rate overall or within a particular area could decline. We could incur losses by drilling unproductive wells. Although we have identified numerous potential drilling locations, we cannot be sure that we will ever drill them or will produce natural gas or oil from them or from any other potential drilling locations. Shut-in wells, curtailed production and other production interruptions may negatively impact our business and result in decreased revenues.

Competition in the oil and gas industry is intense, and many of our competitors have greater financial, technological and other resources than we do, which may adversely affect our ability to compete.

We operate in the highly competitive areas of oil and gas exploration, development and acquisition with a substantial number of other companies. We face intense competition from independent, technology-driven companies as well as from both major and other independent oil and gas companies in each of the following areas:

seeking oil and gas exploration licenses and production licenses;

acquiring desirable producing properties or new leases for future exploration;

marketing natural gas and oil production;

integrating new technologies;

acquiring the equipment and expertise necessary to develop and operate properties; and

hiring and retaining a staff of competent technical and administrative professionals.

Many of our competitors have substantially greater financial, managerial, technological and other resources. These companies might be able to pay more for exploratory prospects and productive oil and gas properties and may be able to define, evaluate, bid for and purchase a greater number of properties and prospects than our financial or human resources permit. To the extent competitors are able to pay more for properties than we are able to afford, we will be at a competitive disadvantage. Further, many competitors may enjoy technological advantages and may be able to implement new technologies more rapidly. Our ability to explore for natural gas and oil prospects and to acquire additional properties in the future will depend upon our ability to successfully conduct operations, implement advanced technologies, evaluate and select suitable properties and consummate transactions in this highly competitive environment.

Shortages of rigs, equipment, supplies and personnel could delay or otherwise adversely affect our cost of operations or our ability to operate according to our business plan.

In periods of increased drilling activity, shortages of drilling and completion rigs, field equipment and qualified personnel could develop. From time to time, these costs have sharply increased in various areas around the

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world and could do so again. The demand for and wage rates of qualified drilling rig crews generally rise in response to the increasing number of active rigs in service and could increase sharply in the event of a shortage. Shortages of drilling and completion rigs, field equipment or qualified personnel could delay, restrict or curtail our exploration and development operations, which could in turn harm our operating results.

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

Producing oil and natural gas reservoirs generally are characterized by declining production rates that vary depending upon reservoir characteristics and other factors. Because total estimated proved reserves include our proved undeveloped reserves at September 30, 2007, production will decline even if those proved undeveloped reserves are developed and the wells produce as expected. The rate of decline will change if production from our existing wells declines in a different manner than we have estimated. The rate of decline may change under other circumstances as well. As a result, our future oil and natural gas reserves, and our production are highly dependent upon our success in efficiently developing and exploiting our current reserves. In addition, our potential oil and gas revenues and production depend on us finding or acquiring additional recoverable reserves economically. Our cash flow and results of operations are also dependent upon these factors. We may not be able to develop, find or acquire additional reserves to replace our current and future production at acceptable costs.

Assets may be impaired.

Under full cost accounting rules, capitalized costs of proved oil and gas properties may not exceed the present value of estimated future net revenues from proved reserves, discounted at 10%. Application of the Ceiling Test generally requires pricing future revenue at the unescalated prices in effect as of the end of each fiscal quarter and requires an impairment charge for accounting purposes if the ceiling is exceeded. Impairments result in a charge to earnings, but do not impact cash flow from operating activities. Once incurred, an impairment of oil and gas properties is not reversible at a later date.

Our industry is heavily regulated which increases our cost of doing business and decreases our profitability.

U.S. and Australian federal, state and local authorities regulate the oil and gas industry. Legislation and regulations affecting the industry are under constant review for amendment or expansion, raising the possibility of changes that may affect, among other things, the pricing or marketing of oil and gas production. State and local authorities regulate various aspects of oil and gas drilling and production activities, including the drilling of wells (through permit and bonding requirements), the spacing of wells, the unitization or pooling of oil and gas properties, environmental matters, safety standards, the sharing of markets, production limitations, plugging and abandonment and restoration of wells. The overall regulatory burden on the industry increases the cost of doing business, which, in turn, decreases profitability.

Our operations must comply with complex environmental regulations that may have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our operations are subject to complex and constantly changing environmental laws and regulations adopted by federal, state and local governmental authorities, including in the U.S. and in Australia. New laws or regulations, or changes to current requirements, could have a material adverse effect on our business. We will continue to be subject to uncertainty associated with new regulatory interpretations and inconsistent interpretations between state and federal agencies. We would face significant liabilities to the government or other third parties for discharges of oil, natural gas, produced water or other pollutants into the air, soil or water, and we would have to spend substantial amounts on investigations, litigation and remediation if such a spill were to occur. We cannot be sure that existing environmental

laws or regulations, as currently interpreted or enforced, or as they may be interpreted, enforced or altered in the future, will not have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

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Risks Related to Our Common Stock

Our stock price and trading volume may be volatile, which could result in losses for our stockholders.

The equity trading markets may experience periods of volatility, which could result in highly variable and unpredictable pricing of equity securities. The market price of our common stock could change in ways that may or may not be related to our business, our industry or our operating performance and financial condition. In addition, the trading volume in our common stock may fluctuate and cause significant price fluctuations. Some of the factors that could negatively affect our share price or result in fluctuations in the price or trading volume of our common stock include:

actual or anticipated quarterly variations in our operating results;

changes in expectations as to our future financial performance or changes in financial estimates, if any, of public market analysts;

announcements relating to our business or the business of our competitors;

conditions generally affecting the oil and natural gas industry;

the success of our operating strategy; and

the operating and stock price performance of other comparable companies.

As a result of these factors, it is possible that the market price of our common stock will fluctuate or decline significantly in the future. In addition, many brokerage firms may not effect transactions and may not deal with low priced securities as it may not be economical for them to do so. This could have an adverse effect on developing and sustaining a market for our securities. In addition, an investor may be unable to use our securities as collateral.

Our common stock may not meet the criteria necessary to qualify for listing on one or more particular stock exchanges on which we seek or desire a listing. Even if our common stock does meet the criteria, it is possible that our common stock will not be accepted for listing on any of these exchanges.

Our common stock may be thinly traded, and therefore, an investor may not be able to easily liquidate his or her investment.

Although our common stock is currently traded on the OTC Bulletin Board, at any time, it may be thinly traded. To the extent that is true, an investor may not be able to liquidate his or her investment without a significant decrease in price, or at all.

Raising additional capital would dilute existing shareholders.

In order to pursue our business plans, we will need to continue to raise additional capital. If we obtain additional funding through the sale of common stock, the funding would dilute the equity ownership of existing stockholders.

We have not and do not anticipate paying dividends on our common stock.

We have not paid cash dividends to date with respect to our common stock. We do not anticipate paying dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future since we will use all of our available cash to finance exploration and

development of our properties. We are authorized to issue preferred stock and may pay dividends on our preferred stock issued in the future.

ITEM 1B. *UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS*

None.

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ITEM 2. DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

Piceance Basin, Colorado Properties

Buckskin Mesa Project. We own approximately 20,000 net acres of leasehold in Rio Blanco County, Colorado, subject to certain payment and work commitments, including six shut-in gas wells. During this fiscal year, we created a significant operational infrastructure for the project area, and spud and drilled four of the five obligation exploratory wells specified in the original acquisition agreement with Daniels Petroleum Company, as amended, (the DPC Agreement). Each of the wells encountered greater than five hundred feet of net pay within the Cretaceous Mesa Verde Group, and each was cased in preparation for testing and completion. In conjunction with Clear Creek Energy Services, we began the design and development of an expandable gathering system and primary production facility to allow for the handling and movement of a minimum of 15 million cubic feet of gas per day. In November 2007, we spudded the final obligation well under the DPC Agreement.

We also modified certain of our financial and work obligations and commitments by amendment to the DPC Agreement. The amendments allowed us to defer portions of payments due under the DPC Agreement, and modify parts of our original work commitment in exchange for a 2008 drilling commitment consisting of sixteen new exploratory wells.

Piceance II Project. As of the end of the fiscal year, we owned interests within the Piceance II Project area in 27 producing non-operated wells, and 16 non-producing operated wells that were drilled, cased and shut-in waiting on completion and hook-up to existing pipeline infrastructure through installation of new gathering lines. The primary pay in these wells consisted of stacked sands in the fluvial Williams Fork formation with production resulting from frac-stimulation of perforations in multiple lenticular sand bodies throughout the interval. Operational delays, particularly with regard to completion of our non-producing operated wells, were caused by (i) regulatory requirements to establish well spacing; (ii) regulatory requirements for well density within designated spacing units; (iii) resolution of title and ownership issues; (iv) dedication issues under existing contracts; and (v) timing to negotiate and enter into new gathering agreements covering our undedicated leasehold.

During the fiscal year, we were successful in respacing the lands covering our leasehold and increasing the well density for each of the revised spacing units so that our working interests in the Furr area wells located in Sections 15 and 22 of Township 7 South, Range 95 West, were consolidated and increased from 13% to 100% in Section 15, and from 16% to 50% in the portion of the Section 22 lands leased in the Furr area. At September 30, 2007, although we paid 100% of the costs to drill the Furr area wells, our record title working interest in them was as follows: (i) 100% in the 2 wells located in Section 15; (ii) 50% in the 10 wells located on lands leased by Furr; and (iii) 0% in the 2 wells located on lands owned by a third party adjacent to the Furr lands.

Effective October 1, 2007, we entered into a trade by which we were able to exchange our 40 net acre leasehold interest in certain lands located in Sections 16, 17, 20 and 21 of Township 7 South, Range 95 West (along with 0.35 net under 19 gross wells) for 40 net acres of leasehold covering the 40 acre parcel located in Section 22 of Township 7 South, Range 95 West adjacent to the Furr leased lands (along with two net under two gross wells). The trade also included our acquisition of a new lease dated December 10, 2007, covering the remaining 50% of the balance of the lands located in said Section 22 to which 10 of the 14 Furr area wells were attributable.

Prior to the end of the fiscal year, we contacted the third party gas gatherer to whom one-half of the gas reserves attributable to the Section 22 portion of the Furr area were dedicated to propose a gathering route. The proposed gathering route has been identified and staked, and is awaiting survey by the gas gatherer. We anticipate completion of the formal gathering agreement and installation of the Furr area gathering system as part of our 2008 plan of

operation.

As of September 30, 2007, we had drilled and cased two operated wells in the Reppo-Wissler/Jolley area. Although we paid 100% of the costs to drill the Reppo-Wissler/Jolley area wells, our record title working interest in them is 63%. We are currently negotiating an exchange that will result in the Company owning the remaining 38% working interest in these properties. Should an exchange fail to occur, we will either purchase, farm-in or force pool this third party interest.

South Bronco Project. On or about January 29, 2007, we advised the party from whom the project had been acquired of our intent to relinquish the project. Our drilling obligations were terminated and all rights to the underlying leasehold and property were reassigned to the seller.

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Sugarloaf Project. On November 28, 2006, we entered into a purchase and sale agreement with Maralex Resources, Inc. and Adelante Oil & Gas, LLC (the Maralex Agreement) (collectively Maralex) for the acquisition and development of 2,000 net acres in the Jack s Pocket Prospect in Garfield County, Colorado, including a commitment to drill four wells in the prospect before the end of fiscal year 2008. An initial payment of \$0.1 million was made upon execution of the Maralex Agreement. The remaining cash in the amount of \$2.9 million and transfer of 2.4 million shares of our common stock was due on January 15, 2007. We amended the Maralex Agreement on several occasions, amending payment dates, issuing an additional 5.6 million shares of our common stock to Maralex and increasing the cash to be paid by \$0.3 million. On June 29, 2007, Maralex notified the Company it was in default under the terms of the Maralex Agreement, as amended. Consequently, by the terms of the Maralex Agreement, the Company was required to pay Maralex an amount equal to 5% of the outstanding payable for each 20 days past due. As of September 30, 2007, the Company has reflected an accrued liability of \$0.4 million with a corresponding amount in interest expense. If the Company failed to make payment of the remaining balance by August 28, 2007, Maralex, at its option, could return up to 80% of the previously issued shares of the Company s common stock, and the Company would reassign to Maralex all leases acquired under the Maralex Agreement.

As of September 30, 2007, the balance due to Maralex is \$1.8 million and is reflected as Contract payable oil and gas properties in the consolidated balance sheet. On December 1, 2007, the Company paid Maralex \$0.3 million related to payments on this agreement.

On December 4, 2007, Maralex terminated the Maralex Agreement and notified the Company that they would return 6.4 million shares of common stock and consequently, the Company was relieved of its drilling commitments. In addition, costs incurred in excess of the carrying value of the common stock to be returned, have been included in costs to be amortized, and have been included in the ceiling test at the lower of cost or estimated fair value.

Gibson Gulch Project. In August and November 2006, we entered into two agreements with a third party owner (the Farmor) to farm-in and participate in the drilling and completion of six wells located in the Mamm Creek Field, Garfield County, Colorado, due east of our Piceance II wells and assets. On February 27, 2007, we received a notice of default from the party designated as operator under the joint operating agreement (the Operator) covering the subject lands for failure to make timely payment of the amounts due for the completion of the four wells for which we had paid our share of drilling costs, and for drilling or completion of the remaining two wells. On March 29, 2007, the Farmor notified us that it was exercising its right to terminate our agreement and resume ownership of the working interests in the six wells drilled on the farmout acreage. The Farmor refunded all amounts paid by us to drill the wells less interest incurred on the past due joint interest billings, and credited us for the remaining balance due to the Operator.

Plan of Operations. The focus for development of our Colorado properties in fiscal year 2008 will center on efforts to monetize and grow our asset base. Planned activities are driven by 1) the desire to complete and hook-up the 16 Piceance II Project wells and the four Buckskin Mesa Project wells drilled and cased during fiscal year 2007 (plus the fifth Buckskin Mesa well completed in the first quarter of 2008) 2) the commitments to drill 12 new exploratory wells in the Buckskin Mesa Project and 10 new exploratory wells in the Piceance II Project. Completion of the gathering system and central facility for the Buckskin Mesa Project will also allow for the recompletion and hook-up of the six additional shut-in gas wells acquired during 2006. Completing these wells will generate significant cash flow.

Significant progress has been made in finalizing the gathering and transportation agreements to allow for the completion (or recompletion) and production of the currently non-producing wells in our portfolio. Following the gatherer s construction of the multiple low pressure gathering systems and the facilities needed to connect the existing Buckskin Mesa Project and Piceance II Project wells to market, we anticipate implementation of the capital program to stimulate the tight gas sand reservoirs within the wells for the initiation of production.

Extensive regulatory compliance work has been initiated to facilitate our asset development plan, and some leasehold consolidation and confirmation issues must be resolved prior to execution of the drilling program for the fiscal year 2008. In summary, execution of the plan for these assets will optimally yield the drilling of not less than 22 new exploratory wells (12 in the Buckskin Mesa Prospect and 10 in the Piceance II Prospect), and the completion or recompletion of as many as 49 wells (23 in the Buckskin Mesa Prospect and 26 in the Piceance II Prospect) during fiscal year 2008.

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Australia Properties

Beetaloo Project. The Beetaloo Basin property in the Northern Territory of Australia currently consists of approximately 7.0 million net contiguous acres. Sweetpea owns the existing four permits that cover this acreage. We have applied to the Department of Primary Industry, Fisheries and Mines for additional permits covering an additional 1.5 million net acres that is contiguous to our currently-owned permits.

Located about 600 kilometers south of Darwin, the Beetaloo Basin is a large basin, comparable in size to the Williston Basin in the U.S. or the entire southern North Sea basin. Structurally it has been viewed as a relatively simple intracratonic, passive margin basin, with minor extension (strike-slip), filled with sediments ranging from Cambrian to Mesoproterozoic rocks. However, interpretation of 2-D seismic data acquired by us in 2006 requires modification of the structural and tectonic history of the basin. The broad, low relief structures previously recognized in the basin, probably related to strike-slip movement, represent only a portion of its history. Significant and possibly multiple compressional events are observed in the basin. Ongoing geophysical evaluation has identified a more recent compressional history along the western margin of the basin resulting in a series of westerly verging, imbricate thrust faults in contrast to easterly verging, thrust faults discovered in the central basin. All identified structures are untested and prospective.

The basin has many thousands of meters of sediments, but the reservoirs of interest to us are within 4,000 meters of the surface, most less than 3,000 meters. The sedimentary rocks include thick (hundreds of meters), rich source rocks, namely the Velkerri Shale with Total Organic Carbon (TOC) contents as high as 12% and the Kyalla Shale with typical TOC contents of 2-3%. There are also a number of sandstone reservoirs interbedded with the rich source rocks. These formations, from stratigraphically youngest to oldest, include the Cambrian Bukalara Sandstone, and the Neoproterozoic Jamison, Moroak, and Bessie Creek sandstones. A number of even deeper sandstones are expected to be very tight and were not prospective in the single well where they were tested east of the Basin.

Three primary plays have been recognized within the basin. The first is a conventional structural, shallow sweet oil play of 35° API gravity. The Bukalara, Jamison, and Moroak sands (and perhaps the Bessie Creek sand along the western margin) have potential for oil and gas accumulations in trapped and sealed geometries. Most of the eleven previous wells drilled within the basin had oil and gas shows, and the Jamison No. 1 well tested oil on a Drill Stem Test. Detailed petrophysical analyses have been performed on all wells and have identified significant potential in some of these tests.

The second play is an unconventional fractured shale play within the Kyalla and Velkerri formations, not unlike the Barnett Shale play in Texas. It is unknown whether the hydrocarbons will be gas or oil (or possibly both) for this exploration target; however, the Barnett Shale model and algorithms in our petrophysical analyses of these shales suggest they are viable targets.

Finally, the Moroak and Bessie Creek sandstones offer a Basin Centered Gas Accumulation (BCGA) play at the center of the basin. It is an unconventional resource play characterized by a lack of a gas/water contact. Petrophysical analyses of several wells previously drilled in the basin demonstrate the presence of a BCGA in the basin.

We spudded the Sweetpea Shenandoah No. 1 well on July 31, 2007 and drilled to 4,724 feet. Intermediate casing was run on September 15, 2007 and the well was then suspended with an intention to deepen the well to a depth of 9,580 feet.

Because of its proximity and geological similarity to the Balmain No. 1 well, the Company regards this well as a twin to the Balmain No. 1 well that was drilled by an unrelated third party in 1992. The original plan to drill the Shenandoah No. 1 well under-balanced with air was modified due to encountering a shallow-sand formation that

produced excessive water. The well was drilled with air along with water and mud. Oil and gas hydrocarbon shows in the Hayfield Formation and Kyalla Shale were confirmed. The mudlog exhibits gas shows and fluorescence starting at about 1,900 feet, in the Hayfield Formation, and continuing through to present depth of 4,550 feet. Over 700 feet of hydrocarbon shows have been encountered. Geologically, the Shenandoah No. 1 well has matched its prognosis and the drilling results correlate with the Balmain No. 1 well.

To date, seven drilling locations have been identified based on extensive geological and geophysical analysis. These locations have been cleared through the Northern Land Council, responsible for consulting with and

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representing traditional landowners and other Aborigines with an interest in land. Final drilling approval was received in May 2007, and these locations have been staked and will be formally surveyed. The preparation of drilling pads and access lines commenced the last week of May 2007 and continued into June 2007. We are attempting to obtain drilling locations beyond the initial seven locations.

From July through November of 2006, 686 kilometers of new 2-D seismic data were acquired throughout the Beetaloo Basin. Additionally, 1,000 kilometers of previously acquired 2-D seismic data were reprocessed. Along with the other existing 1,500 kilometers of 2-D seismic data that have not been reprocessed, geologic structure maps were generated for the basin.

The exploration drilling program for 2008 will test several play concepts within the basin. Hydrocarbon potential exists in shallow, conventional structures (in the form of oil), and in deeper unconventional reservoirs, including fractured shales and basin centered gas accumulations. The unconventional plays may be gas and/or oil. All of the exploration wells are planned to reach a total depth in the Bessie Creek Sandstone formation. The deepest penetration is expected to be 3,000 meters.

Gippsland and Otway Project. On November 14, 2006, the Company and Lakes Oil N.L. (Lakes Oil) entered into an agreement (the Lakes Agreement) under which they would jointly develop Lakes Oil 's onshore petroleum prospects (focusing on unconventional gas resources) in the Gippsland and Otway Basins in Victoria, Australia. The arrangement was subject to various conditions precedent, including completion of satisfactory due diligence, and the satisfactory processing and retention of certain lease applications.

The Lakes Agreement expired pursuant to its terms, and the Company and Lakes Oil are conducting discussions to formally terminate the Lakes Agreement wherein we would receive \$0.1 million in escrowed funds and both parties will fully waive and release each other from all further obligations and liabilities.

Northwest Shelf Project. Effective February 19, 2007, the Commonwealth of Australia granted to Sweetpea an exploration permit in the shallow, offshore waters of Western Australia. The permit, WA-393-P, has a six-year term and encompasses almost 20,000 acres. Geophysical data across the permit from public sources has been acquired and is being analyzed. We have committed to an exploration program with geological and geophysical data acquisition in the first two years with a third year drilling commitment and additional wells to be drilled in the subsequent three year period depending upon the results of the initial well.

Plan of Operations. In Australia we plan to explore and develop portions of the 7.0 million net acres of the project area in the Northern Territory of Australia (Beetaloo Basin). We anticipate that, over the next 12 months, we will incur approximately \$22.0 to \$30.0 million in costs related to drilling, well completion and a potential delineation seismic program. We plan to resume drilling of the Shenandoah No. 1 well and drill four additional wells. In calendar year 2008, we may farm-out a portion of the acreage to third parties who would drill one or more wells.

Heavy Oil Properties

As described in Item 1 above, these properties were sold to Pearl effective October 1, 2007. The following discussion applies to the period prior to the sale to Pearl.

Great Salt Lake, Utah. We owned 173,738 net mineral acres under lease (covered by approximately 78 leases) on two principal properties, the West Rozel Field and the Gunnison Wedge prospect, each located in the Great Salt Lake of Utah. Permitting was required to be completed on this project during 2007. One well was required to be drilled prior to the expiration date of the primary term under each lease. We negotiated an extension to the dates of the work commitments under the acquisition agreement between us and American under an amendment executed on July 31,

2007.

Fiddler Creek, Montana. We owned 23,324 net acres situated on three anticlines located in the northern portion of the Big Horn Basin, which extends from north central Wyoming into southern Montana. Our interests encompassed shut-in wells and leasehold interests in the Roscoe Dome, Dean Dome and Fiddler Creek project areas. These anticlines are large asymmetric anticlines with proven production from several Cretaceous horizons; i.e. the Upper Greybull Sandstone, the Lower Greybull Sandstone and the Pryor Conglomerate.

Promised Land, Montana. We owned 48,793 net acres in a resource play evaluating heavy oil reservoirs in the Jurassic Swift Formation and the Lower Cretaceous Bow Island and Sunburst sandstone reservoirs in north

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central Montana. The Swift reservoirs were deposited in a shallow marine to estuarine depositional setting. The Swift sandstones are commonly oil saturated in the area, and most well tests report oil shows in the Swift. The reservoirs are up to 60 feet thick and composed of high quality sandstone, averaging about 20 percent porosity and permeabilities range up to one darcy. The oil gravities range from 10° to 22°API with viscosities of 1,500 centipoise to greater than 50,000 centipoise at 125°F.

Other Assets

Bear Creek, Montana. On September 30, 2007, we owned slightly greater than 14,700 net acres of leasehold in a combination deeper conventional gas/coalbed methane project area located in southern Montana, east of the Fiddler Creek heavy oil assets. The primary deep objectives are incised Greybull valley-fill sequences along the Nye-Bowler lineament, and the Frontier sandstone, while the shallow Ft. Union provides an opportunity to produce methane from multiple thin coal lenses at intervals from 500 to 3,000 feet. No activity was conducted in this project area during the fiscal year, nor are any funds budgeted to evaluation of this asset in the coming year.

Production and Prices

The following table sets forth information regarding net production of oil and natural gas, and certain price and cost information for fiscal years ended September 30, 2007 and 2006. We did not have any production during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2005.

	For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30,	
	2007	2006
Production Data:		
Natural gas (Mcf)	456,740	5,822
Oil (Bbl)	137	
Average Prices:		
Natural gas (per Mcf)	\$ 6.16	\$ 6.12
Oil (per Bbl)	\$ 52.40	\$
Production Costs:		
Lease operating expenses (per MCFE)	\$ 1.73	\$ 0.63

Productive Wells

The following table summarizes information at September 30, 2007, relating to the productive wells in which we owned a working interest as of that date. Productive wells consist of producing wells and wells capable of production, but specifically exclude wells drilled and cased during the fiscal year that have yet to be tested for completion (for example, all of the operated wells drilled by the Company during 2007 have been cased in preparation for completion, but operations have not been initiated to allow these wells to be productive). Gross wells are the total number of producing wells in which we have an interest, and net wells are the sum of our fractional working interests in the gross wells.

	Oil	Gross Gas	Total	Oil	Net Gas	Total
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Location

Colorado		33.0	33.0		10.4	10.4
Utah(1)						
Montana(1)	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0
Australia						
Total	2.0	33.0	35.0	2.0	10.4	12.4

(1) As of October 1, 2007, we sold most of our interests in Utah and Montana.

Table of Contents**Oil and Gas Drilling Activities**

During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2007, our drilling activities were limited to Colorado and Australia. We drilled, or participated in the drilling of a total of 39 gross wells and 14.46 net wells categorized as follows:

(i) 2.21 net wells under 21 gross wells drilled, completed and turned down-line to production; and (ii) 12.25 net wells under 18 gross wells drilled and cased, but not completed for production. In addition, the Company acquired during the year six net under six gross producing wells in Colorado that are shut-in awaiting a tie-in to the market, and drilled one net under one gross exploratory well in Australia that is currently suspended. During 2007, we drilled no dry exploratory wells and no development wells.

During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2006, our drilling activities were limited to Colorado; we drilled, or participated in the drilling of six gross exploratory wells and 2.14 net exploratory wells with no dry exploratory wells, and we acquired two gross and net oil wells. We did not drill development wells during 2006.

During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2005 we did not drill any wells.

Oil and Gas Interests

As of September 30, 2007, we owned interests in the following developed and undeveloped acreage positions. Undeveloped acreage refers to acreage that has not been placed in producing units.

	Developed		Undeveloped	
	Gross Acres	Net Acres	Gross Acres	Net Acres
Location				
Colorado	598.40	341.42	27,888.86	21,317.50
Utah			173,738.00	173,738.00
Montana	80.00	80.00	100,118.00	86,748.00
Australia			7,000,000.00	7,000,000.00
Total	678.40	421.42	7,301,744.86	7,281,803.50

Effective as of October 1, 2007, we sold most of our interests in Utah and Montana.

Office Space

On November 26, 2007, we entered into a lease agreement for new office space in Denver, Colorado. We will move office locations during the second quarter 2008.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company is a party to the following legal proceedings:

1. 21 vendors have filed multiple liens applicable to our properties.

2. 10 foreclosure actions are pending at various stages of the pleadings, in connection with the liens.
3. A law suit was filed in August 2007 by the law firm of Minter Ellison in the Supreme Court of Victoria for the balance of legal fees owed (0.2 million Australian dollars).
4. A law suit was filed in December 2007 by a vendor in the Supreme Court of Queensland for the balance which the vendor claims is owed (2.4 million Australian dollars). This amount is disputed by the Company on the basis that the vendor breached the contract.
5. A judgment lien was filed in October 2007 by another vendor for PetroHunter's default under a settlement agreement related to the drilling contract between us and the vendor. The parties are currently negotiating an amendment to the settlement agreement, which would defer any further action by the vendor as long as PetroHunter makes further payments in accordance with the amended settlement.

In the event the Company does not remove the liens referenced in (1) above, by paying the lienors or otherwise settling with them, the encumbrances could have a material adverse effect on the Company's ability to secure other

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vendors to perform services and/or provide goods related to the Company's operations. In the event one or more vendors pursue the foreclosure actions referenced in (1) above, the Company could be in jeopardy of losing assets. In the event the Company loses the lawsuit to the vendor, and does not pay the amount owed, the vendor could obtain a judgment lien and seek to execute on the lien against the Company's assets. In the event the Company and the vendor referenced in (5) above do not reach agreement on the amendment to the settlement agreement, the vendor could enforce its existing judgment lien against the Company's assets in Colorado.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

None.

PART II**ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES****Market Information**

Our common stock commenced trading on the OTC bulletin board on April 20, 2005, under the symbol DGEO, and has been trading under the symbol PHUN since August 21, 2006. The following table sets forth the high and low bid prices per share of our common stock, as reported on the OTC bulletin board for the periods indicated. The following prices reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission, and may not represent actual transactions.

Quarter Ended:	High	Low
December 31, 2005	\$ 1.79	\$ 0.05
March 31, 2006	\$ 3.36	\$ 1.10
June 30, 2006	\$ 4.23	\$ 1.45
September 30, 2006	\$ 2.98	\$ 1.31
December 31, 2006	\$ 2.30	\$ 1.50
March 31, 2007	\$ 1.85	\$ 0.96
June 30, 2007	\$ 1.29	\$ 0.46
September 30, 2007	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.16

On January 8, 2008, the last sale price for the common stock was \$0.25.

Holdings and Dividends

We have neither declared nor paid cash dividends on our capital stock and do not anticipate paying cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Our current policy is to retain cash to finance the exploration and development of our properties. Our Board of Directors will determine future declaration and payment of dividends, if any, in accordance with applicable corporate law.

As of December 31, 2007, there were 209 record holders of our common stock.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

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During the quarter ended September 30, 2007, we issued and sold unregistered securities set forth in the table below:

Date	Persons or Clans of Persons	Securities	Consideration
August 31, 2007	Maralex Resources, Inc.	4,000,000 shares of common stock	Extension of Agreement

Table of Contents**ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA**

The following tables present selected financial data as of and for the periods indicated. You should read the following selected data along with *Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*, our consolidated financial statements and the related notes and other information included in this Form 10-K. The selected financial data as of September 30, 2007, 2006, and 2005 has been derived from our consolidated financial statements, which were audited by our independent auditors, and were prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The historical results presented below are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for any future period.

	Year Ended September 30,		From Inception (June 20, 2005) to September 30, 2005
	2007	2006	
	(\$ in thousands, except share and per share amounts)		
Consolidated Statement of Operations Data:			
Oil and gas revenues	\$ 2,820	\$ 36	\$
Total operating expenses	45,981	18,245	2,096
Total other expenses	(6,650)	(2,483)	(23)
Net loss	\$ (49,811)	\$ (20,692)	(2,119)
Net loss per common share, basic and diluted	\$ (0.20)	\$ (0.14)	\$ (0.02)
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding, basic and diluted	243,816,957	147,309,096	100,000,000
Selected Cash Flow and Other Financial Data:			
Net loss	\$ (49,811)	\$ (20,692)	\$ (2,119)
Stock based compensation	8,172	9,189	823
Depreciation, depletion, amortization and accretion	1,245	73	
Impairment of oil and gas properties	24,053		
Amortization of discount and deferred financing costs on notes payable	1,036		
Other non-cash items	177	1,423	100
Changes in assets and liabilities	4,802	(539)	974
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (10,326)	\$ (10,546)	\$ (222)
Expenditures for oil and gas properties and fixed assets	\$ (33,172)	\$ (31,615)	\$ (1,565)
Proceeds from the sale of common shares and share subscriptions	3,158	35,442	
Proceeds from the issuance of notes payable and other borrowings	32,325		
Proceeds from issuance of convertible notes and warrants, net		17,157	3,037

	As of September 30,	
	2007	2006
Balance Sheet Data:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 120	\$ 10,632
Other current assets	3,727	1,010
Oil and gas properties, net	162,843	45,973
Furniture and equipment, net	569	550
Joint interest billings	13,637	
Other assets	1,128	1,077
 Total assets	 \$ 182,024	 \$ 59,242
 Total current liabilities	 41,712	 10,367
Total non-current liabilities	37,130	522
Common stock subscribed	2,858	
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	100,324	48,353
 Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	 \$ 182,024	 \$ 59,242

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ITEM 7. *MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATION*

The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and notes appearing elsewhere in this Form 10-K.

Background

PetroHunter Energy Corporation, formerly known as Digital Ecosystems Corporation (Digital), was incorporated on February 21, 2002 under the laws of the State of Nevada. On February 10, 2006, Digital entered into a Share Exchange Agreement (the Agreement) with GSL Energy Corporation (GSL) and certain shareholders of GSL pursuant to which Digital acquired more than 85% of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of GSL, in exchange for shares of Digital's common stock. On May 12, 2006, the parties to the Agreement completed the share exchange and Digital changed its business to the business of GSL. Subsequent to the closing of the Agreement, Digital acquired all the remaining outstanding stock of GSL, and effective August 14, 2006, Digital changed its name to PetroHunter Energy Corporation (PetroHunter).

GSL was incorporated under the laws of the State of Maryland on June 20, 2005, for the purpose of acquiring, exploring, developing and operating oil and gas properties. PetroHunter is considered a development stage company as defined by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) 7, *Accounting and Reporting by Development Stage Enterprises*. A development stage enterprise is one in which planned principal operations have not commenced, or if its operations have commenced, there have been no significant revenues therefrom. As of September 30, 2007, our principal activities since inception have been raising capital through the sale of common stock and convertible notes and the acquisition of oil and gas properties in the western United States and Australia and we have not commenced our planned principal operations. In October 2006, GSL changed its name to PetroHunter Operating Company.

As a result of the Agreement, GSL became a wholly-owned subsidiary of PetroHunter. Since this transaction resulted in the former shareholders of GSL acquiring control of PetroHunter, for financial reporting purposes the business combination was accounted for as an additional capitalization of PetroHunter (a reverse acquisition with GSL as the accounting acquirer). In accounting for this transaction:

- i. GSL was deemed to be the purchaser and parent company for financial reporting purposes. Accordingly, its net assets were included in the consolidated balance sheet at their historical book value; and
- ii. Control of the net assets and business of PetroHunter was effective May 12, 2006, for no consideration.

Results of Operations

Year Ended September 30, 2007 vs. Year Ended September 30, 2006

Oil and Gas Revenues. Our initial revenues were generated during 2006 in the amount of \$35,656. The 2006 revenues were results of initial testing and production of four natural gas wells in the Piceance Basin of Colorado. Revenues increased to \$2.8 million for the 2007 fiscal year. The increase is related to our earning revenue on our interest in 27 operating wells, operated by a third party, in the Piceance Basin, Colorado. In 2007, 27 producing wells produced and sold approximately 457,000 Mcf of natural gas and 137 Bbls of oil. In 2006, we had four testing wells that sold 5,822 Mcf of natural gas. Average prices received for gas sold has increased to \$6.16 per Mcf in 2007 from \$6.12 per Mcf in 2006 as a result of market conditions.

Costs and Expenses.

Lease Operating Expenses. For 2007, lease operating expenses increased to \$0.8 million compared to \$3,672 in 2006. This is a result of the fact that we had only performed testing on the four wells that we earned revenue from in 2006 while those same wells were operating for the full year during 2007, plus there were an additional 23 wells operating during 2007.

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General and Administrative. During 2007, general and administrative expenses increased by \$4.4 million or 33% as compared to 2006. The following table highlights the areas with the most significant increases (\$ in thousands):

	Year Ended		Change
	2007	September 30, 2006	
Payroll	\$ 2,346	\$ 846	\$ 1,500
Consulting fees	2,887	1,292	1,595
Stock based compensation expense	8,172	9,189	(1,017)
Legal	1,419	550	869
Travel	1,193	759	434
Investor relations	709	553	156
IT maintenance and support	205	13	192
Total	\$ 16,931	\$ 13,202	\$ 3,729

The increase in general and administrative expenses in 2007 is a result of commencing operations and hiring full-time employees in June 2006.

Project Developmental Costs - Related Party. Property costs incurred to MAB were \$1.8 million during 2007, as compared to \$4.5 million in 2006, a decrease of \$2.7 million or 60%. These costs decreased as a result of the restructure of our agreements with MAB, which was effective January 1, 2007.

Impairment of Oil and Gas Properties. Costs capitalized for properties accounted for under the full cost method of accounting are subjected to a ceiling test limitation to the amount of costs included in the cost pool by geographic cost center. Costs of oil and gas properties may not exceed the ceiling which is an amount equal to the present value, discounted at 10%, of the estimated future net cash flows from proved oil and gas reserves plus the cost, or estimated fair market value, if lower, of unproved properties. Should capitalized costs exceed this ceiling, an impairment is recognized. During 2007, we recorded an impairment expense in the amount of \$24.1 million, representing the excess of capitalized costs over the ceiling, as calculated in accordance with these full cost rules. The impairment in 2007 was primarily caused by an increase to the cost pool in the amount of \$94.5 million, most of which was related to the fair value of the shares given up to MAB to increase our interest in several properties and as a result of the Consulting Agreement and amendments thereto. In accordance with accounting rules, the shares were valued at its market price on the date of issuance, which was \$1.62 per share.

Depreciation, Depletion, Amortization and Accretion. Depreciation, depletion, amortization and accretion expense (DD&A) was \$1.2 million in 2007 as compared to \$0.1 million in 2006. The increase is primarily a result of a higher amortization base in 2007.

Interest Expense. During 2007, interest expense was \$6.7 million, as compared to \$2.5 million during 2006. During 2007, interest expense included \$3.4 million of costs paid to extend the Maralex Agreement and \$1.0 million of amortization of discount and deferred financing costs on the credit facilities entered into during the year. We expect that interest expense will increase for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2008, due to the borrowings under credit facilities we entered into in January and May 2007 and other borrowings that may occur.

Net Loss. During 2007, we incurred a net loss of \$49.8 million as compared to a net loss of \$20.7 million during 2006.

Year Ended September 30, 2006 vs. Year Ended September 30, 2005

Oil and Gas Revenues. Our initial revenues were generated during 2006 in the amount of \$35,656. The 2006 revenues were results of initial testing and production of four natural gas wells in the Piceance Basin of Colorado. During 2005, we had no operating wells and therefore had no revenues.

Table of Contents**Costs and Expenses.**

Lease Operating Expenses. During 2006, lease operating expenses were \$3,672. During 2005, we had no operating wells and therefore incurred no lease operating expenses.

General and Administrative. During 2006, general and administrative expenses increased by \$12.4 million as compared to 2005. The following table highlights the areas with the most significant increases (\$ in thousands):

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2006	2005	Change
Payroll	\$ 846	\$	\$ 846
Consulting fees	1,292	287	1,005
Stock based compensation	9,189	822	8,367
Legal	550	29	521
Travel	759	15	744
Investor Relations	553		553
 Total	 \$ 13,189	 \$ 1,153	 \$ 12,036

Increases in all general and administrative costs from 2006 to 2005 were a result of commencing operations in 2006 and hiring employees in June 2006. Also during 2005, the Company had no employees or operations and our primary focus was to raise capital and acquire property.

Project Development Costs - Related Party. Property costs incurred to MAB were \$4.5 million during 2006, as compared to \$0.9 million in 2005. These costs increased as a result of the various EDAs entered into during 2006 that committed us to pay monthly project development costs to MAB.

Depreciation, Depletion, Amortization and Accretion. Depreciation, depletion, amortization and accretion expense was \$0.1 million in 2006. We recorded no DD&A during 2005 because we had no oil and gas properties that were subject to amortization.

Interest Expense. During 2006, interest expense was \$2.5 million, as compared to \$23,029 during 2005. During 2006, interest expense included expense related to the issuance of convertible notes.

Net Loss. During 2006, we incurred a net loss of \$20.7 million as compared to a net loss of \$2.1 million during 2005.

Going Concern

The report of our independent registered public accounting firm on the financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2007, includes an explanatory paragraph relating to the uncertainty of our ability to continue as a going concern. We have incurred a cumulative net loss of \$72.6 million for the period from inception (June 20, 2005) to September 30, 2007 have a working capital deficit of approximately \$37.9 million as of September 30, 2007, are not in compliance with the covenants of several loan agreements, have had multiple property liens and foreclosure actions filed by vendors and have significant capital expenditure commitments. We require significant additional funding to sustain our operations and satisfy our contractual obligations for our planned oil and gas exploration and development operations. Liens have been filed against some of the properties and foreclosure proceedings have begun. In addition,

we are in default on certain obligations. Our ability to establish the Company as a going concern is dependent upon our ability to obtain additional funding in order to finance our planned operations.

Table of Contents**Schedule of Contractual Commitments**

The following table summarizes the Company's obligations and commitments to make future payments under its notes payable, operating leases, employment contracts, consulting agreements and service contracts for the periods specified as of September 30, 2007 (\$ in thousands):

Contractual Obligations	Total	Payments Due by Period			
		Less Than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More Than 5 Years
Related party notes	\$ 12,805	\$ 11,366	\$ 1,439	\$	\$
Long-term borrowings	31,800	3,870	27,930		
Office leases	1,039	205	634	200	
Short-term borrowings	4,667	4,667			
Drilling commitments	120,450	94,075	20,075		6,300
Seismic activity	2,000	2,000			
Total	\$ 172,761	\$ 116,183	\$ 50,078	\$ 200	\$ 6,300

Plan of Operation

Colorado. We expect that the development of our Colorado properties will include the following activities: (i) the completion and tie-in of 16 wells drilled and cased to date in the Piceance II Prospect and five wells drilled and cased to date in the Buckskin Mesa Prospect (four wells drilled during fiscal year 2007 and one well currently being drilled); (ii) the drilling, completion and tie-in of a minimum of 10 commitment wells within the Williams Fork development area in which the Piceance II Prospect is located in the southern Piceance Basin; (iii) the drilling, completion and tie-in of a minimum of 12 commitment wells in our greater than 20,000 net acre Buckskin Mesa Prospect leasehold block surrounding the discovery wells for the Powell Park Field near Meeker, Colorado in the northern Piceance Basin; and (iv) the recompletion and tie-in of the six shut-in gas wells in the Powell Park Field acquired by the Company from a third party operator.

We anticipate that the following costs associated with the development of the Colorado assets will be incurred:

\$40.0 million to \$50.0 million in connection with the Piceance II Project, to include expenditures for seismic data acquisition, lease and asset acquisition, drilling, completion, lease operation, and installation of production facilities

\$41.0 million to \$60.0 million in connection with the Buckskin Mesa Project, to include expenditures for seismic data acquisition, lease and asset acquisition, drilling, completion, lease operation, and installation of production facilities

We are currently attempting to rationalize the Colorado asset base to raise capital and reduce our working interest and the associated development costs attributable to such retained interest.

Australia. We plan to explore and develop portions of our 7.0 million net acre position in the Beetaloo Basin project area located in northwestern Australia. During calendar year 2008, we plan to drill five wells in the exploration permit

blocks. We anticipate that costs related to seismic acquisition, development of operational infrastructure, and the drilling and completion of wells over the next twelve months will range from \$22.0 million to \$30.0 million. As a means of reducing this exposure, selected portions of the project portfolio will be made available for farm-out to industry for cash and payment of expenses related to drilling and completion of one or more wells in each prospect.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company has grown rapidly since its inception. At September 30, 2005, we had been operating for only a few months, had no employees, and had acquired an interest in two properties, West Rozel and Buckskin Mesa, aggregating approximately 12,400 net mineral acres. During 2006 and 2007, we added employees and acquired an interest in additional properties. At September 2007 we had 17 full time employees and eight consultants, and at

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September 30, 2006, we had 16 full time employees. We had, in addition to the heavy oil properties, interests in properties aggregating approximately 21,700 net acres in Colorado and 7.0 million net acres in Australia at September 30, 2007 and 19,800 acres in Colorado and 7.0 million net acres in Australia at September 30, 2006.

Our initial plan for 2007 was to raise capital to fund the exploration and development of our acquired properties; and we were successful at raising \$35.5 million through borrowings, common stock issuances and subscriptions. We drilled (or participated in the drilling of) 39 gross wells, and completed (or participated in the completion of) 21 gross wells. During the third and fourth quarters of 2007, we revised our plan to (i) sell non-core assets to allow us to focus our exploration and development efforts in two primary areas: the Piceance Basin, Colorado and Australia; and (ii) to improve the economics of our projects by restructuring the Development Agreement with MAB. Accordingly, subsequent to September 30, 2007, we sold our heavy oil assets and restructured the Development Agreement with MAB through amendments.

Working Capital. Working capital is the amount by which current assets exceed current liabilities. Our working capital is impacted by changes in prices of oil and gas along with other business factors that affect our net income and cash flows. Our working capital is also affected by the timing of operating cash receipts and disbursements, borrowings of and payments of debt, additions to oil and gas properties and increases and decreases in other non-current assets.

As of September 30, 2007, we had a working capital deficit of \$37.9 million and cash of \$120,000. As of September 30, 2006, we had working capital of \$1.3 million and cash of \$10.6 million. The changes in working capital are primarily attributable to the factors described above. We expect that our future working capital will be affected by these same factors.

In November 2007, we raised approximately \$7.0 million through the sale of convertible debentures. In 2008, we may sell working interests in some of our remaining properties and we may complete additional private placements of debt or equity to raise cash to meet our working capital needs. A significant amount of capital is needed to fund our proposed drilling program for 2008.

Cash Flow. Net cash used in or provided by operating, investing and financing activities for the years ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 were as follows (\$ in thousands):

	Year Ended September 30,	
	2007	2006
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (10,326)	\$ (10,546)
Net cash used in investing activities	\$ (35,666)	\$ (32,692)
Net cash provided by financing activities	\$ 35,483	\$ 52,620

Net Cash Used in Operating Activities. The changes in net cash used in operating activities are attributable to our net income adjusted for non-cash charges as presented in the consolidated statements of cash flows and changes in working capital as discussed above.

Net Cash Used in Investing Activities. Net cash used in investing activities for the year ended September 30, 2007 was primarily used for: (1) additions to oil and gas properties of \$33.0 million; and (2) a \$2.0 million earnest money deposit related to the proposed purchase of the Powder River basin assets that became a note receivable. Net cash used in investing activities for the year ended September 30, 2006 was primarily used for additions to oil and gas

properties.

Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities. Net cash provided financing activities for the year ended September 30, 2007 was primarily comprised of: (1) borrowings of \$32.3 million; and (2) the issuance of common stock subscriptions and common stock for \$3.2 million. Net cash provided by financing activities for the year ended September 30, 2006 was comprised of: (1) the issuance of common stock and warrants of \$36.4 million and (2) the issuance of convertible notes of \$17.8 million offset by offering and financing costs of \$1.6 million.

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Capital Requirements. We currently anticipate our capital budget for the year ending September 30, 2008 to be approximately between \$103.0 and \$140.0 million. Uses of cash for 2008 will be primarily for our drilling program in the Piceance Basin and in Australia. The following table summarizes our drilling commitments for fiscal year 2008 (\$ in thousands):

Activity	Prospect	Aggregate Total Cost	Our Working Interest	Our Share^(d)
Drill and complete 12 wells ^(a)	Buckskin Mesa	\$ 44,400	100%	\$ 44,400
Drill and complete two wells	Piceance II	4,200	37.5%	1,575
Drill and complete eight wells	Piceance II	16,800	62.5%	10,500
Complete 16 wells ^(b)	Piceance II	17,600	100% ^(c)	17,600
Drill five wells	Beetaloo	20,000	100%	20,000 ^(e)
Total		103,000		94,075

(a) One of these wells will be completed in January 2008

(b) These wells have all been drilled

(c) During December 2007, our working interest in these wells increased to 100% with the payment by us of \$1.0 million in cash.

(d) We intend to sell portions of our working interest to third parties and farm-out additional portions for cash and the agreement of the farmor to pay a portion of our development costs.

(e) Our commitment in Australia is to have five wells drilled on the various permits by December 31, 2008.

Financing. During 2007, we entered into different short and long-term financing arrangements as follow:

(1) We borrowed \$0.5 million from Global. The note was unsecured and bore interest at 7.75% per annum. The funds were used primarily to fund working capital needs. We paid this note in full in November 2007.

(2) We entered into a note with MAB in the amount of \$13.5 million as a result of the Consulting Agreement with MAB; however, no cash was actually received. Subsequent to year-end the note was reduced by further amendments to the Consulting Agreement (the First, Second and Third Amendments) and as a result, no cash was paid. At December 31, 2007, the balance of this note was \$1.5 million. The note is unsecured and bears interest at LIBOR. Although at September 30, 2007, we were in default on this note, MAB has waived and released us from defaults, failures to perform and any other failures to meet our obligations through October 1, 2008.

(3) We entered into two separate loans with the Bruner Family Trust, UTD March 28, 2005 for a total of \$0.3 million. Each note bears interest at 8% and is due in full at the time when the January and May Credit Facilities have been paid in full (described below).

(4) We entered into a \$15.0 million credit facility in January 2007, with Global (the January Credit Facility). The January Credit Facility is secured by certain oil and gas properties and other assets of ours. It bears interest at prime plus 6.75% and is due to be paid in full in July 2009. We paid an advance fee of 1% on all amounts borrowed under the facility. We may prepay the balance without penalty. We are currently in default on interest payments and not in compliance with the covenants. Global has waived all defaults that have occurred or that might occur in the future until October 2008, at which time all defaults must be cured. We have drawn the total \$15.0 million available to us under this facility. The funds were used to fund working capital needs.

(5) We entered into a \$60.0 million credit facility with Global in May, 2007 (the May Credit Facility). The May Credit Facility is secured by the same certain oil and gas properties and other assets as the January Credit Facility. The May Credit Facility bears interest at prime plus 6.75% and is due to be paid in full in November, 2009. We pay an advance fee of 2% on all amounts borrowed under the facility. We may prepay the balance without penalty. We are currently in default on interest payments and not in compliance with the covenants. Global has waived all defaults that have occurred or that might occur in the future until October, 2008.

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At September 30, 2007 we had \$43.5 million remaining available to us from the credit facility. The funds borrowed were used to fund working capital needs of the Company.

Pursuant to (4) and (5) above Global received warrants to purchase an aggregate of 4.0 million shares of the Company's common stock for the execution of the January 2007 Credit Facility, the May 2007 Credit Facility and the most favored nation letter to Global. In addition, an aggregate of 0.4 million warrants were issued for each \$1.0 million advanced under each credit facility, resulting in a total of 12.6 million warrants issued related to advances on the credit facilities. The warrants are exercisable until second and third quarters of 2012. The exercise price of the warrants is equal to 120% of the weighted-average price of the Company's common stock for the 30 days immediately prior to each warrant issuance date.

Prior to merger with GSL in May 2006, Digital entered into five separate loan agreements, aggregating \$0.4 million, due one year from issuance, commencing October 11, 2006. The loans bear interest at 12% per annum, are unsecured, and are convertible, at the option of the lender at any time during the term of the loan or upon maturity, at a price per share equal to the closing price of our common stock on the OTC Bulletin Board on the day preceding notice from the lender of its intent to convert the loan. As of January 10, 2007, we were in default on payment of the notes and we are currently in discussions with the holders to convert the notes and accrued interest into our common stock.

Other Cash Sources. On November 6, 2007, we sold our Heavy Oil assets. The cash proceeds of \$7.5 million were used to fund working capital needs.

On November 13, 2007, we completed the sale of 8.5% convertible debentures to several investors for an aggregate principal amount of \$7.0 million. Funds were used to fund working capital needs.

On December 18, 2007, we obtained a loan from a third party in the amount of \$0.8 million. The loan is secured by the shares that we received as partial consideration for the sale of our heavy oil assets, bears interest at 15% per annum and matures on January 18, 2008.

The continuation and future development of our business will require substantial additional capital expenditures. Meeting capital expenditure, operational, and administrative needs for the period ending September 30, 2008 will depend on our success in farming out or selling portions of working interests in our properties for cash and/or funding of our share of development expenses, the availability of debt or equity financing, and the results of our activities. To limit capital expenditures, we may form industry alliances and exchange an appropriate portion of our interest for cash and/or a carried interest in our exploration projects using farm-out arrangements. We may need to raise additional funds to cover capital expenditures. These funds may come from cash flow, equity or debt financings, a credit facility, or sales of interests in our properties, although there is no assurance additional funding will be available or that it will be available on satisfactory terms. If we are unable to raise capital through the methods discussed above, our ability to execute our development plans will be greatly impaired. See the Going Concern section below.

Development Stage Company. We had not commenced principal operations or earned significant revenue as of September 30, 2007, and we are considered a development stage entity for financial reporting purposes. During the period from inception to September 30, 2007, we incurred a cumulative net loss of \$72.6 million. We have raised approximately \$91.1 million through borrowing and the sale of convertible notes and common stock from inception through September 30, 2007. In order to fund our planned exploration and development of oil and gas properties, we will require significant additional funding.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have off-balance sheet arrangements.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

We believe the following critical accounting policies affect our more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our Financial Statements.

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Oil and Gas Properties. The Company utilizes the full cost method of accounting for oil and gas activities. Under this method, subject to a limitation based on estimated value, all costs associated with property acquisition, exploration and development, including costs of unsuccessful exploration, are capitalized within a cost center on a country basis. No gain or loss is recognized upon the sale or abandonment of undeveloped or producing oil and gas properties unless the sale represents a significant portion of oil and gas properties and the gain significantly alters the relationship between capitalized costs and proved oil and gas reserves of the cost center. Depreciation, depletion and amortization of oil and gas properties is computed on the units-of-production method based on proved reserves. Amortizable costs include estimates of future development costs of proved undeveloped reserves.

Capitalized costs of oil and gas properties may not exceed an amount equal to the present value, discounted at 10%, of the estimated future net cash flows from proved oil and gas reserves plus the cost, or estimated fair market value, if lower, of unproved properties. Should capitalized costs exceed this ceiling, an impairment is recognized. The present value of estimated future net cash flows is computed by applying year-end prices of oil and natural gas to estimated future production of proved oil and gas reserves as of year-end, less estimated future expenditures to be incurred in developing and producing the proved reserves and assuming continuation of existing economic conditions.

Asset Retirement Obligation. Asset retirement obligations associated with tangible long-lived assets are accounted for in accordance with SFAS 143, *Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations*. The estimated fair value of the future costs associated with dismantlement, abandonment and restoration of oil and gas properties is recorded generally upon acquisition or completion of a well. The net estimated costs are discounted to present values using a risk adjusted rate over the estimated economic life of the oil and gas properties. Such costs are capitalized as part of the related asset. The asset is depleted on the units-of-production method on a field-by-field basis. The liability is periodically adjusted to reflect (1) new liabilities incurred, (2) liabilities settled during the period, (3) accretion expense, and (4) revisions to estimated future cash flow requirements. The accretion expense is recorded as a component of depreciation, depletion, amortization, and accretion expense in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Share Based Compensation. Effective October 1, 2006, we adopted the provisions of SFAS 123(R) (As Amended), Share-Based Payment. SFAS 123(R) revises SFAS 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, and supersedes Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*. SFAS 123(R) establishes standards for the accounting for transactions in which an entity exchanges its equity instruments for goods and services at fair value, focusing primarily on accounting for transactions in which an entity obtains employee services in share-based payment transactions. It also addresses transactions in which an entity incurs liabilities in exchange for goods and services that are based on the fair value of the entity's equity instruments or that may be settled by the issuance of those equity instruments.

Prior to October 1, 2006, we accounted for stock-based compensation using the intrinsic value recognition and measurement principles detailed in Accounting Principles Board Opinion 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees* and related interpretations.

Stock-based compensation awarded to non-employees is accounted for under the provisions of EITF 96-18, *Accounting for Equity Instruments That Are Issued to Other Than Employees for Acquiring, or in Conjunction with Selling, Goods or Services*.

Under the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS 123(R), stock-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date based on the fair value of the award and is recognized as expense over the service period, which generally represents the vesting period. The following table illustrates the pro-forma effect on net loss per share if

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compensation cost had been determined based upon the fair value at the grant dates in accordance with SFAS 123(R) (\$ in thousands):

	Year Ended September 30	
	2006	2005
Net loss as reported	\$ (20,692)	\$ (2,119)
Add stock based compensation included in reported loss	9,189	823
Deduct stock based compensation expense determined under fair value method	(9,189)	(1,202)
 Pro-forma net loss	 \$ (20,692)	 \$ (2,498)
Net loss per share:		
As reported	\$ (0.14)	\$ (0.02)
 Pro-forma	 \$ (0.14)	 \$ (0.02)

Impairment. SFAS 144, *Accounting for the Impairment and Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*, requires long-lived assets to be held and used to be reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. We use the full cost method of accounting for our oil and gas properties. Properties accounted for using the full cost method of accounting are excluded from the impairment testing requirements under SFAS 144. Properties accounted for under the full cost method of accounting are subject to SEC Regulation S-X Rule 4-10, *Financial Accounting and Reporting for Oil and Gas Producing Activities Pursuant to the Federal Securities Laws and the Energy Policy and Conversion Act of 1975* (Rule 4-10). Rule 4-10 requires that each regional cost center's (by country) capitalized costs, less accumulated amortization and related deferred income taxes not exceed a cost center ceiling. The ceiling is defined as the sum of:

The present value of estimated future net revenues computed by applying current prices of oil and gas reserves to estimated future production of proved oil and gas reserves as of the balance sheet date less estimated future expenditures to be incurred in developing and producing those proved reserves to be computed using a discount factor of 10%; plus

The cost of properties not being amortized; plus

The lower of cost or estimated fair value of unproven properties included in the costs being amortized; less

Income tax effects related to differences between the book and tax basis of the properties.

If unamortized costs capitalized within a cost center, less related deferred income taxes, exceed the cost center ceiling, the excess is charged to expense. During the period ended September 30, 2007, \$24.1 million was charged to impairment expense. During the periods ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, there was no impairment charged to expense.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements. In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements – an amendment of ARB 51*. SFAS 160 establishes accounting and reporting standards that require noncontrolling interests to be reported as a component of equity, changes in a parent's ownership interest while the parent retains its controlling interest be accounted for as equity transactions, and any retained noncontrolling equity investment upon the deconsolidation of a subsidiary be initially measured at fair value. SFAS 160 is effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2008 and is to be applied prospectively as of the beginning of the fiscal year in which the statement is applied. The Company is required to adopt SFAS 160 in the first quarter of 2009. Management believes that the adoption of SFAS 160 will have no impact on our consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

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In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS 141(R), *Business Combinations*. SFAS 141(R) replaces SFAS 141 and provides greater consistency in the accounting and financial reporting of business combinations. SFAS 141(R) requires the acquiring entity in a business combination to recognize all assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the transaction and any non-controlling interest in the acquiree at the acquisition date, measured at the fair value as of that date. This includes the measurement of the acquirer shares issued in consideration for a business combination, the recognition of contingent consideration, the accounting for pre-acquisition gain and loss contingencies, the recognition of capitalized in-process research and development, the accounting for acquisition-related restructuring cost accruals, the treatment of acquisition related transaction costs and the recognition of changes in the acquirer's income tax valuation allowance and deferred taxes. SFAS 141(R) is effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2008 and is to be applied prospectively as of the beginning of the fiscal year in which the statement is applied. SFAS 141(R) will have no impact on our consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position. Early adoption is not permitted. The Company is required to adopt SFAS 141(R) in the first quarter of 2009. Management believes that the adoption of SFAS 141(R) will have no impact on our consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

In February 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, issued SFAS 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*, which allows entities to choose, at specified election dates, to measure eligible financial assets and liabilities at fair value that are not otherwise required to be measured at fair value. If a company elects the fair value option for an eligible item, changes in that item's fair value in subsequent reporting periods must be recognized in current earnings. SFAS 159 also establishes presentation and disclosure requirements designed to draw comparison between entities that elect different measurement attributes for similar assets and liabilities. SFAS 159 is effective for us on October 1, 2008. We have not assessed the impact of SFAS 159 on our consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS 157, *Fair Value Measurements*, which provides guidance for using fair value to measure assets and liabilities. The standard also responds to investors' requests for more information about: (1) the extent to which companies measure assets and liabilities at fair value; (2) the information used to measure fair value; and (3) the effect that fair value measurements have on earnings. SFAS 157 will apply whenever another standard requires (or permits) assets or liabilities to be measured at fair value. SFAS 157 does not expand the use of fair value to any new circumstances. SFAS 157 is effective for us on October 1, 2008. We have not assessed the impact of SFAS 157 on our consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

In July 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation (FIN) 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*, which clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in financial statements in accordance with SFAS 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. FIN 48 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. FIN 48 also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. FIN 48 is effective for us on October 1, 2007. We have not assessed the impact FIN 48 on our consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Commodity Price Risk

Because of our relatively low level of current oil and gas production, we are not exposed to a great degree of market risk relating to the pricing applicable to our oil and natural gas production. However, our ability to raise additional capital at attractive pricing, our future revenues from oil and gas operations, our future profitability and future rate of growth all depend substantially upon the market prices of oil and natural gas, which fluctuate considerably. We expect commodity price volatility to continue. We do not currently utilize hedging contracts to protect against commodity

price risk. As our oil and gas production grows, we may manage our exposure to oil and natural gas price declines by entering into oil and natural gas price hedging arrangements to secure a price for a portion of our expected future oil and natural gas production.

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Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

We conduct business in Australia and are subject to exchange rate risk on cash flows related to sales, expenses, financing and investment transactions. We do not currently utilize hedging contracts to protect against exchange rate risk. As our foreign oil and gas production grows, we may utilize currency exchange contracts, commodity forwards, swaps or futures contracts to manage our exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risks.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rates on future credit facility draws and debt offerings could be higher than current levels, causing our financing costs to increase accordingly. This could limit our ability to raise funds in debt capital markets.

ITEM 8. *FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA*

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors
PetroHunter Energy Corporation
Denver, Colorado

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of PetroHunter Energy Corporation and subsidiaries (the Company), a development stage company, as of September 30, 2007 and 2006, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive loss, stockholders' equity and cash flows for the years ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 and for the period from inception (June 20, 2005) to September 30, 2007. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provided a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of PetroHunter Energy Corporation and subsidiaries as of September 30, 2007 and 2006, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years ended September 30, 2007, 2006 and for the period from inception (June 20, 2005) to September 30, 2007 in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 2 to the financial statements, the Company has incurred recurring losses from operations, has a working capital deficit of approximately \$37.9 million, was not in compliance with the covenants of several loan agreements, has had multiple property liens and foreclosure actions filed by vendors and has significant capital expenditure commitments. These factors raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 2. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

As discussed in Note 2, effective October 1, 2006, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123(R), *Share Based Payments*.

We were not engaged to audit the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2007 and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion, thereon.

As discussed in Notes 3, 4, 8 and 11, the Company has had numerous significant transactions with related parties.

HEIN & ASSOCIATES LLP

Denver, Colorado
January 11, 2008

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PETROHUNTER ENERGY CORPORATION
(A Development Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	September 30,	
	2007	2006
	(\$ in thousands)	
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 120	\$ 10,632
Receivables		
Oil and gas receivables, net	487	
Other receivables	59	22
Due from related parties	500	957
Note receivable related party	2,494	
Prepaid expenses and other assets	187	31
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	3,847	11,642
Property and Equipment, at cost		
Oil and gas properties under full cost method, net	162,843	45,973
Furniture and equipment, net	569	550
	163,412	46,523
Other Assets		
Joint interest billings	13,637	
Restricted cash	599	1,077
Deferred financing costs	529	
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 182,024	\$ 59,242
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Notes payable short-term	\$ 4,667	\$
Convertible notes payable	400	400
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	26,631	9,644
Note payable related party current portion	3,755	
Note payable long-term current portion	120	
Accrued interest payable	2,399	125
Accrued interest payable related party	516	
Due to shareholder and related parties	1,474	198
Contract payable oil and gas properties	1,750	
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	41,712	10,367

Notes payable net of discount	27,944	
Subordinated notes payable related party	9,050	
Asset retirement obligation	136	522
TOTAL LIABILITIES	78,842	10,889
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 13)		
Common Stock Subscribed	2,858	
Stockholders Equity		
Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value; authorized 100,000,000 shares; none issued		
Common stock, \$0.001 par value; authorized 1,000,000,000 shares; 278,948,841 and 219,928,734 issued and outstanding at September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively	279	220
Additional paid-in-capital	172,672	70,944
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(5)	
Deficit accumulated during the development stage	(72,622)	(22,811)
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY	100,324	48,353
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY	\$ 182,024	\$ 59,242

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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PETROHUNTER ENERGY CORPORATION
(A Development Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Year Ended September 30, 2007	Year Ended September 30, 2006	From Inception (June 20, 2005) to September 30, 2005	Cumulative from Inception (June 20, 2005) to September 30, 2007
(\$ in thousands, except per share amounts)				
Revenues				
Oil and gas revenues	\$ 2,820	\$ 36	\$	\$ 2,856
Costs and Expenses				
Lease operating expenses	793	4		797
General and administrative	18,075	13,638	1,236	32,949
Project development costs related party	1,815	4,530	860	7,205
Impairment of oil and gas properties	24,053			24,053
Depreciation, depletion, amortization and accretion	1,245	73		1,318
Total operating expenses	45,981	18,245	2,096	66,322
Loss from Operations	(43,161)	(18,209)	(2,096)	(63,466)
Other Income (Expense)				
Foreign currency exchange gain	23			23
Interest income	36	3		39
Interest expense	(6,709)	(2,486)	(23)	(9,218)
Total other expense	(6,650)	(2,483)	(23)	(9,156)
Net Loss	\$ (49,811)	\$ (20,692)	\$ (2,119)	\$ (72,622)
Net loss per common share basic and diluted	\$ (0.20)	\$ (0.14)	\$ (0.02)	
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding basic and diluted	243,816,957	147,309,096	100,000,000	

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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PETROHUNTER ENERGY CORPORATION
(A Development Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

	Common Shares	Stock Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Deficit Accumulated During the Development Stage (\$ in thousands)	Other Comprehensive Loss	Total Stockholders' Equity	Total Comprehensive Loss	Common Stock Subscribed
Balance, June 20, 2005 (inception)		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Shares issued to founder at \$0.001 per share	100,000,000	100				100		
Stock based compensation costs for options granted to non-employees			823			823		
Net loss				(2,119)		(2,119)	(2,119)	
Balance, September 30, 2005	100,000,000	100	823	(2,119)		(1,196)	(2,119)	
Shares issued for property interests at \$0.50 per share	3,000,000	3	1,497			1,500		
Shares issued for finder's fee on property at \$0.50 per share	3,400,000	3	1,697			1,700		
Shares issued upon conversion of debt, at \$0.50 per share	44,063,334	44	21,988			22,032		
Shares issued for commission on convertible debt at \$0.50 per share	2,845,400	3	1,420			1,423		
	35,442,500	35	35,407			35,442		

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Sale of shares and warrants at \$1.00 per unit						
Shares issued for commission on sale of units	1,477,500	1	1,476		1,477	
Costs of stock offering:						
Cash			(1,638)		(1,638)	
Shares issued for commission at \$1.00 per share			(1,478)		(1,478)	
Exercise of warrants	1,000,000	1	999		1,000	
Recapitalization of shares issued upon merger	28,700,000	30	(436)		(406)	
Stock based compensation			9,189		9,189	
Net loss				(20,692)	(20,692)	(20,692)

Balance, September 30, 2006	219,928,734	220	70,944	(22,811)	48,353	(20,692)
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Common stock subscribed						2,858
Shares issued for property interests at \$1.70 per share	2,428,100	2	4,125		4,127	
Shares issued for property interests at \$1.62 per share	50,000,000	50	80,950		81,000	
Shares issued for property interests at \$1.49 per share	256,000		382		382	
Shares issued for commission costs on property at \$1.65 per share	121,250		200		200	
Shares issued for finance costs on property at \$1.72 per share	571,900	1	984		985	
Shares issued for finance costs on	475,000		612		612	

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property at \$1.29 per share Shares issued for finance costs on property at \$0.70 per share	642,857	1	449		450			
Shares issued for finance costs on property at \$0.51 per share	525,000	1	268		269			
Shares issued for finance costs on property at \$0.23 per share	4,000,000	4	916		920			
Foreign currency translation adjustment					(5)	(5)	(5)	
Discount on notes payable			4,670		4,670			
Stock based compensation			8,172		8,172			
Net loss				(49,811)	(49,811)	(49,811)		
Balance, September 30, 2007	278,948,841	\$ 279	\$ 172,672	\$ (72,622)	\$ (5)	\$ 100,324	\$ (49,816)	\$ 2,858

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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PETROHUNTER ENERGY CORPORATION
(A Development Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Year Ended September 30, 2007	Year Ended September 30, 2006	From Inception (June 20, 2005) to September 30, 2005	Cumulative from Inception (June 20, 2005) to September 30, 2007
	(\$ in thousands)			
Cash flows used in operating activities				
Net loss	\$ (49,811)	\$ (20,692)	\$ (2,119)	\$ (72,622)
Adjustments used to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:				
Stock for expenditures advanced			100	100
Stock based compensation	8,172	9,189	823	18,184
Depreciation, depletion, amortization and accretion	1,245	73		1,318
Impairment of oil and gas properties	24,053			24,053
Stock for financing costs	200	1,423		1,623
Amortization of discount and deferred financing costs on notes payable	1,036			1,036
Foreign currency exchange gain	(23)			(23)
Changes in assets and liabilities				
Receivables	(488)	(58)		(546)
Due from related party	421	(921)		(500)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(36)	9	(18)	(45)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	3,628	882	344	4,854
Due to shareholder and related parties	1,277	(451)	648	1,474
Net cash used in operating activities	(10,326)	(10,546)	(222)	(21,094)
Cash flows used in investing activities				
Additions to oil and gas properties	(33,038)	(31,062)	(1,565)	(65,665)
Note receivable related party	(2,494)			(2,494)
Additions to furniture and equipment	(134)	(553)		(687)
Restricted cash		(1,077)		(1,077)
Net cash used in investing activities	(35,666)	(32,692)	(1,565)	(69,923)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Proceeds from the sale of common stock	300	35,442		35,742
Proceeds from common stock subscribed	2,858			2,858
Proceeds from the issuance of notes payable	31,550			31,550

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Borrowing on short-term notes payable	500			500
Proceeds from related party borrowings	275			275
Proceeds from the exercise of warrants		1,000		1,000
Cash received upon recapitalization and merger		21		21
Proceeds from issuance of convertible notes		17,795	3,037	20,832
Offering and financing costs		(1,638)		(1,638)
Net cash provided by financing activities	35,483	52,620	3,037	91,140
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(3)			(3)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(10,512)	9,382	1,250	120
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	10,632	1,250		
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 120	\$ 10,632	\$ 1,250	\$ 120
Supplemental schedule of cash flow information				
Cash paid for interest	\$ 473	\$ 1,028	\$	\$ 1,501
Cash paid for income taxes	\$	\$	\$	\$
Supplemental disclosures of non-cash investing and financing activities				
Shares issued for expenditures advanced	\$	\$	\$ 100	\$ 100
Contracts for oil and gas properties	\$ 1,750	\$ 6,261	\$ 5,513	\$ 13,524
Shares issued for debt conversion	\$	\$ 22,032	\$	\$ 22,032
Shares issued for commissions on offerings	\$	\$ 2,900	\$	\$ 2,900
Shares issued for property	\$ 81,000	\$	\$	\$ 81,000
Shares issued for property and finder's fee on property	\$ 7,444	\$ 2,200	\$	\$ 9,644
Warrants issued for debt	\$ 4,670	\$	\$	\$ 4,670
Non-cash uses of notes payable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 26,313	\$	\$	\$ 26,313
Convertible debt issued for property	\$	\$ 1,200	\$	\$ 1,200

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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**PETROHUNTER ENERGY CORPORATION
(A Development Stage Company)**

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 Organization and Basis of Presentation

PetroHunter Energy Corporation, formerly known as Digital Ecosystems Corporation (Digital), was incorporated on February 21, 2002 under the laws of the State of Nevada. On February 10, 2006, Digital entered into a Share Exchange Agreement (the Agreement) with GSL Energy Corporation (GSL) and certain shareholders of GSL pursuant to which Digital acquired more than 85% of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of GSL, in exchange for shares of Digital s common stock. On May 12, 2006, the parties to the Agreement completed the share exchange and Digital changed its business to the business of GSL. Subsequent to the closing of the Agreement, Digital acquired all the remaining outstanding stock of GSL, and effective August 14, 2006, Digital changed its name to PetroHunter Energy Corporation (PetroHunter).

GSL was incorporated under the laws of the State of Maryland on June 20, 2005 for the purpose of acquiring, exploring, developing and operating oil and gas properties. PetroHunter is considered a development stage company as defined by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) 7, *Accounting and Reporting by Development Stage Enterprises*. A development stage enterprise is one in which planned principal operations have not commenced, or if its operations have commenced, there have been no significant revenues therefrom. As of September 30, 2007, our principal activities since inception have been raising capital through the sale of common stock and convertible notes and the acquisition of oil and gas properties in the western United States and Australia and we have not commenced our planned principal operations. In October 2006, GSL changed its name to PetroHunter Operating Company.

As a result of the Agreement, GSL became a wholly-owned subsidiary of PetroHunter. Since this transaction resulted in the former shareholders of GSL acquiring control of PetroHunter, for financial reporting purposes the business combination was accounted for as an additional capitalization of PetroHunter (a reverse acquisition with GSL as the accounting acquirer). In accounting for this transaction:

- i. GSL was deemed to be the purchaser and parent company for financial reporting purposes. Accordingly, its net assets were included in the consolidated balance sheet at their historical book value; and
- ii. Control of the net assets and business of PetroHunter was effective May 12, 2006 for no consideration.

The fair value of the Digital assets acquired and liabilities assumed pursuant to the transaction with GSL are as follows (\$ in thousands):

Net cash acquired	\$ 21
Other current assets	22
Liabilities assumed	(449)
Value of 28,700,000 Digital Shares	\$ (406)

Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Accounting. The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and extinguishment of liabilities in the normal course of business. As shown in the accompanying statements of operations, PetroHunter, together with its wholly-owned subsidiaries (the Company, we or us) has incurred a cumulative net loss of \$72.6 million for the period from inception (June 20, 2005) to September 30, 2007 has a working capital deficit of approximately \$37.9 as of September 30, 2007 was not in compliance with the covenants of several loan agreements, has had multiple property liens and foreclosure actions filed by vendors and has significant capital expenditure commitments. As of September 30, 2007, the Company has earned oil and gas revenue from its initial operating wells, but will require significant additional funding to sustain operations and satisfy contractual obligations for planned oil and gas exploration, development and operations in the future. These factors, among

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PETROHUNTER ENERGY CORPORATION
(A Development Stage Company)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

others, may indicate that the Company may be unable to continue in existence. The Company's financial statements do not include adjustments related to the realization of the carrying value of assets or the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue in existence. The Company's ability to establish itself as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to obtain additional financing to fund planned operations and to ultimately achieve profitable operations. Management believes that they can be successful in obtaining equity and/or debt financing and/or sell interests in some of its properties, which will enable the Company to continue in existence and establish itself as a going concern. The Company has raised approximately \$91.1 million through September 30, 2007 through issuances of common stock and convertible and other debt. Management believes they will be successful at raising necessary funds to meet obligations for planned operations. Subsequent to September 30, 2007, we raised an additional \$7.0 million in a private placement of convertible debentures and we have sold our Heavy Oil assets for up to \$30 million, of which \$7.5 million was cash.

For the 12 months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, the consolidated financial statements include the accounts of PetroHunter and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. For the period from June 20, 2005 through September 30, 2005, the consolidated financial statements include only the accounts of GSL. All significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated upon consolidation.

Use of Estimates. Preparation of the Company's financial statements in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

In the course of preparing the consolidated financial statements, management makes various assumptions, judgments and estimates to determine the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses, and to disclose commitments and contingencies. Changes in these assumptions, judgments and estimates will occur as a result of the passage of time and the occurrence of future events and, accordingly, actual results could differ from amounts initially established.

The more significant areas requiring the use of assumptions, judgments and estimates relate to volumes of natural gas and oil reserves used in calculating depletion, the amount of expected future cash flows used in determining possible impairments of oil and gas properties and the amount of future capital costs estimated for such calculations. Assumptions, judgments and estimates are also required to determine future abandonment obligations, the value of undeveloped properties for impairment analysis and the value of deferred tax assets.

Reclassifications. Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified in the consolidated financial statements to conform to the current period presentation. Such reclassifications had no effect on net loss.

Cash and Cash Equivalents. We consider investments in highly liquid financial instruments with an original stated maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Accounts Receivable. Accounts receivable at September 30, 2007 consists primarily of *Oil and gas receivables*. *Oil and gas receivables* represent revenue earned on our operating wells that had not yet been collected. The balance at September 30, 2007 was \$0.5 million and based on our history of collections with this operator, no allowance is

necessary on this balance.

Joint Interest Billings. *Joint interest billings* in the amount of \$13.6 million represents our working interest partners share of costs that we paid, on their behalf, to drill 16 wells. During December, 2007, we entered into a trade which provided us a 100% working interest in 12 of these wells, representing approximately \$12.6 million of the Joint interest billing balance and as a result, \$12.6 million was reclassified to oil and gas properties in the first quarter of 2008 (see Notes 4 and 14). We are currently in negotiations with our other partner regarding the remaining two wells.

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PETROHUNTER ENERGY CORPORATION
(A Development Stage Company)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Restricted Cash. Restricted cash consists of certificates of deposit underlying letters of credit for exploration permits, state and local bonds and guarantees to vendors.

Concentration of Credit Risk. Financial instruments which potentially subject us to concentrations of credit risk consist of cash. We periodically evaluate the credit worthiness of financial institutions, and maintain cash accounts only with major financial institutions, thereby minimizing exposure for deposits in excess of federally insured amounts. On occasion, the Company may have cash in banks in excess of federally insured amounts. We believe that credit risk associated with cash is remote.

Oil and Gas Properties. The Company utilizes the full cost method of accounting for oil and gas activities. Under this method, subject to a limitation based on estimated value, all costs associated with property acquisition, exploration and development, including costs of unsuccessful exploration, are capitalized within a cost center on a country basis. No gain or loss is recognized upon the sale or abandonment of undeveloped or producing oil and gas properties unless the sale represents a significant portion of oil and gas properties and the gain significantly alters the relationship between capitalized costs and proved oil and gas reserves of the cost center. Depreciation, depletion and amortization of oil and gas properties is computed on the units-of-production method based on proved reserves. Amortizable costs include estimates of future development costs of proved undeveloped reserves.

Capitalized costs of oil and gas properties may not exceed an amount equal to the present value, discounted at 10%, of the estimated future net cash flows from proved oil and gas reserves plus the cost, or estimated fair market value, if lower, of unproved properties. Should capitalized costs exceed this ceiling, an impairment is recognized. The present value of estimated future net cash flows is computed by applying year-end prices of oil and natural gas to estimated future production of proved oil and gas reserves as of year-end, less estimated future expenditures to be incurred in developing and producing the proved reserves and assuming continuation of existing economic conditions.

Asset Retirement Obligation. Asset retirement obligations associated with tangible long-lived assets are accounted for in accordance with SFAS 143, *Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations*. The estimated fair value of the future costs associated with dismantlement, abandonment and restoration of oil and gas properties is recorded generally upon acquisition or completion of a well. The net estimated costs are discounted to present values using a risk adjusted rate over the estimated economic life of the oil and gas properties. Such costs are capitalized as part of the related asset. The asset is depleted on the units-of-production method on a field-by-field basis. The liability is periodically adjusted to reflect (1) new liabilities incurred, (2) liabilities settled during the period, (3) accretion expense, and (4) revisions to estimated future cash flow requirements. The accretion expense is recorded as a component of depreciation, depletion, amortization and accretion expense in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Property and Equipment. Furniture, equipment and computer software are recorded at historical cost. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets (see Note 5). The costs of maintenance and repairs, which are not significant improvements, are expensed when incurred. Expenditures to extend the useful lives of the assets are capitalized.

Impairment. SFAS 144, *Accounting for the Impairment and Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*, requires long-lived assets to be held and used to be reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. We use the full cost method of accounting for our oil and gas

properties. Properties accounted for using the full cost method of accounting are excluded from the impairment testing requirements under SFAS 144. Properties accounted for under the full cost method of accounting are subject to SEC Regulation S-X Rule 4-10, *Financial Accounting and Reporting for Oil and Gas Producing Activities Pursuant to the Federal Securities Laws and the Energy Policy and Conversion Act of 1975* (Rule 4-10). Rule 4-10 requires that each regional cost center s (by country) capitalized cost, less

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PETROHUNTER ENERGY CORPORATION
(A Development Stage Company)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

accumulated amortization and related deferred income taxes not exceed a cost center ceiling. The ceiling is defined as the sum of:

The present value of estimated future net revenues computed by applying current prices of oil and gas reserves to estimated future production of proved oil and gas reserves as of the balance sheet date less estimated future expenditures to be incurred in developing and producing those proved reserves to be computed using a discount factor of 10%; plus

The cost of properties not being amortized; plus

The lower of cost or estimated fair value of unproven properties included in the costs being amortized; less

Income tax effects related to differences between the book and tax basis of the properties.

If unamortized costs capitalized within a cost center, less related deferred income taxes, exceed the cost center ceiling, the excess is charged to expense. During the period ended September 30, 2007, \$24.1 million was charged to impairment expense. During the periods ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, there were no impairment charges to expense.

Fair Value. The carrying amount reported in the consolidated balance sheets for cash, receivables, prepaids, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximates fair value because of the immediate or short-term maturity of these financial instruments.

Based upon the borrowing rates currently available to the Company for loans with similar terms and average maturities, the fair value of payable notes, approximates their carrying value.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements. As part of its ongoing business, the Company has not participated in transactions that generate relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships. These entities are often referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities (SPEs), and are usually established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes. As of and up to September 30, 2007, the Company has not been involved in unconsolidated SPE transactions.

Revenue Recognition. We recognize revenues from the sales of natural gas and crude oil related to our interests in producing wells when delivery to the customer has occurred and title has transferred. We currently have no gas balancing arrangements in place.

Comprehensive Loss. Comprehensive loss consists of net loss and foreign currency translation adjustments. Comprehensive loss is presented net of income taxes in the consolidated statements of stockholders' equity and comprehensive loss.

Income Taxes. The Company has adopted the provisions of SFAS 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. SFAS 109 requires recognition of deferred tax liabilities and assets for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or tax returns. Under this method, deferred tax liabilities and assets are

determined based on the difference between the financial statement and tax basis of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse.

Temporary differences between the time of reporting certain items for financial and tax reporting purposes consist primarily of exploration and development costs on oil and gas properties, and stock based compensation of options granted.

Loss per Common Share. Basic loss per share is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock. Convertible equity instruments such as stock options and convertible debentures are excluded from the computation of diluted loss per share, as the effect of the assumed exercises would be anti-dilutive. The dilutive weighted-average number of

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

common shares outstanding excluded potential common shares from stock options and warrants of approximately 85,923,000 and 25,309,000 for the years ending September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Share Based Compensation. Effective October 1, 2006, we adopted the provisions of SFAS 123(R) (as amended), *Share-Based Payment*, using the modified prospective method, which results in the provisions of SFAS 123(R) being applied to the consolidated financial statements on a going-forward basis. SFAS 123(R) revises SFAS 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, and supersedes Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*. SFAS 123(R) establishes standards for the accounting for transactions in which an entity exchanges its equity instruments for goods and services at fair value, focusing primarily on accounting for transactions in which an entity obtains employee services in share-based payment transactions. It also addresses transactions in which an entity incurs liabilities in exchange for goods and services that are based on the fair value of the entity's equity instruments or that may be settled by the issuance of those equity instruments.

Prior to October 1, 2006, we accounted for stock-based compensation using the intrinsic value recognition and measurement principles detailed in APB Opinion 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees* and related interpretations.

Stock-based compensation awarded to non-employees is accounted for under the provisions of EITF 96-18, *Accounting for Equity Instruments That Are Issued to Other Than Employees for Acquiring, or in Conjunction with Selling, Goods or Services*.

Under the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS 123(R), stock-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date based on the fair value of the award and is recognized as expense over the service period, which generally represents the vesting period. The following table illustrates the pro-forma effect on net loss per share if compensation cost had been determined based upon the fair value at the grant dates in accordance with SFAS No. 123(R) (\$ in thousands):

	Year Ended September 30,	
	2006	2005
Net loss as reported	\$ (20,692)	\$ (2,119)
Add stock based compensation included in reported loss	9,189	823
Deduct stock based compensation expense determined under fair value method	(9,189)	(1,202)
Pro-forma net loss	\$ (20,692)	\$ (2,498)
Net loss per share, as reported	\$ (0.14)	\$ (0.02)
Net loss per share, Pro-forma	\$ (0.14)	\$ (0.02)

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements. In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements - an amendment of ARB No. 51*. SFAS 160 establishes accounting and

reporting standards that require noncontrolling interests to be reported as a component of equity, changes in a parent's ownership interest while the parent retains its controlling interest be accounted for as equity transactions, and any retained noncontrolling equity investment upon the deconsolidation of a subsidiary be initially measured at fair value. SFAS 160 is effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2008 and is to be applied prospectively as of the beginning of the fiscal year in which the statement is applied. The Company is required to adopt SFAS 160 in the first quarter of 2009. Management believes that the adoption of SFAS 160 will have no impact on our consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

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PETROHUNTER ENERGY CORPORATION
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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS 141(R), *Business Combinations*. SFAS 141(R) replaces SFAS 141 and provides greater consistency in the accounting and financial reporting of business combinations. SFAS 141(R) requires the acquiring entity in a business combination to recognize all assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the transaction and any non-controlling interest in the acquiree at the acquisition date, measured at the fair value as of that date. This includes the measurement of the acquirer's shares issued in consideration for a business combination, the recognition of contingent consideration, the accounting for pre-acquisition gain and loss contingencies, the recognition of capitalized in-process research and development, the accounting for acquisition-related restructuring cost accruals, the treatment of acquisition related transaction costs and the recognition of changes in the acquirer's income tax valuation allowance and deferred taxes. SFAS 141(R) is effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2008 and is to be applied prospectively as of the beginning of the fiscal year in which the statement is applied. Early adoption is not permitted. The Company is required to adopt SFAS 141(R) in the first quarter of 2009. Management believes that the adoption of SFAS 141(R) will have no impact on our consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

In February 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, issued SFAS 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*, which allows entities to choose, at specified election dates, to measure eligible financial assets and liabilities at fair value that are not otherwise required to be measured at fair value. If a company elects the fair value option for an eligible item, changes in that item's fair value in subsequent reporting periods must be recognized in current earnings. SFAS 159 also establishes presentation and disclosure requirements designed to draw comparison between entities that elect different measurement attributes for similar assets and liabilities. SFAS 159 is effective for us on October 1, 2008. We have not assessed the impact of SFAS 159 on our consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS 157, *Fair Value Measurements*, which provides guidance for using fair value to measure assets and liabilities. The standard also responds to investors' requests for more information about: (1) the extent to which companies measure assets and liabilities at fair value; (2) the information used to measure fair value; and (3) the effect that fair value measurements have on earnings. SFAS 157 will apply whenever another standard requires (or permits) assets or liabilities to be measured at fair value. SFAS 157 does not expand the use of fair value to any new circumstances. SFAS 157 is effective for us on October 1, 2008. We have not assessed the impact of SFAS 157 on our consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

In July 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation (FIN) 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*, which clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in financial statements in accordance with FASB Statement 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. FIN 48 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. FIN 48 also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. FIN 48 is effective for us on October 1, 2007. We have not assessed the impact of FIN 48 on our consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

Note 3 Agreements with MAB Resources LLC

The Company and MAB Resources LLC (MAB) have entered into various agreements described below. MAB is a Delaware limited liability company controlled by the largest shareholder of the Company, who had an approximate

43.4% beneficial ownership interest in us at September 30, 2007. MAB is in the business of oil and gas exploration and development.

The Development Agreement. Commencing July 1, 2005 and continuing through December 31, 2006, the Company and MAB operated pursuant to the Development Agreement, and a series of individual property agreements (collectively, the EDAs).

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PETROHUNTER ENERGY CORPORATION
(A Development Stage Company)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The Development Agreement set forth: (i) MAB's obligation to assign to the Company a minimum 50% undivided interest in any and all oil and gas assets that MAB was to acquire from third parties in the future; and (ii) MAB's and the Company's long-term relationship regarding the ownership and operation of all jointly-owned properties. Each of the Properties acquired was covered by a property-specific EDA that was consistent with the terms of the Development Agreement.

The material terms of the Development Agreement and the EDAs were as follows:

- i. MAB and the Company each owned an undivided 50% working interest in all oil and gas leases, production facilities, and related assets (collectively, the Properties).
- ii. The Company was named as Operator, and had appointed a related controlled entity, MAB Operating Company LLC, as sub-operator. The Company and MAB agreed to sign a joint operating agreement, governing all operations.
- iii. Each party was to pay its proportionate share of costs and receive its proportionate share of revenues, subject to the Company bearing the following burdens:
 - a. Each assignment of Properties from MAB to the Company reserved an overriding royalty equivalent to 3% of 8/8ths (proportionately reduced to 1.5% of the Company's undivided 50% working interest in the Properties) (the MAB Override), payable to MAB out of production and sales.
 - b. Each EDA provided that the Company would pay 100% of the cost of acquisitions and operations (Project Costs) up to a specified amount, after which time each party shall pay its proportionate 50% share of such costs. The maximum specified amount of Project Costs of which the Company was to pay 100%, under the Development Agreement for properties acquired in the future, was \$100.0 million per project. There was no before payout or after payout in the traditional sense of a carried interest because the Company's obligation to expend the specified amount of Project Costs and MAB's receipt of its 50% share of revenues applied without regard to whether or not payout had occurred. Therefore, the Company's payment of all Project Costs up to such specified amount may have occurred before actual payout, or may have occurred after actual payout, depending on each project and set of Properties.
 - c. Under the Development Agreement, the Company was to pay to MAB monthly project development costs representing a specified portion of MAB's carried Project Costs. The total amount incurred to MAB by the Company was to be deducted from MAB's portion of the Project Costs carried by the Company. During 2007, 2006 and 2005, we paid MAB \$1.8 million, \$4.5 million and \$0.9 million, respectively, for Project Costs which are classified on the consolidated statements of operations as *Project development costs - related party*.

The Consulting Agreement. Effective January 1, 2007, the Company and MAB entered into an Acquisition and Consulting Agreement (the Consulting Agreement) which replaced in its entirety the Development Agreement entered into July 1, 2005, and materially revised the relationship between MAB and the Company. The material terms of the Consulting Agreement provide as follows:

- i. MAB conveyed to the Company its entire remaining undivided 50% working interest in all rights and benefits under each EDA, and the Company assumed its share of all duties and obligations under each individual EDA (such as

drilling and development obligations), with respect to said remaining undivided 50% working interest,

ii. A consulting agreement was agreed upon, including the Company's obligation to pay fees in the amount of \$25,000 per month for services rendered to us for which we paid a total of \$0.2 million, during the year ended September 30, 2007,

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PETROHUNTER ENERGY CORPORATION
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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

- iii. As a result of MAB's above-referenced conveyance of its remaining undivided 50% working interest to us, the Company's working interest in certain oil and gas properties increased from 50% to 100%,
- iv. The Company's obligation to pay up to \$700.0 million in capital costs for MAB's 50% interest as well as the monthly project cost advances against such capital costs was eliminated,
- v. The Company became obligated for monthly payments in the amount of \$0.2 million under a \$13.5 million promissory note,
- vi. MAB's overriding royalty interest (the *Override*) was increased from 3% to 5%, half of which accrues but is deferred for three years. The *Override* does not apply to the Company's Piceance II properties, and did not apply to certain other properties to the extent that the *Override* would cause the Company's net revenue interest to be less than 75%,
- vii. MAB would receive 7% of the issued and outstanding shares of any new subsidiary with assets comprised of the subject properties,
- viii. MAB received 50.0 million shares of PetroHunter Energy Corporation, and would receive up to an additional 50.0 million shares (the *Performance Shares*) if the Company met certain thresholds based on proven reserves.

We accounted for the acquisition component of the Consulting Agreement in accordance with the purchase accounting provisions of SFAS 141 *Business Combinations*. Accordingly, at the date of acquisition, we recorded oil and gas properties of \$94.5 million, notes payable of \$13.5 million, and common stock and additional-paid-in capital totaling \$81.0 million (equal to the 50.0 million shares issued to MAB at the trading price of \$1.62 per share for our common stock on the trading date immediately preceding the closing date of the transaction).

On October 29, 2007, November 15, 2007, and December 31, 2007, we entered into the first, second, and third amendments, respectively, to the Consulting Agreement (the *First Amendment*, the *Second Amendment*, and the *Third Amendment*, respectively, and collectively, the *Amendments*). Portions of the *First Amendment* were effective January 1, 2007, the *Second Amendment* was effective November 1, 2007, and the *Third Amendment* was effective December 31, 2007. The *Amendments* significantly changed several provisions of the Consulting Agreement.

Pursuant to the *First Amendment*: (a) MAB relinquished its overriding royalty interest in all properties in Montana and Utah effective October 1, 2007 (the *Override* still applies to the Company's Australian properties and Buckskin Mesa property); (b) MAB received 25.0 million additional shares of our common stock; (c) MAB relinquished all rights to the *Performance Shares*; and (d) the parties' rights and obligations related to MAB's consulting services were terminated effective retroactively back to January 1, 2007.

Under the terms of the *Second Amendment*, effective November 1, 2007, the note payable to MAB was reduced in accordance with and in exchange for the following (see Note 14):

By \$8.0 million in exchange for 16.0 million shares of our common stock with a value of \$3.7 million based on the closing price of \$0.23 per share at November 15, 2007 and warrants to acquire 32.0 million shares of our

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common stock at \$0.50 per share. The warrants expire on November 14, 2009;

By \$2.5 million in exchange for our release of MAB's obligation to pay the equivalent amount as guarantor of the performance of Galaxy Energy Corporation under the subordinated unsecured promissory note dated August 31, 2007 (see Note 11);

A reduction to the note payable to MAB of \$0.5 million for cash payments to be made by us subsequent to September 30, 2007.

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Further, in the Second Amendment, MAB waived all past due amounts and all claims against PetroHunter (including the due date for the balance of \$0.3 million owed to MAB out of the above-described \$0.5 million payment, which is now due on or before February 1, 2008).

The net effect of the reduction of debt and issuance of our common shares in the Second Amendment will result in a net benefit to us of \$3.2 million and will be reflected as additional paid-in-capital during the first fiscal quarter ending December 31, 2007. Monthly payments on the revised promissory note in the amount of \$2.0 million commence February 1, 2008 and will be paid in full in two years.

Under the terms of the Third Amendment, effective December 31, 2007, the note payable to MAB was reduced: (a) by \$0.4 million for our release of MAB's obligation to pay the equivalent amount as guarantor of the performance of Galaxy Energy Corporation under the subordinated unsecured promissory note dated August 31, 2007 (see Note 11); and (b) by \$0.2 million for MAB assuming certain obligations of PaleoTechnology, Inc. (Paleo), which Paleo owed to the Company.

Note 4 Oil and Gas Properties

Commencing effective July 1, 2005 and continuing through December 31, 2006, the Company operated under the Development Agreement and the series of property-specific EDAs with MAB. Effective January 1, 2007, the Development Agreement and the EDAs were replaced in their entirety by the Consulting Agreement with MAB (see Note 3).

The following description of the Company's oil and gas property acquisitions for the period from inception to September 30, 2007 is pursuant to the original Development Agreement and related EDAs. All references to the Company's obligations to pay project development costs pertaining to the following properties relate to the specified amount of capital expenditures (for each such property), which were credited against the Company's obligation to carry MAB for MAB's 50% portion of such expenditures. Effective January 1, 2007, for properties that both MAB and the Company owned working interest, MAB assigned its remaining undivided working interests in those properties to the Company, and the commitment to pay up to a certain portion of project costs was terminated (see Note 3).

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PETROHUNTER ENERGY CORPORATION
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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The following is a summary of oil and gas property costs not subject to amortization at September 30, 2007 (\$ in thousands):

	2007	2006	2005	Previous	Total
United States:					
Acquisition costs	\$ 64,688	\$ 10,722	\$ 5,363	\$	\$ 80,773
Exploration costs	15,807	172	3		15,982
Development costs					
Capitalized interest	955				955
Total	81,450	10,894	5,366		97,710
Australia:					
Acquisition costs	6,450	5,542			11,992
Exploration costs	10,913	612			11,525
Development costs					
Capitalized interest	52				52
Total	17,415	6,154			23,569
Acquisition costs	71,138	16,264	5,363		92,765
Exploration costs	26,720	784	3		27,507
Development costs					
Capitalized interest	1,007				1,007
Total	\$ 98,865	\$ 17,048	\$ 5,366	\$	\$ 121,279

The following is a summary of oil and gas property costs not subject to amortization by prospect at September 30, 2007 (\$ in thousands):

	2007	2006	2005	Previous	Total
United States:					
Buckskin Mesa	\$ 34,569	\$ 4,793	\$ 5,366	\$	\$ 44,728
Piceance II	39,232	5,126			44,358
Sugarloaf	7,029				7,029
Total Piceance Basin	80,830	9,919	5,366		96,115
Bear Creek	620	975			1,595

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Total United States	81,450	10,894	5,366	97,710
Australia:				
Beetaloo	17,415	6,154		23,569
Total	\$ 98,865	\$ 17,048	\$ 5,366	\$ 121,279

Included below is the description of significant oil and gas properties and their current status.

PICEANCE BASIN

Buckskin Mesa Project. Effective September 17, 2005, the Company entered into an EDA with MAB for the Buckskin Mesa Project, under which the Company has paid \$5.4 million to the third party assignor, Daniels Petroleum Company, (DPC) and, \$2.0 million in federal lease payments for federal leases acquired by DPC on

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November 10, 2005 and under which the Company assumed all of MAB's obligations to DPC (the DPC Agreement). As consideration for extending the final payment due on closing and under the DPC Agreement, the Company agreed to pay a monthly extension fee of \$0.2 million to DPC for each 30-day period commencing January 6, 2006, of which all were paid as of June 30, 2006. The Company was obligated to pay MAB monthly project development costs of \$20,000, commencing July 1, 2005, and the first \$50.0 million of project costs. The Company charged to operations all project development costs incurred to MAB under the related EDAs. Effective January 1, 2007, MAB assigned its remaining undivided 50% working interest in these properties to the Company, and our commitment to pay the remainder of the first \$50.0 million of project costs was terminated.

Effective July 18, 2006, the Company entered into an EDA with MAB related to additional properties within the original Buckskin Mesa Project in the Piceance Basin, Colorado, which also became subject to the DPC Agreement and under which the Company received an undivided 50% working interest in the properties for \$0.8 million. If the Company elected to accept certain leases which were subject to additional title curative work, it would pay up to a maximum of an additional \$1.1 million payable to DPC for bonus payments related to such properties. The Company was also obligated to pay MAB monthly project development costs of \$20,000, commencing August 1, 2006, and to pay the first \$50.0 million of project costs. Effective January 1, 2007, MAB assigned its remaining undivided 50% working interest in these properties to the Company, and our commitment to pay the remainder of the first \$50.0 million of project costs was terminated. During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2007, the Company drilled, but did not complete, four wells at a cost of \$13.2 million. The Company is in the process of drilling a fifth well; costs incurred for this fifth well through September 30, 2007 aggregated \$2.8 million. Plans include completion of those wells during the fiscal year ending September 30, 2008.

By the terms of the DPC Agreement, as amended, the Company is required to drill 16 wells during the calendar year ending December 31, 2008. With respect to the 16 wells, the Company must commence the drilling of a minimum of three wells on certain subject properties by March 31, 2008, four additional wells during the second calendar quarter of 2008, four additional wells during the third calendar quarter of 2008, and five additional wells during the fourth calendar quarter of 2008. The fifth amendment to the DPC Agreement, dated October 16, 2007, also required a payment of \$0.7 million on October 31, 2007, or to pay such amount plus interest up to November 30, 2007. That payment, including interest, was made on November 8, 2007. In addition, the Company was required to commence drilling of the fifth commitment well, as required by the terms of the second amendment to the DPC Agreement, by November 30, 2007, and has complied with that provision. The Company's estimate to drill and complete each well is \$3.7 million; costs to drill and complete the 16 wells and the fifth commitment well aggregate \$62.9 million. As of September 30, 2007, the Company had incurred drilling costs of \$2.8 million related to the fifth commitment well, with an approximate \$0.9 million estimate to complete. If the Company fails to commence the drilling of (or receive credit for) the number of additional wells required by the fifth amendment to the DPC Agreement during each respective quarter, the DPC Agreement, as amended, requires the payment of \$0.5 million for each undrilled well on the last day of the applicable quarter.

Piceance II Project. Effective December 29, 2005, the Company entered into an EDA with MAB for the Piceance II Project, under which the Company would pay up to \$4.0 million to the assignor (of which \$3.9 million was paid) and issue \$1.0 million (2.0 million shares at \$0.50 per share) of the Company's common stock. The Company was obligated to pay MAB monthly project development costs of \$20,000 per month, commencing November 1, 2005, and the first \$50.0 million of project costs. Effective January 1, 2007, MAB assigned its remaining undivided 50%

working interest in these properties to the Company, and our commitment to pay the remainder of the first \$50.0 million of project costs was terminated.

During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2007, the Company drilled, but did not complete, 16 wells at a 50% working interest cost of \$9.4 million. The total 100% working interest cost of drilling these wells was \$18.8 million. Plans include completion of those wells during the fiscal year ending September 30, 2008. The costs incurred represent the Company's 50% share of the costs to drill 10 of those wells. The arrangement with respect to costs paid

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for the remaining working interest share is currently classified in the consolidated balance sheet as *Joint interest billings* and is discussed below in this section. The Company drilled two additional wells and 100% of the costs to drill those wells are also reflected as *Joint interest billings* in the consolidated balance sheet. The arrangement, with respect to the working interest share, is also discussed below in this section.

By the terms of a Lease Acquisition and Development Agreement between MAB, Apollo Energy LLC and ATEC Energy Ventures and of a certain oil and gas lease, the Company was to have commenced the drilling of two wells by August 31, 2007 and an additional two wells by August 31, 2008. Subject to certain spacing orders being issued by the Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission, that requirement has been deferred in its entirety by one year, thus requiring the drilling of two wells by August 31, 2008 and two wells by August 31, 2009. The Company has estimated costs to drill and complete each well at \$2.1 million per well (\$0.8 million to the Company's 37.5% interest in the dedicated spacing unit), or \$4.2 million (\$1.6 million to the Company's 37.5% interest in the dedicated spacing unit), and \$4.2 million (\$1.6 million to the Company's 37.5% interest in the dedicated spacing unit) to be incurred by August 31, 2008 and 2009, respectively.

By the terms of a Lease Acquisition and Development Agreement between MAB, Apollo Energy LLC and ATEC Energy Ventures and of a second oil and gas lease, pertaining to the Piceance II properties, the Company was to have commenced the drilling of four wells by June 30, 2007, an additional two wells by June 30, 2008 and an additional two wells by June 30, 2009. Subject to certain spacing orders being issued by the Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission, that requirement has been deferred indefinitely. The Company has estimated costs to drill and complete each well at \$2.1 million (\$1.0 million to the Company's 50% interest) per well; total estimated costs to drill and complete is approximately \$16.8 million (\$8.4 million to the Company's 50% interest).

By the terms of a Lease Acquisition and Development Agreement between MAB, Apollo Energy LLC and ATEC Energy Ventures and a third oil and gas lease pertaining to the Piceance II properties, the Company was required to drill 10 wells by December 31, 2008. Of the 10 wells, the Company drilled two during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2007 and we paid 100% of the costs to drill those two wells. Our joint interest partner's share in the amount of \$1.0 million is reflected as *Joint interest billings* on our consolidated balance sheet. The Company has estimated costs to drill and complete each well at \$2.1 million (\$1.3 million to the Company's 62.5% interest) per well; total estimated costs to drill and complete is approximately \$16.8 million (\$10.5 million to the Company's 62.5% interest). The Company is currently conducting negotiations with the owner of the remaining 37.5% working interest owner to trade their interest in this lease for other oil and gas interests owned by the Company.

On December 10, 2007, the Company entered into two agreements with EnCana Oil & Gas (USA) Inc. (EnCana) to exchange interests in certain Piceance Basin wells as follows:

Exchange 1 The Company received an interest in 40 net acres, including two wells with a total present value of net cash flows discounted at 10% as of September 30, 2007 of \$2.6 million, and conveyed interests in 19 wells with a total present value of net cash flows discounted at 10% as of September 30, 2007 of \$0.9 million. The Company and EnCana relieved each other of existing obligations related to all past costs and operations. Therefore, EnCana's share of the costs to drill the two wells of \$3.2 million currently reflected as *Joint interest billings* in the Company's consolidated balance sheet will be reclassified to oil and gas properties during the first quarter ended December 31, 2007. In addition, the Company's accounts receivable from EnCana for oil and gas sales and accounts payable to

EnCana for lease operating expenses from the 19 wells, of \$0.5 million and \$0.1 million respectively, as of September 30, 2007, will also be reclassified to oil and gas properties during the first quarter ended December 31, 2007.

Exchange 2 The Company received an interest in 198 net acres, including 10 wells with a total present value of net cash flows discounted at 10% as of September 30, 2007 of \$6.5 million. EnCana's share of the costs to drill the 10 wells of \$9.4 million currently reflected as *Joint interest billings* in the Company's consolidated balance sheet will be reclassified to oil and gas properties during the first quarter ended December 31, 2007. In addition, the

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Company paid EnCana \$1.0 million at closing that will also be reflected in oil and gas properties during the first quarter ended December 31, 2007.

South Bronco Project. Effective July 17, 2006, the Company entered into an EDA with MAB related to the South Bronco properties in the Piceance Basin located in western Colorado, under which the Company received an undivided 50% working interest in the properties in exchange for commitments to drill four exploration wells. The Company was also obligated to pay MAB monthly project development costs of \$20,000, commencing May 1, 2006, and to pay the first \$50.0 million of project costs. Effective January 1, 2007, MAB assigned its remaining undivided 50% working interest in these properties to the Company, and our commitment to pay the remainder of the first \$50.0 million of project costs was terminated. In January 2007, the Company and the seller of the South Bronco properties mutually terminated the Company's drilling obligations and other rights related to these properties, and the Company relinquished and reassigned its entire interest in the properties to the seller.

Sugarloaf Project. The following is a summary of the costs of acquiring the Sugarloaf Project:

	Shares	Price	Consideration (\$ in thousands)
Closing:			
Cash			\$ 100
Contract payable			2,900
Common shares	2,428	\$ 1.70	4,127
Total	2,428		7,127
Amendments:			
Common shares	572	1.72	984
Common shares	475	1.29	613
Common shares	525	0.51	268
Common shares	4,000	0.23	920
Additional common shares	5,572		2,785
Cash			288
Accrued liabilities			427
Total additional consideration			3,500
Total Maralex acquisition costs	8,000		\$ 10,627

On November 28, 2006, MAB entered into a Lease Acquisition and Development Agreement (the Maralex Agreement) with Maralex Resources, Inc. and Adelante Oil & Gas LLC (collectively, Maralex) for the acquisition and development of the Sugarloaf Prospect in Garfield County, Colorado. By the terms of the Maralex Agreement, the Company paid \$0.1 million at closing, with the remaining cash of \$2.9 million and the issuance of 2.4 million shares of the Company s common stock due on January 15, 2007. The Company recorded the \$2.9 million obligation as *Contract payable oil and gas properties*, and \$4.1 million as stockholders equity (equal to 2.4 million shares at the \$1.70 closing price of the Company s common stock on the date of the Maralex Agreement).

The Company and Maralex have amended the terms of the Maralex Agreement on several occasions since the original Maralex Agreement was executed, amending the payment dates, issuing 5.6 million additional shares of the Company s common stock and agreeing to increase the amount of cash due under the agreement by a total of \$0.3 million (all reflected in the table above). On June 29, 2007, Maralex notified the Company it was in default under the terms of the Maralex Agreement, as amended. Consequently, by the terms of the Maralex Agreement, the

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Company was required to pay Maralex an amount equal to 5% of the outstanding payable for each 20 days past due. As of September 30, 2007, the Company has reflected an accrued liability of \$0.4 million with a corresponding amount in interest expense and all of which have been recorded as interest expense in our consolidated statement of operations. If the Company failed to make payment of the remaining balance by August 28, 2007, Maralex, at its option, could return up to 80% of the previously issued shares of the Company's common stock, and the Company would reassign to Maralex all leases acquired under the Maralex Agreement.

By the terms of the third amendment to the Maralex Agreement, the Company was to commence the drilling of four wells on the subject leases by September 30, 2008. The Company has estimated costs to drill and complete each well at \$2.4 million per well or total costs of \$9.6 million. The Maralex Agreement requires the payment of liquidated damages equal to \$0.3 million, \$0.2 million, \$0.2 million and \$0.1 million for failure to commence the first, second, third or fourth well, respectively.

As of September 30, 2007, the balance due to Maralex is \$1.8 million and is reflected as *Contract payable - oil and gas properties* in the consolidated balance sheet. On December 1, 2007, the Company paid Maralex \$0.3 million related to payments on this agreement (see Note 7).

On December 4, 2007, Maralex terminated the Maralex Agreement and notified the Company that they would return 6.4 million shares of common stock and consequently, the Company was relieved of its drilling commitment. In addition, costs incurred in excess of the carrying value of the common stock to be returned have been included in costs to be amortized, and have been included in the ceiling test at the lower of cost or estimated fair value.

Gibson Gulch Project. Effective August 4, 2006, the Company entered into an EDA with MAB for the Gibson Gulch Project under which the Company acquired an interest and the right to participate in the proposed drilling of four wells. Effective November 2, 2006, the Company entered into an EDA with MAB related to drilling two additional wells in the Gibson Gulch Project (with the underlying agreements jointly referred to herein as the *Well Participation and Farm-out Agreements*). The Company was also obligated to pay MAB monthly project development costs of \$5,000, commencing August 1, 2006, and to pay the first \$5.0 million of project costs. Effective January 1, 2007, MAB assigned its remaining undivided 50% working interest in these properties to the Company, and our commitment to pay the remainder of the first \$5.0 million of project costs was terminated.

The Company participated in the drilling and completion of six wells under *Well Participation and Farm-out Agreements* (the *Farm-outs*) with an unrelated third party (the *Farmor*). In February and March 2007, the *Farmor* notified the Company that it was in default of the terms of the joint operating agreement for failure to timely pay the operator amounts due for drilling and completion costs.

On March 29, 2007, the *Farmor* notified the Company it was exercising its right to terminate the farm-outs and resume ownership of the working interests in the six wells. The *Farmor* reimbursed the \$1.6 million paid by the Company as partial payments to drill the wells, and credited the Company for the remaining balance payable to the operator. Through March 31, 2007, the Company had reflected \$2.5 million of oil and gas sales, \$0.4 million of lease operating expenses and production taxes, and \$0.4 million of depreciation, depletion and amortization from the six wells in which it had held a contractual interest. Upon the termination of the farm-outs, all amounts were eliminated from the Company's consolidated financial statements.

AUSTRALIA

Australia Project. The Company owns four exploration licenses comprising 7.0 million net acres in the Beetaloo Basin (owned by the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, Sweetpea Petroleum Pty Ltd., [Sweetpea]).

On July 31, 2007, Sweetpea commenced drilling the Sweetpea Shenandoah No. 1 well in the central portion of the Beetaloo Basin. The well was drilled to a depth of 4,724 feet, intermediate casing was run on September 15, 2007 and the well was then suspended with an intention to deepen the well to a depth of 9,580 feet.

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Beetaloo Project. Effective March 17, 2006, the Company entered into an EDA with MAB for the acquisition of an undivided 50% working interest in the Beetaloo Project through ownership of shares in Sweetpea, which consists of four exploration permits in the Northern Territory, Australia. By the terms of the EDA, the Company paid \$1.0 million to the assignor and has funded the \$3.0 million seismic commitment. The Company was obligated to pay monthly project development costs of \$0.1 million per month, commencing March 1, 2006, and the first \$100.0 million of project costs. Effective January 1, 2007, MAB assigned its remaining undivided 50% working interest in these properties to the Company (by assigning all remaining shares in Sweetpea), and our commitment to pay the remainder of the first \$100.0 million of project costs was terminated.

The Company has a 100% working interest in this project with a royalty interest of 10% to the government of the Northern Territory and an overriding royalty interest of 1% to 2%, 8% and 5% to the Northern Land Council, the assignor and to MAB, respectively, leaving a net revenue interest of 75% to 76% to us.

Pursuant to the terms of the exploration permits for the calendar year ended December 31, 2008, the Company is committed to drill two wells on Exploration Permit 76 at an estimated cost of \$4.0 million per well, or \$8.0 million, and to shoot 100 kilometers (approximately 62 miles) of seismic.

Gippsland and Otway Project. On November 14, 2006, the Company and Lakes Oil N.L. (Lakes Oil) entered into an agreement (the Lakes Agreement) under which they would jointly develop Lakes Oil 's onshore petroleum prospects (focusing on unconventional gas resources) in the Gippsland and Otway Basins in Victoria, Australia. The arrangement was subject to various conditions precedent, including completion of satisfactory due diligence, and the satisfactory processing and retention of certain lease applications.

The Lakes Agreement expired pursuant to its terms, and the Company and Lakes are conducting discussions to formally terminate the Agreement wherein we would receive \$0.1 million in escrowed funds and both parties will fully waive and release each other from all further obligations and liabilities.

Northwest Shelf Project. Effective February 19, 2007, the Commonwealth of Australia granted an exploration permit in the shallow, offshore waters of Western Australia to Sweetpea. The permit, WA-393-P, has a six-year term and encompasses almost 20,000 net acres. We have committed to an exploration program with geological and geophysical data acquisition in the first two years with a third year drilling commitment and additional wells to be drilled in the subsequent three year period depending upon the results of the initial well.

POWDER RIVER BASIN

On December 29, 2006, the Company entered into a purchase and sale agreement (the Galaxy PSA) with Galaxy Energy Corporation (Galaxy) and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Dolphin Energy Corporation (Dolphin). Pursuant to the Galaxy PSA, the Company agreed to purchase all of Galaxy 's and Dolphin 's oil and gas interests in the Powder River Basin of Wyoming and Montana (the Powder River Basin Assets).

The purchase price for Powder River Basin Assets was \$45.0 million, with \$20.0 million to be paid in cash and \$25.0 million to be paid in shares of the Company 's common stock. Closing of the transaction was subject to approval by Galaxy 's secured noteholders, approval of all matters by our Board of Directors, including the Company obtaining

outside financing on terms acceptable to our Board of Directors, and various other terms and conditions. Pursuant to successive monthly amendments to the Galaxy PSA, either party could terminate the agreement if closing had not occurred by August 31, 2007.

In January 2007, we paid a \$2.0 million earnest money deposit to Galaxy, which was due under the terms of the agreement. In the event the closing did not occur for any reason other than a material breach by us, the deposit was to convert into a promissory note (the Galaxy Note), payable to us, as an unsecured subordinated debt of both Galaxy and Dolphin, which was to be payable only after repayment of Galaxy's and Dolphin's senior indebtedness.

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We became the contract operator of the Powder River Basin Assets beginning January 1, 2007. At closing, the operating expenses incurred by us as the contract operator were to be credited toward the purchase price, or if closing did not occur, would be added to the principal amount of the Galaxy Note.

On March 21, 2007, we entered into a partial assignment of contract and guarantee (the Assignment) with MAB. Pursuant to the Assignment, we assigned MAB our right to purchase an undivided 45% interest in oil and gas interests in the Powder River Basin Assets. As consideration for the Assignment, MAB assumed our obligation under the Galaxy PSA to pay Galaxy \$25.0 million in PetroHunter common stock. MAB also agreed to indemnify us against costs relating to or arising out of the termination or breach of the Galaxy PSA by Galaxy or Dolphin, and MAB agreed to guarantee the payment of principal and interest due to us under the Galaxy Note in the event the Galaxy PSA did not close.

The Galaxy PSA expired by its terms on August 31, 2007. We obtained the Galaxy Note in the amount of \$2.5 million, which consisted of the \$2.0 million earnest deposit plus a portion of operating costs paid by us and which was due upon the later of (i) the date upon which all of Galaxy's senior indebtedness has been paid in full and (ii) December 29, 2007. As discussed above, MAB was guarantor of the Galaxy Note. The Galaxy Note was paid by MAB in November 2007 (by the terms of the Second Amendment to the Consulting Agreement and in December 2007 by the terms of the Third Amendment to the Consulting Agreement) by offsetting it against the MAB Note (see Note 14).

MONTANA COALBED METHANE

Bear Creek Project. Effective May 15, 2006, the Company entered into an EDA with MAB related to the Bear Creek prospect in Montana, under which the Company received an undivided 50% working interest in the properties. By the terms of the agreement, and as the purchase price, the Company issued a convertible note in the amount of \$1.2 million, convertible to 2.4 million shares of the Company's common stock at \$0.50 per share to an unrelated third party. The Company was also obligated to pay MAB monthly project development costs of \$50,000 commencing May 1, 2006, and to pay the first \$50.0 million of project costs. Effective January 1, 2007, MAB assigned its remaining undivided 50% working interest in these properties to the Company, and our commitment to pay the remainder of the first \$50.0 million of project costs was terminated.

Of the original 25,278 acres acquired, the Company has retained 13,905 of those acres. The remaining 11,373 acres have been released. The acres retained have been reflected in unproved oil and gas properties subject to further evaluation by the Company. The acres released have been reflected in unproved properties but included in evaluated costs subject to amortization; those costs have also been included in the full cost ceiling test at the lower of cost or market value.

HEAVY OIL

Sale of Heavy Oil Projects. Effective October 1, 2007, the Company sold a majority of its interest in certain Heavy Oil Projects, including the West Rozel, Fiddler Creek and Promised Land Projects to Pearl Exploration and Production Ltd. (Pearl). The purchase price was a maximum of \$30.0 million, payable as follows: (a) \$7.5 million in cash; (b) the issuance of the number of shares of Pearl equivalent to \$10.0 million (based on a price of \$4.00 Canadian

dollars per share or such other higher price as is dictated by the regulations of the TSX Venture Exchange), excluding value attributable to leases on which title is being reviewed after closing, and value attributable to 4,645 net acres of leasehold which were not assigned at closing, pending Pearl's attempt to renegotiate the terms of the Company's agreement with the third party that sold acreage to PetroHunter; and (c) a performance payment (the Pearl Performance Payment) of \$12.5 million in cash at such time as either: (i) production from the assets reaches 5,000 barrels per day; or (ii) proven reserves from the assets is greater than 50.0 million barrels of oil as certified by a third party reserve engineer. In the event that these targets have not been achieved by September 30, 2010, the Pearl Performance Payment obligation will expire. Further, the Company could receive up to approximately 1.0 million additional Pearl shares if the Buyer

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enters into a binding agreement (within six months from the closing) with the above-mentioned third party assignor to acquire certain leases.

The sale of assets to Pearl also resulted in amendments to existing agreements with third parties, including MAB's relinquishment of its rights and obligations in all PetroHunter properties in Utah and Montana, as set forth in the Second Amendment, and termination of PetroHunter's obligation to pay an overriding royalty and a per barrel production payment to American Oil & Gas, Inc. (American) and Savannah Exploration (Savannah), in consideration for: (a) five million common shares of PetroHunter common stock to be issued to American and Savannah; and (b) a contingent obligation to pay a total of \$2.0 million to American and Savannah in the event PetroHunter receives the Pearl Performance Payment.

West Rozel Project. Effective November 21, 2005, the Company entered into an EDA with MAB for the West Rozel Project, under which the Company paid \$1.3 million to the assignor and reimbursed costs incurred by the assignor of approximately \$0.2 million. The Company was obligated to pay MAB monthly project development costs in the amount of \$0.2 million, commencing June 1, 2005, and the first \$50.0 million of project costs. Effective January 1, 2007, MAB assigned its remaining undivided 50% working interest in these properties to the Company, and our commitment to pay the remainder of the first \$50.0 million of project costs was terminated.

Fiddler Creek Project. Effective July 16, 2006, the Company entered into an EDA with MAB for the Fiddler Creek Project located in Montana, under which the Company paid a \$2.0 million finder's fee to an unrelated third party, consisting of \$0.3 million cash and the \$1.7 million in the Company's common stock (3.4 million shares at \$0.50 per share). The Company was obligated to pay MAB monthly project development costs of \$20,000 per month, commencing April 1, 2006, and the first \$100.0 million of project costs. Effective January 1, 2007, MAB assigned its remaining undivided 50% working interest in these properties to the Company, and our commitment to pay the remainder of the first \$100.0 million of project costs was terminated.

On September 15, 2006 the Company acquired additional acreage in the Fiddler Creek Project area for a purchase price of \$11.3 million (of which \$6.0 million has been paid). The Company was also obligated to pay MAB monthly project development costs of \$0.1 million, commencing August 1, 2006, and to pay the first \$50.0 million of project costs on these additional properties. Effective January 1, 2007, MAB assigned its remaining undivided 50% working interest in these properties to the Company, and our commitment to pay the remainder of the first \$50.0 million of project costs was terminated.

Promised Land Project. Effective May 15, 2006, the Company entered into an EDA with MAB for the Promised Land Project, under which the Company paid lease acquisition costs of \$0.2 million. The Company was also obligated to pay MAB monthly project development costs of \$50,000, commencing May 1, 2006, and to pay the first \$50.0 million of project costs. Effective January 1, 2007, MAB assigned its remaining undivided 50% working interest in these properties to the Company, and our commitment to pay the remainder of the first \$50.0 million of project costs was terminated.

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Summary. Oil and gas properties at September 30, 2007 and 2006 consisted of the following (\$ in thousands):

	2007	2006
Oil and gas properties, at cost, full cost method		
Unproved		
United States	\$ 107,239	\$ 39,906
Australia	23,569	6,106
Proved	57,168	
Total	187,976	46,012
Less accumulated depreciation, depletion, amortization and impairment	(25,133)	(39)
Total	\$ 162,843	\$ 45,973

Included in oil and gas properties above is capitalized interest of \$1.5 million for the year ended September 30, 2007. No interest was capitalized during the year ended September 30, 2006 or 2005.

The following is a summary of depreciation, depletion, amortization and accretion, as reflected in the consolidated statements of operations (including depreciation, depletion and amortization of oil and gas properties per thousand cubic feet of natural gas equivalent) for the years ended September 30 (\$ in thousands, except per thousand cubic feet):

	2007	2006	2005
Depreciation, depletion and amortization of oil and gas properties	\$ 1,040	\$ 39	\$
Depreciation of furniture and equipment	192	32	
Accretion of asset retirement obligation	13	2	
Total	1,245	73	
Depreciation, depletion and amortization per thousand cubic feet of natural gas equivalent	\$ 2.27	\$ 6.71	\$

For the year ended September 30, 2007, capitalized costs, less accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization, less related deferred income taxes, exceeded the ceiling limitation. Consequently, the Company reflected a charge of \$24.1 million for impairment of oil and gas properties that is reflected in the consolidated statement of operations. Of the total impairment, \$23.5 million, \$0.1 million and \$0.5 million related to the United States, China and Africa, respectively. Impairment in China and Africa represents all costs incurred through September 30, 2007 as the

Company has no plans to pursue projects in those countries.

Using September 30, 2007 oil and gas prices of \$62.61 per barrel and \$4.80 per thousand cubic feet, the United States full cost pool exceeded the ceiling by \$29.3 million. Subsequent to year end, prices increased. Using oil and gas prices on December 10, 2007 of \$63.00 per barrel and \$5.68 per thousand cubic feet, United States impairment expense was reduced by \$5.3 million.

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Note 5 Furniture and Equipment

Furniture and equipment at September 30, 2007 and 2006 is reported at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and consisted of the following (\$ in thousands):

	2007	2006
Furniture and equipment	\$ 748	\$ 582
Less accumulated depreciation	(179)	(32)
Total	\$ 569	\$ 550

Depreciation expense associated with capitalized office furniture and equipment during 2007 and 2006 was \$192,000 and \$32,000, respectively. There was no depreciation expense during 2005. The estimated useful life of furniture and fixtures is seven years.

Note 6 Asset Retirement Obligation

The Company recognizes an estimated liability for future costs associated with the abandonment of its oil and gas properties. A liability for the fair value of an asset retirement obligation and a corresponding increase to the carrying value of the related long-lived asset are recorded at the time a well is completed or acquired. The increase in carrying value is included in proved oil and gas properties in the consolidated balance sheets. The Company depletes the amount added to proved oil and gas property costs and recognizes accretion expense in connection with the discounted liability over the remaining estimated economic lives of the respective oil and gas properties.

The Company's estimated asset retirement obligation liability is based on estimated economic lives, estimates as to the cost to abandon the wells in the future, and federal and state regulatory requirements. The liability is discounted using a credit-adjusted risk-free rate estimated at the time the liability is incurred or revised. The credit-adjusted risk-free rates used to discount the Company's abandonment liabilities range from 8% to 15%. Revisions to the liability are due to increases in estimated abandonment costs and changes in well economic lives, or in changes to federal or state regulations regarding the abandonment of wells.

A reconciliation of the Company's asset retirement obligation liability is as follows as of September 30, (\$ in thousands):

	2007	2006
Beginning asset retirement obligation	\$ 522	\$
Liabilities incurred	30	520
Liabilities settled		

Revisions to estimates	(429)	
Accretion expense	13	2
Ending asset retirement obligation	\$ 136	\$ 522

Note 7 Contract Payable

On November 28, 2006, MAB entered into the Maralex Agreement with Maralex for the acquisition and development of the Sugarloaf Prospect (see Note 4). Under the terms of the Maralex Agreement, an initial payment of \$0.1 million was made upon execution and the balance of \$2.9 million in cash along with the issuance of 2.4 million shares of the Company's common stock was due on January 15, 2007. The Company recorded the \$2.9 million obligation on the consolidated balance sheet as *Contract payable - oil and gas properties*. The Company and Maralex have amended the terms of the Maralex Agreement on three occasions. The Contract is non-

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interest bearing, but we have agreed to pay a penalty of 5% of the outstanding balance for each 20 day period after the due date of the payments for all unpaid balances.

The balance was scheduled to be paid on September 21, 2007. A payment of \$0.3 million was made in November, 2007, but the liability is still in default based on the terms of the extension agreement. If Maralex pursues the default, Maralex may, at its option, return up to 80% of the shares of Company stock previously issued to Maralex and the Company will reassign all leases acquired under the Maralex Agreement to Maralex. We are currently in negotiations with Maralex to renew and extend the Maralex Agreement. As of September 30, 2007, we owe Maralex \$1.8 million for principal and accrued penalties under the Maralex Agreement.

On December 4, 2007, Maralex terminated the Maralex Agreement and notified the Company that they would return 6.4 million shares of common stock. Consequently, the Company was relieved of its drilling commitment.

Note 8 Notes Payable

Notes payable as of September 30, 2007 and 2006 are summarized below (\$ in thousands):

	2007	2006
Short-term notes payable:		
Global Project Finance AG	\$ 500	\$
Vendor	4,050	
Flatiron Capital Corp.	117	
Short-term notes payable	\$ 4,667	\$
Convertible notes payable	\$ 400	\$ 400
Subordinated notes payable related party:		
Bruner Family Trust	\$ 275	\$
MAB	12,530	
Less current portion	(3,755)	
Subordinated notes payable related party	\$ 9,050	\$
Long-term notes payable net of discount:		
Global Project Finance AG	\$ 31,550	\$
Vendor	250	
Less current portion	(120)	
Discount on notes payable	(3,736)	
Long-term notes payable net of discount	\$ 27,944	\$

Short Term Notes Payable

Global Project Finance AG. On September 25, 2007, the Company borrowed \$0.5 million from Global Project Finance, AG (Global) under a note dated September 1, 2007. The note was due on the earlier of November 30, 2007 or five business days after the close of the sale of the PetroHunter Heavy Oil, Ltd. The note is unsecured and bears interest at a rate of 7.75% per annum. This note was paid in full on November 9, 2007.

Vendor. On June 19, 2007, the Company entered into a promissory note with a vendor for an outstanding unpaid balance due to the vendor, in the amount of \$6.5 million. The note was to be paid in full by July 31, 2007 and bears interest at 14% if paid current. The interest rate increases to 21% if the note is in default. At September 30,

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2007, we were in default on this note due to non-payment; the balance was \$4.1 million and we had accrued interest on the note in the amount of \$0.2 million. Subsequent to September 30, 2007, we paid \$3.8 million towards the note balance but in October 2007, the vendor filed a judgment lien against us (see Note 13).

Flatiron Capital Corp. On June 6, 2007, the Company entered into a promissory note with Flatiron Capital for the financing of certain insurance policies in the amount of \$0.2 million. The note bears interest at a rate of 7.25% per annum. Payments are due in 10 equal installments of \$17,000, commencing on July 1, 2007 and maturing on April 1, 2008. The note is unsecured and the balance at September 30, 2007 was \$0.1 million. At September 30, 2007, we are not in default on this note.

Convertible Notes Payable

Prior to the merger with GSL on May 12, 2006, Digital entered into five separate loan agreements, aggregating \$0.4 million, due one year from issuance, commencing October 11, 2006. The loans bear interest at 12% per annum, are unsecured, and are convertible, at the option of the lender, at any time during the term of the loan or upon maturity, at a price per share equal to the closing price of the Company's common shares on the Over the Counter Bulletin Board market on the day preceding notice from the lender of its intent to convert the loan. As of September 30, 2007, the Company was in default on payment of the notes and is in discussions with the holders to convert the notes and accrued interest into stock of the Company.

In December 2006, PetroHunter Australia, commenced the sale of up to \$50.0 million of convertible notes, pursuant to a private placement. As of January 8, 2007, the Company had received proceeds of \$1.5 million from the offering. In February 2007, the Company terminated the offering, and refunded a total of \$30,000 to four investors, and converted \$1.5 million from one investor as the initial funding under a January 2007 Credit Facility (see Long-Term Notes Payable below).

Notes Payable-Related Party

MAB Consulting. Effective January 1, 2007, in conjunction with the Consulting Agreement, we issued a \$13.5 million promissory note (the MAB Note) as partial consideration for MAB's assignment of its undivided 50% working interest in certain oil and gas properties (see Note 3). The MAB Note bore interest at a rate equal to LIBOR. Monthly payments of principal of \$225,000 plus accrued interest were scheduled to begin on January 31, 2007 and were scheduled to end in December 2011. As of September 30, 2007, the outstanding balance of the MAB Note was \$12.5 million of which \$1.6 million of principal and accrued interest was currently due. This amount includes \$1.3 million of principal and accrued interest that was past due. The Company was not in compliance with various covenants under the MAB Note as of September 30, 2007. MAB has waived and released PetroHunter from any and all defaults, failures to perform, and any other failures to meet its obligations through October 1, 2008.

On November 15, 2007, we entered into the Second Amendment under the terms of which the MAB Note was replaced with a new promissory note in the amount of \$2.0 million (see Note 14).

Bruner Family Trust. On July 11, 2007, we executed a subordinated unsecured promissory note in the amount of \$250,000 in favor of Bruner Family Trust, UTD March 28, 2005 (the Bruner Family Trust). Interest accrues at an

annual rate of 8% and the note plus accrued interest is due in full on the later of October 29, 2007 or the time when the Global Project Finance AG Credit Facility and all other senior indebtedness has been paid in full. In November 2007, this note was partially assigned to an Officer and Director of the Company (see Note 14).

On September 21, 2007, we executed a subordinated unsecured promissory note in the amount of \$25,000 in favor of Bruner Family Trust. Interest accrues at the rate of 8% per annum and the note plus accrued interest is due in full on the later of December 20, 2007 or the time when the Global Project Finance AG Credit Facility and all other senior indebtedness has been paid in full.

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At September 30, 2007, we had accrued interest related to the Bruner Family Trust notes in the amount of \$3,000.

Long-Term Notes Payable

Credit Facility Global. On January 9, 2007, we entered into a Credit and Security Agreement (the January 2007 Credit Facility) with Global for mezzanine financing in the amount of \$15.0 million. The January 2007 Credit Facility is collateralized by a first perfected lien on certain oil and gas properties and other assets of the company and interest accrues at an annual rate of 6.75% over the prime rate. Interest is payable in arrears on the last day of each quarter beginning March 31, 2007. Principal payments commence at the end of the first quarter, 18 months following the date of the agreement or September 30, 2008. Principal payments shall be made in such amounts as may be agreed upon by us and Global on the then outstanding principal balance in order to repay the balance by the maturity date, July 9, 2009. We may prepay the balance in whole or in part without penalty or notice and we may terminate the facility with 30 days written notice. In the event that we sell any interest in the oil and gas properties that compromise the collateral, a mandatory prepayment is due in the amount equal to such sales proceeds, not to exceed the balance due under the January 2007 Credit Facility.

The terms of the January 2007 Credit Facility provide for the issuance of 1.0 million warrants to purchase 1.0 million shares of the Company's common stock upon execution of the January 2007 Credit Facility, and an additional 0.2 warrants, for each \$1.0 million draw of funds from the credit facility up to the total amount available under the facility, \$15.0 million. The warrants are exercisable until January 9, 2012. The exercise price of the warrants is equal to 120% of the weighted-average price of the Company's stock for the 30 days immediately prior to each warrant issuance date. Prices range from \$1.30 to \$2.10 per warrant. The fair value of the warrants was estimated as of each respective issue date under the Black-Scholes pricing model with the following assumptions: (i) the common stock price at market price on the date of issue; (ii) zero dividends; (iii) expected volatility of 69.2% to 71.4%; (iv) a risk-free interest rate ranging from 4.5% to 4.75%; and (v) an expected life of 2.5 years. The fair value of the warrants of \$2.2 million was recorded as a discount to the credit facility and is being amortized over the life of the note. The unamortized portion of the discount is offset against the long-term notes payable on the consolidated balance sheet. We pay an advance fee (the Advance Fee) of 1% of all amounts drawn against the facility. In 2007, the advance fee related to the original January 2007 Credit Facility was recorded as deferred financing fees, totaled \$0.2 million and is being amortized to interest expense over the life of the January 2007 Credit Facility.

Global and its controlling shareholder were shareholders of the Company prior to entering into the January 2007 Credit Facility. The initial draw from the January 2007 Credit Facility of \$1.5 million was converted from the convertible note offering discussed above. As of September 30, 2007, the Company has drawn the total \$15.0 million available under the January 2007 Credit Facility.

On May 21, 2007, the Company entered into a second Credit and Security Agreement with Global (the May 2007 Credit Facility). Under the May 2007 Credit Facility, Global agreed to use its best efforts to advance up to \$60.0 million to us over the following 18 months. Interest on advances under the May 2007 Credit Facility accrues at 6.75% over the prime rate and is payable quarterly beginning June 30, 2007. We pay an advance fee of 2% on all amounts drawn under the May 2007 Credit Facility. The Company is to begin making principal payments on the loan beginning at the end of the first quarter following the end of the 18 month funding period, December 31, 2008. Payments shall be made in such amounts as may be agreed upon by us and Global on the then outstanding principal

balance in order to repay the principal balance by the maturity date, November 21, 2009. The loan is collateralized by a first perfected security interest on the same properties and assets that are collateral for the January 2007 Credit Facility. We may prepay the balance in whole or in part without penalty or notice and we may terminate the facility with 30 days written notice. In the event that we sell any interest in the oil and gas properties that comprise the collateral, a mandatory prepayment is due in the amount equal to such sales proceeds, not to exceed the balance due

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under the May 2007 Credit Facility. As of September 30, 2007, \$16.6 million has been advanced to us under this facility. The advance fee in the amount of \$0.3 million was recorded as deferred financing costs, and is being amortized over the life of the May 2007 Credit Facility.

Global received warrants to purchase 2.0 million of the Company's shares upon execution of the May 2007 Credit Facility and 0.4 million warrants for each \$1.0 million advanced under the credit facility. The warrants are exercisable until May 21, 2012 at prices equal to 120% of the volume-weighted-average price of the Company's common stock for the 30 days immediately preceding each warrant issuance date. Prices range from \$0.31 to \$1.39 per warrant. The fair value of the warrants was estimated as of each respective issue date under the Black-Scholes pricing model, with the following assumptions: (i) common stock based on the market price on the issue date; (ii) zero dividends; (iii) expected volatility of 69.2% to 71.8%; (iv) risk free interest rate of 4.5% to 4.875%; and (v) expected life of 2.5 years. The fair value of the warrants issuable as of September 30, 2007, in the amount of \$1.9 million for advances through September 30, 2007, was recorded as a discount to the note and is being amortized over the life of the note.

On May 12, 2007, the Company issued a most favored nation letter to Global which indicated that it would extend all the economic terms from the May 2007 Credit Facility retroactively to the January 2007 Credit Facility. On May 21, 2007, when the May 2007 Credit Facility was signed, the Company issued an additional 1.0 million warrants for the execution of the January 2007 Credit Facility and an additional 3.0 million warrants for the January 2007 Credit Facility based on the \$15.0 million advanced under the January 2007 Credit Facility. The fair value of the warrants relating to this amendment totaled \$0.6 million. The Company also recorded an additional \$0.2 million in deferred financing costs which are being amortized over the life of the January 2007 Credit Facility. The most favored nation agreement did not extend the dates identified in the January 2007 Credit Facility; as a result, the additional deferred financing costs and loan discount are being amortized over the term of the January 2007 Credit Facility.

As of September 30, 2007, the Company was in default of payments in the amount of \$1.6 million, which consists of unpaid interest fees under the Credit Facilities. The Company was also not in compliance with various financial and debt covenants under the Global Credit Facilities as of September 30, 2007. Global has waived and released PetroHunter from any and all defaults, failures to perform, and any other failures to meet its obligations through October 1, 2008.

Vendor Long-term Notes Payable

On August 10, 2007, the Company entered into an unsecured promissory note with a vendor for past due invoices aggregating \$0.3 million. The note bears interest at an annual rate of 8%. Payments are due in 24 equal installments of \$11,000, commencing on October 1, 2007 and maturing on September 1, 2009.

Principal Payments

The aggregate amount of minimum principal payments required on long-term notes payable in each of the years indicated are as follows as of September 30, (\$ in thousands):

September 30,

Principal

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2008	\$ 3,875
2009	17,830
2010	19,525
2011	2,700
2012	675
Total	\$ 44,605

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Note 9 Stockholders Equity

Common Stock. During the twelve months ended September 30, 2007, the Company issued 59.0 million shares of its common stock as follows:

- 2.4 million shares at \$1.70 per share for purchases of oil and gas properties
- 50.0 million shares at \$1.62 per share for the acquisition of oil and gas properties to related party
- 0.3 million shares at \$1.49 per share for the acquisition of oil and gas properties and transaction finance costs
- 0.1 million shares at \$1.65 per share for commission on convertible debt issue
- 0.6 million shares at \$1.72 per share for purchases of oil and gas properties
- 0.5 million shares at \$1.29 per share for transaction finance costs
- 0.6 million shares at \$0.70 per share for cash and transaction finance costs
- 0.5 million shares at \$0.51 per share for transaction finance costs
- 4.0 million shares at \$0.23 per share for transaction finance costs.

During the twelve months ended September 30, 2006, the Company issued 119.9 million shares of its common stock as follows:

- 3.0 million shares, valued at \$0.50 per share, as partial consideration for the acquisition of oil and gas properties
- 3.4 million shares, valued at \$0.50 per share, as consideration for a finder's fee on an oil and gas prospect
- 2.8 million shares valued at \$0.50 per share, as partial consideration for finder's fees on the sale of convertible debt
- 44.1 million shares at \$0.50 per share, for conversion of convertible debt (see Note 8)
- 28.7 million shares pursuant to the share exchange agreement with GSL (see Note 1)
- 35.4 million shares pursuant to the sale of units at \$1.00 per unit to accredited investors pursuant to a private placement memorandum. Each unit consists of one share of common stock and a warrant to purchase one share of common share for a period of five years at \$1.00 per share.

1.5 million shares valued at \$1.00 per share, as partial consideration for finder's fees on the sale of \$1.00 units in the private placement.

1.0 million shares for exercise of warrants at \$1.00 per share.

Common Stock Subscribed. On November 6, 2006, we commenced the sale of a maximum \$125.0 million pursuant to a private placement of units at \$1.50 per unit (the Private Placement). Each unit consisted of one share of our common stock and one-half common stock purchase warrant. A whole common stock purchase warrant entitled the purchaser to acquire one share of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$1.88 per share through December 31, 2007. In February 2007, the Board of Directors determined that the composition of the units being offered would be restructured, and those investors who had subscribed in the offering would be offered the opportunity to rescind their subscriptions or to participate on the same terms as ultimately defined for the restructured offering. As of September 30, 2007, the Company has received subscriptions for \$2.7 million for the sale of units pursuant to the Private Placement, of which \$2.3 million was from a related party.

In November, 2007, the Board of Directors again agreed to restructure the offering of the Private Placement and to pay interest at 8.5% from the date the original funds were received to the date of the issuance. A total of \$0.2 million

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of accrued interest through September 30, 2007 was calculated and added to the subscription amount. Investors who had subscribed in the offering were again offered the opportunity to rescind their subscriptions or to participate in the restructured offering. Investors, who had subscribed a total of \$75,000, elected to rescind their subscription when the November offer was distributed. That amount plus the related accrued interest was reclassified to a liability as of September 30, 2007. The balance of outstanding subscriptions plus accrued interest at September 30, 2007 totaling \$2.9 million was recorded as *Common Stock Subscribed* in the consolidated balance sheet.

Note 10 Compensation Plan

Stock Option Plan. On August 10, 2005, the Company adopted the 2005 Stock Option Plan (the Plan), as amended. Stock options under the Plan may be granted to key employees, non-employee directors and other key individuals who are committed to the interests of the Company. Options may be granted at an exercise price not less than the fair market value of the Company's common stock at the date of grant. Most options have a five year life but may have a life up to 10 years as designated by the compensation committee of the Board of Directors (the Compensation Committee). Typically, options vest 20% on grant date and 20% each year on the anniversary of the grant date but each vesting schedule is also determined by the Compensation Committee. Most initial grants to Directors vest 50% on grant date and 50% on the one-year anniversary of the initial grant date. Subsequent grants (subsequent to the initial grant) to Directors typically vest 100% at the grant date. In special circumstances, the Board may elect to modify vesting schedules upon the termination of selected employees and contractors. The Company has reserved 40.0 million shares of common stock for the plan. At September 30, 2007, 15.0 million shares remained available for grant pursuant to the stock option plan.

A summary of the activity under the Plan for the years ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 and period ended September 30, 2005 is presented below (shares in thousands):

		Number of Shares	Weighted- Average Exercise Price
Options outstanding	June 20, 2005		\$
Granted		19,000	\$ 0.50
Options outstanding	September 30, 2005	19,000	\$ 0.50
Granted		13,295	\$ 2.10
Forfeited			\$
Expired			\$
Options outstanding	September 30, 2006	32,295	\$ 1.16
Granted		4,020	\$ 0.76
Forfeited		(11,350)	\$ 0.69
Expired			\$

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Options outstanding	September 30, 2007	24,965	\$	1.31
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There have been no options exercised under the terms of the Plan.

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A summary of the activity and status of non-vested awards for the periods ended and as of September 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005 is presented below (shares in thousands):

		Number of Shares	Weighted- Average Fair Value
Non-vested	June 20, 2005		\$
Granted		19,000	\$ 0.32
Vested		(3,800)	\$ 0.32
Forfeited			\$
Expired			\$
Non-vested	September 30, 2005	15,200	\$ 0.32
Granted		13,295	\$ 1.23
Vested		(6,459)	\$ 1.28
Forfeited			\$
Expired			\$
Non-vested	September 30, 2006	22,036	\$ 1.27
Granted		4,020	\$ 0.39
Vested		(7,138)	\$ 0.55
Forfeited		(8,710)	\$ 1.20
Expired			\$
Non-vested	September 30, 2007	10,208	\$ 0.62

As of September 30, 2007, there was \$6.3 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested share-based compensation arrangements granted under the Plan. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.93 years. The total fair value of shares vested during the years ended September 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005 was \$3.9 million, \$8.3 million and \$1.2 million, respectively.

Effective October 1, 2006, we adopted the provisions of SFAS 123(R). In accordance with SFAS 123(R) the fair value of each share-based award under all plans is estimated on the date of grant using a Black-Scholes pricing model that incorporates the assumptions noted in the following table for the years and for the period ended September 30,

	2007	2006	2005
Expected option term years	1-5	5	5
Weighted-average risk-free interest rate	4.2%-4.9%	4.2%-4.9%	4.2%

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Expected dividend yield	0	0	0
Weighted-average volatility	62%-74%	74%	74%

Because our common stock has only recently become publicly traded, we have estimated expected volatilities based on an average of volatilities of similar sized Rocky Mountain oil and gas companies whose common stock is or has been publicly traded for a minimum of three years and other similar sized oil and gas companies who recently became publicly traded. The expected term ranges from one year to four years based on the above described vesting schedules, with a weighted-average of 3.86 years. The risk-free rate for periods within the contractual life of the option is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect on the date of grant. We did not include an estimated forfeiture rate due to a lack of history of employee and contractor turnover.

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The following table summarizes additional information regarding options outstanding as of September 30, 2007 (shares in thousands):

Range of Exercise Price	Stock Options Outstanding		Weighted-Average Exercise Price per Share	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
	Number of Options Outstanding	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life (In Years)		
\$0.19 - 0.49	1,850	4.9	\$ 0.34	\$
0.50 - 0.99	9,670	3.0	0.51	
1.0 - 1.99	1,500	4.4	1.29	
³ 2.00	11,945	3.9	2.10	
	24,965	3.6	\$ 1.31	\$

Range of Exercise Price	Stock Options Exercisable		Weighted-Average Exercise Price per Share	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
	Number of Options Exercisable	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life (In Years)		
\$0.19 - 0.49	595	4.9	\$ 0.28	\$
0.50 - 0.99	8,334	2.9	0.50	
1.0 - 1.99	600	4.4	1.34	
³ 2.00	5,228	3.9	2.10	
	14,757	3.4	\$ 1.09	\$

Deferred Stock-Based Compensation. The Company authorized and issued 10.1 million of non-qualified stock options not under the Plan, to employees and non-employee consultants on May 21, 2007. The options were granted at an exercise price of \$0.50 per share and vest 60% at grant date and 20% per year at the one- and two-year anniversaries of the grant date. These options expire on May 21, 2012.

A summary of the activity for these options is presented below (shares in thousands):

		Number of Shares	Weighted- Average Exercise Price
Options outstanding	September 30, 2006		\$
Granted		10,145	\$ 0.50
Forfeited		(250)	\$ 0.50
Options outstanding	September 30, 2007	9,895	\$ 0.50
Options exercisable	September 30, 2007	5,937	\$ 0.50

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A summary of the status and activity of non-vested awards not under the Plan for the year ended September 30, 2007 is presented below (shares in thousands):

	Number of Shares	Weighted- Average Fair Value
Non-vested, September 30, 2006		
Granted	10,145	\$ 0.45
Vested	(6,087)	\$ 0.45
Forfeited	(100)	\$ 0.01
Expired		
Non-vested September 30, 2007	3,958	\$ 0.21

As of September 30, 2007, there was \$0.8 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested share-based compensation arrangements granted not under the Plan. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of two years. The total fair value of shares vested during the year ended September 30, 2007 was \$2.7 million.

Compensation Expense

Under SFAS 123(R) in 2007 and APB 25 in 2006 and 2005, pre-tax stock-based employee compensation expense of \$6.7 million, \$2.8 million and \$0.3 million was charged to operations for the years ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 and for the period ended September 30, 2005, respectively. Under EITF 96-18, pre-tax stock-based non-employee compensation expense of \$1.5 million, \$6.4 million, and \$0.5 million was charged to operations as compensation expense for the years ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 and for the period ended September 30, 2005, respectively.

Warrants. The following stock purchase warrants were outstanding at September 30, (warrants in thousands):

	2007	2006
Number of warrants	51,063	34,443
Exercise price	\$ 0.31 - \$2.10	\$ 1.00
Expiration date	2011-2012	2011

The Company entered into financing agreements whereby the lender would receive 0.4 million warrants for each \$1.0 million borrowed in addition to 4.0 million warrants for executing the agreements (see Note 8). The exercise prices of these warrants are 120% of the weighted-average share price of the traded stock for the 30 days previous to

the issue date. During 2007, a total of 16.6 million warrants were issued under these arrangements with a total value based on valuation under the Black-Scholes method of \$4.7 million. As of September 30, 2007, none of these warrants had been exercised.

During 2006, the Company issued 35.4 million stock purchase warrants to purchase 35.4 million shares of common stock in conjunction with the unit sale of common stock. The warrants are exercisable for a period of five years from date of issuance at an exercise price of \$1.00 per share. As of September 30, 2006, 1.0 million warrants were exercised.

Note 11 Related Party Transactions

MAB. During the years ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 and the period ended September 30, 2005, we incurred project development costs to MAB under the Development Agreement between us and MAB (see Note 3) in the amount of \$1.8 million, \$4.5 million and \$0.9 million, respectively, and we recorded expenditures paid by MAB

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on behalf of us in the amount of \$2.4 million, \$2.8 million and \$0.2 million for the same periods. Project development costs to MAB are classified in our consolidated statements of operations as *Project development costs - related party*. At September 30, 2007 and 2006, we owed MAB \$1.0 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, related to project development costs and other expenditures that MAB made on our behalf.

During the year ended September 30, 2007, pursuant to the agreements with MAB and the \$13.5 million promissory note issued thereunder (see Note 8), the Company incurred interest expense of \$0.5 million and made principal payments of \$1.0 million. As of September 30, 2007, the Company owed MAB principal and accrued interest of \$13.0 million under the terms of the promissory note.

During the year ended September 30, 2007, the Company also entered into two separate promissory notes with the Bruner Family Trust (see Note 8) in the amounts of \$0.3 million and \$25,000, respectively. During 2007, we incurred total interest expense of \$3,000 and paid nothing in principal payments on these notes. As of September 30, 2007, the Company owed the Bruner Family Trust principal and accrued interest of \$0.3 million under the terms of these promissory notes.

On March 21, 2007, the Company entered into a partial assignment of contract and guarantee (the Assignment) with MAB. Pursuant to the Assignment, the Company assigned to MAB its right to purchase an undivided 45% interest in oil and gas interests in the Powder River Basin of Wyoming and Montana, which right the Company obtained in the Galaxy PSA (see Note 4). As consideration for the Assignment, MAB assumed the Company's obligation under the Galaxy PSA to pay Galaxy \$25.0 million in PetroHunter common stock. MAB also agreed to indemnify the Company against costs relating to or arising out of the termination or breach of the Galaxy PSA by Galaxy or Dolphin, and MAB agreed to guarantee the payment of principal and interest due to the Company in the event the transaction did not close.

At September 30, 2006, MAB owed us \$36,000 for oil and gas revenues for our share of initial production earned through September 30, 2006 pursuant to the Development and EDA agreements with MAB. At September 30, 2007, MAB owed us nothing related to these agreements.

Galaxy. Note receivable- related party on the consolidated balance sheet at September 30, 2007 represents \$2.5 million related to a \$2.0 million earnest money deposit made by us under the terms of the Galaxy PSA (see Note 4) and additional operating costs of \$0.5 million that we paid toward the operating costs of the assets we were to acquire plus accrued interest on amounts due to us which were all converted into the Galaxy Note on August 31, 2007. Subsequent to September 30, 2007, the entire \$2.5 million has been paid to us by offset against amounts that we owed to MAB. At September 30, 2007, Galaxy owed us \$0.3 million and \$17,000 related to additional expenses paid by us related to the Galaxy PSA and accrued interest on the Galaxy Note, respectively. Subsequent to year-end, these amounts have also been paid by offset to amounts we owed to MAB under the MAB Note. Marc A. Bruner is the largest single beneficial shareholder of the Company, is a 14.0% beneficial shareholder of Galaxy and is the father of the President and Chief Executive Officer of Galaxy.

Due from related parties. September 30, 2006 includes \$0.7 million due to the Company from Galaxy for reimbursement for charges paid to a drilling company for Galaxy's use of a drilling rig under contract to the Company. This amount was paid to the Company subsequent to September 30, 2006.

Falcon Oil and Gas. In June 2006, the Company entered into an office sharing agreement with Falcon Oil & Gas Ltd. (Falcon) for office space in Denver, Colorado (the Office Agreement), of which Falcon is the lessee. Under the terms of the Office Agreement, Falcon and the Company share all costs related to the office space, including rent, office operating costs, furniture and equipment and any other expenses related to the operations of the corporate offices on a pro rata basis based on percentage of office space used. The largest single beneficial shareholder of the Company is also the Chief Executive Officer and a Director of Falcon. At September 30, 2007, we owed Falcon \$0.5 million and at September 30, 2006, Falcon owed us \$0.2 million, for costs incurred pursuant to the Office Agreement.

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Officers. During the years ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 and the period ended September 30, 2005, the Company incurred consulting fees related to services provided by its officers in the aggregate amount of \$0.3 million, \$0.5 million, and \$0.2 million, respectively. These fees are reflected in our statements of operations as *General and administrative*.

Note 12 Income Taxes

Income tax expense (benefit) consists of the following (\$ in thousands):

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2007	2006	2005
Current taxes	\$	\$	\$
Deferred taxes	(17,938)	(6,850)	(835)
Less: valuation allowance	17,938	6,850	835
Net income tax provision (benefit)	\$	\$	\$

The effective income tax rate for the years ended September 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005 differs from the U.S. Federal statutory income tax rate due to the following:

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2007	2006	2005
Federal statutory income tax rate	(35.0)%	(35.0)%	(35.0)%
State income taxes, net of federal benefit	(2.97)%	(3.25)%	(3.25)%
Permanent differences disallowed interest on convertible debt	0.81%	5.20%	0.07%
Increase in valuation allowance	37.16%	33.05%	38.18%
Net income tax provision (benefit)			

The components of the deferred tax assets and liabilities as of September 30, 2007 and 2006 are as follows (\$ in thousands):

	September 30,	
	2007	2006
Deferred tax assets:		

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Federal and state net operating loss carryovers	\$ 20,964	\$ 6,640
Asset retirement obligations	51	200
Stock compensation	6,769	3,830
Accrued vacation	9	
Transfer fees	3	
Accrued interest	2,053	
Deferred tax asset	\$ 29,849	\$ 10,670
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Oil and gas properties and property and equipment	(4,226)	(2,985)
Net deferred tax asset	25,623	7,685
Less: valuation allowance	(25,623)	(7,685)
Deferred tax liability	\$	\$

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The Company has a \$56.3 million net operating loss carryover as of September 30, 2007. The net operating losses may offset against taxable income through the year ended September 2027. A portion of the net operating loss carryovers begin expiring in 2025 and may be subject to U.S. Internal Revenue Code Section 382 limitations.

The Company has provided a valuation allowance for the deferred tax asset at September 30, 2007, as the likelihood of the realization of the tax benefit of the net operating loss carry forward cannot be determined. The valuation allowance increased by approximately \$17.9 million, \$6.9 million and \$0.8 million for the years ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 and for the period ended 2005, respectively.

Note 13 Commitments and Contingencies

Environmental. Oil and gas producing activities are subject to extensive environmental laws and regulations. These laws, which are constantly changing, regulate the discharge of materials into the environment and may require the Company to remove or mitigate the environmental effects of the disposal or release of petroleum or chemical substances at various sites. Environmental expenditures are expensed or capitalized depending on their future economic benefit. Expenditures that relate to an existing condition caused by past operations and that have no future economic benefit are expensed. Liabilities for expenditures of a non-capital nature are recorded when environmental assessment and/or remediation is probable, and the costs can be reasonably estimated.

Contingencies. The Company may from time to time be involved in various claims, lawsuits, and disputes with third parties, actions involving allegations of discrimination, or breach of contract incidental to the operations of its business. We are currently a party to the following legal actions: (i) 21 vendors have filed multiple liens applicable to our properties, with 10 foreclosure actions pending at various stages of the pleadings, in connection with the liens; (ii) a law suit was filed in August 2007 by a law firm in the Supreme Court of Victoria, Australia for the balance of legal fees owed to them in the amount of 0.2 million Australian dollars, this entire amount is included in accounts payable at September 30, 2007; (iii) a law suit was filed in December 2007 by a vendor in the Supreme Court of Queensland, Australia for the balance which the vendor claims is owed by us in the amount of 2.4 million Australian dollars. Although we have accrued the entire amount of the judgment lien in *Accounts payable* as of September 30, 2007, this amount is disputed by us on the basis that the vendor breached the contract; and (iv) a judgment lien was filed in October 2007 by another vendor in the U.S. for the Company's default under a settlement agreement related to the contract between the two companies. The parties are currently negotiating an amendment to the settlement agreement, which would defer any further action by the vendor as long as the Company makes further payments in accordance with the amended settlement. The total amount of the judgment lien was recorded as *Notes payable - short term* and *Accrued interest payable* at September 30, 2007.

In the event the Company does not remove the liens referenced in (i), above, by paying the lienors or otherwise settling with them, the encumbrances could have a material adverse effect on the Company's ability to secure other vendors to perform services and/or provide goods related to the Company's operations. In the event one or more vendors pursue the foreclosure actions referenced in (ii), above, the Company could be in jeopardy of losing assets. In the event the Company loses the lawsuit to the vendor, and does not pay the amount owed, the other vendor could obtain a judgment lien and seek to execute on the lien against the Company's assets. In the event the Company and the other vendor do not reach agreement on the amendment to the settlement agreement, the other vendor could enforce its existing judgment lien against the Company's assets in Colorado.

Commitments

Operating Leases. In 2006, the Company entered into lease agreements for office space in Denver, Colorado and Salt Lake City, Utah. The Salt Lake City office space was for our subsidiary, Paleo which was sold to a related party effective August 31, 2007. The rental payments related to the Salt Lake City office space are included below since we have been unable to obtain consent from the landlord to allow the purchaser to assume all rights and obligations under the lease. In any event, the purchaser has agreed to indemnify us and has guaranteed performance

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for all of our obligations under the lease. On November 26, 2007, we entered into a lease agreement for new office space in Denver, Colorado. This lease expires in 2011.

Minimum rental payments under our various operating leases in the year indicated are as follows at September 30, 2007 (\$ in thousands):

	Year Ended September 30,
2008	\$ 205
2009	312
2010	322
2011	200
2012	

Rent expense for the years ended September 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005 was \$0.2 million, \$0.1 million and \$2,000 respectively.

Delay Rentals. In conjunction with the Company's working interests in undeveloped oil and gas prospects, the Company must pay approximately \$0.1 million in delay rentals during the fiscal year ending September 30, 2008 to maintain the right to explore these prospects. The Company continually evaluates its leasehold interests, therefore certain leases may be abandoned by the Company in the normal course of business.

Work Commitments. See Note 4 for commitments related to the drilling of specific wells.

Note 14 Subsequent Events

(a) On November 6, 2007 (effective October 1, 2007), we closed the sale of our heavy oil assets to Pearl Exploration and Production Ltd. (Pearl). Pearl's stock is traded on the TSX Venture Exchange. The assets sold, located in Montana and Utah, included our working interests in oil and gas leases related to our heavy oil development projects that we referred to as Fiddler Creek and Promised Land (in Montana), and West Rozel and Gunnison Wedge (in Utah) (the Pearl Transaction) (see Note 4).

(b) On November 13, 2007, we completed the sale of Series A 8.5% Convertible Debentures in the aggregate principal amount of \$7.0 million to several accredited investors.

Debenture holders also received five-year warrants that allow them to purchase a total of 46.4 million shares of common stock at prices ranging from \$0.24 to \$0.27 per share. Repayment of the debentures is collateralized by shares in our Australian subsidiary. In connection with the placement of the debentures, we paid a placement fee of \$0.3 million and issued placement agent warrants entitling the holders to purchase an aggregate of 0.2 million shares at \$0.35 per share for a period of five years.

We have agreed to file a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission in order to register the resale of the shares issuable upon conversion of the debentures and the shares issuable upon exercise of the warrants.

According to the Registration Rights Agreement, the registration statement must be filed by March 4, 2008 and it must be declared effective by July 2, 2008. The following penalties apply if filing deadlines and/or documentation requirements are not met in compliance with the stated rules: (i) the Company shall pay to each holder of Registrable Securities 1% of the purchase price paid in cash as partial liquidated damages; (ii) the maximum aggregate liquidated damages payable is 18% of the aggregate subscription amount paid by the holder; (iii) if the Company fails to pay liquidated damages in full within 7 days of the date payable, the Company will pay interest of 18% per annum, accruing daily from the original due date; (iv) partial liquidated damages apply on a daily prorated basis for any portion of a month prior to the cure of an event; and (v) all fees and expenses associated with

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compliance to the agreement shall be incurred by the Company. We believe that these requirements will be met and therefore have accrued no liabilities related to such penalties.

The debentures have a maturity date of five years and are convertible at any time by the holders into shares of our common stock at a price of \$0.15 per share. Interest accrues at an annual rate of 8.5% and is payable in cash or in shares (at our option) quarterly, beginning January 1, 2008.

Provided that there is an effective registration statement covering the shares underlying the debentures and the volume-weighted-average price of our common stock over 20 consecutive trading days is at least 200% of the per share conversion price, with a minimum average trading volume of 0.3 million shares per day: (i) The debentures are convertible, at our option and (ii) are redeemable at our option at 120% of face value at any time after one year from date of issuance.

The debenture agreement contains anti-dilution protections for the investors to allow a downward adjustment to the conversion price of the debentures in the event that we sell or issue shares at a price less than the conversion price of the debentures.

(c) On November 15, 2007 and December 31, 2007 we entered into the Second Amendment and Third Amendment with MAB (see Note 3).

(d) In November of 2007, Charles Crowell, Chairman and CEO of the Company, was assigned the right to receive from the Company approximately \$0.2 million of the \$0.3 million owed by the Company under a promissory note to the Bruner Family Trust. Mr. Crowell received this right from the Bruner Family Trust in exchange for a promissory note in the same amount which had been issued to Mr. Crowell by Galaxy for services rendered to Galaxy prior to Mr. Crowell becoming an officer of the Company.

Subsequently, Mr. Crowell participated in the Company's private placement in November 2007 to the extent of \$0.2 million and in exchange for cancellation of \$0.2 million of the total amount owed to him by the Company. The balance of the amount owed to him under the note, \$18,000, was then paid in cash.

(e) On December 10, 2007 and effective October 1, 2007, we completed the transaction to acquire the following interests from a third party (the Seller): (i) an oil and gas lease covering 99 net acres of lands comprised of the Section under which we own a lease covering the remaining 50% of the mineral interest in the section; (ii) an oil and gas lease covering 20 net acres of lands; (iii) an assignment of an oil and gas lease covering the remaining 20 net acres under the same parcel; and (iv) assignment of any and all interests which the assignor may have had in certain wells already drilled and completed by us (50% of 10 wells and 100% of two wells).

In consideration for execution and assignment of the leases, we paid to the assignor: (i) our interests in leases covering 40 net acres; (ii) our working interests in the 19 wells operated by the assignor (ranging from 1% to 11% working interest); and (c) a cash payment in the amount of \$1.0 million dollars.

We paid 100% of the costs to drill and complete 12 wells when our working interest in them ranged from zero to 50%. At September 30, 2007, the costs we paid for the 12 wells on behalf of the other 50% joint interest owner, who is also

the Seller, were classified on our consolidated balance sheet as *Joint interest billings* in the amount of \$12.6 million. These costs were reclassified to oil and gas properties in the first quarter of 2008.

(f) On December 18, 2007, the Company obtained a loan in the amount of \$0.8 million from a third party oil and gas company which had previously participated in the financing discussed in Note 8 above. The loan is collateralized by 947,153 Pearl shares, accrues interest at the rate of 15% and matures on January 18, 2008.

(g) On December 31, 2007, we entered into the Third Amendment with MAB, which reduced the \$2.0 million note to MAB (the Note) to a balance of \$1.5 million, in satisfaction of MAB's obligation to pay us, as guarantor under a separate promissory note of Galaxy (see Note 11), and in connection with MAB's assumption of certain obligations owed to us by Paleo. All other terms of the Note remain as described in Note 8 above.

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(h) Subsequent to September 30, 2007, the Company granted 2.4 million options under its 2005 stock option plan to directors, employees and consultants performing employee-like services to the Company.

Note 15 Disclosures about Oil and Gas Producing Activities

Costs Incurred in Oil and Gas Producing Activities. Costs incurred in oil and gas property acquisition, exploration and development activities are summarized as follows (\$ in thousands):

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2007	2006	2005
Development	\$ 9,654	\$	\$
Exploration	28,952	13,184	165
Acquisitions:			
Proved	3,948		
Unproved	99,409	25,076	7,066
Total	\$ 141,963	\$ 38,260	\$ 7,231
Capitalized costs associated with asset retirement obligation	\$ 30	\$ 520	\$

Oil and Gas Reserve Quantities (Unaudited). For all years presented, Gustavson Associates (Gustavson) prepared the reserve information for the Company's properties located in the Piceance Basin of western Colorado, and for the properties located in the Fiddler Creek Heavy Oil Project located in Montana. The Fiddler Creek Heavy Oil Project was sold effective October 1, 2007 (see Notes 4 and 14).

The Company emphasizes that reserve estimates are inherently imprecise and that estimates of new discoveries and undeveloped locations are more imprecise than estimates of established proved producing oil and gas properties. Accordingly, these estimates are expected to change as additional information becomes available.

Proved oil and gas reserves are the estimated quantities of crude oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids that geological and engineering data demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions. Proved developed oil and gas reserves are those expected to be recovered through existing wells with existing equipment and operating methods. All of the Company's proved reserves are located in the continental United States.

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Presented below is a summary of the changes in estimated reserves of the Company:

	Year Ended September 30,					
	2007		2006		2005	
	Oil or Condensate (Bbl)	Gas (Mcf)	Oil or Condensate (Bbl)	Gas (Mcf)	Oil or Condensate (Bbl)	Gas (Mcf)
Developed and undeveloped:						
Beginning of year						
Extensions and discoveries	131,174	10,820,228				
Purchases of minerals in place		3,335,933				
Production	(137)	(456,740)		(5,822)		
Revisions to previous estimates				5,822		
End of year	131,037	13,699,421				
Proved developed reserves:						
Beginning of year						
End of year	8,873	13,699,421				

Standardized Measure of Discounted Future Net Cash Flows (Unaudited). SFAS 69, *Disclosures about Oil and Gas Producing Activities* (SFAS 69) prescribes guidelines for computing a standardized measure of future net cash flows and changes therein relating to estimated proved reserves. The Company has followed these guidelines, which are briefly described below.

Future cash inflows and future production and development costs are determined by applying benchmark prices and costs, including transportation, quality, and basis differentials, in effect at year-end to the year-end estimated quantities of oil and gas to be produced in the future. Each property we operate is also charged with field-level overhead in the estimated reserve calculation. Estimated future income taxes are computed using current statutory income tax rates, including consideration for estimated future statutory depletion. The resulting future net cash flows are reduced to present value amounts by applying a 10% annual discount factor.

Future operating costs are determined based on estimates of expenditures to be incurred in developing and producing the proved oil and gas reserves in place at the end of the period, using year-end costs and assuming continuation of existing economic conditions.

The assumptions used to compute the standardized measure are those prescribed by the FASB and the Securities and Exchange Commission. These assumptions do not necessarily reflect our expectations of actual revenues to be derived from those reserves, nor their present value. The limitations inherent in the reserve quantity estimation process, as discussed previously, are equally applicable to the standardized measure computations since these estimates are the basis for the valuation process. The following prices, as adjusted for transportation, quality, and basis differentials,

were used in the calculation of the standardized measure:

	As of September 30,		
	2007	2006	2005
Gas (per Mcf)	\$ 4.80	\$	\$
Oil (per Bbl)	\$ 62.61	\$	\$

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The following summary sets forth the Company's future net cash flows relating to proved oil and gas reserves based on the standardized measure prescribed by SFAS 69 (\$ in thousands):

	As of September 30,		
	2007	2006	2005
Future cash inflows	\$ 73,998	\$	\$
Future production costs	(18,394)		
Future development costs	(10,648)		
Future net cash flows	44,956		
10% annual discount	(25,091)		
Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows	\$ 19,865	\$	\$

The primary sources of change in the standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows are (\$ in thousands):

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2007	2006	2005
Standardized measure, beginning of year	\$	\$	\$
Sales of oil and gas produced, net of production costs	(2,027)		
Extensions and discoveries, net of production costs	17,266		
Purchases of minerals in place	4,626		
Standardized measure, end of year	\$ 19,865	\$	\$

Note 16 Quarterly Financial Information (Unaudited)

Our consolidated results of operations, by quarter, for the years ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 were as follows (\$ in thousands, except per share amounts):

2007	Restated First	Restated Second	Restated Third	Fourth
Total operating revenues	\$ 449	\$ 989	\$ 847	\$ 535
Operating loss	(10,736)	(8,267)	(6,239)	(17,919)
Net loss	(10,555)	(10,265)	(7,079)	(21,912)

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Basic and diluted net loss per common share \$ (0.05) \$ (0.05) \$ (0.03) \$ (0.11)

2006	First	Second	Third	Fourth
Total operating revenues	\$	\$	\$	\$ 36
Operating loss	\$ (1,411)	\$ (1,978)	\$ (3,180)	\$ (11,640)
Net loss	\$ (1,599)	\$ (2,477)	\$ (4,475)	\$ (12,141)
Basic and diluted net loss per common share	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.07)

During our year-end procedures, we found certain adjustments relating to previous quarters; as a result, the first, second and third quarter 2007 figures have been restated in the table above from what was previously issued in our Quarterly Reports on Forms 10Q filed with the SEC.

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As Reported 2007	As Reported First	As Reported Second	As Reported Third
Total operating revenues	\$ 449	\$ 889	\$ 847
Operating loss	\$ (5,836)	\$ (3,867)	\$ (5,139)
Net loss	\$ (5,855)	\$ (5,865)	\$ (6,679)
Basic and diluted net loss per common share	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.03)

Statements of Operations Restatements. During the fourth quarter ended September 30, 2007, the Company's proved reserves were estimated by an independent reservoir engineer. The Company estimated that, had those reserves been obtained during previous quarters, depreciation, depletion and amortization would have increased by approximately \$0.3, \$0.7 and \$0.5 million during the first, second and third quarters ended December 31, 2006, March 31, 2007 and June 30, 2007, respectively. The effect of the above did not have an impact on the Company's net loss for the year ended September 30, 2007 as such adjustments would ultimately be reflected in impairment of oil and gas properties in the consolidated statements of operations.

During the fourth quarter ended September 30, 2007, the Company reflected \$24.1 million of impairment of oil and gas properties. Impairment by country was \$23.5 in the United States, \$0.1 in China and \$0.5 in Africa, and resulted from the full cost pool exceeding the limitation as prescribed by Regulation S-X, Article 4-10. The Company estimated that, should they have obtained estimates of proved reserves during previous quarters, impairment of oil and gas properties would have increased by approximately \$4.6, \$3.7 and \$0.6 million during the first, second and third quarters ended December 31, 2006, March 31, 2007 and June 30, 2007, respectively. The effect of the above did not have an impact on the Company's net loss for the year ended September 30, 2007 as such adjustments would have ultimately reduced, by a corresponding amount, impairment of oil and gas properties recorded during the fourth quarter ended September 30, 2007.

The Company determined that it did not properly calculate and record capitalized interest in its previously filed Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q. The Company estimated that, if such amount had been properly calculated, capitalized interest amounts recorded in oil and gas properties would have increased by \$0.2 during the first quarter ended December 31, 2006, not changed during the second quarter ended March 31, 2007, and decreased by \$0.7 million during the third quarter ended June 30, 2007, with a corresponding change to interest expense reflected in the consolidated statements of operations. The effect of the above did not have an impact on the Company's net loss for the year ended September 30, 2007 as such adjustments would have ultimately changed, by a corresponding amount, capitalized interest and interest expense recorded during the fourth quarter ended September 30, 2007.

The Company determined that it did not properly accrued revenue associated with certain operating wells. As a result, for the second quarter ended June 30, 2007, revenue was understated by approximately \$0.1 million. The effect of the above did not have an impact on the Company's net loss for the year ended September 30, 2007 as such amounts were recorded in the fourth quarter 2007.

Balance Sheet Restatements. The Company determined that it did not properly accrue accounts payable related to its drilling operations in Australia and Colorado. As a result, *Accounts payable and accrued expenses* and *Oil and gas*

properties were understated by \$3.8 million at June 30, 2007. The other quarters in 2007 were not impacted.

The Company determined that it did not properly classify a note payable to a vendor in the second quarter of 2007. The note, in the amount of \$6.5 million was entered into during June 2007 as a result of unpaid vendor invoices, all of which were included in *Accounts payable and accrued expenses* at June 30, 2007. As a result, *Accounts payable and accrued expenses* were overstated and *Notes payable - short-term* were understated by \$6.5 million at June 30, 2007. Interest on the loan was not accrued but was negligible for the period.

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The Company determined that it did not properly account for an amendment to a credit facility agreement whereby the Company failed to record the value of additional warrants issued and deferred financing fees related to the borrowings under the facility. As a result, *Notes payable net of discount* was overstated, *Additional paid-in-capital* was understated by \$0.6 million, and *Deferred financing costs* and *Accounts payable and accrued expenses* were understated by \$0.2 million as of June 30, 2007.

The Company determined that it did not properly classify a note payable in its consolidated balance sheet in the second quarter of 2007. The total amount of the note was included in *Accounts payable and accrued expenses*. As a result, *Accounts payable and accrued expenses* were overstated and *Notes payable short-term* were understated by \$0.2 million as of June 30, 2007.

As a result of not properly accruing revenue as discussed under *Statements of Operations Restatements above*, *Oil and gas receivables net* is also understated by \$0.1 million as of June 30, 2007.

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ITEM 9. *CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE*

On August 21, 2006, our Board of Directors approved 1) the termination of Telford Sadovnick, P.L.L.C. (Telford) as our independent accountants and 2) the appointment of Hein & Associates LLP (Hein) to serve as our independent accountants for the year ending September 30, 2006. The change was effective August 21, 2006.

Telford s reports on our financial statements for each of the years ended March 31, 2006 and 2005 did not contain, with the exception of a going concern disclaimer in each such report, an adverse opinion or disclaimer of opinion, nor were such reports qualified or modified as to uncertainty, audit scope, or accounting principles.

During the years ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, and the period ended August 21, 2006, there were no disagreements with Telford on any matter of accounting principle or practice, financial statement disclosure, or auditing scope or procedure which, if not resolved to Telford s satisfaction, would have caused them to make reference to the subject matter of the disagreement in connection with the audit reports on our financial statements for such years; and there were no events as set forth in Item 304(a)(1)(iv) of Regulation S-B.

We provided Telford with a copy of the foregoing disclosures. We filed as an exhibit to a report on Form 8-K a letter from Telford relating to the disclosure included in the Form 8-K.

During the years ended March 31, 2006 and 2005 and through August 21, 2006, we did not consult Hein with respect to the application of accounting principles to a specified transaction, either completed or proposed, or the type of audit opinion that might be rendered on our consolidated financial statements, or on any other matters or reportable events as set forth in Items 304(a)(2)(i) and (ii) of Regulation S-B. Hein was the independent accountants for our subsidiary, PetroHunter Operating Company from its inception (June 2005) until we acquired substantially all of its outstanding common stock (May 12, 2006).

ITEM 9A. *CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES*

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended [the Exchange Act]) are controls and other procedures that are designed to provide reasonable assurance that the information that we are required to disclose in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC s rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

In connection with the preparation of this Form 10-K, our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of September 30, 2007. In making this evaluation, management has concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective at the reasonable assurance level as of September 30, 2007. Specifically, our control environment did not sufficiently promote effective internal control over financial reporting through the management structure to prevent a material misstatement.

As of year-end, management did not have an adequate process for monitoring accounting and financial reporting and had not conducted a comprehensive review of the account balances and transactions that had occurred throughout the year. Our disclosure controls and accounting processes lack adequate staff and procedures in order to be effective.

The Company did not have sufficient controls to ensure that the accounting department would receive or review material documents, or to ensure that the accounting department would receive or review material information on a timely basis.

The Company did not have adequate staffing to provide for an effective segregation of duties to adequately resolve accounting issues, and provide information to the auditors on a timely basis.

We are fully committed to remediating the material weakness described above, and we believe that we are taking the steps that will properly address these issues. Further, our Audit Committee has been and expects to remain actively

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involved in the remediation planning and implementation. However, the remediation of the design of the deficient controls and the associated testing efforts are not complete, and further remediation may be required.

While we are taking immediate steps and dedicating substantial resources to correct these material weaknesses, they will not be considered remediated until the new and improved internal controls operate for a period of time, are tested and are found to be operating effectively. Subsequent to year-end, we hired a Chief Financial Officer and are utilizing several full-time accounting contractors serving in senior and staff level accounting positions. We are actively recruiting high-level competent accounting personnel.

Pending the successful implementation and testing of new controls and the hiring of additional personnel, we will perform mitigating procedures. If we fail to remediate any material weaknesses, we could be unable to provide timely and reliable financial information, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

Changes in Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

There have been changes in our internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the first fiscal quarter of 2008 and additional controls will be implemented during the second and third fiscal quarters that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect our internal controls over accounting and financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. *OTHER INFORMATION*

None.

PART III

ITEM 10. *DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE*

The information required by this item will be included in the definitive proxy statement of PetroHunter relating to the Company's 2008 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed with the SEC pursuant to Regulation 14A, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 11. *EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION*

The information required by this item will be included in the definitive proxy statement of PetroHunter relating to the Company's 2008 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed with the SEC pursuant to Regulation 14A, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 12. *SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS*

The information required by this item will be included in the definitive proxy statement of PetroHunter relating to the Company's 2008 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed with the SEC pursuant to Regulation 14A, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 13. *CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE*

The information required by this item will be included in the definitive proxy statement of PetroHunter relating to the Company's 2008 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed with the SEC pursuant to Regulation 14A, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14. *PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES*

The information required by this item will be included in the definitive proxy statement of PetroHunter relating to the Company's 2008 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed with the SEC pursuant to Regulation 14A, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

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PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS

Regulation S-K Number	Exhibit
2.1	Stock Exchange Agreement dated February 10, 2006 by and among Digital Ecosystems Corp., GSL Energy Corporation, MABio Materials Corporation and MAB Resources LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to the Company's quarterly report on Form 10-QSB for the quarter ended December 31, 2005, filed February 16, 2006)
2.2	Amendment No. 1 to Stock Exchange Agreement dated March 31, 2006 (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's current report on Form 8-K dated March 31, 2006, filed April 7, 2006)
2.3	Amendment No. 5 to Stock Exchange Agreement dated May 12, 2006 (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's current report on Form 8-K dated May 12, 2006, filed May 15, 2006)
2.4	Purchase and Sale Agreement dated December 29, 2006 between Dolphin Energy Corporation and Galaxy Energy Corporation and PetroHunter Operating Company and PetroHunter Energy Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Company's current report on Form 8-K dated December 29, 2006, filed January 4, 2007)
2.5	Second Amendment to Purchase and Sale Agreement dated February 28, 2007 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.2 to the Company's amended current report on Form 8-K dated December 29, 2006, filed March 2, 2007)
2.6	Partial Assignment of Contract and Guarantee between PetroHunter Energy Corporation, PetroHunter Operating Company and MAB Resources LLC, dated March 21, 2007 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Company's current report on Form 8-K dated March 21, 2007, filed March 22, 2007)
2.7	Third Amendment to Purchase and Sale Agreement dated March 30, 2007 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.3 to the Company's amended current report on Form 8-K dated December 29, 2006, filed April 2, 2007)
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2.11	Seventh Amendment to Purchase and Sale Agreement dated July 31, 2007 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.7 to the Company's amended current report on Form 8-K dated December 29, 2006, filed August 2, 2007)
3.1	Articles of Incorporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit A to the Information Statement filed July 17, 2006)
3.2	Bylaws (incorporated by reference to Exhibit B to the Information Statement filed July 17, 2006)
10.1	

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- Business Consultant Agreement dated October 1, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's current report on Form 8-K dated October 1, 2005, filed October 28, 2005)
- 10.2 Marketing Management Contract dated October 15, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's current report on Form 8-K dated October 1, 2005, filed October 28, 2005)
- 10.3 Loan Agreement with Carnavon Trust Reg. dated for reference October 11, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's quarterly report on Form 10-QSB for the quarter ended September 30, 2005, filed November 21, 2005)

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10.4	Loan Agreement with Carnavon Trust Reg. dated for reference December 5, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Company's quarterly report on Form 10-QSB for the quarter ended December 31, 2005, filed February 16, 2006)
10.5	Loan Agreement with Carnavon Trust Reg. dated for reference February 2, 2006 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Company's quarterly report on Form 10-QSB for the quarter ended December 31, 2005, filed February 16, 2006)
10.6	2005 Stock Option Plan (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's annual report Form 10-KSB for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2006, filed on July 14, 2006)
10.7	Management and Development Agreement between MAB Resources LLC and GSL Energy Corporation (Amended and Restated) effective July 1, 2005 (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's annual report Form 10-KSB for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2006, filed on July 14, 2006)
10.8	Acquisition and Consulting Agreement between MAB Resources LLC and PetroHunter Energy Corporation effective January 1, 2007 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's amended current report on Form 8-K dated January 9, 2007, filed May 4, 2007)
10.9	Credit and Security Agreement dated as of January 9, 2007 between PetroHunter Energy Corporation and PetroHunter Operating Company and Global Project Finance AG (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's current report on Form 8-K dated January 9, 2007, filed January 11, 2007)
10.10	Credit and Security Agreement dated as of May 21, 2007 between PetroHunter Energy Corporation and PetroHunter Operating Company and Global Project Finance AG (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's current report on Form 8-K dated May 21, 2007, filed May 22, 2007)
10.11	Subordinated Unsecured Promissory Note dated July 31, 2007 to Bruner Family Trust UTD March 28, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's current report on Form 8-K dated July 31, 2007, filed August 1, 2007)
10.12	Subordinated Unsecured Promissory Note dated September 21, 2007 to Bruner Family Trust UTD March 28, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's current report on Form 8-K dated September 21, 2007, filed September 27, 2007)
10.13	First Amendment to Acquisition and Consulting Agreement between MAB Resources LLC and PetroHunter Energy Corporation dated October 18, 2007 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's current report on Form 8-K dated October 17, 2007, filed October 23, 2007)
10.14	Lori Rappucci Employment Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's current report on Form 8-K dated October 17, 2007, filed October 23, 2007)
10.15	Purchase and Sale Agreement between PetroHunter Heavy Oil Ltd. and Pearl Exploration and Production Ltd. effective October 1, 2007 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's current report on Form 8-K dated November 6, 2007, filed November 7, 2007)
10.16	Securities Purchase Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's current report on Form 8-K dated November 13, 2007, filed November 15, 2007)
10.17	Form of Debenture (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's current report on Form 8-K dated November 13, 2007, filed November 15, 2007)
10.18	Registration Rights Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's current report on Form 8-K dated November 13, 2007, filed November 15, 2007)
10.19	Form of Warrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's current report on Form 8-K dated November 13, 2007, filed November 15, 2007)
10.20	

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- 10.21 Collateral Pledge and Security Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Company's current report on Form 8-K dated November 13, 2007, filed November 15, 2007)
Second Amendment to Acquisition and Consulting Agreement between MAB Resources LLC and PetroHunter Energy Corporation dated November 15, 2007 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's current report on Form 8-K dated November 15, 2007, filed November 16, 2007)

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10.22	Charles B. Crowell Employment Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's current report on Form 8-K dated January 4, 2008, filed January 10, 2008)
10.23	Third Amendment to Acquisition and Consulting Agreement between MAB Resources LLC and PetroHunter Energy Corporation
16.1	Letter from Telford Sadovnick, P.L.L.C. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 16.1 to the Company's amended current report on Form 8-K dated August 21, 2006, filed September 8, 2006)
21.1	Subsidiaries of the Registrant
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of Charles B. Crowell
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of Lori Rappucci
32.1	Certification of Charles B. Crowell pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2	Certification of Lori Rappucci pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

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SIGNATURES

In accordance with Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

PETROHUNTER ENERGY CORPORATION

By: /s/ Charles B. Crowell

Charles B. Crowell
Chief Executive Officer

Date: January 15, 2008

In accordance with the Exchange Act, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Charles B. Crowell Charles B. Crowell	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	January 15, 2008
/s/ Lori Rappucci Lori Rappucci	Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	January 15, 2008
/s/ Carmen J. Lotito Carmen J. Lotito	Director	January 15, 2008
/s/ Martin B. Oring Martin B. Oring	Director	January 15, 2008
/s/ Matthew R. Silverman Matthew R. Silverman	Director	January 15, 2008
/s/ Anthony K. Yeats Anthony K. Yeats	Director	January 15, 2008

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