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NATURAL GAS SYSTEMS INC/NEW  
Form 10KSB  
September 28, 2005

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

FORM 10-KSB

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

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2005

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

For the transition period \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission File Number

NATURAL GAS SYSTEMS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in charter)

Nevada  
(State of incorporation)

41-1781991  
(I.R.S. employer identification number)

820 Gessner, Suite 1340, Houston, Texas 77024  
(Address of principal executive offices and zip code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (713) 935-0122

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

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act:

Common Stock, \$.001 Par Value  
(Title of class and shares outstanding)

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

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

Issuer's revenues for its most recent fiscal year: 1,635,187

As of August 1, 2005, the aggregate market value of common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$15,015,900, assuming solely for purposes of this calculation that all directors and executive officers of the registrant and all stockholders beneficially owning more than 10% of the registrant's common stock are "affiliates." This determination of affiliate status is not necessarily a conclusive determination for other purposes.

The number of shares of common stock outstanding on August 01, 2005 was 24,774,606 shares.

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DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE into Part III hereof Portions of the Proxy Statement to be filed with the Commission in connection with the Company's 2005 Annual Meeting.

Transitional Small Business Format (Check One): Yes  No

### Glossary of Selected Petroleum Terms

The following abbreviations and definitions are terms commonly used in the oil and natural gas industry and throughout this report on Form 10-KSB:

"BBL" A standard measure of volume for crude oil and liquid petroleum products. One barrel equals 42 U.S. gallons.

"BCF" Billion cubic feet of natural gas at standard temperature and pressure.

"BOE" Barrels of oil equivalent. Calculated by converting 6 MCF of natural gas to 1 BBL of oil.

"BTU" or "British Thermal Unit" The standard unit of measure of energy equal to the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water 1 degree Fahrenheit. One BBL of crude is typically 5.8 MMBTU, and one standard MCF is typically 1 MMBTU.

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

"gross well" The total number of wells participated in, regardless of the amount of working interest owned. (See "net wells").

"MBOE" One thousand barrels of oil equivalent.

"MCF" One thousand cubic feet of natural gas at standard conditions, being approximately sea level pressure and 60 degrees Fahrenheit temperature. Standard pressure in the state of Louisiana is deemed to be 15.025 psi by regulation but varies in other states.

"MMBTU" One million British thermal units (BTU's).

"MMCF" One million cubic feet of natural gas at standard temperature and pressure.

"net wells" The aggregate fractional working interests owned, e.g., a 20% working interest in each of 5 gross wells equals one net well. (See "gross well").

"NGL" Natural gas liquids, being the combination of ethane, propane, butane and natural gasolines that can be removed from natural gas through processing, typically through refrigeration plants that utilize low temperatures, or through J-T plants that utilize compression, temperature reduction and expansion to a lower pressure.

"NYMEX" New York Mercantile Exchange.

"permeability" The measure of ease with which petroleum can move through a reservoir.

"porosity" (of sand or sandstone) The relative volume of the pore space

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(or open area) compared to the total bulk volume of the reservoir.

"proved or proven reserves" Estimated quantities of crude oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids which geological and engineering data demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions, i.e., prices and costs as of the date the estimate is made. Prices include consideration of changes in existing prices provided only by contractual arrangements, but not on escalations based upon future conditions.

"psi" pounds per square inch, a measure of pressure. Pressure is typically measured as "psig", or the pressure in excess of standard atmospheric pressure.

"PV-10" The present value of estimated future net revenues computed by applying current prices of oil and gas reserves (with consideration of price changes only to the extent provided by contractual arrangements) to estimated future production of proved oil and gas reserves as of the date of the latest balance sheet presented, less estimated future expenditures (based on current costs to be incurred in developing and producing the proved reserves computed using a discount factor of ten percent and assuming continuation of existing economic conditions.

"royalty" or "royalty interest" The mineral owner's share of oil or gas production (typically 1/8 , 1/6 or 1/4 ), free of costs, but subject to severance taxes unless the lessor is a government. In certain circumstances, the royalty owner bears a proportionate share of the costs of making the natural gas saleable, such as processing, compression and gathering.

"shut-in well" A well that is not on production, but has not been plugged and abandoned. Wells may be shut-in in anticipation of future utility as a producing well, plugging and abandonment or other use.

"Standardized measure" The standardized measure is an estimate of future net reserves from a property, and is calculated in the same exact same fashion as a PV-10 value, except that the projected revenue stream is adjusted to account for the estimated amount of federal income tax that must be paid.

"working interest" The interest in the oil and gas in place which is burdened with the cost of development and operation of the property. Also called the operating interest.

"workover" A remedial operation on a completed well to restore, maintain or improve the well's production.

### PART I.

#### ITEM 1. BUSINESS

The terms "we," "us," "our," "our company" and "NGS" refer to Natural Gas Systems, Inc., a Nevada corporation formerly known as Reality Interactive, Inc., and, unless the context indicates otherwise, also includes our wholly-owned subsidiaries. "Old NGS" refers to Natural Gas Systems, Inc., a private Delaware corporation formed in 2003.

#### General

Old NGS was privately formed in late 2003 to acquire established crude oil and natural gas resources and exploit them through the application of conventional and specialized technology, with the objective of increasing production, ultimate recoveries, or both. We currently operate in four crude oil and natural

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gas producing fields in the State of Louisiana, all of which are referred to as our Delhi Field or our Tullos Field (Area).

The NGS team is broadly experienced in oil and gas operations, development, acquisitions and financing, and we follow a strategy of outsourcing most of our property, corporate administrative and accounting functions. During the year, we added key members to our team, as discussed under "Management Additions", below.

Our principal executive offices are located at 820 Gessner, Suite 1340, Houston, Texas 77024. Our telephone number is 713-935-0122. We maintain a website at [www.natgas.us](http://www.natgas.us), but information contained on our website does not constitute part of this document.

Our stock is quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol NGSY.OB.

### Corporate History of Reverse Merger

Reality Interactive, Inc. ("Reality"), a Nevada corporation that traded on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol RLYI.OB and the predecessor of Natural Gas Systems, Inc., was incorporated on May 24, 1994 for the purpose of developing technology-based knowledge solutions for the industrial marketplace. On April 30, 1999, Reality ceased business operations, sold substantially all of its assets and terminated all of its employees. Subsequent to ceasing operations, Reality explored other potential business opportunities to acquire or merge with another entity, while continuing to file reports with the SEC.

On May 26, 2004, Natural Gas Systems, Inc., a privately owned Delaware corporation formed in September 2003 ("Old NGS"), was merged into a wholly owned subsidiary of Reality. Reality was thereafter renamed Natural Gas Systems, Inc. and adopted a June 30 fiscal year end. As part of the merger, the officers and directors of Reality resigned, the officers and directors of Old NGS became the officers and directors of our Company and the crude oil and natural gas business of Old NGS became that of our Company.

All regulatory filings and other historical information prior to May 26, 2004 that applied to Reality continue to apply to us after the merger.

### Business Activities

NGS seeks to acquire majority working interests of oil and gas resources in established fields and redevelop those fields through the application of capital and technology to convert the oil and gas resources into producing reserves. In acquiring our crude oil and natural gas properties, we target established, shallow oil and gas fields or resources, preferably with existing road, pipeline and storage infrastructure, and reservoirs with low permeability (referred to as "tight" reservoirs in which oil or gas flow is inhibited). Such reservoirs typically have low decline rate production and limited drainage areas per well. Our strategy is to develop incremental value by:

- o Focusing on established fields with long-lived production from relatively shallow reservoirs and reservoirs with low permeability, providing us the following potential advantages:
  - o Reduced exposure to the risk of whether resources are present.
  - o Reduced capital expenditures for infrastructure, such as roads, water handling facilities and pipelines.
  - o Long-lived properties generally reduce risks from short-term oil and gas price volatility and spread the cost of acquisitions over more reserves.

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- o Reduced technical and operational risks and costs associated with lower pressures and lower temperatures typically found at shallow depths.
- o The ability to obtain majority working interests, and thus maintain full control of operations and development often available when acquiring established fields.
- o Accelerating existing production by:
  - o Bringing shut-in, non-producing wells, back to production.
  - o Performing workovers to clean sand, water and paraffin from wells.
  - o Optimizing production facilities, including installation of compression facilities.
- o Bringing un-drained or partially drained areas of the reservoirs into production by:
  - o Re-completing into other reservoirs.
  - o Performing development and exploitation drilling.
  - o Applying lateral drilling, hydraulic fracturing and other stimulation methods to older fields that matured prior to the application of these technologies.
  - o Selective use of newer technologies, some of which may be unproved, to locate bypassed resources in mature fields.

Old NGS purchased its first property in September 2003 through the acquisition of a 100% working interest and an approximate 80% average net revenue interest, in property and wells located in northeastern Louisiana which we refer to as the "Delhi Field." Please see "Item 2. - Properties." This acquisition included the purchase of six producing wells, one salt water disposal well and 37 shut-in wells with aggregate average production of approximately 18 barrels of crude oil per day ("BOPD") and no natural gas sales. The Delhi Field encompasses approximately 13,636 acres. We own all working interest rights from the surface to the top of the Massive Anhydride Formation, which lies below the Tuscaloosa and Paluxy formations in which our currently producing wells are completed and that are targeted in our development plan, less and except the Mengel Reservoir, which is being produced by another operator in a small number of wells.

In September 2004, we completed the acquisition of a 100% working interest and an approximate 78% average net revenue interest, in producing crude oil wells, equipment and improvements located in the Tullos Urania, Colgrade and Crossroads Fields in LaSalle and Winn Parishes, Louisiana, which we refer to collectively as the "Tullos Field (Area)". The purchased assets included approximately 124 oil wells, 9 water disposal wells, and all associated infrastructure, including water disposal facilities, crude oil and water tanks, flow lines and pumping units. The purchase included 15 wells without leases. We subsequently acquired new leases for most of these wells and are attempting to secure new leases for the remainder.

In early February 2005, we completed the acquisition of a 100% working interest and an approximate 79% average net revenue interest in similar properties in our Tullos Field Area. The purchased assets included approximately 121 oil wells, 8 salt water disposal wells and associated infrastructure and equipment.

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### Management Additions

Daryl Mazzanti joined NGS as our Vice President of Operations in July, 2005, to lead all of our oil and gas operations. From 1985 to 2005, Mr. Mazzanti was employed by Union Pacific Resources (UPR) and Anadarko Petroleum (the successor to UPR), where he managed operational, engineering and geotechnical teams responsible for oil and gas fields in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, the Rockies and offshore GOM. His accomplishments included overseeing up to 1,300 horizontal wells, optimizing artificial lift methods for a 750 well program and supervising multi-rig drilling and service programs. Mr. Mazzanti began his career in 1985 as a Development Engineer with Champlin Oil (the predecessor to UPR), where he was responsible for drilling, completion, workover, recompletion, reservoir analysis and surface facility optimization across Texas and offshore GOM. Mr. Mazzanti holds a Bachelor of Science in Petroleum Engineering, with distinction, from the University of Oklahoma at Norman.

David Joe joined NGS as our Accounting Manager in March 2005, to manage our outsourced accounting services with Petroleum Financial, Inc. (PFI), perform financial reporting activities, coordinate our audits and assist with special projects. From 2004 to 2005, Mr. Joe was a Client Manager for the Prejean Company, a competitor to PFI in providing outsourced accounting services to the petroleum industry. In this capacity, he was responsible for managing and executing the complete upstream accounting cycle for multiple clients. Prior to joining Prejean, Mr. Joe spent 17 years in a wide array of supervisory, accounting and financial analysis positions with the UNOCAL Corporation. Mr. Joe received his BBA in Accounting from the University of Texas at Austin and is certified as an Accredited Petroleum Accountant. He is also a member of the Institute of Management Accountants (IMA) and serves on the Education Committee of the Petroleum Accountants Society of Houston (PASH).

### Markets and Customers

Marketing of crude oil and natural gas production is influenced by many factors that are beyond our control, the exact effect of which is difficult to predict. These factors include changes in supply and demand, market prices, government regulation and actions of major foreign producers.

Over the past 20 years, crude oil price fluctuations have been extremely volatile, with crude oil prices varying from \$8.50, to in excess of \$65 per barrel. Worldwide factors such as geopolitical, macroeconomic, supply and demand, refining capacity, petrochemical production and derivatives trading, among others, influence prices for crude oil. Local factors also influence prices for crude oil and include regulation and transportation issues unique to certain producing regions.

Over the past 20 years, domestic natural gas prices have also been volatile, ranging from \$1 to \$11 per MMBTU. The spot market for natural gas, changes in supply and demand, derivatives trading, pipeline availability, BTU content of the natural gas and weather patterns, among others, cause natural gas prices to be subject to significant fluctuations. Due to the practical difficulties in transporting natural gas, price influences tend to be more localized for natural gas than for crude oil.

In the U.S. market where we operate, crude oil and gas liquids are readily transportable and marketable. We sell all of our crude oil production from our Delhi and Tullios Fields to Plains Marketing LP, a crude oil purchaser, at competitive spot field prices. A portion of our crude oil production is subject to a fixed price contract (excluding basis risk) with Plains Marketing that began March 1, 2005 for approximately 2,100 barrels per month through May 2006,

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and 2,700 barrels per month thereafter through August 31, 2006 (Please see "Commodity Contracts.") We believe that other crude oil purchasers are readily available.

We currently sell our natural gas liquids to Dufour Petroleum, L.P., a subsidiary of Enbridge Energy Partners, at a market competitive price. We receive an index price based upon the components of the liquids less a charge of \$0.175 per gallon for transportation and fractionation.

All of our current crude oil and natural gas production is located in northern Louisiana. There is only one natural gas pipeline sales point readily available to our gas treating facility, which reduces our leverage in negotiating a more favorable transportation charge and sales price. The current natural gas sales line is also a delivery line to customers, downstream of the pipeline's processing and treating facilities, thus making the pipeline very sensitive to the quality of natural gas sold into our point of interconnection.

We presently sell a portion of our natural gas under a short-term contract with Texla Energy Management, Inc., a natural gas marketer/aggregator, at either the daily cash price or at the monthly index, as elected by us prior to each month. The balance, a fixed volume of 100 MMBTU per day, is sold at a fixed price of \$6.21 per MMBTU over a fifteen month period that began March 1, 2005 (see "Commodity Contracts"). We believe that other natural gas marketers are readily available. Title to the natural gas passes to the purchaser at the metered interconnection to the transportation pipeline, where the Index price is reduced by the Gulf South transportation charge. Natural gas sold from the Delhi Field that is not subject to the commodity contract referred to above is priced on either a monthly average index price or a daily cash price as established at the Henry Hub market, less a \$0.215 per MMBTU deduction for the market differential between Henry Hub and our sales point. All gas sold from the Delhi Field also is charged \$0.0854 per MMBTU by Gulf South, the pipeline into which we deliver our gas, for transportation. These costs, along with the costs for natural gas processing and transportation prior to delivery to the sales point, are deducted from the natural gas sales receipts before calculation and distribution of royalties.

In late 2003, we entered into an agreement with Verdisys, Inc., whose name has been changed to Blast Energy Services, Inc., to provide us with lateral drilling services based on our projected needs, subject only to adequate advance notice, at a fixed price not to exceed the lowest price offered to any other customer for similar services. Although we may find the Blast technology useful, our business plan does not rely on it. To date, we have used the Blast technology in only two wells, the results of which were inconclusive.

Since purchase of the Delhi Field and the Tullos Field, we have expended an estimated approximately \$872,614 on development activities.

### COMMODITY CONTRACTS

In February 2005, we entered into three commodity contracts. The first, with Plains Marketing L.P., includes the purchase of 70 barrels of crude oil per day for a 12 month period from March 2005 through February 2006. The fixed sale price is based upon the NYMEX WTI (West Texas Intermediate) crude oil price and requires monthly settlements, wherein Plains Marketing delivers a fixed price of \$48.35 per barrel to us before adjustment for the basis differential between NYMEX price and the contract price. This contract was extended for the months of March 2006 through May 2006 at a fixed price of \$52.55 per barrel of oil for 70 barrels of oil per day, and for the months of June 2006 through August 2006 at a fixed price of \$63.45 per barrel of oil for 90 barrels of oil per day. Plains Marketing L.P. is our crude oil purchaser and picks up our production in the field using their trucks.

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The second contract is between us and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. We purchased a series of price floors, set at a NYMEX WTI price of \$38.00 per barrel of crude oil based upon the arithmetic average of the daily settlement price for the first nearby month of NYMEX WTI futures, for 2,000 barrels of crude oil per month for March 2006 through February 2007. The cost of the hedge was \$3.00 per barrel of oil.

Our third contract is with Texla Energy Management, Inc., a natural gas marketer currently purchasing our natural gas production at the Delhi Field. This contract provides for us to sell approximately 3 MMBTU of natural gas each month at a fixed price of \$6.21 per MMBTU, before deduction of a \$0.0854 per MMBTU fixed gathering charge by Gulf South, the owner of the natural gas pipeline into which we deliver our natural gas from the Delhi Field. This fixed price includes the basis differential from NYMEX to our sales point on the Gulf South pipeline.

As required under our credit agreement with Prospect Energy, these contracts are placed in amounts aggregating more than 50% of the production volumes that our outside petroleum engineers have estimated to occur from our existing proved developed producing reserves over the next two years. Our credit agreement also requires us to extend such coverage on a rolling two-year basis through the five year term of the loan as long as the facility is in place.

### COMPETITION

Our competitors include major integrated crude oil and natural gas companies and numerous independent crude oil and natural gas companies, individuals and drilling and income programs. Many of our competitors are large, well-established companies with substantially larger operating staffs and greater capital resources than us. Competitors are national, regional or local in scope and compete on the basis of financial resources, technical prowess or local knowledge. The principal competitive factors in our industry are the ability to efficiently conduct operations, achieve technological advantages, identify and acquire suitable properties and obtain affordable capital.

### GOVERNMENT REGULATION

Crude oil and natural gas drilling and production operations are regulated by various Federal, state and local agencies. These agencies issue binding rules and regulations that carry penalties, often substantial, for failure to comply. These regulations and rules require monthly, semiannual and annual reports on production amounts and water disposal amounts, and govern most aspects of operations, drilling and abandonment, as well as crude oil spills. We anticipate the aggregate burden of Federal, state and local regulation will continue to increase, including in the area of rapidly changing environmental laws and regulations. We also believe that our present operations substantially comply with applicable regulations. To date, such regulations have not had a material effect on our operations, or the costs thereof. We do not believe that capital expenditures related to environmental control facilities or other regulatory matters will be material in the near term. We cannot predict what subsequent legislation or regulations may be enacted or what affect it will have on our operations or business.

### RISK FACTORS

Risks related to the Company

WE MAY BE UNABLE TO OBTAIN THE LARGE AMOUNT OF ADDITIONAL CAPITAL THAT WE NEED TO GROW OUR BUSINESS.

Based on our current estimates of production and current oil and gas prices, and



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absent a default causing acceleration of our debt, we currently have sufficient capital reserves to satisfy our short-term obligations and to fund our anticipated development activities through December 31, 2005. We will require more capital or success in our development activities or both to execute additional acquisitions, fund our development plan beyond 2005, replace our existing depleting reserves or exploit any technology projects we may develop from time to time. Additionally, we may encounter unforeseen costs or lower commodity prices that could also require us to seek additional capital. While we are exploring various capital raising avenues, we cannot assure you that we will be able to obtain the capital needed to acquire additional crude oil and natural gas fields. Further, we have been operating at a loss and intend to increase our operating expenses and overhead significantly as we expand our acquisitions of crude oil and natural gas production and expand our field operations staff. The full and timely development and implementation of our business plan and growth strategy beyond 2005 will require significant additional resources, and we may not be able to obtain the funding necessary to implement our growth strategy on acceptable terms or at all. An inability to obtain such resources would significantly impair our ability to execute our growth plan or respond to competitive pressures. Furthermore, our growth strategy may not produce material revenues even if successfully funded.

We intend to explore a number of options to secure alternative sources of capital, including the issuance of senior secured debt, volumetric production payments, subordinated debt, or additional equity, including preferred equity securities or other equity securities. We have not yet identified the sources for the additional financing we require and we do not have commitments from any third parties to provide this financing. We might not succeed, therefore, in obtaining additional and acceptable financing when we need it or at all. Our ability to obtain additional capital will also depend on market conditions, national and global economics and other factors beyond our control. We cannot assure you that we will be able to implement or capitalize on various financing alternatives or otherwise obtain required working capital, the need for which is substantial given our operating loss history. We refer you to "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations-Liquidity and Capital Resources."

OUR CURRENT CREDIT FACILITY INCLUDES STRICT FINANCIAL COVENANTS THAT WE MAY BE UNABLE TO SATISFY.

We recently entered into a credit facility with Prospect Energy Corporation. This facility is secured by essentially all of our existing and certain future assets including the common stock of our subsidiaries. While no principal payments are required prior to maturity, we are required to meet certain ongoing financial covenants. The primary covenants include maintaining a minimum ratio of borrowing base to debt and a minimum ratio of EBITDA (earnings before interest, income tax and other non-cash charges such as depreciation, depletion and amortization) to total interest. Our borrowing base is dependent upon our proved reserves as determined by our outside engineers and the reasonable satisfaction of Prospect Energy, future operating costs and capital expenditures and commodity prices. We cannot assure you that, in the future, commodity prices will not decline, projected reserve increases will be obtained or current proved reserves will be realized, any one of which could reduce our borrowing base, which could in turn require us to reduce our outstanding borrowings or prepay our debt due to an acceleration by our lender. At June 30, 2005, we were in compliance with our borrowing base covenant.

Under the Prospect facility, we are required to maintain an EBITDA of two times interest payable, beginning no later than the three month period ending January 31, 2006. Our ability to comply with this requirement is dependent on achieving certain operating results, especially with respect to our planned drilling

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program of proved undeveloped reserves at our Delhi Field that was scheduled to begin in May 2005. At September 27, 2005, our Delhi drilling program had not yet begun due to delays caused by casualty repairs sustained by the drilling contractor for the account of another customer. Due to these delays, we can give no assurance that the delayed results from this program will provide sufficient EBITDA to meet the required interest coverage ratio. If such a covenant breach occurs and is not waived by Prospect, the debt would become immediately due and payable. Since we do not have sufficient liquid assets to prepay our debt in full, we would be required to refinance all or a portion of our existing debt or obtain additional financing. If we were unable to refinance our debt or obtain additional financing, we would be required to curtail portions of our development program, sell assets, and/or reduce capital expenditures. Had we been subject to this requirement on June 30, 2005, we would not have been in compliance.

Other covenants limit additional borrowings, sales of assets and the distributions of cash or properties and prohibit the payment of dividends and the incurrence of liens. The restrictions of the credit facility may have adverse consequences on our operations and financial results, including our ability to obtain financing for working capital, capital expenditures, our development program, purchases of new technology or other purposes. We will be required to use a substantial portion of our cash flow to make debt service payments, which will reduce the funds that would otherwise be available for operations and future business opportunities. A substantial decrease in our operating cash flow or an increase in our expenses could make it difficult for us to meet our debt service requirements, thus requiring us to modify operations which could result in our becoming more vulnerable to downturns in our business or the economy generally.

Our ability to obtain and service indebtedness will depend on our future performance and performance of vendors, including our ability to manage cash flow and working capital and availability of services from vendors, which are in turn subject to a variety of factors beyond our control. We may not get timely access to vendor services to allow us to carry out our business plan. Our business may not generate cash flow at or above anticipated levels or we may not be able to borrow funds in amounts sufficient to enable us to service indebtedness, make anticipated capital expenditures or finance our development program. If we are unable to generate sufficient cash flow from operations or to borrow sufficient funds in the future to service our debt, we may be required to curtail portions of our development program, sell assets, reduce capital expenditures, refinance all or a portion of our existing debt or obtain additional financing. We may not be able to refinance our debt or obtain additional financing, restrictions on our ability to incur debt under our existing debt or installment purchase arrangements, and the fact that some or all of our assets are currently pledged to secure obligations under our existing debt or installment purchase arrangements.

OUR LIMITED OPERATING HISTORY MAKES IT DIFFICULT TO PREDICT FUTURE RESULTS AND INCREASES THE RISK OF YOUR INVESTMENT.

We commenced our crude oil and natural gas operations in late 2003 and have a limited operating history. Therefore, we face all the risks common to companies in their early stages of development, including uncertainty of funding sources, high initial expenditure levels and uncertain revenue streams, an unproven business model, and difficulties in managing growth. Our prospects must be considered in light of the risks, expenses, delays and difficulties frequently encountered in establishing a new business. Any forward-looking statements in this filing do not reflect any possible effect on us from the outcome of these types of uncertainty. Since inception, we have incurred significant losses. We cannot assure you that we will be successful. While members of our management have previously carried out or been involved with acquisition and production activities in the crude oil and natural gas industry while employed by other

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companies, we cannot assure you that our intended acquisition targets and development plans will lead to the successful development of crude oil and natural gas production or additional revenue.

WE MAY BE UNABLE TO CONTINUE LICENSING FROM THIRD PARTIES THE TECHNOLOGIES THAT WE USE IN OUR BUSINESS OPERATIONS.

As is customary in the crude oil and natural gas industry, we utilize a variety of widely available technologies in the crude oil and natural gas development and drilling process. We do not have any patents or copyrights for the technology we currently utilize. Instead, we license or purchase services from the holders of such technology, or outsource the technology integral to our business from third parties. Our commercial success will depend in part on these sources of technology and assumes that such sources will not infringe on the proprietary rights of others. We cannot be certain whether any third-party patents will require us to utilize or develop alternative technology or to alter our business plan, obtain additional licenses, or cease activities that infringe on third-parties' intellectual property rights. Our inability to acquire any third-party licenses, or to integrate the related third-party products into our business plan, could result in delays in development unless and until equivalent products can be identified, licensed, and integrated. Existing or future licenses may not continue to be available to us on commercially reasonable terms or at all. Litigation, which could result in substantial cost to us, may be necessary to enforce any patents licensed to us or to determine the scope and validity of third-party obligations.

REGULATORY AND ACCOUNTING REQUIREMENTS MAY REQUIRE SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTIONS IN PROVEN RESERVES (SEE GLOSSARY) AND LIMITATIONS OF HEDGING.

We review on a periodic basis the carrying value of our crude oil and natural gas properties under the applicable rules of the various regulatory agencies, including the SEC. Under these rules, the carrying value of proved reserves of crude oil and natural gas properties may not exceed the present value of estimated future net after-tax cash flows from proved reserves, discounted at 10%. Application of this "ceiling" test generally requires pricing future revenues at the unescalated prices in effect as of the end of our fiscal year and requires a write down for accounting purposes if the ceiling is exceeded, even if prices declined for only a short period of time. We may in the future be required to write down the carrying value of our crude oil and natural gas properties when crude oil and natural gas prices are depressed or unusually volatile. Whether we will be required to take such a charge will depend on the prices for crude oil and natural gas at the end of any fiscal period and the effect of reserve additions or revisions and capital expenditures during such period. If a write down is required, it would result in a charge to our earnings but would not impact our cash flow from operating activities.

In order to reduce our exposure to short-term fluctuations in the price of crude oil and natural gas and comply with the terms of our credit facility, we have entered into commodity contracts. These arrangements apply to only a portion of our production and provide only partial price protection against declines in crude oil and natural gas prices. Our commodity contracts may expose us to risk of financial loss in certain circumstances, including instances where production is less than expected, our customers fail to purchase contracted quantities of crude oil or natural gas or a sudden, unexpected event materially impacts crude oil or natural gas prices. In addition, our commodity contracts may limit the benefit to us of increases in the price of crude oil and natural gas.

WE MAY BE UNABLE TO ACQUIRE AND DEVELOP THE ADDITIONAL OIL AND GAS RESERVES THAT ARE REQUIRED IN ORDER TO SUSTAIN OUR BUSINESS OPERATIONS.

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In general, the volumes of production from crude oil and natural gas properties decline as reserves are depleted, with the rate of decline depending on reservoir characteristics. Except to the extent we acquire properties containing proved reserves or conduct successful development activities, or both, our proved reserves will decline. Our future crude oil and natural gas production is, therefore, highly dependent upon our level of success in finding or acquiring additional reserves.

WE ARE SUBJECT TO SUBSTANTIAL OPERATING RISKS THAT MAY ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

The crude oil and natural gas business involves numerous operating hazards such as well blowouts, mechanical failures, explosions, uncontrollable flows of crude oil, natural gas or well fluids, fires, formations with abnormal pressures, hurricanes, flooding, pollution, releases of toxic gas and other environmental hazards and risks. We could suffer substantial losses as a result of any of these events. While we carry general liability, control of well, and operator's extra expense coverage typical in our industry, we are not fully insured against all risks incident to our business.

We may not always be the operator of some of our wells. As a result, our operating risks for those wells and our ability to influence the operations for these wells will be less subject to our control. Operators of these wells may act in ways that are not in our best interests. If this occurs, the development of, and production of crude oil and natural gas from, some wells may not occur which would have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

THE LOSS OF KEY PERSONNEL COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT US.

We depend to a large extent on the services of certain key management personnel, including our executive officers, the loss of any of whom could have a material adverse effect on our operations. In particular, our future success is dependent upon Robert S. Herlin, our President, for capital raising, sourcing and evaluating and closing deals, and oversight of development and operations.

THE LOSS OF ANY OF OUR SKILLED TECHNICAL PERSONNEL COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR BUSINESS.

We depend to a large extent on the services of skilled technical personnel to operate and maintain our crude oil and natural gas fields. We do not have the resources to perform all of these services and therefore we outsource our requirements. Additionally, as our production increases, so does our need for such services. Generally, we do not have long-term agreements with our drilling and maintenance service providers. Accordingly, there is a risk that any of our service providers could discontinue servicing our crude oil and natural gas fields for any reason. Although we believe that we could establish alternative sources for most of our operational and maintenance needs, any delay in locating, establishing relationships, and training our sources could result in production shortages and maintenance problems, with a resulting loss of revenue to us. We also rely on third-party carriers for the transportation and distribution of our production, the loss of any of which could have a material adverse effect on our operations.

BECAUSE OUR CURRENT GAS PRODUCING FIELD HAS ONLY ONE GAS PIPELINE OUTLET, OUR BUSINESS WOULD BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED IF WE LOST ACCESS TO THAT OUTLET.

All of our natural gas sales are made via one gas pipeline connection. Our ability to sell natural gas would be adversely affected if the operators of this pipeline refused to or were unable to accept our gas. We have had infrequent sales curtailment due to gas quality issues resulting from operational problems with our gas treating facility that we believe have been rectified. Our only alternative in such event would be to permit and construct a new pipeline

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connection to a pipeline located several miles from the field and which could require re-locating our gas treating facility.

WE MAY HAVE DIFFICULTY MANAGING FUTURE GROWTH AND THE RELATED DEMANDS ON OUR RESOURCES AND MAY HAVE DIFFICULTY IN ACHIEVING FUTURE GROWTH.

We hope to experience rapid growth through acquisitions and development activity. Any future growth may place a significant strain on our financial, technical, operational and administrative resources. Our ability to grow will depend upon a number of factors, including:

- o our ability to identify and acquire new development or acquisition prospects;
- o our ability to develop existing properties;
- o our ability to continue to retain and attract skilled personnel;
- o the results of our development program and acquisition efforts;
- o the success of our technologies;
- o hydrocarbon prices;
- o our ability to successfully integrate new properties; and
- o our access to capital.

We can not assure you that we will be able to successfully grow or manage any such growth.

WE FACE STRONG COMPETITION FROM LARGER CRUDE OIL AND NATURAL GAS COMPANIES.

Our competitors include major integrated crude oil and natural gas companies and numerous independent crude oil and natural gas companies, individuals and drilling and income programs. Many of our competitors are large, well-established companies with substantially larger operating staffs and greater capital resources than we have. We may not be able to successfully conduct our operations, evaluate and select suitable properties and consummate transactions in this highly competitive environment. Specifically, these larger competitors may be able to pay more for development projects and productive crude oil and natural 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. In addition, such companies may be able to expend greater resources on the existing and changing technologies that we believe are and will be increasingly important to attaining success in our industry.

THE CRUDE OIL AND NATURAL GAS RESERVES INCLUDED IN THIS FILING ARE ONLY ESTIMATES AND MAY PROVE TO BE INACCURATE.

There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating crude oil and natural gas reserves and their estimated values. The reserves discussed in this filing are only estimates that may prove to be inaccurate because of these uncertainties. Reservoir engineering is a subjective and inexact process of estimating underground accumulations of crude oil and natural gas that cannot be measured in an exact manner. Estimates of economically recoverable crude oil and natural gas reserves depend upon a number of variable factors, such as historical production from the area compared with production from other producing areas and assumptions concerning effects of regulations by governmental agencies, future crude oil and natural gas prices, future operating

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costs, severance and excise taxes, development costs and work-over and remedial costs. Some or all of these assumptions may in fact vary considerably from actual results. For these reasons, estimates of the economically recoverable quantities of crude oil and natural gas attributable to any particular group of properties, classifications of such reserves based on risk of recovery, and estimates of the future net cash flows expected therefrom prepared by different engineers or by the same engineers but at different times may vary substantially. Accordingly, reserve estimates may be subject to downward or upward adjustment. Actual production, revenue and expenditures with respect to our reserves will likely vary from estimates, and such variances may be material. The information regarding discounted future net cash flows included in this filing should not be considered as the current market value of the estimated crude oil and natural gas reserves attributable to our properties. As required by the SEC, the estimated discounted future net cash flows from proved reserves are based on prices and costs as of the date of the estimate, while actual future prices and costs may be materially higher or lower. Actual future net cash flows also will be affected by factors such as the amount and timing of actual production, supply and demand for crude oil and natural gas, increases or decreases in consumption, and changes in governmental regulations or taxation. In addition, the 10% discount factor, which is required by the SEC to be used in calculating discounted future net cash flows for reporting purposes, is not necessarily the most appropriate discount factor based on interest rates in effect from time to time and risks associated with us or the crude oil and natural gas industry in general.

WE CANNOT MARKET THE CRUDE OIL AND NATURAL GAS THAT WE PRODUCE WITHOUT THE ASSISTANCE OF THIRD PARTIES.

The marketability of the crude oil and natural gas that we produce depends upon the proximity of our reserves to, and the capacity of, facilities and third-party services, including crude oil and natural gas gathering systems, pipelines, trucking or terminal facilities, and processing facilities. The unavailability or lack of capacity of such services and facilities could result in the shut-in of producing wells or the delay or discontinuance of development plans for properties. A shut-in or delay or discontinuance could adversely affect our financial condition. In addition, federal and state regulation of crude oil and natural gas production and transportation could affect our ability to produce and market our crude oil and natural gas on a profitable basis.

THE TYPES OF RESOURCES WE FOCUS ON HAVE CERTAIN RISKS.

Our business plan focuses on the acquisition and development of shallower, more complex and/or lower permeability reservoirs. Shallow reservoirs usually have lower pressure and, necessarily, fewer hydrocarbons in place, complex reservoirs are more difficult to analyze and exploit, and low permeability reservoirs require more wells and stimulation for development and such wells may have low profit margins.

In addition, the mature fields we currently own have well bores that were drilled as early as the 1920s. As such, they contain older down-hole equipment and casing that is more subject to failure than new equipment. The failure of such equipment or other subsurface failure can result in the complete loss of a well.

Risks Relating to the Oil and Gas Industry

CRUDE OIL AND NATURAL GAS DEVELOPMENT, RE-COMPLETION OF WELLS FROM ONE RESERVOIR TO ANOTHER RESERVOIR, AND RESTORING WELLS TO PRODUCTION ARE SPECULATIVE ACTIVITIES AND INVOLVE NUMEROUS RISKS AND SUBSTANTIAL AND UNCERTAIN COSTS.

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Our growth will be materially dependent upon the success of our future development program. Drilling for crude oil and natural gas and re-working existing wells involve numerous risks, including the risk that no commercially productive crude oil or natural gas reservoirs will be encountered. The cost of drilling, completing and operating wells is substantial and uncertain, and drilling operations may be curtailed, delayed or cancelled as a result of a variety of factors beyond our control, including:

- o unexpected drilling conditions;
- o pressure or irregularities in formations;
- o equipment failures or accidents;
- o inability to obtain leases on economic terms, where applicable;
- o adverse weather conditions;
- o compliance with governmental requirements; and
- o shortages or delays in the availability of drilling rigs or crews and the delivery of equipment.

Drilling or re-working is a highly speculative activity. Even when fully and correctly utilized, modern well completion techniques such as hydraulic fracturing and lateral drilling do not guarantee that we will find crude oil and/or natural gas in our wells. Hydraulic fracturing involves pumping a fluid with or without particulates into a formation at high pressure, thereby creating fractures in the rock and leaving the particulates in the fractures to ensure that the fractures remain open, thereby potentially increasing the ability of the reservoir to produce oil or gas. Lateral drilling involves drilling horizontally out from an existing vertical well bore, thereby potentially increasing the area and reach of the well bore that is in contact with the reservoir. Our future drilling activities may not be successful and, if unsuccessful, such failure would have an adverse effect on our future results of operations and financial condition. We cannot assure you that our overall drilling success rate or our drilling success rate for activities within a particular geographic area will not decline. We may identify and develop prospects through a number of methods, some of which do not include lateral drilling or hydraulic fracturing, and some of which may be unproven. The drilling and results for these prospects may be particularly uncertain. Our drilling schedule may vary from our capital budget. The final determination with respect to the drilling of any scheduled or budgeted prospects will be dependent on a number of factors, including, but not limited to:

- o the results of previous development efforts and the acquisition, review and analysis of data;
- o the availability of sufficient capital resources to us and the other participants, if any, for the drilling of the prospects;
- o the approval of the prospects by other participants, if any, after additional data has been compiled;
- o economic and industry conditions at the time of drilling, including prevailing and anticipated prices for crude oil and natural gas and the availability of drilling rigs and crews;
- o our financial resources and results;
- o the availability of leases and permits on reasonable terms for the prospects; and

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- o the success of our drilling technology.

We cannot assure you that these projects can be successfully developed or that the wells discussed will, if drilled, encounter reservoirs of commercially productive crude oil or natural gas. There are numerous uncertainties in estimating quantities of proved reserves, including many factors beyond our control.

CRUDE OIL AND NATURAL GAS PRICES ARE HIGHLY VOLATILE IN GENERAL AND LOW PRICES WILL NEGATIVELY AFFECT OUR FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Our revenues, profitability, cash flow, future growth and ability to borrow funds or obtain additional capital, as well as the carrying value of our properties, are substantially dependent upon prevailing prices of crude oil and natural gas. Lower crude oil and natural gas prices also may reduce the amount of crude oil and natural gas that we can produce economically. Historically, the markets for crude oil and natural gas have been very volatile, and such markets are likely to continue to be volatile in the future. Prices for crude oil and natural gas are subject to wide fluctuation in response to relatively minor changes in the supply of and demand for crude oil and natural gas, market uncertainty and a variety of additional factors that are beyond our control, including:

- o the level of consumer product demand;
- o weather conditions;
- o domestic and foreign governmental regulations;
- o the price and availability of alternative fuels;
- o political conditions;
- o the foreign supply of crude oil and natural gas; and
- o the price of foreign imports and overall economic conditions.

It is impossible to predict future crude oil and natural gas price movements. Declines in crude oil and natural gas prices may materially adversely affect our financial condition, liquidity, ability to finance planned capital expenditures and results of operations.

GOVERNMENT REGULATION AND LIABILITY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS MAY ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR BUSINESS AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

Crude oil and natural gas operations are subject to extensive federal, state and local government regulations, which may be changed from time to time. Matters subject to regulation include discharge permits for drilling operations, drilling bonds, reports concerning operations, the spacing of wells, unitization and pooling of properties and taxation. From time to time, regulatory agencies have imposed price controls and limitations on production by restricting the rate of flow of crude oil and natural gas wells below actual production capacity in order to conserve supplies of crude oil and natural gas. There are federal, state and local laws and regulations primarily relating to protection of human health and the environment applicable to the development, production, handling, storage, transportation and disposal of crude oil and natural gas, by-products thereof and other substances and materials produced or used in connection with crude oil and natural gas operations. In addition, we may inherit liability for environmental damages caused by previous owners of property we purchase or



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lease. As a result, we may incur substantial liabilities to third parties or governmental entities. We are also subject to changing and extensive tax laws, the effects of which cannot be predicted. The implementation of new, or the modification of existing, laws or regulations could have a material adverse effect on us.

### Risks Associated with Our Stock

OUR STOCK PRICE HAS BEEN AND MAY CONTINUE TO BE VERY VOLATILE.

Our common stock is thinly traded and the market price has been, and is likely to continue to be, highly volatile. During the twelve months prior to June 30, 2005, our stock price as traded on the OTC Bulletin Board has ranged from \$1.32 to \$3.75. The variance in our stock price makes it extremely difficult to forecast with any certainty the stock price at which you may be able to buy or sell shares of our common stock. The market price for our common stock could be subject to wide fluctuations as a result of factors that are out of our control, such as:

- o actual or anticipated variations in our results of operations;
- o naked short selling of our common stock and stock price manipulation;
- o changes or fluctuations in the commodity prices of crude oil and natural gas;
- o general conditions and trends in the crude oil and natural gas industry; and
- o general economic, political and market conditions.

PRESENT MANAGEMENT AND DIRECTORS CURRENTLY CONTROL THE ELECTION OF OUR DIRECTORS AND ALL OTHER MATTERS SUBMITTED TO OUR STOCKHOLDERS FOR APPROVAL.

Our executive officers and directors, in the aggregate, beneficially own approximately 38% of our outstanding common stock. Further, our Chairman of the Board, Mr. Laird Q. Cagan, Managing Director of Cagan McAfee Capital Partners, LLC ("CMCP") currently owns or controls, directly or indirectly, approximately 7.7 million shares (including shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants), or approximately 31% of our outstanding common stock. Mr. Eric McAfee, also a Managing Director of CMCP, currently owns or controls, directly or indirectly, approximately 5.9 million shares (including shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants), or approximately 24% of our outstanding common stock. Collectively, these two managing directors of CMCP currently own or control, directly or indirectly, approximately 13.6 million shares (including shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants), or approximately 55% of our outstanding common stock. As a result, these holders of our outstanding common stock are able to exercise control over all matters submitted to our stockholders for approval (including the election and removal of directors and any merger, consolidation or sale of all or substantially all of our assets). This concentration of ownership may have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of our company, impede a merger, consolidation, takeover or other business combination involving our company or discourage a potential acquirer from making a tender offer or otherwise attempting to obtain control of our company, which in turn could have an adverse effect on the market price of our common stock.

"PENNY STOCK" REGULATIONS MAY RESTRICT THE MARKETABILITY OF OUR COMMON STOCK.

The SEC's regulations generally define "penny stock" to be an OTC Bulletin Board

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("OTCBB") stock that has a market price of less than \$5.00 per share. Our common stock may be subject to rules that impose additional sales practice requirements on broker-dealers who sell these securities to persons other than established customers and accredited investors (generally those with assets in excess of \$1,000,000, or annual incomes exceeding \$200,000 or \$300,000 together with their spouse). For transactions covered by these rules, the broker-dealer must make a special suitability determination for the purchase of these securities and have received the purchaser's prior written consent to the transaction.

Additionally, for any transaction, other than exempt transactions, involving a penny stock, the rules require the delivery, prior to the transaction, of a risk disclosure document mandated by the SEC relating to the penny stock market. The broker-dealer also must disclose the commissions payable to both the broker-dealer and the registered representative, current quotations for the securities and, if the broker-dealer is the sole market-maker, the broker-dealer must disclose this fact and the broker-dealer's presumed control over the market. Finally, monthly statements must be sent disclosing recent price information for the penny stock held in the account and information on the limited market in penny stocks. Consequently, the "penny stock" rules may restrict the ability of broker-dealers to sell our common stock and may affect the ability to sell our common stock in the secondary market.

THE MARKET FOR OUR COMMON STOCK IS LIMITED AND MAY NOT PROVIDE ADEQUATE LIQUIDITY.

Our common stock is currently thinly traded on the OTC Bulletin Board, a regulated quotation service that displays real-time quotes, last-sale prices, and volume information in over-the-counter equity securities. As a result, an investor may find it more difficult to dispose of, or obtain accurate quotations as to the price of, our securities than if the securities were traded on the NASDAQ Stock market, or another national exchange. There are a limited number of active market makers of our common stock. In order to trade shares of our common stock you must use one of these market makers unless you trade your shares in a private transaction. In the twelve months prior to June 30, 2005, the actual trading volume in our common stock ranged from a low of no shares of common stock traded to a high of over 90,000 shares of common stock traded, with only 90 days exceeding a trading volume of 10,000 shares. On most days, this trading volume means there is limited liquidity in our shares of common stock. Selling our shares is more difficult because smaller quantities of shares are bought and sold and news media coverage about us is limited. These factors result in a limited trading market for our common stock and therefore holders of our stock may be unable to sell shares purchased should they desire to do so.

IF SECURITIES OR INDUSTRY ANALYSTS DO NOT PUBLISH RESEARCH REPORTS ABOUT OUR BUSINESS OR IF THEY DOWNGRADE OUR STOCK, THE PRICE OF OUR COMMON STOCK COULD DECLINE.

Small, relatively unknown companies can achieve visibility in the trading market through research and reports that industry or securities analysts publish. However, to our knowledge, no analysts cover our company. The lack of published reports by independent securities analysts could limit the interest in our common stock and negatively affect our stock price. We do not have any control over the research and reports these analysts publish or whether they will be published at all. If any analyst who does cover us downgrades our stock, our stock price would likely decline. If any analyst ceases coverage of our company or fails to regularly publish reports on us, we could lose visibility in the financial markets, which in turn could cause our stock price to decline.

THE ISSUANCE OF ADDITIONAL COMMON AND PREFERRED STOCK WOULD DILUTE EXISTING STOCKHOLDERS.

We are authorized to issue up to 100,000,000 shares of common stock. To the

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extent of such authorization, our board of directors has the ability, without seeking stockholder approval, to issue additional shares of common stock in the future for such consideration as our board may consider sufficient. The issuance of additional common stock in the future will reduce the proportionate ownership and voting power of the common stock now outstanding. We are also authorized to issue up to 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock, the rights and preferences of which may be designated in series by our board of directors. Such designation of new series of preferred stock may be made without stockholder approval, and could create additional securities which would have dividend and liquidation preferences over the common stock now outstanding. Preferred stockholders could adversely affect the rights of holders of common stock by:

- o exercising voting, redemption and conversion rights to the detriment of the holders of common stock;
- o receiving preferences over the holders of common stock regarding our surplus funds in the event of our dissolution or liquidation;
- o delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of our company; and
- o discouraging bids for our common stock.

### SUBSTANTIAL SALES OF OUR COMMON STOCK COULD CAUSE OUR STOCK PRICE TO FALL.

As of June 30, 2005, we had outstanding 24,774,606 shares of common stock, of which approximately 23,713,345 shares were "restricted securities" (as that term is defined in Rule 144 promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933). On June 6, 2005, we filed a registration statement on Form SB-2 ("registration statement") to register 5,814,345 shares of our currently outstanding restricted common stock, but this registration statement has not yet been declared effective. Other than the shares being registered for resale by the registration statement, only approximately 1,036,255 shares are currently freely tradable shares without further registration under the Securities Act. However, as a result of the registration of the shares included in the registration statement, an additional 5,814,345 shares of our currently outstanding common stock will be able to be freely sold on the market, which number will increase to 6,864,345 shares if the warrants are exercised by the selling stockholders and the underlying 1,050,000 shares that are included in the registration statement are purchased. Because there currently are only approximately 1,036,255 freely tradable shares, the release of 5,814,345 additional freely trading shares included in the registration statement onto the market, or the perception that such shares will or could come onto the market, could have an adverse affect on the trading price of the stock.

In addition to the shares that are being registered for re-sale under this prospectus, an additional 18,000,000 shares of restricted stock became eligible for public resale under Rule 144 as of June 30, 2005. Although Rule 144 restricts the number of shares that any one holder can sell during any three-month period under Rule 144, because more than one stockholder holds these restricted shares, a significant number of shares can now be sold under Rule 144. We cannot predict the effect, if any, that sales of the shares included in the registration statement or subject to Rule 144 sales, or the availability of such shares for sale, will have on the market prices prevailing from time to time. Nevertheless, the possibility that substantial amounts of our common stock may be sold in the public market may adversely affect prevailing market prices for our common stock and could impair our ability to raise capital through the sale of our equity securities.

WE DO NOT PLAN TO PAY ANY CASH DIVIDENDS ON OUR COMMON STOCK.

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We have not paid any dividends on our common stock to date and do not anticipate that we will be paying dividends in the foreseeable future. Any payment of cash dividends on our common stock in the future will be dependent upon the amount of funds legally available, our earnings, if any, our financial condition, our anticipated capital requirements and other factors that our board of directors may think are relevant. However, we currently intend for the foreseeable future to follow a policy of retaining all of our earnings, if any, to finance the development and expansion of our business and, therefore, do not expect to pay any dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future. Additionally, we are currently restricted from paying dividends pursuant to the terms of our credit agreement.

### ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

#### Delhi Field

In late September 2003, Old NGS purchased a 100% working interest and an 80% net revenue interest in 43 wells in Richland, Franklin and Madison Parishes, Louisiana, which we refer to as the Delhi Field, by paying \$995,000 in cash, issuing non-interest bearing notes for \$1,500,000 and assuming a plugging and abandonment reclamation liability in the amount of approximately \$302,000, in exchange for the conveyance of all the underlying, unitized leasehold interests. The notes were collateralized by a first mortgage on the leasehold interests and were fully repaid by the end of 2004.

The Delhi Field was discovered in the mid-1940's and was extensively developed through the drilling and completion of approximately 450 wells, most within the first few years after discovery. According to W. D. Von Gonten & Co., the third party reservoir engineering firm that prepares our independent estimate of proved reserves, the Delhi Field has produced more than 200 million barrels of crude oil and substantial amounts of natural gas to date. Much of the natural gas production was processed to remove natural gas liquids and re-injected for pressure maintenance. Beginning in the late 1950's, the field was unitized to conduct a pressure maintenance water flood project through the injection of water into the producing reservoir in down dip injection wells. Unitization is the process of combining multiple leases into a single ownership entity in order to simplify operations and equitably distribute royalties when common operations are conducted over multiple leases. Drilling operations resulted in primarily 40-acre spacing across the unit's 13,636 acres. A few wells were drilled below the targeted Tuscaloosa formation. The water injection pressure maintenance waterflood did not utilize a more traditional and effective five spot flood pattern that generally results in a more complete reservoir sweep and oil recovery.

At the time of acquisition in 2003, production in the Delhi Field averaged approximately 18 BOPD with no natural gas being sold due to a lack of natural gas processing and transportation facilities. The best producing well, the 161-36, was immediately lost during a periodic sand wash work-over when water from a lower reservoir broke through along the casing exterior and into the producing reservoir. Following the acquisition, we initiated a development program for the Delhi Field based on re-completion of wells to other reservoirs and restoring non-producing wells to producing status. We further refurbished a gas injection line to serve as our gas gathering line.

In March of 2004, we installed a leased natural gas treating and compression facility under a one-year operating lease that automatically extends on a month-to-month basis. The facility, located just north of the Delhi Field on land provided to us by another oil and gas operator, was necessary to begin sales of natural gas, which began in July of 2004, thus expanding our revenue

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base as contemplated by our original plan for the Delhi Field.

In April 2005, we re-completed the Delhi Ut. #87-2 well to a new reservoir at a test rate of approximately 90 BOPD and 35 MCFD and no water. The test rate was constrained by the elective use of a choke to limit potential sand influx. Subsequently, the well began to produce water while retaining its high pressure. We commenced a series of workovers to repair a leaking packer and casing leak that curtailed production from the well during the balance of the quarter, and determined that the casing immediately below the producing reservoir had developed mechanical problems. At this time, we have not confirmed that the water production is coming from the damaged portion of the well bore and not the producing reservoir, but believe that is the case. As further remedial work would bear significant risk of further mechanical failure, we have elected to delay such work until our development drilling program is completed and have voluntarily curtailed production from the well to lower the risk of additional mechanical problems.

We earlier reported that our development plan for the Delhi Field would include five drilling locations and that drilling would begin in the second calendar quarter of 2005. The contracted drilling rig suffered substantial damage while on site of another client and was unavailable for use from mid-May 2005 through late August, thus the anticipated production and revenues from the wells to be drilled have been delayed correspondingly. The drilling contractor has agreed to extend the program to a total of seven wells to be drilled consecutively, each taking about one week to drill and about two weeks to complete using a separate completion rig that is currently available.

At the end of June 2005, the gross productive rate of the Delhi field was approximately 60 BOPD and 200 MCFD (net of 60 MCFD of shrinkage discussed below) of natural gas and 3 barrels of natural gas liquids per day. Current natural gas sales have been about 60 MCFD less than production, as a portion of the produced natural gas is utilized as compressor, dehydrator and pump engine fuel on site and a portion is converted into natural gas liquids during the gas treating process that enables us to sell the gas. Several of our currently shut-in wells are scheduled to be restored to production through workovers to repair mechanical problems or through re-completions into new reservoirs and are anticipated to further increase production in the near term. The seven well drilling program also is expected to increase the production in the Delhi Field.

### Tullos Field Area

On September 3, 2004, through a wholly-owned subsidiary, we completed the acquisition of a 100% working interest and approximately 78% average net revenue interest in producing and shut-in crude oil wells, water disposal wells, equipment and improvements located in the Tullos Urania, Colgrade and Crossroads Fields in LaSalle and Winn Parish, Louisiana, collectively referred to as the Tullos Field Area. The purchased assets included 124 completed wells, 9 water disposal wells, and all associated infrastructure, including water disposal facilities, crude oil and water tanks, flow lines and pumping units. In addition we acquired 15 crude oil wells that required new leases. Of the purchased wells, 81 were producing and 43 were shut-in due to repair and maintenance requirements. The purchase price for the acquisition was \$725,000 before adjustment for post-effective date production and expenses.

In early February 2005, we closed the purchase of a 100% working interest and approximately 79% average net revenue interest in additional properties in the same Tullos Urania and Colgrade Fields. The purchased assets included 65 producing crude oil wells, 56 shut-in crude oil wells, 8 salt water disposal wells and associated infrastructure and equipment. The purchase price for the acquisition was \$798,907, after post-closing adjustments.

As of June 30, 2005, the productive rate in the Tullos Field Area was

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approximately 115 BOPD. Production in December 2004 through January 2005 was adversely impacted by a dispute with one of the sellers who was retained as a contract operator for the period of time following the initial closing and the assumption of operatorship by our subsidiary, Four Star Development Corporation. Production in January 2005 through March 2005 was adversely impacted by weather conditions that limited road access to certain of the leases, including the trucks of the oil purchaser and well service rigs. Production was further hampered by lack of access to well service rigs and crews during April 2005 due to the overall tightness in the oil field service industry, and the lack of adequate field maps and well records that are normally provided by a selling operator.

To date, our development work has been focused on reducing producing well downtime due to mechanical problems, incrementally increasing water disposal capacity through disposal well repairs and maintenance and reproducing the necessary field records and maps. In April of 2005, we continued a program to return wells to active production that had been shut-in for extended periods of time and increasing overall water disposal capacity through workovers of existing disposal wells and drilling of new disposal wells. Other near term projects include gathering natural gas from the producing wells to power electric generators that will power our electric pumps in the area. Our development plans are modeled closely on the operations of an offset operator in the same field that has increased per well production higher than the historic rate of our properties.

### Other Operations

We maintain insurance on our properties and operations for risks and in amounts customary in the industry. Such insurance includes general liability, excess liability, control of well, operators extra expense and casualty coverage. Not all losses are insured, and we retain certain risks of loss through deductibles, limits and self-retentions. We do not carry lost profits coverage.

We occupy a leased headquarters containing 2,259 square feet in a modern high-rise office building located in the West Memorial area of Houston, Texas. In April 2004, we extended our lease for three years, and the right to use furniture and fixtures without cost.

For more complete information regarding current year activities, including crude oil and natural gas production, refer to "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

### Significant Properties, Estimated Proved Oil and Gas Reserves, and Future Net Revenues

We engaged W. D. Von Gonten & Co. ("Von Gonten") to prepare an independent report of our proved reserves located in the Delhi Field and Tullos Field Area as of July 1, 2005. Von Gonten also previously prepared an independent report of our proved reserves at July 1, 2004 and January 1, 2004.

Estimates of reserve quantities and values must be viewed as being subject to significant change as more data about the properties becomes available. All of our existing wells are generally mature wells, originally drilled as early as the 1920's. As such, they contain older down-hole equipment and casing that is more subject to failure than new equipment. The failure of such equipment or other subsurface failure can result in the complete loss of a well.

At July 1, 2005, natural gas and associated liquids represented 14% and crude oil represented 86% of total proved reserves, denominated in equivalent barrels using a six MCF of gas to one barrel of oil conversion ratio, as compared to 26%

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and 74%, respectively, at July 1, 2004, and 35% and 65%, respectively at December 31, 2003.

The following table sets forth, as of July 1, 2005, July 1, 2004 and January 1, 2004, information regarding our proved reserves based on the assumptions set forth in Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements where additional reserve information is provided. The average NYMEX prices used to calculate estimated future net revenues were \$56.50, \$37.05 and \$32.52 per barrel of oil and \$6.98, \$6.16 and \$6.19 per MMBTU of gas as of June 30, 2005, June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003, respectively. The average NYMEX prices used were adjusted for transportation, market differentials and BTU content of gas produced. Amounts do not include estimates of future Federal and State income taxes.

	Oil (bbls)	Gas (mcf)	Estimated Future Net Revenues	Estimated Future Net Revenues Discounted at 10%
Jul 1, 2005	771,817	732,300*	\$24,892,850	\$17,479,486
Jul 1, 2004	238,904	508,556*	\$8,121,711	\$6,320,754
Jan 1, 2004	240,362	778,700	\$10,065,493	\$8,119,670

\* NGL reserves of 7,300 and 5,000 bbls as of July 1, 2005 and July 1, 2004, respectively, are included in the above gas volumes, at a 6:1 ratio.

At July 1, 2005, Proved Developed reserves (including Proved Behind Pipe) totaled 68% of Total Proved reserves, the balance consisting of Proved Undeveloped reserves. At July 1, 2004, Proved Developed reserves totaled 100% of the Total Proved reserves (including Proved Behind Pipe).

Our Proved Reserves at July 1, 2005 represents a 176% increase in volumes and a 177% increase in PV10 to \$17,479,486, as compared to \$6,320,754 at July 1, 2004. The increase in our PV10 of Proved Reserves is primarily due to discoveries and extension (\$7.1MM), the acquisition of the Tullos Field Area assets (\$4.8MM) and changes in prices and costs (\$3.3MM), offset by revisions in estimates (-\$2.7MM) and production (-.7), plus other (.1). See Note 10. "Supplemental Oil and Gas Disclosures", to the consolidated financial statements.

### Production, Average Sales Prices and Average Production Costs

Our net production quantities and average price realizations per unit for the fiscal periods are set forth below. Our hedging losses, totaling \$102,632 for oil and \$4,280 for natural gas, are included in the prices in the table below:

Product	Volume	12 months ended June 30, 2005		6 months ended June 30, 2004		Volume
		Price*	Volume	Price*	Volume	
Gas (mcf)	54,137	\$6.62	110	\$5.90	--	--
Oil (bbls)	27,230	\$46.89	3,180	\$36.95	857	857

\*On an "as-sold" basis, which excludes gas used in operations of 18,029 MCF's and 13 MCF's, respectively for the twelve month period ended June 30, 2005 and the six months ended June 30, 2004.

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Average production costs, including production taxes, per unit of production (using a six to one conversion ratio of MCF's to barrels) were \$26.02, \$46.59 and \$92.54 per barrel for the twelve months ended June 30, 2005, the six months ended June 30, 2004 and the three month period ended December 31, 2003, respectively. The high production costs per barrel are a result of substantial expenses related to general field repairs immediately following the purchases.

### Productive Wells and Developed Acreage

Developed acreage at June 30, 2005 totaled 14,155 net and gross acres, 13,636 of which is in the Delhi Field subject to unitization, and 519 of which is in the Tullos Field Area held by production under a number of leases. Developed acreage at June 30, 2004 totaled 13,636 net and gross acres held by a unitization agreement.

At June 30, 2005, we owned working interests in 306 net and gross wells consisting of 253 crude oil wells, 3 natural gas wells, 18 water disposal wells and 32 shut-in wells with uncertain future utility. Approximately 100 of the crude oil wells in the Tullos Areas are shut-in and believed, in most part, to be capable of production following varying degrees of repair and maintenance or incremental water disposal capacity.

At June 30, 2004, we owned working interests in 44 net and gross wells consisting of 6 oil wells, 1 gas well, 1 water disposal well and 36 shut-in wells.

### Undeveloped Acreage

As of June 30, 2005, all working interest acreage owned by the Company is held by production through a unitization agreement or lease agreements on developed properties.

### Drilling

During the twelve months ended June 30, 2005 and the six months ended June 30, 2004, we drilled no new wells.

### Subsequent Events

Since June 30, 2005:

- o Effective September 22, 2005, we entered into an amendment to the Prospect Facility, thereby obtaining covenant relief with respect to our obligation to maintain an EBITDA to interest payable coverage ratio of 2:1. The amendment changes our compliance date to begin not later than the three months ended January 31, 2006, as compared to October 31, 2005 under the original terms of the agreement. This amendment was effected in order to allow us to proceed with the delayed drilling program of proved undeveloped reserve locations in our Delhi Field, the results of which we are relying on to achieve the required EBITDA coverage ratio. As explained earlier, the drilling program has been delayed due to a casualty sustained to the contracted rig, while demobilizing from a previous customer.

In exchange for the amendment, we have issued to Prospect revocable warrants to purchase 200,000 shares of our common stock, exercisable at \$1.36 per share over five years. The warrants will be automatically revoked in the event we achieve \$200,000 in EBITDA, as defined, for any one month period through April 30, 2006. We also agreed to limit our acquisitions of additional oil and gas properties to a maximum of \$100,000 plus any new funds raised, until we achieve a trailing three month EBITDA to interest coverage ratio



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of 2.0. The limitation does not include any evaluation costs, so that we may continue to review new projects. For additional details, the amendment to the Loan Agreement and the Revocable Warrant Agreement are attached as Exhibits 10.30 and 10.31, respectively.

- o We have placed on production two additional wells that were previously shut-in in the Delhi Field, the Delhi Ut. #190-1 and #225-1.
- o Cleaned out a water disposal well to increase capacity in the Tullos Area
- o Extended our drilling contract for two additional wells, for a total of seven wells to be drilled in the Delhi Field in 2005. However, the rig has not yet mobilized and, accordingly, the drilling program has not yet begun.
- o On August 29, 2005, the center of Hurricane Katrina, a Category 5 storm, came onshore just east of New Orleans, Louisiana. None of our oil and gas properties suffered casualty loss from this storm, as the area was minimally affected by rains off of the west side of Katrina as she progressed inland veering to the east. It is possible, however, that in the aftermath of the storm we may become subject to supply chain disruptions affecting the availability of fuel, power, supplies and the like at any time, although we have not experienced any of these disruptions to date.

### ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are not a party to any material pending legal proceedings. No such proceedings have been threatened and none are contemplated by NGS.

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

There were no matters submitted during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year covered by this report to a vote of security holders through the solicitation of proxies or otherwise.

## PART II.

### ITEM 5. MARKET FOR THE COMPANY'S COMMON STOCK AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Our common stock is traded on the OTC Bulletin Board National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation System under the symbol "NGSY" and its predecessor symbol "RLYI". Market quotations shown below were reported by Media General Financial Services and represent prices between dealers, excluding retail mark-up or commissions, and adjusted for the 40:1 stock split that occurred on February 5, 2004.

Quarter Ended	2005		2004		2003	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
December 31	na	na	\$ 2.30	\$ 1.45	\$ 1.60	\$ 0.64
September 30	na	na	\$ 3.75	\$ 2.05	\$ 2.60	\$ 1.20

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June 30	\$ 3.47	\$ 1.32	\$ 4.75	\$ 0.91	\$ 1.80	\$ 0.60
March 31	\$ 2.30	\$ 1.55	\$ 3.25	\$ 0.65	\$ 1.80	\$ 0.20

At August 31, 2005, we had 1,044 shareholders of record. We have never paid a cash dividend and we do not expect to pay any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Earnings, if any, are expected to be reinvested in business activities. No stock has been repurchased by us since the merger of Old NGS into us in May, 2004.

### Securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans

On August 3, 2004, shareholders approved the adoption of our 2004 Stock Plan. As of June 30, 2005, options to purchase 1,550,000 shares had been granted under the 2004 Stock Plan and 145,000 shares were issued directly under the same plan. The purpose of the 2004 Stock Plan is to grant equity compensation in the form of stock grants, options or warrants to purchase our common stock to our employees and key consultants.

Plan category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of remaining available issuances of equity compensation securities in column (a)
	-----	-----	-----
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	2,205,000 (1)	\$1.25	
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	1,212,467 (2)	\$1.24	
Total	3,417,467	\$1.24	

(1) On May 26, 2004, we, as Reality Interactive, Inc., executed an Agreement and Plan of Merger with Natural Gas Systems, Inc., a Delaware corporation (the "Merger"). In connection with the Merger, we assumed the obligations of 600,000 stock options under our newly acquired subsidiary's 2003 Stock Option Plan. As of June 30, 2005, 510,000 shares remain issuable upon exercise under the 2003 Stock Option Plan and no further options shall be issued thereunder. As of June 30, 2005, there were 1,550,000 shares of common stock issued or issuable upon exercise of outstanding options and 145,000 shares issued directly under the 2004 Stock Plan (145,000 shares of which were subject to reverse vesting at June 30, 2005), leaving 2,305,000 shares of common stock available for issuance.

(2) In addition to assuming certain obligations listed in footnote 1 above, in connection with the Merger we also assumed outstanding warrants to purchase 319,931 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$1.00, with a seven year term (warrants). We issued 240,000 of these warrants to CMCP and their assigns in connection with arranging the merger and 79,921 were issued to Laird Q. Cagan, Chadbourn Securities and their assigns in connection with capital raising services. Subsequently, we issued a warrant to purchase 92,536 shares of common

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stock to Laird Q. Cagan, Chadbourn Securities and their assigns in connection with capital raising services, warrants to purchase 262,500 shares of common stock to Tatum Partners in connection with Mr. Herlin's employment, and a warrant to purchase 50,000 shares for capital raising services in connection with the loan agreement with Prospect Energy Corporation; a warrant to purchase 287,500 shares of common stock in connection with Mr. Herlin's employment agreement with the Company, and a warrant to purchase 200,000 shares in connection with Mr. Mazzanti's employment agreement with the Company.

### Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

This information was previously reported on our 10-QSB and Current Form 8-K filed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005.

### ITEM 6. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

As used herein, the term "three months ended December 31, 2003" refers to our inception date, September 23, 2003, through December 31, 2003.

### Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of June 30, 2005, we had \$2,548,688 of unrestricted cash and positive working capital of \$2,599,232, as compared to negative working capital of \$383,352 at June 30, 2004, and negative working capital of \$360,749 at December 31, 2003. Our working capital of \$2,599,232 at June 30, 2005 was positively impacted by the funded debt and equity we received under the Prospect Facility and the funds we received from the sale of our common stock to the Rubicon Fund and a number of accredited investors, the proceeds of which were used to pay off most of our short-term debt and to replenish our working capital.

Cash flow used by our operating activities was \$1,077,535 for the twelve months ended June 30, 2005, as compared to \$854,350 used during the six months ended June 30, 2005 and \$247,003 used during the three months ended December 31, 2003. On an annualized basis, cash flow used by operating activities improved 37% in fiscal 2005, as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2004. The improvement was mostly attributable to \$735,573 of cash flow provided from field operations in the twelve months ended June 30, 2005, as compared to \$24,405 used in field operations for the six months ended June 30, 2004.

Cash flow used by investing activities was \$2,778,623 for the twelve months ended June 30, 2005. Of the major investing activities, approximately \$1,504,000 was used to acquire oil and gas properties in the Tullos Urania Field Area, \$553,543 was used to develop our oil and gas properties and \$560,000 was used to comply with the debt service reserve account under the Prospect Facility. This compares to \$4,194 used by investing activities during the six months ended June 30, 2004, and \$1,805,485 for the three months ended December 31, 2003. Of the major investing activities in the three months ended December 31, 2003, \$1,290,560 was invested in oil and gas properties, mostly to acquire our Delhi Field, and \$301,835 was used to fund a Site Specific Trust Fund with the state of Louisiana for future plugging and abandonment related to the acquisition of our Delhi Field.

During the twelve months ended June 30, 2005, we increased our debt, net of repayments, by \$2,081,511 and replaced short-term debt with long-term debt under the Prospect Facility. We also raised gross proceeds from equity sales totaling \$4,729,091, of which \$3,580,083 was received from the sale of 1,594,200 shares of our common stock and the issuance of 235,000 shares of our common stock upon the exercise of options and direct stock awards granted under our 2004 Stock Plan. The remaining \$1,149,008 was raised through the sale of warrants to

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Prospect Energy as described under "Common Stock, Options and Warrants" in Note 8 to our consolidated financial statements.

These debt and equity issuances have allowed us to:

- o Better match our long-term asset base with a longer term debt structure, while also relieving our liquidity issues. This is in sharp contrast to our previous debt structure that was comprised entirely of short-term debt.
- o Further strengthen our balance sheet through sales of additional equity securities.
- o Close the acquisition of additional oil and gas properties in the Tullos Urania, Colgrade and Crossroads field area where we already owned existing offset production acquired in September 2004 (together, the "Tullos Field Area"), thus potentially increasing our cash flow from operations through both increased production and synergies with our existing properties.
- o Initiate further development of our existing oil and gas properties in accordance with our business plan to exploit known petroleum resources.
- o Continue to seek additional acquisition candidates in accordance with our business plan.

Our most significant financing transactions included:

- o On May 6, 2005, we closed a private placement of 1,200,000 shares of our common stock with the Rubicon Fund, a European institutional investor, at a \$2.50 price per share. The gross proceeds to us from this offering were \$3,000,000 before payment of a \$240,000 placement fee to Chadbourn Securities and Laird Q. Cagan, the Chairman of our board of directors. We also issued Chadbourn Securities and Mr. Cagan warrants to purchase up to a total of 96,000 shares of our common stock at a price of \$2.50 per share.
- o On February 3, 2005, we closed the Prospect Facility and drew down \$3,000,000, and on March 16, 2005 we drew down an additional \$1,000,000 on the total \$4,800,000 commitment. The draws were used to fund the February 2005 acquisition of properties in Louisiana, costs of the financing, funding of a debt service reserve fund, repayment of the Bridge Loan, immediate re-development of our existing properties and for working capital purposes. After taking into account the effect of the completion of the February 2005 acquisition of properties (see Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements), the closing of the Prospect Facility and our recent private placement of common stock described above, and before taking into account the effect of any new projects or acquisitions, we believed that our liquidity and anticipated operating cash flows were sufficient to allow the remaining \$800,000 commitment under the Prospect Facility to expire on May 3, 2005.

Under the terms of the Prospect Facility, we are required to maintain certain affirmative and negative covenants. At June 30, 2005, we were in compliance with the terms of the Facility.

Looking forward, we will be required to maintain an EBITDA of 2X interest payable, beginning no later than the three month period ending January 31, 2006. Our ability to meet this requirement is dependent on achieving certain operating results, especially with respect to our planned drilling program of Proved Undeveloped Reserves at our Delhi Field, which was

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scheduled to begin in May 2005. As previously mentioned, our Delhi drilling program has been delayed by casualty repairs sustained by the drilling contractor for the account of another customer. Due to these delays, we can give no assurance that the delayed results from this program will provide sufficient EBITDA to meet our required interest coverage ratio. If such a covenant breach occurs and is not waived by Prospect, the debt would become immediately due and payable. Since we do not have sufficient liquid assets to prepay our debt in full, we would be required to refinance all or a portion of our existing debt or obtain additional financing. If we were unable to refinance our debt or obtain additional financing, we would be required to curtail portions of our development program, sell assets, and/or reduce capital expenditures. Had we been subject to this requirement on June 30, 2005, we would not been in compliance. In addition, the Prospect Facility, as amended, limits our acquisition of additional oil and gas properties to a maximum of \$100,000 plus any new funds raised, until we achieve a trailing three month EBITDA to interest coverage ratio of 2.0. The limitation does not include any evaluation costs, so that we may continue to review new projects.

For a summary of the terms of the Prospect Facility, the Prospect Loans and the Prospect Warrants, see Note 7, Notes Payable, Note 8, Common Stock, Options and Warrants and Note 18, Subsequent Events, to our consolidated financial statements.

- o During Fiscal 2005, and prior to the closing of the Prospect Facility, the Chairman of our Board of Directors, Laird Q. Cagan, loaned us, through a series of advances, \$920,000 pursuant to a secured promissory note bearing interest at 10% per annum (the "Bridge Loan"), earmarked for our purchase of working interests in the Tullos Urania Field in Louisiana, working capital and certain costs related to the closing of the Prospect Facility. After the closing of the Prospect Facility, we paid off the Bridge Loan in full in the amount of \$953,589, which included accrued interest thereon.

Based on our current estimates of production and current oil and gas prices, and absent a default causing acceleration of our debt, we currently have sufficient capital reserves to satisfy our short-term obligations and to fund our anticipated development activities through December 31, 2005. We will require more capital or success in our development activities, or both, to execute additional acquisitions, fund our development plan beyond 2005, replace our existing depleting reserves or exploit any technology projects we may develop from time to time.

In accordance with our business objectives, we plan to continue expending considerable time and effort to secure additional capital in order to acquire additional oil and gas properties. We cannot assure you that we will be able to secure such additional financing on terms satisfactory to us or at all, or that we will be able to identify acquisitions that meet our strategic objectives.

### Product Prices and Production

Refer to Item 1, "Markets and Customers", for discussion of oil and gas prices and marketing.

Although product prices are key to our ability to operate profitably and to budget capital expenditures, they are beyond our control and are difficult to predict. Gas sales are completed on a BTU basis and the gas pipeline measures the BTU content at the delivery point. The gas produced at the Delhi Field is high BTU, with over 1100 BTU per cubic foot of gas from the dry gas wells, and over 1300 BTU in gas associated with the oil wells. Due to the low initial production volumes, the Company utilizes a J-T gas processing unit that strips out most of the heavier liquids, in accordance with the sales pipeline criteria. However, the J-T unit is not as efficient as more costly methods such as

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cryogenic separation, thus the sales gas heat content of 1117 BTU per cubic foot (as of August, 2004) being delivered to the gas sales pipeline is higher than the standard of 1000 BTU per cubic foot. When gas production volume increases to a sufficient level, we may switch to a more efficient processing unit.

Increases in oil and natural gas volumes for the twelve months ended June 30, 2005, the six months period ended June 30, 2004 and the three months ended December 31, 2003 were a result of more months in the period, the successful workovers and restoration to production of several wells and the acquisitions of additional producing properties.

Refer to Item 2, "Properties", for disclosures regarding reserve values and for a summary on production, average sales prices and average production costs.

### Oil and Gas Activities

#### General

#### Reserves

Refer to Item 2, "Properties, General, Estimated Proved Oil and Gas Reserves and Future Net Reserves", for information regarding oil and gas reserves.

#### Results of Operations

We did not commence our crude oil and natural gas operations until October 2003. Accordingly, our comparative results are limited.

During the twelve months ended June 30, 2005, we generated revenues of \$1,635,187, as compared to \$118,158 for the six months ended June 30, 2004 and \$24,229 for the three months ended December 31, 2003, producing net losses of \$2,164,571, \$1,027,682 and \$336,905 for the same respective periods. Excluding non-cash compensatory stock expense, our net losses were \$1,457,454, \$919,068 and \$286,505 for the twelve month, six month and three month periods of 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. On an annualized basis, our net loss improved 21%, excluding non-cash compensatory stock expense,

Our results of operations were positively impacted by the following events during the fiscal year 2005:

- o Began our first natural gas sales from our Delhi Field in July 2004,
- o Closed two acquisitions of producing properties in the Tullos Field Area in September 2004 and February 2005.
- o Re-completed the Delhi Ut. #184-2 as a gas well with initial production rate of almost 400 MCFD.
- o Re-completed the Delhi Ut. #87-2 as a flowing oil well at an initial rate of 90 BOPD and 35 MCFD and original reservoir pressure, which is being produced at a lower rate as described below.
- o Completed the first phase of mapping of the Delhi Field and identified 15 locations to be drilled.

Our revenues have continued to increase substantially each quarter, albeit at a slower rate of change than anticipated. Specifically, our operating results for the year ended June 30, 2005 were adversely impacted by the following events:

- o The re-completion of the Delhi Ut. #87-2 did not begin production

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until April 2005 and encountered mechanical problems in the (65 year old) well bore that severely reduced production in May and June 2005. Following a series of workovers to repair the damage, we elected to defer further work and produce the well at a lower rate of 30-35 BOPD, compared to the initial rate of 90 BOPD, in order to lower the possibility of further damage. Correspondingly, we anticipate drilling a replacement well as part of our current development program that is expected to be higher in structure than the 87-2 and, therefore, should recover attic reserves that are otherwise not producible from the 87-2 well.

- o Our second most significant oil well, the Delhi Ut. #197-2, continued to experience constrained production and numerous non-production days due to sand production. The current production level of about 10-15 BOPD appears to minimize sand influx and substantially reduce workover costs and downtime.
- o Our most significant gas well, the Delhi Ut. #184-2, suffered plugging by ash material produced by the formation. Consequently, the well is producing at a curtailed rate until we initiate a cleanup and treatment.
- o Heavy rains prevented regular lease maintenance and repairs from January through early April 2005, particularly in our Tullos Field Area. As the wells in the Tullos Field Area require a high level of maintenance and repairs, our production was significantly reduced in those months.
- o Extensive rains also prevented most development work in all fields. Roads could not be built for new locations and existing roads could not be maintained to allow crude oil trucks to pick up product.
- o The high industry demand for workover service rigs resulted in our losing access to vendor equipment during March and April 2005 due to the weather and the vendors' moving of inactive equipment to other parts of the region not so adversely impacted by the weather.
- o The properties purchased in the Tullos Field Area were transferred without the normally available well plats, geological maps and well histories. Consequently, our development plan for Tullos Field has been delayed while we reproduce or locate much of this information necessary to more efficiently produce the wells, collect and dispose of water and identify precise disposal needs and workover opportunities.
- o Our general and administrative costs have been affected by the increased costs of Rule 144 stock that required substantial legal work, recruitment costs, including sign on bonuses, in a tight market for skilled energy staff, and the relatively high cost of being a public company in our early stages of growth.

The following remedial actions have been or are planned to be taken:

- o We are producing the 87-2 well at a reduced rate to limit the potential of further mechanical problems while scheduling a replacement well to be drilled up structure to recover additional reserves as well.
- o We are evaluating alternative lift mechanisms for the Delhi Ut. #197-2 well that may be more resistant to sand production.
- o We are planning to stimulate the 184-2 well following completion of

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the first few wells in our drilling program.

- o We have nearly completed the reconstruction of the Tullos Field Area's records and maps.
- o We are developing a program of improving the roads and lease batteries in key areas of the Tullos Field Area and are evaluating the movement of certain tank batteries to locations more resistant to rain.
- o We are replacing certain high maintenance beam pumps with submersible pumps in the Tullos Field Area, potentially reducing maintenance expense and production downtime.
- o We have arranged for a local well service company to activate and dedicate a service rig to our priority use in the Tullos Field Area.

Following is a summary of the progress we have made in both sales volumes and revenues, net to our interest:

	units	12/31/2003	3/31/2004	Three months ended	
				6/30/2004	9/30/2004
Oil & Gas revenues	\$	\$24,229	\$48,572	\$69,586	\$231,167
Oil volumes sold	BO	857	1,498	1,934	3,955
Gas volumes sold	MCF	--	--	110	11,252
Barrels of oil equivalent sold	BOE	--	1,498	1,952	5,830
Oil price (excludes price risk management activities)	\$BBL	\$28.29	\$32.43	\$35.64	\$42.66
Gas price (excludes price risk management activities)	\$/MCF	--	--	\$5.90	\$5.55
Operating cost	BOE	\$92.54	\$43.20	\$43.17	\$26.38
Depreciation, depletion & amortization ("DD&A")	BOE	\$16.29	\$9.06	\$14.33	\$6.88

Highlights of our performance since beginning our oil and gas operations, as shown in the table above:

- o We have increased revenues for each quarter.
- o We have increased sales volumes for each quarter, with average daily sales increasing from 9 BOEPD during the three months ended December 31, 2003 to 103 BOEPD, net to our interest.
- o We have reduced operating costs per BOE.
- o We have consistently reduced DD&A, due to lower acquisition costs per BOE on recent field purchases.

General and administrative expenses increased for the year ended June 30, 2005



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to \$2,220,780, as compared to \$912,761 for the six months ended June 30, 2004 and \$239,093 for the three months ended December 31, 2003. Of the amount incurred in fiscal 2005, \$707,117 was due to non-cash charges for stock compensation expense (largely attributable to the Tatum contract re-negotiation) as compared to \$108,614 of similar non-cash charges for the six months ended June 30, 2004 and \$50,400 for the three months ended December 31, 2003.

Also included in general and administrative expenses for the twelve month period ended June 30, 2005 and the six months ended June 30, 2004, are significant costs of being a public company. Such costs include additional audit, tax, legal, printing, stock transfer, annual proxy statement preparation, merger expenses and similar costs incurred by public companies. Merger fees and expenses related to the merger of Old NGS into a subsidiary of Reality amounted to \$370,000 for the six month period ended June 30, 2004. Old NGS was not a public company until its merger with us in May 2004.

### Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Accounting for Oil and Gas Property Costs. As more fully discussed in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company (i) follows the full cost method of accounting for the costs of its oil and gas properties, (ii) amortizes such costs using the units of production method, and (iii) applies a quarterly full cost ceiling test. Adverse changes in conditions (primarily oil or gas price declines) could result in permanent write-downs in the carrying value of oil and gas properties as well as non-cash charges to operations, but would not affect cash flows.

Estimates of Proved Oil and Gas Reserves. An independent petroleum engineer annually estimates 100% of our proved reserves. Reserve engineering is a subjective process that is dependent upon the quality of available data and the interpretation thereof. In addition, subsequent physical and economic factors such as the results of drilling, testing, production and product prices may justify revision of such estimates. Therefore, actual quantities, production timing, and the value of reserves may differ substantially from estimates. A reduction in proved reserves would result in an increase in depreciation, depletion and amortization ("DD&A") expense.

Estimates of Asset Retirement Obligations. In accordance with SFAS No 143, we make estimates of future costs and the timing thereof in connection with recording our future obligations to plug and abandon wells. Estimated abandonment dates will be revised in the future based on changes to related economic lives, which vary with product prices and production costs. Estimated plugging costs may also be adjusted to reflect changing industry experience. Increases in operating costs and decreases in product prices would increase the estimated amount of the obligation and increase DD&A expense. Cash flows would not be affected until costs to plug and abandon were actually incurred.

### New Accounting Pronouncements.

In December 2004, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123R "Shared Based Payment" ("SFAS 123R"). This statement is a revision of SFAS Statement No. 123 "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" and supersedes APB Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," and its related implementation guidance. SFAS 123R addresses all forms of shared based compensation ("SBP") awards, including shares issued under employee stock purchase plans, stock options, restricted stock and stock appreciation rights. Under SFAS 123R, SBP awards result in a cost that will be measured at fair value on the awards' grant date, based on the estimated number of awards that are expected to vest and will be reflected as compensation cost in the historical financial statements. This statement is effective for public entities that file as small business issuers as of the beginning of the first interim or annual

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reporting period that begins after December 15, 2005. The Company is in the process of evaluating whether SFAS No. 123R will have a significant impact of the Company's overall results of operations or financial position.

This Form 10-KSB includes certain statements that may be deemed to be "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. All statements included in this Form 10-KSB, other than statements of historical facts, address matters that the Company reasonably expects, believes or anticipates will or may occur in the future. Such statements are subject to various assumptions, risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond the control of the Company. Investors are cautioned that any such statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results or developments may differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements. The Company bases its forward-looking statements on information currently available and it undertakes no obligation to update them.

### ITEM 7. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Consolidated Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2005, June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

### NATURAL GAS SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES Consolidated Balance Sheets

	June 30, 2005	June 30, 2004
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash	\$ 2,548,688	\$ 367,831
Accounts receivable, trade	300,761	24,387
Inventories	222,470	115,859
Prepaid expenses	84,304	69,067
Retainers and deposits	56,335	5,000
Total current assets	3,212,558	582,144
Oil & Gas properties - full cost	5,276,303	3,075,438

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Oil & Gas properties - not amortized	61,887	105,225
Less: accumulated depletion	(313,391)	(55,509)
Net oil & gas properties	5,024,799	3,125,154
Furniture, fixtures and equipment, at cost	12,113	3,091
Less: accumulated depreciation	(3,401)	(1,159)
Net furniture, fixtures, and equipment	8,712	1,932
Restricted deposits	863,089	301,835
Other assets	356,066	--
Total assets	\$ 9,465,224	\$ 4,011,065
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 240,389	\$ 139,188
Accrued liabilities	176,470	50,073
Registration costs	100,000	0
Notes payable, current	6,754	776,235
Discount on notes payable	0	0
Royalties payable	89,713	0
Total current liabilities	613,326	965,496
Long term liabilities:		
Notes payable	4,000,000	0
Discount on notes payable	(1,093,452)	0
Asset retirement obligations	433,250	311,442
Total liabilities	3,953,124	1,276,938
Stockholders' equity:		
Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share; 100,000,000 shares authorized, 24,774,606, 22,945,406 and 21,772,362 issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2005, June 30, 2004, and December 31, 2003, respectively	24,774	22,945
Additional paid-in capital	9,611,767	4,453,905
Deferred stock based compensation	(595,283)	(378,136)
Accumulated deficit	(3,529,158)	(1,364,587)
Total stockholders' equity	5,512,100	2,734,127
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 9,465,224	\$ 4,011,065

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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	Twelve Months Ended June 30, 2005	Six Months Ended June 30, 2004	For S (ince
	-----	-----	-----
Revenues:			
Oil sales	\$ 1,335,288	\$ 117,509	\$
Gas sales	358,433	649	
Price risk management activities	(58,534)	--	
	-----	-----	
Total revenues	1,635,187	118,158	
Expenses:			
Operating costs	874,876	134,420	
Production taxes	68,386	14,581	
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	260,124	41,549	
Reverse merger fees and expenses	--	370,000	
General and administrative (includes non-cash stock-based compensation expense of \$707,117, \$108,614 and \$50,400 the periods ending June 30, 2005, June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003, respectively.)	2,220,780	542,761	
	-----	-----	
Total expenses	3,424,166	1,103,311	
Loss from operations	(1,788,979)	(985,153)	
Other revenues and expenses:			
Interest income	11,709	4,093	
Interest expense	(387,301)	(46,622)	
	-----	-----	
Total other revenues and expenses	(375,592)	(42,529)	
Net loss	\$ (2,164,571)	\$ (1,027,682)	\$
	=====	=====	
Loss per common share:			
basic and diluted	\$ (0.09)	\$ (0.05)	\$
	=====	=====	
Weighted average number of common shares, basic and diluted	23,533,922	22,057,614	
	=====	=====	

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

NATURAL GAS SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBIDIARIES  
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity  
For the twelve months ended June 30, 2005, the six months ended June 30,  
and the Period from September 23, 2003 (Inception) to December 31, 2003

	Shares	Dollars	Additional Paid-in Capital	Deferred Stock Based Compensation	
Balances, September 23, 2003	--	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$
Sales of common stock	21,772,362	21,772	2,861,028	--	

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Stock-based compensation	--	--	537,150	(486,750)
Net loss	--	--	--	--
Balances, December 31, 2003	21,772,362	21,772	3,398,178	(486,750)
Sales of common stock before merger	923,377	923	825,977	--
Sales of common stock	249,667	250	229,750	--
Deferred compensation	--	--	--	108,614
Net loss	--	--	--	--
Balances, June 30, 2004	22,945,406	22,945	4,453,905	(378,136)
Sales of common stock	1,829,200	1,829	4,502,517	--
Fair value of warrants issued with debt	--	--	1,149,008	--
Transaction and registration costs	--	--	(493,663)	--
Deferred compensation	--	--	--	(217,147)
Net loss	--	--	--	--
Balances, June 30, 2005	24,774,606	\$ 24,774	\$ 9,611,767	\$ (595,283)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

NATURAL GAS SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBIDIARIES  
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	Twelve Months Ended June 30, 2005	Six Ju
	-----	-----
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (2,164,571)	\$ (
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:		
Depletion	257,882	
Depreciation	2,242	
Non-cash stock-based compensation expense	707,117	
Accretion of asset retirement obligations	21,824	
Accretion of debt discount and non-cash interest	78,882	
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable, trade	(276,374)	
Inventories	(106,611)	
Accounts payable	101,201	
Royalties payable	89,713	
Accrued liabilities	226,397	
Prepaid expenses	(15,237)	
Net cash used by operating activities	(1,077,535)	
Cash flows from investing activities:		

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Capital expenditures for oil and gas properties	(2,057,543)	
Capital expenditures for furniture, fixtures and equipment	(9,022)	
Restricted deposits and retainers	(612,589)	
Other assets	(99,469)	
	-----	
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,778,623)	
Cash flow from financing activities:		
Payments on notes payable	(1,725,167)	
Proceeds from notes payable	3,806,678	
Deferred financing costs	(279,924)	
Proceeds from issuance of common stock and fair value of warrants issued with debt	4,729,091	
Transaction and registration costs	(493,663)	
	-----	
Net cash provided by financing activities	6,037,015	
	-----	
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2,180,857	
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	367,831	
	-----	
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 2,548,688	\$
	=====	==
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Interest paid	\$ 308,419	\$
Income taxes paid	\$ --	\$
Non-cash transactions:		
Seller note issued to acquire properties, net of discount	\$ --	\$
Assumption of asset retirement obligations	\$ 99,984	\$

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2005

#### NATURAL GAS SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

#### 1. Company's Business

Reality Interactive, Inc. (" Reality "), a Nevada corporation that traded on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol RLYI.OB, and the predecessor of Natural Gas Systems, Inc., was incorporated on May 24, 1994 for the purpose of developing technology-based knowledge solutions for the industrial marketplace. On April 30, 1999, Reality ceased business operations, sold substantially all of its assets and terminated all of its employees. Subsequent to ceasing operations, Reality explored other potential business opportunities to acquire or merge with another entity, while continuing to file reports with the SEC. During the two years prior to May 26, 2004, Reality represented that it had not conducted any operations and had minimal assets and liabilities.

On May 26, 2004, Natural Gas Systems, Inc., a privately owned Delaware corporation formed in September of 2003 (" Old NGS "), was merged into a wholly owned subsidiary of Reality and Reality changed its name to Natural Gas Systems, Inc. On the effective date of the merger, Laird Q. Cagan was elected as Chairman of the Board of Directors of Reality and Robert S. Herlin and Sterling H.

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McDonald, the CEO and CFO of Old NGS, were elected CEO and CFO of Reality, respectively. The corporation was renamed Natural Gas Systems, Inc. ("we", "us", "our", "our company", "Company" or "NGS") and adopted a June 30 fiscal year end.

Headquartered in Houston, Texas, Natural Gas Systems, Inc. is a petroleum company engaged primarily in the acquisition, exploitation and development of properties for the production of crude oil and natural gas from underground reservoirs. NGS acquires established oil and gas properties and exploits them through the application of conventional and specialized technology to increase production, ultimate recoveries, or both. At June 30, 2005, NGS conducted operations through its 100% working interest in the Delhi, Tullos Urania, Crossroads, and Colgrade fields in Louisiana. Tullos Urania, Crossroad and Colgrade are referred to collectively herein as the "Tullos Field (Area)".

All regulatory filings and other historical information prior to May 26, 2004 apply to Reality, the predecessor of the Company. NGS trades on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol NGSY.OB. All stock information is adjusted to reflect Reality's 40:1 reverse stock split effected prior to the merger with NGS.

### 2. Significant Risks and Uncertainties

Preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingencies as of the balance sheet date, and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. On an ongoing basis, management reviews its estimates, including those related to litigation, environmental liabilities, income taxes, abandonment costs and the determination of proved reserves. Changes in circumstances may result in revised estimates and actual results may differ from those estimates.

The Company's business makes it vulnerable to changes in crude oil and natural gas prices. Such prices have been volatile in the past and can be expected to be volatile in the future. This volatility can dramatically affect cash flows and proved reserves, since price declines reduce the estimated quantity of proved reserves and increase annual amortization expense (which is based on proved reserves), or could potentially result in an impairment charge. Other risks related to proved reserves, revenues, and cash flows include the Company's current reliance on the concentration of a few wells. The reserve report dated July 1, 2005, identified twelve wells that make up approximately 60% of the Company's PV-10 proved reserves, as compared to six wells at July 1, 2004. For the production month of June 2005, approximately 29% of the Company's production was derived from three wells, as compared to 85% in June 2004.

### 3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

**Principles of Consolidation** -- The consolidated financial statements include the Company and its subsidiaries. All material inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

**Oil and Gas Properties and Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment** --The Company follows the full cost method of accounting for its investments in oil and natural gas properties. All costs incurred in the acquisition, exploration and development of oil and natural gas properties, including unproductive wells, are capitalized. Proceeds from the sale of oil and natural gas properties are credited to the full cost pool, unless the sale involves a significant quantity of reserves, in which case a gain or loss is recognized. Under the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") for the full cost method of accounting, the net carrying value of oil and natural gas properties is limited to the sum of the present value (10% discount rate) of the estimated future net cash flows from proved reserves based on current prices as of the balance sheet

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date, and excluding future cash outflows associated with settling asset retirement obligations, plus the lower of cost or estimated fair market value of unproved properties adjusted for related income tax effects.

Capitalized costs of proved oil and natural gas properties are depleted on a unit of production method using proved oil and natural gas reserves. Costs depleted include net capitalized costs subject to depletion and estimated future dismantlement, restoration and abandonment costs.

The costs of certain unevaluated leasehold acreage and wells being drilled are not being amortized. Costs not being amortized are periodically assessed for possible impairments or reductions in value. If a reduction of value has occurred, the amount of the impairment is transferred to costs being amortized.

Equipment, which includes computer equipment, hardware and software and furniture and fixtures, is recorded at cost and is generally depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which range from two to five years.

Repairs and maintenance are charged to expense as incurred.

Statement of Cash Flows -- For purposes of the statements of cash flows, cash equivalents include highly liquid financial instruments with maturities of three months or less as of the date of purchase.

Concentrations of Credit Risk -- Financial instruments which potentially expose the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of trade accounts receivable. The Company's customer base includes multiple purchasers of our oil and gas products. Although the Company is directly affected by the well-being of the oil and gas industry, management does not believe a significant credit risk exists at June 30, 2005.

Revenue Recognition --The Company recognizes oil and natural gas revenues from its interests in producing wells as oil and natural gas is sold. As a result, the Company accrues revenues related to production sold for which the Company has not received payment.

Accounts Receivable, trade - Accounts receivable, trade consists of uncollateralized accrued oil and gas revenues due under normal trade terms, generally requiring payment within 30 days of production. Management reviews receivables periodically and reduces the carrying amount by a valuation allowance that reflects management's best estimate of the amount that may not be collectible. As of June 30, 2005 and 2004, the valuation allowance was \$0.

Accounting for Reverse Merger -- The Company accounted for its reverse-merger in accordance with Staff Accounting Bulletin ("SAB") Topic 2A. Generally, the staff of the Division of Corporate Finance considers reverse-mergers into public shells to be capital transactions in substance, rather than business combinations. That is, the transaction is equivalent to the issuance of stock by the private company for the net monetary assets of the shell corporation, accompanied by a recapitalization.

Under this treatment, post reverse-acquisition comparative historical financial statements are those of the "legal acquiree" (i.e., the "accounting acquirer"), with appropriate disclosure concerning the change in the capital structure effected at the acquisition date. In the Company's case, the historical financial statements are those of the oil and gas operations of Old NGS, and the Consolidated Statement Of Changes in Stockholder's Equity reflects the activity of Old NGS prior to the merger. All share and per share amounts have been adjusted to reflect the conversion ratio of shares exchanged between Reality and



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Old NGS.

Also, in accordance with SAB Topic 2A, transaction costs incurred for the reverse-merger, such as legal fees, investment banking fees and the like, may be charged directly to equity only to the extent of the cash received, while all costs in excess of cash received should be charged to expense. Accordingly, since no cash was received, \$370,000 in transaction fees was expensed in the Company's financial statements.

Stock Options --SFAS 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," as amended by SFAS 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation--Transition and Disclosure," established accounting and disclosure requirements using a fair value-based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation plans. The Company accounts for stock-based compensation using the intrinsic value method prescribed in Accounting Principles Board Opinion 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" ("APB 25").

Fair Value of Financial Instruments --Our financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, notes payable and seller notes. The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable approximate fair value due to the highly liquid nature of these short-term instruments. The fair value of the notes payable to Prospect Energy approximates the carrying value of the notes as the effective interest rates applicable to the notes approximates current rates available to us for comparable financing arrangements. The fair values of the seller notes approximate their carrying amounts as of June 30, 2004, based upon interest rates then available to us for borrowings with similar terms.

Income taxes - Income taxes are provided for the tax effects of transactions reported in the financial statements and consist of taxes currently due, if any, plus net deferred taxes related primarily to differences between basis of assets and liabilities for financial and income tax reporting. Deferred tax assets and liabilities represent the future tax return consequences of those differences, which will either be taxable or deductible when the assets and liabilities are recovered or settled. Deferred tax assets include recognition of operating losses that are available to offset future taxable income and tax credits that are available to offset future income taxes. Valuation allowances are recognized to limit recognition of deferred tax assets where appropriate. Such allowances may be reversed when circumstances provide evidence that the deferred tax assets will more likely than not be realized.

Accounting for Price Risk Management activities - The Company enters into certain financial derivative contracts utilized for non-trading purposes to minimize the impact of market price fluctuations on contractual commitments and forecasted transactions related to its oil and gas production. The Company follows the provisions of the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, for the accounting of its hedge transactions. SFAS No. 133 establishes accounting and reporting standards requiring that all derivatives instruments be recorded in the consolidated balance sheet as either as an asset or liability measured at fair value and requires that the changes in the fair value be recognized currently in the earnings unless specific hedge accounting criteria is met.

Upon adoption, the Company did not have any financial derivative contracts utilized for non-trading purposes. Thus, the adoption of SFAS No. 133 had no impact upon the Company. The Company has entered into certain over-the-counter contracts to hedge the cash flow of part of the 2005 forecasted sale of oil and gas production. The Company will not elect to document and designate these as hedges. Thus, the changes in the fair value of these over-the-counter contracts will be reflected in the earnings in the period in which they occur.

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New Accounting Pronouncements - In December 2004, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123R "Shared Based Payment" ("SFAS 123R"). This statement is a revision of SFAS Statement No. 123 "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" and supersedes APB Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," and its related implementation guidance. SFAS 123R addresses all forms of shared based compensation ("SBP") awards, including shares issued under employee stock purchase plans, stock options, restricted stock and stock appreciation rights. Under SFAS 123R, SBP awards result in a cost that will be measured at fair value on the awards' grant date, based on the estimated number of awards that are expected to vest and will be reflected as compensation cost in the historical financial statements. This statement is effective for public entities that file as small business issuers as of the beginning of the first interim or annual reporting period that begins after December 15, 2005. The Company is in the process of evaluating whether SFAS No. 123R will have a significant impact of the Company's overall results of operations or financial position.

#### 4. Acquisitions

In September 2003, Old NGS completed the acquisition of a 100% working interest in the Delhi Field. The acquisition closed on September 25, 2003, whereby Old NGS paid \$995,000 in cash, issued a purchase money mortgage for \$1,500,000 (See Note 7, Notes Payable, for a description of the mortgage) and assumed a plugging and abandonment reclamation liability in the amount of approximately \$302,000 (see Note 5, Asset Retirement Obligations), in exchange for the conveyance of all the underlying leasehold interests. In addition to the mortgage, the property is burdened by an aggregate 20% royalty interest.

On May 26, 2004, Reality Interactive, Inc., a publicly traded Nevada corporation ("Reality"), executed an Agreement and Plan of Merger with Natural Gas Systems, Inc., a private Delaware corporation ("Old NGS"), whereby the shareholders of Old NGS received 21,749,478 shares of common stock of Reality, in exchange for all of the 21,749,748 shares of Old NGS common stock then outstanding. The operations and management of Old NGS became our own, and Reality's name was changed to Natural Gas Systems, Inc., a Nevada corporation (the "Company" or "NGS"). Immediately prior to the closing of the merger, Reality had virtually no operations, assets or liabilities.

On September 2, 2004, we purchased a 100% working interest in approximately 81 producing oil wells, 8 salt water disposal wells and 54 shut-in wells located in La Salle and Winn Parishes, Louisiana. The purchase included leases covering 386.04 gross and net acres, and fee ownership of 2.33 acres around certain of the wells. Fourteen of the 54 shut-in wells will require a new lease prior to restoration of production. The purchase price was \$725,000 less approximately \$20,000 in closing adjustments to reflect an effective date of July 1, 2004, paid in cash, part of which was provided by the Bridge Loan described under Note 5. The acquisition was accounted for under the purchase method of accounting. No goodwill arose from the purchase. Revenue and expense from the property was recognized beginning September 1, 2004.

On February 3, 2005, we completed the purchase of a 100% working interest in certain leases with approximately 65 producing oil wells, 9 salt water disposal wells and 56 shut-in wells located in the Tullos Urania and Colgrade Fields in La Salle and Winn Parishes, Louisiana. Four of the 56 shut-in wells required a new lease prior to restoration of production. The purchase price was \$812,733 less post-closing adjustments to reflect an effective date of December 1, 2004, paid in cash. The acquisition was accounted for under the purchase method of accounting. No goodwill arose from the purchase. Revenue and expense from the property is recognized beginning February 1, 2005.

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We believe that the foregoing property acquisitions are consistent with our strategic business plan to acquire established oil and gas properties in order to exploit them through the application of conventional and specialized technology to increase production, ultimate recoveries, or both.

### 5. Asset Retirement Obligations

In June 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 143, Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations. SFAS No. 143 requires that an asset retirement obligation ("ARO") associated with the retirement of a tangible long-lived asset be recognized as a liability in the period in which a legal obligation is incurred and becomes determinable, with an offsetting increase in the carrying amount of the associated asset. The cost of the tangible asset, including the initially recognized ARO, is depleted such that the cost of the ARO is recognized over the useful life of the asset. The ARO is recorded at fair value, and accretion expense will be recognized over time as the discounted liability is accreted to its expected settlement value. The fair value of the ARO is measured using expected future cash outflows discounted at the Company's credit-adjusted risk-free interest rate. Fair value, to the extent possible, should include a market risk premium for unforeseeable circumstances. Inherent in the fair value calculation of ARO are numerous assumptions and judgments including the ultimate settlement amounts, inflation factors, credit adjusted discount rates, timing of settlement, and changes in the legal, regulatory, environmental, and political environments. To the extent future revisions to these assumptions impact fair value of the existing ARO liability, a corresponding adjustment is made to the oil and gas property balance.

When an oil or gas property ceases economic production, we dismantle and remove all surface equipment, plug the wells and restore the property's surface in accordance with various regulations and agreements before abandoning the property. The state of Louisiana requires operators of oil and gas properties to secure plugging, abandonment and reclamation liabilities with financial collateral in favor of the state. In the case of the Delhi Field, the previous owner had established a Site Specific Trust Fund (SSTA Account) that is considered a fully funded liability by the state of Louisiana. Pursuant to our agreement to purchase the Delhi Field in September of 2003, we agreed to replace the seller's collateral on the SSTA Account within 120 days of closing. During the six months ended June 30, 2004, we replaced the seller's collateral by posting a letter of credit in the face amount of \$301,835, fully collateralized by a certificate of deposit issued on Wells Fargo Bank. These restricted cash equivalents are carried as "Other Assets" in our balance sheet.

In accordance with FAS 143, we recorded an estimated asset retirement obligation ("ARO") for our Delhi Field of approximately \$302,000, of which \$274,000 relates to the Company's wells and \$28,000 relates to wells operated by us for a third party. Accordingly, we recorded an asset retirement obligation in the amount of \$302,000, with an offsetting \$274,000 charge to the full cost pool and a \$28,000 receivable due from the 3rd party at December 31, 2003. The receivable was collected during the six months ended June 30, 2004.

With respect to our property acquisitions in the Tullos Field Area in late 2004 and early 2005, we recorded an estimated combined ARO liability totaling \$99,984 based on the assessment we made during our fourth quarter of fiscal 2005.

The following table describes the change in our asset retirement obligations for the periods from September 23, 2003 (inception) to June 30, 2005:

Asset retirement obligation at September 23, 2003	\$	301,835
Accretion expense for 2003		3,169
Asset retirement obligation at December 31, 2003		305,004
Accretion expense for 2004		6,438
Asset retirement obligation at June 30, 2004		311,442

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Asset retirement costs in 2005	99,984
Accretion expense for 2005	21,824
Asset retirement obligation at June 30, 2005	\$ 433,250

### 6. Oil and Gas Properties

Depletion expense for the period from September 23, 2003 (inception) to December 31, 2003, the six months ended June 30, 2004 and the twelve months ended June 30, 2005 totaled \$13,960, \$41,549 and \$257,882, respectively. During 2003, no costs were excluded from amortization. As of June 30, 2004 and June 30, 2005, \$105,225 and \$61,887 of costs, respectively, were not being amortized.

### 7. Notes Payable

The following table sets forth the Company's notes payable balances as of the dates indicated:

Borrowing -----	June 30, 2005 -----	June 30, 2004 -----	December 31, 2003 -----
Delhi Mortgage Notes	\$ --	\$ 732,807	\$1,436,973
AICCO Insurance Premium Loan	--	43,428	--
Cananwill Insurance Premium Loan (current)	6,754	--	--
Prospect Energy 5-Year Note	2,906,548	--	--
Bridge Loan by our Chairman of the Board	--	--	--
Herlin Loan	--	--	--
Total outstanding	\$2,913,302	\$ 776,235	\$1,436,973

**DELHI MORTGAGE NOTES:** In September 2003, we issued \$1,500,000 of notes payable in connection with our acquisition of the Delhi Field. The notes were collateralized by a first mortgage on our Delhi Field and were payable to the sellers in twelve equal monthly installments beginning on January 30, 2004 and ending December 2004. Although the notes did not bear any interest, we imputed interest at 8% per annum, thus resulting in an initial recorded principal amount of \$1,407,049. The Delhi Mortgage Notes were paid from a combination of loan proceeds from Bridge Loans and the Company's cash flow.

**AICCO LOAN:** In May 2004, we borrowed \$49,490 to finance 70% of our Director and Officer's liability insurance premiums. The loan required eight level mortgage-amortizing payments in the amount of \$6,350 per month, including 7% interest per annum. At June 30, 2005, there were no outstanding amounts owed under the AICCO Loan.

**CANANWILL LOAN:** In October 2004, we borrowed \$33,186 to finance 80% of our General Liability, Casualty and Well Control insurance premiums. The loan required ten level payments in the amount of \$3,399 per month, including 5.25% interest per annum. At June 30, 2005, \$6,754 was owed under the Cananwill Insurance Premium Loan.

**BRIDGE LOAN:** From August through December, 2004, Laird Q. Cagan, our Chairman and a major stockholder, loaned us, through a series of advances, \$920,000, pursuant to a secured note bearing interest at 10% per annum and a 5% origination fee (the "Bridge Loan") earmarked for our purchase of working interests in the Tullos Urania Field in Louisiana, working capital and certain costs related to the closing of the Prospect Facility described below. On February 15, 2005, we repaid the Bridge Loan, totaling \$953,589 with accrued

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interest, in full.

HERLIN LOAN: In December, 2004, Mr. Herlin advanced us \$3,000 for working capital, with interest payable at 10% per annum. At June 30, 2005, there were no amounts outstanding under the Herlin Loan.

PROSPECT FACILITY: On February 3, 2005, we closed the "Prospect Facility" (or "Facility") and drew down \$3,000,000, and on March 16, 2005 we drew down an additional \$1,000,000 on the total \$4,800,000 commitment. The draws were used to fund the February 2005 acquisition of properties in Louisiana, costs of the financing, funding of a debt service reserve fund, repayment of the Bridge Loan, immediate re-development of our existing properties and for working capital purposes. After taking into account the effect of the completion of the February 2005 acquisition of properties (see Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements), the closing of the Prospect Facility and our recent private placement of common stock described below, and before taking into account the effect of any new projects or acquisitions, we believed that our current liquidity and anticipated operating cash flows were sufficient to allow the remaining \$800,000 commitment under the Facility to expire on May 3, 2005.

At June 30, 2005, we owed \$2,906,548 on the Prospect Facility, including the accreted discount through such date. At maturity or, exclusive of any prepayment penalty, on early prepayment, the total amount owed under the Facility will be \$4,000,000 due to accretion of the original issue discount, which is described below.

Under the terms of the Prospect Facility, each advance required us to issue two securities, a debt security and an equity security (in the form of irrevocable and revocable warrants) as follows:

- (i) The debt securities issued under the Facility (the "Prospect Loan(s)") are secured by all of our assets, bear an initial interest rate of 14% per annum payable in arrears on the "face" (the par or matured amount of the loan), mature on February 2, 2010 and do not require principal payments until the end of the term. The loans are subject to voluntary prepayment premiums equal to 9% of the face amount as of August 3, 2005, declining .5% for each three month period, thereafter. For each draw under the Facility, we recorded a loan with an imputed discount equivalent to the value of the Prospect Warrants described below. Through June 30, 2005, we had drawn \$4,000,000 under the Facility, crediting \$2,850,992 (net of the discount described below) to the Prospect Loan. The fair value of the Prospect Warrants of \$1,149,008 was recorded as a discount on the Prospect Loans with a corresponding credit to additional paid-in capital for the Prospect Warrants. The discount is accreted as additional loan interest expense using the interest rate method over the five-year life of the loan, yielding an annual effective interest rate of 27.26% and 24.87% for the first and second Prospect Loans, respectively.
- (ii) The equity securities issued under the Facility consisted of irrevocable and revocable warrants (the "Prospect Warrants"). An irrevocable warrant to purchase one share of our common stock was issued to Prospect for each \$6.666667 drawn under the Facility, and a revocable warrant to purchase one share of our common stock was issued for each \$10 drawn under the Facility. Through June 30, 2005 we had issued to Prospect Energy irrevocable warrants to acquire up to 600,000 shares of common stock exercisable over a five-year term at a price of \$0.75 per common share, and revocable warrants to acquire up to 400,000 shares of common stock on the same terms,

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except that the revocable warrants will be automatically canceled if we attain certain financial targets by the end of February 2006, and such revocable warrants cannot be exercised prior to such date. As described under the Prospect Loan above, the Prospect Warrants have been credited to additional paid-in capital in the amount of \$1,149,008, based on their estimated fair value. The holder of the shares of common stock underlying the Prospect Warrants is the beneficiary of a registration rights agreement. Terms of the registration rights agreement and assumptions underlying fair value of the warrants are described in Note 8, "Common Stock, Stock Options and Warrants".

Among other restrictions and subject to certain exceptions, the Prospect Facility restricts us from creating liens, entering into certain types of mergers or consolidations, incurring additional indebtedness, the payment of dividends, changing the character of our business, or engaging in certain types of transactions. The Prospect Loan agreement also requires us to maintain specified financial ratios, including a 1.5:1 ratio of borrowing base to debt and, commencing not later than the three months ended January 31, 2006, a 2.0:1 ratio of EBITDA (earnings before interest, income tax and other non-cash charges such as depreciation, depletion and amortization) to interest.

At June 30, 2005, we were in compliance with the terms of the Facility. At May 31, 2005, we had however, not maintained a required performance milestone, thus causing us to increase our restricted cash account under the terms of the Facility from \$300,000 to \$560,000. The increased amount is reflected as restricted deposits in our balance sheet at June 30, 2005, although transfer of the additional \$260,000 is pending our receipt of further instructions from Prospect.

Looking forward, we are required to maintain an EBITDA to interest payable coverage of 2:1, beginning no later than the three month period ending January 31, 2006, in order to maintain compliance. Our ability to comply with this requirement is dependent on achieving certain operating results, especially with respect to our planned drilling program of proved undeveloped reserves at our Delhi Field beginning in May 2005. At September 27, 2005, our Delhi drilling program had not yet begun due to delays caused by casualty repairs sustained by the drilling contractor for the account of another customer. Due to these delays, we can give no assurance that the delayed results from this program will provide sufficient EBITDA to meet the required interest coverage ratio. If such a covenant breach occurs and is not waived by Prospect, the debt would become immediately due and payable. Since we do not have sufficient liquid assets to prepay our debt in full, we would be required to refinance all or a portion of our existing debt or obtain additional financing. If we were unable to refinance our debt or obtain additional financing, we would be required to curtail portions of our development program, sell assets, and/or reduce capital expenditures. Had we been subject to this requirement on June 30, 2005, we would not have been in compliance.

### 8. Common Stock, Stock Options and Warrants

#### Common Stock

From September 23, 2003 (Inception) through December 31, 2003, Old NGS issued 18,000,000 common shares as founder's capital at \$0.001 per share, and sold 2,864,600 of its \$0.001 par value common shares at \$1.00 per share through a private equity offering to accredited investors. At December 31, 2003, Reality had issued and outstanding 256,598 shares of its \$0.001 par value common stock.

From January 1, 2004, up to, but not including, the merger closing on May 26, 2004, Reality issued 689,663 of its \$0.001 par value common shares, net of cancellations and redemptions. During the same period in 2004, Old NGS sold

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884,878 of its \$0.001 par value common shares to accredited investors for \$886,900 gross proceeds, less \$60,000 in commissions equal to 8% of the gross cash proceeds and the issuance of 7 year term warrants equal to 8% of the shares issued, for the account of Chadbourn Securities, Inc. and Laird Q. Cagan, an affiliate of the Company as described in Note 9, "Related Party Transactions".

At the closing of the merger on May 26, 2004, Reality issued 21,749,478 of its \$0.001 par value common shares in exchange for all of the 21,749,478 issued and outstanding \$0.001 par value common shares of Old NGS.

Subsequent to the merger closing through June 30, 2004, we sold 249,667 shares of our \$0.001 par value common shares for gross proceeds of \$250,000, less \$30,000 in commissions and the same warrant structure described above for the account of Chadbourn Securities, Inc. and Laird Q. Cagan.

During the twelve months ended June 30, 2005, we raised gross proceeds of \$4,729,091 from the sale of our common stock, warrants to purchase our common stock and direct stock grants, less placement fees of \$257,840 to Chadbourn Securities and Laird Q. Cagan and warrants to purchase 108,536 shares. In addition, we also paid \$32,659 to unrelated third parties as finder's fees. Of the total, \$3,580,083 was received from the sale of 1,594,200 shares of our common stock and the issuance of 235,000 shares of our common stock upon the exercise of options and direct stock awards granted under our 2004 Stock Plan. The remaining \$1,149,008 was raised through the sale of warrants to Prospect Energy as described in Note 7, "Notes Payable".

### Options and Warrants issued to Employees

#### 2003 Stock Option Plan

Old NGS adopted a stock option plan in 2003 (the "2003 Plan"). The purpose of the 2003 Plan was to offer selected individuals an opportunity to acquire a proprietary interest in the success of Old NGS, or to increase such interest, by purchasing shares of the Old NGS common stock. The 2003 Plan provided both for the direct award or sale of shares and for the grant of options to purchase shares in an aggregate amount not to exceed 4,000,000 shares. Options granted under the Plan included non-statutory options as well as incentive stock options intended to qualify under Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code. Of the options to purchase 600,000 shares granted under the 2003 Plan by Old NGS, all were assumed by Reality Interactive, Inc., predecessor to the Company. Of these, options to purchase 250,000 shares were granted to each of Messrs. Herlin and McDonald. These options were accounted for under APB 25, giving rise to \$437,250 of expense, spread over a four year vesting schedule.

#### 2004 Stock Plan

On August 3, 2004, we adopted our 2004 Stock Plan (the "2004 Plan"). The purpose of the 2004 Plan is to offer selected individuals an opportunity to acquire a proprietary interest in our success, or to increase such interest, by purchasing our shares of common stock. The 2004 Plan provides both for the direct award or sale of shares and for the grant of options or warrants to purchase shares in an aggregate amount not to exceed 4,000,000 shares. Options granted under the 2004 Plan may include non-statutory options as well as incentive stock options intended to qualify under Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code.

No options were issued during the six months ended June 30, 2004. However, an aggregate 200,000 options had been authorized, but not issued, to two members of our Board of Directors, Messrs. DiPaolo and Stoeber.

During the twelve months ended June 30, 2005, there were 1,500,000 shares of common stock issued or issuable upon exercise of outstanding options, and 25,000 shares issued directly under the 2004 Stock Plan to employees, all subject to

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various vesting requirements, leaving 2,305,000 shares of common stock available for issuance under the 2004 Stock Plan, after taking into account awards to non-employees totaling 170,000 shares. Of these awards, options to purchase 100,000 shares were issued to each of our directors, E.J. DiPaolo and Gene Stoever, in consideration for their services; options to purchase 500,000, 350,000, 350,000 and 100,000 shares were granted to Messrs. Herlin, McDonald, Mazzanti and Joe; and a direct stock grant of 25,000 shares was made to Mr. Mazzanti. All of these options and grants were accounted for under APB 25, giving rise to \$44,000 of expense spread over a two year vesting period for Messrs. Stoever and DiPaolo, and \$40,225 of expense spread over a one year vesting period for Mr. Mazzanti.

### Non-Plan Warrants to Employees

During the twelve months ended June 30, 2005, Mr. Herlin was granted revocable warrants to purchase 287,500 of common stock, and Mr. Mazzanti was granted revocable warrants to purchase 200,000 shares. These warrants were accounted for under APB 25, and gave rise to no Company expense during fiscal 2005, because the exercise price of Mr. Herlin's warrants exceeded fair value of the stock at June 30, 2005, and vesting of Mr. Mazzanti's warrants is based on a future specified event that has not yet occurred.

A reconciliation of reported loss as if the Company used the fair value method of accounting for stock-based compensation computed under FASB 123 as compared to the compensation expense we recorded under APB 25 follows:

	Twelve Months ended June 30, 2005	Six M ended 30,
	-----	-----
Pro forma impact of Fair Value Method (SFAS 148):		
Net loss attributable to common stockholders, as reported	(\$2,164,571)	(\$1,0
Plus share based compensation expense determined under APB 25	131,313	1
Less compensation expense determined under Fair Value Method	(359,457)	(1
	-----	-----
Pro forma net loss attributable to common stockholders	(\$2,392,715)	(\$1,0
Loss per share (basic & diluted):		
As reported	(\$0.09)	
Pro Forma	(\$0.10)	
Weighted average Black-Scholes fair value assumptions:		
Risk free interest rate	4.18% - 4.93%	
Expected life	3-4 years	3
Expected volatility	104% - 130%	
Expected dividend yield	0.0%	

Fair values were estimated at the date of grants using the Black-Scholes options pricing model, based on the assumptions above. For purposes of the pro forma disclosures, the estimated fair value is amortized to expense over the awards' vesting period. The Black-Scholes option valuation model was developed for use in estimating the fair value of traded options which have no vesting restrictions and are fully transferable. In addition, option valuation models require the input of highly subjective assumptions including the expected stock price volatility. Because the Company's employee stock options have



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characteristics significantly different from those of traded options, and because changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate, in management's opinion, the existing models do not necessarily provide a single measure of the fair value of its employee stock options. At June 30, 2005, 2,305,000 shares were available for grant under the plans.

A summary of option and warrant transactions issued to employees for the period from September 23, 2003 (inception) to June 30, 2005 follows:

	Number of Shares -----	Weighted average Exercise Price -----	Weighted average Grants Date Fair Value -----	Weighted average Remaining Contractual Life -----
For the Period from September 23, 2003 (Inception) to December 31, 2003				
Granted	500,000	\$0.13	\$0.94	
Exercised	0	--		
Canceled	0	--		
Outstanding at December 31, 2003	500,000	\$0.13		9.8 years
Six months ended June 30, 2004				
Granted	0			
Exercised	0			
Canceled	0			
Outstanding at June 30, 2004	500,000	\$0.13		9.3 years
Twelve months ended June 30, 2005				
Granted	2,012,500*	\$1.67	\$1.31*	
Exercised	0			
Canceled	0			
Outstanding at June 30, 2005	2,512,500	\$1.37		9.4 years

\* Mr. Mazzanti's revocable warrants to purchase 200,000 shares are included in the number of shares granted, but have not been used to calculate the weighted average grants date fair value since the award is contingent on a specified future event.

These options and warrants vest during the following fiscal years ended June 30 as follows: Vested at June 30, 2005 - 303,125; 2006 - 696,875; 2007 - 571,875; 2008 - 493,750 and 2009 - 446,875.

### Options, Warrants and Grants to Non-Employees

At June 30, 2005, outstanding warrants and options, excluding employees, to purchase the Company's \$0.001 par value common shares were as follows:

Holder	Warrants and Options Outstanding (Excluding Employees) Range of	Outstanding at	Exercisabl
--------	---	----------------	------------

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	Exercisable Prices		June 30, 2005	June 30, 2004
	-----		-----	-----
Cagan McAfee Capital Partners, LLC	\$1.00	\$1.00	165,000	165,000
Chadbourn Securities, Inc.	\$1.50	\$2.50	8,574	8,574
Laird Q. Cagan	\$1.00	\$2.50	142,143	142,143
Tatum Partners	\$.001	\$0.001	262,500	262,500
Prospect Energy	\$0.75	\$0.75	1,000,000	600,000
Steve Lee (counsel to the Company)	\$.001	\$1.80	60,000	10,000
Other	\$1.00	\$2.00	146,750	146,750
Total			1,784,967	1,334,967

As of June 30, 2004, we issued warrants to purchase 240,000 shares of common stock to Cagan McAfee Capital Partners and their assigns in connection with arranging the merger, options to purchase 100,000 shares of common stock to Steve Lee under the 2003 Stock Plan (90,000 of which have been exercised) and a warrant to purchase 79,931 share of common stock in connection with Cagan McAfee's capital raising services, of which warrants to purchase 66,784 and 3,147 shares of common stock were issued to Laird Q. Cagan and Chadbourn Securities, Inc., respectively. Mr. Lee's award gave rise to \$99,900 of fair value expense under SFAS 123 over the one year vesting period, using the Black-Scholes model with the following assumptions: Volatility - 131%, Risk Free Rate - 5.0%, Estimated Term - 3 years, and Dividends - 0.

During fiscal year ended June 30, 2005, we issued warrants to purchase 142,536 shares of common stock in connection with capital raising services, of which we issued warrants to purchase 75,359 and 5,427 shares of common stock to Laird Q. Cagan and Chadbourn Securities, Inc., 61,750 to third parties and options to purchase 50,000 shares to Steve Lee under the 2004 Stock Plan.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005, we also made a direct stock grant for 120,000 shares to Liviakis Communications (excluded from the table above) for investor relations services and issued options to purchase 50,000 shares of our stock to Mr. Lee under our 2004 Plan. Mr. Lee's grant gives rise to \$67,519 of fair value expense under SFAS 123, to be spread over a four year vesting schedule. Fair value was derived using the Black-Scholes model using the following assumptions: Volatility - 110%, Risk Free Rate - 4.18%, Estimated Term - 4 years, and Dividends - 0. The Liviakis stock grant gives rise to \$263,880 of expense, spread over a one year vesting schedule, beginning monthly in April 2005. The fair value of the Liviakis grant under SFAS 123 was equivalent to the fair value of our stock on the date of grant.

Also during the fiscal year ended 2005, we issued warrants to purchase 1,000,000 shares under the Prospect Facility, recording fair value in the amount of \$1,149,008 using the Black-Scholes model, using the following assumptions: Volatility - 102.8%, Risk Free Rate - 4.93%, Estimated Term - 3 years, Dividend - 0. Certain of these warrants will not vest if the Company reaches certain financial thresholds. As a result, those warrants were discounted in determining fair value. Finally, we issued warrants to purchase 262,500 shares to Tatum Partners, recognizing \$432,976 of SFAS 123 fair value expense in the current year, wherein fair value was equal to intrinsic value since there was no time value associated with the grant.

### Registration Rights

Under the terms of our private placement of 1,200,000 shares of our common stock with the Rubicon Fund on May 6, 2005, we contemporaneously entered into a registration rights agreement (the "RRA"). The RRA requires us, among other

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things, to obtain and maintain an effective registration statement with the SEC for Rubicon's shares, failing which, subjects us to the payment of penalties not to exceed 1% of the share proceeds, or \$30,000, for each month of non-compliance. Penalties are incurred for each month for which a registration statement has not become effective, beginning October 6, 2005. Penalties may also be incurred for any month for which effectiveness has not been maintained prior to the shares becoming tradable under Rule 144, but in no event can the penalty cumulatively exceed 8% or \$240,000. The SEC is currently reviewing the registration statement we filed June 6, 2005 on Form SB-2, and we can give no assurance that our registration statement will become or be maintained effective after October 6, 2005. Accordingly, we have accrued, against our equity account \$100,000 for penalties and other transaction costs which may become due.

We have also entered into other registration rights agreements, the effect of which gives the holders the right to "piggyback" their shares, from time to time, as we register other shares.

### 9. Related Party Transactions

Laird Q. Cagan, the Chairman of our Board of Directors, is a Managing Director of Cagan McAfee Capital Partners, LLC ("CMCP"). CMCP performs financial advisory services for us pursuant to a written agreement and is paid a monthly retainer of \$15,000. In addition, Mr. Cagan is a registered representative of Chadbourn Securities, Inc. ("Chadbourn"), our non-exclusive placement agent for private financings. Pursuant to the Agreement between Mr. Cagan, Chadbourn and us, we pay a cash fee equal to 8% of gross equity proceeds and warrants equal to 8% of the shares placed by CMCP. During 2003, we expensed and paid CMCP \$32,500 for monthly retainers.

In connection with the founding of the Company, 18,000,000 shares of Old NGS common stock were directly and indirectly purchased by various parties as founder's shares, including, 1,000,000 shares by Robert S. Herlin as an incentive to perform as the Company's President and CEO; 1,000,000 shares by Liviakis Financial Communications, Inc., the Company's investor relations firm; 7,500,000 shares by Laird Q. Cagan, the Company's Chairman and Managing Director of CMCP; and 5,700,000 by Eric M. McAfee, Managing Director of CMCP, and 450,000 by John Pimentel, a member of the Company's Board of Directors.

During the six months ended June 30, 2004 we expensed \$90,000 in monthly retainers, \$60,000 of which remained unpaid at June 30, 2004, and charged \$80,000 to stockholder's equity as a reduction of the proceeds from common stock sales in the amount of \$1,000,000. The \$80,000 paid to Chadbourn Securities and Laird Q. Cagan was for commissions from the sale of our common stock. Also during the six months ended June 30, 2004 we issued warrants to purchase 319,932 shares of Common Stock to CMCP, Chadbourn Securities and Laird Q. Cagan and their assigns in connection with arranging the merger, (240,000 warrants) and placement of 999,145 common shares (79,932 warrants). These warrants have a \$1.00 exercise price and a seven year term.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005, we issued warrants to purchase 91,359 and 5,427 shares of common stock to Laird Q. Cagan and Chadbourn Securities, Inc., respectively, in connection with capital raising services. During the same period, we paid \$257,890 cash commissions to Laird Q. Cagan and Chadbourn Securities, Inc., in connection with capital raising activities. Further, during fiscal year ended June 30, 2005, the Company expensed and paid CMCP \$180,000 for monthly retainers earned in fiscal 2005, and paid \$60,000 for monthly retainers earned, but unpaid, during fiscal 2004.

Also during fiscal 2005, from August through December, 2004, Mr. Cagan loaned us, through a series of advances, \$920,000, pursuant to a secured promissory

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note bearing interest at 10% per annum and a 5% origination fee (the "Bridge Loan") earmarked for our purchase of working interests in the Tullos Urania Field in Louisiana, working capital and certain costs related to the closing of the Prospect Facility. On February 15, 2005, we repaid the Bridge Loan, totaling \$953,589 with accrued interest, in full.

Eric McAfee, also a Managing Director of Cagan McAfee Capital Partners, has served as Vice Chairman of the Board of Verdisys, Inc., the provider of certain horizontal drilling services to the Company. Subsequently in 2004, Mr. McAfee resigned from the Board of Directors of Verdisys, but continues to hold shares in both companies. Mr. McAfee has represented to the Company that he is also a 50% owner of Berg McAfee Companies, LLC, which owns approximately 30% of Verdisys, Inc. NGS paid \$130,000 to Verdisys (Blast Energy) during 2003 and \$25,960 during 2004 for horizontal drilling services.

### 10. Supplemental Oil and Gas Disclosures (unaudited)

#### Costs Incurred in Oil and Gas Producing Activities

	Twelve Months Ended June 30, 2005	Six Months Ended June 30, 2004	For the Septemb (Ince Decembe
	-----	-----	-----
Property acquisition costs:			
Proved	\$1,554,149	\$6,855	
P&A liability assumed	99,984	0	
Unproved	61,887	105,225	
Exploration costs	0	0	
Development costs	441,508	97,114	
	-----	-----	-----
Total property acquisition costs	\$2,157,528	\$209,194	
	=====	=====	=====

#### Results of Operations for Oil and Gas Producing Activities

	Twelve Months Ended June 30, 2005		Six Month Ended Ju 200
	-----		-----
Oil and gas sales	\$1,635,187		\$
Production costs	(874,876)		(
Production taxes	(68,386)		
Depletion	(257,882)		
	-----		-----
Results of operations for oil and gas producing activities (excluding corporate overhead and financing costs)	\$434,043		(
	=====		=====

Proved Developed and Undeveloped Reserves  
Prepared by W.D. Von Gonten & Co. Petroleum Engineers

The following table sets forth the net proved reserves of the Company as of July 1, 2005, and the changes therein for the periods from September 23, 2003

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(inception) to July 1, 2005. The reserve information was prepared by W.D. Von Gonten & Co., independent petroleum engineers. All of the Company's oil and gas producing activities are located in the United States.

	Oil (bbls)	Gas (mcf)
	-----	-----
September 23, 2003	--	--
Purchases of minerals in place	241,219	778,700
Extensions and discoveries	--	--
Revisions	--	--
Production	(857)	--
Sales of minerals in place	--	--
 December 31, 2003	 240,362	 778,700
Purchases of minerals in place	--	--
Extensions and discoveries	76,412	293,419
Revisions	(74,060)	(563,440)
Production	(3,180)	(123)
Sales of minerals in place	--	--
July 1, 2004	239,534	508,556*
Purchases of minerals in place	418,217	--
Extensions and discoveries	242,340	330,023
Revisions	(100,978)	(34,290)
Production	(27,230)	(72,166)
Sales of minerals in place	--	--
July 1, 2005	771,883	732,123
Proved developed reserves:		
December 31, 2003	240,400	778,700
July 1, 2004	238,900	508,556*
July 1, 2005	771,800	732,300*
-----		

\* Includes 5,000 and 7,300 BBL of NGL's converted at 6 BBLs / MCF for July 1, 2004 and July 1, 2005, respectively

### Standardized Measure of Discounted Future Net Cash Flows at December 31, 2003, June 30, 2004 and June 30, 2005

The information that follows has been developed pursuant to SFAS No. 69 and utilizes reserve and production data prepared by independent petroleum consultants. Reserve estimates are inherently imprecise and estimates of new discoveries are less precise than those of producing oil and natural gas properties. Accordingly, these estimates are expected to change as future information becomes available.

The estimated discounted future net cash flows from estimated proved reserves are based on prices and costs as of the date of the estimate unless such prices or costs are contractually determined at such date. Actual future prices and costs may be materially higher or lower. Actual future net revenues also will be affected by factors such as actual production, supply and demand for oil and natural gas, curtailments or increases in consumption by natural gas purchasers, changes in governmental regulations or taxation and the impact of inflation on costs. Future income tax expense has been reduced for the effect of available net operating loss carryforwards.

		For the Period From
Twelve Months Ended	Six Months Ended	September 23, 2003
		(Inception) to

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	June 30, 2005	June 30, 2004	December 31, 2003
	-----	-----	-----
Future cash inflows	\$ 46,841,246	\$ 11,549,850	\$ 13,318,169
Future production costs	(20,028,389)	(2,978,139)	(2,895,677)
Future development costs	(1,920,000)	(450,000)	(357,000)
Future income taxes	(6,036,000)	(1,465,000)	(2,412,000)
Future net cash flows	\$ 18,856,857	6,656,711	7,653,492
	-----	-----	-----
10% annual discount	(5,615,779)	(1,476,100)	(1,479,544)
	-----	-----	-----
Standardized Measure	\$ 13,241,078	\$ 5,180,611	\$ 6,173,948
	=====	=====	=====

Changes in Standardized Measure

The following table sets forth the changes in standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows for the period from September 23, 2003 (inception) to December 31, 2003, the six months ended June 30, 2004 and the twelve months ended June 30, 2005:

	Twelve Months Ended June 30, 2005	Six Months Ended June 30, 2004
	-----	-----
Standardized Measure, beginning	5,180,611	6,173,948
Net change in income taxes	(3,209,706)	737,006
Oil and gas sales, net of costs	(691,925)	30,843
Discoveries and extensions	7,131,907	
Purchase of minerals in place	4,780,920	--
Changes in prices and costs	3,285,724	82,230
Change in developments costs	(1,045,275)	(84,042)
Accretion of discount	518,061	308,697
Revisions of estimates	(2,670,979)	(2,131,318)
Other	(38,260)	63,247
	-----	-----
Standardized Measure, ending	13,241,078	5,180,611

11. Restricted Deposits

At June 30, 2005, Restricted deposits includes \$301,835 securing a letter of credit posted with the State of Louisiana for future plugging and abandonment liabilities related to the Delhi Field, and \$560,000 related to the debt service

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reserve under the Prospect Facility.

Of these amounts, \$201,835 and \$200,000 exceed FDIC insurance limits in depository accounts at Wells Fargo Bank and AmSouth Bank, respectively.

### 12. Income Taxes

The tax effect of significant temporary differences representing deferred tax assets and liabilities at December 31, 2003, June 30, 2004 and June 30, 2005 are as follows:

	June 30, 2005	June 30, 2004	December 31, 2003
	-----	-----	-----
Oil and gas properties	(\$ 178,144)	(\$ 69,389)	(\$ 113,558)
Basis in subsidiary stock	125,800	0	0
Other	(10,159)	0	0
Net operating loss carryforwards	6,324,900	366,425	228,043
Valuation allowance	(6,262,397)	(297,036)	(114,485)
	-----	-----	-----
Net deferred tax asset	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
	=====	=====	=====

The increase in the valuation allowance during fiscal 2003, 2004 and 2005 of \$114,485, \$182,551 and \$5,965,361 respectively, is the result of net tax losses incurred during the year. The increase in the valuation allowance in fiscal 2005 is mostly attributable to the recognition of Reality's NOL carryforwards from prior years, in addition to current year net tax loss. Reality's NOL carryforwards had not been previously recognized as the tax impact of the transaction described in the Note 1 was not resolved until fiscal year 2005.

As of June 30, 2005, we have net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$18,603,000 that will expire in 2023, 2024 and 2025. Future utilization of the net operating loss carryforwards and other tax attributes, absent a change in law, will be significantly limited by changes in the ownership of the Company in May 2004 under section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code.

The following is a reconciliation of the Company's expected income tax expense (benefit) based on statutory rates to the actual expense (benefit):

	Twelve Months Ended June 30, 2005	Six Months Ended June 30, 2004	For the Period From September 23, 2003 (Inception) to December 31, 2003
	-----	-----	-----
Income taxes (benefit) at US statutory rate	(\$735,954)	(\$349,412)	(\$114,548)
Non-deductible amortization and expenses	--	165,141	62
Deferred Stock Compensation and non-deductible expenses	240,860	--	--
Deferred tax asset			

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valuation allowance			
adjustment	495,094	182,551	114,485
Net operating losses	--	--	--
Other	0	1,720	1
	-----	-----	-----

### 13. Leases

The Company is obligated for operating lease payments related to the Company's headquarters in Houston, Texas, and a gas processing plant servicing the Company's Delhi Field. Minimum lease payments are as follows:

Fiscal 2006:	\$	42,921
Fiscal 2007:	\$	33,980
Total	\$	76,901

Lease expense was \$121,799 for the twelve months ended June 30, 2005; \$44,770 for the six months ended June 30, 2004 and \$8,541 for the three months ended December 31, 2003.

### 14. Liquidity

As of June 30, 2005, we had \$2,548,688 of unrestricted cash and positive working capital of \$2,599,232, versus negative working capital of \$383,352 at June 30, 2004, and negative working capital of \$360,749 at December 31, 2003. Also at June 30, 2005, the PV10 value of our proved oil and gas reserves to the face value of our debt was over 4:1.

Nevertheless, our net losses totaling \$2,164,571, \$1,027,682 and \$336,905 for the twelve months ended June 30, 2005, the six months ended June 30, 2004 and the period from September 23 (inception) to December 31, 2003, respectively, and our requirement to maintain an EBITDA to interest payable coverage of 2:1, beginning no later than the three month period ending January 31, 2006 under the Prospect Facility, raises questions about our liquidity. Although our net cash losses have narrowed on an annualized basis, our ability to comply with the EBITDA to interest coverage ratio is dependent on achieving certain operating results, especially with respect to our planned drilling program of proved undeveloped reserves at our Delhi Field beginning in May 2005. At September 27, 2005, our Delhi drilling program had not yet begun, due to delays caused by casualty repairs sustained by the drilling contractor for the account of another customer. Due to these delays, we can give no assurance that the delayed results from this program will provide sufficient EBITDA to meet the required interest coverage ratio. If such a covenant breach occurs and is not waived by Prospect, the debt would become immediately due and payable. Since we do not have sufficient liquid assets to prepay our debt in full, we would be required to refinance all or a portion of our existing debt or obtain additional financing. If we were unable to refinance our debt or obtain additional financing, we would be required to curtail portions of our development program, sell assets, and/or reduce capital expenditures. Had we been subject to this requirement on June 30, 2005, we would not have been in compliance.

We are currently addressing these issues by taking actions to expedite the repair and mobilization of the drilling rig that is causing the delay in our proved undeveloped reserve drilling program, possibly adding to the expense of our contract. Alternatively, it may be necessary for us to seek another rig, although we can give no assurance that one will be available within our timeframe, given tight industry supplies. We have also obtained covenant relief from Prospect as discussed under Note 18, "Subsequent Events."

Based on our current estimates of production and current oil and gas prices, and absent a default causing acceleration of our debt, we currently have sufficient capital reserves to satisfy our short-term obligations and to fund our



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anticipated development activities through December 31, 2005. We will require more capital or success in our development activities, or both, to execute additional acquisitions, fund our development plan beyond 2005, replace our existing depleting reserves or exploit any technology projects we may develop from time to time.

### 15. Loss per Share

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted loss per share:

	Twelve Months ended June 30, 2005 -----	Six Mo ended Ju 200 -----
<b>Numerator:</b>		
Net loss applicable to common stockholders	(\$2,164,571)	(\$1,
Plus income impact of assumed conversions:		
Preferred Stock dividends	N/A	
Interest on convertible subordinated notes	N/A	
	-----	-----
Net loss applicable to common stockholders plus assumed conversions	(2,164,571) =====	(1, =====
<b>Denominator:</b>	23,533,922	22,
<b>Affect of potentially dilutive common shares:</b>		
Warrants	N/A	
Employee and director stock options	N/A	
Convertible preferred stock	N/A	
Convertible subordinated notes	N/A	
Redeemable preferred stock	N/A	
Denominator for dilutive earnings per share - weighted average shares		
Outstanding and assumed conversions	23,533,922	22,
<b>Loss per common share:</b>		
Basic and diluted	(\$0.09) =====	=====
Shares issuable from securities that could potentially dilute earnings per share in the future that were not included in the computation of loss per share because their effect was anti-dilutive:	4,222,468	

### 16. Commodity Hedging

As required under our credit agreement with Prospect Energy, we have placed price risk contracts aggregating more than 50% of the production volumes that our outside petroleum engineers have estimated to occur from our existing proved developed producing reserves over the next two years. The Prospect Facility also requires us to extend such coverage on a rolling two-year basis through the five

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year term of the Facility.

As a part of this program, we purchased a series of price floors from Wells Fargo Bank, set at a NYMEX WTI price of \$38.00 per barrel of crude oil based upon the arithmetic average of the daily settlement price for the first nearby month of NYMEX WTI futures, for 2,000 barrels of crude oil per month for March 2006 through February 2007. The cost of the hedge was \$3.00 per barrel of oil. In accordance with SFAS No. 133, we have recorded these derivative puts at cost, and have marked them to market at the end of each month. Through June 30, 2005, \$58,534 has been marked to market and expensed, leaving a remaining asset of \$13,466.

These derivatives are in addition to future forward delivery contracts we entered into with Plains Marketing L.P., to complete our requirements under the Prospect Facility.

### 17. Major Customers

All of our crude oil is currently sold to Plains Marketing L.P., all of our natural gas is currently being sold to Texla Energy Management, Inc. and all of our natural gas liquids are currently sold to a subsidiary of Enbridge Energy Partners LP.

### 18. Subsequent Events

Effective September 22, 2005, we entered into an amendment to the Prospect Facility, thereby obtaining covenant relief with respect to our obligation to maintain an EBITDA to interest payable coverage ratio of 2:1. The amendment changes our compliance date to begin not later than the three months ended January 31, 2006, as compared to October 31, 2005 under the original terms of the agreement. This amendment was effected in order to allow us to proceed with the delayed drilling program of proved undeveloped reserve locations in our Delhi Field, the results of which we are relying on to achieve the required EBITDA coverage ratio. As explained earlier, the drilling program has been delayed due to a casualty sustained to the contracted rig, while demobilizing from a previous customer. In exchange for the amendment, we have issued to Prospect revocable warrants to purchase 200,000 shares of our common stock, exercisable at \$1.36 per share over five years. The warrants will be automatically revoked in the event we achieve \$200,000 in EBITDA, as defined, for any one month period through April 30, 2006. We also agreed to limit our acquisitions of additional oil and gas properties to a maximum of \$100,000 plus any new funds raised, until we achieve a trailing three month EBITDA to interest coverage ratio of 2.0. The limitation does not include any evaluation costs, so that we may continue to review new projects. For additional details, the amendment to the Loan Agreement and the Revocable Warrant Agreement are attached to our Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2005, as Exhibits 10.30 and 10.31, respectively.

All of our oil and gas assets are located in northern Louisiana. On August 29, 2005, the center of Hurricane Katrina, a Category 5 storm, came onshore just east of New Orleans, Louisiana. None of our oil and gas property suffered casualty loss from this storm, as the area was minimally affected by rains off of the west side of Katrina as she progressed inland veering to the east. It is possible, however, that in the aftermath of the storm we may become subject to supply chain disruptions affecting the availability of fuel, power, supplies and the like at any time, although we have not experienced any of these disruptions to date.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders  
Natural Gas Systems, Inc.  
Houston, Texas

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Natural Gas Systems, Inc. as of June 30, 2005, June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003 and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the twelve months ended June 30, 2005, the six months ended June 30, 2004 and the period from September 23, 2003 (inception) to December 31, 2003. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated 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 audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company has determined that it is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. 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 provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Natural Gas Systems, Inc. and subsidiaries as of June 30, 2005, June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the periods then ended, and the period from September 23, 2003 (inception) to December 31, 2003, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As discussed in Note 14 to the financial statements, the Company has sustained losses since inception and has a requirement under its debt facility to meet a prescribed interest coverage ratio beginning with the three month period ended January 31, 2006. At the present time, the Company is not generating sufficient cash flow from operations to meet the required interest coverage ratio. If the Company does not meet the interest coverage ratio, the debt holder has the right to cause the outstanding debt of \$4,000,000 to become immediately due and payable. At the present time, the Company does not have the resources to pay off the debt in the event it becomes immediately due and payable.

HEIN & ASSOCIATES LLP

Houston, Texas

August 27, 2005, except for the first paragraph in Note 18 as to which the date is September 27, 2005.

ITEM 8. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

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None.

### ITEM 8A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Our management evaluated, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on this evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms.

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during our last fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

### ITEM 8B. OTHER INFORMATION

## PART III.

### ITEM 9. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Incorporated by reference to the Company's Proxy Statement to be filed with the Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A within 120 days of the end of the Company's year 2005.

### ITEM 10. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Incorporated by reference to the Company's Proxy Statement to be filed with the Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A within 120 days of the end of the Company's year 2005.

### ITEM 11. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

Incorporated by reference to the Company's Proxy Statement to be filed with the Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A within 120 days of the end of the Company's year 2005.

### ITEM 12. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

Incorporated by reference to the Company's Proxy Statement to be filed with the Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A within 120 days of the end of the Company's year 2005.

### ITEM 13. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS

Index of Exhibits

2.1 Asset Purchase Agreement for Tullos Field dated September 3, 2004.

2.2 Definitive Asset Purchase Agreement, dated as of February 2, 2005, by and between Chadco

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- Alan Chadwick McCartney, Sonya McCartney and NGS Sub. Corp.
- 3(i) Articles of Incorporation.
  - 3(ii) Bylaws.
  - 10.1 Certificate of Draw Request, dated as of February 16, 2005, between the Company and Prospect Energy Corporation ("Prospect")
  - 10.2 Loan Agreement, dated as of February 2, 2005, between the Company and Prospect
  - 10.3 Mortgage, Collateral Assignment, Security Agreement and Financing Statement by NGS Sub. dated as of February 2, 2005
  - 10.4 Company Promissory Note in favor of Prospect
  - 10.5 Security Agreement, dated as of February 2, 2005, between NGS Sub Corp. and Prospect
  - 10.6 Security Agreement, dated as of February 2, 2005, between Natural Gas Systems, Inc., a corporation, and Prospect
  - 10.7 Guaranty Agreement, dated as of February 2, 2005, by Natural Gas Systems, Inc., a Delaware corporation, NGS Sub. Corp., Arkla Petroleum, L.L.C. and Four Star Development Corporation in favor of Prospect
  - 10.8 Warrant Agreement, dated as of February 2, 2005, between the Company and Prospect
  - 10.9 Company Common Stock Purchase Warrant in favor of Prospect, dated as of February 2, 2005
  - 10.10 Revocable Warrant Agreement, dated as of February 2, 2005, between the Company and Prospect
  - 10.11 Company Revocable Common Stock Purchase Warrant in favor of Prospect, dated as of February 2, 2005
  - 10.12 Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of February 2, 2005, between the Company and Prospect
  - 10.13 Executive Employment Agreement, Robert S. Herlin, dated April 4, 2005
  - 10.14 Herlin Stock Option Agreement, dated April 4, 2005
  - 10.15 Herlin Warrant Agreement, dated April 4, 2005
  - 10.16 Amended and Restated Tatum Resources Agreement, dated April 4, 2005
  - 10.17 Tatum Warrant Agreement, dated April 4, 2005
  - 10.18 Executive Employment Agreement, Sterling H. McDonald, dated April 4, 2005
  
  - 10.19 McDonald Stock Option Agreement, dated April 4, 2005
  - 10.20 Secured Promissory Note - Laird Q. Cagan, dated August 10, 2004
  - 10.21 Amendment to Secured Promissory Note - Laird Q. Cagan, dated September 20, 2004
  - 10.22 Securities Purchase Agreement dated as of May 6, 2005, by and between Natural Gas Systems, Inc. and Rubicon Master Fund
  - 10.23 Registration Rights Agreement dated as of May 6, 2005, by and between Natural Gas Systems, Inc. and Rubicon Master Fund
  - 10.24 Amendment to Consulting Agreement, dated as of May 4, 2005, by and between Natural Gas Systems, Inc., and Liviakis Financial Communications, Inc.
  - 10.25 Stock Grant Agreement, dated as of May 4, 2005, by and between Natural Gas Systems, Inc. and Liviakis Financial Communications, Inc.
  - 10.26 Executive Employment Agreement, Daryl V. Mazzanti ("Mazzanti"), dated June 23, 2005
  - 10.27 Mazzanti Stock Option Agreement, dated June 23, 2005
  - 10.28 Mazzanti Stock Grant Agreement dated June 23, 2005
  - 10.29 Mazzanti Revocable Warrant Agreement, dated June 23, 2005
  - 10.30 Amendment to Prospect Loan Agreement, dated September 27, 2005, between the Company and Prospect
  - 10.31 Revocable Warrant Agreement, dated as of September 27, 2005, between the Company and Prospect
  - 21.1 List of all subsidiaries of the Company.
  - 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act
  - 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act
  - 32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
  - 32.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

### ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

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Incorporated by reference to the Company's Proxy Statement to be filed with the Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A within 120 days of the end of the Company's year 2005.

### SIGNATURES

In accordance with Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

NATURAL GAS SYSTEMS, INC.

By: /s/ ROBERT S. HERLIN

-----  
Robert S. Herlin  
Chief Executive Officer  
(Principal Executive Officer)

By: /s/ STERLING H. MCDONALD

-----  
Sterling H. McDonald  
Chief Financial Officer  
(Principal Financial and  
Accounting Officer)

Date: September 27, 2005

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

Date	Signature	Title
September 27, 2005	/s/ E. J. DIPAOLO ----- E. J. DiPaolo	Director
September 27, 2005	/s/ GENE STOEVER ----- Gene Stoever	Director
September 27, 2005	/s/ JOHN PIMENTEL ----- John Pimentel	Director
September 27, 2005	/s/ LAIRD CAGAN ----- Laird Cagan	Chairman of the Board