

SANDRIDGE ENERGY INC

Form 424B1

January 07, 2008

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Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b)(1)
Registration No. 333-145386

Prospectus

53,595,665 Shares

SandRidge Energy, Inc.

Common Stock

This prospectus relates to up to 53,595,665 shares of the common stock of SandRidge Energy, Inc., which may be offered for sale by the selling stockholders named in this prospectus. The shares of common stock offered by this prospectus were acquired by the selling stockholders, or are issuable upon conversion of securities acquired by the selling stockholders, in connection with our December 2005, November 2006 and March 2007 private placements. We are registering the offer and sale of the shares of common stock to satisfy registration rights we have granted.

We are not selling any shares of common stock under this prospectus and will not receive any proceeds from the sale of common stock by the selling stockholders. The shares of common stock to which this prospectus relates may be offered and sold from time to time directly from the selling stockholders or alternatively through underwriters or broker-dealers or agents. The shares of common stock may be sold in one or more transactions, at fixed prices, at prevailing market prices at the time of sale or at negotiated prices. Please read Plan of Distribution.

Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol SD.

Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. See Risk Factors beginning on page 13.

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

The date of this prospectus is January 7, 2008

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You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus or to which we have referred you. We and the selling stockholders have not authorized anyone to provide you with different information. We and the selling stockholders are not making an offer of these securities in any jurisdiction where such offer or sale is not permitted. You should assume that the information contained in this prospectus is accurate as of the date on the front of this prospectus only. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since that date.

This prospectus is part of a "shelf" registration statement that we filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") for a continuous offering. Under this prospectus, the selling stockholders may, from time to time, sell the shares of our common stock described in this prospectus in one or more offerings. This prospectus may be supplemented from time to time to add, update or change information in this prospectus. Any statement contained in this prospectus will be deemed to be modified or superseded for the purposes of this prospectus to the extent that a statement contained in a prospectus supplement modifies such statement. Any statement so modified will be deemed to constitute a part of this prospectus only as so modified, and any statement so modified will be deemed to constitute a part of this prospectus.

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The registration statement containing this prospectus, including the exhibits to the registration statement, provides additional information about us, the selling stockholders and the shares of our common stock offered under this prospectus. The registration statement, including the exhibits, can be read on the SEC website or at the SEC offices mentioned under the heading **Where You Can Find More Information.**

Information contained in our website does not constitute part of this prospectus.

SandRidge Energy, Inc., our logo and other trademarks mentioned in this prospectus are the property of their respective owners.

This prospectus includes market share and industry data that we obtained from internal research, publicly available information and industry publications and surveys. Our internal research and forecasts are based upon management's understanding of industry conditions. Industry surveys and publications generally state that the information contained therein has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable.

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SUMMARY

This summary contains basic information about us and the offering. Because it is a summary, it does not contain all of the information that you should consider before investing in our common stock. You should read and carefully consider this entire prospectus before making an investment decision, especially the information presented under the heading Risk Factors and the consolidated and pro forma condensed combined financial statements and the accompanying notes thereto included elsewhere in this prospectus. We have provided definitions for some of the natural gas and oil industry terms used in this prospectus in the Glossary of Natural Gas and Oil Terms on page A-1 of this prospectus. Natural gas equivalents are determined using the ratio of six Mcf of natural gas to one Bbl of crude oil, condensate or natural gas liquids. Unless otherwise noted, all natural gas amounts are net of CO₂ or have CO₂ levels within pipeline specifications.

On December 29, 2006, we merged with and into a newly formed Delaware corporation and changed our name from Riata Energy, Inc. to SandRidge Energy, Inc. The purpose of the merger was to change our jurisdiction of incorporation from Texas to Delaware. Except as otherwise indicated or required by the context, references in this prospectus to we, us, our, SandRidge, Riata, or the Company refer to the business of SandRidge Energy, Inc. and its subsidiaries after the merger and its predecessor, Riata Energy, Inc., and its subsidiaries prior to the merger.

Overview

SandRidge is a rapidly expanding independent natural gas and oil company concentrating in exploration, development and production activities. We are focused on expanding our continuing exploration and exploitation of our significant holdings in an area of West Texas that we refer to as the West Texas Overthrust, or WTO, a natural gas prone geological region where we have operated since 1986 that includes the Piñon Field and our South Sabino and Big Canyon prospects. We intend to add to our existing reserve and production base in this area by increasing our development drilling activities in the Piñon Field and our exploration program in other prospects that we have identified. As a result of our 2006 acquisitions, including the NEG acquisition, we have nearly tripled our net acreage position in the WTO since January 2006. We believe that we are the largest operator and producer in the WTO and have assembled the largest acreage position in the area. We also operate significant interests in the Cotton Valley Trend in East Texas, the Gulf Coast area, the Gulf of Mexico and the Piceance Basin of Colorado.

We have assembled an extensive natural gas and oil property base in which we have identified over 4,500 potential drilling locations including over 2,600 in the WTO. As of June 30, 2007, our proved reserves were 1,174.0 Bcfe, of which 82% were natural gas and 97.5% of which were prepared by independent petroleum engineers. We had 1,469 gross (1,040 net) producing wells, substantially all of which we operate. As of September 30, 2007, we had interests in approximately 1,112,231 gross (763,032 net) natural gas and oil leased acres. We had 30 rigs drilling in the WTO as of September 30, 2007.

We also operate businesses that are complementary to our primary exploration, development and production activities, which provides us with operational flexibility and an advantageous cost structure. We own a fleet of 32 drilling rigs, five of which are currently being retrofitted. In addition, we are party to a joint venture that owns an additional twelve rigs, eleven of which are currently operating. We own related oil field services businesses, gas gathering and treating facilities and a marketing business. We also capture and supply CO₂ to support our tertiary oil recovery projects undertaken by us or third-parties. These assets are primarily located in our primary operating area in West Texas.

We expanded our management team significantly in 2006. Tom L. Ward, the co-founder and former President and Chief Operating Officer of Chesapeake Energy Corporation (Chesapeake), purchased a significant ownership interest

in us June 2006 and joined us as Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board. During Mr. Ward's 17 year tenure at Chesapeake, Chesapeake became one of the most active onshore drillers in the United States. From 1998 to 2005, Chesapeake drilled over 6,500 wells. Since Mr. Ward joined us, we have added eight new executive officers, substantially all of whom have experience at public

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exploration and production companies. We have also added key professionals in exploration, operations, land, accounting and finance.

In addition, we significantly increased our proved reserves and producing properties through the acquisition of NEG Oil and Gas LLC, or NEG, in November 2006. NEG owned core assets in the Val Verde and Permian Basins of West Texas, including overlapping or contiguous interests in the properties that we own in the WTO.

Our estimated capital expenditures for 2007 of approximately \$1,200 million (excluding recent acquisitions of approximately \$71 million) include \$943 million allocated to exploration and development (including land and seismic acquisitions and our tertiary recovery operations), \$115 million allocated to drilling and oil field services and \$103 million allocated to midstream operations. Approximately \$704 million of our 2007 capital expenditures will be spent on our Piñon Field development and our exploratory projects in the WTO (including land and seismic acquisitions). Under this capital budget, we plan to drill approximately 296 gross (256 net) wells in 2007, including approximately 207 gross (177 net) wells in the WTO. The actual number of wells drilled and the amount of our 2007 capital expenditures will be dependent upon market conditions, availability of capital and drilling and production results. We have made capital expenditures of \$895.2 million in the first nine months of 2007.

Our Strategy

Our primary objective is to achieve long-term growth and maximize stockholder value over multiple business cycles by pursuing the following strategies:

Grow Through Exploration and Aggressive Drilling and Development of Existing Acreage. We expect to generate long-term reserve and production growth by exploring and aggressively drilling and developing our large acreage position. Our primary exploration and development focus will be in the WTO, where we have identified over 2,600 potential drilling locations and had 30 rigs operating as of September 30, 2007.

Apply Technological Improvements to Our Exploration and Development Program. We intend to enhance our drilling success rate and completion efficiency with improved 3-D seismic acquisition and interpretation technologies, together with advanced drilling, completion and production methods that historically have not been widely used in the under-explored WTO.

Seek Opportunistic Acquisitions in Our Core Geographic Area. Since January 2006, through acquisitions and leasing activities, we have nearly tripled our net acreage position in the WTO. We intend to continue to seek other opportunities to optimize and enhance our exploratory acreage position in the WTO and other strategic areas.

Reduce Costs, Enhance Returns and Maintain Operating Flexibility by Controlling Drilling Rigs and Midstream Assets. Our rig fleet enables us to aggressively develop our own acreage while maintaining the flexibility of a third-party contract drilling business. By controlling our fleet of drilling rigs and gathering and treating assets, we believe we will be able to better control overall costs and maintain a high degree of operational flexibility.

Capture and Utilize CO₂ for Tertiary Oil Recovery. We intend to capitalize on our access to CO₂ reserves and CO₂ flooding expertise to pursue enhanced oil recovery in mature oil fields in West Texas. By utilizing this CO₂ in our own tertiary recovery projects, we expect to recover additional oil that would have otherwise been abandoned following traditional waterfloods.

Competitive Strengths

We have a number of strengths that we believe will help us successfully execute our strategies:

Large Asset Base with Substantial Drilling Inventory. Our producing properties are characterized by long-lived predominantly natural gas reserves with established production profiles. Our estimated proved reserves of 1,174.0 Bcfe as of June 30, 2007 had a proved reserves to production ratio of

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approximately 19 years. Our core area of operations in the WTO has expanded to 581,961 gross (480,721 net) acres as of June 30, 2007. We have identified over 2,600 potential drilling locations in the WTO and believe that we will be able to expand the number of drilling locations in the remainder of the WTO through exploratory drilling and our use of 3-D seismic technology.

Geographically Concentrated Exploration and Development Operations. We intend to focus our drilling and development operations in the near term on the WTO to fully exploit this unique geological region. This geographic concentration allows us to establish economies of scale in both drilling and production operations to achieve lower production costs and generate increased cash flows from our producing properties. We believe our concentrated acreage position will enable us to organically grow our reserves and production for the next several years.

Experienced Management Team Focused on Delivering Long-term Stockholder Value. During 2006, we significantly expanded our management team when Tom L. Ward, co-founder and former president of Chesapeake, purchased a significant interest in us and became our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. We also hired a new chief financial officer, three additional executive vice presidents and other additional senior executives. Our management team, board of directors and employees owned over 35% of our capital stock on a fully-diluted basis as of November 30, 2007, which we believe aligns their objectives with those of our stockholders.

High Degree of Operational Control. We operate over 95% of our production in the WTO, East Texas and the Gulf Coast area, which permits us to manage our operating costs and better control capital expenditures and the timing of development and exploitation activities.

Large Modern Fleet of Drilling Rigs. By controlling a large, modern and more efficient drilling fleet, we can develop our existing reserves and explore for new reserves on a more economic basis.

Our Businesses and Primary Operations**Exploration and Production**

We explore for, develop and produce natural gas and oil reserves, with a focus on increasing our reserves and production in the WTO. We operate substantially all of our wells in the WTO. We also have significant operated leasehold positions in the Cotton Valley Trend in East Texas and the Gulf Coast area, as well as other non-core operating areas.

The following table identifies certain information concerning our exploration and production business as of September 30, 2007 unless otherwise noted:

Area	Estimated Net Proved Reserves (Bcfe)(1)		PV-10 (in millions)(1)(2)	Daily Production (Mmcfe/d)(3)	Proved Reserves/ Production(1)	Gross Acreage	Net Acreage	Number of Identified
								Potential Drilling Locations(1)
WTO	648.3	\$ 1,190.9		69.1	25.7(4)	581,961	480,721	2,658

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East Texas	156.3	310.2	26.3	16.3	48,606	32,557	566
Gulf Coast	104.5	410.7	44.2	6.6	53,464	34,765	51
Other(5)	265.9	646.9	37.1	19.5	428,200	214,989	1,298(6)
Total	1,174.0	\$ 2,558.8	176.7	18.2	1,112,231	763,032	4,573

- (1) Estimated net proved reserves, PV-10 and identified potential drilling locations are as of June 30, 2007.
- (2) PV-10 generally differs from Standardized Measure of Discounted Net Cash Flows, or Standardized Measure, which is measured only at fiscal year end, because it does not include the effects of income taxes on future net revenues. For a reconciliation of PV-10 to Standardized Measure as of December 31, 2006, see Summary Historical Operating and Reserve Data. Our Standardized Measure was \$1,440.2 million at December 31, 2006.

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- (3) Represents average daily net production for the third quarter 2007.
- (4) Our proved reserves to production ratio in the WTO is significantly higher than our other areas of operation because of the high volume of our proved undeveloped reserves in this area. We expect this ratio to decrease as our production in the WTO increases.
- (5) Includes our properties located offshore in the Gulf of Mexico, the Piceance Basin of Colorado, Other West Texas areas, including our tertiary oil recovery projects, and the Arkoma and Anadarko Basins and other non-strategic areas.
- (6) Includes 828 identified potential drilling locations in the Piceance Basin.

West Texas Overthrust (WTO)

We have drilled and developed natural gas in the WTO since 1986. This area is located in Pecos and Terrell Counties in West Texas and provides for multi-pay exploration and development opportunities. The WTO has historically been largely under-explored due primarily to the remoteness and lack of infrastructure in the region, as well as historical limitations of conventional subsurface geological and geophysical methods. However, several fields including our prolific Piñon Field have been discovered. These fields have produced more than 255 Bcfe from less than 410 wells through September 30, 2007. We believe our access to and control of the necessary infrastructure combined with application of modern seismic techniques will allow us to identify further exploration and development opportunities in the WTO.

In May 2007, we began the first phase of 3-D seismic data acquisition in the WTO. This is the first of six phases planned over the next three years to acquire 1,300 square miles of 3-D seismic data in the WTO. We believe this 3-D seismic program may identify structural details of potential reservoirs, thus lowering the risk of exploratory drilling and improving completion efficiency. The first two phases of the seismic program will cover 360 square miles and should both be completed by the end of 2007.

We have aggressively acquired leasehold acreage in the WTO, nearly tripling our position since January 2006. As of September 30, 2007, we owned 581,961 gross (480,721 net) acres in the WTO, substantially all of which are along the leading edge of the WTO.

Piñon Field. The Piñon Field, located in Pecos County, is our most significant producing field, and accounts for 55% of our proved reserve base as of June 30, 2007, and approximately 75% of our 2007 exploration and development budget (including land and seismic acquisitions). The Piñon Field lies along the leading edge of the WTO.

As of June 30, 2007, our estimated proved natural gas and oil reserves in the Piñon Field were 648.3 Bcfe, 66% of which were proved undeveloped reserves. This field has produced approximately 205 Bcfe through September 30, 2007 and currently produces in excess of 118 gross Mmcf per day.

Our interests in the Piñon Field included 351 producing wells as of September 30, 2007. We had an 84.4% average working interest in the producing area of Piñon Field and were running 30 drilling rigs in the Piñon Field as of September 30, 2007. We estimate that we will drill approximately 205 wells in the field during 2007, the majority of which will be development wells. As of June 30, 2007, we have identified 2,658 potential well locations in the Piñon Field, including 406 proved undeveloped drilling locations.

West Texas Overthrust Prospects. Through our exploratory drilling program, we have identified two prospect areas in the WTO, the South Sabino Prospect and the Big Canyon Prospect areas, on which we will drill exploratory wells in

late 2007 or early 2008:

South Sabino Prospect Area. The South Sabino prospect area is located approximately twelve miles east of the Piñon Field. We have drilled two wells that appear to be on trend with the Piñon Field and are structurally higher against one of several thrust faults that make up the WTO. We began the first phase of our 3-D seismic program in this area in 2007 and may drill additional wells in late 2007 following the integration of this data and new subsurface well control.

Big Canyon Prospect Area. Located approximately 20 miles east of the Piñon Field along the WTO, this prospect area represents potential opportunities for future development. We plan to conduct a 3-D

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seismic survey over the Big Canyon prospect area as part of Phase II of our 3-D seismic program in 2007. Exploratory wells may be planned in late 2007 and early 2008 to further evaluate both the Tesnus and the Caballos in a location structurally updip to the Big Canyon Ranch 106-1 well.

WTO Development Opportunities. The following table provides additional information concerning our development in the WTO:

Estimated Net PUD Reserves	Estimated Gross PUD Reserves	Gross PUD Drilling Locations(1)	Total Gross Drilling Locations (1)	Gross 2007 Drilling Locations	2007	2006	Rigs Working at 3Q 2007 End
					Capital Expenditures Budget (in millions)(2)	Year End Rigs Working	
431.1	675.2	406	2,658	207	\$ 537	9	30

(1) As of June 30, 2007.

(2) Excludes capital expenditures related to land and seismic acquisitions.

East Texas Cotton Valley Trend. We own significant interests in the natural gas bearing Cotton Valley Trend, which covers a portion of East Texas and Northern Louisiana. The production in this region is generally characterized as long-lived. We intend to target the tight sands reservoirs and plan to have five rigs running in this region during the remainder of 2007. As of June 30, 2007, East Texas accounted for 156.3 Bcfe of proved reserves, 566 potential drilling locations of which 49 are anticipated to be drilled in 2007, and approximately \$110 million of budgeted 2007 capital expenditures.

Gulf Coast Area. We own natural gas and oil interests in the Gulf Coast area, which encompasses the large coastal plain from the southernmost tip of Texas through the southern portion of Louisiana. Operations in this area are generally characterized as being comparatively higher risk and higher potential than in the other primary areas in which we operate, with successful wells typically having relatively higher initial production rates with steeper declines and shorter production lives. As of June 30, 2007, the Gulf Coast area accounted for 105.7 Bcfe of proved reserves, 51 potential drilling locations and approximately \$28 million of budgeted 2007 capital expenditures.

Other Exploration and Production Areas. We own significant natural gas and oil assets in the Gulf of Mexico and the Piceance Basin. Our Gulf of Mexico properties are located in bay and other shallow waters and produce a significant amount of natural gas and oil. Our acreage in the Piceance Basin of northwestern Colorado, a sedimentary basin in one of the country's most prolific natural gas producing regions, is substantially undeveloped. We intend to manage our investments in the Gulf of Mexico and the Piceance Basin area to maximize returns without increasing future capital expenditures significantly.

We also own natural gas and oil interests in West Texas other than the WTO, including our tertiary oil recovery operations. In addition, we own interests in properties in the Arkoma and Anadarko Basins and other non-strategic

areas that are primarily operated by third-parties.

Drilling and Oil Field Services

We drill onshore for our own interests through our drilling and oil field services subsidiary, Lariat Services, Inc. (Lariat Services). We also drill wells for other natural gas and oil companies, primarily in West Texas. We own or operate a total of 38 operational rigs, including eleven operational rigs owned by Larclay, L.P. (Larclay), a joint venture with Clayton Williams Energy, Inc. (CWEI). We also own five rigs that are currently being retrofitted. Our rig fleet is designed to drill in our specific areas of operation in West Texas and the WTO. The rigs average in excess of 800 horsepower and have an average depth capacity greater than 10,500 feet.

Our oil field services divisions provide services that complement our exploration and production operations. These services include location and road construction, trucking, roustabout services, pulling units, coiled tubing units, rental tools and air drilling equipment. These services are primarily used for our own

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account, however, some of our service divisions also perform work for third parties. We also provide under-balanced drilling systems services for our own account.

Midstream Gas Services and Other Operations

To complement our exploration and production operations, particularly in the Piñon Field and surrounding areas, we provide gathering, compression, processing and treating services of natural gas. We have a 100% interest in and operate the Pike s Peak gas treatment plant in West Texas and a 50% interest in the partnership that leases and operates the Grey Ranch gas treatment plant located in the WTO. The Pike s Peak and Grey Ranch gas treatment plants have capacity of 58 Mmcf per day and 82 Mmcf per day of high CO₂ gas, respectively. These two gas treatment plants, along with two third-party plants in this area, serve as the primary source of CO₂ for our current and planned tertiary oil recovery operations. We also operate or own approximately 300 miles of West Texas natural gas gathering pipelines. At September 30, 2007 we operated or owned approximately 39,200 horsepower of gas compression.

In order to ensure sufficient capacity for our existing and future Piñon Field production, we plan to install an additional 13,400 horsepower of compression and approximately 20 miles of large diameter pipeline by the end of 2007.

Additionally, with our anticipated increase of high CO₂ gas production from the WTO over the next several years, we intend to build supplemental treating capacity, pipeline gathering infrastructure and compression facilities to accommodate our aggressive growth plans.

Our CO₂ gathering and tertiary oil recovery operations are conducted through our subsidiary, PetroSource Energy Company, L.P. (PetroSource). PetroSource is the sole gatherer of CO₂ from the four natural gas treatment plants located in the WTO. PetroSource owns 231 miles of CO₂ pipelines in West Texas with approximately 92,000 horsepower of owned and leased CO₂ compression. CO₂ injection has proven to be ideal in recovering additional oil that remains after traditional water flooding has been completed. We have interests in four current or potential CO₂ flood tertiary oil recovery projects in the West Texas region, the Wellman Unit, the George Allen Unit, the South Mallet Unit and the Jones Ranch area. We believe we have a competitive advantage in identifying, acquiring and developing these properties because of our strong expertise and available CO₂ supply.

Initial Public Offering

On November 9, 2007, we completed the initial public offering of our common stock. We sold 28,700,000 shares of our common stock, including 4,170,000 shares sold directly to an entity controlled by Tom L. Ward. The shares were sold at a price of \$26 per share. We received net proceeds of approximately \$705.4 million after deducting underwriting discounts of approximately \$38.3 million and estimated offering expenses of approximately \$2.5 million net. In conjunction with the offering, we granted the underwriters an option to purchase 3,679,500 additional shares of our common stock, which was exercised in full. After deducting underwriting discounts of approximately \$5.7 million, we received net proceeds of approximately \$89.9 million from these additional shares. The aggregate net proceeds of approximately \$795.3 million were utilized as follows (in millions):

Repayment of outstanding balance on senior credit facility	\$ 515.9
Repayment of note payable and accrued interest incurred in connection with recent acquisition	49.1
Excess cash to fund future capital expenditures	230.3
Total	\$ 795.3

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Risk Factors

Investing in our common stock involves risks, including, without limitation:

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

our estimated reserves are based on many assumptions that may turn out to be inaccurate, and any significant inaccuracies in these reserve estimates or underlying assumptions will materially affect the quantities and present value of our reserves;

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

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

the development of the proved undeveloped reserves in the WTO may take longer and may require higher levels of capital expenditures than we currently anticipate;

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

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

certain stockholders' shares are restricted from immediate resale but may be sold into the market in the near future, which could cause the market price of our common stock to drop significantly.

Our Offices

Our company was founded in 1984 and is incorporated in Delaware. Our principal executive offices are located at 1601 N.W. Expressway, Suite 1600, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73118, and our telephone number at that address is (405) 753-5500.

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The Offering

Common stock offered by the selling stockholders(1)	53,595,665 shares
Common stock outstanding(2)	141,845,661 shares
Common Stock to be outstanding assuming the conversion of our convertible preferred stock	164,121,472 shares
Dividend policy	We do not anticipate that we will pay cash dividends in the foreseeable future.
Use of Proceeds	We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of the shares of common stock by the selling stockholders.
New York Stock Exchange Symbol	SD

(1) See Selling Stockholders for information on the selling stockholders.

(2) As of November 30, 2007. The shares exclude 22,275,871 shares issuable upon conversion of our convertible preferred stock and the exercise of all warrants for convertible preferred stock.

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Set forth below is our summary consolidated historical and unaudited pro forma combined financial data for the periods indicated. The historical financial data for the periods ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006 and the balance sheet data as of December 31, 2005 and 2006 have been derived from our audited financial statements. Our historical financial data as of September 30, 2007 and for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2007 are derived from our unaudited financial statements and, in our opinion, have been prepared on the same basis as the audited financial statements and include all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair statement of this information. The pro forma financial data have been derived from our unaudited pro forma financial statements included in this prospectus, which give pro forma effect to the transactions described in

Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Statements. You should read the following summary financial data in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our historical and pro forma financial statements and related notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this prospectus.

	Historical			Pro Forma			
	Years Ended December 31,			Nine Months Ended		Nine Months	Year
	2004(1)	2005	2006	September 30,	2007	Ended	Ended
				September 30,		September 30, December 31,	December 31,
				2006	2007	2006	2006
	(In thousands)						
Statement of Operations Data:							
Revenues	\$ 175,995	\$ 287,693	\$ 388,242	\$ 263,177	\$ 461,775	\$ 439,557	\$ 565,256
Expenses:							
Production	10,230	16,195	35,149	21,625	77,707	64,009	84,895
Production taxes	2,497	3,158	4,654	2,579	12,328	2,579	9,770
Drilling and services	26,442	52,122	98,436	72,670	30,935	56,556	77,453
Midstream and marketing	96,180	141,372	115,076	85,525	61,191	44,307	66,848
Depreciation, depletion and amortization natural gas and crude oil	4,909	9,313	26,321	13,932	115,876	174,101	217,013
Depreciation, depletion and amortization other	7,765	14,893	29,305	22,106	36,545	22,106	29,701
General and administrative	6,554	11,908	55,634	32,024	45,781	38,126	67,629
Loss (gain) on derivative contracts	878	4,132	(12,291)	(16,176)	(55,228)	(107,039)	(111,998)
Loss (gain) on sale of assets	(210)	547	(1,023)	(849)	(1,704)	(851)	(1,023)

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Total expenses	155,245	253,640	351,261	233,436	323,431	293,894	440,288
Income from operations	20,750	34,053	36,981	29,741	138,344	145,663	124,968
Other income (expense):							
Interest income	56	206	1,109	448	4,201	5,236	5,984
Interest expense	(1,678)	(5,277)	(16,904)	(4,090)	(88,630)	(59,774)	(74,056)
Minority interest	(262)	(737)	(296)	(281)	(321)	(170)	(185)
Income (loss) from equity investments	(36)	(384)	967	40	3,399	40	967
Total other income (expense)	(1,920)	(6,192)	(15,124)	(3,883)	(81,351)	(54,668)	(67,290)
Income before income taxes	18,830	27,861	21,857	25,858	56,993	90,995	57,678
Income tax expense	6,433	9,968	6,236	6,931	21,002	33,668	21,341
Income from continuing operations	12,397	17,893	15,621	18,927	35,991	57,327	36,337
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	451	229					
Extraordinary gain	12,544						
Net income	25,392	18,122	15,621	18,927	35,991	57,327	36,337
Preferred stock dividends and accretion			3,967		30,573	27,155	40,174
Income (loss) available (applicable) to common stockholders	\$ 25,392	\$ 18,122	\$ 11,654	\$ 18,927	\$ 5,418	\$ 30,172	\$ (3,837)

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	Historical					Pro Forma	
	Years Ended December 31,			Nine Months Ended		Nine Months	Year
	2004(1)	2005	2006	September 30, 2006	2007	Ended September 30, 2006	Ended December 31, 2006
	(In thousands except per share data)						
Earnings Per Share Information:							
Basic							
Income from continuing operations	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.30
Income from discontinued operations, net of income tax	0.01	0.01					
Extraordinary gain on acquisition	0.22						
Preferred stock dividends			(0.05)		(0.30)	(0.22)	(0.33)
Income (loss) per share available (applicable) to common stockholders	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.25	\$ (0.03)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding(2):	56,312	56,559	73,727	71,692	102,562	122,429	122,426
Diluted							
Income from continuing operations	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.30
Income from discontinued operations, net of income tax	0.01	0.01					
Extraordinary gain on acquisition	0.22						
Preferred stock dividends			(0.05)		(0.30)	(0.22)	(0.33)
Income (loss) per share available (applicable) to common stockholders	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.25	\$ (0.03)

Weighted average number of outstanding shares(2):	56,312	56,737	74,664	72,633	103,778	123,370	123,363
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- (1) We recognized an extraordinary gain from the recognition of the excess of fair value over acquisition cost of \$12.5 million related to an acquisition we made in 2004.
- (2) The number of shares has been adjusted to reflect a 281.552-to-1 stock split in December 2005.

	Historical		
	At December 31, 2005	2006	At September 30, 2007
	(In thousands)		
Balance Sheet Data:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 45,731	\$ 38,948	\$ 32,013
Property, plant and equipment, net	\$ 337,881	\$ 2,134,718	\$ 2,889,495
Total assets	\$ 458,683	\$ 2,388,384	\$ 3,170,456
Long-term debt	\$ 43,133	\$ 1,066,831	\$ 1,451,504
Redeemable convertible preferred stock	\$	\$ 439,643	\$ 450,356
Total stockholders equity	\$ 289,002	\$ 649,818	\$ 965,123
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	\$ 458,683	\$ 2,388,384	\$ 3,170,456

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Table of Contents**Summary Historical Operating and Reserve Data**

The following historical estimates of net proved natural gas and oil reserves are based on reserve reports dated December 31, 2005 and 2006 and June 30, 2007, substantially all of which were prepared by our independent petroleum engineers. You should refer to Risk Factors, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, and Business Exploration and Production in evaluating the material presented below.

	At December 31, 2005	At December 31, 2006	At June 30, 2007
Estimated Proved Reserves(1)			
Natural Gas (Bcf)(2)	237.4	850.7	967.6
Oil (MmBbls)	10.4	25.2	34.4
Total (Bcfe)	300.0	1,001.8	1,174.0
PV-10 (in millions)	\$ 733.3(3)	\$ 1,734.3(3)	\$ 2,558.8(3)
Standardized Measure of Discounted Net Cash Flows (in millions)(4)	\$ 499.2	\$ 1,440.2	n/a(5)

- (1) Our estimated proved reserves and the future net revenues, PV-10, and Standardized Measure of Discounted Net Cash Flows were determined using end of the period prices for natural gas and oil that we realized as of December 31, 2005, December 31, 2006 and June 30, 2007, which were \$8.40 per Mcf of natural gas and \$54.04 per barrel of oil at December 31, 2005, \$5.64 per Mcf of natural gas and \$57.75 per barrel of oil at December 31, 2006 and \$6.70 per Mcf of natural gas and \$63.78 per barrel of oil at June 30, 2007.
- (2) Given the nature of our natural gas reserves, a significant amount of our production, primarily in the WTO, contains natural gas high in CO₂ content. These figures are net of volumes of CO₂ in excess of pipeline quality specifications.
- (3) PV-10 is a non-GAAP financial measure and represents the present value of estimated future cash inflows from proved natural gas and oil reserves, less future development and production costs, discounted at 10% per annum to reflect timing of future cash flows and using pricing assumptions in effect at the end of the period. PV-10 differs from Standardized Measure of Discounted Net Cash Flows because it does not include the effects of income taxes and other items on future net revenues. Neither PV-10 nor Standardized Measure represent an estimate of fair market value of our natural gas and oil properties. PV-10 is used by the industry and by our management as an arbitrary reserve asset value measure to compare against past reserve bases and the reserve bases of other business entities that are not dependent on the taxpaying status of the entity.

The following table provides a reconciliation of our Standardized Measure to PV-10:

	At December 31, 2005	At December 31, 2006
	(In millions)	
Standardized Measure of Discounted Net Cash Flows	\$ 499.2	\$ 1,440.2

Present value of future income tax and other discounted at 10%	234.1	294.1
PV-10	\$ 733.3	\$ 1,734.3

- (4) The Standardized Measure of Discounted Net Cash Flows represents the present value of estimated future cash inflows from proved natural gas and oil reserves, less future development and production costs, and income tax expenses, discounted at 10% per annum to reflect timing of future cash flows and using the same pricing assumptions as were used to calculate PV-10. Standardized Measure differs from PV-10 because Standardized Measure includes the effect of future income taxes and other items.
- (5) Standardized Measure of Discounted Net Cash Flows is only calculated at fiscal year end under applicable accounting rules.

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The following tables set forth information regarding our net production of oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids and certain price and cost information for each of the periods indicated. Because of the relatively high volumes of CO₂ produced with natural gas in certain areas of the WTO, our reported sales and reserves volumes and the related unit prices received for natural gas in these areas are reported net of CO₂ volumes stripped at the gas plants. The gas plant fees for removing CO₂ from our high CO₂ natural gas in the WTO have been taken into account in our lease operating expenses as processing and gathering fees. In all areas, natural gas sales are delivered to sales points with CO₂ levels within pipeline specifications and thus are included in sales and reserves volumes.

	Year Ended December 31,			Nine Months Ended	
	2004	2005	2006	September 30, 2006	2007
Production Data:					
Natural Gas (Mmcf)	6,708	6,873	13,410	6,856	35,148
Oil (MBbls)	37	72	322	70	1,441
Combined Equivalent Volumes (Mmcf)	6,930	7,305	15,342	7,275	43,793
Average Daily Combined Equivalent Volumes (Mmcf/d)	18.9	20.0	42.0	27	160

	Year Ended December 31,			Nine Months Ended	
	2004	2005	2006	September 30, 2006	2007
Average Prices(1):					
Natural Gas (per Mcf)	\$ 4.43	\$ 6.54	\$ 6.19	\$ 6.14	\$ 6.56
Oil (per Bbl)	\$ 34.03	\$ 48.19	\$ 56.61	\$ 61.89	\$ 61.67
Combined Equivalent (per Mcfe)	\$ 4.47	\$ 6.63	\$ 6.60	\$ 6.38	\$ 7.30

(1) Reported prices represent actual prices for the periods presented and do not give effect to hedging transactions.

	Year Ended December 31,			Nine Months Ended	
	2004	2005	2006	September 30, 2006	2007
Expenses per Mcfe:					
Lease operating expenses:					
Transportation	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.15
Processing and gathering(1)	0.39	0.42	0.37	0.33	0.30
Other lease operating expenses	0.94	1.64	1.70	2.50	1.32
Total lease operating expenses	\$ 1.48	\$ 2.22	\$ 2.29	\$ 2.97	\$ 1.77

Production taxes	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.30	\$.35	\$.28
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(1) Includes costs attributable to gas treatment to remove CO₂ and other impurities from our high CO₂ natural gas.

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RISK FACTORS

An investment in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the following risks and all of the other information contained in this prospectus before deciding to invest in our common stock.

Risks Related to the Natural Gas and Oil Industry and Our Business

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

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

the domestic and foreign supply of natural gas and oil;

the price of foreign imports;

worldwide economic conditions;

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

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

the level of consumer product demand;

weather conditions;

technological advances affecting energy consumption;

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

domestic and foreign governmental regulations and taxes; and

the price and availability of alternative fuels.

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

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

The process of estimating natural gas and oil reserves is complex and inherently imprecise. It requires interpretations of available technical data and many assumptions, including assumptions relating to production rates and economic factors such as natural gas and oil prices, drilling and operating expenses, capital expenditures and availability of funds. Any significant inaccuracies in these interpretations or assumptions could materially affect the estimated quantities and present value of reserves shown in this prospectus. See **Business** **Our Business and Primary Operations** for information about our natural gas and oil reserves.

Actual future production, natural gas and oil prices, revenues, taxes, development expenditures, operating expenses and quantities of recoverable natural gas and oil reserves most likely will vary from our estimates. Any significant variance could materially affect the estimated quantities and present value of reserves shown in this prospectus. In addition, we may adjust estimates of proved reserves to reflect production history, results

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of exploration and development, prevailing natural gas and oil prices and other factors, many of which are beyond our control.

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

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

- actual prices we receive for natural gas and oil;
- actual cost of development and production expenditures;
- the amount and timing of actual production;
- supply of and demand for natural gas and oil; and
- changes in governmental regulations or taxation.

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

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

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

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

As of June 30, 2007, only 699 of our 4,573 identified potential future well locations were attributable to proved undeveloped reserves. These potential drilling locations, including those without proved undeveloped reserves, represent a significant part of our growth strategy. Our ability to drill and develop these locations is subject to a number of uncertainties, including the availability of capital, seasonal conditions, regulatory approvals, natural gas and oil prices, costs and drilling results. Because of these uncertainties, we do not know if the numerous potential drilling locations we have will ever be drilled or if we will be able to produce natural gas or oil from these or any other potential drilling locations. As such, our actual drilling activities may materially differ from our current expectations, which could adversely affect our business.

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

We describe some of our current prospects and drilling locations and our plans to explore those prospects and drilling locations in this prospectus. A prospect is a property on which we have identified what our geoscientists believe, based on available seismic and geological information, to be indications of natural gas or oil. Our prospects and drilling locations are in various stages of evaluation, ranging from a prospect that is ready to drill to a prospect that will require substantial additional seismic data processing and interpretation. The use of seismic data and other technologies and the study of producing fields in the same area will not enable us to know conclusively prior to drilling whether oil or natural gas will be present or, if present, whether oil or natural gas will be present in sufficient quantities to be economically viable. Even if sufficient amounts of oil or natural gas exist, we may damage the potentially productive hydrocarbon bearing formation

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or experience mechanical difficulties while drilling or completing the well, resulting in a reduction in production from the well or abandonment of the well. From January 1, 2007 through September 30, 2007, we participated in drilling a total of 189 gross wells, of which six have been identified as a dry hole. If we drill additional wells that we identify as dry holes in our current and future prospects, our drilling success rate may decline and materially harm our business. In sum, the cost of drilling, completing and operating any well is often uncertain, and new wells may not be productive.

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

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

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

Approximately 66% of the estimated proved reserves that we own or have under lease in the WTO as of June 30, 2007 are proved undeveloped reserves and 62% of our total reserves are proved undeveloped reserves. Development of these reserves may take longer and require higher levels of capital expenditures than we currently anticipate. Therefore, ultimate recoveries from these fields may not match current expectations. Delays in the development of our reserves or increases in costs to drill and develop such reserves will reduce the PV-10 value of our estimated proved undeveloped reserves and future net revenues estimated for such reserves.

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

As of June 30, 2007, approximately 55% of our proved reserves and approximately 40% of our production were located in the WTO. In addition, a substantial portion of our WTO natural gas contains a high concentration of CO₂ and requires treating. As a result, we may be disproportionately exposed to the impact of delays or interruptions of production from these wells caused by transportation and treatment capacity constraints, curtailment of production or treatment plant closures for scheduled maintenance or unanticipated occurrences.

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

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

Furthermore, when we treat the gas for the removal of CO₂, some of the methane is used to run the treatment plant as fuel gas and other methane and heavier hydrocarbons, such as ethane, propane and butane, cannot be separated from

the CO₂ and is lost. This is known as plant shrink. Historically our plant shrink has been approximately 14% in the WTO. We do not know the amount of CO₂ we will encounter in any well until it is drilled. As a result, sometimes we encounter CO₂ levels in our wells that are higher than expected. The

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amount of CO₂ in the gas produced affects the heating content of the gas. For example, if a well is 65% CO₂, the gas produced often has a heating content of between 300 and 350 MBtu per Mcf. Giving consideration for plant shrink, as many as four Mcf of high CO₂ gas must be produced to sell one MmBtu of natural gas. We report our volumes of natural gas reserves and production net of CO₂ volumes that are removed prior to sales. Since the treatment expenses are incurred on an Mcf basis, we will incur a higher effective treating cost per MmBtu of natural gas sold for natural gas with a higher CO₂ content. As a result, high CO₂ gas wells must produce at much higher rates than low CO₂ gas wells to be economic, especially in a low natural gas price environment.

We may experience difficulty in staffing and retaining employees on our new drilling rigs, which may adversely affect the efficiency of our drilling program.

We have increased our number of drilling rigs and the level of our activity substantially. This has required us to add additional employees to staff our drilling rigs and to add professional and support staff to other departments. If we are unable to retain these employees, we may experience decreased efficiency and delays in our drilling program.

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

The profitability of our midstream business is materially impacted by the volume of natural gas we gather, transmit and process at our facilities. Most of the reserves backing up our midstream assets are operated by our exploration and production segment. A material decrease in natural gas production in our areas of operation would result in a decline in the volume of natural gas delivered to our pipelines and facilities for gathering, transmitting and processing. The effect of such a material decrease would be to reduce our revenues, operating income and cash flows. Fluctuations in energy prices can greatly affect production rates and investments by our exploration and production business and third-parties in the development of new natural gas and oil reserves. Drilling activity generally decreases as natural gas and oil prices decrease. We have no control over factors affecting production activity, including prevailing and projected energy prices, demand for hydrocarbons, the level of reserves, geological considerations, governmental regulation and the availability and cost of capital. Failure to connect new wells to our gathering systems would, therefore, result in the amount of natural gas we gather, transmit and process being reduced substantially over time and could, upon exhaustion of the current wells, cause us to abandon our gathering systems and, possibly cease gathering, transmission and processing operations. Our ability to connect to new wells will be dependent on the level of drilling activity in our areas of operations and competitive market factors. As a consequence of these declines, our revenues and cash flows could be materially adversely affected.

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

A significant aspect of our exploration and development plan involves seismic data. Even when properly used and interpreted, 2-D and 3-D seismic data and visualization techniques are only tools used to assist geoscientists in identifying subsurface structures and hydrocarbon indicators and do not enable the interpreter to know whether hydrocarbons are present in those structures. Other geologists and petroleum professionals, when studying the same seismic data, may have significantly different interpretations than our professionals. In addition, the use of 2-D and 3-D seismic and other advanced technologies requires greater predrilling expenditures than traditional drilling strategies, and we could incur losses due to such expenditures. As a result, our drilling activities may not be geologically successful or economical, and our overall drilling success rate or our drilling success rate for activities in a particular area may not improve.

We often gather 2-D and 3-D seismic data over large areas. Our interpretation of seismic data delineates for us those portions of an area that we believe are desirable for drilling. Therefore, we may choose not to acquire option or lease rights prior to acquiring seismic data, and in many cases, we may identify hydrocarbon indicators before seeking option or lease rights in the location. If we are not able to lease those locations on

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acceptable terms, it would result in our having made substantial expenditures to acquire and analyze 2-D and 3-D data without having an opportunity to attempt to benefit from those expenditures.

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

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

- unusual or unexpected geological formations and miscalculations;
- pressures;
- fires;
- blowouts;
- loss of drilling fluid circulation;
- title problems;
- facility or equipment malfunctions;
- unexpected operational events;
- shortages of skilled personnel;
- shortages or delivery delays of equipment and services;
- compliance with environmental and other regulatory requirements; and
- adverse weather conditions.

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

Insurance against all operational risks is not available to us. Additionally, we may elect not to obtain insurance if we believe that the cost of available insurance is excessive relative to the perceived risks presented. We do not carry environmental insurance, thus, losses could occur for uninsurable or uninsured risks or in amounts in excess of existing insurance coverage. The occurrence of an event that is not covered in full or in part by insurance could have a material adverse impact on our business activities, financial condition and results of operations.

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

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

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

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

our proved reserves;

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

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

our ability to acquire, locate and produce new reserves.

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

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

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

As of September 30, 2007, our total indebtedness was \$1.5 billion, which represented approximately 51% of our total capitalization. Our substantial level of indebtedness increases the possibility that we may be unable to generate cash sufficient to pay, when due, the principal of, interest on or other amounts due in respect of our indebtedness. Our substantial indebtedness, combined with our lease and other financial obligations and contractual commitments, could have other important consequences to you. For example, it could:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Our senior credit facility and term loan have restrictions and financial covenants which could adversely affect our operations.

We will depend on our senior credit facility for a portion of future capital needs. The senior credit facility and term loan restrict our ability to obtain additional financing, make investments, lease equipment, sell assets and engage in business combinations. We also are required to comply with certain financial covenants and ratios. Our ability to comply with these restrictions and covenants in the future is uncertain and will be affected by the levels of cash flow from our operations and events or circumstances beyond our control. Our failure to comply with any of the restrictions and covenants under the senior credit facility, term loan or other debt financing could result in a default under those facilities, which could cause all of our existing indebtedness to be immediately due and payable.

The senior credit facility limits the amounts we can borrow to a borrowing base amount, determined by the lender in its sole discretion on a semi-annual basis, based upon projected revenues from the natural gas and oil properties securing our loan. The lender can unilaterally adjust the borrowing base and the borrowings permitted to be outstanding under the senior credit facility, and any increase in the borrowing base requires its consent. Outstanding borrowings in excess of the borrowing base must be repaid immediately, or we must pledge other natural gas and oil properties as additional collateral. We do not currently have any substantial unpledged properties, and we may not have the financial resources in the future to make any mandatory principal prepayments required under the senior credit facility.

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

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

production is less than expected;

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

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

In addition, these types of derivative arrangements limit the benefit we would receive from increases in the prices for natural gas and oil and may expose us to cash margin requirements.

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

The natural gas and oil industry is intensely competitive, and we compete with companies that have greater resources. Many of these companies not only explore for and produce natural gas and oil, but also carry on refining operations and market petroleum and other products on a regional, national or worldwide basis. These companies may be able to pay more for productive natural gas and oil properties and exploratory prospects or identify, evaluate, bid for and purchase a greater number of properties and prospects than our financial or human resources permit. In addition, these companies may have a greater ability to continue exploration activities during periods of low natural gas and oil

market prices. Our larger competitors may be able to absorb the burden of present and future federal, state, local and other laws and regulations more easily than we can, which would adversely affect our competitive position. Our ability to acquire additional properties and to discover reserves in the future will be dependent upon our ability to evaluate and select suitable properties and to consummate transactions in a highly competitive environment. In addition, because

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we have fewer financial and human resources than many companies in our industry, we may be at a disadvantage in bidding for exploratory prospects and producing natural gas and oil properties.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Under certain environmental laws that impose strict, joint and several liability we may be required to remediate our contaminated properties regardless of whether such contamination resulted from the conduct of others or from consequences of our own actions that were or were not in compliance with all applicable laws at the time those actions

were taken. In addition, claims for damages to persons or property may result from environmental and other impacts of our operations. Moreover, new or modified environmental, health or safety laws, regulations or enforcement policies could be more stringent and impose unforeseen liabilities or significantly increase compliance costs. Therefore, the costs to comply with environmental, health or safety

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laws or regulations or the liabilities incurred in connection with them could significantly and adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. In addition, many countries as well as several states of the U.S. have agreed to regulate emissions of greenhouse gases. Methane, a primary component of natural gas, and carbon dioxide, a byproduct of burning of natural gas and oil are greenhouse gases. Regulation of greenhouse gases could adversely impact some of our operations and demand for some of our services or products in the future. See Business Environmental Matters and Regulation.

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

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

We have identified a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting. If additional material weaknesses are detected or if we fail to maintain an adequate system of internal control over financial reporting this could adversely affect our ability to accurately report our results.

We are not currently required to comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002, and are therefore not required to make an assessment of the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting for that purpose. As disclosed elsewhere in this prospectus and in Note 1 to our consolidated financial statements included in this prospectus, we have restated our consolidated financial statements for our December 31, 2006 year end. We have considered the internal control over financial reporting implications of the error which resulted in the restatement of our consolidated financial statements and determined a material weakness existed as it relates to financial reporting process and accounting for derivatives. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Restatement of Previously Issued Financial Statements Correction of an Accounting Error.

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A material weakness is a control deficiency or a combination of control deficiencies, that results in a more than remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected.

Effective internal controls are necessary for us to provide reliable financial reports and effectively prevent fraud. If we cannot provide reliable financial reports or prevent fraud, our reputation and operating results would be harmed. Our efforts to develop and maintain our internal controls may not be successful, and we may be unable to maintain adequate controls over our financial processes and reporting in the future, including future compliance with the obligations under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. We will be required to comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 effective as of December 31, 2008. Any failure to develop or maintain effective controls, or difficulties encountered in their implementation or other effective improvement of our internal controls could harm our operating results. Ineffective internal controls could also cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

A significant portion of our outstanding shares of common stock may be sold into the market in the near future. This could cause the market price of our common stock to drop significantly.

As of November 30, 2007, we had outstanding 141,845,661 shares of common stock. In addition, 22,275,871 shares of common stock will be issuable upon conversion of our outstanding convertible preferred stock. Of these shares, the 53,595,665 shares the selling stockholders are selling in this offering will be freely

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tradable without restriction under the Securities Act except for any shares purchased by one of our affiliates as defined in Rule 144 under the Securities Act.

The resale of these shares in the future could cause the market price of our stock to drop significantly.

The market price for shares of our common stock may be highly volatile and could be subject to wide fluctuations.

The market price for shares of our common stock may be highly volatile and could be subject to wide fluctuations, even if an active trading market develops. Some of the factors that could negatively affect our share price include:

actual or anticipated variations in our reserve estimates and quarterly operating results;

liquidity and the registration of our common stock for public resale;

sales of our common stock by our stockholders;

changes in natural gas and oil prices;

changes in our cash flows from operations or earnings estimates;

publication of research reports about us or the exploration and production industry generally;

increases in market interest rates which may increase our cost of capital;

changes in applicable laws or regulations, court rulings and enforcement and legal actions;

changes in market valuations of similar companies;

adverse market reaction to any increased indebtedness we incur in the future;

additions or departures of key management personnel;

actions by our stockholders;

speculation in the press or investment community regarding our business;

large volume of sellers of our common stock pursuant to our resale registration statement with a relatively small volume of purchasers;

general market and economic conditions; and

domestic and international economic, legal and regulatory factors unrelated to our performance.

We do not anticipate paying any dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future.

We do not expect to declare or pay any cash or other dividends in the foreseeable future on our common stock, as we intend to use cash flow generated by operations to expand our business. Our senior credit facility and term loan restrict our ability to pay cash dividends on our common stock, and we may also enter into credit agreements or other borrowing arrangements in the future that restrict our ability to declare or pay cash dividends on our common stock. In

addition, the certificate of designation for our convertible preferred stock prohibits the payment of dividends to holders of our common stock without the consent of holders of a majority of our outstanding convertible preferred stock.

You may experience dilution of your ownership interests due to the future issuance of additional shares of our common stock.

We may in the future issue our previously authorized and unissued securities, resulting in the dilution of the ownership interests of our present stockholders and purchasers of common stock offered hereby. As of September 30, 2007, we were authorized to issue 400 million shares of common stock and 50 million shares of preferred stock with preferences and rights as determined by our Board of Directors. As of November 30, 2007, we had 141,854,661 shares of common stock outstanding and pursuant to our stock incentive plan, we have also reserved approximately 2.2 million shares of our common stock for future issuance as restricted stock, stock options or other equity-based grants to employees and directors. We may also issue additional shares of our common stock or other securities that are convertible into or exercisable for common stock in connection with the hiring of personnel, future acquisitions, future private placements of our securities for

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capital raising purposes or for other business purposes. We have 2,184,287 shares of convertible preferred stock outstanding, which may be converted into 22,275,871 shares of common stock at any time by the holders of such preferred stock or by us at any time following May 7, 2008 upon satisfaction of other conditions. See Description of Capital Stock Preferred Stock Convertible Preferred Stock. The potential issuance or sale of additional shares of common stock may create downward pressure on the trading price of our common stock.

Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws, as well as Delaware law, contain provisions that could discourage acquisition bids or merger proposals, which may adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

Our certificate of incorporation authorizes our board of directors to issue preferred stock without stockholder approval. If our board of directors elects to issue preferred stock, it could be more difficult for a third party to acquire us. In addition, some provisions of our certificate of incorporation and bylaws could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire control of us, even if the change of control would be beneficial to our stockholders, including:

a classified board of directors, so that only approximately one-third of our directors are elected each year;

limitations on the removal of directors;

the prohibition of stockholder action by written consent;

and limitations on the ability of our stockholders to call special meetings and establish advance notice provisions for stockholder proposals and nominations for elections to the board of directors to be acted upon at meetings of stockholders.

Delaware law prohibits us from engaging in any business combination with any interested stockholder, meaning generally that a stockholder who beneficially owns more than 15% of our stock cannot acquire us for a period of three years from the date this person became an interested stockholder, unless various conditions are met, such as approval of the transaction by our board of directors.

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT CONCERNING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

the volatility of natural gas and oil prices;

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

cash flow and liquidity;

financial position;

business strategy;

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

availability and terms of capital;

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

availability of drilling and production equipment;

timing of drilling rig fabrication and delivery;

customer contracting of drilling rigs;

availability of oil field labor;

availability and regulation of CO₂;

operating costs and other expenses;

prospect development and property acquisitions;

availability of pipeline infrastructure to transport natural gas production;

marketing of natural gas and oil;

competition in the natural gas and oil industry;

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

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

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USE OF PROCEEDS

The selling stockholders will receive all of the proceeds from any sales of our common stock pursuant to this registration statement, and we will not receive any such proceeds. See Selling Shareholders.

DIVIDEND POLICY

We do not anticipate declaring or paying any cash dividends to holders of our common stock in the foreseeable future. We currently intend to retain all available funds and any future earnings for use in the operation and expansion of our business, including exploration, development and acquisition activities. In addition, the terms of our revolving credit facility and term loan restrict our ability to pay dividends to holders of common stock. In addition, the certificate of designation for our convertible preferred stock prohibits the payment of dividends to holders of our common stock without the consent of holders of a majority of our outstanding convertible preferred stock. Accordingly, if our dividend policy were to change in the future, our ability to pay dividends would be subject to these restrictions and our then existing conditions, including our results of operations, financial condition, contractual obligations, capital requirements, business prospects and other factors deemed relevant by our board of directors. In December 2003, we paid a cash dividend on our common stock in the amount of \$0.02 per share on the 56,312,400 shares then outstanding.

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UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information reflects our historical results as adjusted on a pro forma basis to give effect to the NEG acquisition and other 2006 acquisitions and the related financing transactions, which were entered into in order to fund these transactions. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined statements of operations information for the year ended December 31, 2006 and the nine months ended September 30, 2006 give effect to these transactions as if they occurred on January 1, 2006. The pro forma adjustments are based on available information and assumptions that our management believes are reasonable and are described in the related notes.

NEG acquisition

We acquired all the outstanding membership interests of NEG on November 21, 2006 for approximately \$990.4 million in cash, 12,842,000 shares of our common stock (valued at approximately \$231.2 million) and the assumption of \$300 million in debt, and received \$21.1 million in available cash. The cash requirements were funded from the issuance of \$550 million in preferred stock, common units and additional banking arrangements.

Prior to our acquisition of NEG, NEG acquired the remaining 50% membership interests in NEG Holding LLC that NEG did not already own, and NEG distributed all of its 50.1% capital stock and \$148 million senior notes investment in National Energy Group, Inc. (NEGI). As a result, we acquired 100% of the membership interests in NEG Holding LLC and no interest in NEGI.

Other 2006 acquisitions

Our acquisition in March 2006 from a former director and former executive officer of additional equity interests in PetroSource to increase our ownership percentage from 86.5% to 99% in exchange for the extinguishment of subordinated debt of approximately \$1.0 million and a \$4.5 million cash payment for a total consideration of approximately \$5.5 million.

Our acquisition in May 2006 of working interests in WTO leases for cash consideration of \$40.9 million.

Our acquisition in May 2006 of working interests in leases in WTO for \$4.7 million of common stock at \$18.50 per share and cash of \$8.2 million for a total consideration of \$12.9 million.

Our acquisition in June 2006 from a former director and former executive officer of additional working interests in WTO leases in which we already held interests in exchange for cash consideration of \$9.0 million.

Our acquisition in June 2006 of the remaining 1% equity interest in PetroSource in exchange for common stock of \$0.5 million at \$17.25 per share.

The historical statement of operations information for the year ended December 31, 2006 is derived from our audited consolidated financial statements. The historical statement of operations information for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 is derived from our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements. We have provided the historical information regarding us and our subsidiaries and the assumptions and adjustments for the pro forma information.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements are presented for informational purposes only and are not necessarily indicative of the combined results of operations which would have been realized had the

transactions been effective for the period presented or the combined results of operations of SandRidge and its subsidiaries (including the entities to be acquired in the NEG acquisition) in the future. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information for the period presented may have been different had the transactions actually been completed during the period due to, among other factors, those factors discussed in Risk Factors.

You should read the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information in conjunction with our historical financial statements and related notes and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in this prospectus.

Table of Contents**SandRidge Energy, Inc.****UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006**

	SandRidge Energy Historical	NEG Historical (January 1, 2006 through November 21, 2006)	Pro Forma Adjustments	SandRidge Energy Pro Forma Combined
	(In thousands except per share data)			
Revenues	\$ 388,242	\$ 253,832	\$ (76,818)(a)(b)	\$ 565,256
Expenses:				
Production	35,149	50,527	(781)(a)(b)	84,895
Production taxes	4,654	5,116		9,770
Drilling and services	98,436		(20,983)(a)	77,453
Midstream and marketing	115,076		(48,228)(a)	66,848
Depreciation, depletion and amortization natural gas and crude oil	25,723	91,611	99,081(a)(c)	216,415
Depreciation, depletion and amortization other	29,903	396		30,299
General and administrative cost	55,634	16,566	(4,571)(a)	67,629
Gain on derivative contracts	(12,291)	(99,707)		(111,998)
Gain on sale of assets	(1,023)			(1,023)
Income from operations	36,981	189,323	(101,336)	124,968
Interest income	1,109	4,875		5,984
Interest expense	(16,904)	(10,411)	(46,741)(d)	(74,056)
Minority interest	(296)		111(e)	(185)
Income from equity investments	967			967
Income before income tax provision	21,857	183,787	(147,966)	57,678
Income tax provision	6,236	2,143	12,962(f)	21,341
Income from continuing operations	15,621	181,644	(160,928)	36,337
Preferred dividends and accretion	3,967		36,207(g)	40,174
Income (loss) available (applicable) to common stockholders	\$ 11,654	\$ 181,644	\$ (197,135)	\$ (3,837)
Earnings per share available (applicable) to common stockholders:				
Basic	\$ 0.16			\$ (0.03)

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Diluted	\$	0.16	\$	(0.03)
Number of shares used in calculating earnings per share:				
Basic		73,727	48,699(h)(i)	122,426
Diluted		74,664	48,699(h)(i)	123,363

See Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information

Table of Contents**SandRidge Energy, Inc.****UNAUDITED PRO FORMA COMBINED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2006**

	SandRidge Energy Historical	NEG Historical (January 1, 2006 through September 30, 2006)	Pro Forma Adjustments	SandRidge Energy Pro Forma Combined
Revenues	\$ 263,177	\$ 239,613	\$ (63,233)(a)(b)	\$ 439,557
Expenses				
Production	21,625	38,332	(94)(a)(b)	59,863
Production taxes	2,579	4,162		6,725
Drilling and services	72,670		(16,114)(a)	56,556
Midstream and marketing	85,525		(41,218)(a)	44,307
Depreciation, depletion and amortization natural gas and crude oil	13,932	76,189	83,649(a)(c)	173,770
Depreciation, depletion and amortization other	22,106	331		22,437
General and administrative	32,024	10,281	(4,179)(a)	38,126
Gain on derivative contracts	(16,176)	(90,863)		(107,039)
Gain on sale of assets	(849)	(2)		(851)
Income from operations	29,741	201,199	(85,277)	145,663
Interest income	448	4,788		5,236
Interest expense	(4,090)	(16,738)	(38,946)(d)	(59,774)
Minority interest	(281)		111(e)	(170)
Income from equity investments	40			40
Income before income tax provision	25,858	189,249	(124,112)	90,995
Income tax provision	6,931	2,143	24,594(f)	33,668
Income from continuing operations	18,927	187,106	(148,706)	57,327
Preferred dividend and accretion			27,155(g)	27,155
Income available to common stockholders	\$ 18,927	\$ 187,106	\$ (175,861)	\$ 30,172
Earnings per share available to common stockholders:				
Basic	\$ 0.26			\$ 0.25
Diluted	\$ 0.26			\$ 0.25

Number of shares used in calculating
earnings per share:

Basic	71,692	50,737(h)(i)	122,429
Diluted	72,633	50,737(h)(i)	123,370

See Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Basis of Presentation

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2006 and the nine months ended September 30, 2006 give effect to the NEG acquisition and the other 2006 acquisitions and the related financing transactions as if they occurred on January 1, 2006.

NEG's combined financial statements include the accounts of NEG and subsidiaries excluding NEGI, and the 103/4% Senior Notes due from NEGI, but including NEGI's 50% membership interest in NEG Holding LLC, from January 1, 2006 through November 21, 2006, the date of the NEG acquisition for purposes of the pro forma condensed combined statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2006 and January 1, 2006 through September 30, 2006 for purposes of the pro forma condensed combined statement of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2006.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2006 and the nine months ended September 30, 2006 have been prepared based on the following information:

- (a) audited consolidated financial statements of SandRidge and its subsidiaries as of and for the year ended December 31, 2006;
- (b) unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of SandRidge and its subsidiaries as of and for the nine months ended September 30, 2006; and
- (c) other supplementary information we considered necessary for the purpose of reflecting the transactions contemplated in the pro forma combined financial statements.

We accounted for this acquisition using the purchase method of accounting for business combinations. Under the purchase method of accounting, we are deemed to be the acquirer for accounting purposes based on a number of factors determined in accordance with GAAP. The purchase method of accounting requires the assets we acquired and liabilities we assumed to be recorded at their estimated fair values.

For purposes of these pro forma condensed combined financial statements, the presentation of certain historical NEG financial information has been modified to conform to this pro forma presentation.

Statement of Operations Adjustments

- (a) Reflects the pro forma elimination of activity between us and NEG. We provided services to NEG as the operator of certain oil and gas properties and also provided other services to NEG.
- (b) Reflects the increase in revenues and expenses related to the other 2006 acquisitions of \$5.2 million in revenues and \$1.5 million in production expenses. These acquisitions were completed by September 30, 2006.
- (c) Reflects a \$97.0 million and \$81.7 million incremental increase in depletion expense resulting from the step-up of property, plant and equipment acquired based on the allocation of the purchase price to the properties' fair value at December 31, 2006 and September 30, 2006, respectively. Adjustment assumes no material changes in the estimated lives or amortization periods for acquired assets as a result of the purchase price allocation.

(d) Reflects adjustment to increase interest expense for the effect of the additional debt assumed from the merger and the amounts borrowed as well as to recognize amortization expense associated with our estimated debt issuance costs. The interest rate used in the calculation of interest expense is monthly LIBOR plus 4.5%, the expected actual interest rates, and the life used in the calculation of amortization expense is based on the expected life of the new debt. If the actual interest rate is 1/8% more or less than the assumed rate, the interest

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cost will increase or decrease by approximately \$0.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 and \$0.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006.

(e) Reflects the net pro forma adjustment to minority interest as a result of the acquisition of additional interests in PetroSource in our financial statements.

(f) Reflects adjustment to income tax expense to reflect total combined pro forma income tax expense at a 37% statutory income tax rate as NEG was organized as a limited liability company for the period presented, thus not subject to corporate taxes.

(g) Reflects preferred dividends of 7.75% per annum and accretion on convertible preferred stock.

(h) Reflects shares issued for the NEG and other 2006 acquisitions adjusted for the inclusion of weighted average share amounts at December 31, 2006 and September 30, 2006.

Year ended December 31, 2006

Shares issued for the NEG and other 2006 acquisitions are as follows (in thousands):

NEG acquisition and related financing arrangements	18,174
Other 2006 acquisitions	279
	18,453
Less: weighted shares included in historical results	(2,134)
	16,319

Nine months ended September 30, 2006

Shares issued for the NEG and other 2006 acquisitions are as follows (in thousands):

NEG acquisition and related financing arrangements	18,174
Other 2006 acquisitions	279
	18,453
Less: weighted shares included in historical results	(96)
	18,357

(i) Reflects the issuance of 32,379,500 shares on November 9, 2007.

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Set forth below is our selected consolidated historical financial data for the periods indicated. The historical statement of operations data for the periods ended December 31, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006 and the balance sheet data as of December 31, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006 have been derived from our audited financial statements. Our historical statement of operations data as of and for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2007 are derived from our unaudited financial statements and, in our opinion, have been prepared on the same basis as the audited financial statements and include all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair statement of this information. You should read the following summary financial data in conjunction with

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our historical and pro forma financial statements and related notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this prospectus.

	Years Ended December 31,					Nine Months Ended	
	2002	2003(1)	2004(2)	2005	2006	2006	2007
	(In thousands)						
Statement of Operations Data:							
Revenues	\$ 59,247	\$ 155,337	\$ 175,995	\$ 287,693	\$ 388,242	\$ 263,177	\$ 461,775
Expenses:							
Production	7,949	7,980	10,230	16,195	35,149	21,625	77,707
Production taxes	661	2,099	2,497	3,158	4,654	2,579	12,328
Drilling and services	8,858	13,847	26,442	52,122	98,436	72,670	30,935
Midstream marketing	23,689	94,620	96,180	141,372	115,076	85,525	61,191
Depreciation, depletion and amortization - natural gas and crude oil	3,142	3,298	4,909	9,313	26,321	13,932	115,876
Depreciation, depletion and amortization - other	2,431	5,284	7,765	14,893	29,305	22,106	36,545
General and administrative	4,355	3,705	6,554	11,908	55,634	32,024	45,781
Loss (gain) on derivative contracts	3,193	3,450	878	4,132	(12,291)	(16,176)	(55,228)
Loss (gain) on sale of assets		(1,284)	(210)	547	(1,023)	(849)	(1,704)
Total operating expenses	54,278	132,999	155,245	253,640	351,261	233,436	323,431
Income from operations	4,969	22,338	20,750	34,053	36,981	29,741	138,344
Other income (expense):							

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Interest income	84	103	56	206	1,109	448	4,201
Interest expense	(1,000)	(1,208)	(1,678)	(5,277)	(16,904)	(4,090)	(88,630)
Minority interest	(673)	(96)	(262)	(737)	(296)	(281)	(321)
Income (loss) from equity investments	304	1,056	(36)	(384)	967	40	3,399
Total other income (expense)	(1,285)	(145)	(1,920)	(6,192)	(15,124)	3,883	81,351
Income before income taxes	3,684	22,193	18,830	27,861	21,857	25,858	56,993
Income tax expense	1,334	7,585	6,433	9,968	6,236	6,931	21,002
Income from continuing operations	2,350	14,608	12,397	17,893	15,621	18,927	35,991
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	1,105	(85)	451	229			
Cumulative effect of accounting change		(1,636)					
Extraordinary gain			12,544				
Net income	3,455	12,887	25,392	18,122	15,621	18,927	35,991
Preferred stock dividends and accretion					3,967		30,573
Income (loss) available (applicable) to common stockholders	\$ 3,455	\$ 12,887	\$ 25,392	\$ 18,122	\$ 11,654	\$ 18,927	\$ 5,418

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	Historical					Nine Months Ended	
	Years Ended December 31,					September 30,	
	2002	2003(1)	2004(2)	2005	2006	2006	2007
	(In thousands except per share data)						
Earnings Per Share Information:							
Basic							
Income from continuing operations	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.35
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income tax	0.02		0.01	0.01			
Extraordinary gain on acquisition			0.22				
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, net of income tax		(0.03)					
Preferred stock dividends					(0.05)		(0.30)
Income per share available to common stockholders	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.05
Weighted average number of shares outstanding(3):	56,312	56,312	56,312	56,559	73,727	71,692	102,562
Diluted							
Income from continuing operations	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.35
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income tax	0.02		0.01	0.01			
Extraordinary gain on acquisition			0.22				
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, net of income tax		(0.03)					
Preferred stock dividends					(0.05)		(0.30)
Income per share available to common stockholders	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.05
Weighted average number of shares outstanding(3):	56,312	56,312	56,312	56,737	74,664	72,633	103,778

- (1) We adopted the provisions of SFAS 143 Accounting for Retirement Obligations, resulting in a cumulative effect of change in accounting principal of \$1.6 million.
- (2) We recognized an extraordinary gain from the recognition of the excess of fair value over acquisition cost of \$12.5 million related to an acquisition we made in 2004.
- (3) The number of shares has been adjusted to reflect a 281.562-to-1 stock split in December 2005.

	2002	2003	As of December 31,		2006	As of September 30,	
			2004	2005		2006	2007
	(In thousands)						
Balance Sheet							
Data:							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,876	\$ 176	\$ 12,973	\$ 45,731	\$ 38,948	\$ 10,718	\$ 32,013
Property, plant and equipment, net	\$ 43,839	\$ 70,289	\$ 114,818	\$ 337,881	\$ 2,134,718	\$ 517,465	\$ 2,889,495
Total assets	\$ 88,247	\$ 127,744	\$ 197,017	\$ 458,683	\$ 2,388,384	\$ 607,717	\$ 3,170,456
Long-term debt	\$ 20,549	\$ 24,740	\$ 59,340	\$ 43,133	\$ 1,066,831	\$ 160,913	\$ 1,451,504
Redeemable convertible preferred stock	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 439,643	\$	\$ 450,356
Total stockholders equity	\$ 22,106	\$ 33,940	\$ 59,330	\$ 289,002	\$ 649,818	\$ 311,849	\$ 965,123
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	\$ 88,247	\$ 127,744	\$ 197,017	\$ 458,683	\$ 2,388,384	\$ 607,717	\$ 3,170,456

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**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

Introduction

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the Selected Consolidated Historical Financial Data and the accompanying financial statements and related notes thereto and the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information included elsewhere in this prospectus. The following discussion contains forward-looking statements that reflect our future plans, estimates, beliefs and expected performance. The forward-looking statements are dependent upon events, risks and uncertainties that may be outside our control. Our actual results could differ materially from those discussed in these forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, market prices for natural gas and oil, economic and competitive conditions, regulatory changes, estimates of proved reserves, potential failure to achieve production from development projects, capital expenditures and other uncertainties, as well as those factors discussed below and elsewhere in this registration statement, particularly in Risk Factors and Cautionary Statement Concerning Forward-Looking Statements, all of which are difficult to predict. In light of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, the forward-looking events discussed may not occur.

Overview of Our Company

We are a rapidly expanding independent natural gas and oil company concentrating on exploration, development and production activities. We are focused on continuing the exploration and exploitation of our significant holdings in the West Texas Overthrust, which we refer to as the WTO, a natural gas prone geological region where we have operated since 1986 that includes the Piñon Field and our South Sabino and Big Canyon Prospects. We also own and operate drilling rigs and conduct related oil field services, and we own and operate interests in gas gathering, marketing and processing facilities and CO₂ gathering and transportation facilities.

On November 21, 2006, we acquired all of the outstanding membership interests in NEG Oil & Gas, or NEG, for total consideration of approximately \$1.5 billion, excluding cash acquired. With core assets in the Val Verde and Permian Basins of West Texas, including overlapping or contiguous interests in the WTO, the NEG acquisition has dramatically increased our exploration and production segment operations. The NEG acquisition, coupled with numerous acquisitions of additional working interests completed during 2007, 2006 and late 2005, have significantly increased our holdings in the WTO. We also operate significant interests in the Cotton Valley Trend in East Texas and the Gulf Coast region.

During November 2007, we completed an initial public offering of our common stock, a portion of the proceeds from which were used to repay indebtedness outstanding under our senior credit facility as well as a note payable outstanding related to a recent acquisition. See further discussion of these transactions in Note 17 to the September 30, 2007 condensed consolidated financial statements contained in this prospectus.

Restatement of Previously Issued Financial Statements

Change in Method of Accounting for Oil and Gas Operations

In the fourth quarter of 2006, we changed from the successful efforts method to the full cost method of accounting for our oil and gas operations. All prior years' financial statements presented have been restated to reflect the change.

Our management believes that the full cost method is preferable for a company more actively involved in the exploration and development of oil and gas reserves. The full cost method was also utilized by NEG prior to the NEG acquisition, and the assets acquired from NEG constituted more than our total oil and natural gas assets at that time.

Our financial results have been retroactively restated to reflect the conversion to the full cost method. As required by full cost accounting rules, all costs associated with property acquisition, exploration and

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development activities are capitalized. Exploration and development costs include dry hole costs, geological and geophysical costs, direct overhead related to exploration and development activities and other costs incurred for the purpose of finding oil and gas reserves.

In accordance with full cost accounting rules, we are subject to a limitation on capitalized costs. The capitalized cost of natural gas and oil properties, net of accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization, may not exceed the estimated future net cash flows from proved oil and gas reserves discounted at 10%, plus the lower of cost or fair market value of unproved properties as adjusted for related tax effects which is known as the ceiling limitation. If capitalized costs exceed the ceiling limitation, the excess must be charged to expense. We did not have any adjustment to earnings due to the ceiling limitation for the periods presented herein.

Correction of an Accounting Error

In May 2007, we determined that we had incorrectly accounted for certain derivative instruments as of and for the year ended December 31, 2006 due to a clerical error. For the year ended December 31, 2006, we recognized an unrealized gain on change in fair value of derivatives related to mark-to-market adjustments of derivative instruments with a counterparty of approximately \$3.0 million. As part of our first quarter 2007 closing process, we discovered that the mark-to-market adjustments booked in 2006 for the derivative instruments with this counterparty were recorded incorrectly. As part of our normal closing procedures, we requested from the counterparty our mark-to-market position. Historically, the counterparties have sent the statement in terms of our position. During the fourth quarter of 2006, we entered into derivative instruments with a new counterparty. The new counterparty confirmed the mark-to-market loss (gain) with respect to the counterparty's position, not our position, which we had requested. The position terms of the statement were not specified on the confirmation and it was recorded in error during the 2006 year end closing process. The restatement had no effect on our previously presented net cash provided by (used in) operating activities, investing activities or financing activities for any period presented.

Management took steps during the second quarter of 2007 to improve our internal control over financial reporting, including the hiring of experienced financial reporting professionals, redefining and realigning responsibilities and defining additional controls, reporting processes and procedures.

Segment Overview

Operating income is computed as segment operating revenue less direct operating costs. These measurements provide important information to us about the activity and profitability of our lines of business. Set forth in the table below is financial information regarding each of our current segments.

	Year Ended December 31,			Nine Months Ended	
	2004	2005	2006	2006	2007
	(In thousands)				
Segment revenue:					
Exploration and production	\$ 37,564	\$ 54,051	\$ 106,413	\$ 50,350	\$ 320,410
Drilling and oil field services	39,211	80,151	138,657	106,255	56,999
Midstream gas services	99,044	147,499	122,892	91,214	71,131
Other	176	5,992	20,280	15,358	13,235
Total revenues	175,995	287,693	388,242	263,177	461,775

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	Year Ended December 31,			Nine Months Ended	
	2004	2005	2006	September 30, 2006	2007
	(In thousands)				
Segment operating income:					
Exploration and production	14,000	14,886	17,069	8,203	138,306
Drilling and oil field services	4,206	18,295	32,946	27,178	14,252
Midstream gas services	2,636	4,096	3,528	3,138	5,958
Other	(92)	(3,224)	(16,562)	(8,778)	(20,172)
Total operating income	20,750	34,053	36,981	29,741	138,344
Interest income	56	206	1,109	448	4,201
Interest expense	(1,678)	(5,277)	(16,904)	(4,090)	(88,630)
Other income (expense)	(298)	(1,121)	671	(241)	3,078
Income before income taxes	\$ 18,830	\$ 27,861	\$ 21,857	\$ 25,858	\$ 56,993

	Year Ended December 31,			Nine Months Ended	
	2004	2005	2006	September 30, 2006	2007
Production data:					
Gas (Mmcf)	6,708	6,873	13,410	6,856	35,148
Oil (MBbls)	37	72	322	70	1,441
Combined equivalent volumes (Mmcfe)	6,930	7,305	15,342	7,275	43,793
Daily combined equivalent volumes (Mmcfe/d)	18.9	20.0	42.0	26.6	160.4
Average prices(1):					
Natural gas (per Mcf)	\$ 4.43	\$ 6.54	\$ 6.19	\$ 6.14	\$ 6.56
Oil (per Bbl)	\$ 34.03	\$ 48.19	\$ 56.61	\$ 61.89	\$ 61.67
Combined equivalent (per Mcfe)	\$ 4.47	\$ 6.63	\$ 6.60	\$ 6.38	\$ 7.30
Drilling and oil field services:					
Number of operational drilling rigs owned at end of period	10	19	25	23.0	27.0(3)
Average number of operational drilling rigs owned during the period	8.0	14.3	21.9	21.0	26.0(3)
Average total revenue per rig per day(2)	\$ 9,128	\$ 11,503	\$ 17,034	\$ 17,089	\$ 17,302

(1) Reported prices represent actual average prices for the periods presented and do not give effect to hedging transactions.

(2) Does not include revenues for related rental equipment.

(3) Does not include five rigs being retrofitted as of September 30, 2007.

We report the results of our operations in the following segments:

Exploration and Production Segment

We explore for, develop and produce natural gas and oil reserves, with a focus on our proved reserves and extensive undeveloped acreage positions in the WTO. We operate substantially all of our wells in our core areas and employ our drilling rigs and other drilling services in the exploration and development of our operated wells and, to a lesser extent, on our non-operated wells.

The primary factors affecting the financial results of our exploration and production segment are the prices we receive for our natural gas and oil production, the quantity of our natural gas and oil production and changes in the fair value of derivative instruments we use to reduce the volatility of the prices we receive for

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our natural gas and oil production. Because we are vertically integrated, our exploration and production activities affect the results of our oil field service and midstream segments. The NEG acquisition substantially increased our revenues and operating income in our exploration and production segment. However, because our working interest in the Piñon Field increased to approximately 83%, there are greater intercompany eliminations that affect the consolidated financial results of our oil field service and midstream segments.

Exploration and production segment revenues increased to \$320.4 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2007 from \$50.4 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2006, an increase of 536.4%, as a result of a 502.0% increase in volumes and a 14.4% increase in the average price we received for the natural gas and oil we produced. In the nine month period ended September 30, 2007 we increased natural gas production by 28.3 Bcf, to 35.2 Bcf and increased crude oil production by 1,371 MBbls to 1,441 MBbls. The total combined 36.5 Bcfe increase in production was due primarily to acquisitions and successful drilling in the WTO.

The average price we received for our natural gas production for the nine month period ended September 30, 2007 increased 6.8%, or \$0.42 per Mcf, to \$6.56 per Mcf from \$6.14 per Mcf in the comparable period in 2006. The average price received for our crude oil production decreased slightly, however, to \$61.67 from \$61.89 for the comparable period in 2006. Including the impact of derivative contract settlements, the effective price received for natural gas for the nine month period ended September 30, 2007 was \$7.11 per Mcf as compared to \$8.21 per Mcf during the comparable period in 2006. Our derivatives contracts had no impact on effective oil prices during the nine months ended September 30, 2007 or the comparable period in 2006.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2007, we had \$138.3 million in operating income in our exploration and production segment, compared to \$8.2 million operating income for the same period in 2006. Our \$270.1 million increase in exploration and production revenues was offset by a \$56.1 million increase in production expenses, and a \$101.9 million increase in depreciation, depletion and amortization, or DD&A, due to the step up in basis on the NEG properties. The increase in production expenses was attributable to the additional properties acquired in the NEG acquisition and operating expenses on our new wells. During the nine month period ended September 30, 2007, the exploration and production segment reported a \$55.2 million net gain on our derivatives positions (\$19.2 million realized gains and \$36.0 million in unrealized gains) compared to a \$16.2 million gain (\$14.2 realized gains and \$2.0 unrealized gains) in the comparable period in 2006. During 2007, we selectively entered into natural gas swaps and basis swaps by capitalizing on what we perceived as spikes in the price of natural gas or favorable basis differences between the NYMEX price and natural gas prices at our principal West Texas pricing point of Waha Hub. Unrealized gains or losses on derivative contracts represent the change in fair value of open derivative positions during the period. The change in fair value is principally measured based on period end prices as compared to the contract price. The unrealized gain recorded in the nine month period ended September 30, 2007 was attributable to a decrease in average natural gas prices at September 30, 2007 as compared to the average natural gas prices at the various contract dates.

For the year ended December 31, 2006, exploration and production segment revenues increased to \$106.4 million from \$54.1 million in 2005 and from \$37.6 million in 2004. The increase in 2006 compared to 2005 was attributable to increased production due to successful drilling activity and approximately 40 days of production from the NEG acquisition effective November 21, 2006. NEG contributed approximately \$36.9 million of revenues in the 2006 period. Production volumes increased to 15,342 Mmcfe in 2006 from 7,305 Mmcfe in 2005, representing a 8,037 Mmcfe, or 110% increase. Approximately 4,902 Mmcfe, or 61%, of the increase was attributable to the NEG production for the period from November 21, 2006 to December 31, 2006. Average combined prices were essentially unchanged at \$6.60 per Mcfe as compared to \$6.63 in 2005. The increase in 2005 compared to 2004 was primarily due to a 48% increase in prices. Production volumes increased approximately 6% during 2005 as compared to 2004 with average daily volumes of 20.0 Mmcfe per day and 18.9 Mmcfe per day, respectively.

Exploration and production segment operating income increased \$2.2 million in 2006 to \$17.1 million from \$14.9 million in 2005. The increase was primarily attributable to the increased production revenues

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described above, approximately \$12.3 million in derivative gains (\$1.9 million unrealized loss) in 2006 as compared to a \$4.1 million derivative loss (\$1.3 million unrealized loss) in 2005, and the addition of NEG for the period from November 21, 2006 to December 31, 2006. The increase in the exploration and production segment income was substantially offset by a \$20.5 million, or 106%, increase in production costs, a \$26.7 million, or 380%, increase in general and administrative expenses and a \$19.3 million increase in DD&A. Approximately \$7.0 million of the increase in production costs was attributable to the NEG acquisition with remainder of the increase attributable to the increase in the number of wells operated in 2006 as compared to 2005. The increase in DD&A for our exploration and production segment was attributable to higher production and the increase in the full-cost pool due to the NEG acquisition. Exploration and production operating income increased to \$14.9 million in 2005 from \$14.0 million in 2004, due primarily to higher natural gas and oil prices and a 6% increase in volumes.

As of December 31, 2006, we had 1,001.8 Bcfe of estimated net proved reserves with a PV-10 of \$1,734.3 million, while at December 31, 2005 we had 300.0 Bcfe of estimated net proved reserves with a PV-10 of \$733.3 million. Our Standardized Measure of Discounted Future Net Cash Flows was \$499.2 million at December 31, 2005 and \$1,440.2 million at December 31, 2006. For a discussion of PV-10 and a reconciliation to Standardized Measure of Discounted Net Cash Flows, see Summary Historical Operating and Reserve Data. The increase is primarily related to the addition of the NEG reserves which was partially offset by a decrease in the price of natural gas from \$8.40 per Mcf at December 31, 2005 to \$5.64 per Mcf at December 31, 2006. Our estimated proved reserves at December 31, 2005 were considerably higher than our estimated proved reserves at December 31, 2004, which were 148.5 Bcfe, with an increase of \$300.2 million in PV-10, due to an increase in the price of natural gas and oil, the acquisition of PetroSource and the establishment of additional proved reserves in the Piñon Field area. Estimates of net proved reserves are inherently imprecise. In order to prepare our estimates, we must analyze available geological, geophysical, production and engineering data and project production rates and the timing of development expenditures. The process also requires economic assumptions about matters such as natural gas and oil prices, drilling and operating expenses, capital expenditures, taxes and the availability of funds. We may adjust estimates of proved reserves to reflect production history, results of exploration and development, prevailing natural gas and oil prices and other factors, many of which are beyond our control. Over 98% of our mid-year and year-end reserve estimates are reviewed by independent petroleum reserve engineers.

Over the past several years, higher natural gas and oil prices have led to higher demand for drilling rigs, operating personnel and field supplies and services. Higher prices have also caused increases in the costs of those goods and services. To date, the higher sales prices have more than offset the higher field costs. Our ownership of drilling rigs has also assisted us in stabilizing our overall cost structure. Given the inherent volatility of natural gas and oil prices that are influenced by many factors beyond our control, we plan our activities and budget based on conservative sales price assumptions, which generally are lower than the average sales prices received in 2006. We focus our efforts on increasing natural gas reserves and production while controlling costs at a level that is appropriate for long-term operations. Our future earnings and cash flows are dependent on our ability to manage our overall cost structure to a level that allows for profitable production.

Like all exploration and production companies, we face the challenge of natural production declines. As initial reservoir pressures are depleted, natural gas and oil production from a given well naturally decreases. Thus, a natural gas and oil exploration and production company depletes part of its asset base with each unit of oil or natural gas it produces. We attempt to overcome this natural decline by drilling and acquiring more reserves than we produce. Our future growth will depend on our ability to continue to add reserves in excess of production. We will maintain our focus on managing the costs associated with adding reserves through drilling and acquisitions as well as the costs associated with producing such reserves. Our ability to add reserves through drilling is dependent on our capital resources and can be limited by many factors, including our ability to timely obtain drilling permits and regulatory approvals. In the WTO, this has not posed a problem. However, in other areas, the permitting and approval process has been more difficult in recent years due to increased activism from environmental and other groups. This has

increased the time it takes to receive permits in some locations.

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Drilling and Oil Field Services Segment

We drill for our own account primarily in the WTO through our drilling and oil field services subsidiary, Lariat Services. We also drill wells for other natural gas and oil companies, primarily located in the West Texas region. Our oil field services business conducts operations that complement our drilling services operation. These services include providing pulling units, mud logging, trucking, rental tools, location and road construction and roustabout services to ourselves and to third-parties. Additionally, we provide under-balanced drilling systems only for our own account.

In October 2005, we entered into a joint venture, Larclay, with CWEI, pursuant to which we jointly acquired twelve newly-constructed rigs to be used for drilling on CWEI's prospects and for contracting to third-parties on daywork drilling contracts. All of these rigs have been delivered, although one rig has not been assembled. CWEI was responsible for financing the purchase of the rigs by the terms of the joint venture and has financed 100% of the acquisition cost of the rigs. We operate the rigs owned by the joint venture, and after the initial construction and equipping, all operating costs to maintain the equipment are borne proportionately between us and CWEI. We have a 50% interest in Larclay, and we account for this joint venture as an equity investment.

The financial results of our drilling and oil field services segment depend on many factors, particularly the demand for and the price we can charge for our services. We provide drilling services for our own account and for others, generally on a daywork, footage or turnkey contract basis. The majority of our drilling contract revenues are derived from daywork drilling contracts. However, we generally assess the complexity and risk of operations, the on-site drilling conditions, the type of equipment to be used, the anticipated duration of the work to be performed and the prevailing market rates in determining the contract terms we offer.

Daywork Contracts. Under a daywork drilling contract, we provide a drilling rig with required personnel to our customer who supervises the drilling of the well. We are paid based on a negotiated fixed rate per day while the rig is used. Daywork drilling contracts specify the equipment to be used, the size of the hole and the depth of the well. Under a daywork drilling contract, the customer bears a large portion of the out-of-pocket drilling costs, and we generally bear no part of the usual risks associated with drilling, such as time delays and unanticipated costs. As of September 30, 2007, 26 of our rigs were operating under daywork contracts and 20 of these were working for our account. Also as of September 30, 2007, the 11 operational rigs owned by Larclay were operating under daywork contracts and seven of these were working for our account. The remaining four operational Larclay rigs were working for CWEI as of September 30, 2007.

Footage Contracts. Under a footage contract, we are paid a fixed amount for each foot drilled, regardless of the time required or the problems encountered in drilling the well. As of September 30, 2007, none of our rigs were operating under footage contracts.

Turnkey Contracts. Under a typical turnkey contract, a customer will pay us to drill a well to a specified depth and under specified conditions for a fixed price, regardless of the time required or the problems encountered in drilling the well. We provide most of the equipment and drilling supplies required to drill the well. We subcontract for related services such as the provision of casing crews, cementing and well logging. Generally we do not receive progress payments and are paid only after the well is drilled. We routinely enter into turnkey contracts in areas where our experience and expertise permit us to drill wells more profitably than under a daywork contract. As of September 30, 2007, one of our rigs was operating under turnkey contracts.

Drilling and oil field services segment revenue decreased to \$57.0 million in the nine month period ended September 30, 2007 from \$106.3 million in the nine month period ended September 30, 2006. Operating income decreased to \$14.3 million in the nine month period ended September 30, 2007 from \$27.2 million in the same period in 2006. The decline in revenues and operating income is primarily attributable to an increase in the number of rigs

operating on our properties and an increase in our ownership interest in our natural gas and oil properties. Our drilling and oil field services segment records revenues and operating income only on wells drilled for or on behalf of third parties. The portion of drilling costs incurred by our drilling and oil field services segment relating to our ownership interest are capitalized as part of our full-cost pool. With the NEG acquisition and other WTO property acquisitions, our average working interest has increased to approximately 85% in the wells we operate in the WTO, and the third party interest has declined to less than 20%. During

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the nine month period ended September 30, 2007, approximately 70% (\$131.9 million) of the drilling and oil field service revenues were generated by work performed on our own account and eliminated in consolidation as compared to approximately 31% (\$48.0 million) for the comparable period in 2006. The number of drilling rigs we owned increased 23.8% to an average of 26.0 rigs during the nine month period ended September 30, 2007 from an average of 21.0 rigs in the comparable period in 2006. The average daily rate we received per rig of \$17,302, excluding revenues for related rental equipment and before intercompany eliminations was essentially unchanged from the comparable period in 2006. Our rig utilization rate was 91.0%, representing 826 stacked rig days in 2007. The decline in operating income was principally attributable to the increase in the number and working interest ownership in wells drilled for our own account.

During 2006, our drilling and oil field services segment reported \$138.7 million in revenues, an increase of \$58.5 million, or 73%, from 2005. Operating income increased to \$32.9 million in 2006 from \$18.3 million in 2005. The increase in revenue and operating income was primarily attributable to an increase in the number of rigs we owned and an increase in the average revenue per rig per day we earned from the rigs. The number of rigs we owned increased 32% to 25 rigs as of December 31, 2006 and the average revenue we received per rig, excluding revenues for related rental equipment, increased 48% (before intercompany eliminations) to \$17,034 per day from \$11,503 per day. Our margins increased primarily due to our rig rates increasing faster than our operating costs.

Drilling and oil field services segment revenue increased to \$80.2 million in 2005 from \$39.2 million in 2004. Operating income increased to \$18.3 million in 2005 from \$4.2 million in 2004. The increase in revenue and operating income was primarily attributable to an increase in the number of rigs we owned and an increase in the average revenue per rig per day we earned from the rigs. The average number of rigs we owned in 2005 increased 79% from 2004 and the average revenue we received per rig per day, excluding revenues for related rental equipment, in 2005 increased 26% from 2004 (before intercompany eliminations).

We believe our ownership of drilling rigs and related oil field services will continue to be a major catalyst of our growth. As of August 15, 2007, our drilling fleet consisted of 44 rigs, including the twelve rigs owned by Larclay. Currently, 26 of our rigs are working on properties that we operate; ten of our rigs are drilling on a contract basis for third-parties; five are being retrofitted and three are idle or being repaired.

In 2005 we placed an order for 26 drilling rigs to be constructed by Chinese manufacturers for an approximate aggregate purchase price of \$126.4 million, of which \$75.6 million was attributable to Larclay. We believe this is a lower cost when compared to newly built U.S. manufactured rigs with similar capabilities. In the first quarter of 2007, we took delivery of the three remaining rigs that we ordered from Chinese manufacturers bringing our total deliveries to ten rigs.

Midstream Gas Services Segment

We provide gathering, compression, processing and treating services of natural gas in West Texas and the Piceance Basin in northwestern Colorado, primarily through our wholly-owned subsidiary, ROC Gas. Through our gas marketing subsidiary, Integra Energy LLC (*Integra Energy*), we buy and sell natural gas produced from our operated wells as well as third-party operated wells. Gas marketing revenue is one of our largest revenue components; however, it is a very low margin business. Substantially all of our marketing fees are billed on a per unit basis. On a consolidated basis, gas purchases and other costs of sales includes the total value we receive from third-parties for the gas we sell and the amount we pay for gas, which are reported as midstream and marketing expense. The primary factors affecting our midstream gas services are the quantity of gas we gather, treat and market and the prices we pay and receive for natural gas.

Midstream gas services revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 was \$71.1 million compared to \$91.2 million in the comparable period in 2006. The quarterly and nine month decrease in midstream gas services revenues is attributable to the increase in our working interest in the WTO as a result of the NEG and other acquisitions.

Midstream gas services segment revenue decreased \$24.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 from \$147.5 million in 2005 to \$122.9 million in 2006. The NEG acquisition significantly decreased our

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midstream gas services revenue as more gas was transported for our own account. We do not record midstream gas revenue for transportation, treating and processing of our own gas. Prior to the NEG acquisition, transportation, treating and processing of gas for NEG was recorded as midstream gas services revenue. Operating income decreased to \$3.5 million in 2006 from \$4.1 million in the 2005 period, primarily due to the NEG acquisition and start-up operating expenses for our Sagebrush processing plant in 2006. The Sagebrush plant was placed into full operation during May 2007. We have the contractual right to periodically increase fees we receive for transportation and processing based on certain indexes.

Midstream gas services revenue increased to \$147.5 million in 2005 from \$99.0 million in 2004, primarily due to an increase in the price of natural gas. Volumes in the midstream gas services segment increased 5% in 2005 from 2004 due to two acquisitions completed in 2005. Operating income also increased to \$4.1 million in 2005 from \$2.6 million in 2004, due primarily to a \$1.5 million contribution from our consolidating subsidiary, Cholla Pipeline, L.P.

Other Segment

Our other segment consists primarily of our CO₂ gathering and tertiary oil recovery operations and other investments. We conduct our CO₂ gathering and tertiary oil recovery operations through PetroSource. In the fourth quarter of 2005 we acquired a majority interest in PetroSource, and in the first and second quarters of 2006 we acquired the remaining interests in PetroSource. Prior to the majority acquisition of PetroSource we accounted for PetroSource's results of operation as an equity investment in an unconsolidated subsidiary. We now include PetroSource in our other segment. Currently most of the natural gas and oil revenue we receive is from the production of natural gas; however, we expect more of our revenue to come from oil production after we initiate our CO₂ flood operations. PetroSource gathers CO₂ from natural gas treatment plants located in West Texas and transports this CO₂ for use in our and third-parties' tertiary oil recovery operations.

While it is extremely difficult to accurately forecast future natural gas and oil production, we believe tertiary oil recovery operations will provide significant long-term production growth potential at reasonable rates of return with relatively low risk. The increasing emphasis on CO₂ tertiary oil recovery projects has had, and will continue to have, an impact on our financial condition in the following manner:

there is a significant delay between the initial capital expenditures for infrastructure and CO₂ injections and the resulting production increases, if any, as tertiary oil recovery operations require the construction of facilities before CO₂ flooding can commence. After the infrastructure is in place and injections begin, it usually takes an additional 18 months before the field responds (i.e. oil production increases) to the injection of CO₂;

it is anticipated that PetroSource will not be profitable for the first several years after this offering closes. The anticipated lack of profitability in the initial years is due largely to the significant outlay of capital investment in the CO₂ flood projects and the lag of revenues associated with such expenditures. Thereafter, we will recognize profits only if the tertiary oil recovery efforts are successful; and

our tertiary oil recovery projects are more expensive to operate than conventional oil fields because of the additional cost of injecting and recycling the CO₂ (primarily due to the cost of CO₂ and the significant energy requirements to re-compress the CO₂ back into a liquid state for re-injection purposes). If commodity and energy prices increase, our operating expenses in these fields will also increase because we use natural gas to compress the CO₂.

Table of Contents**Results of Operations*****Nine months ended September 30, 2006 compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2007***

Revenue. Total revenue increased 75.5% to \$461.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 from \$263.2 million in the same period in 2006. This increase was due to a \$273.1 million increase in natural gas and oil sales and was partially offset by lower revenues in our other segments.

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		\$ Change	% Change
	2006	2007		
	(In thousands)			
Revenue:				
Natural gas and crude oil	\$ 46,419	\$ 319,556	\$ 273,137	588.4%
Drilling and services	105,713	56,928	(48,785)	(46.1)%
Midstream and marketing	91,218	71,131	(20,087)	(22.0)%
Other	19,827	14,160	(5,667)	(28.6)%
Total revenues	\$ 263,177	\$ 461,775	\$ 198,598	75.5%

Total natural gas and crude oil revenues increased \$273.1 million to \$319.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, compared to \$46.4 million for the same period in 2006, primarily as a result of an increase in natural gas and crude oil production volumes. Total natural gas production increased 412.7% to 35,148 Mmcf in 2007 compared to 6,856 Mmcf in 2006, while crude oil production increased 1,958.6% to 1,441 MBbls in 2007 from 70 MBbls in 2006. Approximately 32,964 Mmcf of the 36,518 Mmcf increase in production was attributable to the NEG acquisition. Average price received for our natural gas and crude oil production increased 14.4% in the 2007 period to \$7.30 per Mcfe compared to \$6.38 per Mcfe in 2006, excluding the impact of derivative contracts.

Drilling and services revenue decreased 46.1% to \$56.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, compared to \$105.7 million in the same period in 2006. The decline in revenues is primarily attributable to an increase in the number of rigs operating on our properties and an increase in our ownership interest in our natural gas and oil properties as a result of the NEG acquisition. The number of rigs we owned increased to 26.0 (average for the nine months ended September 30, 2007) in 2007 compared to 21.0 (average for the nine months ended September 30, 2006) in 2006, an increase of 23.8%, and the average daily revenue per rig, after considering the effect of the elimination of intercompany usage, was essentially unchanged at \$17,302 per day.

Midstream and marketing revenue decreased \$20.1 million, or 22.0%, with revenues of \$71.1 million in the nine month period ended September 30, 2007, as compared to \$91.2 million in the nine month period ended September 30, 2006. The NEG acquisition significantly decreased our midstream gas services revenues as more gas was transported for our own account. Prior to the acquisition, transportation, treating and processing of gas for NEG was recorded as midstream gas services revenue. We have the contractual right to periodically increase fees we receive for transportation and processing based on certain indexes.

Other revenue decreased to \$14.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 from \$19.8 million for the same period in 2006. The decrease was primarily due to the sale of various non-energy related assets to our former President and Chief Operating Officer. Revenues related to these assets are included in the 2006 period prior to its sale in August 2006. This decrease was slightly offset by an increase in revenues generated by the sale of CO₂. Other revenue is generated primarily by our CO₂ gathering and sales operations.

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Operating Costs and Expenses. Total operating costs and expenses increased to \$323.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, compared to \$233.4 million for the same period in 2006, primarily due to increases in our production-related costs as well as an increase in corporate staff. These increases were partially offset by decreases in costs attributable to our drilling and services and midstream and marketing operations as well as increased gains on derivative instruments.

	Nine Months Ended		\$ Change	% Change
	2006	2007		
	September 30,			
	(In thousands)			
Operating costs and expenses:				
Production	\$ 21,625	\$ 77,707	\$ 56,082	259.3%
Production taxes	2,579	12,328	9,749	378.0%
Drilling and services	72,670	30,935	(41,735)	(57.4)%
Midstream and marketing	85,525	61,191	(24,334)	(28.5)%
Depreciation, depletion, and amortization natural gas and crude oil	13,932	115,876	101,944	731.7%
Depreciation, depletion and amortization other	22,106	36,545	14,439	65.3%
General and administrative	32,024	45,781	13,757	43.0%
Gain on derivative instruments	(16,176)	(55,228)	(39,052)	(241.4)%
Gain on sale of assets	(849)	(1,704)	(855)	(100.7)%
Total operating costs and expenses	\$ 233,436	\$ 323,431	\$ 89,995	38.6%

Production expense includes the costs associated with our exploration and production activities, including, but not limited to, lease operating expense and processing costs. Production expenses increased \$56.1 million primarily due to a \$53.6 million increase because of the addition of the NEG properties in 2007. The remainder of the increase was due to an increase in lease operating expenses due to an increase in the number of wells we operate. Production taxes increased \$9.7 million, or 378.0%, to \$12.3 million primarily due to the addition of the NEG properties in 2007.

Drilling and services and midstream and marketing expenses decreased 57.4% and 28.5% respectively, for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, as compared to the same period in 2006 primarily because of the increase in the number and working interest ownership of the wells we drilled for our own account.

DD&A for our natural gas and crude oil properties increased to \$115.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, from \$13.9 million in the same period in 2006. Our DD&A per Mcfe increased \$0.73 to \$2.65 from \$1.92 in the comparable period in 2006. The increase is primarily attributable to the NEG acquisition, which increased our depreciable properties by the purchase price plus future development costs and increased production. Our production increased 502.0% to 43.8 Bcfe from 7.3 Bcfe in 2006.

DD&A for our other assets consists primarily of depreciation of our drilling rigs and other equipment. The increase in DD&A for our drilling and oil field services equipment was due primarily to the increase in the number of rigs we own. We calculate depreciation of property and equipment using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which range from three to 25 years. Our drilling rigs and related oil field services equipment are depreciated over an average seven-year useful life.

General and administrative expenses increased \$13.8 million to \$45.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, from \$32.0 million for the comparable period in 2006. The increase was principally attributable to a \$21.7 million increase in corporate salaries and wages which was due to a significant increase in corporate and support staff. As of September 30, 2007, we had 2,205 employees as compared to 1,319 at September 30, 2006. The increase in salaries and wages was partially offset by a \$3.2 million decrease in stock compensation expense. As part of a severance package for certain executive officers, the Board of

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Directors approved the acceleration of vesting of certain stock awards resulting in increased compensation expense recognized during the nine months ended September 30, 2006.

For the nine month period ended September 30, 2007, we recorded a gain of \$55.2 million (\$36.1 million unrealized gain and \$19.1 million realized gain) on our derivatives instruments compared to a \$16.2 million gain (\$2.0 million unrealized gain and \$14.2 million realized gain) for the comparable period in 2006. During 2007, we selectively entered into natural gas swaps and basis swaps by capitalizing on what we perceived as spikes in the price of natural gas or favorable basis differences between the NYMEX price and natural gas prices at our principal West Texas pricing point of Waha Hub. Unrealized gains or losses on derivatives contracts represent the change in fair value of open derivatives positions during the period. The change in fair value is principally measured based on period end prices as compared to the contract price. The unrealized gain recorded in the nine month period ended September 30, 2007 was attributable to a decrease in average natural gas prices at September 30, 2007 as compared to the average natural gas prices at the various contract dates.

Other Income (Expense). Total other expense increased to \$81.4 million in the nine month period ended September 30, 2007, from \$3.9 million in the nine month period ended September 30, 2006. The increase is reflected in the table below.

	Nine Months Ended			
	September 30,			
	2006	2007	\$ Change	% Change
	(In thousands)			
Other income (expense):				
Interest income	\$ 448	\$ 4,201	\$ 3,753	837.7%
Interest expense	(4,090)	(88,630)	(84,540)	(2067.0)%
Minority interest	(281)	(321)	(40)	(14.2)%
Income (loss) from equity investments	40	3,399	3,359	8397.5%
 Total other expense	 (3,883)	 (81,351)	 (77,468)	 (1995.1)%
 Income before income taxes	 25,858	 56,993	 31,135	 120.4%
Income tax expense	6,931	21,002	14,071	203.0%
 Net income	 \$ 18,927	 \$ 35,991	 \$ 17,064	 90.2%

Interest income increased to \$4.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, from \$0.4 million for the same period in 2006. This increase was due to interest income from investment of excess cash after the repayment of debt.

Interest expense increased to \$88.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, from \$4.1 million for the same period in 2006. This increase was attributable to increased average debt balances. To finance the NEG acquisition, we entered into a \$750 million senior credit facility, which has an initial borrowing base of \$300 million, and an \$850 million senior bridge facility. In March 2007, we entered into a \$1.0 billion term loan and sold 17.8 million shares of common stock in a private placement. A portion of the proceeds from the senior unsecured term loan was used to repay the bridge loan. Please read [Liquidity and Capital Resources](#).

During the nine months ended September 30, 2007, we reported income from equity investments of \$3.4 million as compared to \$40,000 in the comparable period in 2006. Approximately \$1.6 million of the increase was attributable to income from our interest in the Grey Ranch processing plant which has experienced increased profitability due to higher levels of utilization during the nine months ended September 30, 2007 as compared to the same period in 2006. Approximately \$1.8 million of the increase was attributable to income from Larclay as all of Larclay's rigs have now been delivered and all but one rig are operational.

We reported an income tax expense of \$21.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, as compared to an expense of \$6.9 million for the same period in 2006. The current period income tax expense

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represents an effective income tax rate of 36.9% as compared to 26.8% in the comparable period in 2006. The lower effective income tax rate in 2006 was attributable to favorable percentage depletion deductions during that period.

Year Ended December 31, 2005 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2006

Revenue. Total revenue increased to \$388.2 million in 2006 from \$287.7 million in 2005, which is further explained by the categories below.

	Year Ended December 31,		\$ Change	% Change
	2005	2006		
Revenue:				
Natural gas and crude oil	\$ 49,987	\$ 101,252	\$ 51,265	102.6%
Drilling and services	80,343	139,049	58,706	73.1%
Midstream and marketing	147,133	122,896	(24,237)	(16.5)%
Other	10,230	25,045	14,815	144.8%
Total revenues	\$ 287,693	\$ 388,242	\$ 100,549	35.0%

Natural gas and crude oil revenue increased \$51.3 million to \$101.3 million in 2006 from \$50.0 million in 2005. This was primarily a result of an increase in natural gas production volumes. Total natural gas production almost doubled to 13,410 Mmcf in 2006 compared to 6,873 Mmcf in 2005. Natural gas prices decreased \$0.35, or 5%, in the 2006 period to \$6.19 per Mcf compared to \$6.54 per Mcf in 2005.

Drilling and services revenue increased 73% to \$139.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 compared to \$80.3 million in the same period in 2005, primarily due to an increase in the number of drilling rigs we owned and to an increase in the average daily revenue per rig. The number of rigs we owned increased to 25 (21.9 average for the year) as of December 31, 2006 compared to 19 (14.3 average for the year) in 2005, an increase of 32%, and the average daily revenue per rig, after considering the effect of the elimination of intercompany usage, increased 48% to \$17,034 in 2006 compared to \$11,503 in 2005. Additionally, the revenue from our heavy hauling trucking subsidiary increased \$7.8 million during the comparison period due to an expansion of our trucking services. The revenue from our pulling unit operations increased \$7.7 million because of an increase in the demand for these oil field services and an increase in the rate we charge.

Midstream and marketing revenue decreased \$24.2 million from 2005 with revenues of \$122.9 million during the year ended December 31, 2006 as compared to \$147.1 million in 2005. We do not record midstream and marketing revenues for marketing, transportation, treating and processing of our own gas. The NEG acquisition significantly decreased our midstream gas services revenues as more gas was transported and marketed for our own account. Prior to the NEG acquisition, transportation, treating and processing of gas for NEG was recorded as midstream and marketing revenue. We have the contractual right to periodically increase fees we receive for transportation and processing based on certain indexes.

Other revenues increased \$14.8 million to \$25.0 million in 2006 from \$10.2 million in 2005. The increase was primarily attributable to an increase of \$12.0 million in CO₂ and tertiary oil recovery revenues. In December 2005, we

acquired an additional equity interest in PetroSource which increased our ownership interest to 86.5%, resulting in the consolidation of PetroSource commencing in the fourth quarter of 2005. We recorded PetroSource revenues for the full year in 2006. The remainder of the increase was attributable to additional administration fees collected from operating natural gas and oil wells and lease acreage income received as a result of an increase in the number of wells, an increase in overhead rates and an increase in leasing activities. Approximately \$0.9 million of the increase was related to an increase of revenue from Stockton Plaza.

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Operating Costs and Expenses. Total operating costs and expenses increased \$97.6 million to \$351.3 million in 2006 from \$253.6 million in 2005, which is further explained by the categories below.

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2005	2006	\$ Change	% Change
	(In thousands)			
Operating costs and expenses:				
Production	\$ 16,195	\$ 35,149	\$ 18,954	117.0%
Production taxes	3,158	4,654	1,496	47.4%
Drilling and services	52,122	98,436	46,314	88.9%
Midstream and marketing	141,372	115,076	(26,296)	(18.6)%
Depreciation, depletion and amortization-natural gas and oil	9,313	26,321	17,008	182.6%
Depreciation, depletion and amortization-other	14,893	29,305	14,412	96.8%
General and administrative	11,908	55,634	43,726	367.2%
Loss (gain) on derivative instruments	4,132	(12,291)	(16,423)	(397.5)%
Loss (gain) on sale of assets	547	(1,023)	(1,570)	(287.0)%
Total operating costs and expenses	\$ 253,640	\$ 351,261	\$ 97,621	38.5%

Production expense increased to \$35.1 million in 2006 from \$16.2 million in 2005 primarily due to the increase in the number of wells operated in 2006 as compared to 2005, the addition of NEG for the period from November 21, 2006 to December 31, 2006 and the addition of PetroSource for the full year in 2006 as compared to one quarter in 2005. Approximately \$7.5 million of the increase was attributable to the NEG acquisition and approximately \$3.2 million of the increase was attributable to PetroSource with the remainder of the increase due to an increase in the number of wells we operate.

Production taxes increased \$1.5 million, or 47%, to \$4.7 million due to the increase in natural gas production, which was partially offset by a decline in realized natural gas prices. Production taxes are generally assessed at the wellhead and are based on the volumes produced times the price received.

Drilling and services expenses increased 89% to \$98.4 million in 2006 from \$52.1 million in 2005, primarily due to an increase in our oil field services operating expense. Oil field services operating expenses, including fuel, repairs and maintenance, increased \$14.2 million due to an increase in the number of drilling rigs we owned as well as work we performed on a turnkey and footage basis rather than a day rate basis.

Midstream and marketing expenses decreased \$26.3 million, or 19%, to \$115.1 million in 2006 as compared to \$141.4 million in 2005 due to a decrease in the average price paid for gas that we market and a decrease in gas purchased from third parties as we focused our marketing efforts more on our own production.

DD&A relating to our natural gas and oil properties increased 183% to \$26.3 million in 2006 from \$9.3 million in 2005. The increase was primarily attributable to a 110% increase in year-over-year production and a 35% increase in DD&A. The average DD&A per Mcfe was \$1.72 for the year ended December 31, 2006 as compared to \$1.27 in 2005. The increase in the DD&A was attributable to the NEG acquisition which added significantly higher reserves at a higher cost per Mcfe.

DD&A related to our other property, plant and equipment increased \$14.4 million, or 97%, primarily due to our investment in additional drilling rigs and oil field service equipment.

General and administrative expense increased \$43.7 million to \$55.6 million in 2006 from \$11.9 million in 2005, due in part to an increase in expense related to salaries and wages as we added a significant amount of staff to accommodate our acquisitions and our increased drilling activities, a \$5 million dispute settlement, a \$3.6 million increase in property and franchise taxes, higher administrative costs associated with our increase in staff including rent, utilities, insurance and office equipment and supplies, a \$2.5 million increase in bad debt expense and an increase in legal and professional expenses. Legal and professional fees increased \$4.7 million due primarily to an increase in legal fees relating to two legal issues and increased audit fees.

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For the year ended December 31, 2006, we recorded a gain on derivative instruments of \$12.3 million compared to a loss of \$4.1 million in 2005. We entered into collars and fixed-price swaps to mitigate the effect of price fluctuations of natural gas and oil. We enter into natural gas basis swaps to mitigate the risk of fluctuations in pricing differentials between our natural gas well head prices and benchmark spot prices. We have not designated any of these derivative contracts as hedges for accounting purposes. We record derivatives contracts at fair value on the balance sheet, and gains or losses resulting from changes in the fair value of our derivative contracts (unrealized) are recognized as a component of operating costs and expenses. Unrealized gains or losses are realized upon settlement. During the first eleven months of 2006, we settled or terminated all of our natural gas derivative contracts and realized a net gain of approximately \$14.2 million. We did not enter into any new derivative instruments until December 2006 and the first quarter of 2007. Offsetting the 2006 net realized gain on the settlement or early termination of our derivative instruments was a net unrealized loss of \$1.9 million which represented the change in fair value of our derivatives instruments from the purchase date in early December 2006 to December 31, 2006. Generally, we record unrealized gains on our swaps and fixed-price swaps when natural gas and oil commodity prices decrease and record unrealized losses as natural gas and oil prices increase. We record unrealized gains on our basis swaps if the pricing differential increases and unrealized losses as the pricing differential decreases. Gains or losses on derivatives contracts are realized upon settlement. During 2005 we did not terminate any derivatives positions and realized a loss of \$2.8 million due to normal settlements. Future volatility in natural gas and oil prices could have an adverse effect on the operating results of our exploration and production segment.

Other Income (Expense). Total other expense increased to \$15.1 million in 2006 from \$6.2 million in 2005. The increase is discussed in the table below.

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2005	2006	\$ Change	% Change
	(In thousands)			
Other income (expense):				
Interest income	\$ 206	\$ 1,109	\$ 903	438.3%
Interest expense	(5,277)	(16,904)	(11,627)	(220.3)%
Minority interest	(737)	(296)	441	59.8%
Income (loss) from equity investments	(384)	967	1,351	351.8%
Total other expense	(6,192)	(15,124)	(8,932)	(144.3)%
Income before income taxes	27,861	21,857	(6,004)	(21.5)%
Income tax expense	9,968	6,236	(3,732)	(37.4)%
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	229		(229)	(100.0)%
Net income	\$ 18,122	\$ 15,621	\$ (2,501)	(13.8)%

Interest income increased to \$1.1 million in 2006 from \$0.2 million in 2005. This increase was due to interest income recognized in 2006 related to excess cash balances with various financial institutions.

Interest expense increased to \$16.9 million in 2006 from \$5.3 million in 2005. This increase was due to the additional debt that we incurred to finance our purchase of NEG.

We recorded income from equity investments of \$1.0 million in 2006 as compared to a \$0.4 million loss in 2005. The 2005 loss was primarily due to PetroSource. We accounted for PetroSource under the equity method during the first nine months of 2005.

Income tax expense decreased to \$6.2 million in 2006 from \$10.0 million in 2005 primarily due to a decrease in our effective income tax rate. During 2006, we realized a \$3.5 million reduction in tax expense from our percentage depletion deduction, which was partially offset by \$1.3 million in additional state income taxes.

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Revenue. Total revenue increased to \$287.7 million in 2005 from \$176.0 million in 2004, which is further explained by the categories below.

	Year Ended December 31,		\$ Change	% Change
	2004	2005		
Revenue:				
Natural gas and crude oil	\$ 33,685	\$ 49,987	\$ 16,302	48.4%
Drilling and services	39,417	80,343	40,926	103.8%
Midstream and marketing	98,906	147,133	48,227	48.8%
Other	3,987	10,230	6,243	156.6%
Total revenues	\$ 175,995	\$ 287,693	\$ 111,698	63.5%

Natural gas and crude oil revenue increased \$16.3 million to \$50.0 million in 2005 from \$33.7 million in 2004. This was due to an increase in the average price we received for the natural gas and oil we produced, which increased to \$6.63 per Mcfe in 2005 from \$4.47 per Mcfe in 2004. Combined volumes were essentially unchanged from 2004 to 2005.

Drilling and services revenue increased to \$80.3 million in 2005 from \$39.4 million in 2004, primarily due to an increase in the number of drilling rigs we owned and an increase in the average daily revenue we earned from our rigs. Average daily revenue per rig, after considering the effect of the elimination of intercompany usage, increased to \$11,503 in 2005 from \$9,128 in 2004, and our rig fleet increased to 19 (14.3 average) rigs in 2005 from ten (8.0 average) rigs in 2004. Revenue from our oil field trucking division increased \$2.9 million because this division started operations in 2005, and our air compression rental increased \$2.0 million due to an increase in the number of compressor units in operation.

Midstream and marketing revenue increased to \$147.1 million in 2005 from \$98.9 million in 2004, primarily due to an increase in the price of natural gas and a 5% increase in volumes. Following a review of area gathering fees in May 2005, we recommended and our partners accepted a 43% increase in the gathering fees we charge to \$0.10 per Mcf from \$0.07 per Mcf. The plant fee also increased in April 2005 from \$0.21 to \$0.22, a 3% increase.

Other revenues increased \$6.2 million, or 157%, primarily due to a \$3.8 million increase in CO₂ and tertiary oil recovery revenue in 2005 from \$0 in 2004. The increase was due to our consolidation of PetroSource in 2005. Through September 30, 2005, PetroSource was accounted for under the equity method. The remainder of the increase was due to an increase in the fees and other income collected from operating natural gas and oil wells and conducting related activities.

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Operating Costs and Expenses. Total operating costs and expenses increased \$98.4 million to \$253.6 million in 2005 from \$155.2 million in 2004, which is further explained by the categories below.

	Year Ended December 31,		\$ Change	% Change
	2004	2005		
			(In thousands)	
Operating costs and expenses:				
Production	\$ 10,230	\$ 16,195	\$ 5,965	58.3%
Production taxes	2,497	3,158	661	26.5%
Drilling and services	26,442	52,122	25,680	97.1%
Midstream and marketing	96,180	141,372	45,192	47.0%
Depreciation, depletion and amortization-natural gas and oil	4,909	9,313	4,404	89.7%
Depreciation, depletion and amortization-other	7,765	14,893	7,128	91.8%
General and administrative	6,554	11,908	5,354	81.7%
Loss on derivative instruments	878	4,132	3,254	370.6%
Loss (gain) on sale of assets	(210)	547	757	360.5%
Total operating costs and expenses	\$ 155,245	\$ 253,640	\$ 98,395	63.4%

Production expense increased to \$16.2 million in 2005 from \$10.2 million in 2004 primarily as a result of an increase in lease operating expense. Lease operating expense increased \$1.6 million, primarily due to an increase in the number of wells operated. The consolidation of PetroSource added \$2.2 million in 2005 production expense. In December 2005, we increased our equity interest in PetroSource to 86.5% which required us to consolidate PetroSource effective in the fourth quarter of 2005. Generally, our production expense has increased along with the growth in our exploration and production activities.

Production taxes increased 27% primarily as a result of an increase in the average price realized on our natural gas production of \$2.11 per Mcf.

Drilling and services expenses increased 97% to \$52.1 million in 2005 from \$26.4 million in 2004, primarily due to an increase in our oil field services operating expense. Oil field services operating expenses, including fuel, repairs and maintenance, increased \$14.2 million due to an increase in the number of drilling rigs we owned as well as work we performed on a turnkey and footage basis rather than a day rate basis.

Midstream and marketing increased 47% to \$141.4 million in 2005 from \$96.2 million in 2004, primarily due to a 48% increase in the average price of natural gas paid by our marketing company. Volumes during 2005 were essentially unchanged from 2004.

DD&A relating to our natural gas and oil properties increased 90% to \$9.3 million in 2005 from \$4.9 million in 2004. The increase was primarily attributable to a 79% increase in our DD&A in 2005 and a 5% increase in production volumes. The average DD&A was \$1.27 per Mcfe for the year ended December 31, 2005 as compared to \$0.71 per Mcfe in 2004. The increase in the DD&A was attributable to our increased drilling activities which added reserves at a higher cost per Mcfe.

DD&A for our other property, plant and equipment increased \$7.1 million, or 92%, primarily due to our investment in additional drilling rigs and oil field service equipment.

General and administrative expense increased \$5.3 million to \$11.9 million in 2005 from \$6.6 million in 2004, primarily as a result of an increase in salaries and wages of \$4.3 million and a slight increase in legal and professional expenses.

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Other Income (Expense). Total other expense increased to \$6.2 million in 2005 from \$1.9 million in 2004. The increase is discussed in the table below.

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2004	2005	\$ Change	% Change
	(In thousands)			
Other income (expense):				
Interest income	\$ 56	\$ 206	\$ 150	267.9%
Interest expense	(1,678)	(5,277)	(3,599)	(214.5)%
Minority interest	(262)	(737)	(475)	(181.3)%
Loss from equity investments	(36)	(384)	(348)	(966.7)%
 Total other expense	 (1,920)	 (6,192)	 (4,272)	 (222.5)%
 Income before income taxes	 18,830	 27,861	 9,031	 48.0%
Income tax expense	6,433	9,968	3,535	55.0%
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	451	229	(222)	(49.2)%
Extraordinary gain	12,544		(12,544)	(100.0)%
 Net income	 \$ 25,392	 \$ 18,122	 \$ (7,270)	 (28.6)%

Interest expense increased to \$5.3 million in 2005 from \$1.7 million in 2004. This increase was due to the additional debt that we incurred to finance our investment in natural gas and oil properties and oil field services equipment, including the additional drilling rigs.

The increase in loss from equity investments was primarily due to the operating loss from our equity investment in Grey Ranch, L.P. in 2005.

Income tax expense increased to \$10.0 million in 2005 from \$6.4 million in 2004 primarily due to an increase in income before taxes, which increased to \$27.9 million in 2005 from \$18.8 million in 2004. Our effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2005 increased slightly to 36% from 34% in 2004.

The extraordinary gain was attributable to our purchase of the Foreland Corporation in 2004 and represented the difference between the fair value of assets acquired and the purchase price. The fair value of the assets acquired was \$13.8 million and the purchase price was \$1.2 million.

Liquidity and Capital Resources**Summary**

Our operating cash flow is influenced mainly by the prices that we receive for our natural gas and oil production; the quantity of natural gas we produce; and, to a lesser extent, the quantity of oil we produce; the success of our development and exploration activities; the demand for our drilling rigs and oil field services and the rates we receive for these services; and the margins we obtain from our natural gas and CO₂ gathering and processing contracts.

During 2006 and the first quarter of 2007, we entered into various debt and equity transactions to fund the acquisition of NEG and our 2007 capital expenditure program. As of September 30, 2007, our cash and cash equivalents were \$32.0 million, and we had approximately \$300.0 million available under our senior credit facility. The significant cash balance at September 30, 2007 was the result of borrowings under our senior credit facility in anticipation of an acquisition that closed subsequent to quarter-end. On November 9, 2007, we repaid amounts outstanding under our senior credit facility with a portion of the proceeds from our initial public offering. There are currently no amounts outstanding under our senior credit facility. As of September 30, 2007, we had \$1,452 million in total debt outstanding.

Table of Contents***Cash Flows from Continuing Operations***

Our cash flows from continuing operations are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,			Nine Months Ended	
	2004	2005	2006	September 30, 2006	September 30, 2007
	(In thousands)				
Cash Flows from Continuing Operations:					
Cash flows provided by operating activities	\$ 38,458	\$ 63,297	\$ 67,349	\$ 67,500	\$ 239,556
Cash flows used in investing activities	(59,408)	(155,826)	(1,340,567)	(223,256)	(897,341)
Cash flows provided by financing activities	34,700	126,413	1,266,435	120,743	650,850
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 13,750	\$ 33,884	\$ (6,783)	\$ (35,013)	\$ (6,935)

Operating Activities. Net cash provided by operating activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 were \$239.6 million and \$67.5 million, respectively. The increase in cash provided by operating activities from 2006 to 2007 was primarily due to our 502.0% increase in production volumes as a result of the NEG and various other acquisitions as well as our drilling success. Also, contributing to this increase was a 241.4% increase in realized and unrealized gains on our derivative contracts. These increases were partially offset by increases in general and administrative costs such as salaries and wages.

Cash flows provided by operating activities increased \$4.0 million to \$67.3 million in 2006 from \$63.3 million in 2005 primarily due to an increase in non-cash DD&A of \$31.4 million and an increase in non-cash stock-based compensation expense of \$8.3 million as net income decreased approximately \$2.5 million in 2006 over 2005. The increases were substantially offset by changes in operating assets and liabilities.

Cash flows provided by continuing operating activities increased \$24.8 million to \$63.3 million in 2005 from \$38.5 million in 2004, due primarily to an increase in operating income and an increase in non-cash expenses. Operating income increased \$13.3 million whereas net income decreased \$7.3 million. The 2004 period included a \$12.5 million extraordinary gain that had no effect on cash flow from operations. DD&A increased \$11.5 million, and the remainder of the change was due to a \$0.9 million net increase in operating assets and liabilities and a \$3.1 million change due to changes in fair value of derivatives contracts.

Investing Activities. Cash flows used in investing activities increased to \$897.3 million in the nine month period ended September 30, 2007 from \$223.3 million in the 2006 period as we continued to ramp up our capital expenditure program. For the nine month period ended September 30, 2007, our capital expenditures were \$706.6 million in our exploration and production segment, \$104.8 million for drilling and oil field services, \$45.4 million for midstream gas services and \$38.4 million for other capital expenditures. During the same period in 2006, capital expenditures were \$88.9 million in our exploration and production segment, \$53.8 million for drilling and oil field services, \$25.4 million for midstream gas services and \$13.1 million for other capital expenditures.

Cash flows used in investing activities increased to \$1,341 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 from \$155.8 million in 2005 and \$59.4 million in 2004. During 2006, our cash flows used in investing activities included acquisitions of \$1,054 million, including the NEG acquisition described above. During the comparison period, exploration and production capital expenditures increased to \$170.9 million in 2006 from \$61.2 million in 2005 and \$29.1 million in 2004 primarily because of the additional wells that were drilled in the Piñon Field in 2006 and 2005. Capital expenditures for drilling and oil field services increased to \$89.8 million in 2006 from \$43.7 million in 2005 and \$22.7 million in 2004 due to an increase in the number

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of drilling rigs. Proceeds from the sale of assets increased to \$19.7 million in 2006 from \$3.3 million in 2005 and \$1.4 million in 2004.

Financing Activities. Since December 2005, we have used equity issuances, borrowings and, to a lesser extent, our cash flows from operations to fund our rapid growth. Proceeds from borrowings increased to \$1,262.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, and we repaid approximately \$879.6 million leaving net borrowings during the period of approximately \$383.2 million. We also received net proceeds of approximately \$318.7 million from a private placement of our common stock. We used the net proceeds from the term loan and the common stock issuance to repay the senior bridge facility and to repay all of our outstanding borrowings under our senior credit facility. Our financing activities provided \$650.9 million in cash for the nine month period ended September 30, 2007 compared to \$120.7 million in the comparable period in 2006.

During the year ended December 31, 2006 we incurred net borrowings of \$743 million, raised \$100.8 million from issuances of common stock and raised \$439.5 million from an issuance of redeemable convertible preferred stock. Our net borrowings, common stock issuances and issuance of redeemable preferred stock in 2006 were primarily used to finance the NEG acquisition as well as our 2006 capital expenditure program. During 2005 we received proceeds of \$173.1 million from the issuance of common stock and had net repayments of \$53.8 million as compared to net borrowings of \$34.8 million in 2004. Most of our borrowings in 2005 funded the acquisition of our drilling rigs, our exploration and production activities and the expansion of our gathering and treating assets. In December 2005, we received \$173.1 million in net proceeds from a private placement of 12.5 million shares of common stock, which was primarily used to reduce outstanding borrowings.

Credit Facilities and Other Indebtedness

Senior Credit Facility. On November 21, 2006, we entered into a new \$750 million senior secured revolving credit facility (the senior credit facility) with Bank of America, N.A., as Administrative Agent and Banc of America Securities LLC as Lead Arranger and Book Running Manager. The senior credit facility matures on November 21, 2011.

The proceeds of the senior credit facility were used to (i) partially finance the NEG acquisition, (ii) refinance our existing senior secured revolving credit facility and NEG's existing credit facility, and (iii) pay fees and expenses related to the NEG acquisition and our existing credit facility. Future borrowings under the senior credit facility will be available for capital expenditures, working capital and general corporate purposes and to finance permitted acquisitions of natural gas and oil properties and other assets related to the exploration, production and development of natural gas and oil properties. The senior credit facility will be available to be drawn on and repaid without restriction so long as we are in compliance with its terms, including certain financial covenants.

The senior credit facility contains various covenants that limit our and certain of our subsidiaries' ability to grant certain liens; make certain loans and investments; make distributions; redeem stock; redeem or prepay debt; merge or consolidate with or into a third party; or engage in certain asset dispositions, including a sale of all or substantially all of our assets. Additionally, the senior credit facility limits our and certain of our subsidiaries' ability to incur additional indebtedness with certain exceptions, including under the senior unsecured bridge facility (as discussed below), which was repaid in full during March 2007.

The senior credit facility also contains financial covenants, including maintenance of agreed upon levels for the ratio of (i) our total funded debt to EBITDAX (as defined in the senior credit facility), which may not exceed 4.5:1.0 calculated using the last fiscal quarter on an annualized basis as of the end of fiscal quarters ending on or before September 30, 2008 and calculated using the last four completed fiscal quarters thereafter, (ii) our ratio of EBITDAX to interest expense plus current maturities of long-term debt, which must be at least 2.5:1.0 calculated using the last

fiscal quarter on an annualized basis as of the end of fiscal quarters ending on or before September 30, 2008 and calculated using the last four completed fiscal quarters thereafter, and (iii) our current ratio, which must be at least 1.0:1.0. As of the end of the third quarter 2007 we were in compliance with these financial covenants.

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The obligations under the senior credit facility are secured by first priority liens on all shares of capital stock of each of our present and future subsidiaries; all intercompany debt of us and our subsidiaries; and substantially all of our assets and the assets of our guarantor subsidiaries, including proven natural gas and oil reserves representing at least 80% of the present discounted value (as defined in the senior credit facility) of our proven natural gas and oil reserves reviewed in determining the borrowing base for the senior credit facility (as determined by the Administrative Agent). Additionally, the obligations under the senior credit facility will be guaranteed by certain of our subsidiaries.

The borrowing base for the senior credit facility is determined by the administrative agent in its sole discretion in accordance with its normal and customary natural gas and oil lending practices and approved by lenders. The reaffirmation of an existing borrowing base amount or an increase in the borrowing base will require approval by Required Lenders (as defined in the senior credit facility). The borrowing base is subject to review semi-annually; however, Required Lenders reserve the right to have (a) one additional redetermination within the first twelve months from the closing date and (b) one additional redetermination of the borrowing base per calendar year thereafter. Unscheduled redeterminations may be made at our request, but are limited to two such requests during the twelve months following the closing date and one request per twelve months thereafter.

The borrowing base includes proved developed producing reserves, proved developed non-producing reserves and proved undeveloped reserves and was \$700.0 million as of September 2007. As of September 30, 2007, we had outstanding indebtedness of \$400 million on our senior credit facility. We repaid all outstanding borrowings under this facility on November 9, 2007, and there are currently no amounts outstanding under the senior credit facility.

At our election, interest under the senior credit facility is determined by reference to (i) the British Bankers Association LIBOR rate, or LIBOR, plus an applicable margin between 1.25% and 2.00% per annum or (ii) the higher of the federal funds rate plus 0.5% or the prime rate plus, in either case, an applicable margin between 0.25% and 1.00% per annum. Interest will be payable quarterly for prime rate loans and at the applicable maturity date for LIBOR loans, except that if the interest period for a LIBOR loan is six months, interest will be paid at the end of each three-month period. The average interest rates paid on amounts outstanding under our senior credit facility for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2007 were 7.08% and 7.62%, respectively.

If an event of default exists under the senior credit facility, the lenders may accelerate the maturity of the obligations outstanding under the senior credit facility and exercise other rights and remedies. Each of the following will be an event of default:

failure to pay any principal when due or any interest, fees or other amount within certain grace periods;

failure to perform or otherwise comply with the covenants in the credit agreement or other loan documents, subject, in certain instances, to certain grace periods;

bankruptcy or insolvency events involving us or our subsidiaries;

a change of control (as defined in the senior credit facility).

March 2007 Term Loan. On March 22, 2007, we entered into a \$1 billion senior unsecured term loan. The proceeds of the term loan were used to partially repay the senior bridge facility described below. The term loan includes both a floating rate tranche and fixed rate tranche.

We issued \$350 million at a variable rate with interest payable quarterly and principal due on April 1, 2014 (the Variable Rate Term Loans). The Variable Rate Term Loans bear interest, at our option, at LIBOR plus 3.625% or the higher of (i) the federal funds rate, as defined, plus 3.125% or (ii) a Bank's prime rate plus 2.625%. After April 1, 2009

the Variable Rate Term Loans may be prepaid in whole or in part with a prepayment penalty. The average interest rates paid on amounts outstanding under our variable rate term loans for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2007 were 8.99% and 8.98%, respectively.

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We issued \$650 million at a fixed rate of 8.625% with principal due on April 1, 2015 (the Fixed Rate Term Loans). Under the terms of the Fixed Rate Term Loans, interest is payable quarterly and during the first four years interest may be paid, at our option, either entirely in cash or entirely with additional Fixed Rate Term Loans. If we elect to pay the interest due during any period in additional Fixed Rate Term Loans, the interest rate increases to 9.375% during such period. After April 1, 2011 the Fixed Rate Term Loans may be prepaid in whole or in part with prepayment penalties.

After March 22, 2008, we are required to offer to exchange the term loan for senior unsecured notes with registration rights. The senior unsecured notes will have substantially similar terms and conditions as the term loan. If we are unable to or do not offer to exchange the term loan for senior unsecured notes with registration rights by April 30, 2008, the interest rate on the term loan will increase by 0.25% every 90 days up to a maximum of 0.50%. The term loan contains other covenants which are ordinary and customary including limitations on the incurrence of indebtedness, payment of dividends, asset sales, certain asset purchases, transactions with related parties and consolidation or merger agreements.

Other Indebtedness. We have financed a portion of our drilling rig fleet and related oil field services equipment through notes with Merrill Lynch Capital Corporation. At September 30, 2007, the aggregate outstanding balance of these credit agreements was \$51.3 million, with a fixed interest rate ranging from 7.64% to 8.87%. The notes have a final maturity date of November 1, 2010, aggregate monthly installments for principal and interest in the amount of \$1.2 million and are secured by the equipment. The notes have a prepayment penalty (currently 1-3%) in the event we repay the notes prior to maturity.

We have financed the purchase of various vehicles, oil field services equipment and other equipment used in our business. The aggregate outstanding balance of these notes as of December 31, 2006 was \$4.5 million. These notes were repaid during the three months ended September 30, 2007 with borrowings under our senior credit facility.

On October 14, 2005, Sagebrush Pipeline, LLC borrowed \$4.0 million from Bank of America, N.A. for the purpose of completing the gas processing plant and pipeline in Colorado. This loan was repaid in full in July 2007.

Senior Bridge Facility. On November 21, 2006, we also entered into an \$850 million senior unsecured bridge facility (the senior bridge facility) with Banc of America Bridge LLC, as the Initial Bridge Lender and Banc of America Securities LLC, Credit Suisse Securities, Goldman Sachs Credit Partners L.P., and Lehman Brothers Inc., as joint lead arrangers and bookrunners. This facility was repaid in full during March 2007 with proceeds from our senior unsecured term loan.

Together with borrowings under the senior credit facility, the proceeds from the senior bridge facility were used to (i) partially finance the NEG acquisition, (ii) refinance our existing senior secured revolving credit facility and NEG's existing credit facility, and (iii) pay fees and expenses related to the NEG acquisition and our existing credit facility. The obligations under the senior bridge facility are general unsecured obligations of our company and certain of our subsidiaries. The senior bridge facility was paid in full in March 2007 with the proceeds from the term loan and the common stock issuance described above.

The senior bridge facility contained customary restrictive covenants pertaining to management and operations of our company and our subsidiaries similar to those contained in the senior credit facility. Generally, amounts outstanding under the senior bridge facility bore interest at a base rate equal to the greater of (i) three-month LIBOR plus an applicable margin initially equal to 4.50% per annum or (ii) 9.0% per annum plus an applicable margin initially equal to 0% per annum; provided that the applicable margin for the senior bridge facility will increase by 0.5% at the end of the period that is six months after the closing date for the senior bridge facility and an additional 0.25% per quarter thereafter for as long as the senior bridge facility, Rollover Loans or Exchange Notes remain outstanding subject to a

cap of 11% (subject to certain additional interest rate increases in certain circumstances). In addition, the senior bridge facility included a covenant that obligated us to use commercially reasonable efforts to refinance the senior bridge facility as promptly as practicable.

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Prior Senior Credit Facility. Prior to its termination on November 21, 2006, we had a \$130 million revolving credit facility in place with Bank of America, N.A. (the prior senior credit facility). The prior senior credit facility included a \$20 million sub-limit for letters of credit. The prior senior credit facility was replaced by the senior credit facility as of November 21, 2006. Advances under the prior senior credit facility were subject to a borrowing base based on our proved developed producing reserves, our proved developed non-producing reserves and proved undeveloped reserves. The borrowing base was subject to re-determination semi-annually at the sole discretion of the lender based on the reports of independent petroleum engineers in accordance with normal and customary natural gas and oil lending practices.

The prior senior credit facility bore interest at our option at either LIBOR plus 2.15% or the Bank of America, N.A. prime rate. We paid a commitment fee on the unused portion of the borrowing base amount equal to 1/8% per annum. The prior senior credit facility was collateralized by natural gas and oil properties representing at least 80% of the present discounted value of our proved reserves and by a negative pledge on any of our non-mortgaged properties.

Building Mortgage. On November 15, 2007, we entered into a note payable in the amount of \$20 million with a lending institution which is fully secured by our downtown property. The mortgage bears interest at 6.08%, and matures November 15, 2022. Payments of principal and interest in the amount of approximately \$0.5 million are due on a quarterly basis through the maturity date. We expect to make payments of principal and interest on this note totaling \$1.0 million and \$1.1 million, respectively, over the next twelve months.

Convertible Preferred Stock

We have 2,184,286 shares of convertible preferred stock issued and outstanding. Each holder of our convertible preferred stock is entitled to quarterly cash dividends at the annual rate of 7.75% of the accreted value of its convertible preferred stock. At our option, we may choose to increase the accreted value of the convertible preferred stock in lieu of paying any quarterly cash dividend. The accreted value is \$210 per share as of September 30, 2007. Each share of convertible preferred stock is currently convertible into approximately 10.2 shares of common stock at the option of the holder, subject to certain anti-dilution adjustments. In addition, beginning in the second quarter of 2008, we may convert all outstanding shares of convertible preferred stock at the same conversion rate if we have satisfied certain conditions.

Initial Public Offering

On November 9, 2007, we completed the initial public offering of our common stock. We sold 28,700,000 shares of SandRidge common stock, including 4,170,000 shares sold directly to an entity controlled by Tom L. Ward, at a price of \$26 per share. We received net proceeds of approximately \$705.4 million after deducting underwriting discounts of approximately \$38.3 million and estimated offering expenses of approximately \$2.5 million. In conjunction with the IPO, the underwriters were granted an option to purchase 3,679,500 additional shares of our common stock. The underwriters fully exercised this option and purchased the additional shares on November 6, 2007. After deducting underwriting discounts of approximately \$5.7 million, we received net proceeds of approximately \$89.9 million from these additional shares. This offering generated total gross proceeds to us of approximately \$841.8 million and total net proceeds of approximately \$795.3 million to us after deducting total underwriting discounts of \$44.0 million and other offering expenses estimated to be approximately \$2.5 million. After the payment of offering expenses, we used a portion of the aggregate net proceeds to repay outstanding indebtedness under our senior credit facility as well as a note payable related to a recent acquisition. Funds remaining after these repayments will be used to fund future capital expenditures.

Table of Contents***Contractual Obligations***

A summary of our contractual obligations as of September 30, 2007 is provided in the following table:

	Remainder of 2007	2008	2009	Payments Due by Year			Total
				2010	2011	After 2011	
				(In thousands)			
Long-term debt	\$ 3,629	\$ 14,450	\$ 15,664	\$ 11,541	\$ 406,220	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,451,504
Interest on term loan(1)	35,502	85,944	85,944	85,944	85,944	249,436	628,714
Firm transportation(2)	237	949	949	949	949	4,592	8,625
Operating leases	1,209	4,525	2,707	110	46		8,597
Third party drilling rig commitments(3)	5,946	8,325					14,271
Dispute settlement payments(4)		5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000		20,000
Asset retirement obligations		846	150	199	8,582		