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EMPIRE PETROLEUM CORP
Form 10KSB/A
February 08, 2006

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-KSB/A

(Amendment No. 2 to Form 10-KSB)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004

OR

TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 001-16653

EMPIRE PETROLEUM CORPORATION

(Name of small business issuer in its charter)

Delaware 73-1238709
(State or other jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
incorporation or organization)

8801 S. Yale, Suite 120, Tulsa, OK 74137-3575
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Issuer's Telephone Number: (918) 488-8068

Securities registered under Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act:
None

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

Common Stock, \$0.001 par value

(Title of class)

Check whether the issuer: (1) filed all reports required to be filed by
Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 12 months (or for
such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports)
and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

Check if disclosure of delinquent filers in response to Item 405 of
Regulation S-B is not contained in this form, and no disclosure will be
contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or
information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form

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10-KSB or any amendment to this Form 10-KSB [X]

The issuer's gross revenues for the most recent fiscal year were \$82,140.

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates, based upon the average bid and asked prices of the Common Stock on March 15, 2005 was \$2,366,217.

The number of shares outstanding of the issuer's Common Stock, as of March 15, 2005 was 37,830,190.

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format (check one): Yes [] No [X]

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EMPIRE PETROLEUM CORPORATION

FORM 10-KSB/A

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Explanatory Note

This Form 10-KSB/A is being filed by Empire Petroleum Corporation (the "Company"), as Amendment No. 2 (this "Amendment" or "Form 10-KSB/A"), to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004, as amended by the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB/A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 11, 2005 (as amended, the "Prior Form 10-KSB"), for the purpose of amending Items 6, 7 and 8A of Part II and Item 13 of Part III of the Prior Form 10-KSB.

As previously reported in the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 21, 2005, the Board of Directors of the Company concluded on November 16, 2005 that its previously issued annual and quarterly financial statements for fiscal years 2003 and 2004 and quarterly financial statements for the first two quarters of 2005 should not be relied upon because of errors in those financial statements and that the Company would restate its previously issued annual financial statements for fiscal year 2003, annual and quarterly financial statements for fiscal year 2004 and quarterly financial statements for the first two quarters of 2005 to make the necessary accounting adjustments. The restatement pertains to the Company's accounting for exit activities in connection with its office space in Canada, which was leased by the former management of the Company, abandoned upon the resignation of such management and subleased by a third party for a period of time thereafter.

This Amendment is being filed in connection with the restatement described above. Although this Amendment amends and restates each of Items 6, 7 and 8A of Part II and Item 13 of Part III of the Prior Form 10-KSB in its entirety, the information contained herein has not been updated to reflect events or developments that may have occurred subsequent to December 31, 2004, except to the limited extent as specifically described in Items 6 and 8A of Part II below.

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PART II

ITEM 6. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

All statements, other than statements of historical fact contained in this report are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements generally are accompanied by words such as "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "expect," "may," "might," "potential," "project" or similar statements. Although the Company believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, no assurance can be given that such expectations will prove correct. Factors that could cause results to differ materially from the results discussed in such forward-looking statements include:

- * the need for additional capital,
- * the costs expected to be incurred in exploration and development,
- * unforeseen engineering, mechanical or technological difficulties in drilling wells,
- * uncertainty of exploration results,
- * operating hazards,
- * competition from other natural resource companies,
- * the fluctuations of prices for oil and gas,
- * the effects of governmental and environmental regulation, and
- * general economic conditions and other risks described in the Company's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Information on these and other risk factors are discussed under "Factors That May Affect Future Results" below. Accordingly, the actual results of operations in the future may vary widely from the forward-looking statements included herein, and all forward-looking statements in this Form 10-KSB are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements in this paragraph.

Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which reflect management's analysis, judgment, belief and expectations only as of the date hereof. The Company undertakes no obligation to publicly revise these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances that arise after the date hereof.

Factors That May Affect Future Results

The Company does not have any significant on-going income producing oil and gas properties and has limited financial resources.

For the past three fiscal years, the Company has financed its operations primarily from advances made to the Company by Albert E. Whitehead, the Company's Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Whitehead has no obligation to advance the Company any additional money, and there is no assurance that he will do so. The Company will not be able to continue operations unless it is able to obtain funding from outside sources.

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The report of the Company's independent auditor regarding the Company's

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financial statements has been modified because of a going concern uncertainty.

The Company reported losses of \$191,689 and \$676,909 for the years ending December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively. The Company also has an accumulated deficit of \$8,620,755 as of December 31, 2004. The Company can provide no assurance that it will be profitable in the future and, if the Company does not become profitable, it may have to suspend its operations. As a result of the foregoing, the audit report of the Company's independent auditors relating to the Company's financial statements has been modified because of a going concern uncertainty.

If the Company is able to raise the funds necessary to continue its operations, its future performance will be affected by the successful drilling results of its inventory of unproved locations in Wyoming and Nevada. The failure of drilling activities to achieve anticipated quantities of economically attractive reserves and production would have a material adverse effect on the Company's liquidity, operations and financial results.

The Company could be adversely affected by fluctuations in oil and gas prices.

Even if the Company's drilling activities achieve commercial quantities of economically attractive reserves and production revenue, the Company will remain subject to prevailing prices for oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids, which are dependent upon numerous factors such as weather, economic, political and regulatory developments and competition from other sources of energy. The volatile nature of the energy markets makes it particularly difficult to estimate future prices of oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids. Prices of oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids are subject to wide fluctuations in response to relatively minor changes in circumstances, and there can be no assurance that future prolonged decreases in such prices will not occur. All of these factors are beyond the control of the Company. Any significant decline in oil and gas prices could have a material adverse effect on the Company's liquidity, operations and financial condition.

The Company could be adversely affected by increased costs of service providers utilized by the Company.

In accordance with customary industry practice, the Company relies on independent third party service providers to provide most of the services necessary to drill new wells, including drilling rigs and related equipment and services, horizontal drilling equipment and services, trucking services, tubulars, fracing and completion services and production equipment. The industry has experienced significant price increases for these services during the last year and this trend is expected to continue into the future. These cost increases could, in the future, significantly increase the Company's development costs and decrease the return possible from drilling and development activities, and possibly render the development of certain proved undeveloped reserves uneconomical.

The Company is subject to numerous drilling and operating risks.

Oil and gas drilling activities are subject to numerous risks, many of which are beyond the Company's control. The Company's operations may be curtailed, delayed or canceled as a result of title problems, weather conditions, compliance with governmental requirements, mechanical difficulties and shortages or delays in the delivery of equipment. In addition, the Company's properties may be susceptible to hydrocarbon drainage from production by other

operators on adjacent properties. Industry operating risks include the risk of fire, explosions, blow-outs, pipe failure, abnormally pressured formations and

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environmental hazards such as oil spills, gas leaks, ruptures or discharges of toxic gases, the occurrence of any of which could result in substantial losses to the Company due to injury or loss of life, severe damage to or destruction of property, natural resources and equipment, pollution or other environmental damage, clean-up responsibilities, regulatory investigation and penalties and suspension of operations. The Company anticipates that it will utilize horizontal drilling techniques. The horizontal drilling activities involve greater risk of mechanical problems than conventional vertical drilling operations.

The Company's insurance policies may not adequately protect the Company against certain unforeseen risks.

In accordance with customary industry practice, the Company maintains insurance against some, but not all, of the risks described herein. There can be no assurance that any insurance will be adequate to cover the Company's losses or liabilities. The Company cannot predict the continued availability of insurance, or its availability at premium levels that justify its purchase.

The Company's activities are subject to extensive governmental regulation.

Oil and gas operations are subject to various federal, state and local governmental regulations that may be changed from time to time in response to economic or political conditions. From time to time, regulatory agencies have imposed price controls and limitations on production in order to conserve supplies of oil and gas. In addition, the production, handling, storage, transportation and disposal of oil and gas, by-products thereof and other substances and materials produced or used in connection with oil and gas operations are subject to regulation under federal, state and local laws and regulations primarily relating to protection of human health and the environment. To date, expenditures related to complying with these laws and for remediation of existing environmental contamination have not been significant in relation to the results of operations of the Company. There can be no assurance that the trend of more expansive and stricter environmental legislation and regulations will not continue.

The Company is subject to various environmental risks, and governmental regulation relating to environmental matters.

The Company is subject to a variety of federal, state and local governmental laws and regulations related to the storage, use, discharge and disposal of toxic, volatile or otherwise hazardous materials. These regulations subject the Company to increased operating costs and potential liability associated with the use and disposal of hazardous materials. Although these laws and regulations have not had a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations, there can be no assurance that the Company will not be required to make material expenditures in the future. Moreover, the Company anticipates that such laws and regulations will become increasingly stringent in the future, which could lead to material costs for environmental compliance and remediation by the Company. Any failure by the Company to obtain required permits for, control the use of, or adequately restrict the discharge of hazardous substances under present or future regulations could subject the Company to substantial liability or could cause its operations to be suspended. Such liability or suspension of operations could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Company is subject to intense competition.

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The Company operates in a highly competitive environment and competes with major and independent oil and gas companies for the acquisition of desirable oil and gas properties, as well as for the equipment and labor required to

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develop and operate such properties. Many of these competitors have financial and other resources substantially greater than those of the Company.

The Company currently depends on the Company's Chief Executive Officer.

The Company is dependent on the experience, abilities and continued services of its current Chief Executive Officer and President, Albert E. Whitehead. Mr. Whitehead has played a significant role in the development and management of the Company. The loss or reduction of services of Mr. Whitehead could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

The Company's stock trades in a limited public market, is subject to price volatility, and there can be no assurance that an active trading market will be sustained.

There has been a limited public trading market for the Company's Common Stock, and there can be no assurance that an active trading market will be sustained. There can be no assurance that the Common Stock will trade at or above any particular price in the public market, if at all. The trading price of the Common Stock could be subject to significant fluctuations in response to variations in quarterly operating results or even mild expressions of interest on a given day. Accordingly, the Common Stock should be expected to experience substantial price changes in short periods of time. Even if the Company is performing according to its plan and there is no legitimate company-specific financial basis for this volatility, it must still be expected that substantial percentage price swings will occur in the Company's Common Stock for the foreseeable future.

Certain restricted shares of the Company will be eligible for sale in the future which could affect the prevailing market price of the Company's Common Stock.

Certain of the outstanding shares of the Company's Common Stock are "restricted securities" under Rule 144 of the Securities Act, and (except for shares purchased by "affiliates" of the Company's as such term is defined in Rule 144) would be eligible for sale as the applicable holding periods expire. In the future, these shares may be sold only pursuant to a registration statement under the Securities Act or an applicable exemption, including pursuant to Rule 144. Under Rule 144, a person who has owned common stock for at least one year may, under certain circumstances, sell within any three-month period a number of shares of common stock that does not exceed the greater of 1% of the then outstanding shares of common stock or the average weekly trading volume during the four calendar weeks prior to such sale. A person who is not deemed to have been an affiliate of the Company at any time during the three months preceding a sale, and who has beneficially owned the restricted securities for the last two years is entitled to sell all such shares without regard to the volume limitations, current public information requirements, manner of sale provisions and notice requirements. Sale or the expectation of sales of a substantial number of shares of Common Stock in the public market by selling stockholders could adversely affect the prevailing market price of the Common Stock, possibly having a depressive effect on any trading market for the Common Stock, and may impair the Company's ability to raise capital at that time through additional sale of its equity securities.

The Company does not expect to declare or pay any dividends in the foreseeable future.

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The Company has not declared or paid any dividends on its Common Stock. The Company currently intends to retain future earnings to fund the development and growth of its businesses, to repay indebtedness and for general corporate purposes, and therefore, does not anticipate paying any cash dividends on its

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Common Stock in the foreseeable future.

The Company's Common Stock may be subject to secondary trading restrictions related to penny stocks.

Certain transactions involving the purchase or sale of Common Stock of the Company may be affected by a SEC rule for "penny stocks" that imposes additional sales practice burdens and requirements upon broker-dealers that purchase or sell such securities. For transactions covered by this penny stock rule, broker-dealers must make certain disclosures to purchasers prior to purchase or sale. Consequently, the penny stock rule may impede the ability of broker-dealers to purchase or sell the Company's securities for their customers and the ability of persons now owning or subsequently acquiring the Company's securities to resell such securities.

The Company's principal shareholders own a significant amount of Common Stock.

Albert E. Whitehead and his wife beneficially own approximately 38% of the Company's Common Stock. As a result, by coordinating with other shareholders, such as the former management of the Company, Mr. and Mrs. Whitehead may be able to control the outcome of shareholder votes, including votes concerning the election of directors, the adoption or amendment of provisions in the Company's certificate of incorporation or bylaws and the approval of merger and other significant corporate transactions. This concentrated ownership makes it unlikely that any other holder or group of holders of Common Stock will be able to affect the way the Company is managed or the direction of its business. These factors may also precipitate, delay or prevent a change in the management or voting control of the Company.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

GENERAL TO ALL PERIODS

The Company's primary business is the exploration and development of oil and gas interests. The Company has incurred significant losses from operations, and there is no assurance that it will achieve profitability or obtain funds necessary to finance its operations. Sales revenue for all periods presented is attributable to the production of oil from the Company's Timber Draw #1-AH well located in the Eastern Powder River Basin in the State of Wyoming, otherwise known as the Cheyenne River Prospect.

For all periods presented, the Company's effective tax rate is 0%. The Company has generated net operating losses since inception, which would normally reflect a tax benefit in the statement of operations and a deferred asset on the balance sheet. However, because of the current uncertainty as to the Company's ability to achieve profitability, a valuation reserve has been established that offsets the amount of any tax benefit available for each period presented in the statements of operations.

RESTATEMENT

On November 11, 2005, the Company filed a Form 8-K with the SEC disclosing that it would restate its previously issued financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2003, annual and quarterly financial statements for 2004, and quarterly financial statements for the first two quarters of 2005 after

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determining that it had erroneously accounted for its exit activities in connection with its former office space in Canada.

In the third quarter of 2003, the Company recorded an expense for its obligation under the lease for the period up to the balance sheet date. It

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continued to record an expense of \$13,200 per quarter through March 31, 2005 related to the lease (see Note 9 to the financial statements). After further review, the Company's management determined that it should have accrued an obligation for the lease equal to total amounts owed from the "cease use date" (the date in January 2003 on which the Company's subtenant moved out of the office space) through the end of the lease term. Additionally, since the lease obligation was in Canadian dollars, the Company should have recorded a currency exchange gain or loss on its obligation in each quarter. Based on this analysis, the Company and its Board of Directors concluded that its previously issued financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2003, annual and quarterly financial statements for 2004 and quarterly financial statements for the first two quarters of 2005 required adjustments of the amounts previously reported for accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and general and administrative expenses. The effect of the restatement was to decrease the previously reported net loss by \$37,055 for the year ended December 31, 2004 and to increase the previously reported net loss by \$118,817 for the year ended December 31, 2003. The restatement did not affect the net loss per share at December 31, 2004 or 2003.

TWELVE MONTH PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004, COMPARED TO TWELVE MONTH PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2003

For the twelve months ended December 31, 2004, sales revenue decreased \$81,487 to \$82,140, compared to \$163,627 for the same period during 2003. The decrease in sales revenue was the result of a decrease in production for the Timber Draw #1-AH well, which is attributable to a limited reservoir. For the twelve months ended December 31, 2004, sales volume decreased 4,278 barrels to 2,954 barrels, compared to 7,241 barrels for the same period in 2003. The average realized per barrel oil price increased 26.3% from \$22.40 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2003 to \$28.29 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004.

Production and operating expenses decreased \$69,175 to \$92,088 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004, from \$161,263 for the same period in 2003. This decrease was primarily attributable to lower production on the Company's Timber Draw #1-AH well.

General and administrative expenses decreased by \$198,321 to \$159,262 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004, from \$357,583 for the same period in 2003. The decrease was primarily related to the Company's accrual for the Canadian office rent in 2003. The Company accrued \$178,907 for its potential liability related to the Canadian office lease in 2003.

Depreciation expense decreased by \$1,028 to \$0 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004, compared to the same period in 2003. There was no depreciation expense attributable to the twelve months ended December 31, 2004, because the depreciable assets were fully depreciated.

During the twelve months ended December 31, 2003, the Company recorded a leasehold impairment charge of \$266,778 as a result of the assignment of the leases on 42,237 acres in the Cheyenne River Prospect. There was no comparable charge during the comparable period in 2004.

For the twelve months ended December 31, 2004, interest expense decreased

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\$20,147 to \$6,900 when compared to the same period in 2003. The decrease was due to the accrual of prior interest expense on the Weatherford note in 2003. The Company began accruing interest on the note in the third quarter of 2003, and accrued 18 months of interest at December 31, 2003 compared to twelve months in 2004.

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For the reasons discussed above, net loss decreased \$485,220 from \$(676,909) for the twelve months ended December 31, 2003, to \$(191,689) for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

GENERAL

As of December 31, 2004, the Company had \$3,406 of cash on hand. The Company's cash on hand will not be sufficient to fund its operations for any length of time. During the next twelve months, the Company expects to incur costs of approximately \$10,000 per month relating to administrative, office and other expenses. In addition, the Company's other material commitments in the next twelve months could include payments to be made and obligations that could arise as further described below.

The Company's former management (Messrs. McGrain and Jacobsen) entered into a lease agreement for office space in Canada. This office was closed after Messrs. McGrain and Jacobsen resigned as officers of the Company. This lease agreement calls for monthly lease and tax payments of approximately \$6,834 (Canadian) through April of 2006. No lease payment has been made subsequent to December of 2002 and, in January of 2003, the Company was notified that the lease had been terminated without prejudice to the landlord's right to hold the Company liable for future damages related to lost rent. As of the period ended December 31, 2004, the Company has recorded a liability of \$226,962 in its financial statements, including foreign exchange losses relating to the lease.

As of December 31, 2004, the Company owes approximately \$92,321 including accrued interest to Weatherford U.S., L.P. for services rendered by Weatherford.

ADVANCES FROM RELATED PARTY

The Company has had difficulty in obtaining financing from traditional financing sources. Through December 31, 2004, the Company financed its operations primarily through advances made to the Company by the Albert E. Whitehead Living Trust, of which the Company's Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Whitehead, is the trustee. The Company believes it is the intention of the Whitehead Trust to continue funding the Company's basic expenses through June 30, 2005, or until such time as the Company secures other sources of financing. However, there can be no assurance the Whitehead Trust will continue to fund such expenses. In order to sustain the Company's operations on a long term basis, management intends to continue to look for merger opportunities and consider public or private financings. During the twelve month period ended December 31, 2004, the Whitehead Trust advanced \$84,312 to the Company.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

None

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

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The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Because estimates and assumptions require significant judgment, future actual results could differ from those estimates

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and could have a significant impact on the Company's results of operations, financial position and cash flows. The Company re-evaluates its estimates and assumptions at least on a quarterly basis. The following policies may involve a higher degree of estimation and assumption:

Successful Efforts Accounting - Under the successful efforts method of accounting, the Company capitalizes all costs related to property acquisitions and successful exploratory wells, all development costs and the costs of support equipment and facilities. Certain costs of exploratory wells are capitalized pending determination that proved reserves have been found. Such determination is dependent upon the results of planned additional wells and the cost of required capital expenditures to produce the reserves found. All costs related to unsuccessful exploratory wells are expensed when such wells are determined to be non-productive; other exploration costs, including geological and geophysical costs, are expensed as incurred. The application of the successful efforts method of accounting requires management's judgment to determine the proper designation of wells as either developmental or exploratory, which will ultimately determine the proper accounting treatment of the costs incurred. The results from a drilling operation can take considerable time to analyze, and the determination that commercial reserves have been discovered requires both judgment and application of industry experience. Wells may be completed that are assumed to be productive and actually deliver oil and gas in quantities insufficient to be economic, which may result in the abandonment of the wells at a later date. The evaluation of oil and gas leasehold acquisition costs requires management's judgment to estimate the fair value of exploratory costs related to drilling activity in a given area.

Impairment of unproved oil and gas properties - Capitalized drilling costs are reviewed periodically for impairment. Costs related to impaired prospects or unsuccessful exploratory drilling are charged to expense. Management's assessment of the results of exploration activities, commodity price outlooks, planned future sales or expiration of all or a portion of such leaseholds impact the amount and timing of impairment provisions. An impairment expense could result if oil and gas prices decline in the future as it may not be economic to develop some of these unproved properties.

Estimates of future dismantlement, restoration, and abandonment costs - through December 31, 2002, the Company had accounted for future abandonment costs of wells and related facilities through its depreciation calculation in accordance with the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 19, "Financial Accounting and Reporting by Oil and Gas Producing Companies" and industry practice. The accounting for future dismantlement and abandonment costs changed on January 1, 2003, with the adoption of SFAS No. 143 "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations." Under both methods of accounting, the accrual for future dismantlement and abandonment costs is based on estimates of these costs for each of the Company's properties based upon the type of production structure, reservoir characteristics, depth of the reservoir, market demand for equipment, currently available procedures and consultations with construction and engineering consultants. Because these costs typically extend many years into the future, estimating these

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future costs is difficult and requires management to make estimates and judgments that are subject to future revisions based upon numerous factors, including changing technology and the political and regulatory environment and, beginning in 2003, estimates as to the proper discount rate to use and timing of abandonment.

Income taxes - The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes set forth in SFAS

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No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes." Under the asset and liability method of SFAS 109, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carry forwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to the taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. A valuation allowance is established if it is more likely than not that some portion of a deferred tax asset will not be realized.

Stock options - The Company uses the intrinsic value method of accounting for stock-based compensation in accordance with Accounting Principles Board Opinion ("APB") No. 25. When stock options are granted, no compensation expense is recorded. Consideration received on the exercise of the stock options is credited to additional paid in capital. The Company applies APB Opinion No. 25 and related interpretations in accounting for its Incentive Plan described in footnote 4. Accordingly, no stock based employee compensation is reflected in net earnings as all options granted had an exercise price equal to the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant.

The Company follows the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation", as amended by SFAS No. 148 "Accounting for Stock Based Compensation - Transition and Disclosure, an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 123." The fair value of options granted under the Incentive Plan are estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model.

ITEM 7. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the Company are set forth on pages F-1 through F-14 at the end of this Form 10-KSB.

ITEM 8A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

As of December 31, 2004, the Company carried out an evaluation under the supervision of the Company's Chief Executive Officer (and principal financial officer) of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e). Based on this evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer (and principal financial officer) concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective at such time. However, prior to the date of the filing of this Form 10-KSB/A and as a result of the Company's decision to restate its financial statements as described under the "Explanatory Note" in this Form 10-KSB/A above, the Company completed a second evaluation under the supervision of the Company's Chief Executive Officer (and principal financial officer) of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2004. In connection with this second evaluation and based upon the Company's decision to restate

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its financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004, the Company's Chief Executive Officer (and principal financial officer) concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of December 31, 2004.

During the quarter ended December 31, 2004, there was no change in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting that has materially affected, or that is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

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PART III

ITEM 13. EXHIBITS

Exhibit Description

No.

- 3.1 Articles of Incorporation of the Company, as amended (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Company's Form 10-QSB for the period ended September 30, 1995, which was filed November 6, 1995)
- 3.2 Bylaws of the Company (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.2 of the Company's Form 10-QSB for the period ended March 31, 1998, which was filed May 15 1998)
- 10.1 1995 Stock Option Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Appendix A of the Company's Form DEFS 14A dated June 13, 1995, which was filed June 14, 1995)
- 10.2 Form of Stock Option Agreement (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(g) of the Company's Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 1995, which was filed March 29, 1996)
- 10.3 Americomm Cheyenne River Development Prospect Agreement dated March 4, 1998 by and among the Company, Fred S. Jensen, Richard A. Bate, A. R. Briggs and Thomas L. Thompson (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(j) of the Company's Form 10-QSB for the period ended June 30, 1998, which was filed August 12, 1998)
- 10.4 Farmout Agreement dated November 15, 2000 by and among the Company and the other parties named therein (incorporated hereby reference to Exhibit 10(e) of the Company's Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2000, which was filed March 29, 2001)
- 10.5 Share Exchange Agreement by and among Americomm Resources Corporation, Empire Petroleum Corporation and each of the shareholders of Empire Petroleum Corporation (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.1 of the Company's Form 8-K dated May 29, 2001, which was filed June 5, 2001)
- 10.6 Promissory Note dated March 15, 2002 issued to the Albert E. Whitehead Living Trust (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Form 10-QSB for the period ended March 31, 2002, which was filed May 15, 2002.
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- 10.7 Letter Agreement dated May 8, 2003 between the Company and O. F. Duffield (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.6 of the Company's Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2003, which was filed March 30, 2004)
- 10.8 Farmout Agreement dated May 7, 2004 by and among the Company and certain other parties named therein (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10 of the Company's Form 10-QSB for the period ended June 30, 2004, which was filed on August 2, 2004).

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Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity for the years ended December 31, 2004 and December 31, 2003	F-4
Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2004 and December 31, 2003	F-5
Notes to Financial Statements	F-6 through F-14

EMPIRE PETROLEUM CORPORATION

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2004

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT
REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of Empire Petroleum Corporation

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of Empire Petroleum Corporation

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as of December 31, 2004, and the related statements of operations, cash flows and stockholders' equity for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Empire Petroleum Corporation as of December 31, 2004, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, the Company has been incurring significant losses and has a significant working capital deficiency at December 31, 2004. The ultimate recoverability of the Company's investment in its oil and gas interests is dependent upon the existence and discovery of economically recoverable oil and gas reserves and the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to develop the interests. This condition raises substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plan concerning this matter is also described in Note 1. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

As described in Note 9 to the financial statements, the 2004 and 2003 financial statements have been restated for an error in the application of accounting principles.

/s/ TULLIUS TAYLOR SARTAIN & SARTAIN LLP
Tulsa, Oklahoma
March 22, 2005, except for Note 9,
as to which the date is
February 1, 2006

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EMPIRE PETROLEUM CORPORATION

BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS	December 31, 2004 Restated
Current assets:	
Cash	\$ 3,406
Accounts receivable (net of allowance	

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	of \$3,750)	9,209
		<hr/>
Total current assets		12,615
		<hr/>
Property & equipment, net of accumulated depreciation and depletion		527,109
		<hr/>
		\$ 539,724
		=====
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		\$ 397,701
Accounts payable to related party		214,492
Note payable		92,321
		<hr/>
Total current liabilities		704,514
		<hr/>
Total liabilities		704,514
		<hr/>
Stockholders' deficiency:		
Common stock, par value \$.001, 50,000,000 shares authorized, 37,830,190 shares issued and outstanding		37,830
Additional paid in capital		8,418,135
Accumulated deficit		(8,620,755)
		<hr/>
Total stockholders' deficiency		(164,790)
		<hr/>
		\$ 539,724
		=====

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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EMPIRE PETROLEUM CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

Years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003

	2004 Restated	2003 Restated
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Revenue:		
Petroleum sales	\$ 82,140	\$ 163,627
	<hr/>	<hr/>

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	82,140	163,627
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Costs and expenses:		
Operating expenses	92,088	161,263
General and administrative	159,262	357,583
Depreciation expense	0	1,028
Leasehold impairment	0	266,778
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	251,350	786,652
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Operating loss	(169,210)	(623,025)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Other (income) and expense:		
Gain on sale of assets	0	(2,201)
Interest expense	6,900	27,047
Miscellaneous	15,579	29,038
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total other (income) and expense	22,479	53,884
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net loss before income taxes	(191,689)	(676,909)
Deferred tax benefit	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net loss	\$ (191,689)	(676,909)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net loss per common share	\$ (.01)	\$ (.02)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding - Basic and diluted	37,830,190	34,462,942
	<hr/>	<hr/>

See accompanying notes to financial statements

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EMPIRE PETROLEUM CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003

	Shares	Amount	Additional Paid in Capital	Accumulated deficit	Total
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balances January 1, 2002	24,459,906	\$24,460	\$7,633,064	\$(7,752,157)	\$(94,633)
Net loss	-	-	-	(676,909)	(676,909)

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Value of services Contributed by Employee	-	-	50,000	-	50,000
Issuance of Common Stock	13,370,284	13,370	685,071	-	698,441
Balances December 31, 2003	37,830,190	\$37,830	\$8,368,135	\$(8,429,066)	\$ (23,101)
Net loss	-	-	-	(191,689)	(191,689)
Value of services Contributed by Employee	-	-	50,000	-	50,000
Balances December 31, 2004	37,830,190	\$37,830	\$8,418,135	\$(8,620,755)	\$ (164,790)

See accompanying notes to financial statements

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EMPIRE PETROLEUM CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003

	2004	2003
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (191,689)	\$ (676,909)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation	0	1,028
Leasehold impairment	0	266,778
Gain on sale of assets	0	(2,201)

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Value of services contributed by Employee	50,000	50,000
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	11,853	(18,530)
Prepaid expenses	2,651	1,269
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	24,657	387,422
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(102,528)	8,857
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	0	7,311
Net cash provided by investing activities	0	7,311
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds of note payable-related party	84,312	0
Net cash provided by financing activities	84,312	0
Net increase (decrease) in cash	(18,216)	16,168
Cash - Beginning	21,622	5,454
Cash - Ending	\$ 3,406	\$ 21,622
Supplemental cash flow information:		
Cash paid for interest	\$ 0	\$ 0
Non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Common Stock issued for debt & other payables	\$ 0	\$ 498,441
Common Stock issued for leasehold Interest	\$ 0	\$ 200,000

See accompanying notes to financial statements

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EMPIRE PETROLEUM CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2004 and 2003

General:

On July 20, 2001, Americomm Resources Corporation merged with its wholly-owned subsidiary, Empire Petroleum Corporation, and simultaneously changed the name of the corporation to Empire Petroleum Corporation (the "Company"). Both the merger and name change were effective as of August 15, 2001. Americomm Resources Corporation was originally incorporated in the State of Utah on the 22nd day of August 1983, as Chambers Energy Corporation. On the 7th day of March 1985, the state of incorporation was changed to Delaware by means of a merger with Americomm Corporation, a Delaware corporation formed for the purpose of effecting the said change. In July 1995, the Company

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changed its name to Americomm Resources Corporation. The Company is involved in oil and gas exploration.

1. Continuing operations:

The continuation of the Company is dependent upon the ability of the Company to attain future profitable operations. These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of United States generally accepted accounting principles applicable to a company with continuing operations, which assume that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its obligations in the normal course of operations. Management believes the going concern assumption to be appropriate for these financial statements. If the going concern assumption were not appropriate for these financial statements, then adjustments might be necessary to the carrying value of assets and liabilities, reported expenses and the balance sheet classifications used.

The Company continues to explore and develop its oil and gas interests. The ultimate recoverability of the Company's investment in its oil and gas interests is dependent upon the existence and discovery of economically recoverable oil and gas reserves, confirmation of the Company's interest in the oil and gas interests, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to further develop the interests, and upon the ability to attain future profitable production. The Company has been incurring significant losses in recent years and has a significant working capital deficiency as of December 31, 2004. The Company recognized an impairment charge of \$266,778 in 2003 on its oil and gas property. See Note 8, Property and Equipment.

Management plans to continue to support the Company financially during the next several months. A new exploratory well on farmed out acreage in which the Company retained a 26.8% working interest was drilled by a third party in the Cheyenne River Prospect during the third quarter of 2004. The well is currently being tested and evaluated. The Company also intends to determine the best approach to explore its Gabbs Valley Prospect in Nevada, look for merger opportunities and consider public or private financings.

2. Significant accounting policies:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with United States generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

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(a) Capital assets:

The Company uses the successful efforts method of accounting for its oil and gas activities. Costs incurred are deferred until exploration and completion results are evaluated. At such time, costs of activities with economically recoverable reserves are capitalized as proven properties, and costs of unsuccessful or uneconomical activities are expensed.

Capitalized drilling costs are reviewed periodically for impairment. Costs related to impaired prospects or unsuccessful exploratory drilling are charged to expense. Management's assessment of the results of exploration activities, commodity Price outlooks, planned future sales or expiration of all or a portion of such Leaseholds impact the amount and timing of impairment provisions. An impairment expense could result if oil and gas prices decline in the future as it may not be economic to develop some of these unproved properties.

(b) Per share amounts:

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Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 128, "Earnings Per Share" requires presentation of basic earnings per share ("Basic EPS") and diluted earnings per share ("Diluted EPS"). The computation of basic earnings per share is computed by dividing earnings available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of outstanding common shares during the period. Diluted EPS gives effect to all dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the period. The computation of diluted EPS does not assume conversion, exercise or contingent exercise of securities that would have an anti-dilutive effect on losses.

(c) Income taxes:

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes set forth in SFAS No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes." Under the asset and liability method of SFAS 109, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carry forwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to the taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. A valuation allowance is established if it is more likely than not that some portion of a deferred tax asset will not be realized.

(d) Financial instruments:

The carrying value of current assets and current liabilities approximate their fair value due to the relatively short period to maturity of the instruments.

(e) Stock option plan:

The Company has a stock option plan that is described in note 4 and uses the intrinsic value method of accounting for stock-based compensation in accordance with Accounting Principles Board Opinion ("APB") No. 25. When stock options are granted, no compensation expense is recorded. Consideration received on the exercise of the stock options is credited to additional paid in capital.

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The Company has adopted the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation", as amended by SFAS No. 148 "Accounting for Stock Based Compensation - Transition and Disclosure, an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 123."

The Company applies APB Opinion No. 25 and related interpretations in accounting for its Incentive Plan described in footnote 4. Accordingly, no stock based employee compensation is reflected in net earnings as all options granted had an exercise price equal to the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant. The following table illustrates the effect on net earnings and earnings per share if the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123 to stock based employee compensation.

	2004 Restated	2003 Restated
	_____	_____
Net Earnings - as reported	\$(191,689)	\$ (676,909)

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Deduct: Total stock-based compensation expense determined under fair value based methods for all awards, net of related tax effects	0	(16,000)
Net Earnings - pro forma	\$ (191,689)	\$ (692,909)
Earnings per share - as reported	\$ (0.1)	\$ (0.02)
Earnings per share - pro forma	\$ (0.1)	\$ (0.02)

The fair value of options was \$.08 for options granted in 2003. No options were granted in 2004. The fair value of options granted under the Incentive Plan was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The following assumptions were used for options granted in 2003: no dividend yield, expected volatility of 209.0%, risk free interest rate of 4.25% and expected life of ten years.

(f) Obligations associated with the retirement of assets

The Company has adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations" ("SFAS No. 143"). SFAS No. 143 amended SFAS No. 19, "Financial Accounting and Reporting by Oil and Gas Producing Companies," and, among other matters, addresses financial accounting and reporting for legal obligations associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets and the associated asset retirement costs. SFAS No. 143 requires that the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation be recognized in the period in which it is incurred, with the associated asset retirement cost capitalized as part of the related asset and allocated to expense over the asset's useful life.

This is a change from the approach taken under SFAS No. 19, whereby an amount for an asset retirement obligation was recognized using a cost-accumulation measurement approach. Under that approach, the obligation was reported as a contra-asset recognized as part of depletion and depreciation over the life of the asset without discounting. Management has determined that adopting SFAS No. 143 has had no significant effect on the Company's financial statements since abandonment costs for which it is responsible are not material.

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(g) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") periodically issues new accounting standards in a continuing effort to improve standards of financial accounting and reporting. The Company has reviewed the recently issued pronouncements and concluded that the following new accounting standards are applicable.

In January 2003, the FASB issued FIN 46, "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities", that provides guidance in determining when variable interest entities should be consolidated in the financial statements of the primary beneficiary. For the Company, the consolidation provisions of FIN 46, as revised, are effective in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2004. The adoption of FIN 46 is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In December 2004, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 153 "Exchanges of Nonmonetary Assets - An Amendment of APB Opinion No. 29." SFAS No. 153 amends APB Opinion No. 29 to eliminate the exception for nonmonetary exchanges of similar productive assets and replaces

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it with a general exception for exchanges of nonmonetary assets that do not have commercial substance. SFAS No. 153 is to be applied prospectively for nonmonetary exchanges occurring in fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2005. The adoption of SFAS No. 153 is not expected to have a material impact on The Company's financial position or results of operations.

Share based payments

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), "Share-Based Payment" (FAS 123R) that addresses the accounting for share-based payment transactions in which an enterprise receives employee services in exchange for either equity instruments of the enterprise or liabilities that are based on the fair value of the enterprise's equity instruments or that may be settled by the issuance of such equity instruments. The statement eliminates the ability to account for share-based compensation transactions using the intrinsic value method as prescribed by APB Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," and generally requires that such transactions be accounted for using a fair-value-based method and recognized as expenses in our statement of operations. Under the adoption options, prior periods may be restated either as of the beginning of the year of adoption or for all periods presented ("the retroactive method"). The prospective method requires that compensation expense be recorded for all unvested stock options and restricted stock at the beginning of the first quarter of adoption of FAS 123R, while the retroactive methods would record compensation expense for all unvested stock options and restricted stock beginning with the first period restated. The effective date of the new standard for our financial statements is the quarter ended March 31, 2006.

3. Conversion of notes and accounts payable:

In March, 2003, the Company converted a note payable to the Albert E. Whitehead Living Trust of which the Company's Chief Executive Officer is Trustee, in the amount of \$170,000 plus interest due to 874,071 shares of the Company's stock at a price of \$.21 per share.

During 2003, the Albert E. Whitehead Living Trust accepted 7,966,244 shares of the Company's common stock as payment for advances the trust had made to the Company at the conversion rate of \$.03 per share under terms of an offer made to all creditors. The Lacy E. Whitehead Living Trust, of which the wife of the Company's Chief Executive Officer is Trustee, and another creditor of the

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Company also converted \$59,045 and \$16,854 in debt, respectively, to 1,968,172 and 561,797, respectively, shares of common stock as a part of the offer.

4. Stock options:

Under a stock option plan adopted in 1995, the Company may grant options for up to 1,600,000 shares of common stock. The Board of Directors has sole discretion for the granting of the options. Stock options granted under the plan expire ten years from the date of grant plus 30 days. The exercise price of the options is the fair market value on the date of grant.

A summary of the Company's Incentive Plan as of December 31, 2004 and changes during the year is presented below:

	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
	_____	_____
Outstanding at Beginning of Year 2003	1,181,666	.75
Granted	0	

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Cancelled or Exercised	(606,666)	.85
	<hr/>	
Outstanding at End of Year 2004	575,000	.65
	<hr/>	<hr/>

There were no options granted during the year ended December 31, 2004.

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding at December 31, 2004:

Range of Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
	Number Outstanding at 12/31/04	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable at 12/31/04	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$0.10-\$1.375	575,000	5.66 Years	\$0.65	575,000	\$0.65

During the year ended December 31, 2003, the Company granted an option to an employee of the Company to purchase 50,000 shares of the Company's common stock and an option to Mr. Kinard, a member of the Board of Directors, to purchase 150,000 shares of the Company's common stock, both of which have an exercise price of \$0.10 per share. During the year options to purchase 606,666 shares of Common Stock were relinquished.

5. Income taxes:

The provision for income taxes differs from the amount obtained by applying the Federal income tax rate of 34% to income before income taxes. The difference relates to the following items:

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Statutory tax rate	34%
	<hr/>
Expected recovery	\$ (78,000)
Benefit of losses not recognized	78,000
	<hr/>
Tax provision (benefit) as reported	\$ -
	<hr/>

The components of deferred income taxes at December 31, 2004 are as follows:

Deferred tax assets:	
Loss carry-forwards	\$ 973,000
Valuation allowance	(448,000)
	<hr/>
	525,000
Deferred tax liabilities:	
Property and equipment	525,000
	<hr/>
Net deferred taxes	\$ -

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At December 31, 2003, the Company had net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$2,860,000 which expire beginning in 2010.

Utilization of the Company's loss carryforwards is dependent on realizing taxable income. Deferred tax assets for these carryforwards have been reduced by a valuation allowance.

6. Related party transactions:

On March 15, 2002, the Albert E. Whitehead Living Trust, of which the Company's Chief Executive Officer is Trustee, loaned the Company \$170,000 in the form of a convertible note. The note accrued interest at the rate of 10% per year, had a one year term, and was convertible into shares of the Company's Common Stock at the rate of \$.21 per share. In February 2003, the note was converted into common stock of the Company. During 2002, the Albert E. Whitehead Living Trust also paid \$245,181 of operating expenses on behalf of the Company. The advance was repaid in the form of Common Stock in 2003 at the rate of \$.03 per share in an offer made to all creditors of the Company, including the Lacy E. Whitehead Living Trust as further described in Note 4.

During 2004 and 2003, the Company's Chief Executive Officer advanced an additional \$84,312 and \$130,180 respectively for operating expenses which the Company has recorded in accounts payable to related party in the accompanying balance sheet. See Note 3.

7. Operating lease:

The Company leases office space under operating lease agreements with unrelated parties, which will expire in 2004 and 2006.

The future minimum lease payments under the operating leases are as follows:

2005	52,800
2006	17,600
	<hr/>
	\$123,200

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Rent expense for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively, was \$65,156 and \$111,492.

Since December 2002, the Company has not paid the monthly lease and tax payments of approximately \$6,834 (Canadian) on the Canadian office lease which expires in 2006. The Company has been notified that the lease has been terminated without prejudice to the landlord's right to hold the Company liable for future damages related to lost rent. The Company has accrued a liability of \$226,962, including foreign exchange losses, related to its obligation under the lease terms.

The Company is in the process of negotiating renewal of its corporate office lease in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

8. Property and equipment:

In 2002, the Company's management determined that an impairment allowance of \$6,496,614 was necessary to properly value the Company's oil and gas properties bringing the net book value of the oil and gas properties to \$594,915. The basis for the impairment was the determination by the United States Bureau of Land Management ("BLM") that it does not consider the Timber Draw #1-AH well economic. In other words, under the BLM's criteria for economic determination, the well will not pay out the cost incurred to drill

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and complete the well. However, by authority of the BLM, for the period from April to November 2003, the well was tested for production using production periods of ten days per month. The BLM also advised the Company that since it did not commence another test well prior to August 12, 2002, the Timber Draw Unit had been terminated. Furthermore, a bottom hole pressure survey conducted in April 2002 indicated a limited reservoir for the well. The basis of the impairment described above was calculated using an estimated \$10 per acre market price for the leases multiplied by the Company's working interest. During 2003, the Company recorded impairment charges of \$266,778 based on working interest percentages granted to a third party for performance of certain activities and management's assessment of certain undeveloped lease values. During 2004, pursuant to the Farmout Agreement, a third party conducted a seismic survey and drilled a test well in the Cheyenne River Prospect. The Company has not completed its evaluation of the test well as of December 31, 2004.

In 2003, the Company acquired a 10% interest in the Gabbs Valley Prospect of Western Nevada by issuing 2,000,000 shares of Company stock. The Company has recorded its investment at \$200,000. The Company's other property and equipment, totaling \$20,086 at December 31, 2004, consists entirely of office furniture, fixtures and equipment, which are fully depreciated.

9. Restatement

On November 11, 2005, the Company filed a Form 8-K with the SEC disclosing that it would restate its previously issued financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2003, annual and quarterly financial statements for 2004, and quarterly financial statements for the first two quarters of 2005 after determining that it had erroneously accounted for its exit activities in connection with its former office space in Canada.

In the third quarter of 2003, the Company recorded an expense for its obligation under the lease for the period up to the balance sheet date. It continued to record an expense of \$13,200 per quarter through March 31, 2005 related to the lease (see Note 7). After further review, the Company's

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management determined that it should have accrued an obligation for the lease equal to total amounts owed from the "cease use date" (the date in January 2003 on which the Company's subtenant moved out of the office space) through the end of the lease term. Additionally, since the lease obligation was in Canadian dollars, the Company should have recorded a currency exchange gain or loss on its obligation in each quarter. Based on this analysis, the Company and its Board of Directors concluded that its previously issued financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2003, annual and quarterly financial statements for 2004 and quarterly financial statements for the first two quarters of 2005 required adjustments of the amounts previously reported for accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and general and administrative expenses. The following table summarizes the adjustments required to previously reported amounts included in these financial statements.

	Year Ended		Year Ended	
	December 31, 2004		December 31, 2003	
	Previously Reported	As Restated	Previously Reported	As Restated
Petroleum sales	82,140	82,140	163,627	163,627
Cost & Expenses:				
Production & Operation	92,088	92,088	161,263	161,263
General & Administrative	212,062	159,262	271,076	357,583

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Depreciation Expense	-	-	1,028	1,028
Leasehold Impairment	-	-	266,778	266,778
	<u>304,150</u>	<u>251,350</u>	<u>700,145</u>	<u>786,652</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>(222,010)</u>	<u>(169,210)</u>	<u>(536,518)</u>	<u>(623,025)</u>
Other (income) expense:				
Miscellaneous	(166)	15,579	(3,272)	29,038
Gain on Sale of Assets	-	-	(2,201)	(2,201)
Interest Expense	6,900	6,900	27,047	27,047
	<u>6,734</u>	<u>22,479</u>	<u>21,574</u>	<u>53,884</u>
Net loss	<u>(228,744)</u>	<u>(191,689)</u>	<u>(558,092)</u>	<u>(676,909)</u>
Net loss per share	<u>(.01)</u>	<u>(.01)</u>	<u>(.02)</u>	<u>(.02)</u>

December 31, 2004
Previously Reported As Restated

ASSETS

Current Assets:

Cash			3,406	3,406
Accounts Receivable			9,209	9,209
Total Current Assets			<u>12,615</u>	<u>12,615</u>
Property, Plant & Equipment (net)			527,109	527,109
Total Assets			<u>539,724</u>	<u>539,724</u>

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LIABILITIES & STOCKHOLDERS DEFICIENCY

Current Liabilities:

Accounts payable & accrued expenses			315,939	397,701
Accounts payable - related party			214,492	214,492
Note payable			92,321	92,321
Total current liabilities			<u>622,752</u>	<u>704,514</u>
Total liabilities			<u>622,752</u>	<u>704,514</u>

Stockholders' deficiency:

Common stock			37,830	37,830
Additional paid in capital			8,418,135	8,418,135
Accumulated deficit			(8,538,993)	(8,620,755)
Total stockholder's deficiency			<u>(83,028)</u>	<u>(164,790)</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' deficiency			<u>539,724</u>	<u>539,724</u>

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EXHIBIT 31

CERTIFICATION

I, Albert E. Whitehead, Chief Executive Officer (and principal financial officer) of Empire Petroleum Corporation, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-KSB of Empire Petroleum Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the small business issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The small business issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the small business issuer and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision,

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to ensure that material information relating to the small business issuer, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

(b) Evaluated the effectiveness of the small business issuer's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

(c) Disclosed in this report any change in the small business issuer's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the small business issuer's fourth fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the small business issuer's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The small business issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the small business issuer's auditors and the audit committee of small business issuer's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

(a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the small business issuer's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the small business issuer's internal control over financial reporting.

February 8, 2006

/s/ Albert E. Whitehead

Albert E. Whitehead, Chief Executive Officer
and principal financial officer

EXHIBIT 32

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the annual report of Empire Petroleum Corporation (the "Company") on Form 10-KSB for the period ending December 31, 2004, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Albert E. Whitehead, Chief Executive Officer (and principal financial officer) of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

February 8, 2006

/s/ Albert E. Whitehead

Albert E. Whitehead, Chief Executive Officer
and principal financial officer

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

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The foregoing certification is being furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission as an exhibit to the Report and shall not be considered filed as part of the Report.