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TIDELANDS OIL & GAS CORP/WA  
Form 10KSB  
April 17, 2006

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

FORM 10-KSB

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

For the year ended December 31, 2005  
Commission File Number 0-29613

TIDELANDS OIL & GAS CORPORATION  
(Name of small business issuer in its charter)

Nevada  
(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

66-0549380  
(I. R. S. Employer  
Identification No.)

1862 West Bitters Rd., San Antonio, TX 78248  
(Address of principal executive office)

(210) 764-8642  
(Issuer's Telephone Number)

Securities Registered Pursuant of Section 12(b) of the Act: None

Securities Registered Pursuant of Section 12(g) of the Act:  
Common Stock, \$0.001 Par Value

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

Check if there is no disclosure of delinquent filers in response to Item 405 of Regulation S-B 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 10-KSB or any amendment of this Form 10-KSB.

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

The issuer had operating revenues of \$1,861,323 for the year ended December 31, 2005.

This report contains a total of \_\_\_ pages. The Exhibit Index appears on page \_\_\_.

As of March 31, 2005, there were 79,805,815 shares of the issuer's common stock outstanding.

The aggregate market value of the issuer's voting stock held by non-affiliates was \$58,827,842 based on the low bid price on that date as reported by the NASD OTC Electronic Bulletin Board April 14, 2006. The sum excludes the shares held by officers, directors, and stockholders whose ownership exceeded 10% of the

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outstanding shares at December 31, 2005, in that such persons may be deemed affiliates of the Company. This determination of affiliate status is not necessarily a conclusive determination for other purposes.

### TIDELANDS OIL & GAS CORPORATION FORM 10-KSB

December 31, 2005

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#### PART I

##### CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This 2005 Annual Report on Form 10-KSB, including the sections entitled "Risk Factors," "Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation" and

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"Business," contains "forward-looking statements" that include information relating to future events, future financial performance, strategies, expectations, competitive environment, regulation and availability of resources. These forward-looking statements include, without limitation, statements regarding: statements concerning projections, predictions, expectations, estimates or forecasts for our business, financial and operating results and future economic performance; statements of management's goals and objectives; and other similar expressions concerning matters that are not historical facts. Words such as "may," "will," "should," "could," "would," "predicts," "potential," "continue," "expects," "anticipates," "future," "intends," "plans," "believes" and "estimates," and similar expressions, as well as statements in future tense, identify forward-looking Statements.

Forward-looking statements should not be read as a guarantee of future performance or results, and will not necessarily be accurate indications of the times at, or by which, that performance or those results will be achieved. Forward-looking statements are based on information available at the time they are made and/or management's good faith belief as of that time with respect to future events, and are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual performance or results to differ materially from those expressed in or suggested by the forward-looking statements. Important factors that could cause these differences include, but are not limited to:

- o our failure to implement our business plan within the time period we originally planned to accomplish; and
- o Other factors discussed under the headings "Risk Factors," "Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation" and "Business."

Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made. You should not put undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. We assume no obligation to update forward-looking statements to reflect actual results, changes in assumptions or changes in other factors affecting forward-looking information, except to the extent required by applicable securities laws. If we do update one or more forward-looking statements, no inference should be drawn that we will make additional updates with respect to those or other forward-looking statements.

All references to "we," "our," "us" and the "Company" in this Annual Report on Form 10-KSB refer to Tideland Oil & Gas Corporation and its subsidiaries.

### ITEM 1. BUSINESS.

Tideland Oil & Gas Corporation (the "Company"), formerly known as C2 Technologies, Inc., was incorporated under the laws of the State of Nevada on February 25, 1997. C2 Technologies, Inc. changed its name to Tideland Oil & Gas Corporation on November 19, 1998. The Company has ten subsidiaries which it directly and indirectly owns as follows: (1) Rio Bravo Energy LLC, (2) Arrecefe Management LLC, (3) Marea Associates, L.P. , (4) Terranova Energia, S.de R.L. de C.V., (5) Esperanza Energy LLC and (6) Sonterra Energy Corporation. We also own a 97% limited partnership interest in Reef Ventures, L.P.(7) Arrecefe Management LLC owns a 1% general partner interest in Reef Ventures, L.P. Rio Bravo Energy, LLC owns 100% of the member interest in Sonora Pipeline LLC. (8) Reef Ventures, L.P. owns 100% of the member interest in Reef International LLC(9) and Reef Marketing LLC(10).

The Company's products and services are primarily focused on development and operation of transportation, processing, distribution and storage projects for natural gas and natural gas liquids in the northeastern states of Mexico (Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas) and the State of Texas.

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### Reef Ventures International Pipeline

The assets of this business consist of two different pipelines: (1) an 8 mile twelve inch diameter natural gas pipeline with metering and dehydration facilities and (2) a two mile segment of six inch diameter pipeline to be used in a future LPG project. The twelve inch pipeline connects and receives natural gas from a third party pipeline for transmission to the border between Texas and Coahuila, Mexico. The pipeline is buried underneath the Rio Grande River with

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its termination at the delivery point in Piedras Negras, Coahuila owned by CONAGAS (the local distribution company). Reef Ventures, L.P. derives its revenues from transportation fees charged to CONAGAS for delivery of natural gas. The LPG project will require the future construction of receiving terminal facilities in Texas, boring and installation of additional six inch diameter pipeline under the Rio Grande River and approximately one mile of additional pipeline in Mexico with an unloading terminal and storage facilities at its termination point.

### Tidelands Oil & Gas Storage Enterprise

In December 2003, we entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with PEMEX to design, build and operate an underground natural gas storage facility in the vicinity of Reynosa, Tamaulipas, Mexico, in the Burgos Basin area and eventually at other regions in Mexico. The MOU provides for exclusivity in the development of the projects and the related transportation and interconnecting pipelines to and from the storage facilities.

We have completed the initial study of the Burgos facility and expect to receive permits to construct, own and operate the storage facility and the interconnecting pipelines from the Comision Reguladora de Energia (the Mexican regulatory branch of the Secretary of Energy). The capital budget for these two projects exceeds \$700 Million Dollars and is expected to be funded through issuance of additional equity of the Company, the addition of joint venture partners and/or debt financing. Marea Associates, L.P. was formed to own the majority interest in Terranova Energia, S. de R.L. de C.V., a Mexican company which will conduct all business dealings in Mexico on behalf of Tidelands. Rio Bravo Energy LLC, an existing wholly owned subsidiary owns the general partner interest in Marea Associates, L.P. and a minority interest in Terranova Energia, S. de R.L. de C.V.

### Rio Bravo Energy, LLC

Rio Bravo Energy, LLC was formed on August 10, 1998 to operate the Chittim Gas Processing Plant which was purchased in 1999 and was processing natural gas primarily from Conoco Oil's Sacatosa Field. The Sacatosa Field was primarily an oilfield which produced high BTU casinghead gas from which gas processing operations would yield valuable hydrocarbon components such as propane, butane and natural gasolines. As the field depleted lower volumes of casinghead gas were being delivered by Conoco, and other gas producers could not be contracted with for processing of additional replacement volumes of gas. Therefore, in October 2002, the plant was temporarily shut down due to the declining economics associated with low volume operation of the plant. During 2002 through the fourth quarter of 2005 management planned to reopen the plant when adequate volumes of gas from third party producers was obtained to make plant operations economically attractive. However, we have been unsuccessful in locating a locally available and adequate supply of high BTU natural gas and have elected to dispose of the gas plant assets. Accordingly, our financial statements

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reflect an impairment charge with respect to the carrying value of these assets. Rio Bravo Energy LLC continues to serve as the parent company for Sonora Pipeline LLC, as the one percent general partner of Marea Associates, L.P. and owns a less than one percent minority interest in Terranova Energia, S. de R.L. de C.V.

### Sonora Pipeline, LLC

Sonora Pipeline, LLC was formed in January 1998 to operate the Sonora pipeline network which has the capability of delivering adequate volumes of natural gas for economic operation of the Chittim Gas Processing Plant. The pipeline network consists of approximately 80 miles of gas pipeline. This pipeline network was acquired in conjunction with the Chittim Gas Processing Plant acquisition and, when operational, could generate revenue from transportation fees to be charged to third party gas producers shipping natural gas to the gas plant owned by Rio Bravo Energy LLC. As noted above, management has evaluated the carrying value of these assets and has recorded an impairment charge in our financial statements with respect to pipeline network in addition to the gas plant. These assets will also be sold at a later date. In connection with the Mexican storage and pipeline project mentioned above, Sonora Pipeline LLC is the applicant before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for two U.S. pipelines that will transport gas bidirectionally to/from the United States to Mexico at two different international crossing points along the Rio Grande River in South Texas. The Progreso pipeline segment will be approximately 8.7 miles long and will commence at the existing Alamo station and extend southward and parallel an existing FERC permitted pipeline route to the international crossing point near

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the City of Progreso, Hidalgo County, Texas. The Mission pipeline segment will be approximately 24.3 miles long and will commence at the existing HPL Valero Gilmore plant in south Texas and extend southward in parallel to existing pipelines to the international crossing point near the City of Mission, Hidalgo County, Texas. Both pipeline segments are expected to be 30 inches in diameter. Draft environmental reports are in the process of submittal and review and upon completion of these activities we expect to file applications for Certificates of Public Convenience and Necessity and seek Orders allowing the construction and operation of these U.S. pipeline segments of our Burgos Hub Storage and Pipeline project.

### Sonterra Energy Corporation Business

The assets of our Sonterra Energy Corporation subsidiary consist of propane distribution systems, including gas mains, yard lines, meters and storage tanks, serving the following residential subdivisions in the Austin, Texas area. The subdivisions include:

- o Arbolago\*
- o Austin's Colony Phase II
- o Costa Bella
- o Hills of Lakeway
- o Jacarandas
- o Lake Pointe
- o La Ventana
- o Lakewinds Estates
- o Northshore on Lake Travis Phase I
- o Riverbend
- o Rob Roy Rim

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- o Senna Hills
- o Sterling Acres
- o The Point
- o The Preserve at Barton Creek

These subdivisions contain approximately 1,700 lots. At December 31, 2005, 1,067 of these lots are metered for use. There are approximately 633 unmetered future lots within the above subdivisions where propane service can be connected. As new homes are constructed on these lots our customer base will grow. An additional component of future growth will come from the establishment of propane distribution systems in other developments such as the recent agreement between Sonterra and Cordillera Ranch Development Corp. in which Sonterra is currently installing a tank site and gas mains to supply approximately 200 homes in Units 201-204 of that subdivision. Future phases of lot development at Cordillera Ranch will result in propane service being extended to approximately 300 more homes. Sonterra is in active negotiations for the installation of propane distribution systems with other developers of residential lots in the Texas Hill Country area between San Antonio and Austin, Texas

Sonterra is the exclusive seller of propane in these subdivisions and is not considered a regulated utility. The Texas Railroad Commission regulates all aspects of the production, transportation and processing of petroleum products, including propane, in the State of Texas. Sonterra purchases propane products from a number of distributors in Austin, Texas.

### Competition

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#### Reef Ventures, L.P. Eagle Pass Pipeline Crossing

Our Eagle Pass international pipeline crossing competes with a pipeline owned by West Texas Gas, Inc. pipeline crossing which is located two miles north of Eagle Pass. We believe that the West Texas Gas crossing will be able to compete with us only marginally beginning in 2006 due to a very limited transmission capability and marketing efforts currently being undertaken by Management.

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#### Sonterra Energy Corporation Propane Distribution

Our propane distribution business is not subject to competition within the residential subdivisions served because we are the sole propane supplier. The residential subdivisions are subject to a propane supply covenant granting us the exclusive supply of propane for each subdivision. In the future, we will compete in the bidding process for new propane distribution systems as new residential subdivisions are developed. We may also be able to acquire additional existing propane distribution systems from competitors.

### Employees

Tidelands has ten full time employees including our corporate officers. Our Sonterra Energy subsidiary, which operates the Austin propane gas distribution company, has eleven full-time employees.

### ITEM 2. DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES

Reef Ventures, L.P. owns and operates the international natural gas pipeline and related facilities located in Maverick County, Texas and Coahuila, Mexico.

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Tidelands owns a 97% limited partnership interest and a 1% general partner interest (thru Arrecefe Management LLC) in this entity. We acquired these interests from Impact International, LLC. Impact financed our purchase of this system and we owe Impact \$ 4,496,768.

Rio Bravo Energy, LLC owns and operates the Chittim Gas Processing Plant which is located in Maverick, County, Texas. The plant is currently shut down. The gas plant has the capability to fractionate natural gas into commercial grade propane and butane. In the near future, we expect to sell these assets.

Sonora Pipeline, LLC owns the Sonora Pipeline network consisting of approximately 80 miles of pipeline. No significant encumbrances exist with respect to the assets of this company. The pipeline is currently inactive and could be used to transport natural gas from third party producers to supply feedstock for the Chittim Gas Processing Plant owned by Rio Bravo Energy LLC. In the near future, we expect to sell these assets. Sonora Pipeline LLC also plans to construct, own and operate approximately 33 miles of thirty inch diameter natural gas pipelines in Hidalgo County, Texas which will interconnect at the U.S.-Mexico border with the pipeline and storage assets to be constructed, owned and operated by Terranova Energia, S. de R.L. de C.V, another subsidiary of Tidelands Oil & Gas Corporation.

Sonterra Energy Corporation operates a propane distribution systems providing propane to 15 residential subdivisions in Austin, Texas. The propane distribution system is comprised of approximately 25 miles of gas main pipe, 75,000 feet of yard lines, 850 meters and storage tanks with a combined capacity of 156,000 gallons of LPG. Sonterra is currently constructing a propane distribution system for approximately 200 residential units in Cordillera Ranch, a rural subdivision located in Kendall County, Texas.

We lease our San Antonio executive office. We entered into this office lease on August 1, 2003. The term expired November 30, 2005. We held over our tenancy in the building under the month to month clause and renewed this lease on February 1, 2006 for a term until December 31, 2007. Our monthly lease payment is \$3,400. Our rent expense for 2005 was \$40,800. Sonterra Energy Corporation entered into a sublease agreement for its offices in an adjacent building for \$2,500 per month until its renewal in October 2005 at which time the rent increased to \$3,000 per month through March 31, 2006. However, on February 1, 2006, Sonterra Energy Corporation entered into a direct lease with the building owner at a rent of \$3,300 per month for a term ending December 31, 2007. Sonterra's rent expense for this office for 2005 was \$31,500.

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### ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

#### Matter No. 1:

On January 6, 2003, we were served as a third party defendant in a lawsuit titled Northern Natural Gas Company vs. Betty Lou Sheerin vs. Tidelands Oil & Gas Corporation, ZG Gathering, Ltd. and Ken Lay, in the 150th Judicial District Court, Bexar County, Texas, Cause Number 2002-C1-16421. The lawsuit was initiated by Northern Natural Gas when it sued Betty Lou Sheerin for her failure to make payments on a note she executed payable to Northern in the original principal amount of \$1,950,000. Northern's suit was filed on November 13, 2002. Sheerin answered Northern's lawsuit on January 6, 2003. Sheerin's answer generally denied Northern's claims and raised the affirmative defenses of fraudulent inducement by Northern, estoppel, waiver and the further claim that the note does not comport with the legal requirements of a negotiable

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instrument. Sheerin seeks a judicial ruling that Northern be denied any recovery on the note. Sheerin's answer included a counterclaim against Northern, ZG Gathering, and Ken Lay generally alleging, among other things, that Northern, ZG Gathering, Ltd. and Ken Lay, fraudulently induced her execution of the note. Northern has filed a general denial of Sheerin's counterclaims. Sheerin's answer included a third party cross claim against Tidelands. She alleges that Tidelands entered into an agreement to purchase the Zavala Gathering System from ZG Gathering Ltd. and that, as a part of the agreement, Tidelands agreed to satisfy all of the obligations due and owing to Northern, thereby relieving Sheerin of all obligations she had to Northern on the \$1,950,000 promissory note in question. Tidelands and Sheerin agreed to delay the Tideland's answer date in order to allow time for mediation of the case. Tidelands participated in mediation on March 11, 2003. The case was not settled at that time. Tideland's answered the Sheerin suit on March 26, 2003. Tideland's answer denies all of Sheerin's allegations.

On May 24 and June 16, 2004 respectively, Betty Lou Sheerin filed her first and second amended original answer, affirmative defenses, special exceptions and second amended original counterclaim, second amended original third party cross-actions and requests for disclosure. In these amended pleadings, she sued Michael Ward, Royis Ward, James B. Smith, Carl Hessell and Ahmed Karim in their individual capacities. Her claims against these individuals are for fraud, breach of contract, breach of the Uniform Commercial Code, breach of duty of good faith and fair dealing and conversion. Sheerin has now non-suited her claims against Michael Ward, Royis Ward, and James B. Smith.

In September 2002, as a pre-closing deposit to the purchase of the ZG pipelines, the Company executed a \$300,000 promissory note to Betty L. Sheerin, a partner of ZG Gathering, Ltd. In addition, the Company issued 1,000,000 shares of its common stock to various partners of ZG Gathering, Ltd. On December 3, 2003, Sheerin filed a separate lawsuit against Tidelands in the 150th District Court of Bexar County, Texas on this promissory note seeking a judgment against Tidelands for the principle amount of the note, plus interest. On December 29th, 2003, Tidelands answered this lawsuit denying liability on the note. On April 1, 2004, Tidelands filed a plea in abatement asking the court to dismiss or abate Sheerin's lawsuit on the \$300,000 promissory note as it was related to and its outcome was dependent on the outcome of the Sheerin third party cross action against Tidelands in Cause Number 2002-C1-16421. The company believes that the promissory note and shares of common stock should be cancelled based upon the outcome of the litigation described above. Accordingly, our financial statements reflect this belief.

On September 15, 2004 and again on October 15, 2004 respectively, Sheerin amended her pleadings to include a third and fourth amended third party cross action against Tidelands adding a claim for the \$300,000 promissory note. In these amended pleadings, Sheerin also deleted her claims against Carl Hessell and Ahmed Karim. After adding the claim on the \$300,000 promissory note to the third party claims of Sheerin against Tidelands in Cause No. 2002-C1-16421, Sheerin dismissed Cause Number 2002-C1-16421.

Tidelands won a partial summary judgment against Sheerin as to all of her tort claims pled against Tidelands, save and except only her claim for conversion of 500,000 shares of Tidelands stock.

Sheerin seeks damages against Tidelands for indemnity for any sums found to be due from her to Northern Natural Gas Company, unspecified amounts of actual damages, statutory damages, unspecified amounts of exemplary damages, attorneys fees, costs of suit, and prejudgment and post judgment interest.



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On August 5, 2005, Northern Natural Gas Company filed its Fourth Amended Original Petition which, for the first time, named Tidelands as a defendant to Northern. Northern seeks to impose liability on Tidelands for \$1,950,000 promissory note signed by McDay Energy Partners, Ltd. (the predecessor to ZG Gathering, Ltd.) and Sheerin and the \$1,700,000 promissory note signed by McDay only. Northern contends that Tidelands is alternatively liable to Northern for payment of both such promissory notes totaling \$3,709,914 plus interest because Northern is a third party beneficiary under a December 3, 2001 purchase and sale agreement between ZG and Tidelands claiming that in such agreement Tidelands agreed to assume and satisfy all indebtedness due and owing Northern by Sheerin and ZG. Northern also claims that it is entitled to foreclosure of a lien on the gas gathering system and pipeline that was the subject of the promissory notes in question.

Tidelands has won a summary judgment motion it filed against Northern and the court has now dismissed Northern's claims against Tidelands.

On November 28, 2005, ZG Gathering, Ltd. and ZG Pipeline Management ("ZG") filed its answer to Northern's Fifth Amended Petition, its counter-claim against Northern, and its answer and cross claim against Tidelands. ZG contends that the promissory notes given by ZG and Sheerin to Northern were procured by Northern's fraudulent misrepresentations and it claims unspecified amounts of damages against Northern. ZG's cross action against Tidelands claims Tidelands entered into an agreement to purchase the Zavala Gathering System from ZG and that, as part of that agreement, Tidelands agreed to satisfy the \$3,700,914 Northern indebtedness of ZG, and to defend, indemnify, and hold ZG and Sheerin harmless from such indebtedness, to pay off a Sheerin loan of \$300,000, and to issue 1 million shares of Tidelands stock, of which 500,000 was to be free trading shares. ZG claims that Tidelands breached this agreement by failing to satisfy the Northern indebtedness, failing to defend and indemnify it from such debt, failing to pay off the \$300,000 note, failing to issue the free trading shares in Tidelands, and by placing a stop transfer order on the restricted stock that was issued by Tidelands. ZG seeks specific performance of the agreement, recovery of an unspecified amount of damages, and its attorney's fees.

Much of the discovery has been completed at this time. Based on investigation, and discovery to date, Tidelands appears to have a number of potential defenses to the claims of Sheerin and Northern. Tidelands intends to aggressively defend these lawsuits. The complexity of the issues in this case and the inherent uncertainties in litigation of this kind prevent a more definitive evaluation of the extent of Tidelands' liability exposure.

Matter No. 2:

On May 4, 2005, HBH Development Company, LLC initiated legal action against Sonterra Energy Corporation in the District Court of Travis County, Texas, 98th Judicial District, Cause No. GN 501626 HBH Development Co., LLC vs. Sonterra Energy Corp. This action involves the developer of the Austin's Colony Subdivision in Travis County, Texas and the propane distribution system originally constructed by Southern Union Company. Southern Union entered into a letter agreement with HBH concerning the construction and operation of a propane distribution system in the subdivision to be owned and operated by Southern Union. Southern Union assigned the letter agreement and its interests in the propane system to Oneok, Inc., the parent company of Oneok Propane Company. Sonterra acquired its interest in the propane system from Oneok Propane Distribution Company. HBH is claiming that Sonterra has failed or refused to pay HBH rent and easement use fees under the terms of the letter agreement. HBH alleges that Sonterra's actions cause a failure of the assignment whereby it acquired rights in the propane system or alternatively, if the assignment is effective, for breach of contract. HBH seeks to have the court terminate

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Sonterra's rights in the propane distribution system, award unspecified monetary damages, cancellation of the contract and rights associated with the propane distribution system, issue to HBH a writ of possession for the property, and for attorneys fees. HBH has amended its complaint adding claims for mutual mistake and reformation as to the letter agreement and a developer's bonus under terms of the letter agreement.

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Sonterra is defending the legal action. It believes that under the terms of the letter agreement between HBH Development Company and Southern Union Company, that the easement use fees terminated when Southern Union conveyed its interest in the propane distribution system to Oneok Propane Company.

Matter No. 3:

On May 4, 2005, Senna Hills, Ltd. initiated legal action against Sonterra Energy Corporation in the District Court of Travis County, Texas, 53rd Judicial District Cause No. GN 501625 Senna Hills, Ltd. vs Sonterra Energy Corp. This action involves the developer of the Senna Hills Subdivision in Travis County, Texas and the propane distribution system originally constructed by Southern Union Company. Southern Union entered into a letter agreement with Senna Hills concerning the construction and operation of a propane distribution system in the subdivision to be owned and operated by Southern Union. Southern Union assigned the letter agreement and its interests in the propane system to Oneok, Inc., the parent company of Oneok Propane Company. Sonterra acquired its interest in the propane system from Oneok Propane Distribution Company. Senna Hills is claiming that Sonterra has failed or refused to pay Senna Hills rent and easement use fees under the terms of the letter agreement. Senna Hills alleges that Sonterra's actions cause a failure of the assignment whereby it acquired rights in the propane system or alternatively, if the assignment is effective, for breach of contract. Senna Hills seeks to have the court terminate Sonterra's rights in the propane distribution system, award unspecified monetary damages, and cancellation of the contract and rights associated with the propane distribution system, issue to Senna Hills a writ of possession for the property, and attorneys fees.

Senna Hills sold certain undeveloped sections of Senna Hills Subdivision to a new owner. Sonterra believes that it has the right to expand its distribution system into such undeveloped sections of the subdivision. Sonterra plans to expand the distribution system into these sections under an agreement with the new owner. Senna Hills has stated that although it is not presently objecting to Sonterra's expansion of the system at this time, it is reserving its claim that Sonterra does not have the right to do so and that it intends to ask the court to cancel Sonterra's right to use and possession of the propane distribution system, including the system in the new sections of the subdivision. Senna Hills has amended its complaint adding claims for mutual mistake and reformation as to the letter agreement and a developer's bonus under terms of the letter agreement.

Sonterra is defending the legal action. It believes that under the terms of the letter agreement between Senna Hills and Southern Union Company, that the easement use fees terminated when Southern Union conveyed its interest in the propane distribution system to Oneok Propane Company.

Matter No. 4:

On April 7, 2005, Goodson Builders, Ltd. named Sonterra Energy Corporation in a legal action titled, Goodson Builders, Ltd, Plaintiff vs. Jim

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Blackwell and BNC Engineering, LLC, Defendants. The legal action is in the District Court of Travis County, Texas 345th Judicial District. This legal action arises from a claim that an underground propane storage tank and underground distribution lines is situated on the Plaintiff's lot in the Hills of Lakeway subdivision, Travis County, Texas. Plaintiff alleges that there is no recorded easement setting forth the rights and obligations of the parties for use of the propane tank and lines. However, there is reference to a "suburban propane easement" on the plat document. Plaintiff alleges that the property is being used without permission and the use constitutes an on-going trespass. Plaintiff asks the court to determine that his lot is not subject to a "suburban propane easement", declare the propane equipment the property of plaintiff, enjoin Sonterra from use of Plaintiff's land, and award damages. The Plaintiff seeks damages of \$165,000 based on a market rental rate he claims to be \$5,000 per month, \$50,000 damages for depreciation of the value of the lot, an unspecified amount of exemplary damages, and attorneys' fees. Sonterra is defending the claims.

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

No matters were brought to a vote of the security holders during the quarter ended December 31, 2005.

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## PART II

### ITEM 5. MARKET FOR COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND SMALL BUSINESS ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

#### Market For Common Equity And Related Stockholder Matters

Our common stock is traded on the OTC Electronic Bulletin Board. The following table sets forth the high and low bid prices of our common stock for each quarter for the years 2005 and 2004. The quotations set forth below reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission and may not represent actual transactions.

#### Common Stock

Our common stock trades Over-the-Counter (OTC) on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol TIDE. Table 1. sets forth the high and low bid information for the past two years. These quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission and may not represent actual transactions. These quarterly trade and quote data provided by NASDAQ OTC Bulletin Board.

Table 1.

#### Bid Information

#### Fiscal Quarter Ended

	High	Low
December 31, 2005	1.01	0.76
September 30, 2005	1.39	0.80
June 30, 2005	1.77	0.95
March 31, 2005	2.59	1.74
December 31, 2004	1.36	0.60
September 30, 2004	2.18	0.73

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June 30, 2004	3.18	1.70
March 31, 2004	4.45	1.72

On December 31, 2005, the closing bid and closing ask prices for shares of our common stock in the over-the-counter market, as reported by NASD OTC BB were \$0.87 and \$0.88 per share, respectively.

We believe that there are presently 39 market makers for our common stock. When stock is traded in the public market, characteristics of depth, liquidity and orderliness of the market may depend upon the existence of market makers as well as the presence of willing buyers and sellers. We do not know if these or other market makers will continue to make a market in our common stock. Further, the trading volume in our common stock has historically been both sporadic and light.

As of December 31, 2005, we had an aggregate of 86 stockholders of record as reported by our transfer agent, Signature Stock Transfer Co., Inc. Certain shares are held in the "street" names of securities broker dealers and we estimate the number of stockholders which may be represented by such securities broker dealer accounts may exceed 5,000.

### Dividends and Dividend Policy

There are no restrictions imposed on the Company which limit its ability to declare or pay dividends on its common stock, except as limited by state corporation law. During the year ended December 31, 2005, no cash or stock dividends were declared or paid and none are expected to be paid in the foreseeable future.

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We expect to continue to retain all earnings generated by our future operations for the development and growth of our business. The Board of Directors will determine whether or not to pay dividends in the future in light of our earnings, financial condition, capital requirements and other factors.

### Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

The following table summarizes our equity compensation plan information as of December 31, 2005. Information is included for equity compensation plans not approved by our security holders.

Table 1.

#### Equity Compensation Plan Information

Plan Category	Number of Securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted-average Exercise price of outstanding options, warrants, and rights	Number of Securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected column (a))
	(a)	(b)	(c)

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Equity Compensation Plans approved by security holders	None	None	None
Equity Compensation Plans not approved by security holders	5,000,000 (1)	\$ 0.287	-0-
	5,000,000 (2)	\$ 0.87	4,350,122
Total	10,000,000		4,350,122

(1) On May 27, 2003, the Company adopted the 2003 Non-Qualified Stock Grant and Option Plan. The Plan reserved 5,000,000 shares. The Plan is administered by our Board of Directors. Directors, officers, employees consultants, attorneys, and others who provide services to our Company are eligible participants. Participants are eligible to be granted warrants, options, common stock as compensation. We granted 210,122 shares from this plan during 2005, 200,000 for legal services, 10,000 shares to Robert Dowies under the terms of his Employment Agreement and 122 shares to James Smith as a part of his 150,000 share employee bonus. The balance of this bonus was issued from the Plan outlined in footnote 2 below.

(2) On November 2, 2004, the company adopted the 2004 Non-Qualified Stock Grant and Option Plan. The Plan reserved 5,000,000 shares. The Plan is administered by our Board of Directors. Directors, officers, employees consultants, attorneys, and others who provide services to our Company are eligible participants. Participants are eligible to be granted warrants, options, common stock as compensation. During 2005, we granted 148,878 shares to James Smith the balance of his 150,000 share employee bonus.

### Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

All sales of unregistered securities have been previously reported in our filed periodic reports filed with the Securities & Exchange Commission on Forms 8-K and 10-QSB.

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

### Business Overview

Our products and services are primarily focused on development and operation of transportation, processing, distribution and storage projects for natural gas and natural gas liquids in the northeastern states of Mexico (Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas) and the state of Texas in the United States of America.

We derive our revenue from transportation fees from delivery of natural gas to Conagas, the local distribution company in Piedras Negras, Coahuila, through the pipeline owned by Reef Ventures, L.P. and the sale of propane gas to residential customers through the assets owned by Sonterra Energy Corporation. This company also designs and constructs residential propane delivery systems for new residential developments in Central Texas. We derive revenue from this activity in two ways, the first being from construction revenue for yard lines and meter sets installed to a homeowner's lot, and the second being the sale of LPG gas to

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customers in the residential subdivisions.

With respect to our pipeline system owned by Reef Ventures, L.P., management is has evaluated an expansion of the pipeline in Coahuila to serve new markets along the state highway No. 57 corridor to Monclova, Coahuila. We currently expect that Reef Ventures, L.P. will not be participating in the construction of additional pipeline in Mexico to reach these new markets. The required pipeline will be constructed by end users or an intermediate purchaser of the natural gas. Reef Ventures, L.P. will simply continue to transport the additional volumes of natural gas required for these markets through its existing facilities which will be interconnected in Mexico to the new pipeline that is required to reach these potential markets. Management believes the timeline for the initiation of construction for such pipeline project in Mexico is likely to be a 2007 event. The increased volume for the Reef Ventures pipeline from such an event would approximate 2-3 times the entire baseload of demand for natural gas currently taken by the local distribution company, CONAGAS. The expected end users would be a brewery and bottling operation. While these entities have begun feasibility studies for the construction and operation of their businesses, no final decision has been made concerning the building of these facilities. There is a risk that the facilities will never be built because other sites in Mexico are deemed to be more advantageous for the location of these facilities. In that event, the expected growth in volumes for the Reef Ventures pipeline will not materialize. In addition to these potential developments, management believes that increasing volumes of natural gas can be transported in its existing facilities. In 2005, which was the final year of a two year contractual nomination scheme, the Reef Ventures pipeline was carrying only half the actual baseload volume (and none of the swing volume) being transported to CONAGAS in Piedras Negras. We believe that if given adequate supplies, the Reef Ventures pipeline can transport all the current base load and the swing requirements of CONAGAS which would result in a doubling of volumes and revenues for the pipeline. Negotiations are currently underway to achieve that objective. The planned natural gas liquid line between Eagle Pass, Texas and Piedras Negras, Coahuila has been re-evaluated in light of new supply sources emerging in Texas and Mexico and the subsidy scheme for LPG and natural gas currently in use in Mexico. It appears that the project will need to be developed as a transportation fee business model instead of a merchant facility where LPG is purchased in Texas and re-sold in a direct contract with the propane importation arm of PEMEX. This determination was made in order to reduce the risk of any future cost incurred on the LPG project. Management will continue to seek a transportation contract which would support development and operation of this project.

Sonterra Energy Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Tidelands entered into the residential propane distribution business on November 1, 2004 with its acquisition of 850 existing customers located in 15 subdivisions in the vicinity of Austin, Texas. At December 31, 2005, Sonterra had increased its number of meter hookups to 1,067 and is expecting a 15% rate of increase in the number of new meter hookups in 2006. Sonterra's existing and future market area includes several central Texas locations that do not have access to natural gas as a fuel for home heating and appliance usage. Current expansion of over 600 lots within the existing subdivisions is possible. Sonterra has also entered into a new agreements with the developers of Cordillera Ranch and Northshore at Lake Travis

to expand the serviced lots by an additional 1,500 units over time. Active negotiations with developers in our trade area will likely result in additional lots becoming available for installation of residential propane delivery in the nearby central Texas vicinity. Revenue growth from propane sold was \$250,000

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higher than projected primarily due to unit growth as opposed to price increases applied to product sold. The principal risk in the growth picture for this business unit comes from a slowing in the absorption rate for developed lots due to the interest rate cycle. This in turn would slow the rate of meter hookups in the subdivisions served.

Sonora Pipeline LLC will own and operate the U.S. (Texas) pipeline segments to be constructed in connection with the Mexican pipeline, LNG regasification terminal and gas storage projects which will interconnect to the U.S. via two international pipeline crossings in Hidalgo County, Texas. Management will be filing with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for permission to operate these new pipelines and for the granting of presidential permits for the international crossings near Mission and Progreso, Texas for delivery of natural gas into the state of Tamaulipas and the pipelines owned by our Mexican subsidiary, Terranova Energia S. de R.L. de C.V.

The Company is focusing on the development of infrastructure projects through its Mexican entity, Terranova Energia S.de R.L. de C.V., in the nation of the United Mexican States (Mexico). Terranova Energia is focused on project development and implementation of a natural gas storage and transportation infrastructure to support the integration of Northeastern Mexico and South Texas and the related economic growth of the border regions.

Tidelands and Terranova Energia have hired project development advisors in the United States and Mexico. The Terranova Energia advisors include ALB Energia, Rich, Heather Muller, Abogados and Miriam Grunstein, Abogada. The Tidelands advisors include Netherland Sewell & Associates, CenterPoint Energy, LLC, Mayer Brown Rowe & Maw, LLP, BNC Engineering, LLC, HSBC Securities, USA, Inc. and R.W. Beck, Inc.

The Terranova Energia project was developed to serve the need to of CFE, the Mexican federal electricity commission, to manage swing and seasonal spread in its procurement and dispatch of natural gas to its combined cycle power plants in Northern Mexico. The region's forecasted growth will require additional natural gas for power generation in the region. The same need to manage swing and seasonal spread is present for the industrial users of natural gas in Northern Mexico, in particular, the industrial users located in the Monterrey, Nuevo Leon area.

Our project area is called the Burgos Hub and Storage Project. Our medium term goals, subject to a variety of factors, including, but not limited to, regulatory permitting, engineering design, financing, construction and operating agreements, are focused on the Brasil storage field and Terranova Occidente pipeline.

The pipelines proposed are (A) the Occidente Section comprised of: (1) a pipeline from the Brasil Storage field to Nuevo Progreso, proposed international pipeline crossing into the U.S., (2) a pipeline from Brasil storage to Station 19 up to Arguelles which is another proposed international pipeline crossing into U.S. and (3) a pipeline from Pemex's Station 19 south of Reynosa which will extend southward to the Monterrey Nuevo Leon area; and (B) the Oriente Section from the offshore regasification station to Norte Puerto Mezquital proceeding to the Brazil storage field. The Occidente Section will include approximately 323 kilometers of pipeline and the Oriente Section will contain approximately 149 kilometers of pipeline. Our long term goal includes the construction of the offshore LNG regasification station.

The proposed international pipeline crossings into South Texas are the Donna Station and Arguelles and VGP station. At the Donna station our potential interconnects into Texas are with TETCO, TGPL and Texas Gas Services. At the Arguelles and VGP station our potential interconnects are with HPL, Calpine and

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Kinder Morgan. The Terranova pipeline capacity is estimated at 1.2 BCFD (billion cubic feet per day).

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The Terranova pipelines have been designed for 30 and 36 inch diameter with bi-directional flow. The pipeline from the proposed LNG regasification terminal to the Brasil field is a 36 inch diameter pipeline and from the Brasil field to Monterey and international crossings are 30 inch diameter pipelines.

We submitted the permit application for the Terranova pipeline Occidente section to the CRE, the Mexican energy regulatory entity, on March 18, 2005 and they were accepted for full review on June 14, 2005. Management understands that the average time for processing and receiving pipeline permits is 15 months, accordingly, a decision concerning this permit application is expected from the Comision Reguladora de Energia (CRE) in the second quarter of 2006.

The proposed underground natural gas storage facility will be located in the depleted reservoir at the B1 Horizon-Brasil Field and include above ground facilities. Our design proposal for the use of this depleted reservoir as a storage facility was prepared by Netherland Sewell. Netherland Sewell, after geological and mechanical modeling, reported the reservoir at the B1 horizon as suitable for natural gas storage. The design capacity of the storage field contemplates incremental increases in capacity over three seasons. The first season capacity is 25 BCF (billion cubic feet), second season capacity is 40 BCF and third season onward is 50 BCF. The design proposes that natural gas be injected into the reservoir at 350 MMCFD (million cubic feet per day) at pressures from 2,400 psi up to 3,200 psi. Extraction flows of natural gas will be kept at 500 MMCFD to maintain structural integrity of the reservoir. The storage facility plans call for 22 injection and extraction wells. The above ground facilities will include compression stations.

We submitted the storage permit to the CRE on August 5, 2005 and it was accepted for full review on October 14, 2005. Several unique questions are presented by the filing of this permit due to the proposed location and the lack of previous storage permit applications having been considered by CRE. As a result, management has no reliable estimate concerning when this permit application will be presented for decision by staff to the CRE Commissioners.

The proposed Offshore LNG Regasification Station will be based on technology developed by the Norwegian company TORP Technology. It utilizes an unmanned floating station called a HiLoad. It has a peak capacity of 1.4 BCFD (billion cubic feet per day). This technology permits any LNG carrier vessel to connect and carry out regasification operations without any vessel modifications. It utilizes LNG vaporizers of the shell and tube type, with sea water as the heating medium. The LNG station will be located no less than 40 nautical miles from the coast at a depth of 450 feet. A support station with a power generation system and central control will be located on-shore. A buoy will support the mooring of the LNG carrier vessels. Electrical power cables, control umbilicals and pipelines will connect the HiLoad to the on-shore support station.

There are significant challenges for the natural gas supply to the power generation industry in Northeastern Mexico. We believe the CFE has taken a proactive role in this region with a view to substantially improving the reliability, flexibility and pricing of the natural gas supply. Presently, there are three LNG regasification projects permitted or under construction in Mexico at Altamira, Rosarito and Manzanillo. Additionally, there new electrical generation plants and associated pipelines under construction. The CFE has



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forecasted natural gas demand growth in the region from 2004 through year 2013. The CFE forecasts gas demand will increase from 1.7 BCFD in 2004 to 4.2 BCFD in 2013. Natural gas storage facilities in northern Mexico will provide a reliable, flexible gas supplies while creating conditions for competitive natural gas pricing.

With the assistance of our financial advisory firm, we have determined that financing of the project should be possible under a commercial structure acceptable to debt providers that would involve long-term capacity reservation agreements with creditworthy counterparties for each constituent element of the project. Another essential factor that is critical for the project's ability to raise debt financing is the ability of Terranova to attract equity capital from strategic and/or financial investors in the amounts which are likely to be required by debt providers. Our financial advisory firm has assisted us in making presentations of the project to the potential strategic and financial equity investors. We have received positive feedback from several such parties. On this basis, we could conclude that the project, in its currently envisioned configuration, could attract considerable equity capital from the potential investors. Investor appetite will depend on our ability to obtain an acceptable

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commercial structure, relevant permits and other regulatory approvals and the fulfillment of other conditions standard for non-recourse project financing.

We have undertaken a risk analysis of the project and have identified the following project specific risks:

### Construction Risks:

- Delays in completion within the budget
- Failure of the EPC contractor to meet the required contractual performance levels

### Operating Risks:

- Project performing below expected levels of efficiency
- Increased operating costs due to insufficiency of technology
- Delays due to inclement weather, breakdown or failure of equipment and third party risks

### Market risks:

- Cushion gas price exposure

### Regulatory risks:

- Inability of Terranova to obtain the necessary permits and/or rights of way
- Changes in the regulatory conditions and requirements may directly affect the profitability of the project

### Environmental risks:

- The construction and operation of the project may result in adverse environmental or social impact, which could delay completion of the construction, curtail operation and result in payments of fines or remediation.

### Inflation risks:

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- Increased operating costs adversely affecting the project's earnings

### Financial risks:

- Interest rate risk
- Foreign exchange risk

### Political risks:

- The risks of expropriation, nationalization, inability to obtain foreign exchange and transfer it outside of the project country. (Also see "Sovereign Risk" section in Risk Factors)

While the above risks are typically dealt with through contractual mechanisms in project finance and other documents, no assurance can be had that these risks will be successfully mitigated.

## RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

**REVENUES:** The Company reported revenues of \$1,861,323 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005 as compared with revenues from continuing operations of \$1,883,838 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004. The primary differences in year to year results occurred from the conversion of Reef Ventures, L.P. income from gas sales to transportation fees. In the year ended December 31, 2005, Reef Ventures sold no natural gas (\$0) compared to \$1,323,459 of gas sales for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004. However, Reef Ventures, L.P. increased transportation fees to \$231,077 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005 compared to transportation fees of \$76,767 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004, an increase of \$154,310. In addition, the mix of revenues earned by Sonterra Energy Corporation showed a significant change in terms of propane gas sales due to the reporting of a full year of operations in 2005 versus three months for the 2004 year. Propane sales for Sonterra Energy Corporation for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005 were \$1,494,679 compared to sales of \$400,637 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004, an increase of \$1,094,042. Construction service revenues for Sonterra Energy Corporation increased to \$135,567 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005 compared to \$82,975 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004, an increase of \$52,592.

**TOTAL COSTS AND EXPENSES:** Total costs and expenses from continuing operations decreased from \$31,626,135 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004 (as restated) to \$15,171,916 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005. The most

significant decreases occurred in Beneficial Conversion Feature Interest, Sales, General and Administrative and Impairment Losses. Each of the decreases in these categories of expenses resulted primarily from results related to the matters discussed in Footnotes 1 and 2 of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2005 and as described in the related sections below.

**COST OF SALES:** Total Cost of Sales decreased from \$1,508,891 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004 to \$1,003,386 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004. Due to the conversion of Reef Ventures, L.P. to a transportation arrangement for its business versus the purchase and sale of natural gas, its cost of sales decreased from \$1,299,518 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004 to zero (\$0) for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005. Cost of sales for Sonterra Energy Corporation rose from \$209,373 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004 to \$1,003,386 for the twelve months ended

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December 31, 2005, an increase of \$794,013. As stated in the Revenue discussion above, this increase was primarily the result of twelve months of operations reported in 2005 versus only three months of operations reported in 2004.

**OPERATING EXPENSES:** Operating expenses from continuing operations which are expenses related to the operation of Company assets in an active business segment increased from \$99,665 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004 to \$202,766 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005 which is a total increase of \$103,101. This increase was primarily from the operating expenses incurred by Sonterra Energy Corporation. Depreciation expense increased from \$244,889 for the the twelve months ended December 31, 2004 to \$485,481 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005 due to a full year of depreciation being incurred in the 2005 year versus seven months of depreciation expense in 2004 on the natural gas pipeline owned by Reef Ventures, L.P. and the depreciable assets acquired by Sonterra Energy Corporation for the operation of the residential propane distribution systems in Austin, Texas.

**INTEREST EXPENSE:** Interest expense increased from \$300,566 during the twelve months ended December 31, 2004 to \$611,363 primarily due to twelve months of carrying cost in 2005 for the debt incurred to acquire the natural gas pipeline owned by Reef Ventures, L.P. versus seven months of interest cost reported in the 2004 acquisition year for these assets. As described in Footnote 2, the Company has restated its December 31, 2004 financial statements and all subsequent quarterly financial statements to account for the cost of the embedded beneficial conversion feature inherent in the convertible notes issued to the MAG Capital, LLC investors on November 18, 2004. This beneficial conversion feature represents the difference between the conversion price for the debentures and the fair market value of the common stock at the commitment date and subsequent quarterly measurement dates. This discount was charged to interest expense because the conversion feature is at the option of the holder and can be exercised at any time. The Company has accordingly recognized interest expense in its restated December 31, 2004 financial statements in the amount of \$3,092,105 and (\$756,329) for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005. The negative figure for 2005 interest expense recognizes the fluctuation in the market price of the common stock into which the notes are converted at the quarterly measurement dates. The interest cost associated with the issuance and conversion of these debentures due to this beneficial conversion feature is limited to the relevant 2004 and 2005 years due to the completed conversion of all the debentures into common stock in the fourth quarter of 2005.

**SALES, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE:** Sales, General and Administrative expense for the restated twelve months ended December 31, 2004 was \$11,022,019. This amount includes restated amounts for stock issued for services and finance costs associated with the valuation of stock issued as part of the Impact International LLC acquisition in 2004. Sales, General & Administrative expenses for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005 was \$8,033,249 which is a decrease of \$2,988,770 as compared to the twelve months ended December 31, 2004. During 2005, the Company recognized significant decreases in consulting fees and finance costs which were offset by increased employee expenses, board of director compensation, and overhead from full year operations of Sonterra Energy Corporation in 2005.

**IMPAIRMENT LOSSES:** As described in Footnote 1, the Company has recognized impairment of goodwill recorded in connection with the Impact International LLC acquisition in the amount of \$5,200,000 and the impairment of the carrying value of the Chittim gas plant owned by Rio Bravo Energy LLC and the gas pipeline system connecting to the Chittim gas plant owned by Sonora Pipeline LLC in the amount of \$392,000 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005.

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**GAIN ON REDUCTION OF WARRANT LIABILITY:** As part of the Impact International LLC acquisition in the year ended December 31, 2004, the Company issued warrants at a conversion price less than the fair market value of the common stock issueable upon the exercise of those warrants. Accordingly, the Company has restated its December 31, 2004 financial statements to recognize both the additional goodwill and the related warrant liability associated with that acquisition. An evaluation of the difference between the price of the common stock and the warrant exercise price on a quarterly basis was performed resulting in the Gain on Reduction of Warrant Liability amounts shown in the restated December 31, 2004 financial statements (\$15,390,000) and the amount shown in the December 31, 2005 financial statements (\$5,168,000). The warrants originally issued in connection with this acquisition have been exercised and all common stock related to their exercise has been issued as of the end of the year December 31, 2005.

**NET LOSS FROM OPERATIONS:** Net loss of (\$14,302,037) for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004 decreased to (\$7,662,904) for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005, a decrease in the amount of loss of \$6,639,133. Included in the net loss from operations is \$4,022,525 of expenses for financing costs, investor relations fees, legal fees, director fees and employee compensation paid by issuance of common stock.

**LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES:** Direct capital expenditures during the twelve months ended December 31, 2005 totaled \$2,040,386 as compared with \$8,727,010 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004. The increased capital expenditures were composed of increased office furniture, equipment and leasehold costs (\$128,271), higher pre-construction costs regarding potential international pipeline crossings and storage facilities in Mexico (\$1,529,982), machinery, equipment, trucks, autos and trailers for Sonterra Energy Corporation (\$83,078), and storage tanks and main lines for propane distribution (\$299,055). Total debt decreased from \$17,474,107 at December 31, 2004 (as restated) to \$5,722,322 at December 31, 2005. The decrease in total debt is primarily due to: (1) reduction in the acquisition indebtedness created in the acquisition of the Reef Ventures, L.P. partnership interests from Coahuila Pipeline LLC and Impact International LLC and (2) the conversion of Convertible Debentures held by the MAG Capital, LLC, formerly Mercator Advisory Group, LLC, funds, both which events are described in Note 6 and Note 8 of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the period ended December 31, 2005. Total debt as of December 31, 2005 and December 31, 2004 expressed as a percentage of the sum of total debt and shareholders' equity was 42.45% and 77.93% respectively.

Net loss for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005 was (\$7,662,904) a decrease in net loss of 46% from the net loss of (\$14,302,037) for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004 (as restated). Diluted net loss per common share decreased 59% to (\$0.11). The net loss per share calculation for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004 included an increase in actual and equivalent shares outstanding.

### FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS:

We have included forward-looking statements in this report. For this purpose, any statements contained in this report that are not statements of historical fact may be deemed to be forward looking statements. Without limiting the foregoing, words such as "may", "will", "expect", "believe", "anticipate", "estimate", "plan" or "continue" or the negative or other variations thereof or comparable terminology are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements by their nature involve substantial risks and uncertainties, and actual results may differ materially depending on a variety of factors. Factors that might cause forward-looking statements to differ materially from actual results include, among other things, overall economic and business conditions, demand for the Company's products, competitive factors in the

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industries in which we compete or intend to compete, natural gas availability and cost and timing, impact and other uncertainties of our future acquisition plans.

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### QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK:

The Company does not issue or invest in financial instruments or their derivatives for trading or speculative purposes. The operations of the Company are conducted primarily in the United States, and, are not subject to material foreign currency exchange risk. Although the Company has outstanding debt and related interest expense, market risk of interest rate exposure in the United States is currently not material.

### RISK FACTORS

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In addition to the other information presented in this report, the following should be considered carefully in evaluating our business or purchasing shares of our common stock. Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. This report contains various forward looking statements that involve risk and uncertainties. Our actual results may differ materially from the results discussed in the forward looking statements. Factors that might cause such a difference include, but are not limited to, those discussed below and elsewhere in this report.

### OPERATING LOSSES

We have had significant losses ever since starting business and we expect to continue losing money for some time. To date, we have incurred significant losses. For the year ended December 31, 2005, we lost \$7,662,904 and for the year ended December 31, 2004, we lost \$14,302,037. These losses were caused primarily by:

- o Financing costs in connection with acquisitions made in prior years and the issuance of convertible debentures;
- o Limited volumes of gas transported through the international pipeline crossing;
- o Pre-development and operating expenses associated with the development of additional pipeline and storage projects in Mexico;
- o Idle assets not producing revenue, such as the gas plant and associated pipeline.

### LIMITED OPERATING HISTORY.

We have a limited operating history and our financial health will be subject to all the risks inherent in the establishment of a new business enterprise. The likelihood of success of our company must be considered in the light of the problems, expenses, difficulties, complications, and delays frequently encountered in connection with the startup and growth of a new business, and the competitive environment in which we will operate. Our success is dependent upon the successful financing and development of our business plan. No assurance of success is offered. Unanticipated problems, expenses, and delays are frequently encountered in establishing a new business and marketing and developing products. These include, but are not limited to, competition, the need to develop customers and market expertise, market conditions, sales, marketing and governmental regulation. The failure of the Company to meet any of these

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conditions would have a materially adverse effect upon the Company and may force the Company to reduce or curtail operations. No assurance can be given that the Company can or will ever operate profitably.

WE DEPEND HEAVILY ON THE CONTINUED SERVICE OF OUR CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

We place substantial reliance upon the efforts and abilities of Michael Ward, our chief executive officer. The loss of Mr. Ward's services could have a serious adverse effect on our business, operations, revenues or prospects. We maintain key man insurance on his life in the amount of One Million Dollars.

RELIANCE ON MANAGEMENT.

All decisions with respect to the management of our Company will be made by our Company's directors and officers. Accordingly, no person should purchase any shares offered by this Prospectus unless the subscriber is willing to entrust all aspects of management to the Directors and Officers of our Company. The loss of their services could have a material adverse effect on our Company's business and prospects.

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TRADING IN OUR COMMON STOCK ON THE OTC BULLETIN BOARD MAY BE LIMITED.

Our common stock trades on the OTC Bulletin Board. The OTC Bulletin Board is not an exchange. Trading of securities on the OTC Bulletin Board is often more sporadic than the trading of securities listed on an exchange or NASDAQ. You may have difficulty reselling any of the shares that you purchase from the selling shareholders.

THERE HAS BEEN AN VOLATILE PUBLIC MARKET FOR OUR COMMON STOCK AND THE PRICE OF OUR STOCK MAY BE SUBJECT TO FLUCTUATIONS.

We cannot assure you that a liquid transparent trading market for our common stock will develop or be sustained. You may not be able to resell your shares at or above the initial offering price. The market price of our common stock is likely to be volatile and could be subject to fluctuations in response to factors such as the following, most of which are beyond our control:

- o operating results that vary from the expectations of securities analysts and investors;
- o changes in expectations as to our future financial performance, including financial estimates by securities analysts and investors;
- o the operations, regulatory, market and other risks discussed in this section;
- o announcements by us or our competitors of significant contracts, acquisitions, strategic partnerships, joint ventures or capital commitments;
- o announcements by third parties of significant claims or proceedings against us; and
- o future sales of our common stock.

In addition, the market for our stock has from time to time experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations. These broad market fluctuations may adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

OUR COMMON STOCK IS SUBJECT TO PENNY STOCK REGULATION.

Our common stock is subject to regulations of the Securities and Exchange

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Commission relating to the market for penny stocks. The Securities Enforcement and Penny Stock Reform Act of 1990 (the "Reform Act") also requires additional disclosure in connection with any trades involving a stock defined as a "penny stock" (generally, according to recent regulations adopted by the Commission, any equity security that has a market price of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions), including the delivery, prior to any penny stock transaction, of a disclosure schedule explaining the penny stock market and the risks associated therewith. These regulations generally require broker-dealers who sell penny stocks to persons other than established customers and accredited investors to deliver a disclosure schedule explaining the penny stock market and the risks associated with that market. These regulations also impose various sales practice requirements on broker-dealers. The regulations that apply to penny stocks may severely affect the market liquidity for our securities and that could limit your ability to sell your securities in the secondary market.

### RISKS RELATING TO LOW-PRICE STOCKS.

Because our stock is quoted on the NASD OTC Electronic Bulletin Board and subject to the Penny Stock Regulations, an investor may find it difficult to dispose of, or to obtain accurate quotations as to the market value of, our Company's securities. The regulations governing low-priced or penny stocks could limit the ability of broker-dealers to sell the Company's securities and thus the ability of the purchasers of this Offering to sell their securities in the secondary market.

### WE MAY NOT HAVE ENOUGH FUNDING TO COMPLETE OUR BUSINESS PLAN.

We will need additional financing to fully implement our business plan. We cannot give any assurance that this additional financing could be obtained on attractive terms or at all. In addition, our ability to raise additional funds through a private placement may be restricted by SEC rules which limit a company's ability to sell securities similar to those being sold in a registered

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offering before the time that offering is completed or otherwise terminated. Additionally, we may not have a sufficient quantity of common stock capital if all of the warrants are exercised and debentures converted. We would have to amend our articles of incorporation and increase our authorized common stock capital. Lack of funding could force us to curtail substantially or cease our operations.

### FUTURE CAPITAL NEEDS COULD RESULT IN DILUTION TO INVESTORS; ADDITIONAL FINANCING COULD BE UNAVAILABLE OR HAVE UNFAVORABLE TERMS.

Our Company's future capital requirements will depend on many factors, including cash flow from operations, progress in its gas operations, competing market developments, and the Company's ability to market its proposed products successfully. Although the Company currently has specific plans and arrangements for financing its working capital is presently insufficient to fund the Company's activities. It may be necessary to raise additional funds through equity or debt financings. Any equity financings could result in dilution to our Company's then-existing stockholders. Sources of debt financing may result in higher interest expense. Any financing, if available, may be on terms unfavorable to the Company. If adequate funds are not obtained, the Company may be required to reduce or curtail operations. The Company anticipates that its existing capital resources, together with the net proceeds of this Offering, will be adequate to satisfy its operating expenses and capital requirements for at least 6 months after the date of this Prospectus. However, such estimates may prove to be inaccurate.

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### SUBSTANTIAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

We may make substantial capital expenditures for the development, acquisition and production of natural gas pipeline, processing systems and, or storage facilities. We believe that the Company will have sufficient cash provided by operating activities and equity financing to fund planned capital expenditures in the near future. If revenues or the Company's equity financing decrease as a result of lower natural gas prices, operating difficulties, the Company may have limited ability to expend the capital necessary to undertake or complete proposed plans and opportunities. There can be no assurance that additional debt or equity financing or cash generated by operations will be available to meet these requirements.

WE CAN GIVE NO ASSURANCE REGARDING THE AMOUNTS OF CASH THAT WE WILL GENERATE.

The actual amounts of cash we generate will depend upon numerous factors relating to our business which may be beyond our control, including:

- o the demand for natural gas;
- o profitability of operations;
- o required principal and interest payments on any debt we may incur;
- o the cost of acquisitions;
- o our issuance of equity securities;
- o fluctuations in working capital;
- o capital expenditures;
- o continued development of gas transportation network systems;
- o prevailing economic conditions;
- o government regulations.

WE DO NOT EXPECT TO PAY DIVIDENDS FOR SOME TIME, IF AT ALL.

No cash dividends have been paid on the Common Stock. We expect that any income received from operations will be devoted to our future operations and growth. We do not expect to pay cash dividends in the near future. Payment of dividends would depend upon our profitability at the time, cash available for those dividends, and other factors.

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### COMPETITION

Our Company will be competing with other established businesses that market similar products. Many of these companies have greater capital, marketing and other resources than we do. There can be no assurance that these or other companies will not develop new or enhanced products that have greater market acceptance than any that may be marketed by the Company. There can be no assurance that our Company will successfully differentiate itself from its competitors or that the market will consider our products to be superior or to or more appealing than those of our competitors. Market entry by any significant competitor may have an adverse effect on our sales and profitability. See "Competition."

WE OPERATE IN HIGHLY COMPETITIVE MARKETS IN COMPETITION WITH A NUMBER OF DIFFERENT COMPANIES.

We face strong competition in our geographic areas of operations. Our competitors include major integrated oil companies, interstate and intrastate



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pipelines. We compete with integrated companies that have greater access to raw natural gas supply and are less susceptible to fluctuations in price or volume, and some of our competitors that have greater financial resources may have an advantage in competing for acquisitions or other new business opportunities.

GROWING OUR BUSINESS BY CONSTRUCTING NEW PIPELINES AND PROCESSING FACILITIES SUBJECTS US TO CONSTRUCTION RISKS AND RISKS THAT RAW NATURAL GAS SUPPLIES WILL NOT BE AVAILABLE UPON COMPLETION OF THE FACILITIES.

One of the ways we intend to grow our business is through the construction of additions to our existing gathering systems, modification of our existing gas processing plant and construction of new processing facilities. The construction of gathering and processing facilities requires the expenditure of significant amounts of capital, which may exceed our expectations. Generally, we may have only limited raw natural gas supplies committed to these facilities prior to their construction. Moreover, we may construct facilities to capture anticipated future growth in production in a region in which anticipated production growth does not materialize. As a result, there is the risk that new facilities may not be able to attract enough raw natural gas to achieve our expected investment return, which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

A SIGNIFICANT COMPONENT OF OUR GROWTH STRATEGY WILL BE ACQUISITIONS AND WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO COMPLETE FUTURE ACQUISITIONS SUCCESSFULLY.

Our business strategy will emphasize growth through strategic acquisitions, but we cannot assure you that we will be able to identify attractive or willing acquisition candidates or that we will be able to acquire these candidates on economically acceptable terms. Competition for acquisition opportunities in our industry exists and may increase. Any increase in the level of competition for acquisitions may increase the cost of, or cause us to refrain from, completing acquisitions.

Our strategy of acquisitions is dependent upon, among other things, our ability to obtain debt and equity financing and possible regulatory approvals. Our ability to pursue our growth strategy may be hindered if we are not able to obtain financing or regulatory approvals, including those under federal and state antitrust laws. Our ability to grow through acquisitions and manage such growth will require us to invest in operational, financial and management information systems and to attract, retain, motivate and effectively manage our employees. The inability to manage the integration of acquisitions effectively could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and business. Pursuit of our acquisition strategy may cause our financial position and results of operations to fluctuate significantly from period to period.

IF WE ARE UNABLE TO MAKE ACQUISITIONS ON ECONOMICALLY AND OPERATIONALLY ACCEPTABLE TERMS, OUR FUTURE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE MAY BE LIMITED.

There can be no assurance that:

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- o we will identify attractive acquisition candidates in the future;
- o we will be able to acquire assets on economically acceptable terms;
- o any acquisitions will not be dilutive to earnings and operating surplus; or

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- o any debt incurred to finance an acquisition will not affect our ability to make distributions to you.

If we are unable to make acquisitions on economically and operationally acceptable terms, our future financial performance will be limited to the performance of our present gas gathering network.

Our acquisition strategy involves many risks, including:

- o difficulties inherent in the integration of operations and systems;
- o the diversion of management's attention from other business concerns; and
- o the potential loss of key employees of acquired businesses.

In addition, future acquisitions may involve significant expenditures. Depending upon the nature, size and timing of future acquisitions, we may be required to secure financing. We cannot assure you that additional financing will be available to us on acceptable terms.

OUR BUSINESS IS DEPENDENT UPON PRICES AND MARKET DEMAND FOR NATURAL GAS AND PROPANE, WHICH ARE BEYOND OUR CONTROL AND HAVE BEEN EXTREMELY VOLATILE.

We are subject to significant risks due to fluctuations in commodity prices, primarily with respect to the prices of gas that we may own as a result of our processing and distribution activities.

The markets and prices for residue gas depend upon factors beyond our control. These factors include demand for oil, and natural gas, which fluctuate with changes in market and economic conditions and other factors, including:

- o the impact of weather on the demand for oil and natural gas;
- o the level of domestic oil and natural gas production;
- o the availability of imported oil and natural gas;
- o the availability of local, intrastate and interstate transportation systems;
- o the availability and marketing of competitive fuels;
- o the impact of energy conservation efforts; and
- o the extent of governmental regulation and taxation.

WE GENERALLY DO NOT OWN THE LAND ON WHICH OUR PIPELINES ARE CONSTRUCTED AND WE ARE SUBJECT TO THE POSSIBILITY OF INCREASED COSTS FOR THE LOSS OF LAND USE.

We generally do not own the land on which our pipelines are constructed. Instead, we obtain the right to construct and operate the pipelines on other people's land for a period of time. If we were to lose these rights, our business could be affected negatively.

### RISKS RELATED TO THE RETAIL PROPANE AND ASSOCIATED BUSINESSES

- o Decreases in the demand for propane because of warmer weather may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.
- o Weather conditions have a significant impact on the demand for propane for heating purposes. All of our propane customers rely heavily on propane as a heating fuel. The volume of propane sold is at its highest during the six-month peak heating season of October through March and is directly affected by the severity of the winter weather. We estimate

that approximately two-thirds of our annual retail propane volume will be sold during these months. Actual weather conditions can vary substantially from quarter to quarter and year to year, significantly affecting our financial performance. Furthermore, warmer than normal temperatures in our service area can significantly decrease the total volume of propane we sell. Consequently, our operating results may vary significantly due to actual changes in temperature. Weather conditions in any quarter or year may have a material adverse effect on our operations.

- o Sudden and sharp propane price increases that cannot be passed on to customers may adversely affect our profits, income, and cash flow.
- o Energy efficiency and technology may reduce the demand for propane and our revenues.
- o The national trend toward increased conservation and technological advances, including installation of improved insulation and the development of more efficient furnaces and other heating devices, has adversely affected the demand for propane by retail customers. Future conservation and efficiency measures or technological advances in heating, conservation, energy generation, or other devices might reduce demand for propane and our revenues.
- o The propane business is highly regulated. New or stricter environmental, health, or safety regulations may increase our operating costs and reduce our net income.
- o The propane business is subject to a wide range of federal, state, and local environmental, transportation, health and safety laws and regulations governing the storage, distribution, and transportation of propane. We may have increased costs in the future due to new or stricter safety, health, transportation, and environmental regulations or liabilities resulting from non compliance with operating or other regulatory permits. The increase in any such costs may reduce our net income.
- o We will be subject to all operating hazards and risks normally associated with handling, storing, transporting, and delivering combustible liquids such as propane for use by consumers. As a result, we may be a defendant in various legal proceedings and litigation arising in the ordinary course of business. Our insurance may not be adequate to protect us from all material expenses related to potential future claims for personal injury and property damage or that insurance will be available in the future at economical prices. In addition, the occurrence of a serious accident, whether or not we are involved, may have an adverse effect on the public's desire to use our products.

#### GOVERNMENT REGULATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

Our business is regulated by certain local, state and federal laws and regulations relating to the exploration for, and the development, production,

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marketing, pricing, transportation and storage of, natural gas and oil. We are also subject to extensive and changing environmental and safety laws and regulations governing plugging and abandonment, the discharge of materials into the environment or otherwise relating to environmental protection. In addition, we are subject to changing and extensive tax laws, and the effect of newly enacted tax laws cannot be predicted. The implementation of new, or the modification of existing, laws or regulations, including regulations which may be promulgated under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

FEDERAL, STATE OR LOCAL REGULATORY MEASURES COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR BUSINESS.

While the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, or FERC, does not directly regulate the major portions of our operations, federal regulation, directly or indirectly, influences certain aspects of our business and the market for our products. As a raw natural gas gatherer and not an operator of interstate transmission pipelines, we generally are exempt from FERC regulation under the

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Natural Gas Act of 1938, but FERC regulation still significantly affects our business. In recent years, FERC has pursued pro-competition policies in its regulation of interstate natural gas pipelines. However, we cannot assure you that FERC will continue this approach as it considers proposals by pipelines to allow negotiated rates not limited by rate ceilings, pipeline rate case proposals and revisions to rules and policies that may affect rights of access to natural gas transportation capacity.

While state public utility commissions do not regulate our business, state and local regulations do affect our business. We are subject to ratable take and common purchaser statutes in the states where we operate. Ratable take statutes generally require gatherers to take, without undue discrimination, natural gas production that may be tendered to the gatherer for handling. Similarly, common purchaser statutes generally require gatherers to purchase without undue discrimination as to source of supply or producer. These statutes are designed to prohibit discrimination in favor of one producer over another producer or one source of supply over another source of supply. These statutes also have the effect of restricting our right as an owner of gathering facilities to decide with whom we contract to purchase or transport natural gas. Federal law leaves any economic regulation of raw natural gas gathering to the states, and some of the states in which we operate have adopted complaint-based or other limited economic regulation of raw natural gas gathering activities. States in which we operate that have adopted some form of complaint-based regulation, like Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas, generally allow natural gas producers and shippers to file complaints with state regulators in an effort to resolve grievances relating to natural gas gathering access and rate discrimination. The states in which we conduct operations administer federal pipeline safety standards under the Pipeline Safety Act of 1968, and the "rural gathering exemption" under that statute that our gathering facilities currently enjoy may be restricted in the future. The "rural gathering exemption" under the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968 presently exempts substantial portions of our gathering facilities from jurisdiction under that statute, including those portions located outside of cities, towns, or any area designated as residential or commercial, such as a subdivision or shopping center.

OUR BUSINESS INVOLVES HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND MAY BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION.

Many of the operations and activities of our gathering systems, plants and other

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facilities are subject to significant federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations. These include, for example, laws and regulations that impose obligations related to air emissions and discharge of wastes from our facilities and the cleanup of hazardous substances that may have been released at properties currently or previously owned or operated by us or locations to which we have sent wastes for disposal. Various governmental authorities have the power to enforce compliance with these regulations and the permits issued under them, and violators are subject to administrative, civil and criminal penalties, including civil fines, injunctions or both. Liability may be incurred without regard to fault for the remediation of contaminated areas. Private parties, including the owners of properties through which our gathering systems pass, may also have the right to pursue legal actions to enforce compliance as well as to seek damages for non-compliance with environmental laws and regulations or for personal injury or property damage.

There is inherent risk of the incurrence of environmental costs and liabilities in our business due to our handling of natural gas and other petroleum products, air emissions related to our operations, historical industry operations, waste disposal practices and the prior use of natural gas flow meters containing mercury. In addition, the possibility exists that stricter laws, regulations or enforcement policies could significantly increase our compliance costs and the cost of any remediation that may become necessary. We cannot assure you that we will not incur material environmental costs and liabilities. Furthermore, we cannot assure you that our insurance will provide sufficient coverage in the event an environmental claim is made against us.

Our business may be adversely affected by increased costs due to stricter pollution control requirements or liabilities resulting from non-compliance with required operating or other regulatory permits. New environmental regulations might adversely affect our products and activities, including processing, storage and transportation, as well as waste management and air emissions. Federal and state agencies also could impose additional safety requirements, any of which could affect our profitability.

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### RISK OF ADDITIONAL COSTS AND LIABILITIES RELATED TO ENVIRONMENTAL AND SAFETY REGULATIONS AND CLAIMS

Our pipeline operations are subject to various federal, state and local environmental, safety, health and other laws, which can increase the cost of planning, designing, installing and operating such facilities. There can be no assurance that costs and liabilities relating to compliance will not be incurred in the future. Moreover, it is possible that other developments, such as increasingly strict environmental and safety laws, regulations and enforcement policies thereunder, and claims for damages to property or persons resulting from our operations, could result in additional costs to and liabilities for us.

### GOVERNMENTAL REGULATION OF OUR PIPELINES COULD INCREASE OUR OPERATING COSTS

Currently our operations involving the gathering of natural gas from wells are exempt from regulation under the Natural Gas Act. Section 1(b) of the Natural Gas Act provides that the provisions of the Act shall not apply to facilities used for the production or gathering of natural gas. Our physical dimensions and operations support the conclusion that our facilities perform primarily a gathering function. We should not, therefore, be subject to Natural Gas Act regulation. There, however, can be no assurance that this will remain the case. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's oversight of entities subject to the Natural Gas Act includes the regulation of rates, entry and exit of service,

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acquisition, construction and abandonment of transmission facilities, and accounting for regulatory purposes. The implementation of new laws or policies that would subject us to regulation by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission under the Natural Gas Act could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and operations. Similarly, changes in the method or circumstances of operation, or in the configuration of facilities, could result in changes in our regulatory status.

Our gas gathering operations are subject to regulation at the state level, which increases the costs of operating our pipeline facilities. Matters subject to regulation include rates, service and safety. We have been granted an exemption from regulation as a public utility in Texas. Presently, our rates are not regulated in Texas. Changes in state regulations, or our status under these regulations due to configuration changes in our operating facilities, that subject us to further regulation could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition. Litigation or governmental regulation relating to environmental protection and operational safety may result in substantial costs and liabilities.

Our operations are subject to federal and state environmental laws under which owners of natural gas pipelines can be liable for clean-up costs and fines in connection with any pollution caused by the pipelines. We can also be liable for clean-up costs resulting from pollution which occurred before our acquisition of the gathering systems. In addition, we are subject to federal and state safety laws that dictate the type of pipeline, quality of pipe protection, depth, methods of welding and other construction-related standards. While we believe that the gathering systems comply in all material respects with applicable laws, we cannot assure you that future events will not occur for which we may be liable. Possible future developments, including stricter laws or enforcement policies, or claims for personal or property damages resulting from our operations could result in substantial costs and liabilities to us.

### SOVEREIGN RISK

The Company is focusing on the development of infrastructure projects through its Mexican entity, Terranova Energia S.de R.L. de C.V., in the nation of the United Mexican States (Mexico). The risk of indirect or regulatory actions by local, state or federal authorities in Mexico which may inhibit, delay, hinder or block projects under development in Mexico is very high given the history of operations conducted by past businesses other than the Company in Mexico. There is a substantial risk that a set of actions taken by commission or omission by the various actors in the public, private, nongovernmental and/or social sectors could negatively impact a project or investment in Mexico. The legal system

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employed in Mexico is dramatically different in its structure and method of operation compared to the common law foundation present in the United States of America. The level of legal protection afforded investors by the North American Free Trade Agreement has not materially improved from a foreign investor's viewpoint.

There can be no assurance that a commercially viable project will be completed due to the above factors which could result in commercial competitors trying to circumvent the market system through the exploitation of undocumented, extraofficial channels of influence that constitute unfair competition. Federal, state and local authorities are not well coordinated in their legal protections and improper influence and competition may arise from any level of government to disrupt or destroy the commercial viability of investments by foreign investors.

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While the Company has taken precautions to limit its investments to prudent levels, there is a continuing risk of adverse activities arising from the above sources that could impair or result in the entire loss of investment in otherwise commercially viable projects initiated by the Company in Mexico.

### PIPELINE SYSTEM OPERATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO OPERATIONAL HAZARDS AND UNFORESEEN INTERRUPTIONS

The operations of our pipeline systems are subject to hazards and unforeseen interruptions, including natural disasters, adverse weather, accidents or other events, beyond our control. A casualty occurrence might result in injury and extensive property or environmental damage. Although we intend to maintain customary insurance coverages for gathering systems of similar capacity, we can offer no assurance that these coverages will be sufficient for any casualty loss we may incur.

### OPERATING RISKS OF NATURAL GAS OPERATIONS

The natural gas business involves certain operating hazards. The availability of a ready market for our natural gas products also depends on the proximity of reserves to, and the capacity of, natural gas gathering systems, pipelines and trucking or terminal facilities. As a result, substantial liabilities to third parties or governmental entities may be incurred, the payment of which could reduce or eliminate the funds available for exploration, development or acquisitions or result in the loss of the Company's properties. In accordance with customary industry practices, the Company maintains insurance against some, but not all, of such risks and losses. The Company does not carry business interruption insurance. The occurrence of such an event not fully covered by insurance could have a material adverse effect on the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

### OUR BUSINESS INVOLVES MANY HAZARDS AND OPERATIONAL RISKS, SOME OF WHICH MAY NOT BE COVERED BY INSURANCE.

Our operations are subject to the many hazards inherent in the gathering, compressing, treating and processing of raw natural gas and NGLs and storage of residue gas, including ruptures, leaks and fires. These risks could result in substantial losses due to personal injury and/or loss of life, severe damage to and destruction of property and equipment and pollution or other environmental damage and may result in curtailment or suspension of our related operations. We are not fully insured against all risks incident to our business. If a significant accident or event occurs that is not fully insured, it could adversely affect our operations and financial condition.

### INSURANCE

Companies engaged in the petroleum products distribution and storage business may be sued for substantial damages in the event of an actual or alleged accident or environmental contamination. The Company maintains \$2,000,000 of liability insurance. There can be no assurance that we will be able to continue to maintain liability insurance at a reasonable cost in the future, or that a potential liability will not exceed the coverage limits. Nor can there be any assurance that the amount of insurance carried by us will enable it to satisfy any claims for which it might be held liable resulting from the conduct of its business operations.

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### ITEM 7. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

None.

### ITEM 8A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

#### CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

##### (a) Evaluation Of Disclosure Controls And Procedures.

Item 308(a)(3) of Regulation S-B states that "Management is not permitted to conclude that the small business issuer's internal control over financial reporting is effective if there are one or more material weaknesses in the small business issuer's internal control over financial reporting." As a result of the restatements to our December 31, 2004 financial statements and our quarterly reports for the periods ending March 31, June 30 and September 30, 2006, as disclosed in our Current Report on Form 8-K and described under Footnote 2 to our December 31, 2005 financial statements contained herein, our Chief Executive Officer and Principal Accounting Officer, can no longer conclude that after evaluating the effectiveness of our "disclosure controls and procedures" (as defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) as of the end of the period covered by this Report on Form 10-KSB, that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information we are required to disclose in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

However, the Company believes that its restatement to its December 31, 2004 financial statements and restatements to quarterly reports for March 31, June 30 and September 30, 2005 financial statements, will be a one time occurrence and that moving forward our Controls and Procedures will once again be effective as the embedded derivative accounting matters contained in the December 31, 2004, March 30, June 30 and September 30, 2005 financial statements involved a highly complex transaction involving an "unconventional" warrants and convertible debt instruments, and the Company does not anticipate entering into any additional complex financing transactions involving derivatives in the future. The Company is utilizing the guidelines communicated to it by the SEC after various communications regarding accounting for derivatives.

##### (b) Changes In Internal Control Over Financial Reporting.

There were no significant changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the last fiscal year and/or up to and including the date of this filing (except as disclosed in (a) above) that we believe materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal



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control over financial reporting.

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### (c) Limitations.

Our management, including our Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, does not expect that our disclosure controls or internal controls over financial reporting will prevent all errors or all instances of fraud. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the control system's objectives will be met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within our company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Controls can also be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the controls. The design of any system of controls is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and any design may not succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or deterioration in the degree of compliance with policies or procedures. Because of the inherent limitation of a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

ITEM 8B. OTHER INFORMATION: None

### PART III

#### ITEM 9. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, PROMOTERS, AND CONTROL PERSONS: COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 16(a) OF THE EXCHANGE ACT

Name	Age	Position	Date became director or officer
Michael Ward	50	Director, President, CEO	October 21, 1998
James B. Smith, C.P.A.	52	Director, CFO, Sr. V.P.	August 16, 2003
Ahmed Karim	33	Director, Vice President	October 21, 1998
Robert Dowies	55	V.P.	October 18, 2004
Carl Hessel	42	Director	January 28, 2004

MICHAEL WARD: Mr. Ward is the President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of our Board of Directors. Michael Ward has served in his present capacities since October 21, 1998. He is Vice President and Chief Executive Officer of Tidelands Gas Corporation. He is a Manager and Vice President of Development of Rio Bravo Energy, LLC. Mr. Ward has more than 25 years of diversified experience as an oil and gas professional. He was educated in business management and administration at Southwest Texas State University and the University of Texas. He has wide experience in the capacity in which he successfully served in operating oil and gas companies in the United States. During the past 20 years, he has been associated with Century Energy Corporation where his duties and responsibilities were production and drilling superintendent and supervised 300 re-completions and new drills in Duval County, Texas. In association with Omega Minerals, Inc.,

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where he was vice president and part owner, he operated 65 wells in 23 counties in South and West Texas: 17 wells in Seminole and Osage Counties, Oklahoma, 44 wells in Neosho and Wilson Counties, Kansas and 125 wells in Brown, Pike, Schuyler and Scott Counties. Illinois. He was president and owner of Major Petroleum Company. He drilled, completed and produced 42 wells in South and West Texas counties. The company was sold. With Tidelands Oil Corporation, his duties included supervising and performing remedial well work, work-overs and economic evaluation of the corporate properties. The primary area of interest was in Maverick County, Texas. He has performed project financing analysis and consulting of refinery acquisitions for the Yemen government.

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JAMES B. SMITH: On August 16, 2003, we employed James B. Smith to act as a Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. Mr. Smith received a Bachelor of Science from Texas A&M University and a Master of Professional accounting degree from the McCombs School of Business at the University of Texas, Austin. He is licensed as a Certified Public Accountant in Texas and Colorado. From 1996 through 2001, he directed the financial affairs and tax planning for several closely held corporations engaged in land development in Colorado. From 2000 through 2003, he served as Chief Financial Officer for Starr Produce Company, a major produce company with significant subsidiaries in real estate development and agri-business.

AHMED KARIM: Mr. Karim Vice President and director of the Company. He is a graduate of Simon Fraser University. He holds a degree in Business Administration, specializing in marketing and international business. Since 1995 his business experience includes work with Quest Investments Group and Interworld Trade and Finance where his responsibilities included marketing, finance and investor relations.

ROBERT W. DOWIES: On October 18, 2004, we employed Robert W. Dowies as our Vice President of Gas Markets and Supply. Mr. Dowies has 30 years experience in the energy marketing. Ten years as the owner of a natural gas trading company and 20 years with a public utility. Until his employment with Tidelands Oil & Gas Corporation, since 1998, Mr. Dowies worked for Trebor Energy Resources, Inc. in Houston, Texas. His principal responsibilities were the development of financial alliances with various energy merchants and producers providing a \$50 million dollar credit support for gas marketing activities, financial trading accounts, pipeline transportation agreements, storage strategies and capital projects. He developed and implemented marketing strategies which resulted in \$40 million dollars of annual revenue. He designed and coordinated the construction and implementation of a natural gas gathering system. We entered into a three year employment contract paying him an annual salary of \$100,000 which includes an annual stock grant of 100,000 shares.

CARL HESSEL: On January 28, 2004, Mr. Hessel joined our board of directors. Mr. Hessel founded Margaux Investment Management Group, S.A. which is located in Geneva, Switzerland in 2001. Prior to 2001, he served as Vice President of Merrill Lynch where he was responsible for creating global high net worth management platform. He began his career at Goldman Sachs and help build the Scandinavian ultra-high net worth market. Mr. Hessel received his M.B.A. from Wharton Business School and a degree in Finance and Management from the University of Pennsylvania. He was awarded the Marcus Wallenberg Foundation's Scholarship.

Compliance with Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires the Company's

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directors and executive officers, and persons who own more than 10% of the Company's Common Stock, to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission initial reports of beneficial ownership and reports of changes in beneficial ownership of Common Stock of the Company. Officers, directors and greater than 10% shareholders are required by the Securities and Exchange Commission to furnish the Company with copies of all section 16(a) reports they file. Based solely on copies of such forms furnished as provided above, or written representations that no Forms 5 were required, the Company believes that during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005 all Section 16(a) filing requirements applicable to its executive officers, directors and beneficial owners of more than 10% of its Common Stock were complied with, except as follows:

1. Michael Ward, Ahmed Karim, Carl Hessel and Robert Dowies did not file Forms 5 during 2005.
2. James Smith filed on late Form 4 on November 11, 2005 for a June 27, 2005 transaction.

### ITEM 10. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The following sets forth the compensation of the officers of the Company in the year ended December 31, 2005.

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#### Summary Compensation.

The following table sets forth the compensation paid by the Company during fiscal year 2005 to its officers. This information includes the dollar value of base salaries, bonus awards and number of stock options granted, and certain other compensation, if any.

Table 1.

Name and Position	Year	Salary	Bonus	Stock Underlying Options	Stock Grants
Michael Ward, Pres.(1)	2005	\$252,000	\$10,500	-0-	1,150,000
James Smith, V.P.,CFO(2)	2005	\$168,000	\$19,500	-0-	650,000
Ahmed Karim, V.P.(3)	2005	-0-	-0-	-0-	150,000
Robert Dowies (4)	2005	\$100,000	\$ 4,167	-0-	100,000(3)

(1) Mr. Ward received a stock grant of 1,000,000 common shares under the terms of his employment agreement. He also received 150,000 common shares as director fees.

(2) Mr. Smith received a stock grant of 500,000 common shares under the terms of his employment agreement and a bonus stock grant of 150,000 shares. Mr. Smith joined the board of directors on June 27, 2005.

(3) Mr. Karim received \$36,000 compensation as a director including a stock grant of 150,000 common shares. Mr. Karim resigned his position as Vice President on June 27, 2005.

(4) Mr. Dowies received a stock grant of 100,000 common shares under the terms of his employment agreement.

#### Executive Officer Compensation

During 2005, the Company had four executive officers, Michael Ward, James B. Smith, Ahmed Karim and Robert Dowies. Michael Ward's was paid \$252,000 salary

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and a bonus of \$10,500. James B. Smith was paid \$168,000, plus an \$19,500 bonus. Messrs. Ward and Smith have new and different employment agreements for 2004 discussed below in the Employment Agreement paragraph. During 2005, Michael Ward received 1,000,000 shares of common stock as his annual stock grant under the terms of his employment agreement and 150,000 common shares as directors fees. Mr. Smith received 500,000 common shares as his annual stock grant under the terms of his employment agreement and 150,000 shares as a stock grant bonus.

During 2005, we paid Mr. Dowies \$104,,167 which consisted of his annual salary of \$100,000, a \$4,167 dollar bonus and his annual stock grant of 100,000 shares. Mr. Dowies employment agreement stock grant vested on April 18, 2005.

Mr. Karim did not receive any officer salary during 2005. Mr. Karim resigned as a Vice President on June 27, 2005. We paid Mr. Karim \$36,000 and granted 150,000 common shares as director compensation for 2005.

### Director Compensation

On April 11, 2001, the Company agreed to compensate Ahmed Karim, a director, for services provided at the rate of \$5,000 per month until June 30, 2003 and \$3,000 per month thereafter. For the year ended December 31, 2005, we incurred \$36,000 for cash director compensation and issued a total of 450,000 common shares to three directors, Michael Ward, Ahmed Karim and Carl Hessel. We plan to compensate directors with an annual stock grant of 150,000 shares each.

### Committees of the Board of Directors

Tidelands does not have a Compensation committee. The Board of Directors acts as the Compensation Committee. Tidelands has no compensation written policies outlining factors and criteria underlying awards or payments in relation to executive officers.

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### Employment and Consulting Agreements with Management

The Company has entered into employment agreements with the following officers:

**MICHAEL WARD** - Under the terms of Mr. Ward's employment agreement, commencing January 1, 2004, he was employed as the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer for a term of five (5) years. His base annual salary is \$252,000. The annual salary may be increased from year to year, as determined by our board of directors acting as the Compensation Committee, by at least the Consumer Price Index. As additional compensation, Mr. Ward will be entitled to an annual stock grant of One Million (1,000,000) shares. Stock grant dates are June 30 and December 31 each year. As incentive compensation, Mr. Ward will be entitled to additional compensation equal to two percent of our net profits and one percent of the increase in sales over a previous year's sales, effective with the fiscal year ending 2004. Mr. Ward is entitled to all employee benefits as provided by the Company. He is entitled to four weeks paid vacation and an annual automobile allowance of \$12,000.

**JAMES B. SMITH:** Under the terms of Mr. Smith's employment agreement, commencing October 1, 2004, he was employed as the Company's Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer for a term of four (4) years. His base annual salary is \$168,000. The annual salary may be increased from year to year, as determined by our board of directors acting as the Compensation Committee, by at least the Consumer Price Index. As additional compensation, Mr. Smith will be entitled to an annual stock grant of Five Hundred (500,000) shares. Stock grant dates are

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October 1 during the four year term. The first year stock grant was paid October 1, 2004. As incentive compensation, Mr. Smith will be entitled to additional compensation equal to two percent of our net profits and one percent of the increase in sales over a previous year's sales, effective October 1, 2004. Mr. Smith is entitled to all employee benefits as provided by the Company. He is entitled to four weeks paid vacation and an annual automobile allowance of \$12,000. Mr. Smith joined our board of directors