

SPINDLETOP OIL & GAS CO  
Form 10-K  
April 05, 2012

**UNITED STATES**

**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

WASHINGTON, DC 20549

**FORM 10-K**

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

**FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011**

**or**

**[ ] TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT OT SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE  
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

*Commission File No. 000-18774*

**SPINDLETOP OIL & GAS CO.**

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

**Texas 75-2063001**

(State or other jurisdiction (IRS Employer

of incorporation or organization) Identification No.)

**12850 Spurling Rd., Suite 200, Dallas, TX 05230**

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

**(972) 644-2581**

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of Each Class Name of each exchange on which registered

**None N/A**

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: **Common Stock, \$0.01 par value**

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding twelve months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).  
Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Company was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes  No



Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§293.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of the Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. [ X ]

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

Large accelerated filer [ ] Accelerated filer [ ]

Non-accelerated filer [ ] Smaller reporting company [ X ]

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

State the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter.

\$2,958,442 based upon a total of 1,740,260 shares held as of June 30, 2011 by persons believed to be non-affiliates of the Registrant; the basis of the calculation does not constitute a determination by the Registrant as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, that such calculation, if made as of a date within 60 days of this filing, would yield a different value.

**APPLICABLE ONLY TO REGISTRANTS INVOLVED IN BANKRUPTCY**

**PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PRECEDING FIVE YEARS:**

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Sections 12, 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court. Yes [ ] No [ ]

**(APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE REGISTRANTS)**

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common, as of the latest practicable date.

**Common Stock, \$0.01 par value 7,660,803**

(Class) (Outstanding at April 5, 2012)

**DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE**

**None**

## **PART I**

### **Item 1. Description of Business**

#### *GENERAL*

Spindletop Oil & Gas Co. is an independent oil and gas company engaged in the exploration, development, production and acquisition of oil and natural gas; the rental of oilfield equipment; and through one of its subsidiaries, the gathering and marketing of natural gas. The terms the "Company", "We", "Us" or "Spindletop" are used interchangeably herein to refer to Spindletop Oil & Gas Co. ("SOG") and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Spindletop Drilling Company ("SDC"), and Prairie Pipeline Co. ("PPC").

The Company has focused its oil and gas operations principally in Texas, although we operate properties in six states including: Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Louisiana, Alabama and Arkansas. We operate a majority of our projects through the drilling and production phases. Our staff has a great deal of experience in the operations arena. We have traditionally leveraged the risks associated with drilling by obtaining industry partners to share in the costs.

In addition, the Company, through PPC, owns approximately 26.1 miles of pipelines located in Texas, which are used for the gathering of natural gas. These gathering lines are located in the Fort Worth Basin and are being utilized to transport the Company's natural gas as well as natural gas produced by third parties.

#### Website Access to Our Reports

We make available free of charge through our website, [www.spindletopoil.com](http://www.spindletopoil.com), our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on form 8-K, and all amendments to those reports as soon as reasonably practicable after such material is electronically filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Information on our website is not a part of this report.

#### Operating Approach

We believe that a major attribute of the Company is its long history with, and extensive knowledge of, the Fort Worth Basin of Texas. Our technical staff has an average of over 20 years oil and gas experience, most of it in the Fort Worth Basin.

One of our strengths has been the ability of the Company to look at cost effective ways to grow our production. We have traditionally increased our reserve base in one of two ways. Initially, in the 1970s and 1980s, the Company obtained its production through an exploration and development drilling program focused principally in the Fort Worth Basin of North Texas. Today, the Company has retained many of these wells as producing properties and holds a large amount of acreage by production in that Basin.

From the 1990s through 2003, the Company took advantage of the lower product prices by cost effectively adding to its reserve base through value-priced acquisitions. We found that through selective purchases we could make producing property acquisitions that were more cost effective than drilling.

During this time period, the Company acquired a large number of operated and non-operated oil and gas properties in various states.

From 2003 through the fourth quarter of 2008, we returned our focus to a strategy of development drilling with a focus on our Barnett Shale acreage. Since 2009, we split our focus by looking for value-priced acquisitions combined with development drilling prospects. In the current economic climate, we are continuing our efforts to acquire producing properties and taking a more conservative approach to development of our leasehold acreage. We are looking at growth through acquisitions and limited drilling. With current lower natural gas prices and high costs to produce, we believe that it makes sense to carefully evaluate all our options and make sure that each transaction can be supported in today's lower price environment.

Strategic Business Plans

One of our key strategies is to enhance shareholder value through implementation of plans for controlled growth and development. The Company's long-term focus is to grow its oil and gas production through a strategic combination of selected property acquisitions, to the extent feasible, and an exploration and development program primarily based on developing its leasehold acreage. Additionally, the Company will continue to rework existing wells to increase production and reserves.

The Company's primary area of operation has been and will continue to be in the state of Texas with an emphasis in the geological province known as the Fort Worth Basin. We want to capitalize on our strengths which include an extensive knowledge of the Fort Worth Basin, experience in operations in this geographic area, development of lease holdings, and utilization of existing infrastructure to minimize costs.

The Company will continue to generate and evaluate prospects using its own technical staff. The Company intends to fund operations primarily from cash flow generated by operations.

Project Significant Areas

The Company owns various interests in wells located in 15 states and the Company's operations are currently located in 6 of those states which include Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Texas.

The Company holds approximately 94,989 gross acres under lease in 15 states. The majority of the leases are held by production. A breakout of the Company's leasehold acreage by geographic area is as follows:

Geographic Area	Operated Properties		Non-Operated Properties		Total		Percent of Total	
	Gross Acres	Net Acres	Gross Acres	Net Acres	Gross Acres	Net Acres	Gross Acres	Net Acres
North Texas including the Fort Worth Basin & Bend Arch	7,493	6,969	2,223	231	9,716	7,200	10.23%	32.55%
East Texas	2,802	2,342	8,570	591	11,372	2,934	11.97%	13.27%
Gulf Coast Texas	3,943	2,345	2,930	223	6,873	2,568	7.24%	11.61%



Edgar Filing: SPINDLETOP OIL & GAS CO - Form 10-K

West Texas	949	779	2,664	109	3,613	8873.80%	4.01%
Texas Panhandle	680	680	1,360	80	2,040	7602.15%	3.44%
Alabama	1,160	634	1,469	135	2,629	7692.77%	3.48%
Arkansas	2,936	2,587	4,329	116	7,265	2,7037.65%	12.22%
Louisiana	838	551	2,938	138	3,776	6893.98%	3.12%
New Mexico	2,150	1,256	360	4	2,510	1,2602.64%	5.70%
Oklahoma	317	184	33,405	1,020	33,722	1,20435.50%	5.45%
Utah	-	-	2,729	487	2,729	4872.87%	2.20%
Wyoming	-	-	1,800	134	1,800	1341.89%	0.61%
Kansas	-	-	640	184	640	1840.67%	0.83%
North Dakota	-	-	1,262	138	1,262	1381.33%	0.62%
Montana	-	-	2,570	113	2,570	1132.71%	0.51%
Colorado	-	-	1,200	64	1,200	641.26%	0.29%
Mississippi	-	-	140	6	140	6 0.15%	0.03%
California	-	-	892	6	892	6 0.94%	0.03%
Michigan	-	-	240	6	240	6 0.25%	0.03%
Total	23,268	18,327	71,721	3,785	94,989	22,112100.00%	100.00%

The majority of the Company's net acres (64.89%) are located in Texas.

A breakout of the Company's most significant oil and gas reserves by geographic area is as follows:

North Texas including the Fort Worth Basin & Bend Arch	1,108,305.00 BOE	61.90%
East Texas	186,825.00 BOE	10.43%
Gulf Coast Texas	60,955.00 BOE	3.40%
Panhandle Texas	51,177.00 BOE	2.86%
West Texas	42,908.00 BOE	2.40%
Total Texas	1,450,170.00 BOE	80.99%
Oklahoma	107,252.00 BOE	5.98%
New Mexico	103,063.00 BOE	5.76%
Alabama	75,780.00 BOE	4.23%
Louisiana	28,423.00 BOE	1.59%
Arkansas	8,530.00 BOE	0.48%
North Dakota	6,053.00 BOE	0.34%
Kansas	4,182.00 BOE	0.23%
Montana	3,252.00 BOE	0.18%
Utah	1,960.00 BOE	0.11%
Wyoming	915.00 BOE	0.05%
California	632.00 BOE	0.04%
Michigan	312.00 BOE	0.02%
Total Other States	340,354.00 BOE	19.01%
Total	1,790,524.00 BOE	100.00%

*North Texas - Fort Worth Basin & Bend Arch*

The Fort Worth Basin-Bend Arch Province has been the focal point of the Company since its inception. Our technical personnel have an average of 20 years of exploration, drilling, completing, and production experience extracting natural gas and oil from both conventional and unconventional hydrocarbon deposits found across the basin. Furthermore, the Company maintains comprehensive and extensive dossiers of geologic and engineering data gathered from the province. Exploration and development drilling for hydrocarbons across the Fort Worth Basin-Bend Arch Province continue to remain strong.

The Fort Worth Basin-Bend Arch Province is a major United States onshore natural gas-prone expanse containing multiple pay zones that range in depth from one thousand to nine thousand (1,000-9,000) feet. Improved technical advances in fracturing and stimulation technologies, have helped unlock natural gas and oil reserves from the

hydrocarbon bearing Barnett Shale Formation; and thus, continue to bolster vigorous exploration and development activities that target these conventional and unconventional reservoir reserves throughout the province.

The Barnett Shale is a thick blanket type natural gas bearing stratigraphic zone found throughout the Fort Worth Basin-Bend Arch Province. The natural gas reserves in place are significant; however, as a consequence of the extreme low permeability character of the shales, it has been technically challenging to produce these reserves. According to the United States Geological Survey assessment, an estimated 26.7 trillion cubic feet (TCF) of undiscovered natural gas, 98.5 MMBO of undiscovered oil, as well as a mean of 1.1 BBNGL of undiscovered natural gas liquids reserves remain within the 54,000 square mile Fort Worth Basin-Bend Arch Province. More than 98 percent or approximately 26.2 TCF of the undiscovered natural gas is contained in the organic-rich Mississippian Barnett Shale. Combined, recent advances in hydraulic fracturing, completion procedures, as well as refined horizontal well drilling technologies continue to enable economic recovery of natural gas reserves from tight-gas reservoirs throughout the Fort Worth Basin-Bend Arch Province. Undiscovered conventional reservoir natural gas reserves are estimated to be 467 billion cubic feet of gas (BCFG) the majority of which is dissolved in conventional oil accumulations (source: United States Geological Survey Energy Resource Program).

The Company has 9,716 gross acres under lease across the prolific Fort Worth Basin-Bend Arch Province the majority of which, is held by production from the more shallow producing zones. The Company uses recent and emerging technologies, as well as proven industry practices to develop and produce oil and natural gas from its properties. Additionally, the Company has a dedicated and well-trained team of employees and professional staff that continually seek out low-risk profitable drilling and acquisition opportunities throughout the Fort Worth Basin-Bend Arch Province.

#### *Newark, E. Barnett Shale Field*

During the second quarter of 2011, the Company agreed to participate for a 16.25% working interest and 12.5125% net revenue interest in the drilling of the Pyramid Acres Unit 6-Bryant SA#1H well, a development well located in the Newark East Barnett Shale Field in Tarrant County, Texas. This well was drilled to a total vertical depth of 6,625 ft. and has a measured depth of 10,750 ft. This well was cased and completed in the Barnett shale. The well went into production on September 7, 2011 with an initial gas rate of 1,607 mcfgpd.

#### *East Texas*

During the first quarter of 2011, the Company completed the acquisition of a 25% working interest and a 25% net revenue interest in the Davis Heirs #1 well in the Halliday (Woodbine) field of Leon County, Texas. By virtue of this acquisition, the Company obtained 25% of the revenues from this interest net of drilling costs, completion costs, and operating expenses from the date of first production in December, 2002. As a result, the Company booked a one time payment of \$462,111 as gross oil revenue from the production and sale of oil for the years 2002 to 2011 at an average price of \$52.13 per barrel (8,865 bbls). In addition, the Company recorded \$185,308 as drilling and development costs, \$28,453 as lease and well equipment, \$21,331 as severance taxes, and \$80,246 as lease operating expenses. The Davis Heirs #1 well was producing approximately 6 bopd from Woodbine perforations at 7,233 - 7,248 ft.

The Company participated for a 45% non-operated working interest in the drilling of two wells operated by Giant Energy Co., LP, a related entity. The two wells are located in Nacogdoches County, Texas. The Giant Gas Unit #1 well was drilled and reached a total depth of 9,700 ft. in late 2009. Production casing was set to a depth of 9,616 ft. through the Travis Peak Formation. The Giant Gas Unit #2 well was drilled and reached a total depth of 9,608 ft. in July 2010. Production casing was set to a depth of 9,605 ft. through the Travis Peak Formation. The Giant Gas Unit #1 was completed in May, 2011 and began producing approximately 15 mcfgpd. The Giant Gas Unit #2 is currently shut-in.

## Edgar Filing: SPINDLETOP OIL & GAS CO - Form 10-K

During the fourth quarter of 2011, the Company acquired operations and a 51.6359% net working and a 41.68468% net revenue interest in the Watts Gas Unit #1, located in Pine Lake Field, Marion County, Texas. The well is producing from a perforated interval from 10,536 ft. to 10,624 ft. in the Cotton Valley Sands. As of the effective date of December 1, 2011, the well was producing approximately 30 mcfcpd, 0.5 bopd, and 10 bswpd.

During the fourth quarter of 2011, the Company elected to participate for a 3.2425% working interest with a 2.431875% net revenue interest in the Patrick #1H well in Leon County, Texas. This well was drilled and cased to a measured depth of 14,872 ft. The well was completed in the Woodbine Sand in the first quarter of 2012 and flow tested 425 bopd, 194 mcfcpd, and 419 bswpd on February 23, 2012.

Also, during the fourth quarter of 2011, the Company elected to participate for a 5.0% working interest with a 3.75% net revenue interest in the Easterling #1H well in Leon County, Texas. The well was drilled during the first quarter of 2012 and was cased and is currently awaiting completion.

### *West Texas*

During the second quarter of 2011, the Company acquired a 100% working interest and 75% net revenue interest in the University #21-34 well in Winkler, County, Texas. The well was producing approximately 8 mcfcpd from the Morrow Formation at a perforated interval of 15,511 ft. to 15,531 ft as of the effective date of April 1, 2011.

During the second quarter of 2011, the Company agreed to participate for 4.68750% non-operated working interest with a 3.28125% net revenue interest in the drilling of the Miles #21 and Miles #22 wells in the Fuhrman-Mascho Field in Andrews County, Texas. During the third quarter of 2011, the Company participated for the same interests in the drilling of the Miles #24, #25, #26 and #27 wells, also in the Fuhrman-Mascho Field. The wells were drilled and cased to an approximate depth of 4,900 ft. to test the San Andres and Grayburg Formations. The wells had initial potential tests as follows:

Miles #21 74 bopd, 29 mcfgpd, 88 bswpd

Miles #22 60 bopd, 8 mcfgpd, 114 bswpd

Miles #24 69 bopd, 21 mcfgpd, 115 bswpd

Miles #25 91 bopd, 36 mcfgpd, 82 bswpd

Miles #26 90 bopd, 33 mcfgpd, 94 bswpd

Miles #27 69 bopd, 21 mcfgpd, 124 bswpd

In December 2011, the Company also agreed to participate for a 4.68750% non-operated working interest with a 3.28125% net revenue interest in the drilling of the Miles #23 well in the Fuhrman-Mascho Field in Andrews County, Texas. This well was drilled and cased to a depth of 4,818 ft. The well was perforated in the San Andres Formation between 4,464 ft. - 4,699 ft. The initial production was 75 bopd, 14 mcfgpd, and 80 bswpd.

#### *South Texas*

During the third quarter of 2011, the Company drilled two wells (100% working interest and 60.83984% net revenue interest) on its Hynes Lease in Bee County, Texas. The Hynes #29R and #30R were drilled and cased to test the Catahoula sands at an approximate depth of 3,450 ft. Both wells are expected to be completed within the first half of 2012.

#### *Texas Panhandle*

During the second quarter of 2011, the Company acquired a 100% working interest and 78.0% net revenue interest in the O. C. Rogers Estate #1 well in Ochiltree, County. The well produces gas from the Farnsworth-Conner (Des

Moines) Field but is currently shut in. The effective date of the transaction is June 1, 2011.

Additional Company activities in other states outside of Texas include the following:

*Alabama*

During the first quarter of 2011, the Company agreed to participate in the Thomasson #1 well in Conecuh County, Alabama for a working interest of 3.70897% and a net revenue interest of 2.78172%. The well was drilled to a total depth of 11,760 ft. and cased. The well was perforated in the Smackover Formation between 11,475 ft. and 11,488 ft. The well was placed into production on June 14, 2011 with an initial potential rate of 456 bopd, 525 mcfgpd, and 0 bswpd.

During the third quarter of 2011, the Company participated for a 0.315657% non-operated working interest and a 0.236742% net revenue interest in the drilling of the Boothe & Casey 29-8 #1 well located in the Little Cedar Creek Field in Conecuh County, Alabama. The well was drilled to a depth of 11,175 ft. to test the Smackover Formation. The well was completed in the Smackover Formation from perforations between 11,380 ft. and 11,396 ft. The well was placed in production on November 23, 2011 with an initial potential rate of 390 bopd, 345 mcfgpd, and 0 bswpd.

Also, during the third quarter of 2011, the Company participated for a 10.2% non-operated working interest in the drilling of the Cedar Creek Land and Timber 28-13 #1 well in the Little Cedar Creek Field in Conecuh County, Alabama. This well was drilled to a total depth of 11,775 ft. and cased. It was perforated in the Smackover Formation from 11,415 ft. to 11,428 ft. The well went into production on November 23, 2011 at an initial rate of 362 bopd, 344 mcfcpd, and 52 bswpd.

During the fourth quarter of 2011, the Company elected to participate in the drilling of the Jones #28-6 well for a 10.2% non-operated working interest, also in the Little Cedar Creek Field of Conecuh County, Alabama. The well was drilled to a total depth of 11,750 ft. and cased. The well was perforated from 11,385 ft. to 11,389 ft. in the Smackover Formation. The well went into production on January 26, 2012 with an initial rate of 98 bopd, 122 mcfcpd, and no water.

#### *Louisiana*

During the second quarter of 2011, the Company acquired a 39.0016667% operated working interest and 29.144608% net revenue interest in the E.S. Mayers #1 well and the Savoy #2 SWD well located in Gray's Creek Field in Livingston Parish, Louisiana. The E.S. Mayers #1 well was producing from the Evans Formation at an approximate rate of 21 bopd and 850 bswpd from perforations between 9,646 ft. and 9,713 ft. as of the effective date of June 1, 2011.

#### *Mississippi*

During the second quarter of 2011, the Company acquired a non-operated 9.56% working interest and 8.34409% net revenue interest in the Mary Hall #7-10 well in Jefferson Davis County, Mississippi. The well has a total depth of 16,726 ft. and is producing from the Hosston Formation between 15,095 ft. and 15,115 ft. The well was producing approximately 125 mcfcpd and 2 bswpd as of the effective date of April 1, 2011.

#### *New Mexico*



During the second quarter of 2011, the Company acquired a 10.5% working interest and 8.1375% net revenue interest in the Foster #1 well, in Lea County, New Mexico. The well was producing at an approximate rate of 50 mcfgpd, 0.5 bopd, and 8 bswpd from the San Andres Formation from a perforated interval of 4,510 ft. to 4,522 ft. as of the effective date of April 1, 2011.

For all of the above wells, the Company cautions that the initial production rates of a newly completed well or newly recompleted well or the production rates of a well at the effective date of acquisition may not be an indicator of stabilized production rates or an indicator of the ultimate recoveries obtained.

Oil and Natural Gas Reserves

The net proved crude oil and gas reserves of the Company as of December 31, 2011 were 431,970 barrels of oil and condensate and 8.151 BCFG of natural gas. Based on SEC guidelines, the reserves were classified as follows:

Proved Developed Producing	401,240 BO and	8.124 BCFG
Proved Developed Non-Producing	30,740 BO and	0.027 BCFG
Proved Undeveloped	- BO and	- BCFG
Total Proved Reserves	431,980 BO and	8.151 BCFG

Only reserves that fell within the Proved classification were considered. Other categories such as Probable or Possible Reserves were not considered. No value was given to the potential future development of behind pipe reserves, untested fault blocks, or the potential for deeper reservoirs (other than Barnett Shale proved undeveloped reserves directly offset by producing wells which are slated for drilling in the next five years) underlying the Company's properties. Shut-in uneconomic wells and insignificant non-operated interests were excluded.

On a BOE (barrel of oil equivalent) basis (6 MCF/BOE), the net reserves are:

Natural Gas Reserves	1,358,547 BOE	76%
Oil Reserves	431,980 BOE	24%
Total Reserves	1,790,527 BOE	100%
Proved Developed Producing	1,755,097 BOE	98%
Proved Developed Non-Producing	35,230 BOE	2%
Proved Undeveloped	- BOE	0%
Total Proved Reserves	1,790,327 BOE	100%

The Company has operational control over the majority of these reserves and can therefore to a large extent control the timing of development and production.

The Company's Operated Wells	1,499,367 BOE	84%
Non-Operate Wells	291,160 BOE	16%
Total	1,790,527 BOE	100%

### Financial Information Relating to Industry Segments

The Company has three identifiable business segments: exploration, development and production of oil and natural gas, gas gathering, and commercial real estate investment. Footnote 15 to the Consolidated Financial Statements filed herein sets forth the relevant information regarding revenues, income from operations and identifiable assets for these segments.

### Narrative Description of Business

The Company is engaged in the exploration, development and production of oil and natural gas, and the gathering and marketing of natural gas. The Company is also engaged in commercial real estate leasing through the acquisition and partial occupancy of its corporate headquarters office building.

*Principal Products, Distribution and Availability*

The principal products marketed by the Company are crude oil and natural gas which are sold to major oil and gas companies, brokers, pipelines and distributors, and oil and gas properties which are acquired and sold to oil and gas development entities. Reserves of oil and gas are depleted upon extraction, and the Company is in competition with other entities for the discovery of new prospects.

The Company is also engaged in the gathering and marketing of natural gas through its subsidiary PPC, which owns 26.1 miles of pipelines and currently gathers approximately 1,604 mcfgpd. Natural gas is gathered for a fee. Substantially all of the gas gathered by the Company is gas produced from wells that the Company operates and in which it owns a working interest.

The Company owns land and a two story commercial office building in Dallas, Texas, which it uses as its principal headquarters office. The Company leases the remainder of the building to non-related third party commercial tenants at prevailing market rates.

*Patents, Licenses and Franchises*

Oil and gas leases of the Company are obtained from the owner of the mineral estate. The leases are generally for a primary term of three or more years, and often have extension options for an equivalent period as the original primary term for payment of additional bonus consideration. The leases customarily provide for extension beyond their primary term for as long as oil and gas are produced in commercial quantities or other operations are conducted on such leases as provided by the terms of the leases.

The Company currently holds interests in producing and non-producing oil and gas leases. The existence of the oil and gas leases and the terms of the oil and gas leases are important to the business of the Company because future additions to reserves will come from oil and gas leases currently owned by the Company, and others that may be acquired, when they are proven to be productive. The Company is continuing to purchase oil and gas leases in areas where it currently has production, and also in other areas.

*Dependence on Customers*

Edgar Filing: SPINDLETOP OIL & GAS CO - Form 10-K

The following is a summary of significant purchasers from oil and natural gas produced by the Company for the three-year period ended December 31, 2011:

Purchaser	Year Ended December 31,		
	(1) 2011	2010	2009
Enbridge Energy Partners	22%	26%	63%
Shell trading (US) Company	20%	7%	6%
Crosstex Gulf Coast Mktg	11%	16%	23%
Eastex Crude Company	7%	7%	7%
Enterprise Crude Oil LLC	5%	5%	4%
Targa Midstream Service, LIM	4%	3%	3%
Gulfmark Energy Inc.	3%	0%	0%
Conoco Phillips Company	2%	4%	1%
Holly Corp (formerly Navajo Refining Co.)	2%	3%	3%
DCP Midstream, LP	2%	2%	0%
ETC Texas Pipeline	2%	2%	1%
Sunoco Partners Marketing	1%	1%	0%
Empire Pipeline Corp	1%	1%	2%
XTO Energy, Inc.	1%	0%	0%
Devon Gas Services, LP	1%	0%	1%
Kinder Morgan	0%	5%	0%
Genesis	0%	2%	2%

(1) Percent of Total Oil & Gas Sales

Oil and gas is sold to approximately 100 different purchasers under market sensitive, short-term contracts computed on a month to month basis.

Except as set forth above, there are no other customers of the Company that individually accounted for more than two percent of the Company's oil and gas revenues during the three years ended

December 31, 2011.

The Company currently has no hedged contracts.

#### *Prospective Drilling Activities*

The Company's primary oil and gas prospect generation and acquisition efforts have been in known producing areas in the United States with emphasis devoted to Texas.

The Company intends to use a portion of its available funds to participate in drilling activities. The Company does not own any drilling rigs and all drilling activity is performed by independent drilling contractors. The Company does not refine or otherwise process its oil and gas production.

Exploration for oil and gas is normally conducted with the Company acquiring undeveloped oil and gas leases under prospects, and carrying out exploratory drilling on the prospective leasehold with the Company retaining a majority interest in the prospect. Interests in the property are sometimes sold to key employees and associated companies at cost. Also, interests may be sold to third parties with the Company retaining an overriding royalty interest, carried working interest, or a reversionary interest.

A prospect is a geographical area designated by the Company for the purpose of searching for oil and gas reserves and reasonably expected by it to contain at least one oil or gas reservoir. The Company utilizes its own funds along with the issuance of common stock and options to purchase common stock in some limited cases, to acquire oil and gas leases covering the lands comprising the prospects. These leases are selected by the Company and are obtained directly from the landowners, as well as from landmen, geologists, other oil companies, some of whom may be affiliated with the Company, and by direct purchase, farm-in, or option agreements. After an initial test well is drilled on a property, any subsequent development drilling of such prospect will normally require the Company to fund the development activities.

*Special Tax Provisions*

See Footnote 8 to Consolidated Financial Statements regarding the accounting for income taxes.

*Employees*

The Company employs or contracts for the services of a total of approximately sixty-two people. Twenty-eight are full-time employees. The remainder, are part-time employees or independent contractors. We believe that our relationships with our employees are good.

In order to effectively utilize our resources, we employ the services of independent consultants and contractors to perform a variety of professional and technical services, including in the areas of lease acquisition, land related documentation and contracts, drilling and completion work, pumping, inspection, testing, maintenance and specialized services. We believe that it can be more cost effective to utilize the services of consultants and independent contractors for some of these services.

We depend to a large extent on the services of certain key management personnel and officers, and the loss of any these individuals could have a material adverse effect on our operations. The Company does not maintain key-man life insurance policies on its employees.

Financial information about foreign and domestic operations and export sales

All of the Company's business is conducted domestically, with no export sales.

Compliance with Environmental Regulations

Our oil and natural gas operations are subject to numerous United States federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment, including those governing the discharge of materials into the water and air, the generation, management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes and clean-up of contaminated science. We could incur material costs, including clean-up costs, fines and civil and criminal sanctions and third party claims for property damage and personal injury as a result of violations of, or liabilities under, environmental laws and regulations. Such laws and regulations not only expose us to liability for our own activities, but may also expose us to liability for the conduct of others or for actions by us that were in compliance with all applicable laws at the time those actions were taken. In addition, we could incur substantial expenditures complying with environmental laws and regulations, including future environmental laws and regulations which may be more stringent.

*Glossary of Oil and Gas Terms*

The following are abbreviations and definitions of terms commonly used in the oil and gas industry that are used in this Report. The terms defined herein may be found in this report in both upper and lower case or a combination of both.

"BBL" means a barrel of 42 U.S. gallons.

"BBNGL" means billion barrels of natural gas liquids.

"BCF" or "BCFG" means billion cubic feet.



"BOE" means barrels of oil equivalent; converting volumes of natural gas to oil equivalent volumes using a ratio of six Mcf of natural gas to one Bbl of oil.

"BOPD" means barrels of oil per day.

"BTU" means British Thermal Units. British Thermal Unit means the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water by one degree Fahrenheit.

"BSWPD" means barrels of salt water per day.

"Completion" means the installation of permanent equipment for the production of oil or gas.

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

"Dry Hole" or "Dry Well" means a well found to be incapable of producing hydrocarbons in sufficient quantities such that proceeds from the sale of such production exceed production expenses and taxes.

"Exploratory Well" means a well drilled to find and produce oil or gas reserves not classified as proved, to find a new production reservoir in a field previously found to be productive of oil or gas in another reservoir or to extend a known reservoir.

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

"Farm-In" see "Farm-Out" above.

"Gas" means natural gas.

"Gross" when used with respect to acres or wells, refers to the total acres or wells in which we have a working interest.

"Infill Drilling" means drilling of an additional well or wells provided for by an existing spacing order to more adequately drain a reservoir.

"MCF" or "MCFG" means thousand cubic feet.

"MCFE" means MCF of natural gas equivalent; converting volumes of oil to natural gas equivalent volumes using a ratio of one BBL of oil to six MCF of natural gas.

"MCFGPD" means thousand cubic feet of gas per day.

"MMBO" means million barrels of oil.

"MMBTU" means ones million BTUs.

"Net" when used with respect to acres or wells, refers to gross acres or wells multiplied, in each case, by the percentage working interest owned by the Company.

"Net Production" means production that is owned by the Company less royalties and production due others.

"Non-Operated" or "Outside Operated" means wells that are operated by a third party.

"Operator" means the individual or company responsible for the exploration, development, production and management of an oil or gas well or lease.

"Overriding Royalty" means a royalty interest which is usually reserved by an owner of the leasehold in connection with a transfer to a subsequent owner.

"Present Value" ("PV") when used with respect to oil and gas reserves, means the estimated future gross revenues to be generated from the production of proved reserves calculated in accordance with the guidelines of the SEC, net of estimated production and future development costs, using prices and costs as of the date of estimation without future escalation (except to the extent a contract specifically provides otherwise), without giving effect to non-property related expenses such as general and administrative expenses, debt service, future income tax expense and depreciation, depletion and amortization, and discounted using an annual discount rate of 10%.

"Productive Wells" or "Producing Wells" consist of producing wells and wells capable of production, including wells waiting on pipeline connections.

"Proved Developed Reserves" means reserves that can be expected to be recovered through existing wells with existing equipment and operating methods. Additional oil and gas expected to be obtained through the application of fluid injection or other improved recovery techniques for supplementing the natural forces and mechanisms of primary recovery will be included as "proved developed reserves" only after testing by a pilot project or after the operation of an installed program has confirmed through production response that increased recovery will be achieved.

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

(i) Reservoirs are considered proved if either actual production or conclusive formation tests support economic producibility. The area of a reservoir considered proved includes (A) that portion delineated by drilling and defined by gas-oil and/or oil-water contacts, if any; and (B) the immediately adjoining portions not yet drilled, but which can be reasonably judged as economically productive on the basis of available geological and engineering data. In the absence of information on fluid contacts, the lowest known structural occurrence of hydrocarbons controls the lower proved limit of the reservoir.

(ii) Reserves which can be produced economically through application of improved recovery techniques (such as fluid injection) are included in the "proved" classification when successful testing by a pilot project, or the operation of an installed program in the reservoir, provides support for the engineering analysis on which the project or program was based.

(iii) Estimates of proved reserves do not include the following: (A) oil that may become available from known reservoirs but is classified separately as "indicated additional reserves"; (B) crude oil and natural gas, the recovery of which is subject to reasonable doubt because of uncertainty as to geology, reservoir characteristics or economic factors; (C) crude oil and natural gas that may occur in undrilled prospects; and (D) crude oil and natural gas that may be recovered from oil shales, coal, gilsonite and other such resources.

"Proved Undeveloped Reserves" means reserves that are recovered from new wells on undrilled acreage, or from existing wells where a relatively major expenditure is required for completion. Reserves on undrilled acreage shall be limited to those drilling units offsetting productive units that are reasonably certain of production when drilled. Proved reserves for other undrilled units can be claimed only where it can be demonstrated with certainty that there is continuity of production from the existing productive formation. Under no circumstances should estimates for proved undeveloped reserves be attributable to any acreage for which an application of fluid injection or other improved recovery technique is contemplated, unless such techniques have been proved effective by actual tests in the area and in the same reservoir.

"Recompletion" means the completion for production of an existing well bore in another formation from that in which the well has been previously completed.

"Reserves" means proved reserves.

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

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

"TCF" means trillion cubic feet.

"2-D Seismic" means an advanced technology method by which a cross-section of the earth's subsurface is created through the interpretation of reflecting seismic data collected along a single source profile.

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

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

"Workover" means operations on a producing well to restore or increase production.

## **Item 1A. Risk Factors**

### Risks related directly to our Company

One should carefully consider the following risk factors, in addition to the other information set forth in this Report, before investing in shares of our common stock. Each of these risk factors could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition, as well as adversely affect the value of an investment in our common stock. Some information in this Report may contain "forward-looking" statements that discuss future expectations of our financial condition and results of operation. The risk factors noted in this section and other factors could cause our actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements.

The current global economic and financial crisis could lead to an extended national or global economic recession. A slowdown in economic activity caused by a recession would likely reduce national and worldwide demand for oil and natural gas and result in lower commodity prices for long periods of time. Costs of exploration, development and production have not yet adjusted to current economic conditions. or in proportion to the significant reduction in product prices. Prolonged, substantial decreases in oil and natural gas prices would likely have a material adverse effect on Spindletop's business, financial condition and results of operations, could further limit the Company's access

to liquidity and credit and could hinder its ability to satisfy its capital requirements.

Capital and credit markets have experienced unprecedented volatility and disruption during recent years. Given the current levels of market volatility and disruption, the availability of funds from those markets has diminished substantially. Further, arising from concerns about the stability of financial markets generally and the solvency of borrowers specifically, the cost of accessing the credit markets has increased as many lenders have raised interest rates, enacted tighter lending standards or altogether ceased to provide funding to borrowers.

Due to these capital and credit market conditions, Spindletop cannot be certain that funding will be available to the Company in amounts or on terms acceptable to the Company. The Company is evaluating whether current cash balances and cash flow from operations alone would be sufficient to provide working capital to fully fund the Company's operations. Accordingly, the Company is evaluating alternatives, such as joint ventures with third parties, or sales of interest in one or more of its properties. Such transactions if undertaken, could result in a reduction in the Company's operating interests or require the Company to relinquish the right to operate the property. There can be no assurance that any such transactions can be completed or that such transactions will satisfy the Company's operating capital requirements. If the Company is not successful in obtaining sufficient funding or completing an alternative transaction on a timely basis on terms acceptable to the Company, Spindletop would be required to curtail its expenditures or restructure its operations, and the Company would be unable to continue its exploration, drilling, and recompletion program, any of which would have a material adverse effect on Spindletop's business, financial condition and results of operations.

***We face significant competition, and many of our competitors have resources in excess of our available resources.***

The oil and gas industry is highly competitive. We encounter competition from other oil and gas companies in all areas of our operations, including the acquisition of producing properties and sale of crude oil and natural gas. Our competitors include major integrated oil and gas companies and numerous independent oil and gas companies, individuals and drilling and income programs. Many of our competitors are large, well established companies with substantially larger operating staffs and greater capital resources than us. Such companies may be able to pay more for productive oil and gas properties and exploratory prospects and to define, evaluate, bid for and purchase a greater number of properties and prospects than our financial or human resources permit. Our ability to acquire additional properties and to discover reserves in the future will depend upon our ability to evaluate and select suitable properties and to consummate transactions in this highly competitive environment.

***Exploratory drilling is a speculative activity that may not result in commercially productive reserves and may require expenditures in excess of budgeted amounts.***

Drilling activities are subject to many risks, including the risk that no commercially productive oil or gas reservoirs will be encountered. There can be no assurance that new wells drilled by us will be productive or that we will recover all or any portion of our investment. Drilling for oil and gas may involve unprofitable efforts, not only from dry wells, but also from wells that are productive but do not produce sufficient net revenues to return a profit after drilling, operating and other costs. The cost of drilling, completing and operating wells is often uncertain. Our drilling operations may be curtailed, delayed or canceled as a result of a variety of factors, many of which are beyond our control, including economic conditions, mechanical problems, pressure or irregularities in formations, title problems, weather conditions, compliance with governmental requirements and shortages in or delays in the delivery of equipment and services. In today's environment, shortages make drilling rigs, labor and services difficult to obtain and could cause delays or inability to proceed with our drilling and development plans. Such equipment shortages and delays sometimes involve drilling rigs where inclement weather prohibits the movement of land rigs causing a high demand for rigs by a large number of companies during a relatively short period of time. Our future drilling activities may not be successful. Lack of drilling success could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Our operations are also subject to all the hazards and risks normally incident to the development, exploitation, production and transportation of, and the exploration for, oil and gas, including unusual or unexpected geologic formations, pressures, down hole fires, mechanical failures, blowouts, explosions, uncontrollable flows of oil, gas or well fluids and pollution and other environmental risks. These hazards could result in substantial losses to us due to injury and loss of life, severe damage to and destruction of property and equipment, pollution and other environmental damage and suspension of operations. We participate in insurance coverage maintained by the operator of its wells, although there can be no assurances that such coverage will be sufficient to prevent a material adverse effect to us in such events.



The vast majority of our oil and gas reserves are classified as proved reserves. Recovery of the Company's future proved undeveloped reserves will require significant capital expenditures. Our management estimates that aggregate capital expenditures of approximately \$ 108,000 will be required to fully develop some of these reserves in the next twelve month period. No assurance can be given that our estimates of capital expenditures will prove accurate, that our financing sources will be sufficient to fully fund our planned development activities or that development activities will be either successful or in accordance with our schedule. Additionally, any significant decrease in oil and gas prices or any significant increase in the cost of development could result in a significant reduction in the number of wells drilled and/or reworked. No assurance can be given that any wells will produce oil or gas in commercially profitable quantities.

***We are subject to uncertainties in reserve estimates and future net cash flows.***

This annual report contains estimates of our oil and gas reserves and the future net cash flows from those reserves. These estimates have been prepared by Company personnel for 2011, 2010 and 2009. There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities of reserves of oil and gas and in projecting future rates of production and the timing of development expenditures, including many factors beyond our control. The reserve estimates in this annual report are based on various assumptions, including, for example, constant oil and gas prices, operating expenses, capital expenditures and the availability of funds, and therefore, are inherently imprecise indications of future net cash flows. Actual future production, cash flows, taxes, operating expenses, development expenditures and quantities of recoverable oil and gas reserves may vary substantially from those assumed in the estimates. Any significant variance in these assumptions could materially affect the estimated quantity and value of reserves set forth in this prospectus. Additionally, our reserves may be subject to downward or upward revision based upon actual production performance, results of future development and exploration, prevailing oil and gas prices and other factors, many of which are beyond our control.

The present value of future net reserves discounted at 10% (the "PV-10") of proved reserves referred to in this annual report should not be construed as the current market value of the estimated proved reserves of oil and gas attributable to our properties. In accordance with applicable requirements of the SEC, the estimated discounted future net cash flows from proved reserves are generally based on prices and costs as of the date of the estimate, whereas actual future prices and costs may be materially higher or lower. Actual future net cash flows also will be affected by: (i) the timing of both production and related expenses; (ii) changes in consumption levels; and (iii) governmental regulations or taxation. In addition, the calculation of the present value of the future net cash flows using a 10% discount as required by the SEC is not necessarily the most appropriate discount factor based on interest rates in effect from time to time and risks associated with our reserves or the oil and gas industry in general. Furthermore, our reserves may be subject to downward or upward revision based upon actual production, results of future development, supply and demand for oil and gas, prevailing oil and gas prices and other factors. See "Properties - Oil and Gas Reserves."

***Unless we replace our oil and natural gas reserves, our reserves and production will decline, which would adversely affect our cash flows and income.***

Unless we conduct successful development, exploitation and exploration activities or acquire properties containing proved reserves, our proved reserves will decline as those reserves are produced. Producing oil and natural gas reservoirs generally are characterized by declining production rates that vary depending upon reservoir characteristics and other factors. Our future oil and natural gas reserves and production, and, therefore our cash flow and income, are highly dependent on our success in efficiently developing and exploiting our current reserves and economically finding or acquiring additional recoverable reserves. We may be unable to make such acquisitions because we are:

- unable to identify attractive acquisition candidates or negotiate acceptable purchase contracts with them;
  - unable to obtain financing for these acquisitions on economically acceptable terms; or
  - outbid by competitors.

If we are unable to develop, exploit, find or acquire additional reserves to replace our current and future production, our cash flow and income will decline as production declines, until our existing properties would be incapable of sustaining commercial production.

***There are risks in acquiring producing oil and gas properties, including difficulties in integrating acquired properties into our business, additional liabilities and expenses associated with acquired properties, diversion of management attention, increasing the scope, geographic diversity and complexity of our operations.***

One of our business strategies includes growing our reserve base through acquisitions. Our failure to integrate acquired properties successfully into our existing business, or the expense incurred in consummating future acquisitions, could result in unanticipated expenses and losses. In addition, we may assume cleanup or reclamation obligations or other unanticipated liabilities in connection with these acquisitions. The scope and cost of these obligations may ultimately be materially greater than estimated at the time of the acquisition.

We are continually investigating opportunities for acquisitions. In connection with future acquisitions, the process of integrating acquired operations into our existing operations may result in unforeseen operating difficulties and may require significant management attention and financial resources that would otherwise be available for the ongoing development or expansion of existing operations. Our ability to make future acquisitions may be constrained by our ability to obtain additional financing.

Possible future acquisitions could result in our incurring debt, contingent liabilities and expense, all of which could have a material effect on our financial condition and operating results.

***Acquisitions may prove to be worth less than we paid because of uncertainties in evaluating recoverable reserves and potential liabilities.***

Successful acquisitions require an assessment of a number of factors, including estimates of recoverable reserves, exploration potential, recovery applicability from waterflood and Enhanced Oil Recovery techniques (“EOR”), future oil and natural gas prices, operating costs and potential environmental and other liabilities. Such assessments are inexact and their accuracy is inherently uncertain. In connection with our assessments, we perform a review of the acquired properties which we believe is generally consistent with industry practices. However, such a review will not reveal all existing or potential problems. In addition, our review may not permit us to become sufficiently familiar with the properties to fully assess their deficiencies and capabilities. We do not inspect every well or property. Even when we inspect a well or property, we do not always discover structural, subsurface and environmental problems that may exist or arise. We are generally not entitled to contractual indemnification for pre-closing liabilities, including environmental liabilities. Normally, we acquire interests in properties on an “as is” basis with limited remedies for breaches of representations and warranties. As a result of these factors, we may not be able to acquire oil and natural gas properties that contain economically recoverable reserves or be able to complete such acquisitions on acceptable terms.

Additionally, significant acquisitions can change the nature of our operations and business depending upon the character of the acquired properties, which may have substantially different operating and geological characteristics or be in different geographic locations than our existing properties. It is our current intention to continue focusing on acquiring properties with development and exploration potential located in onshore United States. To the extent that we acquire properties substantially different from the properties in our primary operating regions or acquire properties that require different technical expertise, we may not be able to realize the economic benefits of these acquisitions as efficiently as in our prior acquisitions.

***We cannot control activities on properties we do not operate. Failure to fund capital expenditure requirements may result in reduction or forfeiture of our interests in some of our non-operated projects.***

We do not operate some of the properties in which we have an interest and we have limited ability to exercise influence over operations for these properties or their associated costs. As of December 31, 2011, approximately 16% of our crude oil and natural gas proved reserves were operated by other companies. Our dependence on other

operators and other working interest owners for these projects and our limited ability to influence operations and associated costs could materially adversely affect the realization of our targeted return on capital in drilling or acquisition activities and our targeted production growth rate. The success and timing of drilling, development and exploitation activities on properties operated by others depend on a number of factors that are beyond our control, including the operator's expertise and financial resources, approval of other participants for drilling wells and utilization of technology.

When we are not the majority owner or operator of a particular crude oil or natural gas project, we may have no control over the timing or amount of capital expenditures associated with such project. If we are not willing or able to fund our capital expenditures relating to such projects when required by the majority owner or operator, our interests in these projects may be reduced or forfeited.

***We are subject to risks associated with the current United States Government Administration's proposed budget features.***

The Obama administration has set forth budget proposals which if passed, would significantly curtail our ability to attract investors and raise capital. Proposed changes in the Federal income tax laws which would eliminate or reduce the percentage depletion deduction and the deduction for intangible drilling and development costs for small independent producers, will significantly reduce the investment capital available to those in the industry as well as our Company. Lengthening the time to expense seismic costs will also have an adverse effect on our ability to explore and find new reserves.

***We are subject to various operating and other casualty risks that could result in liability exposure or the loss of production and revenues.***

Our oil and gas business involves a variety of operating risks, including, but not limited to, unexpected formations or pressures, uncontrollable flows of oil, gas, brine or well fluids into the environment (including groundwater contamination), blowouts, fires, explosions, pollution and other risks, any of which could result in personal injuries, loss of life, damage to properties and substantial losses. Although we carry insurance at levels that we believe are reasonable, we are not fully insured against all risks. We do not carry business interruption insurance. Losses and liabilities arising from uninsured or under-insured events could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and operations.

From time to time, due primarily to contract terms, pipeline interruptions or weather conditions, the producing wells in which we own an interest have been subject to production curtailments. The curtailments range from production being partially restricted to wells being completely shut-in. The duration of curtailments varies from a few days to several months. In most cases, we are provided only limited notice as to when production will be curtailed and the duration of such curtailments. We are not currently experiencing any material curtailment of our production.

We intend to increase to some extent our development and, to a lesser extent, exploration activities. Exploration drilling and, to a lesser extent, development drilling of oil and gas reserves involve a high degree of risk that no commercial production will be obtained and/or that production will be insufficient to recover drilling and completion costs. The cost of drilling, completing and operating wells is often uncertain. Our drilling operations may be curtailed, delayed or canceled as a result of numerous factors, including title problems, weather conditions, compliance with governmental requirements and shortages or delays in the delivery of equipment. Furthermore, completion of a well does not assure a profit on the investment or a recovery of drilling, completion and operating costs.

***We depend on our key management personnel and technical experts and the loss of any of these individuals could adversely affect our business.***

If we lose the services of our key management personnel, technical experts or are unable to attract additional qualified personnel, our business, financial condition, results of operations, development efforts and ability to grow could suffer. We have assembled a team of engineers and geologists who have considerable experience in applying

advanced drilling and completion techniques to explore for and to develop crude oil and natural gas. We depend upon the knowledge, skill and experience of these experts to assist us in improving the performance and reducing the risks associated with our participation in crude oil and natural gas exploration and development projects. In addition, the success of our business depends, to a significant extent, upon the abilities and continued efforts of our management, particularly Chris Mazzini, our Chief Executive Officer, President and Chairman of the Board. We do not have an employment agreement with or key-man life insurance on Mr. Mazzini or any of our other employees.

***Certain of our affiliates control a majority of our outstanding common stock, which may affect your vote as a shareholder.***

Our executive officers, directors and their affiliates hold approximately 77% of our outstanding shares of common stock. As a result, officers, directors and their affiliates and such shareholders have the ability to exert significant influence over our business affairs, including the ability to control the election of directors and results of voting on all matters requiring shareholder approval. This concentration of voting power may delay or prevent a potential change in control.

***Certain of our affiliates have engaged in business transactions with the Company, which may result in conflicts of interest.***

Certain officers, directors and related parties, including entities controlled by Mr. Mazzini, the President and Chief Executive Officer, have engaged in business transactions with the Company which were not the result of arm's length negotiations between independent parties. Our management believes that the terms of these transactions were as favorable to us as those that could have been obtained from unaffiliated parties under similar circumstances. All future transactions between us and our affiliates will be on terms no less favorable than could be obtained from unaffiliated third parties and will be approved by a majority of the disinterested members of our Board of Directors.

***Our common stock is traded on the Over-the-Counter market and is currently quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board ("OTCQB"), symbol "SPND".***

The liquidity of our common stock may be adversely affected, and purchasers of our common stock may have difficulty selling our common stock, if our common stock does not continue to trade in that or another suitable trading market.



There is presently only a limited public market for our common stock, and there is no assurance that a ready public market for our securities will develop. It is likely that any market that develops for our common stock will be highly volatile and that the trading volume in such market will be limited. The trading price of our common stock could be subject to wide fluctuations in response to quarter-to-quarter variations in our operating results, announcements of our drilling results and other events or factors. In addition, the United States stock market has from time to time experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have affected the market price for many companies and which often have been unrelated to the operating performance of these companies. These broad market fluctuations may adversely affect the market price of our securities.

*We do not intend to declare dividends in the foreseeable future.*

Our Board of Directors presently intends to retain all of our earnings for the expansion of our business. We therefore do not anticipate the distribution of cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Any future decision of our Board of Directors to pay cash dividends will depend, among other factors, upon our earnings, financial position and cash requirements.

*We are subject to certain title risks.*

Our company employees and contract land professionals have reviewed title records or other title review materials relating to substantially all of our producing properties. The title investigation performed by us prior to acquiring undeveloped properties is thorough, but less rigorous than that conducted prior to drilling, consistent with industry standards. We believe we have satisfactory title to all our producing properties in accordance with standards generally accepted in the oil and gas industry. Our properties are subject to customary royalty interests, liens incident to operating agreements, liens for current taxes and other burdens, which we believe do not materially interfere with the use of or affect the value of such properties. At December 31, 2011, our leaseholds for some of our net acreage were being kept in force by virtue of production on that acreage in paying quantities. The remaining net acreage was held by lease rentals and similar provisions and requires production in paying quantities prior to expiration of various time periods to avoid lease termination.

We expect to make acquisitions of oil and gas properties from time to time subject to available resources. In making an acquisition, we generally focus most of our title and valuation efforts on the more significant properties. It is generally not feasible for us to review in-depth every property we purchase and all records with respect to such properties. However, even an in-depth review of properties and records may not necessarily reveal existing or potential problems, nor will it permit us to become familiar enough with the properties to assess fully their deficiencies and capabilities. Evaluation of future recoverable reserves of oil and gas, which is an integral part of the property selection process, is a process that depends upon evaluation of existing geological, engineering and production data, some or all of which may prove to be unreliable or not indicative of future performance. To the extent the seller does not operate the properties, obtaining access to properties and records may be more difficult. Even when problems are identified, the seller may not be willing or financially able to give contractual protection against such problems, and we may decide to assume environmental and other liabilities in connection with acquired properties.

Our business is highly capital-intensive requiring continuous development and acquisition of oil and gas reserves. In addition, capital is required to operate and expand our oil and gas field operations and purchase equipment. At December 31, 2011, we had working capital of \$5,670,000. We anticipate that we will be able to meet our cash requirements for the next 12 months. However, if such plans or assumptions change or prove to be inaccurate, we could be required to seek additional financing sooner than currently anticipated.

We have funded our operations, acquisitions and expansion costs primarily through our internally generated cash flow. Our success in obtaining the necessary capital resources to fund future costs associated with our operations and expansion plans is dependent upon our ability to: (i) increase revenues through acquisitions and recovery of our proved producing and proved developed non-producing oil and gas reserves; and (ii) maintain effective cost controls at the corporate administrative office and in field operations. However, even if we achieve some success with our plans, there can be no assurance that we will be able to generate sufficient revenues to achieve significant profitable operations or fund our expansion plans.

*We have substantial capital requirements necessary for undeveloped properties for which we may not be able to obtain adequate financing.*

Development of our properties will require additional capital resources. We have no commitments to obtain any additional debt or equity financing and there can be no assurance that additional financing will be available, when required, on favorable terms to us. The inability to obtain additional financing could have a material adverse effect on us, including requiring us to curtail significantly our oil and gas acquisition and development plans or farm-out development of our properties. Any additional financing may involve substantial dilution to the interests of our shareholders at that time.

***Oil and natural gas prices fluctuate widely and low prices could have a material adverse impact on our business and financial results.***

Our revenues, profitability and the carrying value of our oil and gas properties are substantially dependent upon prevailing prices of, and demand for, oil and gas and the costs of acquiring, finding, developing and producing reserves. Our ability to obtain borrowing capacity, to repay future indebtedness, and to obtain additional capital on favorable terms is also substantially dependent upon oil and gas prices. Historically, the markets for oil and gas have been volatile and are likely to continue to be volatile in the future. Prices for oil and gas are subject to wide fluctuations in response to: (i) relatively minor changes in the supply of, and demand for, oil and gas; (ii) market uncertainty; and (iii) a variety of additional factors, all of which are beyond our control. These factors include domestic and foreign political conditions, the price and availability of domestic and imported oil and gas, the level of consumer and industrial demand, weather, domestic and foreign government relations, the price and availability of alternative fuels and overall economic conditions. Furthermore, the marketability of our production depends in part upon the availability, proximity and capacity of gathering systems, pipelines and processing facilities. Volatility in oil and gas prices could affect our ability to market our production through such systems, pipelines or facilities. As of December 31, 2011, approximately 80% of our oil and gas production is currently sold to eleven purchasing firms on a month-to-month basis at prevailing spot market prices. Oil prices remained subject to unpredictable political and economic forces during 2011, 2010, and 2009, and experienced fluctuations similar to those seen in natural gas prices for the year. We believe that oil prices will continue to fluctuate in response to changes in the policies of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries ("OPEC"), changes in demand from many Asian countries, current events in the Middle East, security threats to the United States, and other factors associated with the world political and economic environment. As a result of the many uncertainties associated with levels of production maintained by OPEC and other oil producing countries, the availabilities of worldwide energy supplies and competitive relationships and consumer perceptions of various energy sources, we are unable to predict what changes will occur in crude oil and natural gas prices.

***We may be responsible for additional costs in connection with abandonment of properties.***

We are responsible for payment of plugging and abandonment costs on its oil and gas properties pro rata to our working interest. Based on our experience, we anticipate that in most cases, the ultimate aggregate salvage value of lease and well equipment located on our properties should equal to the costs of abandoning such properties. There can be no assurance, however, that we will be successful in avoiding additional expenses in connection with the abandonment of any of our properties. In addition, abandonment costs and their timing may change due to many factors, including actual production results, inflation rates and changes in environmental laws and regulations.

**Risks that Involve the Oil & Gas Industry in General.**

*We are subject to various governmental regulations which may cause us to incur substantial costs.*

Our operations are affected from time to time in varying degrees by political developments and federal, state and local laws and regulations. In particular, oil and gas production related operations are or have been subject to price controls, taxes and other laws and regulations relating to the oil and gas industry. Failure to comply with such laws and regulations can result in substantial penalties. The regulatory burden on the oil and gas industry increases our cost of doing business and affects our profitability. Although we believe we are in substantial compliance with all applicable laws and regulations, because such laws and regulations are frequently amended or reinterpreted, we are unable to predict the future cost or impact of complying with such laws and regulations.

Sales of natural gas by us are not regulated and are generally made at market prices. However, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC") regulates interstate natural gas transportation rates and service conditions, which affect the marketing of natural gas produced by us, as well as the revenues received by us for sales of such

production. Sales of our natural gas currently are made at uncontrolled market prices, subject to applicable contract provisions and price fluctuations that normally attend sales of commodity products.

Since the mid-1980s, the FERC has issued a series of orders, culminating in Order Nos. 636, 636-A and 636-B ("Order 636"), that have significantly altered the marketing and transportation of natural gas. Order 636 mandated a fundamental restructuring of interstate pipeline sales and transportation service, including the unbundling by interstate pipelines of the sale, transportation, storage and other components of the city-gate sales services such pipelines previously performed. One of the FERC's purposes in issuing the orders was to increase competition within all phases of the natural gas industry. Order 636 and subsequent FERC orders issued in individual pipeline restructuring proceedings have been the subject of appeals, and the courts have largely upheld Order 636. Because further review of certain of these orders is still possible, and other appeals may be pending, it is difficult to exactly predict the ultimate impact of the orders on us and our natural gas marketing efforts. Generally, Order 636 has eliminated or substantially reduced the interstate pipelines' traditional role as wholesalers of natural gas, and has substantially increased competition and volatility in natural gas markets.

While significant regulatory uncertainty remains, Order 636 may ultimately enhance our ability to market and transport our natural gas, although it may also subject us to greater competition, more restrictive pipeline imbalance tolerances and greater associated penalties for violation of such tolerances.

The FERC has announced several important transportation-related policy statements and proposed rule changes, including the appropriate manner in which interstate pipelines release capacity under Order 636 and, more recently, the price which shippers can charge for their released capacity. In addition, in 1995, the FERC issued a policy statement on how interstate natural gas pipelines can recover the costs of new pipeline facilities. In January 1997, the FERC issued a policy statement and a request for comments concerning alternatives to its traditional cost-of-service rate making methodology. A number of pipelines have obtained FERC authorization to charge negotiated rates as one such alternative. While any additional FERC action on these matters would affect us only indirectly, these policy statements and proposed rule changes are intended to further enhance competition in natural gas markets. We cannot predict what the FERC will take on these matters, nor can we predict whether the FERC's actions will achieve its stated goal of increasing competition in natural gas markets. However, we do not believe that we will be treated materially differently than other natural gas producers and marketers with which we compete.

The price we receive from the sale of oil is affected by the cost of transporting such products to market. Effective January 1, 1995, the FERC implemented regulations establishing an indexing system for transportation rates for oil pipelines, which, generally, would index such rates to inflation, subject to certain conditions and limitations. These regulations could increase the cost of transporting oil by interstate pipelines, although the most recent adjustment generally decreased rates. These regulations have generally been approved on judicial review. We are not able to predict with certainty the effect, if any, of these regulations on its operations. However, the regulations may increase transportation costs or reduce wellhead prices for oil.

The State of Texas and many other states require permits for drilling operations, drilling bonds and reports concerning operations and impose other requirements relating to the exploration for and production of oil and gas. Such states also have statutes or regulations addressing conservation matters, including provisions for the unitization or pooling of oil and gas properties, the establishment of maximum rates of production from wells and the regulation of spacing, plugging and abandonment of such wells. The statutes and regulations of certain states limit the rate at which oil and gas can be produced from our properties. However, we do not believe we will be affected materially differently by these statutes and regulations than any other similarly situated oil and gas company.

*We may not have enough insurance to cover all of the risks we face, which could result in significant financial exposure.*

We maintain insurance coverage against some, but not all, potential losses in order to protect against the risks we face. We may elect not to carry insurance if our management believes that the cost of insurance is excessive

relative to the risks presented. If an event occurs that is not covered, or not fully covered, by insurance, it could harm our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. In addition, we cannot fully insure against pollution and environmental risks.

*We are subject to various environmental risks which may cause us to incur substantial costs.*

Our operations and properties are subject to extensive and changing federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to environmental protection, including the generation, storage, handling and transportation of oil and gas and the discharge of materials into the environment, and relating to safety and health. The recent trend in environmental legislation and regulation generally is toward stricter standards, and this trend will likely continue. These laws and regulations may require the acquisition of a permit or other authorization before construction or drilling commences and for certain other activities; limit or prohibit construction, drilling and other activities on certain lands lying within wilderness and other protected areas; and impose substantial liabilities for pollution resulting from our operations. The permits required for our various operations are subject to revocation, modification and renewal by issuing authorities. Governmental authorities have the power to enforce compliance with their regulations, and violations are subject to fines, penalties or injunctions. In the opinion of management, we are in substantial compliance with current applicable environmental laws and regulations, and we have no material commitments for capital expenditures to comply with existing environmental requirements. Nevertheless, changes in existing environmental laws and regulations or in interpretations thereof could have a significant impact on us. The impact of such changes, however, would not likely be any more burdensome to us than to any other similarly situated oil and gas company.

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act ("CERCLA"), also known as the "Superfund" law, and similar state laws impose liability, without regard to fault or the legality of the original conduct, on certain classes of persons that are considered to have contributed to the release of a "hazardous substance" into the environment. These persons include the owner or operator of the disposal site or sites where the release occurred and companies that disposed or arranged for the disposal of the hazardous substances found at the site. Persons who are or were responsible for releases of hazardous substances under CERCLA may be subject to joint and several liability for the costs of cleaning up the hazardous substances that have been released into the environment and for damages to natural resources. Furthermore, neighboring landowners and other third parties may file claims for personal injury and property damage allegedly caused by the hazardous substances released into the environment.

We generate typical oil and gas field wastes, including hazardous wastes that are subject to the Federal Resources Conservation and Recovery Act and comparable state statutes. The United States Environmental Protection Agency and various state agencies have limited the approved methods of disposal for certain hazardous and non-hazardous wastes. Furthermore, certain wastes generated by our oil and gas operations that are currently exempt from regulation as "hazardous wastes" may in the future be designated as "hazardous wastes", and therefore be subject to more rigorous and costly operating and disposal requirements.



The Oil Pollution Act ("OPA") imposes a variety of requirements on responsible parties for onshore and offshore oil and gas facilities and vessels related to the prevention of oil spills and liability for damages resulting from such spills in waters of the United States. The "responsible party" includes the owner or operator of an onshore facility or vessel or the lessee or permittee of, or the holder of a right of use and easement for, the area where an onshore facility is located. OPA assigns liability to each responsible party for oil spill removal costs and a variety of public and private damages from oil spills. Few defenses exist to the liability for oil spills imposed by OPA. OPA also imposes financial responsibility requirements. Failure to comply with ongoing requirements or inadequate cooperation in a spill event may subject a responsible party to civil or criminal enforcement actions.

We own or lease properties that for many years have produced oil and gas. We also own natural gas gathering systems. It is not uncommon for such properties to be contaminated with hydrocarbons. Although we or previous owners of these interests may have used operating and disposal practices that were standard in the industry at the

time, hydrocarbons or other wastes may have been disposed of or released on or under the properties or on or under other locations where such wastes have been taken for disposal. These properties may be subject to federal or state requirements that could require us to remove any such wastes or to remediate the resulting contamination. In addition to properties that we operate, we have interests in many properties which are operated by third parties over whom we have limited control. Notwithstanding our lack of control over properties operated by others, the failure of the previous owners or operators to comply with applicable environmental regulations may, in certain circumstances, adversely impact us.

**Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments**

None

**Item 2. Properties**

*OIL AND GAS PROPERTIES*

The following table sets forth pertinent data with respect to the Company-owned oil and gas properties, all located within the continental United States, as estimated by the Company:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Gas and Oil Properties, net (1)			
Proved developed gas reserves - Mcf (2)			
Proved developed producing	8,124,000	8,106,000	8,166,000
Proved developed non-producing	27,000	648,000	2,507,000
Proved undeveloped gas reserves - Mcf (3)	-	1,868,000	1,848,000
Total proved gas reserves - Mcf	8,151,000	10,622,000	12,521,000
Proved Developed Crude Oil and Condensate reserves - Bbls (2)			
Proved developed producing	401,000	328,000	284,000
Proved developed non-producing	31,000	34,000	13,000
Proved Undeveloped crude oil and Condensate reserves - Bbls (3)	-	-	26,000
	432,000	362,000	323,000

(1) The estimate of the net proved oil and gas reserves, future net revenues, and the present value of future net revenues.

(2) "Proved Developed Oil and Gas Reserves" are reserves that can be expected to be recovered through existing wells with existing equipment and operating methods.

(3) "Proved Undeveloped Reserves" are reserves that are expected to be recovered from new wells on undrilled acreage, or from existing wells where a relatively major expenditure is required for recompletion. See Footnote 18 to the Financial Statements, Supplemental Reserve Information (Unaudited), for further explanation of the changes for 2009 through 2011.

(4) Reserve amounts are rounded to the nearest thousand.

Productive Wells

The following table sets forth our domestic productive wells and includes both operated wells and wells operated by third parties at December 31, 2011.

Gas Wells	Oil Wells	Total Wells
Gross	Gross	Gross
Net	Net	Net
381	102.81	167.19
162	64.38	543

Acreage

The following table sets forth our undeveloped and developed gross and net leasehold acreage for our operated and non-operated wells at December 31, 2011. Undeveloped acreage includes leased acres on which wells have not been drilled or completed to a point that would permit the production of commercial quantities of oil and gas, regardless of whether or not such acreage contains proved reserves. Undeveloped acreage should not be confused with undrilled acreage held by Production under the terms of a lease. Undrilled acreage held by production under the terms of a lease is included in the Developed Acreage category total shown below.

Undeveloped Acreage		Developed Acreage		Total Acreage	
Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
5,537	1,585	94,989	22,112	100,526	23,697

All the leases for the undeveloped acreage summarized in the preceding table will expire at the end of their respective primary terms unless prior to that date, the existing leases are renewed or production has been obtained from the acreage subject to the lease, in which event the lease will remain in effect until the cessation of production. As is customary in the industry, we generally acquire oil and gas acreage without any warranty of title except as to claims made by, through or under the transferor. Although we have title to developed acreage examined prior to acquisition in those cases in which the economic significance of the acreage justifies the cost, there can be no assurance that losses will not result from title defect or from defects in the assignment of leasehold rights.

Wells Drilled and Completed

The Company's working interests in both operated and outside operated exploration and development wells completed during the years indicated were as follows:

	2011		2010		2009	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Exploratory Wells (1):						
Productive	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Productive	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-

Edgar Filing: SPINDLETOP OIL & GAS CO - Form 10-K

Developed Wells (2):						
Productive	11.000	1.036	10.000	1.391	9.000	1.261
Non-Productive	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	11.000	1.036	10.000	1.391	9.000	1.261
Total Exploration & Development Wells:						
Productive	11.000	1.036	10.000	1.391	9.000	1.261
Non-Productive	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	11.000	1.036	10.000	1.391	9.000	1.261

(1) An exploratory well is a well drilled to find and produce oil or gas in an unproved area, to find a new reservoir in a field previously found to be productive of oil or gas in another reservoir, or to extend a known reservoir.

(2) A development well is a well drilled within the proved area of an oil or gas reservoir to the depth of a stratigraphic horizon known to be productive.

The following tables set forth additional data with respect to production from Company-owned oil and gas operated and non-operated properties, all located within the continental United States:

	For the years ended December 31,				
	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Oil and Gas Production, net:					
Natural Gas (Mcf)	733,816	823,957	866,416	1,231,835	880,662
Crude Oil & Condensate (Bbl)	48,708	31,526	25,875	32,663	24,472
Average Sales Price per Unit Produced					
Natural Gas (Mcf)	\$ 5.34	\$ 4.89	\$ 4.13	\$ 8.41	\$ 6.63
Crude Oil & Condensate (Bbl)	\$ 83.85	\$ 74.35	\$ 56.55	\$ 71.21	\$ 65.18
Average Production Cost per Equivalent Barrel (1) (2)	\$ 19.02	\$ 15.48	\$ 14.37	\$ 14.98	\$ 14.36

(1) Includes severance taxes and ad valorem taxes.

(2) Gas production is converted to equivalent barrels at the rate of six MCFG per barrel, representing relative energy content of natural gas to oil.

The Company owns producing royalties and overriding royalties under properties located in Texas. The revenue from these properties is not significant.

The Company is not aware of any major discovery or other favorable or adverse event that is believed to have caused a significant change in the estimated proved reserves since December 31, 2011.

### *OFFICE SPACE*

The Company owns a commercial office building. The property is a two story multi-tenant, garden office building with a sub-grade parking garage. The 29 year old building contains approximately 46,286 rentable square feet and sits on a 1.4919 acre block of land situated in north Dallas, Texas in close proximity to hotels, restaurants and shopping areas (the Galleria Mall) with easy access to Interstate Highway 635 (LBJ Freeway) and Dallas Parkway (North Dallas Toll Road). The Company occupies approximately 10,317 rentable square feet of the building as its primary office headquarters, and leases the remaining space in the building to non-related third party commercial tenants at prevailing market rates.

The address of the Company's principal executive offices is One Spindletop Centre, 12850 Spurling Road, Suite 200, Dallas, Texas 75230. The telephone number is (972) 644-2581.

### *PIPELINES*

The Company owns, through its subsidiary, PPC, 26.1 miles of natural gas pipelines in Parker, Palo Pinto and Eastland Counties, Texas. These pipelines are steel and polyethylene and range in size from two inches to four inches. These pipelines primarily gather natural gas from wells operated by the Company and in which the Company owns a working interest, but also for other parties.

The Company normally does not purchase and resell natural gas, but gathers gas for a fee. The fees charged in some cases are subject to regulations by the State of Texas and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. Average daily volumes of gas gathered by the pipelines owned by the Company were 1,604, 1,793, and 1,659 MCF per day for 2011, 2010, and 2009, respectively.

### Oilfield Production Equipment

The Company owns various natural gas compressors, pumping units, dehydrators and various other pieces of oil field production equipment.



Substantially all of the equipment is located on oil and gas properties operated by the Company and in which it owns a working interest. The rental fees are charged as lease operating fees to each property and each owner.

M-R Oilfield Services, LP, is an oilfield service company which provides roustabout, swabbing and completion services to the Company at rates which are at or below market. This limited partnership has Chris G. Mazzini and Michelle H. Mazzini as its limited partners. This oilfield services company currently does work exclusively for the Company and its related company, Giant Energy, although it has contemplated doing work for unrelated third parties as well. The Company benefits by having immediate access to services.

### **Item 3. Legal Proceedings**

Neither the Registrant nor its subsidiaries nor any officers or directors is a party to any material pending legal proceedings for or against the Company or its subsidiary nor are any of their properties subject to any proceedings.

During the fourth quarter of the fiscal year covered by this report, no proceeding previously reported was terminated.

### **Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures**

Not Applicable

28

**PART II****Item 5. Market For The Company's Common Stock, Related Stockholder Matters And Issuer Purchases Of Equity Securities.**

The Company's common stock trades over-the-counter under the symbol "SPND".

Prior to 2004, no significant public trading market had been established for the Company's common stock. The Company does not believe that listings of bid and asking prices for its stock are indicative of the actual trades of its stock, since trades are made infrequently. However during 2004, there was a material increase in the number of shares traded and a material increase in the stock price. The following table shows high and low trading prices for each quarter in 2011, 2010, and 2009.

	Price Per Share	
	High	Low
2011		
First Quarter	\$ 2.79	\$ 2.79
Second Quarter	2.52	1.52
Thirs Quarter	2.00	1.70
Fourth Quarter	2.10	1.70
2010		
First Quarter	1.99	1.65
Second Quarter	5.50	1.60
Thirs Quarter	2.25	1.39
Fourth Quarter	2.25	1.45
2009		
First Quarter	3.19	1.75
Second Quarter	2.50	1.70
Thirs Quarter	2.45	1.50
Fourth Quarter	2.95	1.65

During the First Quarter of 2012, subsequent to year end, the following high and low prices were recorded for the Company's common stock.

Price Per Share

	High	Low
2011		
First Quarter	\$ 1.90	\$ 1.50

There is no amount of common stock that is subject to outstanding warrants to purchase, or securities convertible into, common stock of the Company.

According to the transfer records of the Company at April 5, 2012, common stock of the Company was held by approximately 548 holders of record.

The following chart compares the yearly percentage change in the cumulative total stockholder return on the Company's Common Stock during the five years ended December 31, 2011 with the cumulative total return of the Standard and Poor's 500 Stock Index and of the Dow Jones U.S. Exploration and Production Index (formerly Dow Jones Secondary Oil Stock Index). The comparison assumes \$100 was invested on December 31, 2006 in the Company's Common Stock and in each of the foregoing indices and assumes reinvestment of dividends. The Company paid no dividends on its Common Stock during the five-year period.

## Stock Performance Chart

Comparison of Five-Year Cumulative Total Return Among  
Spindletop Oil & Gas Co., S&P 500 Index and  
the Dow Jones U.S. Exploration and Production Index

The Company has not paid any dividends since its reorganization and it is not contemplated that it will pay any dividends on its Common Stock in the foreseeable future. The Business Loan Agreement entered into between the Company and JPMorgan Chase Bank for the purpose of acquiring its commercial office building contains restrictions on the payment of dividends in the event a default under terms of the Business Loan Agreement has occurred and is continuing or would result from the payment of such dividends or distributions.

The Registrant currently serves as its own stock transfer agent and registrar.

During the fourth quarter of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011, the Company did not repurchase any of its equity securities. The Board of Directors has not approved nor authorized any standing repurchase program.

**Item 6. Selected Financial Data**

The selected financial information presented should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto.

	For the years ended December 31,				
	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Total Revenue	\$ 9,340,000	\$ 7,656,000	\$ 6,913,000	\$ 14,064,000	\$ 8,707,000
Net Income	1,753,000	447,000	39,000	3,521,000	1,808,000
Earnings per Share	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.24

	For the years ended December 31,				
	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Total Assets	\$ 23,279,000	\$ 20,777,000	\$ 20,386,000	\$ 21,289,000	\$ 15,631,000
Long-Term Debt	720,000	840,000	960,000	1,080,000	12,000

**Item 7. Management's Discussion And Analysis Of Financial Condition And****Results Of Operations**Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company's operating capital needs, as well as its capital spending program are generally funded from cash flow generated by operations. Because future cash flow is subject to a number of variables, such as the level of production and the sales price of oil and natural gas, the Company can provide no assurance that its operations will provide cash sufficient to maintain current levels of capital spending. Accordingly, the Company may be required to seek additional financing from third parties in order to fund its exploration and development programs.

Results of Operations*2011 Compared to 2010*

Oil revenue for 2011 was approximately \$4,084,000 compared to \$2,368,000 for 2010, an increase of approximately \$1,716,000 or 72%. Oil prices increased to an average of \$83.85 per barrel in 2011 from an average of \$74.35 per bbl in 2010, an increase of \$9.50 per bbl or 13%. In addition to the increase in prices, oil sales increased to 48,708 bbls from approximately 31,526 bbls in 2010, an increase of 17,182 bbls or 55%. The increase in oil revenue and sales is predominantly due to properties acquired or drilled in 2011.

Gas revenue for 2011 was approximately \$3,916,000 compared to \$3,934,000 for 2010, a decrease of approximately \$18,000 or 0.5%. Gas sales decreased to approximately 734,000 mcf in 2011 from approximately 824,000 mcf in 2010, a reduction of 90,000 mcf or 11%. Gas prices, however, increased to an average of \$5.34 per mcf in 2011, an increase of \$0.45 or 9% from an average of \$4.89 per mcf in 2010.

Revenue from lease operations was \$289,000 for 2011, a decrease of \$30,000 or 9% from \$319,000 in 2010. This decrease was a result of lower pumper fees and field supervision costs charged to operated properties between the two years.

Revenue from gas gathering for 2011 was \$172,000, a decrease of \$7,000 or 4% from \$179,000 in 2010. This was due primarily to the decrease in gas volume sold.

Real estate income for 2011 was \$436,000, down 3% or \$12,000 from \$448,000 in 2010. This was due primarily to the expiration of a rental contract in late 2011 which was not renewed and some lease renewal incentives.

Interest income for 2011 was \$83,000, a decrease of \$75,000 from \$158,000 in 2010 or 47%. Overall interest rates on deposit accounts at most of the banks in which the Company is a depositor, has decreased significantly over prior years.

Other income for 2011 was \$360,000, as compared to \$250,000 in 2010; an increase of \$110,000 or 44%. The increase is due primarily to increases in farmouts and assignment of certain leases between years. In addition, amounts were brought into income from reconciliation efforts on accounts payable for non-operated properties. Amounts carried as payables were determined not to be liabilities and were taken to income.

Lease operating expenses increased to \$2,444,000 in 2011 from \$1,901,000 in 2010 an increase of \$543,000 or 29%. Approximately \$525,000 of this net increase comes from operated wells drilled or acquired in 2011 or late 2010. Another \$185,000 comes from an increase in non-operated wells, the majority of which is due to the acquisition of a non-operated working interest in the Davis Heirs #1 which included expenses from a time period of 2002 to 2011. Expenses to plug non-economical wells decreased by \$157,000 from 2010 and the remaining difference was the result of a net difference in workover costs between the two years.

Production taxes, gathering, transportation and marketing expenses for 2011 were approximately \$809,000 compared to \$712,000 in 2010, a net increase of \$97,000. This 14% net increase is due an increase of approximately \$116,000 in Severance Taxes paid on properties acquired in 2011 or late 2010. This amount is offset by a reduction in other revenue deductions of approximately \$20,000.

Pipeline and rental operation expenses were \$25,000 in 2011 from \$33,000 in 2010 a decrease of \$8,000 or 24%. This was due mainly to a decrease in the costs associated with compressor and pipeline repairs.

Real estate operations expenses for 2011 were \$225,000, down from \$246,000 in 2010. This 9% decrease of \$21,000 was mainly due to the reduction of electricity costs after the Company changed electric carriers.

Depreciation and amortization expense for 2011 was \$1,152,000 compared to \$1,042,000 for 2010, an increase of \$110,000, or 11%. The Company re-evaluated its proved oil and gas reserves as of December 31, 2011, and decreased its estimated total proved reserves by approximately 342,000 BOE to 1,791,000 BOE at the end of 2011 compared to 2,133,000 BOE at the end of 2010, a decrease of approximately 16.0%. Sales of oil and gas products during 2011 increased by approximately 2,000 BOE from approximately 169,000 BOE in 2010 to approximately 171,000 BOE in 2011, an increase of approximately 1.2%. (See Footnote 18 to the Financial Statements). This resulted in an increase in the depletion rate factor from 7.336% in 2010 on an unamortized full cost pot base of \$12,496,000 to a depletion rate factor of 8.718% on an unamortized full cost pot base of \$11,843,000 in 2011. The decrease in the unamortized

full cost pot base of \$653,000 was due primarily to a reduction of future development costs as calculated in the Company's reserve report between 2010 and 2011 of approximately \$2,079,000.

Asset Retirement Obligation ("ARO") accretion expense for 2011 was \$34,000 down from \$48,000 in 2010; a decrease of \$14,000 or 29%. The ARO calculation is based on the Company's annual reserve report and takes into consideration the changes between years of the Company's estimated obligation to plug its interest in existing wells. This estimated future cost is discounted using a 10% discount factor based on the estimated life of each property. Changes are incorporated as applicable into the full cost pot and the carrying value of the liability. Accretion expense measures and incorporates changes due to the passage of time into the carrying amount of the liability.

General and administrative expenses for 2011 were \$3,275,000 compared to \$3,467,000 for 2010, a decrease of approximately \$192,000 between years or 6%. This decrease is due mainly to the reduction in payroll and associated employee benefit costs during 2011.



Interest expense for 2011 was \$55,000, down from \$84,000 in 2010; a decrease of \$29,000 or 35%. The majority of this change is due to a Revenue Agent's Report assessed in late 2010 that was not incurred in 2011.

*2010 Compared to 2009*

Oil revenue for 2010 was approximately \$ 2,368,000 compared to \$1,485,000 for 2009, an increase of approximately \$883,000 or 59%. This was due in large part to an increase in oil prices from an average of \$56.55 per bbl in 2009 to an average of \$74.35 per bbl in 2010; an increase of \$17.80 per bbl or 31%. In addition to the increase in prices, oil sales increased from approximately 25,875 bbls in 2009 to approximately 31,526 bbls in 2010, an increase of 5,651 bbls or 22%.

Gas revenue for 2010 was approximately \$3,934,000 compared to \$3,582,000 for 2009, an increase of approximately \$352,000 or 10%. Gas sales decreased from approximately 866,000 mcf in 2009 to approximately 824,000 mcf in 2010, a decrease of 42,000 mcf or 5%. Gas prices increased an average of \$0.76 per mcf or 18% from an average of \$4.13 per mcf in 2009, to an average of \$4.89 per mcf in 2010.

Revenue from gas gathering for 2010 was \$179,000, a decrease of \$13,000 or 7% from \$192,000 in 2009. This was due primarily to the decrease in gas volume sold.

Real estate income was down 11% or \$55,000 from \$503,000 in 2009 to \$448,000 in 2010. This was due to the expiration of three rental contracts in 2010 which were not renewed.

Interest income for 2010 was \$158,000, a decrease of \$50,000 from \$208,000 in 2009 or 24%.

The interest rate on certain deposit accounts at one of the banks in which the Company is a depositor was decreased significantly toward the end of the year resulting in an approximate \$18,000 reduction in interest income received. In addition, certificate of deposit rates decreased from an average of 3.3% in 2009 to an average of 1.8% in 2010 resulting in a decrease of approximately \$14,000. Also, in 2009, an interest payment of approximately \$18,000 was received from the Texas State Comptroller that was not received in 2010.

Other income for 2010 was \$250,000, a decrease of \$376,000 or over 60% from \$626,000 in 2009. Approximately \$100,000 of this decrease is due to ad valorem service fees charged by the Company in 2009 over those charged in 2010. An additional \$20,000 was due to gain on divestitures in 2009 that did not exist in 2010. The majority of the remaining amount is due to recognition of turnkey income in 2009 that did not occur in 2010.

Lease operating expenses increased to \$1,901,000 in 2010 from \$1,640,000 in 2009, an increase of \$261,000 or 16%. Approximately \$120,000 of this increase comes from new wells in 2010 and another \$52,000 comes from increased work over costs. Expenses to plug non-economical wells increased by \$37,000 and finally, there was an increase in expenses from non-operated wells of approximately \$29,000.

Production taxes, gathering, transportation and marketing expenses for 2010 were approximately \$712,000 compared to \$807,000 in 2009, a net decrease of \$95,000. This 12% decrease is due in part to the decrease in volume sold. Additionally, there were reductions in severance taxes paid due to the low-volume tax exemptions.

Depreciation and amortization expense for 2010 was \$1,042,000 compared to \$997,000 for 2009, an increase of \$45,000, or 4.5%. The Company re-evaluated its proved oil and gas reserves as of December 31, 2010, and decreased its estimated total proved reserves by approximately 277,000 BOE to 2,133,000 BOE at the end of 2010 compared to 2,410,000 BOE at the end of 2009, a decrease of approximately 11.5%. Sales of oil and gas products during 2010 decreased by approximately 31,000 BOE from approximately 200,000 BOE in 2009 to approximately 169,000 BOE in 2010, a decrease of 15.5%. (See Footnote 18 to the Financial Statements). This resulted in a decrease in the depletion rate factor from 7.662% in 2009 on an unamortized full cost pot base of \$11,368,000 to a depletion rate factor of 7.336% on an unamortized full cost pot base of \$12,496,000 in 2010.

ARO expense for 2010 was \$48,000 down from \$86,000 in 2009; a decrease of \$38,000 or 44%. The ARO calculation is based on the Company's annual reserve report and takes into consideration the changes between years of the Company's estimated obligation to plug its interest in existing wells. This estimated future cost is discounted using a 10% discount factor based on the estimated life of each property. Changes are incorporated as applicable into the full cost pot and the carrying value of the liability.. Accretion expense measures and incorporates changes due to the passage of time into the carrying amount of the liability.

General and administrative expenses for 2010 were \$3,467,000 compared to \$3,332,000 for 2009, an increase of approximately \$135,000 between years or 4%. This increase is due mainly to payroll and associated employee benefit costs of approximately \$175,000. This was offset by a decrease in SEC related costs of approximately \$40,000 as the Company brought the preparation of its annual reserve report in house as opposed to having it prepared by an outside third party.

#### Certain Factors That Could Affect Future Operations

Certain information contained in this report, as well as written and oral statements made or incorporated by reference from time to time by the Company and its representatives in other reports, filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, press releases, conferences, teleconferences or otherwise, may be deemed to be 'forward-looking statements' within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and are subject to the 'Safe Harbor' provisions of that section.

Forward-looking statements include statements concerning the Company's and management's plans, objectives, goals, strategies and future operations and performance and the assumptions underlying such forward-looking statements. When used in this document, the words "anticipates", "estimates", "expects", "believes", "intends", "plans", and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. Actual results and developments could differ materially from those expressed in or implied by such statements due to these and other factors.

#### **Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.**

##### Commodity Price Risk

We are subject to price fluctuations for natural gas, natural gas liquids and crude oil. Prices received for natural gas sold on the spot market are volatile due primarily to seasonality of demand and other factors beyond our control. Reductions in crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids prices could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations and quantities of reserves recoverable on an economic basis. Any reduction in reserves,

including reductions due to price fluctuations, can adversely affect our liquidity and our ability to obtain capital for our acquisition and development activities. To date, we have not entered into futures contracts or other hedging agreements to manage the commodity price risk for a portion of our production.

### Interest Rate Risk

As of December 31, 2011, we had \$840,000 of long-term debt outstanding under our Note payable to a bank, which matures in November 2018. This debt bears interest at a variable annual interest rate based upon an index which is the Treasury securities rate for a term of seven years, plus 2.2%. The interest rate is subject to change on the first day of each seven year anniversary after the date of the note based on the Index then in effect. Effective December 27, 2011, the annual interest rate was adjusted to 3.61% which is fixed through the maturity date of the note. As such our interest rate risk is not material.

**Item 8. Consolidated Financial Statements And**

**Schedules Index At Page 44**

**Item 9. Changes In And Disagreements With Accountants On Accounting And Financial Disclosure**

None

**Item 9A. Controls and Procedures**

**Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures**

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial and Accounting Officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e)) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), which are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by the SEC’s rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial and Accounting Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Based on this evaluation, our Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial and Accounting Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report.

**Management’s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Company. Our internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. There are inherent limitations to the effectiveness of any system of internal control over financial reporting. These limitations include the possibility of human error, the circumvention of overriding of the system and reasonable resource constraints. Because of its inherent limitations, our internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the degree of

compliance with policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).