

PLEDGE PETROLEUM CORP  
Form 10-K  
August 07, 2017

UNITED STATES

**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

**Washington, DC 20549**

**Form 10-K**

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

**For Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2016**

**000-53488**

Commission file number

PLEDGE PETROLEUM CORP.

(Formerly PROPELL TECHNOLOGIES GROUP, INC.)

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware 26-1856569  
(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

**11811 North Freeway, 5th Floor,**

**Suite 513, Houston, TX 77060**

(Address of principal executive offices)

(832) 328- 0169

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Common Stock None  
(Title of Class) (Name of each exchange on which registered)

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

Common Stock, \$0.001 par value

(Title of Class)

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 of Section 15(d) of the Act. 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 registrant 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 is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the Registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate website, if any, every interactive data file required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (section 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to

submit and post such files). Yes x No "

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

Large accelerated filer  Accelerated filer   
Non-accelerated filer  Smaller reporting company x  
(Do not check if smaller reporting company) Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. "

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

The aggregate market value of the Registrant's common stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant as of June 30, 2016, the last business day of the registrant's recently completed second quarter, was approximately \$10,742,357 based on the closing price at which the common stock was last sold on that date.

The Registrant has 268,558,931 shares of common stock outstanding as of August 1, 2017.

Documents incorporated by reference: None

**PLEDGE PETROLEUM CORP.**

**(formerly Propell Technologies Group, Inc.)**

**FORM 10-K**

**FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED**

**DECEMBER 31, 2016**

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PART I

**CAUTIONARY STATEMENT RELATING TO THE SAFE HARBOR PROVISIONS OF THE PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT OF 1995**

This Annual Report on Form 10-K includes “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). We intend those forward looking-statements to be covered by the safe harbor provisions for forward- looking statements. All statements regarding our expected financial position and operating results, our business strategy, our financing plans and the outcome of any contingencies are forward-looking statements. Any such forward-looking statements are based on current expectations, estimates, and projections about our industry and our business and are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond our control, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed, projected or implied in by the forward-looking statements. Words such as “anticipates,” “expects,” “intends,” “plans,” “believes,” “seeks,” “estimates,” or variations of those words and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those stated in or implied by any forward-looking statements.

Such risks and uncertainties include the risks noted under Part 1. “Business,” Part 1A “Risk Factors” and Part II, Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” but are also contained elsewhere. You should refer to Item 1A. “Risk Factors.” section of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for a discussion of important factors that may cause our actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by our forward- looking statements. As a result of these factors, we cannot assure you that the forward-looking statements in this Annual Report will prove to be accurate. Furthermore, if our forward-looking statements prove to be inaccurate, the inaccuracy may be material. In light of the significant uncertainties in these forward-looking statements, you should not regard these statements as a representation or warranty by us or any other person that we will achieve our objectives and plans in any specified time frame, or at all. We do not undertake any obligation to update any forward-looking statements.

Unless the context requires otherwise, references to “we,” “us,” “our,” and “Propell,” refer to Pledge Petroleum Corp (formerly Propell Technologies Group, Inc., and its subsidiaries.

Item 1. Business

Overview

## Our Company

During the past year, our management, at the direction of the Board of Directors, has evaluated, considered, and brought forward various opportunities to acquire producing oil fields; however, to date, an oil field meeting the criteria acceptable to the Board of Directors (which criteria include among other things, low general and administrative costs, ability to generate cash flow and ability to fully utilize the Plasma Pulse Technology (“PPT”)) has not been found. At this point, the Board is reevaluating its business plan and strategy and has reduced operating expenses, including staffing, in order to preserve capital, while the Board evaluates its options including the possible sale of our technology and PPT assets, forming a special committee to investigate a possible share buyback of the majority shareholder, Ervington Investments, and/or a possible dissolution of the Company.

In July 2015, when we closed the final tranche of our private placement of the sale of our Series C Preferred Stock and raised an additional \$9,750,000, we shifted our operational focus from being a direct provider of well services based upon PPT to actively seeking to acquire producing oil fields to generate revenues and the development of untapped hydrocarbon reserves. As a result, in August 2015, our board of directors and shareholders approved through the formation of a joint venture, the exclusive sublicense to our majority owned subsidiary Novas Energy North America, LLC (“NENA”) of our rights to use certain plasma pulse technology that we had licensed from Novas Energy Group Limited (the “Licensor”) pursuant to the terms of an exclusive license agreement (the “License Agreement”), for treatment of vertical wells in the United States (hereafter, the “Licensed Plasma Pulse Technology”). We retained the right to use the Licensed Plasma Pulse Technology for treatment of our own assets located in the United States as well as treatment of assets outside of the United States. The Licensed Plasma Pulse Technology refers to the process and apparatus of Licensor for its plasma pulse technology as covered by Licensor’s patent rights. Although we were indirectly engaged in the oil recovery business through NENA and directly through our treatment of oil wells in Mexico, it was not our foundational business strategy. In October 2016, we terminated the joint venture due to its failure to meet certain milestones, including its generation of minimal revenue. We intend to terminate our agreement with our Mexican partner in the near future.

We have financed our operations primarily from sales of our securities, both debt and equity, and to a lesser extent revenue from operations and we expect to continue to obtain required capital in a similar manner. We have incurred an accumulated deficit of \$18,512,441 through December 31, 2016 and there can be no assurance that we will be able to achieve profitability.

## Recent Events

On October 4, 2016, Novas Energy USA, Inc. (“Novas USA”), our wholly owned subsidiary, delivered a notice to its joint venture partner, Technovita Technologies USA, Inc. (“Technovita”) electing to dissolve its joint venture with Technovita (the “Joint Venture”), effective November 1, 2016, pursuant to Section 11.1(b) of the Operating Agreement of Novas Energy North America, LLC (“NENA”), dated October 22, 2015 (the “Operating Agreement”), by and among Novas USA and Technovita.

Section 11.1(b) of the Operating Agreement provides that the Joint Venture may be dissolved upon the election of Novas USA in the event the Joint Venture fails to satisfy any Year 1 Key Performance Indicator by an amount greater than five percent (5%) of the applicable metric (the “Year 1 Milestone”). The Joint Venture has not achieved the Year 1 Milestone. For the purposes of the Operating Agreement, the Year 1 Key Performance Indicators are defined as: during a continuous twelve (12) month period commencing upon September 1, 2015 each of: (1) sales from activities in the United States of greater than or equal to \$2,829,000; (2) sales from activities in Canada of greater than or equal to \$2,829,000; (3) EBITDA from activities in the United States of greater than or equal to \$524,000; and (4) EBITDA from activities in Canada of greater than or equal to \$524,000. In fact, NENA has not generated more than nominal revenue. Upon a dissolution, all intellectual property assets of the Joint Venture, including any improvements to Technology (as defined in the Operating Agreement) is to be distributed to Technovita solely for use in Canada, its territories and its possessions and Novas USA solely for use in the United States and its territories.

Pursuant to the Operating Agreement, Novas USA had entered into a sublicense agreement (the “Novas Sublicense Agreement”) with NENA and Novas Energy Group Limited for NENA to be the exclusive provider of Plasma Pulse Technology for treatment of vertical wells to third parties in the United States. The Sublicense Agreement was terminated upon termination of the Joint Venture. The Operating Agreement also provided, among other things, that Novas USA would contribute an aggregate of \$1,200,000 to the capital of the Joint Venture for its 60% interest in the Joint Venture. Novas USA has contributed \$900,000 to the Joint Venture to date and believes that it has valid defenses to any claim that may be made that it contribute additional funds.

On July 19, 2016, we received a notice from the Licensor purporting to effectively terminate the License Agreement for non-payment of required royalties, asserting, among other things, that as of June 30, 2016, Novas owed Licensor a *pro rata* amount of \$1,458,333 for the Licensed Plasma Pulse Technology for the United States and Mexico, of which \$1,000,000 was alleged to be in arrears. Novas has recently been contacted by the Licensor with a request for settlement discussions; however there can be no assurance that such discussions will occur or what the outcome of any such discussions will be. We and Novas believe that there is no legal basis for Licensor to terminate the License Agreement and further intend to vigorously defend against any attempt by Licensor to enforce a termination of the License Agreement. Further, we believe that Licensor has failed to materially perform its obligations under the License Agreement, and we believe that such failures on Licensor’s part may impact what, if any, payments are due under the License Agreement by Novas to Licensor.



We believe that it is evident from the plain language of the Sublicense Agreement, and the fact that we transferred to NENA substantially all of its rights for the use of Licensed Plasma Pulse Technology in the United States of America, that the Sublicense Agreement replaced and superseded the royalty fees due under the License Agreement for the use of the Licensed Plasma Pulse Technology in the Licensed Territory. We also believe that we have developed our own plasma-pulse technology not based on or otherwise an infringement to, the Licensed Plasma Pulse Technology, although the Licensor has not accepted our claim. Going forward, if we decide to continue to treat oil wells, our intent is to deploy our own plasma-pulse technology in lieu of the Licensed Plasma Pulse Technology, however, if we were to seek to continue to use the Licensed Plasma Pulse Technology, by reason of the termination of the Sublicense Agreement, effective November 1, 2016, we would be required to pay royalties to Licensor.

## History

Pledge Petroleum Corp (“Pledge”). (f/k/a Propell Technologies Group, Inc.) is a Delaware corporation originally formed on January 29, 2008 as CA Photo Acquisition Corp. On April 10, 2008 Crystal Magic, Inc. (“CMI”), a Florida Corporation, merged with an acquisition subsidiary of Pledge, and we issued an aggregate of 108,000 shares to the former shareholders of CMI. On May 6, 2008, we acquired both Mountain Capital, LLC (d/b/a Arrow Media Solutions) (“AMS”) and Auleron 2005, LLC (d/b/a Auleron Technologies) (“AUL”) and made each a wholly owned subsidiary and issued a total of 41,987 shares of our Common Stock to the members of Mountain Capital, LLC and a total of 2,721 shares of our Common Stock to the members of AUL (the shares referenced above are in pre-split amounts, that is prior to our 50-to-1 reverse split in August 2012). In 2010 AUL and AMS were dissolved. In September 2010, CMI’s assets were foreclosed upon by its largest creditor and these assets were liquidated and effective December 31, 2013, we disposed of our interest in CMI for nominal consideration.

In 2013, we closed a Share Exchange Agreement with the shareholders of Novas, under which we acquired all of the outstanding equity securities of Novas in exchange for 100,000,000 shares of our common stock. Novas had entered into a license for use of the Licensed Plasma Pulse Technology licensed from Licensor for use in the United States and Mexico. Prior to the closing of the second tranche of the Series C Preferred Stock private placement and the sublicense with NENA, our focus had been on the provision of production enhancement services.

On February 19, 2015, we entered into a Series C Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement (the “Purchase Agreement”) with Ervington Investment Limited, an entity organized under the laws of the Republic of Cyprus which is wholly owned by Norma Investments Limited, which in turn is wholly owned by Harmony Trust Settlement (“Ervington”), and closed the first tranche of a private placement offering under the Purchase Agreement, raising \$5,000,000 in gross proceeds from the sale of 1,525,424 shares of our Series C Preferred Stock (“Series C Preferred Stock”) at a purchase price of \$3.277777778 per share.. On June 30, 2015, Ervington closed the second tranche of a private placement offering under the purchase agreement raising an additional \$9,750,000 in gross proceeds from the sale of 2,974,576 shares of our Series C Preferred Stock at a purchase price of \$3.277777778. We agreed to use the proceeds for the acquisition, enhancement and maintenance of an oil field and the use of our Plasma Pulse Technology thereon.

On October 22, 2015, Novas entered into an operating agreement with Technovita Technologies USA, Inc. (“Technovita”) (the “Joint Venture Agreement”) through a newly formed Delaware limited liability company, NENA, whereby Novas agreed to contribute \$1,200,000 (\$600,000 to be delivered on the effective date (October 22, 2015) of the Joint Venture Agreement, \$300,000 on November 1, 2015 and \$300,000 on the two month anniversary of the Effective Date) to the capital of NENA for 60% of the membership interests of NENA and Technovita agreed to contribute an aggregate of \$800,000 to the capital of NENA for 40% of the membership interests of NENA. In October 2015, Novas entered into a sublicense agreement (the “Novas Sublicense Agreement”) with NENA and the Licensor pursuant to which NENA was granted the right, subject to certain exceptions to be the exclusive provider of the Plasma Pulse Technology for treatment of vertical wells to third parties in the United States. Subject to certain exceptions and pursuant to the terms of Sublicense Agreements (the “Technovita Sublicense Agreement”) that was

entered into between Technovita, NENA and Licensor, NENA is the exclusive provider of the Plasma Pulse Technology for treatment of vertical wells to third parties in Canada. Both Novas and Technovita will retain the right to deploy the Plasma Pulse Technology on vertical wells owned by Novas or Technovita in the United States or Canada, respectively. On October 4, 2016, Novas Energy USA, Inc. (“Novas USA”), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, delivered a notice to Technovita Technologies USA, Inc. (“Technovita”) electing to dissolve its joint venture with Technovita (the “Joint Venture”), effective November 1, 2016, pursuant to Section 11.1(b) of the Operating Agreement of Novas Energy North America, LLC (“NENA”), dated October 22, 2015 (the “Operating Agreement”), by and among Novas USA and Technovita.

On July 6, 2012, we filed a Certificate of Designations, Rights and Preferences with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware designating 5,000,000 preferred shares as Series A-1 Preferred Stock. On August 17, 2012, we filed an amendment to our Certificate of Incorporation, which increased the number of shares of our authorized Common Stock to 500,000,000 shares, effectuated a 50:1 reverse split of the number of shares of our outstanding common stock and changed our name to Propell Technologies Group, Inc. On February 4, 2013, we acquired all of the outstanding shares of Novas and Novas became our wholly owned subsidiary. Effective December 31, 2013, we disposed of our e-commerce line of business. On March 14, 2014, we filed a Certificate of Designations, Rights and Preferences with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware designating 500,000 preferred shares as Series B Preferred Stock. On February 17, 2015, we filed a Certificate of Designations, Rights and Preferences with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware designating 4,500,000 preferred shares as Series C Preferred Stock.

On February 16, 2017, the board of directors resolved that the Company change its name to Pledge Petroleum Corp and on February 17, 2017, the “Company filed a Certificate of Amendment to the Certificate of Incorporation with the Secretary of State of Delaware to change the name of the Company to Pledge Petroleum Corp.

### **Available Information**

Additional information about Pledge is contained at our website, <http://www.pledgecorp.com> . Information contained on our website is not incorporated by reference into, and does not form any part of, this Annual Report on Form 10-K. We have included our website address as a factual reference and do not intend it to be an active link to our website. Our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and Current Reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act are available free of charge through the investor relations page of our internet website as soon as reasonably practicable after those reports we electronically filed such material with, or furnish it to, the SEC. Our principal offices are located at 11811 North Freeway, 5th Floor, Suite 513, Houston, TX 77060. Our telephone number is +1 (832) 328-0169 and our facsimile number is (713) 513-5700. Our fiscal year end is December 31.

## Plasma Pulse Technology

On January 30, 2013, Novas entered into the exclusive, perpetual royalty bearing License Agreement with the Licensor, which was amended in March 2014 and further amended on December 23, 2014, that granted Novas the right to practice, develop, use, market and commercialize the proprietary process of the Licensor, which consists of a specially designed apparatus and certain proprietary technology, methods and processes that may be applied to enhance the production of hydrocarbon deposits using metallic plasma-generated, directed, non-linear, wide-band and elastic oscillations at resonance frequencies. The amended License Agreement provides Novas with the right to practice the licensed process and to utilize the Plasma Pulse Technology to provide services to third parties and for ourselves as well, and to sublicense the Plasma Pulse Technology in the United States and Mexico. The amended License Agreement also provides Novas with the right to design and have manufactured the apparatus and to make modifications and improvements to the Plasma Pulse Technology provided that the Licensor is provided a non-exclusive license to any such improvements and modifications and any patent rights of Novas related to the Plasma Pulse Technology. The process utilizes a down-hole tool that is lowered into vertical wellbores to the perforated oil producing zone. When initiated, the tool delivers metallic plasma-generated, directed, non-linear, wide-band elastic oscillations at resonance frequencies to enhance oil production using the tool developed by the Licensor and enhanced by Novas. The Plasma Pulse Technology is suitable for oil wells as deep as 12,000 feet. By optimizing production efficiency combined with the resulting increased oil production we expect to extend the economic life of mature oil fields and to recover previously unrecoverable oil efficiently. Most of our tools only work in vertical wells with a minimum of 5 ½-inch casings and not in horizontal wells. We developed U.S. made tools to treat 4 ½-inch cased wells.

Numerous companies have utilized the Plasma Pulse Technology that Novas has licensed in the treatment and stimulation of oil wells throughout the Russian Federation, China, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Czech Republic. The tool and subsequent well treatment have been credited with increasing oil production and injector well fluid flow in over 150 wells outside of the United States in Russia and China. It does so without any chemicals associated with hydraulic fracturing and therefore is deemed to be environmentally friendly. The treatment was created to clear the well drainage area of sedimentation clogging at the perforation zone.

## Our Industry

According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), the United States produced an estimated 3.25 billion barrels of crude oil in 2016, a decrease of about 5% from the estimated 3.4 billion barrels produced in 2015. Previous to 2016, annual crude oil production in the United States had increased for seven consecutive years.

According to U.S. Crude Oil and Natural Gas Proved Reserves, 2015, released by the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) in December 2016, U.S. crude oil proved reserves decreased between year end 2014 and year

end 2015 from 39.9 billion barrels to 35.2 billion barrels, an 11.8% decrease and the average price of oil dropped 47% in 2015 compared to 2014. U.S production of crude oil and lease condensate increased in 2015 for the seventh consecutive year by 7% from 2014.

Texas has the largest proved reserves of any state but also the largest decline, a net decrease of \$1 billion barrels of crude oil and lease condensate proved reserves from 2014 to 2015. North Dakota has the second largest proved reserves, mostly from the Bakken Shale, and the second largest decline in 2015, a net decrease of 838 million barrels of crude oil and lease condensate proved reserves.

### *Intellectual Property*

We license the “Plasma-Pulse Technology” from the Licensor, pursuant to the terms of an exclusive perpetual royalty bearing license we entered into in January 2013, which was amended in March 2014 and further amended on December 23, 2014. The amended license agreement provides us with the exclusive right to develop, use, market and commercialize the Plasma Pulse Technology for ourselves and/or third parties, sublicense and provide related services to third parties in the United States and Mexico including all of its states, districts, territories, possessions and protectorates. The amended license agreement also provides Novas with the right to design and have manufactured the apparatus and to make modifications and improvements to the Plasma Pulse Technology provided that the Licensor is provided a non-exclusive license to any such improvements and modifications and any patent rights of Novas related to the Plasma Pulse Technology. The license is limited to the United States and Mexico. It also provides that we will pay the Licensor royalties equal to seven and a half percent (7.5%) of Net Service Sales (as defined in the second amendment to the license agreement) and Sublicensing Consideration (as defined in the second amendment to the license agreement) and provides for a minimum royalty payment of \$500,000 per year from United States operations and \$500,000 per year from Mexican operations; however, no minimum royalty payment is due prior to the three-year anniversary of the license agreement for revenue derived from the United States operations and no minimum royalty is due prior to December 31, 2015 for revenue derived from Mexico. Under certain circumstances, we have the right to make additional cash payments to cover certain royalty payment deficiencies. All royalty payments made by us as well as sublicensing revenue paid by us to Licensor are credited towards the minimum royalty payment. Royalties based on revenue derived from operations in one territory can be used to satisfy obligations for minimum royalty payments in the other territory. If the minimum royalty is not timely paid with respect to one of the two territories, the Licensor has the right to terminate the license with respect to that territory and if the minimum royalty payment for both territories is not paid, to terminate the license agreement. The Licensor is responsible for the cost of filing prosecuting and maintaining the patents and we are responsible for costs of obtaining marketing approvals. The Licensor has the right to terminate the license agreement upon our breach or default. If the Licensor dissolves, becomes insolvent or engages in or is the subject of any other bankruptcy proceeding then the Plasma Pulse Technology and patent rights in the United States shall become our property.

On July 19, 2016, we received a notice from the Licensor purporting to effectively terminate the License Agreement for non-payment of required royalties, asserting, among other things, that as of June 30, 2016, Novas owed Licensor a *pro rata* amount of \$1,458,333 for the Licensed Plasma Pulse Technology for the United States and Mexico, of which \$1,000,000 was alleged to be in arrears. Novas has recently been contacted by the Licensor with a request for settlement discussions; however there can be no assurance that such discussions will occur or what the outcome of any such discussions will be. We and Novas believe that there is no legal basis for Licensor to terminate the License Agreement and intend to vigorously defend against any attempt by Licensor to enforce a termination of the License Agreement. Further, we believe that Licensor has failed to materially perform its obligations under the License Agreement, and we believe that such failures on Licensor’s part may impact what, if any, payments are due under the License Agreement by Novas to Licensor.

We believe that it is evident from the plain language of the Sublicense Agreement, and the fact that we transferred to NENA substantially all of its rights for the use of Licensed Plasma Pulse Technology in the United States of America,

that the Sublicense Agreement replaced and superseded the royalty fees due under the License Agreement for the use of the Licensed Plasma Pulse Technology in the Licensed Territory. We also believe that we have developed our own plasma-pulse technology not based on or otherwise an infringement to, the Licensed Plasma Pulse Technology, although the Licensor has not accepted our claim. Going forward, if we decide to continue to treat oil wells, our intent is to deploy our own plasma-pulse technology in lieu of the Licensed Plasma Pulse Technology, however, if we were to seek to continue to use the Licensed Plasma Pulse Technology, by reason of the termination of the Sublicense Agreement, effective November 1, 2016, we would be required to pay royalties to Licensor.

We have a provisional patent application pending with the United States Patent and Trademark Office (the "USPTO") filed on August 5, 2016 and directed to our own plasma-pulse technology in lieu of the Licensed Plasma Pulse Technology. One of the listed co-inventors of the patent application, a former contractor (the "Contractor"), currently refuses to execute a confirmatory assignment agreement confirming that he assigned all rights, title and interest to us for publically recording with the USPTO. While the Contractor's consulting agreement states that we own all of the intellectual property he development relating to the pulse tool, we are currently negotiating an assignment agreement with the Contractor to remove any doubt that we exclusively own the intellectual property. There can be no assurance that the Contractor will assign his rights to us or that additional action, such as litigation, may be required to settle the matter. There can also be no assurance that the pending patent application will result in the issuance of patents, that patents issued to us will not be challenged or circumvented by competitors, or that these patents will be found to be valid or sufficiently broad to protect our technology or provide us with a competitive advantage.

To maintain our proprietary position, we also rely on trade secrets and proprietary technological experience to protect proprietary manufacturing processes, technology, and know-how relating to our business. We rely, in part, on confidentiality agreements with our marketing partners, employees, advisors, vendors and consultants to protect our trade secrets and proprietary technological expertise. In addition, we also seek to maintain our trade secrets through maintenance of the physical security of the premises where our trade secrets are located. There can be no assurance that these agreements will not be breached, that we will have adequate remedies for any breach, that others will not independently develop equivalent proprietary information or that third parties will not otherwise gain access to our trade secrets and proprietary knowledge.

There has been and continues to be substantial litigation regarding intellectual property rights. If a third party asserts a claim against us, we may be forced to expend significant time and money defending such actions and an adverse determination in any patent litigation could subject us to significant liabilities to third parties, require us to redesign our tools, require us to seek licenses from third parties, and, if licenses are not available, prevent us from manufacturing, selling or using our system. Additionally, we plan to enforce our intellectual property rights vigorously and may find it necessary to initiate litigation to enforce our patent rights or to protect our trade secrets or know-how. Patent litigation can be costly and time consuming and there can be no assurance that the outcome will be favorable to us.

## Regulation

### **(a) General**

Exploration and production operations are subject to various types of regulation at the federal, state and local levels. This regulation includes requiring permits to drill wells, maintaining bonding requirements to drill or operate wells, and regulating the location of wells, the method of drilling and casing wells, the surface use and restoration of properties on which wells are drilled, and the plugging and abandoning of wells. Our operations are also subject to various conservation laws and regulations.

Typically, oil enhancements such as hydraulic fracturing operations have historically been overseen by state regulators as part of their oil and gas regulatory programs; however, the EPA has asserted federal regulatory authority over certain hydraulic fracturing activities involving diesel under the Safe Drinking Water Act and has released draft permitting guidance for hydraulic fracturing activities that use diesel in fracturing fluids in those states where EPA is the permitting authority. As a result, we may be subject to additional permitting requirements for our operations. These permitting requirements and restrictions could result in delays in operations at well sites as well as increased costs to make wells productive. In addition, legislation introduced in Congress provides for federal regulation of hydraulic fracturing under the Safe Drinking Water Act and require the public disclosure of certain information regarding the chemical makeup of hydraulic fracturing fluids.

The EPA has published rules that establish air emission control requirements for natural gas and NGL production, processing and transportation activities, including New Source Performance Standards to address emissions of sulfur dioxide and volatile organic compounds, and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS) to address hazardous air pollutants frequently associated with gas production and processing activities. Among other things, these rules require the reduction of volatile organic compound emissions from natural gas wells through the use of reduced emission completions or "green completions" on all hydraulically fractured wells constructed or refractured after January 1, 2015. The NESHAPS rules also include maximum achievable control technology (MACT) standards for "small" glycol dehydrators that are located at major sources of hazardous air pollutants and modifications to the leak detection standards for valves. Compliance with the EPA's rules and requirements, especially any new green completion requirements, may require modifications to certain of our operations, including the installation of new equipment to control emissions at the well site that could result in significant costs, including increased capital expenditures and operating costs, and could adversely impact our business.

In addition to these federal legislative and regulatory proposals, some states and certain local governments have adopted, and others are considering adopting, regulations that could restrict hydraulic fracturing in certain circumstances, including requirements regarding chemical disclosure, casing and cementing of wells, withdrawal of water for use in high-volume hydraulic fracturing of horizontal wells, baseline testing of nearby water wells, and restrictions on the type of additives that may be used in hydraulic fracturing operations. Any such new regulations may require modifications to certain of our operations, including the installation of new equipment to control emissions at the well site that could result in significant costs, including increased capital expenditures and operating



costs, and could further adversely impact our business and ability to market and deploy effectively the Licensed Plasma Pulse Technology in the areas effected by such regulations.

**(b) OSHA and Other Laws and Regulations.**

We are subject to the requirements of the federal Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA), and comparable state laws. The OSHA hazard communication standard, the EPA community right-to-know regulations under the Title III of CERCLA and similar state laws require that we organize and/or disclose information about hazardous materials used or produced in our operations. Also, pursuant to OSHA, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration has established a variety of standards related to workplace exposure to hazardous substances and employee health and safety.

**(c) Oil Pollution Act.**

The Federal Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA) and resulting regulations impose a variety of obligations on responsible parties related to the prevention of oil spills and liability for damages resulting from such spills in waters of the United States. The term "waters of the United States" has been broadly defined to include inland water bodies, including wetlands and intermittent streams. The OPA assigns joint and several strict liability to each responsible party for oil removal costs and a variety of public and private damages. We believe that we substantially comply with the Oil Pollution Act and related federal regulations.

**(d) Clean Water Act.**

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) and resulting regulations, which are primarily implemented through a system of permits, also govern the discharge of certain contaminants into waters of the United States. Sanctions for failure to comply strictly with the Clean Water Act are generally resolved by payment of fines and correction of any identified deficiencies. However, regulatory agencies could require us to cease construction or operation of certain facilities or to cease hauling wastewaters to facilities owned by others that are the source of water discharges. We believe that we substantially comply with the Clean Water Act and related federal and state regulations.

**Competition**

Competition in the oil industry is intense. We will compete with other technologies such as gas injection, polymer flooding, microbial injection and thermal methods. As a new technology, we will compete with many of the other technologies that have been proven to be economically successful in enhancing oil production in the United States. We also actively compete against other oil companies with substantial financial and other resources.

Item 1A. Risk factors

*Investing in our Company involves a high degree of risk. In addition to the risks related to our business set forth in this Form 10-K, you should carefully consider the risks described below before investing in our Company. Additional risks, uncertainties and other factors not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also impair our business operations.*

***We had intended to become an exploitation and production stage company but to date have not found any suitable oil wells to acquire, therefore we are reevaluating our business plan and strategy, making it difficult to evaluate our company.***

We intended to use the proceeds from the sale of our Series C Preferred Stock to acquire oil fields and intend to become an exploitation and production stage company; however, to date we have not found an oil field meeting the criteria acceptable to the Board (which criteria include among other things, low general and administrative costs, ability to generate cash flow and ability to fully utilize the PPT). Our Board is reevaluating its business plan and strategy and has suspended operations and reduced operating expenses, including staffing, in order to preserve capital, while the Board evaluates its options including the possible sale of our technology and PPT assets, forming a special committee to investigate a possible share buyback of the majority shareholder, Ervington Investments, and/or a possible dissolution of the Company. Until such time as the Board determines its strategy, it will be difficult for an investor to evaluate our business.

***If we should find a suitable acquisition target and become an exploitation and production stage company, for which no decision has yet been made, we will face many risk associated therewith.***

If we should become an exploitation and production stage company, we will face a high risk of business failure because of the unique difficulties and uncertainties inherent in oil and gas exploitation ventures. Potential investors should be aware of the risks and uncertainties normally encountered by oil and gas companies and the high rate of failure of such companies. The likelihood of our success must be considered in light of the problems, expenses, difficulties, complications and delays that could be encountered in connection with our planned exploitation and followed drilling. These potential problems include, but are not limited to, possible problems relating to exploitation and additional costs and expenses that may reduce our current forecast of income and asset value. Additional expenditures related to exploitation may not result in the confirmation of anticipated oil and gas reserves. Problems such as unusual or unexpected formations and other conditions are involved in mineral development and often result in unsuccessful efforts. The acquisition of additional fields will be dependent upon us possessing capital resources at that time in order to purchase and/or maintain such concessions. If no funding is available, we may be forced to cease our exploitation activities.

To date, we have not successfully acquired any fields and have limited funding from which to do so. Despite our cash position, we believe we do not have sufficient capital to become an exploration and production company. Our acquisition of a field is dependent upon market conditions and pricing. The competition for the acquisition of fields is intense. There can be no assurance that we will be able to acquire a suitable field with our existing resources.

***Our business is difficult to evaluate because our most recent business model has been terminated and we have not formulated a new business model.***

In 2015, we switched our business model with our entry into a Joint Venture Agreement with Technovita and announced that we were seeking to acquire oil wells and use a plasma pulse technology on our acquired oil wells. To date we have not acquired any wells and all of our revenue, although minimal, has been derived from operations under the Joint Venture Agreement. Effective November 1, 2016, we terminated the Joint Venture Agreement for its failure to meet certain specified milestones. To date, the joint venture has generated minimal revenue. With respect to any new business line that we enter into we will be subject to the risks inherent to the operation of a new business enterprise, and cannot assure you that we will be able to successfully address these risks.

***We currently have limited revenues and may not generate any revenue in the near future, if at all, from the use of our technology.***

We have generated limited revenues from the use of the Licensed Plasma Pulse Technology. During the period ended October 31, 2016, the joint venture had treated four wells using our down-hole tools. The majority of the wells that were treated as sample wells to demonstrate the ability of plasma pulse technology at no cost to the well owner. Effective November 1, 2016, we terminated the Joint Venture Agreement. Therefore, there can be no assurance that there will be any revenue from the operation of wells or from future customers of our services that utilize a plasma pulse technology.

***We may not be profitable.***

We expect to incur operating losses for the foreseeable future. For the year ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, we had net revenues of \$0 and \$91,000 from our plasma pulse oil recovery business. For the year ended December 31, 2016 we have sustained a net loss of \$4,118,967 after taking into account the non-controlling shareholders share of losses and for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, we sustained a net loss of \$3,981,319 after taking into account the non-controlling shareholders share of losses and \$5,018,483, respectively. To date, we have not acquired any oil wells, we have not generated significant revenue from the Licensed Plasma Pulse Technology and we have generated insufficient revenue from our operations in Mexico. Our ability to become profitable depends on our ability to find acquisition candidates or assets that generate revenue, to have successful operations and generate and sustain sales, while maintaining reasonable expense levels, all of which are uncertain in light of our limited operating history in our current line of business and our recent changes in business strategy.

***Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that we will continue as a going concern.***

We have incurred recurring operating losses and had a net loss for the year ended December 31, 2016. We have also suspended our business operations. These conditions raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. The consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016 do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

***Our future plans and operations may require that we raise additional capital.***

To date, we have not generated enough revenue from operations to pay all of our expenses. During the year ended December 31, 2015 we raised a total of \$14,750,000 from our private placement of Series C Preferred stock to Ervington consummated during February and June 2015. We have used the funds raised in our financings for working capital purposes and intended to acquire an oil well with the funds that were raised. As we are currently re-evaluating our business plans, we cannot estimate how much money we will require to meet our new business plans and goals. In evaluating various business opportunities, our limited cash will be considered and may prevent us from pursuing certain opportunities. There can be no assurance that we will be able to achieve our new goals with the cash on hand or the cash generated from operations.

***If we acquire wells and commence oil exploitation activities, our anticipated future oil drilling and producing operations will involve various risks.***

If we acquire wells and commence oil exploitation activities, we will be subject to all the risks normally incident to the operation and development of oil and natural gas properties, including:

- well blowouts, cratering, explosions and human related accidents

- mechanical, equipment and pipe failures

- adverse weather conditions and natural disasters

- civil disturbances and terrorist activities

- oil and natural gas price reductions

environmental risks stemming from the use, production, handling and disposal of water, waste materials, hydrocarbons and other substances into the air, soil or water title problems

- limited availability of financing

- marketing related infrastructure, transportation and processing limitations

- regulatory compliance issues

We intend to maintain insurance against many potential losses or liabilities arising from well operations in accordance with customary industry practices and in amounts believed by management to be prudent. However, insurance will not protect us against all risks.

***Uncertainty of economic conditions, worldwide and in the United States may have a significant negative effect on operating results, liquidity and financial condition.***

Effects of change in domestic and international economic conditions could include a decline in demand for oil and natural gas resulting in decreased oil, and natural gas reserves due to curtailed drilling activity; A decline in reserves would lead to a decline in production, and either a production decline, or a decrease in oil, and natural gas prices, would have a negative impact on our cash flow, profitability and value.



***Due to the competition in the oil and gas industry for acquisition of oil wells and our limited financial and personnel resources we will have had and will continue to have difficulty competing for acquisition targets.***

Competition in the oil and gas industry is extremely intense in all aspects, including but not limited to raising investment capital and obtaining qualified managerial and technical employees. We are an insignificant participant in the oil and gas industry due to our limited financial and personnel resources. Our competition includes large established oil and gas companies, with substantial capabilities and with greater financial and technical resources than we have, as well as the myriad of other small stage companies. These companies are able to pay more for development prospects and productive oil and natural gas properties and are able to define, evaluate, bid for, purchase and subsequently drill a greater number of properties and prospects than our financial or human resources permit. As a result of this competition, we have not been successful in finding suitable acquisition targets and may be unable to attract the necessary funding or qualified personnel. If we are unable to successfully compete for funding or for qualified personnel, our activities may be slowed, suspended or terminated, any of which would have a material adverse effect on our ability to continue operations.

***If we should acquire an oil well, shortages of oil field equipment, services, qualified personnel and resulting cost increases could adversely affect results of operations.***

The demand for qualified and experienced field personnel, geologists, geophysicists, engineers and other professionals in the oil and natural gas industry can fluctuate significantly, often in correlation with oil and natural gas prices, resulting in periodic shortages. When demand for rigs and equipment increases due to an increase in the number of wells being drilled, there have been shortages of drilling rigs, hydraulic fracturing equipment and personnel and other oilfield equipment. Higher oil and natural gas prices generally stimulate increased demand for, and result in increased prices of, drilling rigs, crews and associated supplies, equipment and services. If we were to acquire a well, these shortages or price increases could negatively affect the ability to drill wells and conduct ordinary operations by the operators of our wells, resulting in an adverse effect on our financial condition, cash flow and operating results.

***If we should acquire an oil well, our operations will be subject to permitting requirements.***

Oil drilling operations will be subject to permitting requirements, which could require us to delay, suspend or terminate our operations. Our operations, including but not limited to any exploitation program, require permits from the U.S. government. We may be unable to obtain these permits in a timely manner, on reasonable terms, or at all. If we cannot obtain or maintain the necessary permits, or if there is a delay in receiving these permits, our timetable and business plan for exploration and/or exploitation, may be materially and adversely affected.

*International expansion of our business exposes us to business, regulatory, political, operational, financial and economic risks associated with doing business outside of the United States.*

Doing business internationally involves a number of risks, including:

· multiple, conflicting and changing laws and regulations such as tax laws, export and import restrictions, employment laws, regulatory requirements and other governmental approvals, permits and licenses;

· failure by us to obtain regulatory approvals for the sale or use of our technology in various countries;

· difficulties in managing foreign operations;

· financial risks, such as longer payment cycles, difficulty enforcing contracts and collecting accounts receivable and exposure to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations;

· reduced protection for intellectual property rights;

· natural disasters, political and economic instability, including wars, terrorism and political unrest, outbreak of disease, boycotts, curtailment of trade and other business restrictions; and

· failure to comply with the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, including its books and records provisions and its anti-bribery provisions, by maintaining accurate information and control over activities.



Any of these risks, if encountered, could significantly harm our future international expansion and operations and, consequently, have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

***We will have limited control over the activities on properties for which we own an interest but we do not operate.***

We may acquire interests in oil wells that will be operated by other companies. We will have limited ability to influence or control the operation or future development of these non-operated properties or the amount of capital expenditures that we are required to fund with respect to them. Our dependence on the operator and other working interest owners for these projects and our limited ability to influence or control the operation and future development of these properties could materially adversely affect the realization of our targeted returns on capital and lead to unexpected future costs.

***We may be adversely affected by actions of our competitors.***

The market in the oil and gas recovery industry is highly competitive. Many of our competitors have substantially greater financial, technical and other resources than we have. We face competition from owners of oil wells as well as large oil and gas companies. Our ability to compete effectively depends in part on market acceptance of our technology, the environmental impact of our technology and our ability to service customers in a timely manner. There can be no assurance that we will be able to compete effectively or that we will respond appropriately to industry trends or to activities of competitors.

***Although we believe the Licensor does not have the right to terminate the License Agreement, if the Licensor is successful in its claims, the result could have material adverse outcomes.***

On July 19, 2016, we received a notice from Licensor purporting to effectively terminate the License Agreement for non-payment of required royalties, asserting, among other things, that as of June 30, 2016, Novas owed Licensor a pro rata amount of \$1,458,333 for the Licensed Plasma Pulse Technology for the United States and Mexico, of which \$1,000,000 was alleged to be in arrears. Novas has recently been contacted by Licensor with a request for settlement discussions; however, there can be no assurance that such discussions will occur or what the outcome of any such discussions will be. We and Novas believe that there is no legal basis for Licensor to terminate the License Agreement and intend to vigorously defend against any attempt by Licensor to enforce a termination of the License Agreement. Further, we believe that Licensor has failed to materially perform its obligations under the License Agreement, and that such failures on Licensor's part may impact what, if any, payments are due under the License Agreement by Novas to Licensor.

Although we and Novas believe that it is evident from the plain language of the Sublicense Agreement, and the fact that we transferred to NENA substantially all of its rights for the use of the Licensed Plasma Pulse Technology in the United States of America, that the Sublicense Agreement replaced and superseded the royalty fees due under the License Agreement for the use of the Licensed Plasma Pulse Technology in the Licensed Territory, our termination of the Sublicense Agreement, effective November 1, 2016, will impact our ability to maintain this license from and thereafter. If minimum royalties are found to be due and not otherwise waived or deferred, any failure to make the required payments would permit the Licensor to terminate the license. Although we believe that no payment is due with respect to the territory of the United States and that other payments have been waived or excused, there can be no assurance that a court would agree with our position. If we were to lose or otherwise be unable to maintain this license, it would halt our ability to market the Licensed Plasma Pulse Technology, which could have an immediate material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

The termination of the License Agreement or loss of the United States as a Licensed Territory could have a material adverse effect on our business.

***We may be unable to generate sufficient revenues to meet the minimum royalties under our license agreement.***

The License Agreement with the Licensor requires us to pay aggregate minimum royalty payments of \$1,000,000 per year. To date, we have not generated enough revenue to pay minimum royalty payments and the Licensor has threatened to terminate the License Agreement for our failure to pay the royalty that the Licensor claims is due. No assurance can be given that we will generate sufficient revenue to make these minimum royalty payments.

***There is uncertainty as to market acceptance of the plasma pulse technology and products.***

Plasma pulse technology has been utilized in the United States on a limited basis. Neither us nor NENA were able to generate any significant revenue from the application of plasma pulse technology and there can be no assurance that any plasma pulse technology will be accepted in the market or that our commercialization efforts will be successful.

***The results of the application of the Licensed Plasma Pulse Technology for initial well treatments may not support future well treatments and are not necessarily predictive of future long-term results on the wells for which the initial data is favorable.***

To date, we have applied the Licensed Plasma Pulse Technology to treat over forty wells in the USA and an additional twelve wells in Canada, and we do not have long term results on the wells that were treated. Long-term results are critical insofar as favorable results that are achieved in early well treatments may not last and may not be repeated in later treatments of other wells. The inability to show long-term results increases the difficulty of establishing to potential customers the economic benefit of applying the Licensed Plasma Pulse Technology.

***The beneficial ownership of a significant percentage of our common stock gives Ervington effective control of us, and limits the influence of other shareholders on important policy and management issues.***

Ervington currently beneficially owns approximately 50.9% of our voting shares on a fully diluted basis (including outstanding options, warrants and convertible instruments). In addition, Ervington currently has the right to three votes on our board of directors and has appointed one member with an aggregate of three votes, which constitutes a majority of the votes on our board of directors. The Ervington appointee to the Board of Directors has also been appointed as the Chief Executive Officer and interim Chief Financial Officer. As a result of this appointment rights and its voting control of our company, Ervington has the power to control the outcome of all matters submitted to our shareholders for approval, including the election of our directors, our business strategy, our day-to-day operations and

any proposed merger, consolidation or sale of all or substantially all of our assets. Ervington's control of our company could discourage the acquisition of our common stock by potential investors and could have an anti-takeover effect, preventing a change in control of our company that might be otherwise beneficial to our shareholders, and possibly depress the trading price of our common stock. There can be no assurance that conflicts of interest will not arise with respect to Ervington's ownership and control of our company or that any conflicts will be resolved in a manner favorable to the other shareholders of our company.

*We have experienced several management changes.*

We have had significant changes in management in the past few years. On April 25, 2017, Mr. Persiyanov was appointed as our Chief Executive Officer in the place of Mr. Boutte who resigned as our Chief Executive Officer. On January 1, 2016, Mr. Boutte was appointed as our Chief Executive Officer. Changes in our key positions, as well as additions of new personnel and departures of existing personnel, can be disruptive, might lead to additional departures of existing personnel and could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, financial results and internal controls over financial reporting.

***Trends in oil and natural gas prices affect the level of exploration, development, and production activity of our customers and the demand for our services and products, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated results of operations, and consolidated financial condition.***

Demand for our services and products if we continue in the oil recovery business or oil derived from any wells that we may acquire will be particularly sensitive to the level of exploration, development, and production activity of, and the corresponding capital spending by, oil and natural gas companies, including national oil companies. The level of exploration, development, and production activity is directly affected by trends in oil and natural gas prices, which historically have been volatile and are likely to continue to be volatile.

Prices for oil and natural gas are subject to large fluctuations in response to relatively minor changes in the supply of and demand for oil and natural gas, market uncertainty, and a variety of other economic factors that are beyond our control. The decline in oil prices from \$80 per barrel in December 2014 to \$52 per barrel in December 2016 has resulted in a decline in oil drilling which has depressed the immediate level of exploration, development, and production activity, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated results of operations, and consolidated financial condition. Even the perception of longer-term lower oil and natural gas prices by oil and natural gas companies can similarly reduce or defer major expenditures given the long-term nature of many large-scale development projects. Factors affecting the prices of oil and natural gas include:

- the level of supply and demand for oil and natural gas, especially demand for natural gas in the United States;

- governmental regulations, including the policies of governments regarding the exploration for and production and development of their oil and natural gas reserves;

- weather conditions and natural disasters;

- worldwide political, military, and economic conditions;

- the level of oil production by non-OPEC countries and the available excess production capacity within OPEC;

- oil refining capacity and shifts in end-customer preferences toward fuel efficiency and the use of natural gas;

- the cost of producing and delivering oil and natural gas; and

potential acceleration of development of alternative fuels.

***Legislative and regulatory changes affecting the environment and the oil industry could adversely affect our business***

Political, economic and regulatory influences are subjecting oil recovery efforts to potential fundamental changes that could substantially affect our results of operations if we continue in the oil recovery line of business. State and local governments, for example, continue to propose and pass legislation designed to reduce the impact of oil recovery efforts on the environment. We cannot predict the effect any legislation may have on our business and we can offer no assurances they will not have a material adverse effect on our business.

Various federal legislative and regulatory initiatives have been undertaken which could result in additional requirements or restrictions being imposed on hydraulic fracturing operations and possibly our operations. For example, the Department of Interior has issued proposed regulations that would apply to hydraulic fracturing operations on wells that are subject to federal oil and gas leases and that would impose requirements regarding the disclosure of chemicals used in the hydraulic fracturing process as well as requirements to obtain certain federal approvals before proceeding with hydraulic fracturing at a well site. These regulations, if adopted, could also be applicable to our operations and would establish additional levels of regulation at the federal level that could lead to operational delays and increased operating costs. At the same time, legislation and/or regulations have been adopted in several states that require additional disclosure regarding chemicals used in the hydraulic fracturing process but that include protections for proprietary information. Legislation and/or regulations are being considered at the state and local level that could impose further chemical disclosure or other regulatory requirements (such as restrictions on the use of certain types of chemicals or prohibitions on hydraulic fracturing operations and competitive operations in certain areas) that could affect our operations.

The adoption of any future federal, state, local, or foreign laws or implementing regulations imposing reporting obligations on, or limiting or banning, the hydraulic fracturing process if applicable to competitive processes such as ours, could make it more difficult to complete natural gas and oil wells and could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity, consolidated results of operations, and consolidated financial condition.

***Liability for cleanup costs, natural resource damages, and other damages arising as a result of environmental laws could be substantial and could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity, consolidated results of operations, and consolidated financial condition.***

We will be exposed to claims under environmental requirements if we acquire any wells or treat any wells. In the United States, environmental requirements and regulations typically impose strict liability. Strict liability means that in some situations we could be exposed to liability for cleanup costs, natural resource damages, and other damages as a result of our conduct that was lawful at the time it occurred or the conduct of prior operators or other third parties. Liability for damages arising as a result of environmental laws could be substantial and could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity, consolidated results of operations, and consolidated financial condition.



***Existing or future laws, regulations, related to greenhouse gases and climate change could have a negative impact on our business and may result in additional compliance obligations with respect to the release, capture, and use of carbon dioxide that could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity, consolidated results of operations, and consolidated financial condition.***

Changes in environmental requirements related to greenhouse gases and climate change may negatively impact demand for oil treatment services. For example, oil and natural gas exploration and production may decline as a result of environmental requirements (including land use policies responsive to environmental concerns). State, national, and international governments and agencies have been evaluating climate-related legislation and other regulatory initiatives that would restrict emissions of greenhouse gases in areas in which we conduct business. Because our business depends on the level of activity in the oil and natural gas industry, existing or future laws, regulations, treaties, or international agreements related to greenhouse gases and climate change, including incentives to conserve energy or use alternative energy sources, could have a negative impact on our business if such laws, regulations, treaties, or international agreements reduce the worldwide demand for oil and natural gas. Likewise, such restrictions may result in additional compliance obligations with respect to the release, capture, sequestration, and use of carbon dioxide that could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity, consolidated results of operations, and consolidated financial condition if we should continue to treat wells.

***Our failure to protect our proprietary information and any successful intellectual property challenges or infringement proceedings against us could materially and adversely affect our competitive position.***

We rely on a variety of intellectual property rights that we use in our services and products. We may not be able to successfully preserve these intellectual property rights in the future, and these rights could be invalidated, circumvented, or challenged. In this regard, while we believe that we have developed our own plasma-pulse technology not based on or otherwise an infringement to, the Licensed Plasma Pulse Technology, the Licensor has not accepted our claim. If our claim were to be invalidated or challenged, we will not be able to deploy our own plasma-pulse technology in lieu of the Licensed Plasma Pulse Technology. In addition, the laws of some foreign countries in which our services and products may be sold do not protect intellectual property rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States. Our failure to protect our proprietary information and any successful intellectual property challenges or infringement proceedings against us could materially and adversely affect our competitive position.

In addition, we are in dispute with the manufacturer of our plasma pulse tools over the assignment of the rights to the plasma pulse tool, we firmly believe that we own the proprietary rights to the plasma pulse tool.

***Any future recompletion activities engaged upon by us on wells that we acquire may not be productive.***



We may acquire properties upon which we believe recompletion activity will be successful. Recompletion or workovers on oil and natural gas wells involves numerous risks, including the risk that we will not encounter commercially productive oil or natural-gas reservoirs. The costs of recompleting, and operating wells are often uncertain, and operations may be curtailed, delayed, or canceled as a result of a variety of factors, including the following unexpected drilling conditions:

pressure or irregularities in formations;

equipment failures or accidents;

fires, explosions, blowouts, and surface cratering;

difficulty identifying and retaining qualified personnel;

title problems;

other adverse weather conditions; and

shortages or delays in the delivery of equipment

Certain of our future activities may not be successful and, if unsuccessful, this failure could have an adverse effect on our future results of operations and financial condition.

***We have no separate independent audit committee. Our full Board of Directors functions as our audit committee and is composed of three directors, none of whom are considered to be independent. This may hinder our Board of Directors' effectiveness in fulfilling the functions of the audit committee.***

Currently, we have no separate audit committee. Our full Board of Directors functions as our audit committee and is comprised of three directors, one of whom has three votes and none of whom are considered to be "independent" in accordance with the requirements of Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act. An independent audit committee plays a crucial role in the corporate governance process, assessing the Company's processes relating to its risks and control environment, overseeing financial reporting, and evaluating internal and independent audit processes. The lack of an independent audit committee may prevent the Board of Directors from being independent from management in its judgments and decisions and its ability to pursue the committee's responsibilities without undue influence. We may have difficulty attracting and retaining directors with the requisite qualifications. If we are unable to attract and retain qualified, independent directors, the management of our business could be compromised.



***Our Board of Directors, which does not have a majority of independent directors, acts as our compensation committee, which presents the risk that compensation and benefits paid to these executive officers that are board members and other officers may not be commensurate with our financial performance.***

A compensation committee consisting of independent directors is a safeguard against self-dealing by company executives. Our Board of Directors acts as the compensation committee and determines the compensation and benefits of our executive officers, administers our employee stock and benefit plans, and reviews policies relating to the compensation and benefits of our employees. Although all board members have fiduciary obligations in connection with compensation matters, our lack of an independent compensation committee presents the risk that our executive officers on the board may have influence over their personal compensation and benefits levels that may not be commensurate with our financial performance.

***Trading on the OTCQB may be sporadic because it is not a stock exchange, and stockholders may have difficulty reselling their shares.***

Trading in stock quoted on the OTCQB is often thin and characterized by wide fluctuations in trading prices, due to many factors that may have little to do with our operations or business prospects. Moreover, the OTCQB is not a stock exchange, and trading of securities on the OTCQB is often more sporadic than the trading of securities listed on a quotation system like NASDAQ or a stock exchange like NYSE. Accordingly, you may have difficulty reselling any of the shares you purchase from the selling stockholders.

***We cannot guarantee that an active trading market will develop for our common stock.***

There currently is not an active public market for our common stock and there can be no assurance that a regular trading market for our common stock will ever develop or that, if developed, it will be sustained. Therefore, purchasers of our common stock should have long-term investment intent and should recognize that it may be difficult to sell the shares, notwithstanding the fact that they are not restricted securities. We cannot predict the extent to which a trading market will develop or how liquid a market might become.

***There may be future dilution of our common stock.***

If we sell additional equity or convertible debt securities, those sales could result in additional dilution to our stockholders. Ervington as the sole holder of our Series A-1 Preferred Stock has the right to convert its shares into

31,375,000 shares of common stock and; the holder of the Series B Preferred Stock has the right to convert his shares into 4,000,000 common shares and Ervington, the sole holder of the Series C Preferred Stock has the right to convert its shares of Series C Preferred Stock into 120,000,000 shares of common stock. We also have warrants outstanding that are convertible into 6,339,498 shares of our common stock.

***Recent accounting changes may make it more difficult for us to sustain profitability.***

We are a publicly traded company, and are therefore subject to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (the “Sarbanes-Oxley Act”), which requires that our internal controls and procedures comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. We expect compliance to be costly and it could impact our results of operations in future periods. In addition, the Financial Accounting Standards Board now requires us to follow the accounting standards on share based payments. Under this rule, companies must calculate and record in their statement of operations the cost of equity instruments, such as stock options or restricted stock, awarded to employees for services. We expect that we will use stock options to attract, incentivize and retain our employees and will therefore incur the resulting stock-based compensation expense. This will continue to adversely affect our operating results in future periods.

***Maintaining and improving our financial controls and the requirements of being a public company may strain our resources, divert management’s attention and affect our ability to attract and retain qualified board members.***

As a public company, we are subject to the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and the rules and regulations of an exchange or the OTCQB. The requirements of these rules and regulations will likely continue to increase our legal, accounting and financial compliance costs, make some activities more difficult, time-consuming or costly and may also place undue strain on our personnel, systems and resources.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires, among other things, that we maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures and effective internal control over financial reporting. Significant resources and management oversight are required to design, document, test, implement and monitor internal control over relevant processes and to, remediate any deficiencies. As a result, management’s attention may be diverted from other business concerns, which could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations. These efforts also involve substantial accounting related costs.

***We have identified material weaknesses in our internal controls, and we cannot provide assurances that these weaknesses will be effectively remediated or that additional material weaknesses will not occur in the future. If our internal control over financial reporting or our disclosure controls and procedures are not effective, we may not be able to accurately report our financial results, prevent fraud, or file our periodic reports in a timely manner, which may cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information and may lead to a decline in our stock price.***

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over our financial reporting, as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act.

The design of monitoring controls used to assess the design and operating effectiveness of our internal controls is inadequate.

We have begun to take actions that we believe will substantially remediate the material weaknesses identified. In response to the identification of our material weaknesses, we are in the process of expanding our finance and accounting staff. However, we cannot assure you that our internal control over financial reporting, as modified, will enable us to identify or avoid material weaknesses in the future.

***We have never paid dividends and have no plans to pay dividends on our common stock in the future.***

Holders of shares of our common stock are entitled to receive such dividends as may be declared by our Board of Directors. To date, we have paid no cash dividends on our shares of our preferred or common stock and we do not expect to pay cash dividends in the foreseeable future on our common stock. Our Series C Preferred Stock accrues dividends at the rate of 4% per annum of the stated price, which initially is \$3.277777778 payable annually in arrears on December 31 of each year. In addition, our Series B Preferred Stock accrues dividends at the rate of 8% per annum of the stated price, which initially is \$10.00 payable annually in arrears on December 31 of each year. Other than dividend payments on the preferred stock we intend to retain future earnings, if any, to provide funds for operations of our business. Therefore, any return investors in our preferred or common stock may have will be in the form of appreciation, if any, in the market value of their shares of common stock.

***Our stock price may be volatile or may decline regardless of our operating performance.***

The market price of our common stock may fluctuate significantly in response to numerous factors, many of which are beyond our control, including:

- price and volume fluctuations in the overall stock market;
- changes in operating performance and stock market valuations of other technology companies generally, or those in our industry in particular;
- the public's response to our press releases or other public announcements, including our filings with the SEC;
- announcements by us or our competitors of significant technical innovations, acquisitions, strategic partnerships, joint ventures or capital commitments;
- introduction of technologies or product enhancements that reduce the need for our products;
- market conditions or trends in our industry or the economy as a whole;
- the loss of key personnel;

- lawsuits threatened or filed against us;
- future sales of our common stock by our executive officers, directors and significant stockholders; and
- other events or factors, including those resulting from war, incidents of terrorism or responses to these events.

***We may issue preferred stock with greater rights than our common stock.***

Our Certificate of Incorporation authorizes the Board of Directors to issue up to 10 million shares of preferred stock, par value \$.001 per share. The preferred stock may be issued in one or more series, the terms of which may be determined by the Board of Directors at the time of issuance without further action by stockholders, and may include voting rights (including the right to vote as a series on particular matters), preferences as to dividends and liquidation, conversion and redemption rights and sinking fund provisions. Any preferred stock that is issued may rank ahead of our common stock, in terms of dividends, liquidation rights and voting rights that could adversely affect the voting power or other rights of the holders of our common stock. In the event of such an issuance, the Preferred Stock could be utilized, under certain circumstances, as a method of discouraging, delaying or preventing a change of control of our company. Any delay or prevention of a change of control transaction or changes in our Board of Directors or management could deter potential acquirers or prevent the completion of a transaction in which our stockholders could require substantial premium over the then current market price per share. We currently have 3,137,500 Series A-1 Preferred Stock outstanding, 40,000 Series B Preferred Stock outstanding and have 4,500,000 Series C Preferred Stock outstanding. The Series C Preferred Stock has the right to annual dividends in preference to all other preferred stock and the common stock and the Series B Preferred Stock is also entitled to an annual dividend. The Series A-1, B and C Preferred Stock all have liquidation preferences over the common stock. In addition the vote of a majority of the Series C Preferred Stock will be required for the (i) merger, sale of substantially all of our assets or our recapitalization, reorganization, liquidation, dissolution or winding up, (ii) redemption or acquisition of shares of our common stock other than in limited circumstances, (iii) declaration or payment of a dividend or distribution with respect to our capital stock, (iv) making any loan or advance, (v) amending our Certificate of Incorporation or Bylaws, (vi) authorizing or creating any new class or series of equity security, (vii) increasing the number of authorized shares for issuance under any existing stock or option plan, (viii) materially changing the nature of the business, (ix) incurring any indebtedness, (x) engaging in or making investments not authorized by the Board of Directors, (xi) acquiring or divesting a material amount of assets (xii) selling, assigning, licensing, pledging or encumbering our material technology or intellectual property, and (xiii) entering into any corporate strategic relationship involving payment, contribution or assignment by us or to us of any assets. The vote of two-thirds of the Series A-1 Preferred Stock is also required to take certain actions similar to those set forth above.

***If we fail to meet the new eligibility requirements of the OTC Market Group, we will no longer be eligible to have our common stock quoted on the OTCQB.***

If we fail to maintain a minimum bid price of \$.01 per share one day per each thirty consecutive days, our stock will no longer be eligible to be traded on the OTCQB and will be traded on the pink sheets. Effective May 1, 2014, the OTC Market Group implemented new eligibility standards for companies traded on the OTCQB that include enhanced disclosure requirements. Investors of companies that do not meet the eligibility requirements will not have the benefit

of the additional disclosure

***Due to uncertainties surrounding our liabilities and whether we are able to realize the full value of our assets, we cannot make any assurances regarding the amount available for distribution to our shareholders.***

We have made certain projections relating to the amount of cash the Company expects to have to distribute to its shareholders upon dissolution of the Company. These projections generally relate to the amount of liabilities which must be satisfied before our company is dissolved and the amount we expect preferred stockholders to receive for their equity interest. Each of the above projections is subject to multiple variables, including the timing of a dissolution affecting the amount of dividends payable and the amount of liabilities owed at the time of dissolution. Based upon current estimates, if we were to dissolve this quarter, it is unlikely that common shareholders will receive any such distribution.



Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

We entered into lease agreement for approximately 3,733 square feet of office and warehouse space in Houston, the term of the lease is for 39 months commencing on March 1, 2016 and terminating on May 31, 2019. The lease provides for the first month to be rent-free, the fourteenth month to be rent-free and the twenty-seventh month to be rent-free. Monthly rentals, including estimated operating costs, for the first 12 months, excluding the free rental month amount to approximately \$3,410 per month, escalating at a rate of 1.7% per annum, after excluding the free rental months. This lease agreement was amended and the lease terminated with effect from May 31, 2017 with a final payment of \$2,000 and the forfeiture of the security deposit of \$6,968.

We do not own any real property. We believe that we have adequate space for our anticipated needs and that suitable additional space will be available at commercially reasonable prices as needed.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

There are no material legal proceedings that are pending or have been threatened against us of which management is aware.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not Applicable.

## PART II

**Item 5. Market for the Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.**

## (a) Price Range of Common Stock

Since April 2010 our common stock has traded on the OTCQB under the symbol PROP. From April 23, 2010 until the date of this report, our common stock traded on the OTC Bulletin Board. Prior to that date, there was no active market for our common stock. The following table sets forth the high and low sale prices for our common stock for the periods indicated.

	HIGH	LOW
Fiscal Year 2017		
First quarter	0.04	0.02
Second quarter	\$0.03	\$0.01
Fiscal Year 2016		
First quarter	\$0.11	\$0.07
Second quarter	\$0.08	\$0.04
Third quarter	\$0.08	\$0.02
Fourth quarter	\$0.06	\$0.02
Fiscal Year 2015		
First quarter	\$0.25	\$0.11
Second quarter	\$0.15	\$0.13
Third quarter	\$0.21	\$0.11
Fourth quarter	\$0.18	\$0.15

The last reported sale price of our common stock on the OTC Bulletin board on August 1, 2017 was \$0.02 per share.

Holdings

As of August 1, 2017, there were approximately 120 holders of record of our common stock.

#### Dividend Policy

We have not paid any cash dividends on our common stock to date, and we have no intention of paying cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future. Whether we declare and pay dividends is determined by our board of directors at their discretion, subject to certain limitations imposed under Delaware corporate law. The timing, amount and form of dividends, if any, will depend on, among other things, our results of operations, financial condition, cash requirements and other factors deemed relevant by our board of directors. The Series C Preferred Stock accrue dividends at the rate per annum equal to 4% of the Stated Price (which initially is \$3.277777778) payable annually in arrears on December 31 of each year. The dividends are in preference and priority to any payment of any dividend on common stock, or any other class of preferred stock. The holders of the Series C Preferred Stock are entitled to receive cumulative dividends ratably with the declaration or payment of dividends on the common stock on an as converted basis. The holders of the Series B Preferred Stock are entitled to receive out of any assets legally available therefor cumulative dividends at the rate of eight percent (8%) per annum of the stated value (which initially is \$10.00), accrued daily and payable annually in arrears on December 31 of each year.

#### (b)Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities; Uses of Proceeds from Registered Securities

We did not sell any equity securities during the year ended December 31, 2016 in transactions that were not registered under the Securities Act other than as previously disclosed in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

All other sales of unregistered securities have been previously disclosed in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

#### (c)Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

##### **Propell Corporation 2008 Stock Option Plan**

Our board of directors adopted the Propell Corporation 2008 Stock Option Plan (the "Plan") in April 2008 to promote our long-term growth and profitability by (i) providing our key directors, officers and employees with incentives to improve stockholder value and contribute to our growth and financial success and (ii) enable us to attract, retain and reward the best available persons for positions of substantial responsibility. A total of 2,100,000 shares of our common stock have been reserved for issuance upon exercise of options granted pursuant to the Plan. The Plan allows us to grant options to our employees, officers and directors and those of our subsidiaries; provided that only our employees and those of our subsidiaries may receive incentive stock options under the Plan. We have granted a total

of 380,950 options as of December 31, 2016 under the Plan. In addition, we granted 10,000,000 shares of restricted stock to our former CEO, John Huemoeller that were not issued pursuant to the Plan, of which all are vested. One of our directors, John Zotos was also granted 3,000,000 shares of restricted stock that were not issued pursuant to the Plan, all of which are vested.

Set forth below is detail with respect to issuances under the Plan:

	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options	Weighted average exercise price of outstanding options	Number of securities remaining for future issuance under equity compensation plans
Equity Compensation plans approved by the stockholders			
2008 Stock option plan	380,950	\$ 0.90	\$ 1,719,050
	380,950	\$ 0.90	1,719,050

On January 1, 2016, we issued 3,000,000 five-year common stock options exercisable at a price of \$0.09 per share to our CEO, Brian Boutte. These options were not issued pursuant to the Plan and vested as to 1,000,000 on the first anniversary of the grant date, and 1,000,000 vest on the second anniversary of the grant date and a further 1,000,000 vest on the third anniversary of the grant date. On March 31, 2017, Mr Boutte resigned as the CEO of the Company and the remaining 2,000,000 unvested shares were cancelled.

On March 1, 2016, we issued 1,000,000 five-year common stock options exercisable at a price of \$0.08 per share to our COO, David Ramsey. These options were not issued pursuant to the Plan and were to vest as to 1,000,000 on the first anniversary of the grant date, 1,000,000 on the second anniversary of the grant date and a further 1,000,000 on the third anniversary of the grant date. These stock options were cancelled upon the termination of Mr. Ramsey's employment on December 15, 2016.

#### Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

There were no issuer purchases of equity securities during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016.

#### Item 6. Selected Financial Data

This item is omitted as not required for smaller reporting companies.



## Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

*The following discussion and analysis is intended as a review of significant factors affecting our financial condition and results of operations for the periods indicated. The discussion should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the notes presented herein and the risk factors and the financial statements and the other information set forth in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016. In addition to historical information, the following Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ significantly from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors discussed herein and any other periodic reports filed and to be filed with the SEC.*

### **Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements**

This report and other documents that we file with the SEC contain forward-looking statements that are based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts and projections about our future performance, our business, our beliefs and our management's assumptions. Statements that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements. Words such as "expect," "outlook," "forecast," "would," "could," "should," "project," "intend," "plan," "continue," "sustain", "on track", "be", "estimate," "anticipate," "may," "assume," and variations of such words and similar expressions are often used to identify such forward-looking statements, which are made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks, assumptions and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, those described in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and other reports that we file or furnish with the SEC. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those indicated or anticipated by such forward-looking statements. Accordingly, you are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date they are made. Except to the extent required by law, we undertake no obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements after the date they are made, whether as a result of new information, future events, changes in assumptions or otherwise.

### **Overview and Financial Condition**

#### *Our Company*

Since July 2015, when we closed the final tranche of our private placement of the sale of our Series C Preferred Stock and raised an additional \$9,750,000, we shifted our operational focus from being a direct provider of well services based upon plasma pulse technology to actively seeking to acquire producing oil fields to generate revenues and the

development of untapped hydrocarbon reserves. As a result, in August 2015, our board of directors and shareholders approved through the formation of a joint venture, the exclusive sublicense to our majority owned subsidiary Novas Energy North America, LLC (“NENA”) of our rights to use certain plasma pulse technology that we had licensed from Novas Energy Group Limited (the “Licensor”) pursuant to the terms of an exclusive license agreement (the “License Agreement”), for treatment of vertical wells in the United States (hereafter, the “Licensed Plasma Pulse Technology”). We retained the right to use the Licensed Plasma Pulse Technology for treatment of our own assets located in the United States as well as treatment of assets outside of the United States. The Licensed Plasma Pulse Technology refers to the process and apparatus of Licensor for its plasma pulse technology as covered by Licensor’s patent rights. Although we were indirectly engaged in the oil recovery business through NENA and directly through our treatment of oil wells in Mexico, it was not our foundational business strategy. In October 2016, we terminated the joint venture due to its failure to meet certain milestones, including its generation of minimal revenue. We intend to terminate our agreement with our Mexican partner in the near future.

During the past year, our management, at the direction of the Board of Directors, has evaluated, considered, and brought forward various opportunities to acquire producing oil fields; however, to date, an oil field meeting the criteria acceptable to the Board of Directors (which criteria include among other things, low general and administrative costs, ability to generate cash flow and ability to fully utilize the PPT) has not been found. At this point, the Board is reevaluating its business plan and strategy and has reduced operating expenses, including staffing, in order to preserve capital, while the Board evaluates its options including the possible sale of our technology and PPT assets, forming a special committee to investigate a possible share buyback of the majority shareholder, Ervington Investments, and/or a possible dissolution of the Company.



To date, we derived \$545,522 in revenue from our oil enhancement business. We have financed our operations primarily from sales of our securities, both debt and equity, and to a lesser extent revenue from operations and we expect to continue to obtain required capital in a similar manner. We have incurred an accumulated deficit of \$18,512,441 through December 31, 2016 and there can be no assurance that we will be able to achieve profitability.

### ***Management Discussion and Analysis of financial condition***

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our consolidated financial statement as of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of any contingent liabilities at the financial statement date and reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. On an on-going basis we review our estimates and assumptions. Our estimates are based on our historical experience and other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results are likely to differ from those estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

### **Results of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015**

#### **Net revenues**

Net revenues were \$0 and \$91,000 for the year ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 respectively, a decrease of \$91,000 or 100.0%. All of the revenue during the current year is reported under discontinued operations. Effective November 1, 2016 we discontinued our NENA joint venture, in which we have a 60% share. We have not received any revenue from our current operations in Mexico. The prior year revenues consist of \$91,000 earned on the treatment of several wells in the USA by Novas prior to the entry into of the Novas Sublicense Agreement.

#### **Cost of goods sold**

Cost of goods sold was \$0 and \$170,245 for the year ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, a decrease of \$170,245 or 100.0%. All of the cost of goods sold during the current year is reported under discontinued operations. Effective November 1, 2016, we discontinued our NENA joint venture, in which we had a 60% share. Cost of goods sold during the prior year, primarily represents engineering services provided by third party contractors to Novas which were contracted on a monthly basis and is not correlated to the revenues earned.

**Gross loss**

Gross loss was \$0 and \$(79,245) for the year ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, a decrease of \$79,245 or 100.0%. All operations are reported under discontinued operations during the current year, the prior year gross loss consisted of engineering services provided by third party contractors.

Total expenses

Total expenses were \$2,913,235 and \$3,310,767 for the year ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, a decrease of \$397,532 or 12.0%. Total expenses consisted primarily of the following:

Professional fees of \$376,642 and \$686,939 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, decreased by \$310,297 or 45.2%. The decrease is primarily due to; (i) a decrease in general corporate legal fees of \$203,803, in the prior year legal fees were incurred to establish the joint venture agreement with Technovita and to facilitate the investment in the Company by Ervington Investments; and (ii) once-off recruiting fees incurred in the prior year of \$110,253 on recruiting fees for our CEO and other personnel.

Consulting fees of \$318,380 and \$302,167 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, an increase of \$16,213 or 5.4%. The increase is immaterial.

General and administrative expenses of \$1,090,758 and \$2,177,425 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, a decrease of \$1,086,667 or 49.9%. The decrease primarily consists of the following; (i) stock based compensation of \$88,330 and \$1,606,572 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, a decrease of \$1,518,242 or 94.5%, due to the prior year including the amortization of restricted stock issued to our director, John Zotos and our previous CEO, John Huemoeller. In the current year, the charge represents the amortization of the value of options issued to our current CEO and our COO until the date the agreement was terminated with him; offset by (ii) payroll expenses of \$585,513 and \$197,087 for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, an increase of \$388,425 or 197.1%, this increase is due to the employment of our CEO in January 2016 at a base salary of \$265,000 per annum and a once off sign-on bonus of \$60,000, the employment of a COO at an annual base salary of \$220,000 per annum, and payroll benefits such as 401K and healthcare provided to both employees; offset by (iii) insurance expense of \$98,692 and \$60,229 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, an increase of \$38,463 primarily due to an increase in Directors and Officers insurance coverage; offset by (iv) franchise taxes of \$31,600 and \$5,987 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, an increase of \$25,613 or 427.8%. The increase is primarily due to the increase in authorized and issued share capital and the increase in the Company's gross asset value.

Depreciation, and amortization of \$200,933 and \$136,957 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, an increase of \$63,976 or 46.7%. Depreciation expense increased primarily due to the capitalization and depreciation of the tools acquired during the current year.

Impairment charges of \$899,254 and \$0 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, relates to the following; (i) impairment of the plasma pulse tools due to the Board of Directors abandoning the previous business plan with no new plan formulated as yet and no revenues forecast for the foreseeable future; and (ii) impairment of the remaining Mexican license agreement of \$157,500 as no revenue has been generated from this market.

**Other income (expense)**

Other income was \$193,667 and other expense was \$31,109 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, an increase of \$224,776 or 722.5%, primarily due to the forgiveness of the once off license fee for the Mexican market of \$200,000, which was due in June 2015. The prior year expense included severance costs due to our previous CEO.

**Amortization of debt discount and finance costs**

Amortization of debt discount and finance costs was \$(326) and \$52,663 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. All debt was repaid during the first quarter of the prior period, all interest due was repaid and the remaining debt discount was fully amortized.

**Change in fair value of derivatives**

The change in fair value of derivative liabilities was \$0 and \$18,455 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 respectively, a decrease of \$18,455. In the prior period the derivative liability movement reflected the mark-to-market of equities issued to short-term note holders who converted their debt to equity at deeply discounted prices based on variable priced conversion rates which was offset by a mark-to-market credits on the remaining short-term convertible notes.

**Net loss from continuing operations**

We incurred a net loss from continuing operations of \$2,719,242 and \$3,455,328, for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, a decrease of \$736,086 or 21.3%, which consists primarily of the reduction in total expenses and the forgiveness of the license fee discussed above.

**Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax**

We incurred a loss from discontinued operations of \$1,649,064 and \$876,652 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, an increase of \$772,412 or 88.1%, primarily due to the joint venture only operating for four months in the prior year as opposed to ten months in the current year. Due to the inability of the Joint Venture to meet its operating milestones, the Joint Venture is being dissolved in terms of the operating agreement.

**Net loss attributable to non-controlling interest of discontinued operations**

The net loss attributable to non-controlling interest of discontinued operations of \$249,339 and \$350,661 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, is due to the losses in the Joint Venture being shared as to 40% by the non-controlling party until the full value of their investment of \$600,000 was depleted.

**Net loss attributable to controlling interest**

The loss attributable to controlling interest of \$4,118,967 and \$3,981,319 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, is primarily due to the reduction in total expenses, the forgiveness of the license fees due, offset by the operating losses incurred by the Joint Venture, as discussed above.

### **Deemed preferred stock dividend**

A deemed preferred stock dividend of \$0 and \$2,456,781 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. This amount represents the in-the-money value of the conversion feature of the Series C Preferred Stock as of the date of issue. These shares of Series C Preferred Stock are convertible into common stock at an exercise price of \$0.12291665 per share.

### **Undeclared Series B and Series C preferred stock dividends**

A deemed preferred stock dividend of \$627,714 and \$460,734 has been disclosed for the year ended December 31, 2016 and 2015. This amount represents the dividends that are due, but remain undeclared, to Series B and Series C preferred stock holders.

### **Net loss available to common stockholders**

We incurred a net loss of \$4,746,681 and \$6,898,834 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, a decrease of \$2,152,153 or 31.2%, respectively and which consists of the various items discussed above.

### **Liquidity and Capital Resources.**

Although the Company has cash balances of \$9,170,286 as of December 31, 2016, we have a history of annual losses from operations since inception and we have primarily funded our operations through sales of our unregistered equity securities. The Company has recently suspended its operations and reduced its operating expenses as the Board of Directors are considering various options as to the future direction of the Company, including a possible dissolution. Should the Board of Directors decide to dissolve the Company, due to uncertainties surrounding our liabilities and whether we are able to realize the full value of our assets, we cannot make any assurances regarding the amount available for distribution to our shareholders. We have made certain projections relating to the amount of cash the Company expects to have to distribute to its shareholders upon dissolution of the Company. These projections generally relate to the amount of liabilities which must be satisfied before our company is dissolved, the amount we expect preferred stockholders to receive for their equity interest. Each of the above projections is subject to multiple variables, including the timing of a dissolution affecting the amount of dividends payable and the amount of liabilities owed at the time of dissolution. Based upon current estimates, if we were to dissolve this quarter, no assurance can be given that common shareholders or subordinate preferred shareholders will receive any such distribution.

To date, our primary sources of cash have been funds raised from the sale of our securities and the issuance of convertible and non-convertible debt. No additional funds were raised during the current financial period.

We have spent \$200,899 on plant and equipment for continuing operations for the year ended December 31, 2016, primarily on new down hole tools acquired.

We have incurred an accumulated deficit of \$18,512,441 through December 31, 2016 and incurred negative cash flow from continuing operations of \$1,855,185 for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Our primary commitments include the minimum commitments under the license agreements. We do not anticipate investing the additional \$300,000 into the joint venture which we had originally committed. Based upon our current plans, we believe that our cash will be sufficient to enable us to meet our anticipated operating needs for at least the next twelve months, subject to any business strategy decisions taken by the Board of Directors.

Our minimum commitments under the License Agreement for the next five years (assuming the License Agreement remains in effect and the \$500,000 annual royalty payment with respect to the United States territory is not required to be paid), is summarized as follows:

	Amount
2017	\$500,000
2018	500,000
2019	500,000
2020	500,000
2021	500,000
	\$2,500,000

### **Off Balance Sheet Arrangements**

There are no off balance sheet arrangements.

### **Critical Accounting Policies**

Management believes that the critical accounting policies and estimates discussed below involve the most complex management judgments due to the sensitivity of the methods and assumptions necessary in determining the related asset, liability, revenue and expense amounts. Specific risks associated with these critical accounting policies are discussed throughout this Management Discussion & Analysis, where such policies have a material effect on reported and expected financial results. For a detailed discussion of the application of these and other accounting policies, refer to the individual Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2016.

## Revenue Recognition

The Company records revenue when all of the following have occurred: (1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (2) the service is completed without further obligation, (3) the sales price to the customer is fixed or determinable, and (4) collectability is reasonably assured.



## Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions, which are evaluated on an ongoing basis, that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Management bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that it believes are reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the amounts of revenues and expenses that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results could differ from those estimates and judgments. In particular, significant estimates and judgments include those related to: the estimated useful lives for plant and equipment, the fair value of warrants and stock options granted for services or compensation, estimates of the probability and potential magnitude of contingent liabilities, derivative liabilities, the valuation allowance for deferred tax assets due to continuing operating losses, those related to revenue recognition and the allowance for doubtful accounts.

Making estimates requires management to exercise significant judgment. It is at least reasonably possible that the estimate of the effect of a condition, situation or set of circumstances that existed at the date of the consolidated financial statements, which management considered in formulating its estimate could change in the near term due to one or more future confirming events. Accordingly, the actual results could differ significantly from our estimates.

## Fair Value of Financial Instruments

We adopted the guidance of Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 820 for fair value measurements which clarifies the definition of fair value, prescribes methods for measuring fair value, and establishes a fair value hierarchy to classify the inputs used in measuring fair value as follows:

Level 1-Inputs are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities available at the measurement date.

Level 2-Inputs are unadjusted quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable, and inputs derived from or corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3-Inputs are unobservable inputs which reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions on what assumptions the market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on the best available information.

The carrying amounts reported in the balance sheets for cash, accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, deposits, accounts payable, accrued liabilities, notes payable, and convertible notes payable approximate fair value due to the relatively short period to maturity for these instruments. The recorded derivative liabilities during the years ended December 31, 2015 were noted as subject to level III fair value measurements. The Company did not identify any other assets or liabilities that are required to be presented on the balance sheets at fair value in accordance with the accounting guidance.

ASC 825-10 "*Financial Instruments*" allows entities to voluntarily choose to measure certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value (fair value option). The fair value option may be elected on an instrument-by-instrument basis and is irrevocable, unless a new election date occurs. If the fair value option is elected for an instrument, unrealized gains and losses for that instrument should be reported in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. The Company did not elect to apply the fair value option to any outstanding instruments.

#### Contingencies

Certain conditions may exist as of the date the financial statements are issued, which may result in a loss to us but which will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. Our management assesses such contingent liabilities, and such assessment inherently involves an exercise of judgment.

If the assessment of a contingency indicates that it is probable that a material loss has been incurred and the amount of the liability can be estimated, then the estimated liability would be accrued in our financial statements. If the assessment indicates that a potential material loss contingency is not probable but is reasonably possible, or is probable but cannot be estimated, then the nature of the contingent liability, together with an estimate of the range of possible loss if determinable and material would be disclosed. Loss contingencies considered to be remote by management are generally not disclosed unless they involve guarantees, in which case the guarantee would be disclosed.

#### Recently Issued Accounting Standards

For a discussion of the adoption and potential impacts of recently issued accounting standards, refer to the "Recent Accounting Pronouncements" section of Note 2, "Accounting policies and estimates," in the Notes to Financial Statements.



Item 8. Financial statements and Supplementary data

**PROPELL TECHNOLOGIES GROUP, INC.**

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Board of Directors and Stockholders

Pledge Petroleum Corp. (f/k/a Propell Technologies Group Inc.)

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Pledge Petroleum Corp. (f/k/a Propell Technologies Group Inc.) (the "Company") as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' deficit, and cash flows for the two years in the period ended December 31, 2016. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the results of its operations and cash flows for the two years in the period ended December 31, 2016, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that Pledge Petroleum Corp. will continue as a going concern. As more fully described in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has incurred recurring operating losses and had a net loss for the year ended December 31, 2016. The Company has also suspended its business operations. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regards to these matters are also described in Note 3. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to reflect the possible effects on the recoverability and classification of assets or the amounts and classification of liabilities that may result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/ RBSM LLP

New York, NY

August 4, 2017

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**PLEDGE PETROLEUM CORP.****(formerly Propell Technologies Group, Inc.)****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash	\$9,170,286	\$11,231,136
Accounts receivable, net	-	891
Prepaid expenses	25,940	48,591
Discontinued operation	-	623,349
Total Current Assets	9,196,226	11,903,967
Non-Current Assets		
Plant and equipment, net	14,326	687,362
Intangibles, net	-	227,500
Deposits	6,968	2,200
Total Non-Current Assets	21,294	917,062
Total Assets	\$9,217,520	\$12,821,029
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$31,027	\$134,980
Accrued expenses and other payables	34,467	279,763
Net liabilities of discontinued operations	1,025,716	-
Notes payable	3,000	3,000
Total Current Liabilities	1,094,210	417,743
Stockholders' Equity		
Series A-1 Convertible Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value; 5,000,000 shares designated, 3,137,500 shares issued and outstanding. (liquidation preference \$251,000)	3,138	3,138
Series B Convertible, Redeemable Preferred Stock, \$0.001 par value; 500,000 shares designated; 40,000 issued and outstanding. (liquidation preference \$480,000 )	40	40
Series C Convertible, Preferred Stock, \$0.001 par value, 4,500,000 shares designated, 4,500,000 issued and outstanding (liquidation preference \$14,750,000)	4,500	4,500
Common stock, \$0.001 par value; 500,000,000 shares authorized, 268,558,931 shares issued and outstanding.	268,559	268,559
Additional paid-in-capital	26,359,514	26,271,184
Accumulated deficit	(18,512,441 )	(14,393,474 )

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Total stockholder's equity - controlling interest	8,123,310	12,153,947
Non-controlling interest	-	249,339
Total Stockholders' Equity	8,123,310	12,403,286
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$9,217,520	\$12,821,029

See notes to the consolidated financial statements

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**PLEDGE PETROLEUM CORP.****(formerly Propell Technologies Group, Inc.)****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

	Year ended December 31, 2016	Year ended December 31, 2015
Net Revenue	\$ -	\$ 91,000
Cost of Goods Sold	-	170,245
Gross Loss	\$ -	\$ (79,245 )
Sales and Marketing	5,087	7,279
Professional fees	376,642	686,939
Business development	22,181	-
Consulting fees	318,380	302,167
General and administrative	1,090,758	2,177,425
Depreciation and amortization	200,933	136,957
Impairment charges	899,254	-
Total Expense	2,913,235	3,310,767
Loss from Operations	(2,913,235 )	(3,390,012 )
Other income (expense)	193,667	(31,109 )
Amortization of debt discount and finance costs	326	(52,662 )
Change in fair value of derivative liabilities	-	18,455
Loss before Provision for Income Taxes	(2,719,242 )	(3,455,328 )
Provision for Income Taxes	-	-
Net Loss from continuing operations	(2,719,242 )	(3,455,328 )
	(1,649,064 )	(876,652 )

Loss for discontinued operations, net of tax				
Net loss attributable to non-controlling interest of discontinued operation		249,339		350,661
Loss from discontinued operations, net of non-controlling interest		(1,399,725	)	(525,991
				)
Net Loss Attributable to Controlling Interest		(4,118,967	)	(3,981,319
				)
Deemed preferred stock dividend		-		(2,456,781
				)
Undeclared Series B and Series C Preferred stock dividends		(627,714	)	(460,734
				)
Net loss available to common stock holders	\$	(4,746,681	)	\$ (6,898,834
				)
Net Loss Per Share from continuing operations - Basic and Diluted	\$	(0.01	)	\$ (0.03
				)
Net Loss Per Share from discontinued operations - Basic and Diluted	\$	(0.01	)	\$ (0.00
				)
Net Loss Per Share - Basic and Diluted	\$	(0.02	)	\$ (0.03
				)
Weighted Average Number of Shares Outstanding - Basic and Diluted		268,558,931		264,984,975

See notes to the consolidated financial statements

**PLEDGE PETROLEUM CORP.**  
**(formerly Propell Technologies Group, Inc.)**

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY**

**FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1, 2015 TO DECEMBER 31, 2016**

	Preferred Stock		Series B Shares	Series C Amount	Series C Shares	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumu Deficit	
	Series A-1 Shares	Amount				Amount	Shares			Amount
Balance as of December 31, 2014	3,512,500	\$3,513	75,000	\$75	-	\$-	260,169,499	\$260,169	\$9,914,303	\$(10,41
Conversion of notes and accrued interest thereon to common stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	639,432	640	12,149	-
Subscription for Series C Convertible Preferred Stock	-	-	-	-	4,500,000	4,500	-	-	14,745,500	-
Conversion of Series A-1 preferred stock to common	(375,000 )	(375 )	-	-	-	-	3,750,000	3,750	(3,375 )	-
Conversion of Series B preferred sock to common	-	-	(35,000)	(35)	-	-	3,500,000	3,500	(3,465 )	-
Restricted stock awards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,536,572	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000	500	69,500	-

Shares issued  
for services

Contribution  
by joint  
venture  
partner

Net loss for  
the year ended  
December 31,  
2015

Balance as of  
January 1,  
2016

Stock option  
based  
compensation

Net loss for  
the year ended  
December 31,  
2016

Balance as of  
December 31,  
2016

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,981)
3,137,500	3,138	40,000	40	4,500,000	4,500	268,558,931	268,559	26,271,184	(14,390)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88,330	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,118)
3,137,500	\$3,138	40,000	\$40	4,500,000	\$4,500	268,558,931	\$268,559	\$26,359,514		\$(18,510)

See notes to the consolidated financial statements

**PLEDGE PETROLEUM CORP.**  
**(formerly Propell Technologies Group, Inc.)**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	Year ended December 31, 2016	Year ended December 31, 2015
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Net loss	\$(4,118,967 )	\$(3,981,319 )
Net loss from discontinued operations	1,649,064	876,652
Less: loss attributable to non-controlling interest	(249,339 )	(350,661 )
Net loss from continuing operations	(2,719,242 )	(3,455,328 )
Adjustment to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation expense	130,933	66,957
Amortization expense	70,000	70,000
Impairment charges	899,254	-
Loss on scrapping of fixed assets	1,248	-
Amortization of debt discount	-	16,232
Equity based compensation charge	88,330	1,536,572
Stock issued for services rendered	-	70,000
Derivative financial liability	-	(18,455 )
Gain on debt forgiven	(200,000 )	-
Increase in provision for bad debts	4,292	-
Changes in Assets and Liabilities		
Accounts receivable	(3,400 )	4,979
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	22,650	(35,538 )
Accounts payable	(103,953 )	(214,740 )
Accrued liabilities	(45,296 )	41,619
Accrued interest	-	(11,260 )
Cash Used in Operating Activities - continuing operations	(1,855,184 )	(1,928,962 )
Cash used in operating activities - discontinued operations	(444,744 )	(1,027,582 )
	(2,299,928 )	(2,956,544 )
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Purchase of property and equipment	(200,899 )	(434,745 )
Investment in deposit	(4,768 )	-
<b>NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES - CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>	<b>(205,667 )</b>	<b>(434,745 )</b>
<b>NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES - DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS</b>	<b>(4,782 )</b>	<b>(3,412 )</b>
	(210,449 )	(438,157 )
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Proceeds on issuance of Series C Preferred stock	-	14,750,000
Proceeds from notes payable and advances	-	125,000
Repayment of notes payable and advances	-	(421,000 )
<b>NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES - CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14,454,000</b>

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NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES - DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	449,527	130,993
	449,527	14,584,993
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH	(2,060,850 )	11,190,292
CASH AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	11,231,136	40,844
CASH AT END OF PERIOD	\$ 9,170,286	\$ 11,231,136
CASH PAID FOR INTEREST AND TAXES:		
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ -	\$ -
Cash paid for interest	\$ -	\$ 48,130
NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Conversion of debt to equity	\$ -	\$ 12,789

See notes to consolidated financial statements

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PLEDGE PETROLEUM CORP.

(formerly Propell Technologies Group, Inc.)

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 1 ORGANIZATION AND DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

#### a) Organization

Pledge Petroleum Corp. (formerly Propell Technologies Group, Inc. and Propell Corporation) (the “Company”), is a Delaware corporation originally formed on January 29, 2008 as CA Photo Acquisition Corp. On April 10, 2008 Crystal Magic, Inc. (“CMI”), a Florida Corporation, merged with an acquisition subsidiary of Propell’s, and the Company issued an aggregate of 180,000 shares to the former shareholders of CMI. On May 6, 2008, the Company acquired both Mountain Capital, LLC (doing business as Arrow Media Solutions) (“AMS”) and Auleron 2005, LLC (doing business as Auleron Technologies) (“AUL”) and made each a wholly owned subsidiary and issued a total of 41,897 shares of the Company’s common stock to the members of Mountain Capital, LLC and a total of 2,722 shares of the Company’s common stock to the members of AUL. In 2010 AUL and AMS were dissolved and the operations of CMI were discontinued. On February 4, 2013, the Company entered into a Share Exchange Agreement with Novas Energy (USA), Inc. (“Novas”) whereby the Company exchanged 100,000,000 shares of its common stock for 100,000,000 shares of common stock in Novas. After the consummation of the share exchange, Novas became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. As a result of the share exchange the shareholders of Novas obtained the majority of the outstanding shares of the Company. As such, the exchange is accounted for as a reverse merger or recapitalization of the Company and Novas was considered the acquirer for accounting purposes.

#### b) Description of the business

During the past year, our management, at the direction of the Board of Directors, has evaluated, considered, and brought forward various opportunities to acquire producing oil fields; however, to date, an oil field meeting the criteria acceptable to the Board of Directors (which criteria include among other things, low general and administrative costs, ability to generate cash flow and ability to fully utilize the PPT) has not been found. At this point, the Board is reevaluating its business plan and strategy and has reduced operating expenses, including staffing, in order to preserve capital. The Board continues to evaluate its options including the possible sale of our technology and PPT assets, forming a special committee to investigate a possible share buyback of the majority shareholder, Ervington Investments, and/or a possible dissolution of the Company.

On October 4, 2016, Novas Energy USA, Inc. (“Novas USA”), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, delivered a notice to Technovita Technologies USA, Inc. (“Technovita”) electing to dissolve its joint venture with Technovita (the “Joint Venture”), effective November 1, 2016, pursuant to Section 11.1(b) of the Operating Agreement of Novas Energy North America, LLC (“NENA”), dated October 22, 2015 (the “Operating Agreement”), by and among Novas USA and

Technovita.

Section 11.1(b) of the Operating Agreement provides that the Joint Venture may be dissolved upon the election of Novas USA in the event the Joint Venture fails to satisfy any Year 1 Key Performance Indicator by an amount greater than five percent (5%) of the applicable metric (the “Year 1 Milestone”). The Joint Venture has not achieved the Year 1 Milestone. For the purposes of the Operating Agreement, the Year 1 Key Performance Indicators are defined as: during a continuous twelve (12) month period commencing upon September 1, 2015 each of: (1) sales from activities in the United States of greater than or equal to \$2,829,000; (2) sales from activities in Canada of greater than or equal to \$2,829,000; (3) EBITDA from activities in the United States of greater than or equal to \$524,000; and (4) EBITDA from activities in Canada of greater than or equal to \$524,000. Upon a dissolution, all intellectual property assets of the Joint Venture, including any improvements to Technology (as defined in the Operating Agreement) is to be distributed to Technovita solely for use in Canada, its territories and its possessions and Novas USA solely for use in the United States and its territories.

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**PLEDGE PETROLEUM CORP.**

(formerly Propell Technologies Group, Inc.)

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES**

**a) Basis of Presentation**

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("U.S. GAAP").

All amounts referred to in the notes to the financial statements are in United States Dollars (\$) unless stated otherwise.

**b) Principles of Consolidation**

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary in which it has a majority voting interest. All significant inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements. The entities included in these consolidated financial statements are as follows:

Propell Technologies Group, Inc. – Parent Company

Nova Energy USA Inc. (wholly owned)

Novas Energy North America, LLC (60% owned) – Discontinued Operation

**c) Use of Estimates**

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions, which are evaluated on an ongoing basis, that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Management bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that it believes are reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the amounts of revenues and expenses that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results could differ from those estimates and judgments. In particular, significant estimates and judgments include those related to: the estimated useful lives for plant and equipment, the fair value of warrants and stock options granted for services or compensation, estimates of the probability and potential magnitude of contingent liabilities, derivative liabilities, the valuation allowance for deferred tax assets due to continuing operating losses, those related to revenue recognition and the allowance for

doubtful accounts.

Making estimates requires management to exercise significant judgment. It is at least reasonably possible that the estimate of the effect of a condition, situation or set of circumstances that existed at the date of the consolidated financial statements, which management considered in formulating its estimate could change in the near term due to one or more future confirming events. Accordingly, the actual results could differ significantly from our estimates.

d) Contingencies

Certain conditions may exist as of the date the financial statements are issued, which may result in a loss to the Company but which will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The Company's management assesses such contingent liabilities, and such assessment inherently involves an exercise of judgment.

If the assessment of a contingency indicates that it is probable that a material loss has been incurred and the amount of the liability can be estimated, then the estimated liability would be accrued in the Company's financial statements. If the assessment indicates that a potential material loss contingency is not probable but is reasonably possible, or is probable but cannot be estimated, then the nature of the contingent liability, together with an estimate of the range of possible loss if determinable and material would be disclosed. Loss contingencies considered to be remote by management are generally not disclosed unless they involve guarantees, in which case the guarantee would be disclosed.

e) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company adopted the guidance of Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 820 for fair value measurements which clarifies the definition of fair value, prescribes methods for measuring fair value, and establishes a fair value hierarchy to classify the inputs used in measuring fair value as follows:

Level 1-Inputs are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities available at the measurement date.

Level 2-Inputs are unadjusted quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable, and inputs derived from or corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3-Inputs are unobservable inputs which reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions on what assumptions the market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on the best available information.

The carrying amounts reported in the balance sheets for cash, accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, deposits, accounts payable, accrued liabilities, notes payable, and convertible notes payable approximate fair value due to the relatively short period to maturity for these instruments. The recorded derivative liabilities during the year ended December 31, 2014 was noted as subject to level III fair value measurements. The Company did not identify any other assets or liabilities that are required to be presented on the balance sheets at fair value in accordance with the accounting guidance.

ASC 825-10 "*Financial Instruments*" allows entities to voluntarily choose to measure certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value (fair value option). The fair value option may be elected on an instrument-by-instrument basis and is irrevocable, unless a new election date occurs. If the fair value option is elected for an instrument, unrealized gains and losses for that instrument should be reported in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. The Company did not elect to apply the fair value option to any outstanding instruments.

PLEDGE PETROLEUM CORP.

(formerly Propell Technologies Group, Inc.)

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES (continued)

#### f) Risks and Uncertainties

The Company's operations will be subject to significant risk and uncertainties including financial, operational, regulatory and other risks associated, including the potential risk of business failure. The recent global economic crisis has caused a general tightening in the credit markets, lower levels of liquidity, increases in the rates of default and bankruptcy, and extreme volatility in credit, equity and fixed income markets. These conditions not only limit the Company's access to capital, but also make it difficult for its customers, vendors and the Company to accurately forecast and plan future business activities.

The Company's operations are carried out in the USA and Mexico. Accordingly, the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations may be influenced by the political, economic and legal environment in the USA and Mexico and by the general state of those economies. The Company's results may be adversely affected by changes in governmental policies with respect to laws and regulations, anti-inflationary measures, and rates and methods of taxation, among other things.

#### g) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2016-01, which amends the guidance in U.S. GAAP on the classification and measurement of financial instruments. Changes to the current guidance primarily affect the accounting for equity investments, financial liabilities under the fair value option, and the presentation and disclosure requirements for financial instruments. In addition, the ASU clarifies guidance related to the valuation allowance assessment when recognizing deferred tax assets resulting from unrealized losses on available-for-sale debt securities. The new standard is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and upon adoption, an entity should apply the amendments by means of a cumulative-effect adjustment to the balance sheet at the beginning of the first reporting period in which the guidance is effective. Early adoption is not permitted except for the provision to record fair value changes for financial liabilities under the fair value option resulting from instrument-specific credit risk in other comprehensive income. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this guidance.

In February 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2016-02, which amends the guidance in U.S. GAAP on accounting for operating leases, a lessee will be required to recognize assets and liabilities for operating leases with lease terms of more than 12 months on the balance sheet. The new standard is effective for fiscal

years and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2018, and upon adoption, an entity should apply the amendments by means of a cumulative-effect adjustment to the balance sheet at the beginning of the first reporting period in which the guidance is effective. Early adoption is not permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this guidance.

In March 2016, the FASB issued an Accounting Standards Update (ASU) “ASU 2016 – 09 Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting” which is intended to improve the accounting for employee share-based payments. The ASU simplifies several aspects of the accounting for share-based payment award transactions, including; the income tax consequences, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities, and the classification on the statement of cash flows. The new standard is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and upon adoption, an entity should apply the amendments by means of a cumulative-effect adjustment to the balance sheet at the beginning of the first reporting period in which the guidance is effective. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this guidance.

In April 2016, the FASB issued an Accounting Standards Update (ASU) “ASU 2016 – 10 Revenue from Contract with Customers: identifying Performance Obligations and Licensing”. The amendments in this Update clarify the two following aspects (a) contracts with customers to transfer goods and services in exchange for consideration and (b) determining whether an entity’s promise to grant a license provides a customer with either a right to use the entity’s intellectual property (which is satisfied at a point in time) or a right to access the entity’s intellectual property (which is satisfied over time). The amendments in this Update are intended to reduce the degree of judgement necessary to comply with Topic 606. This guidance has no effective date as yet. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this guidance.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, "Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments." ASU 2016-13 will replace the current incurred loss approach with an expected loss model for instruments measured at amortized cost and require entities to record allowances for available-for-sale debt securities rather than reduce the carrying amount under the current other-than-temporary impairment model. ASU 2016-13 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted for all entities for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods therein. The Company is currently evaluating the effect ASU 2016-13 will have on our consolidated financial statements.

In August 2016, FASB issued ASU 2016-15, "Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments." ASU 2016-15 is intended to reduce diversity in practice in how certain transactions are classified in the statement of cash flows. ASU 2016-15 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the effect ASU 2016-15 will have on our consolidated statements of cash flows.

PLEDGE PETROLEUM CORP.

(formerly Propell Technologies Group, Inc.)

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES (continued)

g) Recent Accounting Pronouncements  
(continued)

In October 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. ("ASU") 2016-16, "Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other Than Inventory." ASU 2016-16 requires immediate recognition of income tax consequences of intercompany asset transfers, other than inventory transfers. Existing GAAP prohibits recognition of income tax consequences of intercompany asset transfers whereby the seller defers any net tax effect and the buyer is prohibited from recognizing a deferred tax asset on the difference between the newly created tax basis of the asset in its tax jurisdiction and its financial statement carrying amount as reported in the consolidated financial statements. ASU 2016-16 specifically excludes from its scope intercompany inventory transfers whereby the recognition of tax consequences will take place when the inventory is sold to third parties. ASU 2016-16 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted as of the beginning of an annual reporting period for which financial statements have not been issued or made available for issuance. The Company is currently evaluating the effect ASU 2016-16 will have on our consolidated financial statements.

In October 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. ("ASU") 2016-17, Consolidation (Topic 810): Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis. Upon the effective date of Update 2015-02, a single decision maker of a variable interest entity (VIE) is required to consider indirect economic interests in the entity held through related parties on a proportionate basis when determining whether it is the primary beneficiary of that VIE unless the single decision maker and its related parties are under common control. If a single decision maker and its related parties are under common control, the single decision maker is required to consider indirect interests in the entity held through those related parties to be the equivalent of direct interests in their entirety. The Board is issuing this Update to amend the consolidation guidance on how a reporting entity that is the single decision maker of a VIE should treat indirect interests in the entity held through related parties that are under common control with the reporting entity when determining whether it is the primary beneficiary of that VIE. The primary beneficiary of a VIE is the reporting entity that has a controlling financial interest in a VIE and, therefore, consolidates the VIE. A reporting entity has an indirect interest in a VIE if it has a direct interest in a related party that, in turn, has a direct interest in the VIE. As part of a separate initiative, the Board will consider whether other changes to the consolidation guidance for common control arrangements are necessary. The amendments in this Update are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. The Company does not expect this guidance to have a material impact on its financial statements.

In November 2016, FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. (“ASU”) 2016-18, Topic 230, Statement of Cash Flows. Entities classify transfers between cash and restricted cash as operating, investing, or financing activities, or as a combination of those activities, in the statement of cash flows. The amendments in this Update apply to all entities that have restricted cash or restricted cash equivalents and are required to present a statement of cash flows under Topic 230. The amendments in this Update require that a statement of cash flows explain the change during the period in the total of cash, cash equivalents, and amounts generally described as restricted cash or restricted cash equivalents. Therefore, amounts generally described as restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents should be included with cash and cash equivalents when reconciling the beginning-of-period and end-of-period total amounts shown on the statement of cash flows. The amendments in this Update do not provide a definition of restricted cash or restricted cash equivalents. The amendments in this Update are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. The amendments in this Update should be applied using a retrospective transition method to each period presented. The Company does not expect this guidance to have a material impact on its financial statements.

In December 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. (“ASU”) 2016-19, Technical Corrections and Improvements. Several topics are amended:

- a. The amendment to Subtopic 350-40, Intangibles—Goodwill and Other— Internal-Use Software, adds a reference to guidance to use when accounting for internal-use software licensed from third parties that is within the scope of Subtopic 350-40. The transition guidance for that amendment is the same as the transition guidance in Accounting Standards Update No. 2015-05, Intangibles—Goodwill and Other— Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40): Customer’s Accounting for Fees Paid in a Cloud Computing Arrangement, to which the amendment relates. The Company does not expect this guidance to have a material impact on its financial statements.
  
- b. The amendment to Subtopic 360-20, Property, Plant, and Equipment— Real Estate Sales, corrects the guidance to include the final decision of the EITF that loans insured under the Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans Administration do not have to be fully insured by those government-insured programs to recognize profit using the full accrual method. The transition guidance for that amendment must be applied prospectively because it could potentially involve the use of hindsight that includes fair value measurements. The Company does not expect this guidance to have a material impact on its financial statements.
  
- c. The amendment to Topic 820, Fair Value Measurement, clarifies the difference between a valuation approach and a valuation technique when applying the guidance in that Topic. That amendment also requires an entity to disclose when there has been a change in either or both a valuation approach and/or a valuation technique. The transition guidance for the amendment must be applied prospectively because it could potentially involve the use of hindsight that includes fair value measurements. The Company does not expect this guidance to have a material impact on its financial statements.

PLEDGE PETROLEUM CORP.

(formerly Propell Technologies Group, Inc.)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES (continued)**

g) Recent Accounting Pronouncements  
(continued)

d. The amendment to Subtopic 405-40, Liabilities—Obligations Resulting from Joint and Several Liability Arrangements, which clarifies that for an amount of an obligation under an arrangement to be considered fixed at the reporting date, the amount that must be fixed is not the amount that is the entity's portion of the obligation but, rather, is the obligation in its entirety. The transition guidance for that amendment must be applied prospectively because it could potentially involve the use of hindsight that includes fair value measurements. The Company does not expect this guidance to have a material impact on its financial statements.

e. The amendment to Subtopic 860-20, Transfers and Servicing—Sales of Financial Assets, aligns implementation guidance in paragraph 860-20- 55-41 with its corresponding guidance in paragraph 860-20-25-11. That amendment clarifies the considerations that should be included in an analysis to determine whether a transferor once again has effective control over transferred financial assets. The transition guidance for that amendment must be applied prospectively because it could potentially involve the use of hindsight that includes fair value measurements. The Company does not expect this guidance to have a material impact on its financial statements.

f. The amendment to Subtopic 860-50, Transfers and Servicing—Servicing Assets and Liabilities, adds guidance that existed in AICPA Statement of 5 Position 01-6, Accounting by Certain Entities (Including Entities with Trade Receivables) That Lend to or Finance the Activities of Others, on the accounting for the sale of servicing rights when the transferor retains loans that was omitted from the Accounting Standards Codification. The transition guidance for the amendment must be applied prospectively because it could potentially involve the use of hindsight that includes fair value measurements. The Company does not expect this guidance to have a material impact on its financial statements.

In November 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. ("ASU") 2016-20, an amendment to Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606). This ASU addressed several areas related to contracts with customers. This topic is not yet effective and will become effective with Topic 606. The Company is currently evaluating the impact this topic will have on its financial statements.



In January 2017, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. (“ASU”) 2017-02, an amendment to Topic 805, Business Combinations. The amendments in this Update clarify the definition of a business with the objective of adding guidance to assist entities with evaluating whether transactions should be accounted for as acquisitions (or disposals) of assets or businesses. The amendments in this Update affect all reporting entities that must determine whether they have acquired or sold a business. The amendments in this Update provide a more robust framework to use in determining when a set of assets and activities is a business. The amendments in this Update apply to annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The amendments in this Update should be applied prospectively on or after the effective date. No disclosures are required at transition. The Company does not expect this guidance to have a material impact on its financial statements.

In January 2017, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. (“ASU”) 2017-04, an amendment to Topic 350, Intangibles – Goodwill and Other, An entity no longer will determine goodwill impairment by calculating the implied fair value of goodwill by assigning the fair value of a reporting unit to all of its assets and liabilities as if that reporting unit had been acquired in a business combination. Because these amendments eliminate Step 3 2 from the goodwill impairment test, they should reduce the cost and complexity of evaluating goodwill for impairment. An entity should apply the amendments in this Update on a prospective basis. The amendments in this Update are effective for Goodwill impairment tests in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted for interim or annual goodwill impairment tests performed on testing dates after January 1, 2017. The Company is currently evaluating the impact this guidance will have on its financial statements.

In February 2017, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. (“ASU”) 2017-05, an amendment to Subtopic 610-20, Other Income—Gains and Losses from the Derecognition of Nonfinancial Assets The amendments in this Update are required for public business entities and other entities that have goodwill reported in their financial statements, under the amendments in this Update, an entity should perform its annual, or interim, goodwill impairment test by comparing the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount. The amendments in this Update modify the concept of impairment from the condition that exists when the carrying amount of goodwill exceeds its implied fair value to the condition that exists when the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value. An entity no longer will determine goodwill impairment by calculating the implied fair value of goodwill by assigning the fair value of a reporting unit to all of its assets and liabilities as if that reporting unit had been acquired in a business combination. An entity should apply the amendments in this Update on a prospective basis. The amendments in this Update are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted for interim or annual goodwill impairment tests performed on testing dates after January 1, 2017. The Company is currently evaluating the impact this guidance will have on its financial statements.

Any new accounting standards, not disclosed above, that have been issued or proposed by FASB that do not require adoption until a future date are not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements upon adoption.

#### h) Reporting by Segment

No segmental information is required as the Company currently only has one segment of business, the Plasma Pulse Technology for the petroleum industry.

Revenues to date are insignificant.

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PLEDGE PETROLEUM CORP.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## **2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES (continued)**

### **i) Cash and Cash Equivalents**

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time of purchase to be cash equivalents. At December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, the Company had no cash equivalents.

The Company minimizes credit risk associated with cash by periodically evaluating the credit quality of its primary financial institution. The balance at times may exceed federally insured limits. At December 31, 2016, the Company had cash balances of \$9,170,286, which exceeded the federally insured limits by \$8,911,226.

### **j) Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts**

Accounts receivable are reported at realizable value, net of allowances for doubtful accounts, which is estimated and recorded in the period the related revenue is recorded. The Company has a standardized approach to estimate and review