

Eight Dragons Co.  
Form 10-K  
February 10, 2009

UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, DC 20549

Form 10-K

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(Mark one)

Annual Report Under Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008

Transition Report Under Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

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Commission File Number: 000-28453

Eight Dragons Company  
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Nevada  
(State of Incorporation)

75-2610236  
(I. R. S. Employer ID Number)

211 West Wall Street, Midland, Texas 79701-4556  
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

(432) 682-1761  
(Registrant's Telephone Number)

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Securities registered pursuant to Section 12 (b) of the Act - None

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: - Common Stock - \$0.0001 par value

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the

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Exchange Act. Yes  No

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

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K 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 is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer  Accelerated filer   
Non-accelerated filer  Smaller reporting company

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

The aggregate market value of voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates as of February 6, 2009 was approximately \$36,567 based upon 71,700 shares held by non-affiliates and a closing market price of \$0.51 per share on February 6, 2009, as quoted on [www.bigcharts.com](http://www.bigcharts.com).

As of February 6, 2009, there were 362,200 shares of Common Stock issued and outstanding.

## Eight Dragons Corporation

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Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Information

Certain statements contained in this annual filing, including, without limitation, statements containing the words "believes", "anticipates", "expects" and words of similar import, constitute forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company, or industry results, to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

Such factors include, among others, the following: international, national and local general economic and market conditions; demographic changes; the ability of the Company to sustain, manage or forecast its growth; the ability of the Company to successfully make and integrate acquisitions; existing government regulations and changes in, or the failure to comply with, government regulations; adverse publicity; competition; fluctuations and difficulty in forecasting operating results; changes in business strategy or development plans; business disruptions; the ability to attract and retain qualified personnel; and other factors referenced in this and previous filings.

Given these uncertainties, readers of this Form 10-K and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements. The Company disclaims any obligation to update any such factors or to publicly announce the result of any revisions to any of the forward-looking statements contained herein to reflect future events or developments.

PART I

Item 1 - Business

General

Eight Dragons Company (Company), formerly known as Tahoe Pacific Corporation, Pacific Holdings, Inc. and Ameri-First Financial Group, respectively, was incorporated in the State of Nevada on September 27, 1996.

On March 22, 2000, a change in control of Itronics Communications Corporation occurred in conjunction with closing under an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization (Reorganization Agreement) between Itronics Communications Corporation and the Company. Upon effectiveness of the Reorganization Agreement, pursuant to Rule 12g-3(a) of the General Rules and Regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Company became the successor issuer to Itronics Communications Corporation, Inc. for reporting purposes under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act) and elected to report under the Act effective March 22, 2000.

The closing under the Reorganization Agreement consisted of a stock for stock exchange in which Itronics Communications Corporation acquired all of the then issued and outstanding common stock of the Company in exchange for the issuance of 9,386,116 pre-reverse split shares of its common stock. As a result of this transaction, Itronics Communications Corporation became a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. This reorganization was approved by the unanimous consent of the Company's Board of Directors and qualified as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a)(1)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

On October 24, 2007, the Company changed its state of incorporation from Delaware to Nevada by means of a merger with and into Eight Dragons Company, a Nevada corporation formed on September 26, 2007 solely for the purpose of effecting the reincorporation. The merger was consummated through an exchange of 100 shares in the Nevada corporation for each share then issued and outstanding in the Delaware corporation. The Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws of the Nevada corporation are the Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws of the surviving corporation. Such

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Articles of Incorporation modified the Company's capital structure to allow for the issuance of up to 50,000,000 shares of \$0.0001 par value common stock and up to 10,000,000 shares of \$0.0001 par value preferred stock.

For periods prior to 2000, the Company participated in numerous unsuccessful ventures and corporate name changes, as have been disclosed and discussed in greater detail in previous Annual Report(s) on Form 10-K and/or Form 10-KSB which were filed with the U. S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

Since 2000, the Company has had no operations, significant assets or liabilities.

## Current Status

The Company's current business plan is to locate and combine with an existing, privately-held company which is profitable or, in management's view, has growth potential, irrespective of the industry in which it is engaged. However, the Company does not intend to combine with a private company which may be deemed to be an investment company subject to the Investment Company Act of 1940. A combination may be structured as a merger, consolidation, exchange of the Company's common stock for stock or assets or any other form which will result in the combined enterprise's becoming a publicly-held corporation.

The Company's equity securities are currently traded on either the Bulletin Board or the Pink Sheets under the ticker symbol "EDRG".

Since the disposition of all operating assets and operations in 2000, the Company may be referred to as a reporting shell corporation. Shell corporations have zero or nominal assets and typically no stated or contingent liabilities. Private companies wishing to become publicly trading may wish to merge with a shell (a reverse merger or reverse acquisition) whereby the shareholders of the private company become the majority of the shareholders of the combined company. The private company may purchase for cash all or a portion of the common shares of the shell corporation from its major stockholders. Typically, the Board and officers of the private company become the new Board and officers of the combined Company and often the name of the private company becomes the name of the combined entity.

The Company has very limited capital, and it is unlikely that the Company will be able to take advantage of more than one such business opportunity. The Company intends to seek opportunities demonstrating the potential of long-term growth as opposed to short-term earnings. However, at the present time, the Company has not identified any business opportunity that it plans to pursue, nor has the Company reached any agreement or definitive understanding with any person concerning an acquisition.

It is anticipated that the Company's officers and directors will contact broker-dealers and other persons with whom they are acquainted who are involved with corporate finance matters to advise them of the Company's existence and to determine if any companies or businesses that they represent have a general interest in considering a merger or acquisition with a blind pool or blank check or shell entity. No direct discussions regarding the possibility of merger are expected to occur until after the effective date of this registration statement. No assurance can be given that the Company will be successful in finding or acquiring a desirable business opportunity, given the limited funds that are expected to be available for acquisitions. Furthermore, no assurance can be given that any acquisition, which does occur, will be on terms that are favorable to the Company or its current stockholders.

The Company's search will be directed toward small and medium-sized enterprises, which have a desire to become public corporations. In addition these enterprises may wish to satisfy, either currently or in the reasonably near future, the minimum tangible asset requirement in order to qualify shares for trading on NASDAQ or on an exchange such as the American Stock Exchange. The Company anticipates that the business opportunities presented to it will (i) either be in the process of formation, or be recently organized with limited operating history or a history of losses attributable to under-capitalization or other factors; (ii) experiencing financial or operating difficulties; (iii) be in need of funds to develop new products or services or to expand into a new market, or have plans for rapid expansion through acquisition of competing businesses; (iv) or other similar characteristics. The Company intends to concentrate its acquisition efforts on properties or businesses that it believes to be undervalued or that it believes may realize a substantial benefit from being publicly owned. Given the above factors, investors should expect that any acquisition candidate may have little or no operating history, or a history of losses or low profitability.

The Company does not propose to restrict its search for investment opportunities to any particular geographical area or industry, and may, therefore, engage in essentially any business, to the extent of its limited resources. This include industries such as service, finance, natural resources, manufacturing, high technology, product development, medical, communications and others. The Company's discretion in the selection of business opportunities is unrestricted, subject to the availability of such opportunities, economic conditions, and other factors.

As a consequence of this registration of its securities, any entity, which has an interest in being acquired by, or merging into the Company, is expected to be an entity that desires to become a public Company and establish a public trading market for its securities. In connection with such a merger or acquisition, it is highly likely that an amount of stock constituting control of the Company would either be issued by the Company or be purchased from the current principal stockholders of the Company by the acquiring entity or its affiliates. If stock is purchased from the current principal stockholders, the transaction is likely to result in substantial gains to the current principal stockholders relative to their purchase price for such stock. In the Company's judgment, none of the officers and directors would thereby become an underwriter within the meaning of the Section 2(11) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (Securities Act) as long as the transaction is a private transaction rather than a public distribution of securities. The sale of a controlling interest by certain principal shareholders of the Company would occur at a time when minority stockholders are unable to sell their shares because of the lack of a public market for such shares.

Depending upon the nature of the transaction, the current officers and directors of the Company may resign their management and board positions with the Company in connection with a change of control or acquisition of a business opportunity. In the event of such a resignation, the Company's current management would thereafter have no control over the conduct of the Company's business.

It is anticipated that business opportunities will come to the Company's attention from various sources, including its officers and directors, its other stockholders, professional advisors such as attorneys and accountants, securities broker-dealers, venture capitalists, members of the financial community, and others who may present unsolicited proposals. The Company has no plan, understandings, agreements, or commitments with any individual for such person to act as a finder of opportunities for the Company.

The Company does not foresee that it will enter into a merger or acquisition transaction with any business with which its officers or directors are currently affiliated. Should the Company determine in the future, contrary to the forgoing expectations, that a transaction with an affiliate would be in the best interests of the Company and its stockholders, the Company is, in general, permitted by Nevada law to enter into a transaction if: The material facts as to the relationship or interest of the affiliate and as to the contract or transaction are disclosed or are known to the Board of Directors, and the Board in good faith authorizes, approves or ratifies the contract or transaction by the affirmative vote of a majority of the disinterested directors, even though the disinterested directors constitute less than a quorum; or the material facts as to the relationship or interest of the affiliate and as to the contract or transaction are disclosed or are known to the stockholders entitled to vote thereon, and the contract or transaction is specifically authorized, approved or ratified in good faith by vote of the stockholders; or the contract or transaction is fair as to the Company as of the time it is authorized, approved or ratified, by the Board of Directors or the stockholders.

#### Investigation and Selection of Business Opportunities

To a large extent, a decision to participate in a specific business opportunity may be made upon management's analysis of the quality of the other Company's management and personnel, the anticipated acceptability of new products or marketing concepts, the merit of technological changes, the perceived benefit the business opportunity will derive from becoming a publicly held entity, and numerous other factors which are difficult, if not impossible, to analyze through the application of any objective criteria. In many instances, it is anticipated that the historical operations of a specific business opportunity may not necessarily be indicative of the potential for the future because of a variety of factors, including, but not limited to, the possible need to expand substantially, shift marketing approaches, change product emphasis, change or substantially augment management, raise capital and the like.

It is anticipated that the Company will not be able to diversify, but will essentially be limited to the acquisition of one business opportunity because of the Company's limited financing. This lack of diversification will not permit the Company to offset potential losses from one business opportunity against profits from another, and should be considered an adverse factor affecting any decision to purchase the Company's securities.

Certain types of business acquisition transactions may be completed without any requirement that the Company first submit the transaction to the stockholders for their approval. In the event the proposed transaction is structured in such a fashion that stockholder approval is not required, holders of the Company's securities (other than principal stockholders holding a controlling interest) should not anticipate that they will be provided with financial statements or any other documentation prior to the completion of the transaction. Other types of transactions require prior approval of the stockholders.

In the event a proposed business combination or business acquisition transaction is structured in such a fashion that prior stockholder approval is necessary, the Company will be required to prepare a Proxy or Information Statement describing the proposed transaction, file it with the Securities and Exchange Commission for review and approval, and



mail a copy of it to all Company stockholders prior to holding a stockholders meeting for purposes of voting on the proposal. Minority shareholders that do not vote in favor of a proposed transaction will then have the right, in the event the transaction is approved by the required number of stockholders, to exercise statutory dissenter's rights and elect to be paid the fair value of their shares.

The analysis of business opportunities will be undertaken by or under the supervision of the Company's officers and directors, none of whom are professional business analysts. Although there are no current plans to do so, Company management might hire an outside consultant to assist in the investigation and selection of business opportunities, and might pay a finder's fee. Since Company management has no current plans to use any outside consultants or advisors to assist in the investigation and selection of business opportunities, no policies have been adopted regarding use of such

consultants or advisors, the criteria to be used in selecting such consultants or advisors, the services to be provided, the term of service, or the total amount of fees that may be paid. However, because of the limited resources of the Company, it is likely that any such fee the Company agrees to pay would be paid in stock and not in cash.

Otherwise, in analyzing potential business opportunities, Company management anticipates that it will consider, among other things, the following factors:

- Potential for growth and profitability indicated by new technology, anticipated market expansion, or new products;
- The Company's perception of how any particular business opportunity will be received by the investment community and by the Company's stockholders;
- Whether, following the business combination, the financial condition of the business opportunity would be, or would have a significant prospect in the foreseeable future of becoming, sufficient to enable the securities of the Company to qualify for listing on an exchange or on a national automated securities quotation system, such as NASDAQ, so as to permit the trading of such securities to be exempt from the requirements of Rule 15g-9 adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission.
- Capital requirements and anticipated availability of required funds, to be provided by the Company or from operations, through the sale of additional securities, through joint ventures or similar arrangements, or from other sources;

· The extent to which the business opportunity can be advanced;

- Competitive position as compared to other companies of similar size and experience within the industry segment as well as within the industry as a whole;
  - Strength and diversity of existing management or management prospects that are scheduled for recruitment;
- The cost of participation by the Company as compared to the perceived tangible and intangible values and potential; and
- The accessibility of required management expertise, personnel, raw materials, services, professional assistance, and other required items.

In regard to the possibility that the shares of the Company would qualify for listing on NASDAQ, the current standards for initial listing include, among other requirements, that the Company (1) have net tangible assets of at least \$4.0 million, or a market capitalization of \$50.0 million, or net income of not less than \$0.75 million in its latest fiscal year or in two of the last three fiscal years; (2) have a public float (i.e., shares that are not held by any officer, director or 10% stockholder) of at least 1.0 million shares; (3) have a minimum bid price of at least \$4.00; (4) have at least 300 round lot stockholders (i.e., stockholders who own not less than 100 shares); and (5) have an operating history of at least one year or have a market capitalization of at least \$50.0 million. Many, and perhaps most, of the business opportunities that might be potential candidates for a combination with the Company would not satisfy the NASDAQ listing criteria.

No one of the factors described above will be controlling in the selection of a business opportunity, and management will attempt to analyze all factors appropriate to each opportunity and make a determination based upon reasonable investigative measures and available data. Potentially available business opportunities may occur in many different industries and at various stages of development, all of which will make the task of comparative investigation and

analysis of such business opportunities extremely difficult and complex. Potential investors must recognize that, because of the Company's limited capital available for investigation and management's limited experience in business analysis, the Company may not discover or adequately evaluate adverse facts about the opportunity to be acquired.

The Company is unable to predict when it may participate in a business opportunity. It expects, however, that the analysis of specific proposals and the selection of a business opportunity may take several months or more.

Prior to making a decision to participate in a business opportunity, the Company will generally request that it be provided with written materials regarding the business opportunity containing as much relevant information as possible, including, but not limited to, such items as a description of products, services and Company history; management resumes; financial information; available projections, with related assumptions upon which they are based; an explanation of proprietary products and services; evidence of existing patents, trademarks, or service marks, or rights thereto; present and proposed forms of compensation to management; a description of transactions between such Company and its affiliates during the relevant periods; a description of present and required facilities; an analysis of risks and competitive conditions; a financial plan of operation and estimated capital requirements; audited financial statements, or if they are not available, unaudited financial statements, together with reasonable assurance that audited financial statements would be able to be produced within a reasonable period of time not to exceed 60 days following completion of a merger or acquisition transaction; and the like.

As part of the Company's investigation, the Company's executive officers and directors may meet personally with management and key personnel, may visit and inspect material facilities, obtain independent analysis or verification of certain information provided, check references of management and key personnel, and take other reasonable investigative measures, to the extent of the Company's limited financial resources and management expertise.

It is possible that the range of business opportunities that might be available for consideration by the Company could be limited by the impact of Securities and Exchange Commission regulations regarding purchase and sale of penny stocks. The regulations would affect, and possibly impair, any market that might develop in the Company's securities until such time as they qualify for listing on NASDAQ or on an exchange which would make them exempt from applicability of the penny stock regulations.

Company management believes that various types of potential merger or acquisition candidates might find a business combination with the Company to be attractive. These include acquisition candidates desiring to create a public market for their shares in order to enhance liquidity for current stockholders, acquisition candidates which have long-term plans for raising capital through public sale of securities and believe that the possible prior existence of a public market for their securities would be beneficial, and acquisition candidates which plan to acquire additional assets through issuance of securities rather than for cash, and believe that the possibility of development of a public market for their securities will be of assistance in that process. Acquisition candidates, which have a need for an immediate cash infusion, are not likely to find a potential business combination with the Company to be an attractive alternative.

#### Form of Acquisition

It is impossible to predict the manner in which the Company may participate in a business opportunity. Specific business opportunities will be reviewed as well as the respective needs and desires of the Company and the promoters of the opportunity and, upon the basis of the review and the relative negotiating strength of the Company and such promoters, the legal structure or method deemed by management to be suitable will be selected. Such structure may include, but is not limited to leases, purchase and sale agreements, licenses, joint ventures and other contractual arrangements. The Company may act directly or indirectly through an interest in a partnership, corporation or other form of organization. Implementing such structure may require the merger, consolidation or reorganization of the Company with other corporations or forms of business organization. In addition, the present management and stockholders of the Company most likely will not have control of a majority of the voting stock of the Company following a merger or reorganization transaction. As part of such a transaction, the Company's existing directors may resign and new directors may be appointed without any vote by stockholders.

It is likely that the Company will acquire its participation in a business opportunity through the issuance of Common Stock or other securities of the Company. Although the terms of any such transaction cannot be predicted, it should be noted that in certain circumstances the criteria for determining whether or not an acquisition is a so-called "B" tax free reorganization under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as amended, depends upon the issuance to the stockholders of the acquired Company of a controlling interest (i.e., 80% or more) of the common stock of the combined entities immediately following the reorganization. If a transaction were structured to take advantage of these provisions rather than other a tax free provisions provided under the Internal Revenue Code, the Company's current stockholders would retain in the aggregate 20% or less of the total issued and outstanding shares. This could result in substantial additional dilution in the equity of those who were stockholders of the Company prior to such reorganization. Any such issuance of additional shares might also be done simultaneously with a sale or transfer of shares representing a controlling interest in the Company by the current officers, directors and principal stockholders.

It is anticipated that any new securities issued in any reorganization would be issued in reliance upon one or more exemptions from registration under applicable federal and state securities laws to the extent that such exemptions are

available. In some circumstances, however, as a negotiated element of the transaction, the Company may agree to register such securities either at the time the transaction is consummated or under certain conditions at specified times thereafter. The issuance of substantial additional securities and their potential sale into any trading market that might develop in the Company's securities may have a depressive effect upon such market.

The Company will participate in a business opportunity only after the negotiation and execution of a written agreement. Although the terms of such agreement cannot be predicted, generally such an agreement would require specific representations and warranties by all of the parties thereto, specify certain events of default, detail the terms of closing and the conditions which must be satisfied by each of the parties thereto prior to such closing, outline the manner of bearing costs if the transaction is not closed, set forth remedies upon default, and include miscellaneous other terms.

As a general matter, the Company anticipates that it, and/or its principal stockholders will enter into a letter of intent with the management, principals or owners of a prospective business opportunity prior to signing a binding agreement. Such a letter of intent will set forth the terms of the proposed acquisition but will not bind any of the parties to consummate the transaction. Execution of a letter of intent will by no means indicate that consummation of an acquisition is probable. Neither the Company nor any of the other parties to the letter of intent will be bound to consummate the acquisition unless and until a definitive agreement is executed. Even after a definitive agreement is executed, it is possible that the acquisition would not be consummated should any party elect to exercise any right provided in the agreement to terminate it on specific grounds.

It is anticipated that the investigation of specific business opportunities and the negotiation, drafting and execution of relevant agreements, disclosure documents and other instruments will require substantial management time and attention and substantial costs for accountants, attorneys and others. If a decision is made not to participate in a specific business opportunity, the costs incurred in the related investigation would not be recoverable. Moreover, because many providers of goods and services require compensation at the time or soon after the goods and services are provided, the inability of the Company to pay until an indeterminate future time may make it impossible to produce goods and services.

#### Investment Company Act and Other Regulation

The Company may participate in a business opportunity by purchasing, trading or selling the securities of such business. The Company does not, however, intend to engage primarily in such activities. Specifically, the Company intends to conduct its activities so as to avoid being classified as an investment Company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the Investment Act), and therefore to avoid application of the costly and restrictive registration and other provisions of the Investment Act, and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

The Company's plan of business may involve changes in its capital structure, management, control and business, especially if it consummates the reorganization as discussed above. Each of these areas is regulated by the Investment Act, in order to protect purchasers of investment Company securities. Since the Company will not register as an investment Company, stockholders will not be afforded these protections.

#### Competition

The Company expects to encounter substantial competition in its efforts to locate attractive business combination opportunities. The competition may in part come from business development companies, venture capital partnerships and corporations, small investment companies, brokerage firms, and the like. Some of these types of organizations are likely to be in a better position than the Company to obtain access to attractive business acquisition candidates either because they have greater experience, resources and managerial capabilities than the Company, because they are able to offer immediate access to limited amounts of cash, or for a variety of other reasons. The Company also will experience competition from other public companies with similar business purposes, some of which may also have funds available for use by an acquisition candidate.

#### Employees

The Company currently has no employees. Management of the Company expects to use consultants, attorneys and accountants as necessary, and does not anticipate a need to engage any full-time employees so long as it is seeking and evaluating business opportunities. The need for employees and their availability will be addressed in connection with the decision whether or not to acquire or participate in specific business opportunities.

#### Item 1A - Risk Factors

The Company's business and plan of operation is subject to numerous risk factors, including, but not limited to, the following:

##### Limited Operating History Makes Potential Difficult to Assess

The Company has limited financial resources and no operating activities. The Company will, in all likelihood, continue to sustain operating expenses without corresponding revenues, at least until the consummation of a business

combination. This will most likely result in the Company incurring a net operating loss which will increase continuously until the Company can consummate a business combination with a target company. There is no assurance that the Company can identify such a target company and consummate such a business combination.

**There Is No Agreement for a Business Combination and No Minimum Requirements for a Business Combination**

The Company has no current arrangement, agreement or understanding with respect to engaging in a business combination with a specific entity. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in identifying and evaluating suitable business opportunities or in concluding a business combination. No particular industry or specific business within an industry has been selected for a

target company. The Company has not established a specific length of operating history or a specified level of earnings, assets, net worth or other criteria which it will require a target company to have achieved, or without which the Company would not consider a business combination with such business entity. Accordingly, the Company may enter into a business combination with a business entity having no significant operating history, losses, limited or no potential for immediate earnings, limited assets, negative net worth or other negative characteristics. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to negotiate a business combination on terms favorable to the Company.

#### No Assurance of Success or Profitability

There is no assurance that the Company will acquire a favorable business opportunity. Even if the Company should become involved in a business opportunity, there is no assurance that it will generate revenues or profits, or that the market price of the Company's outstanding shares will be increased thereby.

#### Type of Business Acquired

The business to be acquired may wish to avoid effecting its own public offering and the accompanying expense, delays, and uncertainties. Because of the Company's limited capital, it is more likely than not that any acquisition by the Company will involve other parties whose primary interest is the acquisition of control of a publicly traded Company. Moreover, any business opportunity acquired may be currently unprofitable or present other negative factors.

#### Lack of Diversification

Because of the limited financial resources that the Company has, it is unlikely that the Company will be able to diversify its acquisitions or operations. The Company's probable inability to diversify its activities into more than one area will subject the Company to economic fluctuations within a particular business or industry and therefore increase the risks associated with the Company's operations.

#### Dependence upon Management; Limited Participation of Management

Because management consists of only one person, while seeking a business combination, Glenn A. Little, the President of the Company, will be the only person responsible in conducting the day-to-day operations of the Company. The Company does not benefit from multiple judgments that a greater number of directors or officers would provide, and the Company will rely completely on the judgment of its one officer and director when selecting a target company. Mr. Little anticipates devoting only a limited amount of time per month to the business of the Company. Mr. Little has not entered into a written employment agreement with the Company and he is not expected to do so. The Company does not anticipate obtaining key man life insurance on Mr. Little. The loss of the services of Mr. Little would adversely affect development of the Company's business and its likelihood of continuing operations.

#### Conflicts of Interest

The Company's sole officer and director has other business interests to which he currently devotes attention, and is expected to continue to do so. As a result, conflicts of interest may arise that can be resolved only through their exercise of judgment in a manner which is consistent with his fiduciary duties to the Company.

It is anticipated that the Company's principal stockholder may actively negotiate or otherwise consent to the purchase of a portion of their common stock as a condition to, or in connection with, a proposed merger or acquisition transaction. In this process, the Company's principal stockholder may consider his own personal pecuniary benefit rather than the best interest of other Company stockholders. Depending upon the nature of a proposed transaction,



Company stockholders other than the principal stockholder may not be afforded the opportunity to approve or consent to a particular transaction.

#### Possible Need for Additional Financing

The Company has very limited funds, and such funds, may not be adequate to take advantage of any available business opportunities. Even if the Company's currently available funds prove to be sufficient to pay for its operations until it is able to acquire an interest in, or complete a transaction with, a business opportunity, such funds will clearly not be sufficient to enable it to exploit the opportunity. Thus, the ultimate success of the Company will depend, in part, upon its availability to raise additional capital. In the event that the Company requires modest amounts of additional capital to fund its operations until it is able to complete a business acquisition or transaction, such funds, are expected to be provided by the principal stockholder. The Company has not investigated the availability,

source, or terms that might govern the acquisition of the additional capital which is expected to be required in order to exploit a business opportunity, and will not do so until it has determined the level of need for such additional financing. There is no assurance that additional capital will be available from any source or, if available, that it can be obtained on terms acceptable to the Company. If not available, the Company's operations will be limited to those that can be financed with its modest capital.

#### Dependence Upon Outside Advisors

To supplement the business experience of its officer and director, the Company may be required to employ accountants, technical experts, appraisers, attorneys, or other consultants or advisors. The selection of any such advisors will be made by the Company's officer, without any input by stockholders. Furthermore, it is anticipated that such persons may be engaged on an as needed basis without a continuing fiduciary or other obligation to the Company. In the event the officer of the Company considers it necessary to hire outside advisors, he may elect to hire persons who are affiliates, if those affiliates are able to provide the required services.

#### Regulation of Penny Stocks

The Commission has adopted a number of rules to regulate "penny stocks." Such rules include Rule 3a51-1 and Rules 15g-1 through 15g-9 under the Exchange Act. Because the securities of the Company may constitute "penny stocks" within the meaning of the rules (as any equity security that has a market price of less than \$5.00 per share or with an exercise price of less than \$5.00 per share, largely traded on the OTC Bulletin Board or the "Pink Sheets", the rules would apply to the Company and to its securities. The Commission has adopted Rule 15g-9 which established sales practice requirements for certain low price securities. Unless the transaction is exempt, it shall be unlawful for a broker or dealer to sell a penny stock to, or to effect the purchase of a penny stock by, any person unless prior to the transaction: (i) the broker or dealer has approved the person's account for transactions in penny stock pursuant to this rule and (ii) the broker or dealer has received from the person a written agreement to the transaction setting forth the identity and quantity of the penny stock to be purchased. In order to approve a person's account for transactions in penny stock, the broker or dealer must: (a) obtain from the person information concerning the person's financial situation, investment experience, and investment objectives; (b) reasonably determine that transactions in penny stock are suitable for that person, and that the person has sufficient knowledge and experience in financial matters that the person reasonably may be expected to be capable of evaluating the risks of transactions in penny stock; (c) deliver to the person a written statement setting forth the basis on which the broker or dealer made the determination (i) stating in a highlighted format that it is unlawful for the broker or dealer to affect a transaction in penny stock unless the broker or dealer has received, prior to the transaction, a written agreement to the transaction from the person; and (ii) stating in a highlighted format immediately preceding the customer signature line that (iii) the broker or dealer is required to provide the person with the written statement; and (iv) the person should not sign and return the written statement to the broker or dealer if it does not accurately reflect the person's financial situation, investment experience, and investment objectives; and (d) receive from the person a manually signed and dated copy of the written statement. It is also required that disclosure be made as to the risks of investing in penny stock and the commissions payable to the broker-dealer, as well as current price quotations and the remedies and rights available in cases of fraud in penny stock transactions. Statements, on a monthly basis, must be sent to the investor listing recent prices for the Penny Stock and information on the limited market. Stockholders should be aware that, according to Commission Release No. 34-29093, the market for penny stocks has suffered in recent years from patterns of fraud and abuse. Such patterns include (i) control of the market for the security by one or a few broker-dealers that are often related to the promoter or issuer; (ii) manipulation of prices through prearranged matching of purchases and sales and false and misleading press releases; (iii) "boiler room" practices involving high-pressure sales tactics and unrealistic price projections by inexperienced sales persons; (iv) excessive and undisclosed bid-ask differential and markups by selling broker-dealers; and (v) the wholesale dumping of the same securities by promoters and broker dealers after prices have been manipulated to a desired level, along with the resulting inevitable collapse of those prices and with

consequent investor losses. The Company's management is aware of the abuses that have occurred historically in the penny stock market. Although the Company does not expect to be in a position to dictate the behavior of the market or of broker-dealers who participate in the market, management will strive within the confines of practical limitations to prevent the described patterns from being established with respect to the Company's securities.

#### There May Be a Scarcity of and/or Significant Competition for Business Opportunities and Combinations

The Company is and will continue to be an insignificant participant in the business of seeking mergers with and acquisitions of business entities. A large number of established and well-financed entities, including venture capital firms, are active in mergers and acquisitions of companies which may be merger or acquisition target candidates for the Company. Nearly all such entities have significantly greater financial resources, technical expertise and managerial capabilities than the Company and, consequently, the Company will be at a competitive disadvantage in identifying possible business opportunities and successfully completing a business combination. Moreover, the Company will also compete in seeking merger or acquisition candidates with other public shell companies, some of which may also have funds available for use by an acquisition candidate.

#### Reporting Requirements May Delay or Preclude Acquisition

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 of the Exchange Act, the Company is required to provide certain information about significant acquisitions including audited financial statements of the acquired company. Obtaining audited financial statements are the economic responsibility of the target company. The additional time and costs that may be incurred by some potential target companies to prepare such financial statements may significantly delay or essentially preclude consummation of an otherwise desirable acquisition by the Company. Acquisition prospects that do not have or are unable to obtain the required audited statements may not be appropriate for acquisition so long as the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act are applicable. Notwithstanding a target company's agreement to obtain audited financial statements within the required time frame, such audited financials may not be available to the Company at the time of effecting a business combination. In cases where audited financials are unavailable, the Company will have to rely upon unaudited information that has not been verified by outside auditors in making its decision to engage in a transaction with the business entity. This risk increases the prospect that a business combination with such a business entity might prove to be an unfavorable one for the Company.

#### Lack of Market Research or Marketing Organization

The Company has neither conducted, nor have others made available to it, market research indicating that demand exists for the transactions contemplated by the Company. In the event demand exists for a transaction of the type contemplated by the Company, there is no assurance the Company will be successful in completing any such business combination.

#### Probable Change in Control of the Company and/or Management

In conjunction with completion of a business acquisition, it is anticipated that the Company will issue an amount of the Company's authorized but unissued common stock that represents the greater majority of the voting power and equity of the Company, which will, in all likelihood, result in stockholders of a target company obtaining a controlling interest in the Company. The resulting change in control of the Company will likely result in removal of the present officer and director of the Company and a corresponding reduction in or elimination of his participation in the future affairs of the Company.

#### Possible Dilution of Value of Shares upon Business Combination

A business combination normally will involve the issuance of a significant number of additional shares. Depending upon the value of the assets acquired in such business combination, the per share value of the Company's common stock may increase or decrease, perhaps significantly.

#### Additional Risks—Doing Business in a Foreign Country

The Company may effectuate a business combination with a merger target whose business operations or even headquarters, place of formation or primary place of business are located outside the United States of America. In such event, the Company may face the significant additional risks associated with doing business in that country. In addition to the language barriers, different presentations of financial information, different business practices, and other cultural differences and barriers that may make it difficult to evaluate such a merger target, ongoing business risks result from the international political situation, uncertain legal systems and applications of law, prejudice against foreigners, corrupt practices, uncertain economic policies and potential political and economic instability that may be exacerbated in various foreign countries.

#### Taxation

Federal and state tax consequences will, in all likelihood, be major considerations in any business combination that the Company may undertake. Currently, such transactions may be structured so as to result in tax-free treatment to both companies, pursuant to various federal and state tax provisions. The Company intends to structure any business combination so as to minimize the federal and state tax consequences to both the Company and the target entity; however, there can be no assurance that such business combination will meet the statutory requirements of a tax-free reorganization or that the parties will obtain the intended tax-free treatment upon a transfer of stock or assets. A non-qualifying reorganization could result in the imposition of both federal and state taxes, which may have an adverse effect on both parties to the transaction.

Item 2 - Properties

The Company currently maintains a mailing address at 211 West Wall Street, Midland, Texas 79701. The Company's telephone number there is (432) 682-1761. Other than this mailing address, the Company does not currently maintain any other office facilities, and does not anticipate the need for maintaining office facilities at any time in the foreseeable future. The Company pays no rent or other fees for the use of the mailing address as these offices are used virtually full-time by other businesses of the Company's sole officer and director.

It is likely that the Company will not establish an office until it has completed a business acquisition transaction, but it is not possible to predict what arrangements will actually be made with respect to future office facilities.

Item 3 - Legal Proceedings

The Company is not a party to any pending legal proceedings, and no such proceedings are known to be contemplated.

Item 4 - Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

The Company has not conducted any meetings of stockholders during the preceding quarter or periods subsequent thereto.

PART II

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

The Company's securities are eligible for trading on the OTC Bulletin Board under the Commission's Rule 15c2-11, Subsection (a)(5). The Company's trading symbol is EDRG. As of the date of this report, there have been limited and sporadic trades of the Company's securities.

As of February 6, 2009, there were a total of 362,200 shares of our common stock held by approximately 276 stockholders of record and approximately 280 stockholders whose positions were held in brokerage accounts. There are no shares of our preferred stock outstanding at the date of this report.

The following table sets forth the quarterly average high and low closing bid prices per share for the Common Stock:

	High	Low
Fiscal year ended December 31, 2007		
Quarter ended March 31, 2007	no trades	
Quarter ended June 30, 2007	no trades	
Quarter ended September 30, 2007	no trades	
Quarter ended December 31, 2007	\$ 1.01	\$ 0.83
Fiscal year ended December 31, 2008		
Quarter ended March 31, 2008	\$ 11.20	\$ 1.10
Quarter ended June 30, 2008	\$ 1.75	\$ 1.35
Quarter ended September 30, 2008	\$ 2.55	\$ 1.01

Quarter ended December 31, 2008	\$	3.00	\$	0.20
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The source for the high and low closing bids quotations is the National Quotation Bureau, Inc. and does not reflect inter-dealer prices, such quotations are without retail mark-ups, mark-downs or commissions, and may not represent actual transactions and have not been adjusted for stock dividends or splits. The reported closing price of the Company's common stock, based on the last reported trade on January 5, 2009 was \$0.51 per share.

#### Common Stock

Our authorized capital stock consists of 100,000,000 shares of \$0.0001 par value common stock and 50,000,000 shares of \$0.0001 par value preferred stock. Each share of common stock entitles a stockholder to one vote on all matters upon which stockholders are permitted to vote. No stockholder has any preemptive right or other similar right to purchase or subscribe for any additional securities issued by us,

and no stockholder has any right to convert the common stock into other securities. No shares of common stock are subject to redemption or any sinking fund provisions. All the outstanding shares of our common stock are fully paid and non-assessable. Subject to the rights of the holders of the preferred stock, if any, our stockholders of common stock are entitled to dividends when, as and if declared by our board from funds legally available therefore and, upon liquidation, to a pro-rata share in any distribution to stockholders. We do not anticipate declaring or paying any cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future.

#### Preferred Stock

The Company is also authorized to issue up to 50,000,000 shares of \$0.0001 par value Preferred Stock and no shares are issued and outstanding as of the date of this Report.

Pursuant to our Articles of Incorporation, our board has the authority, without further stockholder approval, to provide for the issuance of up to 50 million shares of our preferred stock in one or more series and to determine the dividend rights, conversion rights, voting rights, rights in terms of redemption, liquidation preferences, the number of shares constituting any such series and the designation of such series. Our Board has the power to afford preferences, powers and rights (including voting rights) to the holders of any preferred stock preferences, such rights and preferences being senior to the rights of holders of common stock. No shares of our preferred stock are currently outstanding. Although we have no present intention to issue any shares of preferred stock, the issuance of shares of preferred stock, or the issuance of rights to purchase such shares, may have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of our company.

#### Restricted Securities

We currently have 300,000 outstanding shares which may be deemed restricted securities as defined in Rule 144. We do not intend to issue any securities prior to consummating a reverse merger transaction. The securities we issue in a merger transaction will most likely be restricted securities.

Generally, restricted securities can be resold under Rule 144 once they have been held for the required statutory period, provided that the securities satisfies the current public information requirements of the Rule.

#### Dividends

Dividends, if any, will be contingent upon the Company's revenues and earnings, if any, and capital requirements and financial conditions. The payment of dividends, if any, will be within the discretion of the Company's Board of Directors. The Company presently intends to retain all earnings, if any, and accordingly the Board of Directors does not anticipate declaring any dividends prior to a business combination.

#### Transfer Agent

Our independent stock transfer agent is Securities Transfer Corporation, located in Frisco, Texas. The mailing address and telephone number are: 2591 Dallas Parkway, Suite 102, Frisco, Texas 75034; (469) 633-0101.

#### Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

On April 12, 2007, the Company settled \$232,806 in accrued interest payable on the two notes payable to Mr. Little with the issuance of 15,000,000 pre-reverse split and redomicile shares of unregistered, restricted common stock. The cumulative effect of the May 30, 2007 reverse stock split and the October 24, 2007 redomicile transaction resulted in a net 3,000 shares being issued and outstanding as a result of this transaction.



On June 4, 2007, the Company sold 3,000 pre-redomicile shares (30,000 post-redomicile shares) of restricted, unregistered common stock to Mr. Little, pursuant to a Private Placement Memorandum, at \$4.00 per share for gross proceeds for \$12,000 cash. The Company relied upon Section 4(2) for an exemption from registration on these shares and no underwriter was used in this transaction.

#### Reports to Stockholders

The Company plans to furnish its stockholders with an annual report for each fiscal year ending December 31 containing financial statements audited by its registered independent public accounting firm. In the event the Company enters into a business combination with another Company, it is the present intention of management to continue furnishing annual reports to stockholders. Additionally, the Company may, in its sole discretion, issue unaudited quarterly or other interim reports to its stockholders when it deems appropriate. The Company intends to maintain compliance with the periodic reporting requirements of the Exchange Act.

Item 6 - Selected Financial Data

Not applicable

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

(1) Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Information

Certain statements contained in this annual filing, including, without limitation, statements containing the words "believes", "anticipates", "expects" and words of similar import, constitute forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company, or industry results, to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

Such factors include, among others, the following: international, national and local general economic and market conditions; demographic changes; the ability of the Company to sustain, manage or forecast its growth; the ability of the Company to successfully make and integrate acquisitions; existing government regulations and changes in, or the failure to comply with, government regulations; adverse publicity; competition; fluctuations and difficulty in forecasting operating results; changes in business strategy or development plans; business disruptions; the ability to attract and retain qualified personnel; and other factors referenced in this and previous filings.

Given these uncertainties, readers of this Form 10-K and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements. The Company disclaims any obligation to update any such factors or to publicly announce the result of any revisions to any of the forward-looking statements contained herein to reflect future events or developments.

(2) General

Eight Dragons Company (Company), formerly known as Tahoe Pacific Corporation, Pacific Holdings, Inc. and Ameri-First Financial Group, respectively, was incorporated in the State of Nevada on September 27, 1996.

On March 22, 2000, a change in control of Itronics Communications Corporation occurred in conjunction with closing under an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization (the "Reorganization Agreement") between Itronics Communications Corporation and the Company. Upon effectiveness of the Reorganization Agreement, pursuant to Rule 12g-3(a) of the General Rules and Regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Company became the successor issuer to Itronics Communications Corporation, Inc. for reporting purposes under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and elected to report under the Act effective March 22, 2000.

The closing under the Reorganization Agreement consisted of a stock for stock exchange in which Itronics Communications Corporation acquired all of the then issued and outstanding common stock of the Company in exchange for the issuance of 9,386,116 pre-reverse split shares of its common stock. As a result of this transaction, Itronics Communications Corporation became a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. This reorganization was approved by the unanimous consent of the Company's Board of Directors and qualified as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a)(1)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

On October 24, 2007, the Company changed its state of incorporation from Delaware to Nevada by means of a merger with and into Eight Dragons Company, a Nevada corporation formed on September 26, 2007 solely for the purpose of effecting the reincorporation. The merger was consummated through an exchange of 100 shares in the Nevada

corporation for each share then issued and outstanding in the Delaware corporation. The Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws of the Nevada corporation are the Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws of the surviving corporation. Such Articles of Incorporation modified the Company's capital structure to allow for the issuance of up to 50,000,000 shares of \$0.0001 par value common stock and up to 10,000,000 shares of \$0.0001 par value preferred stock.

For periods prior to 2000, the Company participated in numerous unsuccessful ventures and corporate name changes, as discussed in greater detail in previous filings with the U. S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Since 2000, the Company has had no operations, significant assets or liabilities.

The Company's current principal business activity is to seek a suitable reverse acquisition candidate through acquisition, merger or other suitable business combination method.

(3) Results of Operations

The Company had no revenue for either of the years ended December 31, 2008 or 2007, respectively.

General and administrative expenses for each of the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 were approximately \$24,300 and \$47,200, respectively. These expenses were directly related to the maintenance of the corporate entity and the preparation and filing of periodic reports pursuant to the Exchange Act. It is anticipated that future expenditure levels will increase as the Company intends to fully comply with its periodic reporting requirements. Earnings per share for the respective years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 were \$(0.29) and \$(0.53) based on the weighted-average shares issued and outstanding at the end of each respective period.

It is anticipated that future expenditure levels will remain in line relatively consistent until such time that the Company completes a business combination transaction. Upon completion of a business combination transaction, it is anticipated that the Company's expenses will increase significantly.

The Company does not expect to generate any meaningful revenue or incur operating expenses for purposes other than fulfilling the obligations of a reporting company under the Exchange Act unless and until such time that the Company begins meaningful operations.

(4) Plan of Business

General

The Company's current purpose is to seek, investigate and, if such investigation warrants, merge or acquire an interest in business opportunities presented to it by persons or companies who or which desire to seek the perceived advantages of a Exchange Act registered corporation. As of the date of this registration statement, the Company has no particular acquisitions in mind and has not entered into any negotiations regarding such an acquisition, and neither the Company's officer and director nor any promoter and affiliate has engaged in any negotiations with any representatives of the owners of any business or company regarding the possibility of a merger or acquisition between the Company and such other company.

Pending negotiation and consummation of a combination, the Company anticipates that it will have, aside from carrying on its search for a combination partner, no business activities, and, thus, will have no source of revenue. Should the Company incur any significant liabilities prior to a combination with a private company, it may not be able to satisfy such liabilities as are incurred.

If the Company's management pursues one or more combination opportunities beyond the preliminary negotiations stage and those negotiations are subsequently terminated, it is foreseeable that such efforts will exhaust the Company's ability to continue to seek such combination opportunities before any successful combination can be consummated. In that event, the Company's common stock will become worthless and holders of the Company's common stock will receive a nominal distribution, if any, upon the Company's liquidation and dissolution.

Management

The Company is a shell corporation, and currently has no full-time employees. Glenn A. Little is the Company's sole officer, director, and controlling stockholder. All references herein to management of the Company are to Mr. Little. Mr. Little, as president of the Company, has agreed to allocate a limited portion of his time to the activities of the Company without compensation. Potential conflicts may arise with respect to the limited time commitment by Mr. Little and the potential demands of the Company's activities.

The amount of time spent by Mr. Little on the activities of the Company is not predictable. Such time may vary widely from an extensive amount when reviewing a target company to an essentially quiet time when activities of management focus elsewhere, or some amount in between. It is impossible to predict with any precision the exact amount of time Mr. Little will actually be required to spend to locate a suitable target company. Mr. Little estimates that the business plan of the Company can be implemented by devoting less than 4 hours per month but such figure cannot be stated with precision.

#### Search for Business Opportunities

The Company's search will be directed toward small and medium-sized enterprises, which have a desire to become reporting corporations and which are able to provide audited financial statements. The Company does not propose to restrict its search for investment opportunities to any particular geographical area or industry, and may, therefore, engage in essentially any business, to the extent of its limited

resources. The Company's discretion in the selection of business opportunities is unrestricted, subject to the availability of such opportunities, economic conditions, and other factors. No assurance can be given that the Company will be successful in finding or acquiring a desirable business opportunity, and no assurance can be given that any acquisition, which does occur, will be on terms that are favorable to the Company or its current stockholders.

The Company may merge with a company that has retained one or more consultants or outside advisors. In that situation, the Company expects that the business opportunity will compensate the consultant or outside advisor. As of the date of this filing, there have been no discussions, agreements or understandings with any party regarding the possibility of a merger or acquisition between the Company and such other company. Consequently, the Company is unable to predict how the amount of such compensation would be calculated at this time.

The Company will not restrict its search to any specific kind of firm, but may acquire a venture, which is in its preliminary or development stage, one which is already in operation, or in a more mature stage of its corporate existence. The acquired business may need to seek additional capital, may desire to have its shares publicly traded, or may seek other perceived advantages which the Company may offer. The Company does not intend to obtain funds to finance the operation of any acquired business opportunity until such time as the Company has successfully consummated the merger or acquisition transaction. There are no loan arrangements or arrangements for any financing whatsoever relating to any business opportunities.

#### Evaluation of Business Opportunities

The analysis of business opportunities will be under the supervision of the Company's sole officer and director, who is not a professional business analyst. In analyzing prospective business opportunities, management will consider such matters as available technical, financial and managerial resources; working capital and other financial requirements; history of operations, if any; prospects for the future; nature of present and expected competition; the quality and experience of management services which may be available and the depth of that management; the potential for further research, development, or exploration; specific risk factors not now foreseeable, but which then may be anticipated to impact the proposed activities of the Company; the potential for growth or expansion; the potential for profit; the perceived public recognition or acceptance of products, services, or trades; name identification; and other relevant factors. In many instances, it is anticipated that the historical operations of a specific business opportunity may not necessarily be indicative of the potential for the future because of a variety of factors, including, but not limited to, the possible need to expand substantially, shift marketing approaches, change product emphasis, change or substantially augment management, raise capital and the like. To the extent possible, the Company intends to utilize written reports and personal investigation to evaluate the above factors. Prior to making a decision to participate in a business opportunity, the Company will generally request that it be provided with written materials regarding the business opportunity containing as much relevant information as possible, including, but not limited to, such items as a description of products, services and company history; management resumes; financial information; available projections, with related assumptions upon which they are based; an explanation of proprietary products and services; evidence of existing patents, trademarks, or service marks, or rights thereto; present and proposed forms of compensation to management; a description of transactions between such company and its affiliates during the relevant periods; a description of present and required facilities; an analysis of risks and competitive conditions; a financial plan of operation and estimated capital requirements; audited financial statements, or if they are not available at that time, unaudited financial statements, together with reasonable assurance that audited financial statements would be able to be produced within a required period of time; and the like.

The Company is currently subject to the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act. Under the Exchange Act, any merger or acquisition candidate will become subject to the same reporting requirements of the Exchange Act as the Company following consummation of any merger or acquisition. Thus, in the event the Company successfully completes the acquisition of or merger with an operating business entity, that business entity must provide audited

financial statements for at least two most recent fiscal years or, in the event the business entity has been in business for less than two years, audited financial statements will be required from the period of inception. Acquisition candidates that do not have or are unable to obtain the required audited statements will not be considered appropriate for acquisition.

Management believes that various types of potential merger or acquisition candidates might find a business combination with the Company to be attractive. These include acquisition candidates desiring to create a public market for their shares in order to enhance liquidity for current stockholders, acquisition candidates which have long-term plans for raising capital through public sale of securities and believe that the possible prior existence of a public market for their securities would be beneficial, and acquisition candidates which plan to acquire additional assets through issuance of securities rather than for cash, and believe that the possibility of development of a public market for their securities will be of assistance in that process. Acquisition candidates, who have a need for an immediate cash infusion, are not likely to find a potential business combination with the Company to be an attractive alternative.

Nevertheless, the Company has not conducted market research and is not aware of statistical data which would support the perceived benefits of a merger or acquisition transaction for the owners of a business opportunity. The Company is unable to predict when it may participate in a business opportunity. It expects, however, that the analysis of specific proposals and the selection of a business opportunity may take several months or more. There can also be no assurances that we are able to successfully pursue a business opportunity. In that event, there is a substantial risk to the Company that failure to complete a business combination will significantly restrict its business operation and force management to cease operations and liquidate the Company.

(5) Liquidity and Capital Resources

At December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively, the Company had working capital of \$(965,000) and \$(862,200), respectively.

On August 1, 2002, the Company issued a \$740,000 note to Wilkerson Consulting, Inc. (Wilkerson) as compensation to replace a guarantee related to a former officer's debt. This note was unsecured and bore interest at 6% on unpaid principal and 10% on matured unpaid principal. The note was payable on demand, or if no demand was made, the entire principal amount and all accrued interest was due and payable on July 31, 2006. On January 18, 2005, the Company and Wilkerson entered into a Debt and Stock Purchase Agreement with Glenn A. Little (Little) pursuant to which Little agreed to purchase the \$740,000 in outstanding debt against the Company and to purchase certain common stock of the Company owned by Wilkerson for total cash consideration of \$60,000. The note matured on July 31, 2006 and no demand for payment has been made by Mr. Little.

The Company and its controlling stockholder and sole officer, Glenn A. Little, have acknowledged that outside funds are necessary to support the corporate entity and comply with the periodic reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Accordingly, Mr. Little agreed to lend the Company up to \$50,000 with a maturity period not to exceed two (2) years from the initial funding date at an interest rate of 6.0% per annum. In May 2005, Mr. Little advanced approximately \$50,000 under this agreement, with an initial maturity date in May 2007. During 2007, this agreement was modified to extend the credit limit to \$75,000 and the maturity date was extended to December 31, 2008. Through December 31, 2008 and 2007, an aggregate \$93,050 and \$65,000 have been advanced under this agreement. This note matured on December 31, 2008 and no demand for payment has been made by Mr. Little. It is the intent of Mr. Little and the Company to extend the maturity date of this note to a future date during 2009.

The following table is a summary of the notes payable to the Company's controlling shareholder as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively:

	December 31, 2008	December 31, 2007
Wilkerson note sold to Little	\$ 740,000	\$ 740,000
Working capital note payable to Little	93,050	65,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 833,050</b>	<b>\$ 805,000</b>

There are no assurances that the Company will be able to either (1) consummate a business combination transaction with a privately-owned business seeking to become a public company; (2) if successful, achieve a level of revenues adequate to generate sufficient cash flow from operations; or (3) obtain additional financing through either private placement, public offerings and/or bank financing necessary to support the Company's current working capital



requirements. To the extent that funds generated from any private placements, public offerings and/or bank financing are insufficient to support the Company, the Company will have to raise additional working capital. No assurance can be given that additional financing will be available, or if available, will be on terms acceptable to the Company. If adequate working capital is not available, the Company may not renew its operations.

The Company's ultimate continued existence is dependent upon its ability to generate sufficient cash flows from operations to support its daily operations as well as provide sufficient resources to retire existing liabilities and obligations on a timely basis.

The Company's articles of incorporation authorizes the issuance of up to 50,000,000 shares of preferred stock and 100,000,000 shares of common stock. The Company's ability to issue preferred stock may limit the Company's ability to obtain debt or equity financing as well as impede potential takeover of the Company, which takeover may be in the best interest of stockholders. The Company's ability to issue these authorized but unissued securities may also negatively impact our ability to raise additional capital through the sale of our debt or equity securities.

The Company anticipates future sales of equity securities to facilitate either the consummation of a business combination transaction or to raise working capital to support and preserve the integrity of the corporate entity. However, there is no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain additional funding through the sales of additional equity securities or, that such funding, if available, will be obtained on terms favorable to or affordable by the Company.

It is the belief of management and significant stockholders that they will provide sufficient working capital necessary to support and preserve the integrity of the corporate entity. However, there is no legal obligation for either management or significant stockholders to provide additional future funding. Further, the Company is at the mercy of future economic trends and business operations for the Company's majority stockholder to have the resources available to support the Company. Should this pledge fail to provide financing, the Company has not identified any alternative sources.

If no additional operating capital is received during the next twelve months, the Company will be forced to rely on existing cash in the bank and upon additional funds loaned by management and/or significant stockholders to preserve the integrity of the corporate entity at this time. In the event, the Company is unable to acquire advances from management and/or significant stockholders, the Company's ongoing operations would be negatively impacted.

While the Company is of the opinion that good faith estimates of the Company's ability to secure additional capital in the future to reach our goals have been made, there is no guarantee that the Company will receive sufficient funding to sustain operations or implement any future business plan steps.

The Company's Articles of Incorporation authorize the issuance of up to 50,000,000 shares of preferred stock and 100,000,000 shares of common stock. The Company's ability to issue preferred stock may limit the Company's ability to obtain debt or equity financing as well as impede potential takeover of the Company, which takeover may be in the best interest of stockholders. The Company's ability to issue these authorized but unissued securities may also negatively impact our ability to raise additional capital through the sale of our debt or equity securities.

In the event that insufficient working capital to maintain the corporate entity and implement our business plan is not available, the Company's majority stockholder intends to maintain the corporate status of the Company and provide all necessary working capital support on the Company's behalf. However, no formal commitments or arrangements to advance or loan funds to the Company or repay any such advances or loans exist. There is no legal obligation for either management or significant stockholders to provide additional future funding.

Further, the Company is at the mercy of future economic trends and business operations for the Company's majority stockholder to have the resources available to support the Company.

In such a restricted cash flow scenario, the Company would be unable to complete its business plan steps, and would, instead, delay all cash intensive activities. Without necessary cash flow, the Company may become dormant during the next twelve months, or until such time as necessary funds could be raised in the equity securities market.

While the Company is of the opinion that good faith estimates of the Company's ability to secure additional capital in the future to reach its goals have been made, there is no guarantee that the Company will receive sufficient funding to sustain operations or implement any future business plan steps.

The Company's need for capital may change dramatically as a result of any business acquisition or combination transaction. There can be no assurance that the Company will identify any such business, product, technology or company suitable for acquisition in the future. Further, there can be no assurance that the Company would be successful in consummating any acquisition on favorable terms or that it will be able to profitably manage the

business, product, technology or company it acquires.

The Company has no current plans, proposals, arrangements or understandings with respect to the sale or issuance of additional securities prior to the location of a merger or acquisition candidate. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that sufficient funds will be available to the Company to allow it to cover the expenses related to such activities.

Regardless of whether the Company's cash assets prove to be inadequate to meet the Company's operational needs, the Company might seek to compensate providers of services by issuances of stock in lieu of cash.

(6) Critical Accounting Policies

Our financial statements and related public financial information are based on the application of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP). GAAP requires the use of estimates; assumptions, judgments and subjective interpretations of accounting principles that have an impact on the assets, liabilities, revenue and expense amounts reported. These estimates can also affect supplemental information contained in our external disclosures including information regarding contingencies, risk and financial condition. We believe our use of estimates and underlying accounting

assumptions adhere to GAAP and are consistently and conservatively applied. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ materially from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. We continue to monitor significant estimates made during the preparation of our financial statements.

Our significant accounting policies are summarized in Note D of our financial statements. While all these significant accounting policies impact our financial condition and results of operations, we view certain of these policies as critical. Policies determined to be critical are those policies that have the most significant impact on our financial statements and require management to use a greater degree of judgment and estimates. Actual results may differ from those estimates. Our management believes that given current facts and circumstances, it is unlikely that applying any other reasonable judgments or estimate methodologies would cause effect on our consolidated results of operations, financial position or liquidity for the periods presented in this report.

#### Item 7A - Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

The carrying amount of cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and notes payable, as applicable, approximates fair value due to the short term nature of these items and/or the current interest rates payable in relation to current market conditions.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the Company's earnings are subject to fluctuations in interest rates on either investments or on debt and is fully dependent upon the volatility of these rates. The Company does not use derivative instruments to moderate its exposure to interest rate risk, if any.

Financial risk is the risk that the Company's earnings are subject to fluctuations in interest rates or foreign exchange rates and are fully dependent upon the volatility of these rates. The Company does not use derivative instruments to moderate its exposure to financial risk, if any.

#### Item 8 - Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

The required financial statements begin on page F-1 of this document.

#### Item 9 - Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

##### Termination of LBB & Associates, Ltd., LLP

On September 25, 2008, the Board of Directors of Eight Dragons Company (Company) notified its registered independent certified public accounting firm, LBB & Associates, Ltd., LLP (LBBCPA) of Houston, Texas that the Company's Board of Directors elected to consolidate the Company's auditing and review requirements with the registered accounting firm providing services to other entities controlled by the Company's Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Accounting Officer and Sole Director.

No accountant's report on the financial statements for either of the past two (2) years (ended December 31, 2007 or 2006) contained an adverse opinion or a disclaimer of opinion or was qualified or modified as to uncertainty, audit scope or accounting principles, except for a going concern opinion expressing substantial doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern.

During the Company's two most recent fiscal years (ended December 31, 2007 and 2006) and from January 1, 2008 to the date of this Report, there were no disagreements with LBBCPA on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial disclosure, or auditing scope or procedure. There were no reportable events, as defined under Item 304(a)(1)(v) of Regulation S-K adopted by the SEC, during the Company's two most recent fiscal years (ended December 31, 2007 and 2006) and from January 1, 2008 to the date of this Report.

#### Engagement of S. W. Hatfield, CPA

On October 2, 2008, subject to the completion of required professional due diligence, the Company's Board of Directors announced that it intends to engage S. W. Hatfield, CPA of Dallas, Texas (SWHCPA) as the Company's new registered independent public accounting firm to audit the Company's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2008 and subsequent periods. Pursuant to SEC Release 34-42266, SWHCPA also reviews the Company's financial statements to be included in Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q commencing with the quarter ended September 30, 2008.

The Company did not consult with SWHCPA at any time prior to October 2, 2008, including the Company's two most recent fiscal years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the subsequent interim periods through the date of this Report, with respect to the application of accounting principles to a specified transaction, either completed or proposed, or the type of audit opinion that might be rendered on the Company's financial statements, or any other matters or reportable events set forth in Item 304(a)(1)(v) of Regulation S-K.

#### Item 9A - Controls and Procedures

**Disclosure Controls and Procedures.** Our management, under the supervision and with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO), has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Rules 13a-15 promulgated under the Exchange Act as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report. Based on such evaluation, our CEO and CFO have concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report, our disclosure controls and procedures are effective. Disclosure controls and procedures are controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Commission's rules and forms and include controls and procedures designed to ensure that information we are required to disclose in such reports is accumulated and communicated to management, including our CEO and CFO, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

**Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting.** Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) of the Exchange Act.

Internal control over financial reporting is defined under the Exchange Act as a process designed by, or under the supervision of, our CEO and CFO and effected by our board of directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and includes those policies and procedures that:

- Pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets;
- Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors; and
- Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitation, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluations of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies and procedures may deteriorate. Accordingly, even an effective system of internal control over financial reporting will provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation.

Management's assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting is as of the year ended December 31, 2008. We are currently considered to be a shell company in as much as we have no specific business plans, no operations, revenues or employees. Because we have only one officer and director, the Company's

internal controls are deficient for the following reasons, (1) there are no entity level controls because there is only one person serving in the dual capacity of sole officer and sole director, (2) there are no segregation of duties as that same person approves, enters, and pays the Company's bills, and (3) there is no separate audit committee. As a result, the Company's internal controls have an inherent weakness which may increase the risks of errors in financial reporting under current operations and accordingly are deficient as evaluated against the criteria set forth in the Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on our evaluation, our management concluded that our internal controls over financial reporting were not effective as of December 31, 2008.

This Annual Report does not include an attestation report of our registered public accounting firm regarding our internal control over financial reporting. Management’s report was not subject to attestation by our registered public accounting firm pursuant to temporary rules of the SEC that permit us to provide only management’s report in this Annual Report.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting. There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended December 31, 2008 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting which internal controls will remain deficient until such time as the Company completes a merger transaction or acquisition of an operating business at which time management will be able to implement effective controls and procedures.

PART III

Item 10 - Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

Name	Age	Position Held and Tenure
Glenn A. Little	55	President, Chief Executive Officer
Chief Financial Officer and Director		

The director named above will serve until the next annual meeting of the Company’s stockholders or until any successors are duly elected and have qualified. Directors will be elected for one-year terms at the annual stockholders meeting. Officers will hold their positions at the pleasure of the board of directors, absent any employment agreement, of which none currently exists or is contemplated. There is no arrangement or understanding between any of the directors or officers of the Company and any other person pursuant to which any director or officer was or is to be selected as a director or officer, and there is no arrangement, plan or understanding as to whether non-management shareholders will exercise their voting rights to continue to elect the current directors to the Company’s board. There are also no arrangements, agreements or understandings between non-management shareholders that may directly or indirectly participate in or influence the management of the Company’s affairs.

The directors and officers will devote their time to the Company's affairs on an as needed basis, which, depending on the circumstances, could amount to as little as two hours per month, or more than forty hours per month, but more than likely encompass less than four (4) hours per month. There are no agreements or understandings for any officer or director to resign at the request of another person, and none of the officers or directors are acting on behalf of, or will act at the direction of, any other person.

Biographical Information

Glenn A. Little, is a graduate of The University of Florida, Gainesville (Bachelor of Science in Business Administration) and the American Graduate School of International Management (Master of Business Administration - International Management) and has been the principal of Little and Company Investment Securities (LITCO), a Securities Broker/Dealer with offices in Midland, Texas since 1979. Before founding LITCO, Mr. Little was a stockbroker with Howard, Weil, Labouisse Friedrich in their New Orleans, Louisiana and Midland, Texas offices and also worked for First National Bank of Commerce in New Orleans, Louisiana.



Mr. Little was appointed an Adjudicatory Official for the State Bar of Texas and served in that capacity from 1997 through 2003.

Mr. Little currently serves as an officer and director of Eight Dragons Company, Truwest Corporation and 8888 Acquisition Corp., all Nevada corporations. Each of the afore-referenced companies is current in the filing of their periodic reports with the SEC. Additionally, each of the afore-referenced companies for which Mr. Little acts as an officer and director may be deemed reporting shell corporations. Mr. Little will devote as much of his time to our business affairs as may be necessary to implement our business plan.

#### Indemnification of Officers and Directors.

We have the authority under the Nevada General Corporation Law to indemnify our directors and officers to the extent provided for in such statute. Set forth below is a discussion of Nevada law regarding indemnification which we believe discloses the material aspects of such law on this subject. The Nevada law provides, in part, that a corporation may indemnify a director or officer or other person who was, is or is threatened to be made a named defendant or respondent in a proceeding because such person is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of the corporation, if it is determined that such person:

- conducted himself in good faith;
- reasonably believed, in the case of conduct in his official capacity as a director or officer of the corporation, that his conduct was in the corporation's best interest and, in all other cases, that his conduct was at least not opposed to the corporation's best interests; and
- in the case of any criminal proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe that his conduct was unlawful.

A corporation may indemnify a person under the Nevada law against judgments, penalties, including excise and similar taxes, fines, settlement, unreasonable expenses actually incurred by the person in connection with the proceeding. If the person is found liable to the corporation or is found liable on the basis that personal benefit was improperly received by the person, the indemnification is limited to reasonable expenses actually incurred by the person in connection with the proceeding, and shall not be made in respect of any proceeding in which the person shall have been found liable for willful or intentional misconduct in the performance of his duty to the corporation. The corporation may also pay or reimburse expenses incurred by a person in connection with his appearance as witness or other participation in a proceeding at a time when he is not a named defendant or respondent in the proceeding.

Our Articles of Incorporation provides that none of our directors shall be personally liable to us or our stockholders for monetary damages for an act or omission in such directors' capacity as a director; provided, however, that the liability of such director is not limited to the extent that such director is found liable for (a) a breach of the directors' duty of loyalty to us or our stockholders, (b) an act or omission not in good faith that constitutes a breach of duty of the director to us or an act or omission that involves intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of the law, (c) a transaction from which the director received an improper benefit, whether or not the benefit resulted from an action taken within the scope of the director's office, or (d) an act or omission for which the liability of the director is expressly provided under Nevada law. Limitations on liability provided for in our Articles of Incorporation do not restrict the availability of non-monetary remedies and do not affect a director's responsibility under any other law, such as the federal securities laws or state or federal environmental laws.

We believe that these provisions will assist us in attracting and retaining qualified individuals to serve as executive officers and directors. The inclusion of these provisions in our Articles of Incorporation may have the effect of reducing a likelihood of derivative litigation against our directors and may discourage or deter stockholders or management from bringing a lawsuit against directors for breach of their duty of care, even though such an action, if successful, might otherwise have benefitted us or our stockholders.

Our Bylaws provide that we will indemnify our directors to the fullest extent provided by Nevada General Corporation Law and we may, if and to the extent authorized by our board of directors, so indemnify our officers and other persons whom we have the power to indemnify against liability, reasonable expense or other matters.

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to our directors, officers and controlling persons pursuant to the foregoing provisions, or otherwise, we have been advised that in the opinion of the Commission such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is, therefore, unenforceable. In the event that a claim for indemnification against such liabilities is asserted by such director, officer, or controlling person in connection with the securities being registered, we will (unless in the opinion of our counsel the matter has been settled by controlling precedent) submit to a court of appropriate jurisdiction the question whether such indemnification by it is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and will be governed by the final adjudication of such issue.

Compliance With Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act

Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act requires our executive officers and directors and person who own more than 10% of our common stock to file reports regarding ownership of and transactions in our securities with the Commission and to provide us with copies of those filings. Based solely on our review of the copies received by or a written representation from certain reporting persons we believe that during fiscal year ended December 31, 2008, we believe that all eligible persons are in compliance with the requirements of Section 16(a).

#### Conflicts of Interest

The sole officer of the Company will not devote more than a small portion of his time to the affairs of the Company. There will be occasions when the time requirements of the Company's business conflict with the demands of the officer's other business and investment activities. Such conflicts may require that the Company attempt to employ additional personnel. There is no assurance that the services of such persons will be available or that they can be obtained upon terms favorable to the Company.

The officer, director and principal stockholder of the Company may actively negotiate for the purchase of a portion of their common stock as a condition to, or in connection with, a proposed merger or acquisition transaction. It is anticipated that a substantial premium may be paid by the purchaser in conjunction with any sale of shares by the Company's officer, director and principal stockholder made as a condition to, or in connection with, a proposed merger or acquisition transaction. The fact that a substantial premium may be paid to the Company's sole officer and director to acquire his shares creates a conflict of interest for him and may compromise his state law fiduciary duties to the Company's other stockholders. In making any such sale, the Company's sole officer and director may consider his own personal pecuniary benefit rather than the best interests of the Company and the Company's other stockholders, and the other stockholders are not expected to be afforded the opportunity to approve or consent to any particular buy-out transaction involving shares held by Company management.

The Company has adopted a policy under which any consulting or finders fee that may be paid to a third party for consulting services to assist management in evaluating a prospective business opportunity would be paid in stock rather than in cash. Any such issuance of stock would be made on an ad hoc basis. Accordingly, the Company is unable to predict whether, or in what amount, such stock issuance might be made.

It is not currently anticipated that any salary, consulting fee, or finders fee shall be paid to any of the Company's directors or executive officers, or to any other affiliate of the Company except as described under Executive Compensation above.

Although management has no current plans to cause the Company to do so, it is possible that the Company may enter into an agreement with an acquisition candidate requiring the sale of all or a portion of the Common Stock held by the Company's current stockholders to the acquisition candidate or principals thereof, or to other individuals or business entities, or requiring some other form of payment to the Company's current stockholders, or requiring the future employment of specified officers and payment of salaries to them. It is more likely than not that any sale of securities by the Company's current stockholders to an acquisition candidate would be at a price substantially higher than that originally paid by such stockholders. Any payment to current stockholders in the context of an acquisition involving the Company would be determined entirely by the largely unforeseeable terms of a future agreement with an unidentified business entity.

#### Involvement on Certain Material Legal Proceedings During the Past Five (5) Years

- (1) No director, officer, significant employee or consultant has been convicted in a criminal proceeding, exclusive of traffic violations or is subject to any pending criminal proceeding.
- (2) No bankruptcy petitions have been filed by or against any business or property of any director, officer, significant employee or consultant of the Company nor has any bankruptcy petition been filed against a partnership or business association where these persons were general partners or executive officers.
- (3) No director, officer, significant employee or consultant has been permanently or temporarily enjoined, barred, suspended or otherwise limited from involvement in any type of business, securities or banking activities.
- (4) No director, officer or significant employee has been convicted of violating a federal or state securities or commodities law.

#### Item 11 - Executive Compensation

The current management and oversight of the Company requires less than five (5) hours per month. As the Company's sole officer and director is engaged in other full-time income producing activities, the Company's sole officer or director has received any compensation from the Company. In future periods, subsequent to the consummation of a business combination transaction, the Company anticipates that it will pay compensation to its officer(s) and/or director(s).

## SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Stock Awards (\$)	Option Awards (\$)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)	Change in Pension Value and Nonqualified Deferred Compensation		All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
							Earnings (\$)	(\$)		
Glenn A. Little, Principal Executive Officer	2008	\$-0-	\$-0-	\$-0-	\$-0-	\$-0-	\$-0-	\$-0-	\$-0-	\$-0-
	2007	\$-0-	\$-0-	\$-0-	\$-0-	\$-0-	\$-0-	\$-0-	\$-0-	\$-0-
	2006	\$-0-	\$-0-	\$-0-	\$-0-	\$-0-	\$-0-	\$-0-	\$-0-	\$-0-

The Company has no other executive compensation issues which would require the inclusion of other mandated table disclosures.

## Item 12 - Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management

The following table sets forth, as of the date of this Annual Report, the number of shares of Common Stock owned of record and beneficially by executive officers, directors and persons who hold 5% or more of the outstanding Common Stock of the Company. Also included are the shares held by all executive officers and directors as a group.

Name and address (2)	Shares Beneficially Owned (1)	
	Number of Shares	Percentage (3)
Glenn A. Little 211 West Wall Midland, Texas 79701	290,500	80.2%
All Directors and Executive Officers (1 person)	290,500	80.2%

(1) On December 31, 2008, there were 362,200 shares of our common stock outstanding and no shares of preferred stock issued and outstanding. We have no outstanding stock options or warrants.

(2) Under applicable Commission rules, a person is deemed the "beneficial owner" of a security with regard to which the person directly or indirectly, has or shares (a) the voting power, which includes the power to vote or direct the voting of the security, or (b) the investment power, which includes the power to dispose, or direct the disposition, of the security, in each case irrespective of the person's economic interest in the security. Under Commission rules, a person is deemed to beneficially own securities which the person has the right to acquire within 60 days through the exercise of any option or warrant or through the conversion of another security.

(3) In determining the percent of voting stock owned by a person on December 31, 2008 (a) the numerator is the number of shares of common stock beneficially owned by the person, including shares the beneficial ownership of which may be acquired within 60 days upon the exercise of options or warrants or conversion of convertible securities, and (b) the denominator is the total of (i) the 362,200 shares of common stock outstanding on December 31, 2008, and (ii) any shares of common stock which the person has the right to acquire within 60 days upon the exercise of options or warrants or conversion of convertible securities. Neither the numerator nor the denominator includes shares which may be issued upon the exercise of any other options or warrants or the conversion of any other convertible securities.

#### Changes in Control

There are currently no arrangements which may result in a change in control of the Company.

#### Item 13 - Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

The Company currently maintains a mailing address at 211 West Wall Street, Midland, Texas 79701. The Company's telephone number there is (432) 682-1761. Other than this mailing address, the Company does not currently maintain any other office facilities, and does not anticipate the need for maintaining office facilities at any time in the foreseeable future. The Company pays no rent or other fees for the use of the mailing address as these offices are used virtually full-time by other businesses of the Company's sole officer and director.

Item 14 - Principal Accountant Fees and Services

The Company paid or accrued the following fees in each of the prior two fiscal years to its principal accountant, LBB & Associates, LLP of Houston, Texas or S. W. Hatfield, CPA of Dallas, Texas (subsequent to October 8, 2008):

	Year ended December 31, 2008	Year ended December 31, 2007
1. Audit fees	\$ 10,600	\$ 19,000
2. Audit-related fees	—	—
3. Tax fees	—	—
4. All other fees	—	—
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 10,600</b>	<b>\$ 19,000</b>

We have considered whether the provision of any non-audit services, currently or in the future, is compatible with LBB & Associates, LLP maintaining its independence and have determined that these services do not compromise their independence.

Financial Information System Design and Implementation: LBB & Associates, LLP did not charge the Company any fees for financial information system design and implementation fees.

The Company has no formal audit committee. However, the entire Board of Directors (Board) is the Company's defacto audit committee. In discharging its oversight responsibility as to the audit process, the Board obtained from the independent auditors a formal written statement describing all relationships between the auditors and the Company that might bear on the auditors' independence as required by the appropriate Professional Standards issued by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, the U. S. Securities and Exchange Commission and/or the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. The Board discussed with the auditors any relationships that may impact their objectivity and independence, including fees for non-audit services, and satisfied itself as to the auditors' independence. The Board also discussed with management, the internal auditors and the independent auditors the quality and adequacy of the Company's internal controls.

The Company's principal accountant, LBB & Associates, LLP, did not engage any other persons or firms other than the principal accountant's full-time, permanent employees.

Item 15 - Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

Exhibit  
Number

31.1 Certification pursuant to Section 302 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

32.1 Certification pursuant to Section 906 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.



(Financial statements follow on next page)

Eight Dragons Company

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S. W. Hatfield, CPA  
certified public accountants

Use our past to assist your future. sm

REPORT OF REGISTERED INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors and Stockholders  
Eight Dragons Company

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Eight Dragons Company (a Nevada corporation) as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 and the related statements of operations and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity (deficit) and cash flows for the each of the two years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting 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 financial position of Marketing Acquisition Corporation as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the each of the two years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note C to the financial statements, the Company has no viable operations or significant assets and is dependent upon significant shareholders to provide sufficient working capital to maintain the integrity of the corporate entity. These circumstances create substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and are discussed in Note C. The financial statements do not contain any adjustments that might result from the outcome of these uncertainties.

/s/ S. W. Hatfield, CPA  
S. W. HATFIELD, CPA

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Dallas, Texas  
February 2, 2009

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2nd Floor  
Dallas, Texas 75243-7212

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Eight Dragons Company  
Balance Sheets  
December 31, 2008 and 2007

	December 31, 2008	December 31, 2007
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current Assets		
Cash on hand and in bank	\$ 4,922	\$ 1,121
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>4,922</b>	<b>1,121</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$ 4,922</b>	<b>\$ 1,121</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)</b>		
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable - trade	\$ —	\$ —
Notes payable to controlling stockholder	833,050	805,000
Accrued interest payable to controlling stockholder	133,693	58,266
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>970,743</b>	<b>863,266</b>
Long-Term Liabilities	—	—
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>970,743</b>	<b>863,266</b>
Commitments and Contingencies		
Shareholders' Equity (Deficit)		
Preferred stock - \$0.0001 par value. 50,000,000 shares authorized None issued and outstanding		
	—	—
Common stock - \$0.0001 par value. 100,000,000 shares authorized. 362,200 shares issued and outstanding, respectively		
	36	36
Additional paid-in capital	31,690,302	31,690,302
Accumulated deficit	(32,656,159)	(32,552,483)
<b>Total Shareholders' Equity (Deficit)</b>	<b>(965,821)</b>	<b>(862,145)</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity</b>	<b>\$ 4,922</b>	<b>\$ 1,121</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.



Eight Dragons Company  
 Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss  
 Years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007

	Year ended December 31, 2008	Year ended December 31, 2007
Revenues	\$ —	\$ —
Expenses		
General and administrative expenses	24,285	47,175
Income (Loss) from operations	(24,285)	(47,175)
Other Income (Expense)		
Interest expense	(79,427)	(77,253)
Interest income	36	490
Income (Loss) before provision for income taxes	(103,676)	(123,938)
Provision for income taxes	—	—
Net Loss	(103,676)	(123,938)
Other Comprehensive Income	—	—
Comprehensive Loss	\$ (103,676)	\$ (123,938)
Earnings per share of common stock outstanding computed on net loss -		
basic and fully diluted	\$ (0.29)	\$ (0.53)
Weighted-average number of shares outstanding - basic and fully diluted	362,200	233,964

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Eight Dragons Company  
Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity  
Years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007

	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated deficit	Total
Balances at January 1, 2007	59,200	\$ 6	\$ 31,445,526	\$ (32,428,545)	\$ (983,013)
Common stock issued for					
Conversion of debt	3,000	—	232,806	—	232,806
Cash on private placement	300,000	30	11,970	—	12,000
Net loss for the year	—	—	—	(123,938)	(123,938)
Balances at December 31, 2007	362,200	36	31,690,302	(32,552,483)	(862,145)
Net loss for the year	—	—	—	(103,676)	(103,676)
Balances at December 31, 2008	362,200	\$ 36	\$ 31,690,302	\$ (32,656,159)	\$ (965,821)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.



Eight Dragons Company  
Statements of Cash Flows  
Years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007

	Year ended December 31, 2008	Year ended December 31, 2007
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>		
Net income (loss) for the period	\$ (103,676)	\$ (123,938)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	—	—
Increase (Decrease) in		
Accrued interest payable	79,427	77,253
Net cash used in operating activities	(24,249)	(46,685)
<b>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</b>		
<b>Cash Flows from Financing Activities</b>		
Proceeds from sale of common stock	—	12,000
Proceeds from loan from stockholder/officer	28,050	15,000
Net cash provided by financing activities	28,050	27,000
Increase (Decrease) in Cash	3,801	(19,685)
Cash at beginning of period	1,121	20,806
Cash at end of period	\$ 4,922	\$ 1,121
<b>Supplemental Disclosure of Interest and Income Taxes Paid</b>		
Interest paid for the year	\$ —	\$ —
Income taxes paid for the year	\$ —	\$ —
<b>Supplemental Disclosure of Non-Cash Investing and Financing Activities</b>		
Conversion of accrued interest payable to common stock	\$ —	\$ 232,806

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Eight Dragons Company  
Notes to Financial Statements  
December 31, 2008 and 2007

Note A - Organization and Description of Business

Eight Dragons Company (Company), formerly known as Tahoe Pacific Corporation, Pacific Holdings, Inc. and Ameri-First Financial Group, respectively, was incorporated in the State of Nevada on September 27, 1996.

On March 22, 2000, a change in control of Itronics Communications Corporation occurred in conjunction with closing under an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization (the "Reorganization Agreement") between Itronics Communications Corporation and the Company. Upon effectiveness of the Reorganization Agreement, pursuant to Rule 12g-3(a) of the General Rules and Regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Company became the successor issuer to Itronics Communications Corporation, Inc. for reporting purposes under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and elected to report under the Act effective March 22, 2000.

The closing under the Reorganization Agreement consisted of a stock for stock exchange in which Itronics Communications Corporation acquired all of the then issued and outstanding common stock of the Company in exchange for the issuance of 9,386,116 pre-reverse split shares of its common stock. As a result of this transaction, Itronics Communications Corporation became a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. This reorganization was approved by the unanimous consent of the Company's Board of Directors and qualified as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a)(1)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

On October 24, 2007, the Company changed its state of incorporation from Delaware to Nevada by means of a merger with and into Eight Dragons Company, a Nevada corporation formed on September 26, 2007 solely for the purpose of effecting the reincorporation. The merger was consummated through an exchange of 100 shares in the Nevada corporation for each share then issued and outstanding in the Delaware corporation. The Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws of the Nevada corporation are the Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws of the surviving corporation. Such Articles of Incorporation modified the Company's capital structure to allow for the issuance of up to 50,000,000 shares of \$0.0001 par value common stock and up to 10,000,000 shares of \$0.0001 par value preferred stock.

For periods prior to 2000, the Company participated in numerous unsuccessful ventures and corporate name changes, as discussed in greater detail in previous filings with the U. S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Since 2000, the Company has had no operations, significant assets or liabilities.

The Company's current business plan is to locate and combine with an existing, privately-held company which is profitable or, in management's view, has growth potential, irrespective of the industry in which it is engaged. A combination may be structured as a merger, consolidation, exchange of the Company's common stock for stock or assets or any other form which will result in the combined enterprise's becoming a publicly-held corporation.

Note B - Preparation of Financial Statements

The Company follows the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and has a year-end of December 31.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets

and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Management further acknowledges that it is solely responsible for adopting sound accounting practices, establishing and maintaining a system of internal accounting control and preventing and detecting fraud. The Company's system of internal accounting control is designed to assure, among other items, that 1) recorded transactions are valid; 2) valid transactions are recorded; and 3) transactions are recorded in the proper period in a timely manner to produce financial statements which present fairly the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company for the respective periods being presented.

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Eight Dragons Company  
Notes to Financial Statements - Continued  
December 31, 2008 and 2007

Note C - Going Concern Uncertainty

The Company has no significant assets or operating activity as of September 30, 2008.

There are no assurances that the Company will be able to either (1) consummate a business combination transaction with a privately-owned business seeking to become a public company; (2) if successful, achieve a level of revenues adequate to generate sufficient cash flow from operations; or (3) obtain additional financing through either private placement, public offerings and/or bank financing necessary to support the Company's current working capital requirements. To the extent that funds generated from any private placements, public offerings and/or bank financing are insufficient to support the Company, the Company will have to raise additional working capital. No assurance can be given that additional financing will be available, or if available, will be on terms acceptable to the Company. If adequate working capital is not available, the Company may not renew its operations.

The Company's ultimate continued existence is dependent upon its ability to generate sufficient cash flows from operations to support its daily operations as well as provide sufficient resources to retire existing liabilities and obligations on a timely basis.

The Company's articles of incorporation authorizes the issuance of up to 50,000,000 shares of preferred stock and 100,000,000 shares of common stock. The Company's ability to issue preferred stock may limit the Company's ability to obtain debt or equity financing as well as impede potential takeover of the Company, which takeover may be in the best interest of stockholders. The Company's ability to issue these authorized but unissued securities may also negatively impact our ability to raise additional capital through the sale of our debt or equity securities.

The Company anticipates future sales of equity securities to facilitate either the consummation of a business combination transaction or to raise working capital to support and preserve the integrity of the corporate entity. However, there is no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain additional funding through the sales of additional equity securities or, that such funding, if available, will be obtained on terms favorable to or affordable by the Company.

It is the belief of management and significant stockholders that they will provide sufficient working capital necessary to support and preserve the integrity of the corporate entity. However, there is no legal obligation for either management or significant stockholders to provide additional future funding. Further, the Company is at the mercy of future economic trends and business operations for the Company's majority stockholder to have the resources available to support the Company. Should this pledge fail to provide financing, the Company has not identified any alternative sources.

If no additional operating capital is received during the next twelve months, the Company will be forced to rely on existing cash in the bank and upon additional funds loaned by management and/or significant stockholders to preserve the integrity of the corporate entity at this time. In the event, the Company is unable to acquire advances from management and/or significant stockholders, the Company's ongoing operations would be negatively impacted.

While the Company is of the opinion that good faith estimates of the Company's ability to secure additional capital in the future to reach our goals have been made, there is no guarantee that the Company will receive sufficient funding to sustain operations or implement any future business plan steps.

Note D - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1. Cash and cash equivalents

For Statement of Cash Flows purposes, the Company considers all cash on hand and in banks, certificates of deposit and other highly-liquid investments with maturities of three months or less, when purchased, to be cash and cash equivalents.

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Eight Dragons Company  
Notes to Financial Statements - Continued  
December 31, 2008 and 2007

Note D - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Continued

2. Income Taxes

The Company files income tax returns in the United States of America and may file, as applicable and appropriate, various state(s). With few exceptions, the Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal, state and local, as applicable, income tax examinations by regulatory taxing authorities for years before 2005. The Company does not anticipate any examinations of returns filed since 2005.

The Company uses the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. At December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively, the deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability accounts, as recorded when material to the financial statements, are entirely the result of temporary differences. Temporary differences generally represent differences in the recognition of assets and liabilities for tax and financial reporting purposes, primarily accumulated depreciation and amortization, allowance for doubtful accounts and vacation accruals.

The Company adopted the provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes", on January 1, 2007. FASB Interpretation No. 48 requires the recognition of potential liabilities as a result of management's acceptance of potentially uncertain positions for income tax treatment on a "more-likely-than-not" probability of an assessment upon examination by a respective taxing authority. As a result of the implementation of Interpretation 48, the Company did not incur any liability for unrecognized tax benefits.

3. Earnings (loss) per share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is computed by dividing the net income (loss) available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the respective period presented in our accompanying financial statements.

Fully diluted earnings (loss) per share is computed similar to basic income (loss) per share except that the denominator is increased to include the number of common stock equivalents (primarily outstanding options and warrants).

Common stock equivalents represent the dilutive effect of the assumed exercise of the outstanding stock options and warrants, using the treasury stock method, at either the beginning of the respective period presented or the date of issuance, whichever is later, and only if the common stock equivalents are considered dilutive based upon the Company's net income (loss) position at the calculation date.

At December 31, 2008 and 2007, and subsequent thereto, the Company had no outstanding common stock equivalents.

4. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The Company does not expect the adoption of recently issued accounting pronouncements to have a significant impact on the Company's results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

Note E - Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amount of cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and notes payable, as applicable, approximates fair value due to the short term nature of these items and/or the current interest rates payable in relation to current market conditions.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the Company's earnings are subject to fluctuations in interest rates on either investments or on debt and is fully dependent upon the volatility of these rates. The Company does not use derivative instruments to moderate its exposure to interest rate risk, if any.

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Eight Dragons Company  
 Notes to Financial Statements - Continued  
 December 31, 2008 and 2007

Note E - Fair Value of Financial Instruments - Continued

Financial risk is the risk that the Company's earnings are subject to fluctuations in interest rates or foreign exchange rates and are fully dependent upon the volatility of these rates. The company does not use derivative instruments to moderate its exposure to financial risk, if any.

Note F - Notes Payable to Stockholder

On August 1, 2002, the Company issued a \$740,000 note to Wilkerson Consulting, Inc. (Wilkerson) as compensation to replace a guarantee related to a former officer's debt. This note was unsecured and bore interest at 6% on unpaid principal and 10% on matured unpaid principal. The note was payable on demand, or if no demand was made, the entire principal amount and all accrued interest was due and payable on July 31, 2006. On January 18, 2005, the Company and Wilkerson entered into a Debt and Stock Purchase Agreement with Glenn A. Little (Little) pursuant to which Little agreed to purchase the \$740,000 in outstanding debt against the Company and to purchase certain common stock of the Company owned by Wilkerson for total cash consideration of \$60,000. The note matured on July 31, 2006 and no demand for payment has been made by Mr. Little.

The Company and its controlling stockholder and sole officer, Glenn A. Little, have acknowledged that outside funds are necessary to support the corporate entity and comply with the periodic reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Accordingly, Mr. Little agreed to lend the Company up to \$50,000 with a maturity period not to exceed two (2) years from the initial funding date at an interest rate of 6.0% per annum. In May 2005, Mr. Little advanced approximately \$50,000 under this agreement, with an initial maturity date in May 2007. During 2007, this agreement was modified to extend the credit limit to \$75,000 and the maturity date was extended to December 31, 2008. Through December 31, 2008 and 2007, an aggregate \$93,050 and \$65,000 have been advanced under this agreement. This note matured on December 31, 2008 and no demand for payment has been made by Mr. Little. It is the intent of Mr. Little and the Company to extend the maturity date of this note to a future date during 2009.

The following table is a summary of the notes payable to the Company's controlling shareholder as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively:

	December 31, 2008	December 31, 2007
Wilkerson note sold to Little	\$ 740,000	\$ 740,000
Working capital note payable to Little	93,050	65,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 833,050</b>	<b>\$ 805,000</b>

Note G - Income Taxes



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The components of income tax (benefit) expense for each of the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, are as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2008	Year ended December 31, 2007
Federal:		
Current	\$ —	\$ —
Deferred		
State:		
Current		
Deferred		
Total	\$ —	\$ —

Eight Dragons Company  
Notes to Financial Statements - Continued  
December 31, 2008 and 2007

## Note G - Income Taxes - Continued

As a result of the 2000 change in control, the Company has a net operating loss carryforward of approximately \$100,000 for Federal income tax purposes. The amount and availability of any future net operating loss carryforwards may be subject to limitations set forth by the Internal Revenue Code. Factors such as the number of shares ultimately issued within a three year look-back period; whether there is a deemed more than 50 percent change in control; the applicable long-term tax exempt bond rate; continuity of historical business; and subsequent income of the Company all enter into the annual computation of allowable annual utilization of the carryforwards.

The Company's income tax expense (benefit) for each of the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively, differed from the statutory federal rate of 34 percent as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2008	Year ended December 31, 2007
Statutory rate applied to income before income taxes	\$ (35,000)	\$ (42,000)
Increase (decrease) in income taxes resulting from:		
State income taxes	—	—
Other, including reserve for deferred tax asset and application of net operating loss carryforward	35,000	42,000
Income tax expense	\$ —	\$ —

Temporary differences, which consist principally of net operating loss carryforwards, statutory deferrals of expenses for organizational costs and statutory differences in the depreciable lives for property and equipment, between the financial statement carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities give rise to deferred tax assets and/or liabilities, as appropriate. As of December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively, the deferred tax asset is as follows:

	December 31, 2008	December 31, 2007
Deferred tax assets		
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 34,000	\$ 26,000
Less valuation allowance	(34,000)	(26,000)
Net Deferred Tax Asset	\$ —	\$ —

During the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively, the valuation allowance for the deferred tax asset increased by approximately \$8,000 and \$16,000.

## Note H - Common Stock Transactions

Effective May 30, 2007, the Company's Board of Directors authorized a reverse split of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company on the basis of one share for each 500,000 shares then issued and outstanding with all fractional shares rounded up to the nearest whole share. The effect of this action, and the aforementioned effect of the redomicile of the Company from Delaware to Nevada, are reflected in the accompanying financial statements as of the first day of the first period presented.

On April 12, 2007, the Company settled \$232,806 in accrued interest payable on the two notes payable to Little with the issuance of 15,000,000 pre-reverse split and redomicile shares of unregistered, restricted common stock. The cumulative effect of the May 30, 2007 reverse stock split and the October 24, 2007 redomicile transaction resulted in a net 3,000 shares being issued and outstanding as a result of this transaction.

Eight Dragons Company  
Notes to Financial Statements - Continued  
December 31, 2008 and 2007

Note H - Common Stock Transactions - Continued

On June 4, 2007, the Company sold 3,000 pre-redomicile shares (30,000 post-redomicile shares) of restricted, unregistered common stock to Mr. Little, pursuant to a Private Placement Memorandum, at \$4.00 per share for gross proceeds for \$12,000 cash. The Company relied upon Section 4(2) for an exemption from registration on these shares and no underwriter was used in this transaction.

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(Signatures follow on next page)

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Eight Dragons Company

Dated: February 6, 2009

/s/ Glenn A. Little  
Glenn A. Little  
President, Chief  
Executive Officer  
Chief Financial Officer  
and Director

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates as indicated.

Dated: February 6, 2009

/s/ Glenn A. Little  
Glenn A. Little  
President, Chief  
Executive Officer  
Chief Financial Officer  
and Director

