

CANO PETROLEUM, INC
Form 424B3
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Under the Securities Act of 1933

Registration No. 333-126167

PROSPECTUS, DATED JUNE 2, 2006

Cano Petroleum, Inc.

4,307,542 Shares of

Common Stock

This prospectus relates to the public offering of an aggregate of 4,257,542 currently outstanding shares of common stock, par value \$.0001 per share, and 50,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of currently outstanding stock options, which may be sold from time to time by the selling stockholders of Cano Petroleum, Inc. named in this prospectus. The shares of common stock are being registered to permit the selling stockholders to sell the shares from time to time in the public market. The stockholders may sell the shares through ordinary brokerage transactions, directly to market makers of our shares or through any other means described in the section entitled *Plan of Distribution* beginning on page 10 of this prospectus. We cannot assure you that the selling stockholders will sell all or any portion of the shares offered in this prospectus.

We have paid the expenses of preparing this prospectus and the related registration expenses.

Our common stock is traded on the American Stock Exchange under the symbol CFW. The closing sales price for our common stock on May 4, 2006 was \$8.35 per share.

The Securities offered hereby involve a high degree of risk.

See *Risk Factors* beginning on page 3.

We may amend or supplement this prospectus from time to time by filing amendments or supplements as required. You should read the entire prospectus and any amendments or supplements carefully before you make your investment decision.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

**This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and is not soliciting
an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.**

CANO PETROLEUM, INC.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

The following summary highlights selected information contained in this prospectus. This summary does not contain all the information you should consider before investing in the securities. Before making an investment decision, you should read the entire prospectus carefully, including the *RISK FACTORS* section, the financial statements and the notes to the financial statements. As used throughout this prospectus, the terms *Cano*, *we*, *us*, and *our* refer to Cano Petroleum, Inc.

Cano Petroleum, Inc.

Cano Petroleum, Inc. is a growing independent oil and gas company that is actively pursuing enhanced oil recovery techniques to increase production and reserves at our existing properties and future acquisitions. Our primary focus is crude oil and our target acquisitions are onshore U.S. properties. We believe our focus on domestic, mature oil fields eliminates exploration risks and uncertainties of international sources. We use waterflooding and intend to implement enhanced oil recovery techniques, such as surfactant-polymer flooding technology.

We were organized under the laws of the State of Delaware on May 29, 2003 as Huron Ventures, Inc. We did not conduct any business operations as Huron Ventures. Prior to the acquisition of Davenport Field Unit, Inc., as discussed below, Huron Ventures was inactive with no significant operations.

On May 28, 2004, our wholly owned subsidiary, Davenport Acquisition Corp., an Oklahoma corporation, merged with Davenport Field Unit, Inc., a Texas corporation that owns a 100% working interest in certain oil, gas and mineral leasehold estates and personal property related to such leasehold estates located in Lincoln County, Oklahoma covering approximately 2,178 acres. For this acquisition, we issued 5,165,000 shares of our common stock to the former Davenport Field Unit, Inc. shareholders and paid \$1,650,000 towards certain costs associated with the Davenport Property and assumed debt. Pursuant to the terms of the merger, we changed our name to Cano Petroleum, Inc. on June 3, 2004.

On July 2, 2004, we acquired all of the outstanding common stock of the Ladder Companies, Inc., a Delaware corporation, for approximately \$2.2 million, after purchase price adjustments. The Ladder Companies comprises two companies – Ladder Energy Company, a Delaware corporation, and Tri-Flow, Inc., an Oklahoma corporation. Tri-Flow, Inc. and Ladder Energy Company together are referred to as the *Ladder Companies*. The Ladder Companies are engaged in oil and gas exploration and production activities and their assets include ownership of interests in 61 wells, including 51 that are located primarily in one field of approximately 4,500 acres in Grant County, Oklahoma. These properties are referred to as the *Rich Valley* properties in this prospectus.

On September 14, 2004, we acquired oil and gas producing leases from the Nowata Oil Properties LLC for approximately \$2.6 million. These oil and gas leases are referred to as the *Nowata Properties* in this prospectus. The Nowata Properties leases include more than 220 producing wells producing from the Bartlesville Sandstone on 2,601 acres of land in Nowata County, Oklahoma.

On March 29, 2005, we completed the acquisition of Square One Energy, Inc. Square One Energy, Inc. is referred to as *Square One* in this prospectus. The value of the consideration we paid for Square One was \$7.6 million, consisting of \$4 million in cash and 888,888 shares of our common stock, which was valued at \$3.96 per share. Square One's assets include a 100% working interest in 10,300 acres of mature oil fields in central Texas.

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On November 29, 2005, we acquired all of the outstanding common stock of W.O. Energy of Nevada, Inc. W.O. Energy of Nevada, Inc. is referred to as WO Energy in this prospectus. The purchase price for WO Energy was \$47 million in cash, as adjusted, and approximately \$8.24 million in restricted shares of our common stock. \$2 million of the cash portion of the purchase price was paid into an escrow account for a minimum of two years to cover potential indemnification payments by the sellers. The approximate \$8.24 million of common stock resulted in the issuance of 1,791,320 shares to the sellers based on the average of the closing price of the common stock on AMEX for the three trading days immediately prior to November 29, 2005. WO Energy's assets are located in the Panhandle Field consisting of inventory, 10 workover rigs and equipment, together with 480 producing wells, 40 water disposal wells and 380 idle wells on approximately 20,000 acres in Carson, Gray and Hutchinson counties located in the Texas panhandle, approximately 45 miles north of Amarillo.

On April 28, 2006, our wholly owned subsidiary Pantwist, LLC acquired additional oil and gas properties in the Panhandle Field located in Texas with an effective date of the acquisition of February 1, 2006. The purchase price was \$24 million in cash, as adjusted. These oil and gas properties cover approximately 9,700 acres, currently produce approximately 400 net barrels of oil equivalent (*BOE*) per day and have approximately 7 million BOE of proved reserves, of which approximately 2.1 million BOE are proved producing reserves. The acquisition included two workover rigs and other equipment valued at approximately \$1.25 million.

For the nine months ended March 31, 2006, we generated \$10,532,227 in revenue from crude oil and natural gas sales, we incurred \$11,028,932 in total operating expenses, and we incurred a net loss of \$3,075,521. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005, we generated \$5,481,640 in revenue from crude oil and natural gas sales, we incurred \$8,466,443 in total operating expenses, and we incurred a net loss of \$2,973,142. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2004, we generated \$7,958 in revenue from crude oil and natural gas sales, we incurred \$391,164 in total operating expenses, and we incurred a net loss of \$383,206. As of March 31, 2006, we had \$3,485,065 of working capital and an accumulated deficit of \$13,081,516.

Our principal executive offices are located at The Oil & Gas Building, 309 West 7th Street, Suite 1600, Fort Worth, Texas 76102. Our telephone number is (817) 698-0900. Our website is located at www.canopetro.com.

The Offering

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Common stock outstanding before the offering	26,847,941 shares.
Common stock offered by selling stockholders	4,307,542 shares, which includes 50,000 shares issuable upon exercise of outstanding stock options.
Common stock to be outstanding after the offering	26,897,941 shares, which includes 50,000 shares issuable upon exercise of outstanding stock options.
Use of proceeds	We will not receive any proceeds from sales made by the selling stockholders.
AMEX Symbol	CFW
Forward-Looking Statements	This prospectus contains forward-looking statements that address, among other things, our strategy to develop our business, projected capital expenditures, liquidity, and our development of additional revenue sources. The forward-looking statements are based on our current expectations and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions. We base these forward-looking statements on information currently available to us, and we assume no obligation to update them. Our actual results may differ materially from the results anticipated in these forward-looking statements, due to various factors.

RISK FACTORS

Our business involves a high degree of risk. Potential investors should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below and the other information in this prospectus before deciding whether to invest in shares of our common stock. Each of the following risks may materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. These risks may cause the market price of our common stock to decline, which may cause you to lose all or a part of the money you paid to buy our common stock.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR BUSINESS

IF WE CANNOT OBTAIN SUFFICIENT ADDITIONAL CAPITAL WHEN NEEDED, WE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO CONTINUE WITH OUR BUSINESS STRATEGY. IN ADDITION, SIGNIFICANT INFUSIONS OF ADDITIONAL CAPITAL MAY RESULT IN DILUTION TO YOUR OWNERSHIP AND VOTING RIGHTS IN OUR SECURITIES.

Our business strategy is to acquire mature oil fields with established reserves that have declined to marginal production levels, but possess significant remaining upside exploitation potential, and implement various secondary and tertiary enhanced oil recovery operations. We are focused on acquiring undervalued properties that feature enhanced recovery opportunities. As we continue to find acquisition candidates, we may require additional capital to finance the acquisitions. We may not be able to obtain additional financing in sufficient amounts or on acceptable terms when needed, which could adversely affect our operating results and prospects. If we cannot raise the additional capital required to implement our business strategy, we may be required to curtail operations or develop a different strategy, which could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. Further, additional debt financing must be repaid regardless of whether or not we generate profits or cash flows from our business activities. Equity financing may result in dilution to existing stockholders and may involve securities that have rights, preferences, or privileges that are senior to our common stock.

THE ACTUAL QUANTITIES AND PRESENT VALUE OF OUR PROVED RESERVES MAY PROVE TO BE LOWER THAN WE HAVE ESTIMATED.

This prospectus contains estimates of our proved reserves. The process of estimating oil and gas reserves is complex. The process involves significant decisions and assumptions in the evaluation of available geological, geophysical, engineering and economic data for each reservoir. Therefore, these estimates are inherently imprecise. Actual future production, oil and gas prices, revenues, taxes, development expenditures, operating expenses and quantities of recoverable oil and gas reserves most likely will vary from these estimates. Such variations may be significant and could materially affect the estimated quantities and present value of our proved reserves. In addition, we may adjust estimates of proved reserves to reflect production history, results of exploration and development drilling, prevailing oil and gas prices and other factors, many of which are beyond our control.

WE MAY NOT ACHIEVE THE PRODUCTION GROWTH WE ANTICIPATE FROM PROPERTIES WE ACQUIRE.

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On May 28, 2004, we acquired Davenport Field Unit, which owns a 100% working interest in certain oil, gas and mineral leasehold estates and personal property related such leasehold estates located in Lincoln County, Oklahoma covering approximately 2,178 acres. On July 2, 2004, we acquired all of the outstanding common stock of the Ladder Companies, which own interests in 61 wells, including 51 that are located primarily in one field of approximately 4,500 acres in Grant County, Oklahoma. On September 14, 2004, we acquired from the Nowata Properties more than 220 oil and gas producing wells on 2,601 acres of land in Nowata County, Oklahoma. On March 29, 2005, we acquired Square One, which owns a 100% working interest in 10,300 acres of mature oil fields in central Texas. On November 29, 2005, we acquired all of the outstanding common stock of WO Energy, which owns oil and gas properties on approximately 20,000 acres in Carson, Gray and Hutchinson counties located in the Texas panhandle. On April 28, 2006, our wholly owned subsidiary Pantwist, LLC acquired additional oil and gas properties in the Texas panhandle with an effective date of the acquisition of February 1, 2006, which properties cover approximately 9,700 acres. Our operational strategy is to implement various secondary and tertiary enhanced oil recovery operations, including water and chemical floods, infill drilling and recompletions of existing wells. The performance of secondary and tertiary enhanced oil recovery operations is often difficult to predict and we may not achieve the anticipated production growth from properties we acquire.

ACQUISITIONS MAY PROVE TO BE WORTH LESS THAN WE PAID BECAUSE OF UNCERTAINTIES IN EVALUATING RECOVERABLE RESERVES AND POTENTIAL LIABILITIES.

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

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

OIL AND GAS PRICES ARE VOLATILE. A DECLINE IN PRICES COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR FINANCIAL POSITION, FINANCIAL RESULTS, CASH FLOWS, ACCESS TO CAPITAL AND ABILITY TO GROW.

Our revenues, operating results, profitability and future rate of growth depend primarily upon the prices we receive for the oil and gas we sell. Prices also affect the amount of cash flow available for capital expenditures and our ability to borrow money or raise additional capital. Historically, the markets for oil and gas have been volatile and they are likely to continue to be volatile. Wide fluctuations in oil and gas prices may result from relatively minor changes in the supply of and demand for oil and natural gas, market uncertainty and other factors that are beyond our control, including:

worldwide and domestic supplies of oil and gas;

weather conditions;

the level of worldwide and domestic demand;

the price and availability of alternative fuels;

the availability of pipeline capacity;

the price and level of foreign imports;

domestic and foreign governmental regulations and taxes;

the ability of the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to agree to and maintain oil price and production controls;

political instability or armed conflict in oil-producing regions; and

the overall economic environment.

These factors and the volatility of the energy markets make it extremely difficult to predict future oil and gas price movements with any certainty. Declines in oil and gas prices would not only reduce revenue, but could reduce the amount of oil and gas that we can produce economically and, as a result, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and reserves.

EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT DRILLING MAY NOT RESULT IN COMMERCIALY PRODUCTIVE RESERVES.

We do not always encounter commercially productive reservoirs through our drilling operations. The new wells we drill or participate in may not be productive and we may not recover all or any portion of our investment in wells we drill or participate in. The seismic data and other technologies we use do not allow us to know conclusively prior to drilling a well that oil or gas is present or may be produced economically. The cost of drilling, completing and operating a well is often uncertain, and cost factors can adversely affect the economics of a project. Our efforts will be unprofitable if we drill dry wells or wells that are productive but do not produce enough reserves to return a profit after drilling, operating and other costs. Further, our drilling operations may be curtailed, delayed or canceled as a result of a variety of factors, including:

unexpected drilling conditions;

title problems;

pressure or irregularities in formations;

equipment failures or accidents;

adverse weather conditions; and

increases in the costs of, or shortages or delays in the availability of, drilling rigs and equipment.

OIL AND GAS DRILLING AND PRODUCING OPERATIONS CAN BE HAZARDOUS AND MAY EXPOSE US TO ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITIES.

Oil and gas operations are subject to many risks, including well blowouts, cratering and explosions, pipe failure, fires, formations with abnormal pressures, uncontrollable flows of oil, natural gas, brine or well fluids, and other environmental hazards and risks. Our drilling operations involve risks from high pressures and from mechanical difficulties such as stuck pipes, collapsed casings and separated cables. If any of these events occur, we could sustain substantial losses as a result of:

injury or loss of life;

severe damage to or destruction of property, natural resources and equipment;

pollution or other environmental damage;

clean-up responsibilities;

regulatory investigations and penalties; and

suspension of operations.

Our liability for environmental hazards includes those created either by the previous owners of properties that we purchase or lease or by acquired companies prior to the date we acquire them. We maintain insurance against some, but not all, of the risks described above. Our insurance policies provide for \$1,000,000 general liability coverage for bodily injury and property damage including pollution, underground resources, blow out and cratering. In addition, we have \$100,000 coverage for our contractual obligations to our service contractors using their equipment downhole. We have a Hired and Non-Owned Commercial Automobile liability limit of \$1,000,000. We also have secured \$5,000,000 umbrella coverage in excess of the general liability and automobile liability. Our insurance may not be adequate to cover casualty losses or liabilities. Also, in the future we may not be able to obtain insurance at premium levels that justify its purchase.

THE DEPARTURE OF KEY PERSONNEL COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR ABILITY TO RUN OUR BUSINESS.

Our future success is dependent on the personal efforts, performance and abilities of key management, including S. Jeffrey Johnson, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer; Michael J. Ricketts, Chief Financial Officer; Thomas D. Cochrane, Executive Vice President of Engineering; and James K. Teringo, Jr., Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary. All of these individuals are integral parts of our daily operations. We have employment agreements with Messrs. Johnson, Ricketts, Cochrane and Teringo. We do not maintain any key life insurance policies for any of our executive officers or other personnel. Although, none of our senior management currently has any plans to retire or leave our company in the near future, the loss of any of them could significantly impact our business until adequate replacements can be identified and put in place.

GOVERNMENT REGULATION MAY ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR BUSINESS AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

Oil and natural gas operations are subject to various federal, state and local government regulations, which may be changed from time to time. Matters subject to regulation include discharge permits for drilling operations, drilling bonds, reports concerning operations, the spacing of wells, unitization and pooling of properties and taxation. From time to time, regulatory agencies have imposed price controls and limitations on production by restricting the rate of flow of oil and natural gas wells below actual production capacity in order to conserve supplies of oil and natural gas. There are federal, state and local laws and regulations primarily relating to protection of human health and the environment applicable to the development, production, handling, storage, transportation and disposal of oil and natural gas, by-products thereof and other substances and materials produced or used in connection with oil and natural gas operations. The transportation and storage of refined products include the risk that refined products and other hydrocarbons may be suddenly or gradually released into the environment, potentially causing substantial expenditures for a response action, significant government penalties, liability to government agencies for natural resources damages, personal injury, or property damages to private parties and significant business interruption. We own or lease a number of properties that have been used to store or distribute refined products for many years. Many of these properties have also been operated by third parties whose handling, disposal, or release of hydrocarbons and other wastes were not under our control. As a result, we may incur substantial expenditures and/or liabilities to third parties or governmental entities which could have a material adverse effect on us.

WE FACE STRONG COMPETITION FROM LARGER OIL AND NATURAL GAS COMPANIES, WHICH MAKES IT DIFFICULT TO CONDUCT PROFITABLE OPERATIONS.

Our competitors include major integrated oil and natural gas companies and numerous independent oil and natural gas companies, individuals and drilling and income programs. Many of these competitors are large, well-established companies and have substantially larger operating staffs and greater capital resources than we do. We may not be able to successfully conduct our operations, evaluate and select suitable properties and consummate transactions in this highly competitive environment. Specifically, these larger competitors may be able to pay more for exploratory prospects and productive oil and natural gas properties and may be able to define, evaluate, bid for and purchase a greater number of properties and prospects than our financial or human resources permit. In addition, such companies may be able to expend greater resources on the existing and changing technologies that we believe are and will be increasingly important to attaining success in the industry.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR COMMON STOCK

OUR HISTORIC STOCK PRICE HAS BEEN VOLATILE AND THE FUTURE MARKET PRICE FOR OUR COMMON STOCK MAY CONTINUE TO BE VOLATILE. FURTHER, THE LIMITED MARKET FOR OUR SHARES WILL MAKE OUR PRICE MORE VOLATILE. THIS MAY MAKE IT DIFFICULT FOR YOU TO SELL OUR COMMON STOCK FOR A POSITIVE RETURN ON YOUR INVESTMENT.

The public market for our common stock has historically been very volatile. Since we acquired Davenport Field Unit on May 28, 2004 and through the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2006, the market price for our common stock has ranged from \$0.45 to \$10.65. Any future market price for our shares may continue to be very volatile. This price volatility may make it more difficult for you to sell shares when you want at prices you find attractive. We do not know of any one particular factor that has caused volatility in our stock price. However, the stock market in general has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that often are unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of companies. Broad market factors and the investing public's negative perception of our business may reduce our stock price, regardless of our operating performance. Market fluctuations and volatility, as well as general economic, market and political conditions, could reduce our market price. As a result, this may make it difficult or impossible for you to sell our common stock for a positive return on your investment.

IF WE FAIL TO MEET CONTINUED LISTING STANDARDS OF AMEX, OUR COMMON STOCK MAY BE DELISTED WHICH WOULD HAVE A MATERIAL ADVERSE EFFECT ON THE PRICE OF OUR COMMON STOCK.

Our common stock was listed on AMEX on May 5, 2005 under the symbol CFW. In order for our securities to be eligible for continued listing on AMEX, we must remain in compliance with certain listing standards. Among other things, these standards require that we remain current in our filings with the SEC and comply with certain provisions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. If we were to become noncompliant with AMEX's continued listing requirements, our common stock may be delisted which would have a material adverse affect on the price of our common stock.

IF WE ARE DELISTED FROM AMEX, OUR COMMON STOCK MAY BECOME SUBJECT TO THE PENNY STOCK RULES OF THE SEC, WHICH WOULD MAKE TRANSACTIONS IN OUR COMMON STOCK CUMBERSOME AND MAY REDUCE THE VALUE OF AN INVESTMENT IN OUR STOCK.

IF WE ARE DELISTED FROM AMEX, OUR COMMON STOCK MAY BECOME SUBJECT TO THE PENNY STOCK

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The Securities and Exchange Commission has adopted Rule 3a51-1 which establishes the definition of a penny stock, for the purposes relevant to us, 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, subject to certain exceptions. For any transaction involving a penny stock, unless exempt, Rule 15c-9 require:

that a broker or dealer approve a person's account for transactions in penny stocks; and

the broker or dealer receive from the investor 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 stocks, the broker or dealer must:

obtain financial information and investment experience objectives of the person; and

make a reasonable determination that the transactions in penny stocks are suitable for that person and the person has sufficient knowledge and experience in financial matters to be capable of evaluating the risks of transactions in penny stocks.

The broker or dealer must also deliver, prior to any transaction in a penny stock, a disclosure schedule prescribed by the SEC relating to the penny stock market, which, in highlight form:

sets forth the basis on which the broker or dealer made the suitability determination; and

that the broker or dealer received a signed, written agreement from the investor prior to the transaction.

Generally, brokers may be less willing to execute transactions in securities subject to the penny stock rules. This may make it more difficult for investors to dispose of our common stock and cause a decline in the market value of our stock.

Disclosure also has to be made about the risks of investing in penny stocks in both public offerings and in secondary trading and about the commissions payable to both the broker-dealer and the registered representative, current quotations for the securities and the rights and remedies available to an investor in cases of fraud in penny stock transactions. Finally, monthly statements have to be sent disclosing recent price information for the penny stock held in the account and information on the limited market in penny stocks.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

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Information in this prospectus contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. These forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as believes, estimates, could, possibly, probably, anticipates, projects, expects, may, or should or other variations. No assurances can be given that the future results anticipated by the forward-looking statements will be achieved. The above risk factors constitute cautionary statements identifying important factors with respect to those forward-looking statements, including certain risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to vary materially from the future results anticipated by forward-looking statements.

USE OF PROCEEDS

This prospectus relates to shares of our common stock that may be offered and sold from time to time by the selling stockholders. We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of shares of common stock in this offering.

SELLING STOCKHOLDERS

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The following table sets forth the common stock ownership and other information relating to the selling stockholders as of May 4, 2006. The selling stockholders acquired their securities: (1) pursuant to the Agreement and Plan of Merger entered into on May 28, 2004, the material terms of which are described beginning on page 12 of this prospectus; (2) pursuant to our March 24, 2005 private placement of 650,000 shares of common stock to Spindrift Partners, L.P. and 700,000 shares of common stock to Spindrift Investors (Bermuda), L.P. at a price of \$3.75 per share; (3) pursuant to conversions of our Series B and Series C Convertible Preferred Stock; (4) as consideration for services rendered to us; or (5) pursuant to private transactions exempt from registration pursuant to Section 4(1) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Other than as set forth in the following table, the selling stockholders have not held any position or office or had any other material relationship with us or any of our predecessors or affiliates within the past three years.

Name	Number of Shares Beneficially Owned Prior to the Offering	Number of Shares Offered Pursuant to this Prospectus	Shares Beneficially Owned After the Offering (1)	
			Number	Percent
S. Jeffrey Johnson (2)	3,896,850	2,040,175	1,856,675	6.8%
Michael J. Ricketts (3)	464,850	464,850	0	0
Tom Cochrane (4)	464,850	464,850	0	0
Donnie Dale Dent (5) (13)	150,000	40,000	110,000	< 1%
Jim McCaghren (6)	38,737	38,737	0	0
Evelyn L. Harwell (7)	30,990	30,990	0	0
Patricia Lee Huckabee (8)	29,440	29,440	0	0
Spindrift Partners, L.P. (9)	868,400	454,300	414,100	1.5%
Spindrift Investors (Bermuda), L.P. (9)	967,600	489,200	478,400	1.8%
Lee Hornback (10)	5,000	5,000	0	0
Randall Boyd (11) (13)	262,210	200,000	62,210	< 1%
Gerald Haddock (12) (13)	146,500	50,000	96,500	< 1%
TOTAL SHARES OFFERED		4,307,542		

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- (1) Assumes that all securities registered will be sold and that all shares of common stock underlying common stock purchase warrants and outstanding preferred stock will be issued.
- (2) Mr. Johnson acquired his shares pursuant to the Agreement and Plan of Merger dated May 26, 2004. Mr. Johnson's shares are currently held in escrow pursuant to a Management Stock Pool Agreement dated May 28, 2004 (described on page 38 of this prospectus). The 2,040,175 shares offered by Mr. Johnson in this prospectus were released from escrow on July 1, 2005. Mr. Johnson is our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. See *Certain Relationships and Related Transactions* beginning on page 35 of this prospectus.
- (3) Mr. Ricketts acquired his shares pursuant to the Agreement and Plan of Merger dated May 26, 2004. Mr. Ricketts's shares are currently held in escrow pursuant to a Management Stock Pool Agreement dated May 28, 2004 (described on page 38 of this prospectus). 232,425 of the shares offered by Mr. Ricketts in this prospectus were released from escrow on July 1, 2005. The remaining 232,425 shares offered hereby are will be released upon achieving certain performance goals over the next year, which are described on page 38 of this prospectus. Mr. Ricketts is our Chief Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer.
- (4) Mr. Cochrane acquired his shares pursuant to the Agreement and Plan of Merger dated May 26, 2004. Mr. Cochrane's shares are currently held in escrow pursuant to a Management Stock Pool Agreement dated May 28, 2004 (described on page 38 of this prospectus). 232,425 of the shares offered by Mr. Cochrane in this prospectus were released from escrow on July 1, 2005. The remaining 232,425 shares offered hereby are will be released upon achieving certain performance goals over the next year, which are described on page 38 of this prospectus. Mr. Cochrane is our Executive Vice President of Oil & Gas Operations.
- (5) Mr. Dent acquired the 40,000 shares offered pursuant to this prospectus pursuant to the Agreement and Plan of Merger dated May 26, 2004. Mr. Dent's shares are currently held in escrow pursuant to a Management Stock Pool Agreement dated May 28, 2004 (described on page 38 of this prospectus). The 40,000 shares offered by Mr. Dent in this prospectus are scheduled to be released from escrow on July 1, 2006. Mr. Dent serves as a member of our Board of Directors.
- (6) Mr. McCaghren acquired his shares pursuant to the Agreement and Plan of Merger dated May 26, 2004. Mr. McCaghren's shares are currently held in escrow pursuant to a Management Stock Pool Agreement dated May 28, 2004 (described on page 38 of this prospectus). The 38,737 shares offered by Mr. McCaghren in this prospectus are scheduled to be released from escrow on July 1, 2006. Mr. McCaghren is employed as our Controller.
- (7) Ms. Harwell acquired her shares pursuant to the Agreement and Plan of Merger dated May 26, 2004. Ms. Harwell's shares are currently held in escrow pursuant to a Management Stock Pool Agreement dated May 28, 2004 (described on page 38 of this prospectus). The 30,990 shares offered by Ms. Harwell in this prospectus are scheduled to be released from escrow on July 1, 2006. Ms. Harwell is employed as our Office Manager.
- (8) Ms. Huckabee acquired her shares pursuant to the Agreement and Plan of Merger dated May 26, 2004. Ms. Huckabee's shares are currently held in escrow pursuant to a Management Stock Pool Agreement dated May 28, 2004 (described on page 38 of this prospectus). The 29,440 shares offered by Ms. Huckabee in this prospectus are scheduled to be released from escrow on July 1, 2006. Ms. Huckabee is employed by us as an Executive Assistant.

(9) Spindrift Partners, L.P. purchased 650,000 shares of common stock and Spindrift Investors (Bermuda), L.P. purchased 700,000 shares of common stock in our March 24, 2005 financing. Wellington Management Company, llp, an investment adviser registered under the Investment Advisors Act of 1940, as amended, shares investment discretion and shares voting power over the securities held by Spindrift Partners, L.P. and Spindrift Investors (Bermuda), L.P.

(10) Shares were purchased in a private transaction exempt from registration under Section 4(1) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

(11) Mr. Boyd acquired 200,000 shares of common stock upon conversion of 750 shares of Series C Convertible Preferred Stock at a conversion price of \$3.75 per share. Mr. Boyd is currently a member of our Board of Directors. See *Certain Relationships and Related Transactions* beginning on page 35 of this prospectus.

(12) Includes 50,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of outstanding stock options with an exercise price of \$4.00 per share. These options were issued to Mr. Haddock as consideration for management and financial consulting services. Mr. Haddock is currently a member of our Board of Directors. See *Certain Relationships and Related Transactions* beginning on page 35 of this prospectus.

(13) Number of shares beneficially owned prior to the offering includes 50,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of outstanding stock options issued to each of Messrs. Dent, Boyd and Haddock for their service as members of our Board of Directors.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

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The selling stockholders and any of their respective pledgees, donees, assignees and other successors-in-interest may, from time to time, sell any or all of their shares of common stock on any stock exchange, market or trading facility on which the shares are traded or in private transactions. These sales may be at fixed or negotiated prices. The selling stockholders may use any one or more of the following methods when selling shares:

ordinary brokerage transactions and transactions in which the broker-dealer solicits the purchaser;

block trades in which the broker-dealer will attempt to sell the shares as agent but may position and resell a portion of the block as principal to facilitate the transaction;

purchases by a broker-dealer as principal and resale by the broker-dealer for its account;

an exchange distribution in accordance with the rules of the applicable exchange;

privately-negotiated transactions;

broker-dealers may agree with the selling stockholders to sell a specified number of such shares at a stipulated price per share;

through the writing of options on the shares;

a combination of any such methods of sale; and

any other method permitted pursuant to applicable law.

The selling stockholders may also sell shares under Rule 144 of the Securities Act, if available, rather than under this prospectus. The selling stockholders shall have the sole and absolute discretion not to accept any purchase offer or make any sale of shares if it deems the purchase price to be unsatisfactory at any particular time.

The selling stockholders or their respective pledgees, donees, transferees or other successors in interest, may also sell the shares directly to market makers acting as principals and/or broker-dealers acting as agents for themselves or their customers. Such broker-dealers may receive compensation in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions from the selling stockholders and/or the purchasers of shares for whom such broker-dealers may act as agents or to whom they sell as principal or both, which compensation as to a particular broker-dealer might be in excess of customary commissions. Market makers and block purchasers purchasing the shares will do so for their own account and at their own risk. It is possible that a selling stockholder will attempt to sell shares of common stock in block transactions to market makers or other purchasers at a price per share which may be below the then existing market price. We cannot assure that all or any of the shares offered in this prospectus will be issued to, or sold by, the selling stockholders. The selling stockholders and any brokers, dealers or agents, upon effecting the sale of any of the shares offered in this prospectus, may be deemed to be underwriters as that term is defined under the Securities Exchange Act of 1933, as amended, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules and regulations of such acts. In such event, any commissions received by such broker-dealers or agents and any profit on the resale of the shares purchased by them may be deemed to be underwriting commissions or discounts under the Securities Act.

We are required to pay all fees and expenses incident to the registration of the shares, including fees and disbursements of counsel to the selling stockholders, but excluding brokerage commissions or underwriter discounts.

The selling stockholders, alternatively, may sell all or any part of the shares offered in this prospectus through an underwriter. The selling stockholders have not entered into any agreement with a prospective underwriter and there is no assurance that any such agreement will be entered into.

The selling stockholders may pledge their shares to their brokers under the margin provisions of customer agreements. If a selling stockholder defaults on a margin loan, the broker may, from time to time, offer and sell the pledged shares. The selling stockholders and any other persons participating in the sale or distribution of the shares will be subject to applicable provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules and regulations under such Act, including, without limitation, Regulation M. These provisions may restrict certain activities of, and limit the timing of purchases and sales of any of the shares by, the selling stockholders or any other such person. In the event that any of the selling stockholders are deemed an affiliated purchaser or distribution participant within the meaning of Regulation M, then the selling stockholders will not be permitted to engage in short sales of common stock. Furthermore, under Regulation M, persons engaged in a distribution of securities are prohibited from simultaneously engaging in market making and certain other activities with respect to such securities for a specified period of time prior to the commencement of such distributions, subject to specified exceptions or exemptions. In addition, if a short sale is deemed to be a stabilizing activity, then the selling stockholders will not be permitted to engage in a short sale of our common stock. All of these limitations may affect the marketability of the shares.

If a selling stockholder notifies us that it has a material arrangement with a broker-dealer for the resale of the common stock, then we would be required to amend the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part, and file a prospectus supplement to describe the agreements between the selling stockholder and the broker-dealer.

MARKET FOR COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Market Information

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On May 5, 2005, our common stock began trading on AMEX under the symbol CFW. Previously, our common stock was traded on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol CAOP. For the periods indicated, the following table sets forth the high and low sales prices per share of common stock. Stock prices prior to May 5, 2005 reflect inter-dealer prices without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission and may not reflect actual transactions.

Fiscal Quarter	Fiscal 2006		Fiscal 2005		Fiscal 2004	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
First Quarter Ended						
September 30	\$ 5.90	\$ 3.50	\$ 4.25	\$ 3.80	*	*
Second Quarter Ended						
December 31	\$ 8.40	\$ 4.14	\$ 5.05	\$ 3.87	*	*
Third Quarter Ended March 31	\$ 10.65	\$ 6.43	\$ 4.64	\$ 3.90	*	*
Fourth Quarter Ended June 30			\$ 6.40	\$ 4.02	\$ 4.10	\$ 0.45

* No reliable data is available during this period.

Holdings

As of May 4, 2006, our shares of common stock were held by approximately 180 stockholders of record. In many instances, a record stockholder is a broker or other entity holding shares in street name for one or more customers who beneficially own the shares. We estimate that, as of May 4, 2006, there were approximately 8,000 beneficial holders who own our common stock in street name.

Dividends

We have not declared any dividends to date. We have no present intention of paying any cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future, as we intend to use earnings, if any, to generate growth. The payment by us of dividends, if any, in the future, rests within the discretion of our Board of Directors and will depend, among other things, upon our earnings, our capital requirements, bank covenants and our financial condition, as well as other relevant factors. There are no restrictions in our articles of incorporation or bylaws that restrict us from declaring dividends.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Introduction

Cano Petroleum, Inc. is a growing independent oil and gas company, based in Fort Worth, Texas, that is actively pursuing enhanced oil recovery techniques to increase production and reserves at our existing properties and future acquisitions. Our primary focus is crude oil and our target acquisitions are onshore U.S. properties. Our focus on domestic, mature oil fields eliminates exploration risks and uncertainties of international sources. We use waterflooding and enhanced oil recovery techniques, such as surfactant-polymer technology.

We were originally organized under the laws of the State of Delaware on May 29, 2003 as Huron Ventures, Inc. Cano was involved in the merger of Huron Ventures, Inc. and several entities, including the Davenport Field Unit, Inc., on May 28, 2004. Effective with the merger, Huron changed its name to Cano Petroleum, Inc. The merger is discussed in greater detail below. Prior to the merger, Huron was inactive with no significant operations.

Davenport Merger

On May 28, 2004, we entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger with our wholly owned subsidiary, Davenport Acquisition Corp., an Oklahoma corporation; Davenport Field Unit, Inc., a Texas corporation; the shareholders of Davenport Field Unit; Cano Energy Corporation, a Texas corporation; and Big Sky Management Ltd., our then principal stockholder. Our CEO, S. Jeffrey Johnson, is a 30% shareholder in Cano Energy Corporation (now THEPrivate Energy Company, Inc.).

The Davenport Field Unit's sole asset consisted of 100% working interest in certain oil, gas and mineral leasehold estates and personal property related such leasehold estates located in Lincoln County, Oklahoma covering approximately 2,178 acres. Under the terms of the merger, we issued 5,165,000 shares of our common stock to the former shareholders of the Davenport Field Unit and paid \$1,650,000 to fund developmental costs associated with the Davenport Field Unit and assumed debt. Pursuant to the terms of the merger, we changed our name to Cano Petroleum, Inc. on June 3, 2004.

The 5,165,000 shares issued to the Davenport Field Unit shareholders were placed in escrow, a portion of which has been released and a portion of which is scheduled to be released from escrow pursuant to certain employment and performance goals. Refer to *Escrowed Shares Pursuant to the Davenport Merger*, on page 38 of this prospectus for additional discussion.

Acquisitions Subsequent to the Davenport Merger

The Ladder Companies

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On July 2, 2004, we acquired all of the outstanding common stock of Ladder Companies, Inc. (d/b/a Ladder Energy Company), a Delaware corporation, and Tri-Flow, Inc., an Oklahoma corporation, in consideration for approximately \$2.2 million, after purchase price adjustments. Ladder Companies and Tri-Flow are engaged in oil and gas exploration and production. Their assets include ownership interests in 61 wells, including 51 that are located primarily in one field of approximately 4,500 acres in Grant County, Oklahoma. Current net production from these wells was approximately 120 barrels of oil equivalent (*BOE*) per day and, based on an independent engineer's most recent estimate, proven reserves were 780,000 BOE as of July 1, 2005, of which 587,000 BOE are proved producing reserves.

The Nowata Properties

On September 14, 2004, we acquired certain oil, gas and mineral assets from Nowata Oil Properties LLC for \$2.6 million. The purchased assets consist of Nowata Oil Properties' right, title and interest in and to specified

oil, gas and mineral leasehold estates, including but not limited to non-producing property, mineral rights, subsurface rights, wells and well equipment, inventory and supplies, storage facilities, contract rights, easements and rights-of-way, permits and records belonging to, used or obtained in connection with the leasehold estates. The Nowata Properties include more than 220 producing wells. The wells produce from the Bartlesville Sandstone in the Nowata Field on 2,601 acres of land in Nowata County, Oklahoma. Current net production was approximately 205 BOE per day and, based on an independent engineer's most recent estimate, proved producing reserves were 1,537,000 BOE as of July 1, 2005.

Square One

On March 29, 2005, we acquired Square One Energy, Inc. The value of the consideration we paid for Square One was \$7.6 million, consisting of \$4 million in cash and 888,888 shares of our common stock, which was valued at \$3.96 per share.

Square One was incorporated under the laws of the State of Texas in October 2001. Square One's assets include a 100% working interest in 10,300 acres of mature oil fields in north central Texas. Other assets include a gas processing plant, production equipment, a field office and an office building. Square One will continue to operate the 10,300 acre Desdemona and Hogtown Moore Units in Erath, Eastland and Comanche Counties.

Current net production was 55 barrels per day of natural gas liquids and crude oil. Original oil in place is estimated at 92 million barrels of oil. We plan to initiate a pilot waterflood in a down-dip area where there are active oil producers in the sand, then develop up-dip into the area currently producing gas. If we have a successful waterflood, we anticipate it will be followed with an ASP process to produce additional oil from the reservoir. Based on an independent engineer's most recent estimate, current proven reserves were 1,986,000 BOE as of July 1, 2005, of which 348,000 BOE are proved producing reserves.

W.O. Energy of Nevada, Inc.

On November 29, 2005, we acquired all of the outstanding common stock of W.O. Energy of Nevada, Inc. from Miles O'Loughlin and Scott White. The purchase price was \$47 million in cash, as adjusted, and approximately \$8.24 million in restricted shares of our common stock. \$2 million of the cash portion of the purchase price was paid into an escrow account for a minimum of two years to cover potential indemnification payments by the sellers. The approximate \$8.24 million of restricted common stock resulted in the issuance of 1,791,320 shares to the sellers based on the average of the closing price of the common stock on AMEX for the three trading days immediately prior to November 29, 2005.

WO Energy was incorporated under the laws of Nevada in October 1996. WO Energy's assets are located in the Panhandle Field consisting of 480 producing wells, 40 water disposal wells and 380 idle wells on approximately 20,000 acres in Carson, Gray and Hutchinson counties located in the Texas panhandle, approximately 45 miles north of Amarillo. The acquisition included inventory, ten workover rigs, company vehicles, compressors and associated equipment. The field currently produces about 800 net BOE per day, comprised of 55% oil (40 gravity) and 45% gas (2,000 MMBTU) from the Brown Dolomite and Granite Wash formations at a depth of about 4,000 feet. Lease operating expenses are approximately \$14 per BOE. We are evaluating a capital expenditure strategy for WO Energy similar to the asset development plan for our other fields. The plan will be designed to increase current production using waterflooding and/or enhanced oil recovery techniques. Based on an independent engineer's most recent estimate, current proven reserves were 34,497,000 BOE as of September 1, 2005, of which 5,097,000 are proved producing reserves.

THEprivate Energy Company, Inc.

Effective December 1, 2005, we acquired all overriding royalty interests held by THEprivate Energy Company, Inc. (formerly known as Cano Energy Corporation) on December 27, 2005 and we are to acquire all overriding royalty interests acquired in the future by THEprivate Energy Company, Inc. in and to the oil gas and mineral leaseholder estates and personal property related to leasehold estates located on the same property on which the Davenport Field Unit s properties are located. We paid \$66,700 per percentage of net revenue attributable to the interests held by THEprivate Energy Company, Inc. on December 27, 2005 for an aggregate of \$500,250 based on

the acquisition of a 7.5% overriding royalty interest. We will pay \$66,700 per percentage of net revenue attributable to future acquisitions of overriding royalty interests from THEprivate Energy Company, Inc. The interests of THEprivate Energy Company, Inc. were originally conveyed to the predecessor of THEprivate Energy Company, Inc. pursuant to the Agreement and Plan of Merger dated May 28, 2004 described under *Davenport Merger* on page 12 of this prospectus.

S. Jeffrey Johnson, our Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, is a 30% shareholder in THEprivate Energy Company, Inc. The terms of the purchase were agreed to based on arms-length negotiations, supported by a valuation established by our independent engineer, and are substantially the same as previously paid by us to THEprivate Energy Company, Inc. for a portion of its interest in September and October of 2004.

Sabine Production Operating, LLC

On March 29, 2005, we entered into an agreement with Haddock Enterprises, LLC and Kenneth Q. Carlile (predecessor to Carlile Management, LLC) to explore the possibility of converting the Sabine Royalty Trust from a liquidating asset into a vehicle to acquire low risk assets. See also *Sabine Production Operating, LLC* under *Certain Relationships and Related Transactions* beginning on page 35 of this prospectus. We define low risk assets as mature oil fields that have a high exploitation potential for waterflooding and enhance oil recovery techniques. Each of the three parties owns a one-third interest in the Sabine Production Operating, LLC. Gerald W. Haddock is President of Haddock Enterprises, LLC and is a member of our Board of Directors. On August 4, 2005, we entered into an agreement in principle with Haddock and Carlile, that provides the basic terms of a proposed agreement between the members and the partnership including: (i) the resolution of related party transactions between the members and the partnership; (ii) the offering of and participation in transactions by the members in the partnership; (iii) the handling of confidential information; (iv) reimbursement of expenses incurred by the parties and partnership; (v) restrictions on transfer of the interests of the members; and (vi) restrictions on competition between the partnership, Cano, Haddock and Carlile. As of December 31, 2005, we had incurred approximately \$362,000 of costs pertaining to the joint venture, consisting of partnership contributions and other costs, of which \$40,000 occurred as of June 30, 2005.

On November 4, 2005, we entered into: (1) an Omnibus Agreement with Haddock Enterprises, LLC, Carlile Management, LLC and Sabine Production Partners, LP (the *Partnership*); (2) Amended and Restated Regulations of Sabine Production Operating, LLC with Haddock Enterprises, LLC and Carlile Management, LLC (the *Regulations*); and (3) a Compensation Reimbursement Agreement with Sabine Production Operating, LLC. Each of the agreements described above was entered into pursuant to the Transaction Summary dated August 4, 2005 with Haddock Enterprises, LLC and Carlile Management, LLC.

Omnibus Agreement

The Omnibus Agreement does not become effective until the closing of the Partnership's acquisition of the assets of Sabine Royalty Trust as described in the Registration Statement, as amended, on Form S-4 No. 333-1273203, filed with the SEC (the *Transaction Closing Date*) and will expire on the second anniversary of the Transaction Closing Date; provided, that if the Transaction Closing Date has not occurred on or before December 31, 2006, the Omnibus Agreement will terminate at such time.

Pursuant to the Omnibus Agreement, beginning on the effective date until the termination thereof, together with Haddock Enterprises and its affiliates and Carlile Management, we must offer to the Partnership any oil and gas opportunities that any such party may become aware of (other than oil and gas opportunities that were identified prior to the Transaction Closing Date). During the development of an oil and gas

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opportunity, the sourcing member and the Partnership will each bear their own expenses in connection therewith, subject to a true-up if both parties ultimately participate in a transaction involving the oil and gas opportunity. Once definitive documentation for the oil and gas opportunity is prepared and ready for execution, the sourcing member and the Partnership must give notice whether they elect to participate in the oil and gas opportunity at specific percentages set forth in the agreement. Neither party will be obligated to so participate but if a party does not elect to participate, it will not be entitled to reimbursement from the other party of any expenses incurred by it in connection with the transaction.

We will not be entitled to participate in oil and gas opportunities presented by Haddock Enterprises, LLC or Carlile Management, LLC, and neither Haddock Enterprises, LLC nor Carlile Management, LLC will be entitled to participate in oil and gas opportunities presented by us. The Omnibus Agreement exempts Dr. Kenneth Q. Carlile, in his individual capacity and in the capacities in which he serves his affiliate entities, from the right of first offer and noncompetition obligations.

The Omnibus Agreement includes provisions requiring the non-disclosure and non-use of confidential information relating to oil and gas opportunities as well as other obligations of us, Haddock Enterprises, LLC and Carlile Management, LLC in respect of the Partnership.

The Omnibus Agreement provides that beginning on the effective date until termination thereof, none of the parties will compete with the Partnership with respect to oil and gas opportunities presented to the Partnership or other oil and gas properties of the Partnership.

Regulations

The Regulations, executed on November 4, 2005, became effective as of August 3, 2005 and govern the operation of Sabine Production Operating, LLC. Sabine Production Operating, LLC is the sole member of Sabine Production Management, LLC, the general partner of the Partnership (the *General Partner*). We are a member of Sabine Production Operating, LLC together with Haddock Enterprises, LLC and Carlile Management, LLC, each with an initial one-third membership interest. Each member had initially committed to contribute to Sabine Production Operating, LLC up to \$325,000. As of March 31, 2006, each member had made the maximum \$325,000 contribution.

The Regulations restrict the transfer or other disposition of membership interests in Sabine Production Operating, LLC as follows. Until the second anniversary of the Transaction Closing Date, no member may dispose of its interest except for certain permitted dispositions to affiliates and certain permitted encumbrances. In addition, if a change of control of a member occurs prior to the second anniversary of the Transaction Closing Date, then Sabine Production Operating, LLC will have the right to purchase the member's interest at 80% of its fair market value. From the date after the second anniversary of the Transaction Closing Date until the fourth anniversary of the Transaction Closing Date or earlier under certain circumstances, the members will have a right of first refusal with respect to the membership interests.

Prior to the second anniversary of the Transaction Closing Date, a member does not have the right or power to withdraw from Sabine Production Operating, LLC without the consent of all of the other members, but following the second anniversary of the Transaction Closing Date, a member may withdraw from Sabine Production Operating, LLC but will forfeit its economic rights with respect thereto.

For so long as each member and its affiliates own at least a 25% membership interest, each will be entitled to designate one member of the governing board of managers. Currently, the governing board of managers of Sabine Production Operating, LLC is comprised of four persons: Jeffrey Johnson, Gerald Haddock, Dr. Kenneth Carlile and Jack Tompkins. Within 90 days of the effective date of the Form S-4 Registration Statement, the governing board of managers will seek to appoint a fifth member, who satisfies the independence standards of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the New York Stock Exchange and within 12 months of the effective date of the Form S-4 Registration Statement, a sixth member, who satisfies the independence standards of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the New York Stock Exchange.

The consent of all of the members of Sabine Production Operating, LLC is required with respect to: (1) the amendment of the regulations of Sabine Production Operating, LLC or the regulations of the General Partner; (2) the amendment of the partnership agreement of the Partnership;

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(3) the dissolution of, or the merger or sale of all or substantially all of the assets of Sabine Production Operating, LLC or the disposition of the membership interests in the General Partner owned by Sabine Production Operating, LLC; (4) the dissolution of, or the merger or sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the General Partner or the Partnership and (5) the incurrence of debt by Sabine Production Operating, LLC, the General Partner or the Partnership that is recourse to any member.

The Regulations establish a conflicts committee procedure for the approval of certain related party transactions, including the Partnership's decision whether to accept or reject an oil and gas opportunity or the exercise of a co-investment right under the Omnibus Agreement.

Compensation Reimbursement Agreement

The Compensation Reimbursement Agreement does not become effective until the Transaction Closing Date and will expire on the second anniversary of the Transaction Closing Date; provided, that if the Transaction Closing Date has not occurred on or before December 31, 2006, the Compensation Reimbursement Agreement will terminate at such time. Under the Compensation Reimbursement Agreement, Sabine Production Operating, LLC will reimburse us for up to \$110,000 annually for services provided by our President, Jeffrey Johnson, and up to \$85,000 annually for services provided by our Executive Vice President - Engineering, Tom Cochrane, to Sabine Production Operating, LLC. The Compensation Reimbursement Agreement will terminate as to Mr. Johnson or Mr. Cochrane if he ceases to be an officer of Sabine Production Operating, LLC or ceases to be employed by us and will terminate completely if both Mr. Johnson and Mr. Cochrane cease to be an officer Sabine Production Operating, LLC or cease to be employed by the Company.

Growth Strategy

We believe significant growth opportunities exist primarily because the major energy companies and large independents continue to focus their attention and resources toward the exploration and production of large fields. In the past several years, the major companies have been divesting themselves of their mature, smaller oil fields. During recent years, the energy industry has predominately focused on natural gas exploration and production, and has been significantly less focused on crude oil. The recent economics of the oil and gas market have improved as prices have risen substantially. These conditions provide ample opportunities for smaller independent companies to acquire and exploit mature U.S. oilfields. We expect that there will be increased competition for such properties in the future.

We will continue to target potential acquisition candidates in a disciplined manner. By adhering to our disciplined approach, we expect to continue to find attractive economic acquisition and development opportunities. While our participation in Sabine Production Operating, LLC, as more fully discussed above, may temporarily diminish our ability to exercise our strategy, we believe that the overall benefits of our participation are consistent with our strategy and will substantially outweigh any such diminishment by providing us access to significant portions of potential acquisitions that we would not otherwise have the ability to pursue. In a press release dated January 31, 2006, Sabine Production Partners, LP (whose general partner, Sabine Production Operating, LLC is owned by Haddock Enterprises, LLC, Carlile Management, LLC and Cano Petroleum, Inc.), announced that it was suspending indefinitely its previously announced solicitation of proxies from unit holders of Sabine Royalty Trust. While Sabine Production Partners, LP has not indicated its withdrawal or abandonment of its Registration Statement or Proxy Statement/Prospectus, it indicated that due to current conditions, it would further evaluate market conditions and the optimum investment structure of its current proposal prior to recommencing the solicitation.

Our competitive advantage is our in-house expertise and low internal overhead. We employ independent engineers and geologists to aid in evaluating the economic merits of drilling plans and potential acquisitions. We believe that the incremental cost of using independent engineering firms justifies the expense because they provide a check and balance on our acquisition and development plans. Further, using third party experts on a case-by-case basis enables us to maintain low operating expenses and adhere to our commitment to maintain low fixed costs.

Significant Opportunities

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We believe significant opportunities exist to acquire mature fields that have upside exploitation potential. Given the planned property divestitures of major energy companies, we believe ample opportunities will exist for larger strategic acquisitions to be made during 2005 and 2006. We believe the major energy companies are focusing their attention and resources toward the discovery and development of large fields located outside the United States.

One reason for this is that the major energy companies have larger internal overhead costs which prevent them from fully developing production from existing, mature fields. These factors contribute ample opportunities for smaller, independent companies, to purchase mature U.S. fields which have been vacated by major energy companies.

Pursuit of Selective Complementary Acquisitions

We seek to acquire long-lived producing properties with a high degree of operating control that contain opportunities to profitably increase proven oil reserves and production levels through exploitation. Our reservoir enhancement techniques include the implementation of enhanced oil techniques, such as waterflooding and tertiary activities, such as ASP technology. We will also focus on long term cost improvement of field operations. We target acreage that we believe will expose us to high potential prospects located in areas that are geologically similar to neighboring areas with large developed fields.

Disciplined Approach

We intend to target potential acquisition candidates in a disciplined manner. We plan to focus on oil producing properties that will greatly benefit from secondary and enhanced oil recovery techniques. We are seeking properties that have relatively long reserve lives and highly predictable production profiles. We are seeking properties that have extensive production histories and production enhancement opportunities. While the properties may be geographically diversified, we intend to focus on producing fields that are concentrated within adjacent areas, allowing for economies of scale in production and cost-effective application of reservoir management techniques gained from prior operations.

Prudent Use of Third Party Expertise

We plan to use our in-house expertise and employ independent engineers and geologists to aid in evaluating the economic merits of drilling plans and potential acquisitions. We believe that the incremental cost of using independent engineering firms justifies the expense because they provide a check and balance on our acquisition and development plans. Further, using third party experts on a case-by-case basis enables us to keep our operating overhead low and adhere to our commitment to keep fixed costs low.

Working Interest Operator

We intend to be the working interest operator in a high proportion of our acquired and developed properties. This allows us to exercise more control over expenses, capital allocation, and the timing of development and exploitation activities in our fields. It also enables us to implement controls over our costs to ensure prudent expenditures.

Competition

We are a small independent oil production company that represents less than 1% of the oil and gas industry. We face competition from other oil and gas companies in all aspects of our business, including acquisition of producing properties and oil and gas leases, and obtaining goods, services and labor. Many of our competitors have substantially greater financial and other resources. Factors that affect our ability to acquire producing properties include available funds, available information about the property and our standards established for minimum projected return on investment. Since we are focusing on acquiring mature fields possessing large, underdeveloped reserves and have experience and expertise in exploiting these reserves, we believe that we can effectively compete in the market.

Customers

We sell our crude oil production to two independent purchasers and our natural gas production to primarily a single independent purchaser. Title to the produced quantities transfers to the purchaser at the time the purchaser collects or receives the quantities. Prices for such production are defined in sales contracts and are readily determinable based on certain publicly available indices. The purchasers of such production have historically made payment for crude oil and natural gas purchases within thirty-five days of the end of each production month. We periodically review the difference between the dates of production and the dates we collect payment for such production to ensure that receivables from those purchasers are collectible. All transportation costs are accounted for as a reduction of oil and natural gas sales revenue.

Governmental Regulation

Our operations are subject to extensive and continually changing regulation affecting the oil and natural gas industry. Many departments and agencies, both federal and state, are authorized by statute to issue, and have issued, rules and regulations binding on the oil and natural gas industry and its individual participants. The failure to comply with such rules and regulations can result in substantial penalties. The regulatory burden on the oil and natural gas industry increases our cost of doing business and, consequently, affects our profitability. We do not believe that we are affected in a significantly different manner by these regulations than are our competitors.

Transportation and Sale of Natural Gas

Even though we are predominately focused on crude oil production, our natural gas sales were approximately 26% of our total sales during the twelve months ended June 30, 2005 and approximately 35% of our total sales during the nine months ended March 31, 2006. The interstate transportation and sale for resale of natural gas is subject to federal regulation, including transportation rates and various other matters, by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (*FERC*). Federal wellhead price controls on all domestic natural gas were terminated on January 1, 1992 and none of our natural gas sales prices are currently subject to FERC regulation. We cannot predict the impact of future government regulation on any natural gas operations.

Regulation of Production

The production of crude oil and natural gas is subject to regulation under a wide range of state and federal statutes, rules, orders and regulations. State and federal statutes and regulations require permits for drilling operations, drilling bonds, and reports concerning operations. Texas and Oklahoma, the states in which we own and operate properties, have regulations governing conservation matters, including provisions for the unitization or pooling of oil and natural gas properties, the establishment of maximum rates of production from oil and natural gas wells, the spacing of wells, and the plugging and abandonment of wells and removal of related production equipment. Texas and Oklahoma also restrict production to the market demand for crude oil and natural gas. These regulations can limit the amount of oil and natural gas we can produce from our wells, limit the number of wells, or limit the locations at which we can conduct drilling operations. Moreover, each state generally imposes a production or severance tax with respect to production and sale of crude oil, natural gas and gas liquids within its jurisdiction.

Environmental Regulations

Our operations are subject to numerous stringent and complex laws and regulations at the federal, state and local levels governing the discharge of materials into the environment or otherwise relating to human health and environmental protection. These laws and regulations may, among other things, require acquisition of a permit before drilling or development commences, restrict the types, quantities and concentrations of various materials that can be released into the environment in connection with development and production activities, and limit or prohibit construction or drilling activities in certain ecologically sensitive and other protected areas. Failure to comply with these laws and regulations or to obtain or comply with permits may result in the assessment of administrative, civil and criminal penalties, imposition of remedial requirements and the imposition of injunctions to force future compliance. Our business and prospects could be adversely affected to the extent laws are enacted or other governmental action is taken that prohibits or restricts our development and production activities or imposes environmental protection requirements that result in increased costs to us or the oil and natural gas industry in general.

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We conduct our development and production activities to comply with all applicable environmental regulations, permits and lease conditions, and we monitor subcontractors for environment compliance. While we believe our operations conform to those conditions, we remain at risk for inadvertent noncompliance, conditions beyond our control and undetected conditions resulting from activities by prior owners or operators of properties in which we own interests. Our insurance policies provide for \$1,000,000 general liability coverage for bodily injury and property damage including pollution, underground resources, blow out and cratering. In addition, we have \$100,000 coverage for our contractual obligations to our service contractors using their equipment downhole. We have a hired and non-owned commercial automobile liability limit of \$1,000,000. We also have secured a \$5,000,000 umbrella coverage in excess of the general liability, including pollution and automobile liability. There is a \$1,000,000 policy for control of well, redrill, and pollution.

Occupational Safety Regulations

We are subject to various federal and state laws and regulations intended to promote occupational health and safety. Although all of our wells are drilled by independent subcontractors under our footage or day rate drilling contracts, we have adopted environmental and safety policies and procedures designed to protect the safety of our own supervisory staff and to monitor all subcontracted operations for compliance with applicable regulatory requirements and lease conditions, including environmental and safety compliance. This program includes regular field inspections of our drill sites and producing wells by members of our operations staff and internal assessments of our compliance procedures. We consider the cost of compliance a manageable and necessary part of our business.

Federal, State or Native American Leases

Our operations on federal, state or Native American oil and gas leases are subject to numerous restrictions, including nondiscrimination statutes. Such operations must be conducted pursuant to certain on-site security regulations and other permits and authorizations issued by the Bureau of Land Management, Minerals Management Service and other agencies.

Employees

As of May 4, 2006, we had 91 employees, all of whom are full-time employees. None of our employees are represented by a union. We have never experienced an interruption in operations from any kind of labor dispute, and we consider the working relationships among the members of our staff to be excellent.

PLAN OF OPERATION

Forward-Looking Statements

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The information in this prospectus contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. This Act provides a "safe harbor" for forward-looking statements to encourage companies to provide prospective information about themselves provided they identify these statements as forward looking and provide meaningful cautionary statements identifying important factors that could cause actual results to differ from the projected results. All statements other than statements of historical fact made in this report are forward looking. In particular, the statements herein regarding industry prospects and future results of operations or financial position are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements reflect management's current expectations and are inherently uncertain. Our actual results may differ significantly from management's expectations as a result of many factors, including, but not limited to, the volatility in prices for crude oil and natural gas, the timing of acquisitions, product demand, market competition, interruption in production, and the success of waterflooding and enhanced oil recovery techniques.

You should read the following discussion and analysis in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements of Cano Petroleum, Inc. and subsidiaries and notes thereto, included herewith. This discussion should not be construed to imply that the results discussed herein will necessarily continue into the future, or that any conclusion reached herein will necessarily be indicative of actual operating results in the future. Such discussion represents only the best present assessment of management.

Overall Strategy

-

We are a growing independent oil and gas company that intends to actively utilize enhanced oil recovery methods to increase production and reserves at our existing properties and future acquisitions. Our primary focus is crude oil and our target acquisitions are onshore U.S. properties. Our focus on domestic, mature oil fields eliminates exploration risks and uncertainties inherent in international operations. We use secondary waterflooding and enhanced oil recovery methods, such as surfactant-polymer flooding technology.

We believe significant growth opportunities exist primarily because the major energy companies and large independents continue to focus their attention and resources toward the exploration and production of large fields. In the past several years, the major companies have been divesting themselves of their mature, smaller oil fields.

During recent years, the energy industry has predominately focused on natural gas exploration and production, and has been significantly less focused on crude oil. The recent economics of the oil and gas market have improved as prices have risen substantially. These conditions provide ample opportunities for smaller independent companies to acquire and exploit mature U.S. oilfields. Our emphasis on enhanced oil recovery methods positions us in a unique niche segment in the oil and gas industry. Our acquisition targets are proven, mature oil fields that possess significant proved reserves, as well as a high ratio of probable reserves. We expect to encounter increased competition for such properties in the future.

We will continue to target potential acquisition candidates in a disciplined manner. By adhering to our disciplined approach, we expect to continue to find attractive economic acquisition and development opportunities. While our participation in Sabine Production Operating, LLC, as more fully discussed above, may temporarily diminish our ability to exercise our strategy, we believe that the overall benefits of our participation are consistent with our strategy and will substantially outweigh any such diminishment by providing us access to significant portions of potential acquisitions that we would not otherwise have the ability to pursue.

Our competitive advantage is our in-house expertise and low internal overhead. We employ independent engineers and geologists to aid in evaluating the economic merits of drilling plans and potential acquisitions. We believe that the incremental cost of hiring independent engineering firms justifies the expense because they provide a check and balance on our acquisition and development plans. Further, employing third party experts on a case-by-case basis enables us to maintain low operating expenses and adhere to our commitment to keep fixed costs low.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We intend to finance future acquisitions of oil and gas properties, field development projects, operating activities and the potential payments under our senior credit agreement (described below) with a combination of issuances of equity, debt financing, and cash flow from operations. The potential payments under the senior credit agreement pertain to Amendment No. 3 to the senior credit agreement, as discussed below under *Amendment to Senior Credit Agreement* and Amendment No. 2 to the senior credit agreement, as discussed below under *New Acquisition & Financing*. Pursuant to Amendment No. 3, we may be required to make a payment ranging up to \$25 million as of June 30, 2006. Pursuant to Amendment No. 2, we may be required to make a minimum \$20 million payment by September 30, 2006. We cannot guarantee that any additional equity or debt financing will be available in sufficient amounts or on acceptable terms when needed. If such financing is not available in sufficient amounts or on acceptable terms, our results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected. In addition, equity financing may result in dilution to existing stockholders and may involve securities that have rights, preferences, or privileges that are senior to our common stock, and any debt financing obtained must be repaid regardless of whether or not we generate profits or cash flows from our business activities.

At March 31, 2006, our cash balance was \$1.3 million and our available borrowing amount was \$2 million under the senior credit agreement. In addition, as discussed in Note 3 to the accompanying March 31, 2006 financial statements, the senior credit agreement currently has a total commitment of \$100 million, of which the borrowing base was \$30 million as of March 31, 2006. The senior credit agreement provides for semiannual redeterminations of the borrowing base amount.

For the nine months ended March 31, 2006, we generated a loss applicable to common stock of \$3,075,521, and used \$6,256,444 of cash in operations. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005, we generated a loss applicable to common stock of \$3,389,676, and used \$501,035 of cash in operations. As of March 31, 2006, we had \$3,485,065 of working capital and an accumulated deficit of \$13,081,516.

Financing and Investing Activities

On March 18, 2005, we entered into agreements to sell 650,000 shares of common stock to Spindrift Partners, L.P. and 700,000 shares of common stock to Spindrift Investors (Bermuda), L.P. at a price of \$3.75 per share. The transactions closed on March 24, 2005. We received gross proceeds of \$5,062,500 from the sale of the 1,350,000 shares of common stock. These transactions were exempt from registration requirements pursuant to Section 4(2) and Rule 506 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Pritchard Capital Partners was the advisor to this placement.

During the nine months ended March 31, 2006, we completed the following capital financings:

As discussed in Note 5 to the accompanying March 31, 2006 financial statements, we received net proceeds of \$18.3 million from the issuance of 4,703,864 shares of common stock during September 2005.

As discussed Note 3 to the accompanying March 31, 2006 financial statements, on November 29, 2005, we entered into a \$100 million senior credit agreement. The initial borrowing base is \$30 million based on our proved reserves, as identified in the table on page 23. As of March 31, 2006, our borrowings under this agreement totaled \$27.75 million and the available borrowing amount was \$2 million.

As discussed in Note 3 to the accompanying March 31, 2006 financial statements, on November 29, 2005, we entered into a \$15 million subordinated credit agreement. As of March 31, 2006, our outstanding balance was \$15 million under this agreement.

The net proceeds from the capital financings in the nine months ended March 31, 2006 were used to finance the acquisition of WO Energy for approximately \$57.4 million, as discussed in Note 2 to the March 31, 2006 financial statements, and the \$5.3 million purchase of derivative hedging contracts, as discussed in Note 4 to the March 31, 2006 financial statements.

The primary asset of WO Energy is the Panhandle Field located in Texas. The acquisition of WO Energy was the primary reason our net oil and gas assets increased from \$16.5 million as of September 30, 2005 to \$106.5 million as of March 31, 2006. The Panhandle Field represents 34,497 MBOE of our total 47,178 MBOE proved reserves, as shown in the table in the *Proved Reserves* section below.

As discussed in Note 4 to the accompanying March 31, 2006 financial statements, pursuant to our senior and subordinated credit agreements, we are required to enter into financial contracts to hedge our exposure to commodity price risk associated with expected oil and gas production. For calendar years 2006, 2007, and 2008, the hedged production amounts, as expressed in barrels of oil equivalent per day, are 832, 781, and 735, respectively. We entered into financial contracts to set the following price floors for calendar years 2006 through 2008:

Crude oil production of \$60/barrel for 2006, and \$55/barrel for 2007 and 2008.

Natural gas production of \$8.50/mcf, \$8.00/mcf, and \$7.50/mcf for 2006, 2007, and 2008, respectively.

We have no derivative hedging contracts that set a price ceiling. Therefore, we are entitled to 100% of our revenue receipts and, if crude oil and natural gas NYMEX prices are lower than the price floor, we will be reimbursed for the difference between the NYMEX price and floor price.

New Acquisition & Financing

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As discussed in Note 13 to the accompanying March 31, 2006 financial statements, we acquired additional oil and gas properties in the Panhandle Field located in Texas. On April 28, 2006, our wholly owned subsidiary Pantwist, LLC (*Pantwist*) acquired these oil and gas properties with an effective date of the acquisition of February 1, 2006. The purchase price was \$24 million in cash, as adjusted. These oil and gas properties cover approximately 9,700 acres, currently produce approximately 400 net barrels of oil equivalent (*BOE*) per day and have approximately 7 million BOE of proved reserves, of which approximately 2.1 million BOE are proved producing reserves. The acquisition included two workover rigs and other equipment valued at approximately \$1.25 million.

The acquisition was funded pursuant to Amendment No. 2 to our existing senior credit facility, as discussed in Note 3 to the accompanying March 31, 2006 financial statements. Pursuant to Amendment No. 2, the borrowing base increased from \$30 million to \$55 million. We borrowed an additional \$25 million under the senior credit facility to fund the aforementioned acquisition. As of April 28, 2006, this increased our total outstanding borrowings under the senior credit facility to \$52.75 million with a blended interest rate of approximately 7.27% at May 4, 2006.

The terms of Amendment No. 2 (i) require a \$5 million reduction of the borrowing base by December 31, 2006 and (ii) require that if as of the end of any fiscal quarter end occurring on or after June 30, 2006, the ratio of our consolidated debt to consolidated earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization exceeds 3.00 to 1.00, then on or prior to the following fiscal quarter end, we must prepay advances or, if the advances have been repaid in full, make deposits as cash collateral to provide cash collateral for letter of credit exposure, in an amount equal to the greater of (a) \$20 million and (b) an amount necessary to cause the ratio of our consolidated debt to consolidated earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization to be less than 3.00 to 1.00. In addition, we will hedge at least 50% of production attributable to the new acquisition for three years at price floors of \$60 per barrel and \$7.60 per mcf. We have implemented these price floor hedges and there is no price ceiling on the hedge.

Also, Amendment No. 2 requires that we hedge or cause to be hedged between 50% and 80% of our existing production. Our existing hedges, as discussed in Note 4 to the accompanying March 31, 2006 financial statements, comply with this requirement.

Amendment to Senior Credit Agreement

Based on our financial position and results of operations for the quarter ended March 31, 2006, we were unable to comply with two covenants of the senior credit facility. As more fully described below, on May 12, 2006, but effective as of March 31, 2006, we entered into an amendment to the Senior Credit Agreement which allowed us, as of March 31, 2006, to comply with those two covenants, as amended.

On May 12, 2006, but effective as of March 31, 2006, we entered into Amendment No. 3 to the Credit Agreement dated November 29, 2005, as previously amended (*Amendment to the Credit Agreement*), with Union Bank of California, N.A. (*Union Bank*) as Administrative Agent/Issuing Lender and Natexis Banques Populaires. The Amendment to the Credit Agreement changes as of March 31, 2006 the Debt Coverage Ratio and the Interest Coverage Ratio.

In the Amendment to the Credit Agreement, the Debt Coverage Ratio changed as follows: (i) for the quarter ending March 31, 2006, the ratio of consolidated Debt (as defined in the Credit Agreement) for the quarter to the consolidated EBITDA (net earnings plus interest expense, taxes, depreciation, amortization, depletion and other non-cash charges) for the quarter multiplied by four must not be greater than 7.50 to 1.00 rather than 5.00 to 1.00, (ii) for the quarter ending June 30, 2006, the ratio of consolidated Debt for the quarter to the consolidated EBITDA for the two quarter period multiplied by two must not be greater than 5.25 to 1.00 rather than 4.50 to 1.00, (iii) for the quarter ending September 30, 2006, the ratio of consolidated Debt for the quarter to the consolidated EBITDA for the three quarter period multiplied by 4/3 must not be greater than 4.50 to 1.00 rather than 4.00 to 1.00, (iv) for the quarter ending December 31, 2006, the ratio of consolidated Debt for the quarter to the consolidated EBITDA for the four quarter period must not be greater than 4.00 to 1.00 rather than 3.50 to 1.00 and (v) for all quarters ending on or after March 31, 2007, the ratio of consolidated Debt for such quarter to the consolidated EBITDA for the four quarter period must not be greater than 3.50 to 1.00 which is the same as it was in the Credit Agreement.

In the Amendment to the Credit Agreement, the Interest Coverage Ratio changed as follows: (i) for the quarter ending March 31, 2006, the ratio of consolidated EBITDA for the quarter multiplied by four to the consolidated Interest Expense (as defined in the Credit Agreement) for the quarter multiplied by four must be at least 1.50 to 1.00 rather than 2.00 to 1.00, (ii) for the quarter ending June 30, 2006, the ratio of consolidated EBITDA for the two quarter period multiplied by two to the consolidated Interest Expense for the two quarter period multiplied by two must be at least 1.75 to 1.00 rather than 2.00 to 1.00, (iii) for the quarter ending September 30, 2006, the ratio of consolidated EBITDA for the three quarter period multiplied by 4/3 to the consolidated Interest Expense for the three quarter period multiplied by 4/3 must be at least 2.00 to 1.00 which is the same as it was in the Credit Agreement and (iv) for the quarter ending December 31, 2006 and all future quarters, the ratio of consolidated EBITDA for the four quarter period to the consolidated Interest Expense for the four quarter period must be at least 2.00 to 1.00 which is the same as it was in the Credit Agreement.

Amendment to Subordinated Credit Agreement

Based on our financial position and results of operations for the quarter ended March 31, 2006, we were unable to comply with two covenants of the subordinated credit facility. As more fully described below, on May 12, 2006, but effective as of March 31, 2006, we entered into an amendment to the Subordinated Credit Agreement which allowed us, as of March 31, 2006, to comply with those two covenants, as amended.

On May 12, 2006, but effective as of March 31, 2006, we entered into the Second Amendment to Subordinated Credit Agreement dated November 29, 2005, as previously amended (Amendment to the Subordinated Credit Agreement), with the lenders and Energy Components SPC EEP Energy Exploration and Production Segregated Portfolio, as Administrative Agent (the *Administrative Agent*). The Amendment to the Subordinated Credit Agreement changed the Debt Coverage Ratio and the Interest Coverage Ratio as of March 31, 2006.

In the Amendment to the Subordinated Credit Agreement, the Debt Coverage Ratio changed as follows: (i) for the quarter ending March 31, 2006, the ratio of consolidated Debt (as defined in the Subordinated Credit Agreement) for the quarter to the consolidated EBITDA (as defined in the Credit Agreement) for the quarter multiplied by four must not be greater than 7.50 to 1.00 rather than 5.00 to 1.00, (ii) for the quarter ending June 30, 2006, the ratio of consolidated Debt for the quarter to the consolidated EBITDA for the two quarter period multiplied by two must not be greater than 5.25 to 1.00 rather than 4.50 to 1.00, (iii) for the quarter ending September 30, 2006, the ratio of consolidated Debt for the quarter to the consolidated EBITDA for the three quarter period multiplied by 4/3 must not be greater than 4.50 to 1.00 rather than 4.00 to 1.00 and (iv) for the quarter ending on or after December 31, 2006, the ratio of consolidated Debt for the quarter to the consolidated EBITDA for the four quarter period must not be greater than 4.00 to 1.00 which is the same as it was in the Credit Agreement.

In the Amendment to the Subordinated Credit Agreement, the Interest Coverage Ratio changed as follows: (i) for the quarter ending March 31, 2006, the ratio of consolidated EBITDA for the quarter multiplied by four to the consolidated Interest Expense (as defined in the Subordinated Credit Agreement) for the quarter multiplied by four must be at least 1.50 to 1.00 rather than 2.00 to 1.00, (ii) for the quarter ending June 30, 2006, the ratio of consolidated EBITDA for the two quarter period multiplied by two to the consolidated Interest Expense for the two quarter period multiplied by two must be at least 1.75 to 1.00 rather than 2.00 to 1.00, (iii) for the quarter ending September 30, 2006, the ratio of consolidated EBITDA for the three quarter period multiplied by 4/3 to the consolidated Interest Expense for the three quarter period multiplied by 4/3 must be at least 2.00 to 1.00 which is the same as it was in the Subordinated Credit Agreement and (iv) for the quarters ending December 31, 2006 and all future quarters, the ratio of consolidated EBITDA for the four quarter period to the consolidated Interest Expense for the four quarter period must be at least 2.00 to 1.00 which is the same as it was in the Subordinated Credit Agreement.

Proved Reserves

As set forth in reserve reports based on oil and gas prices at June 30, 2005, except the Corsicana field is as of January 1, 2006, prepared by Forrest A. Garb & Associates, Inc., our independent petroleum engineer, our proved reserves are summarized as follows:

	Nowata	Rich Valley	Davenport	Desdemona	Corsicana*	Panhandle (WO Energy)	Total @ 3/31/06	New Acquisition	Updated Total
Proved									
Oil - Mbbls	1,492	299	478	786	847	24,128	28,030	4,741	32,771
Gas - Mmcf	268	2,888	34	7,198		62,215	72,603	13,836	86,439

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Proved Barrels of Equivalent Oil (MBOE)	1,537	780	484	1,986	847	34,497	40,131	7,047	47,178
Proved Producing	1,537	587	127	348		5,097	7,696	2,101	9,797

* In prior SEC filings, we referred to the Corsicana Field as the Putnam Field.

In the preceding table, the reserve amounts are based on reserve reports as of July 1, 2005, except the Panhandle Field is as of September 1, 2005; the Corsicana Field is as of January 1, 2006; and the New Acquisition is as of April 1, 2006.

Of our 47,178 MBOE of proved reserves, (21%) or 9,797 MBOE are proved producing reserves, 2,062 MBOE (4%) are proved non-producing reserves and 35,319 MBOE (75%) are comprised of proved undeveloped reserves.

Regarding our proved non-producing reserves, approximately eighty-three percent (83%), or 29,400 MBOE, are attributable to a Panhandle Field waterflood implementation. Approximately three percent (3%), or 847 MBOE, are attributable to a surfactant-polymer application in the Corsicana Field and 14%, or 4,946 MBOE, are attributable to waterflood implementation for the new acquisition. The waterflood implementations for the Panhandle Field and new acquisition, and the surfactant-polymer application to the Corsicana Field involve significant capital investment and an extended period of time from the first investment until actual production occurs. Generally, the surfactant-polymer is regarded as more risky as compared to waterflooding; however, the Corsicana Field has been the subject of a successful polymer pilot and we believe conditions for surfactant polymer-flooding are favorable for this field. Our ability to recover and successfully convert proved undeveloped reserves to proved producing reserves is greatly contingent upon our ability to obtain additional financing and/or raise additional capital, and further, greatly contingent upon inherent uncertainties associated with drilling and producing oil and gas and volatile oil and gas prices.

Capital Spending Plan for Calendar Year 2006

Our capital spending plan for the remainder of 2006, excluding potential acquisitions, is projected to be \$11.3 million to implement developmental projects at our existing fields to increase reserves and production as follows:

Desdemona Field. This field has not been previously waterflooded. We began pilot waterflood operations in May 2005 and expect an initial response by the end of 2006. If the pilot waterfloods are successful, we intend to begin expanding the waterflood to the entire field in 2007. This field also has mineral rights to the Barnett Shale. We are currently evaluating our options with regard to our Barnett Shale rights. The reserve amounts listed in the preceding table do not give any effect to our Barnett Shale rights.

Panhandle Field. These leases were acquired as part of the acquisition of WO Energy. These leases have not been previously waterflooded; however, other leases in the same reservoir have been successfully waterflooded. We intend to implement a waterflood at certain lease locations and expect to begin the process by the end of 2006.

Nowata Field. This field is currently being waterflooded. We intend to increase production and reserves by applying surfactant-polymer flooding technology. We are continuing to optimize the surfactant-polymer chemistry in the laboratory and intend to begin implementing a surfactant-polymer injection pilot by end of 2006.

Davenport Field . This field is currently being waterflooded. We are evaluating this field for surfactant-polymer flooding technology. Based on this evaluation, we expect to begin a surfactant-polymer pilot toward the mid-2007.

Rich Valley Field . We intend to drill a horizontal lateral in the producing zone to evaluate the feasibility of additional horizontal re-entries and/or infill drilling.

Corsicana Field . Prior to our acquisition of these lease rights, this field had a successful polymer pilot; therefore, conditions for surfactant polymer flooding are very favorable. We intend to conduct laboratory evaluation to determine the optimal mix for a polymer injection in mid-2006 and plan to implement a pilot polymer flood development by the end of 2006.

Operating Activities

For the nine months ended March 31, 2006, we had cash used in our operating activities of \$6.3 million as compared to the \$0.6 million used in operating activities for the nine months ended March 31, 2005. This is primarily due to the \$5.3 million purchase of derivative hedging contracts as discussed in Note 4 to the March 31, 2006 financial statements.

We expect to improve cash flow from operating activities through operational improvements at our existing properties, cash flow generated from the Panhandle Field (i.e., WO Energy) acquisition as discussed in Note 2 to the accompanying March 31, 2006 financial statements, the new acquisition as discussed in Note 13 of the March 31, 2006 financial statements and future acquisitions. The increased cash flow from field operations may be offset, in part, by increased general and administrative costs to support our expanding operations.

Subsequent Events

Amendment to Registration Rights Agreements

On November 29, 2005, in connection with the acquisition of WO Energy we entered into Registration Rights Agreements (the *Registration Rights Agreements*) with both Miles O Loughlin (*O Loughlin*) and Scott White (*White*) regarding shares of common stock that were issued to O Loughlin and White in connection with their sale of WO Energy to us (the *Purchase Shares*). The Registration Rights Agreements required us to register the resale of the Purchase Shares with the SEC by November 29, 2006, and if we failed to do so O Loughlin and White had the option to require us to purchase the Purchase Shares from them for the closing price of the common stock on November 29, 2005.

On May 13, 2006, but effective as of November 29, 2005, we amended the Registration Rights Agreements with the Estate of O Loughlin and with White (the *Registration Rights Amendments*) in order to remove the right of the Estate of O Loughlin and of White to require us to purchase the Purchase Shares if the Purchase Shares are not registered for resale by November 29, 2005. The Registration Rights Amendments require us to include the Purchase Shares in the next registration statement that we file with the SEC that would permit the resale of the Purchase Shares.

Amendment to Stock Purchase Agreement

On November 29, 2005, Cano acquired WO Energy from O Loughlin and White pursuant to a Stock Purchase Agreement dated November 29, 2005 (the *Stock Purchase Agreement*). The Stock Purchase Agreement provided that O Loughlin and White could not sell the Purchase Shares until November 29, 2006 and with the restriction that on or after such date, they could sell up to 15% of their Purchase Shares in any 90 day period. On May 13, 2006, we entered into an amendment to the Stock Purchase Agreement (the *Stock Purchase Amendment*) with the Estate of O Loughlin and with White which provides that subject to the limitation on selling only up to 15% of their Purchase Shares in any 90 day period, the Estate of O Loughlin and White may sell the Purchase Shares at any time the shares are registered for resale or such sale is exempt from registration requirements.

Results of Operations – Nine Months Ended March 31, 2006 and 2005**Overall**

For the quarter ended March 31, 2006 (*current quarter*), we had a loss applicable to common stock of \$1.1 million, which is \$0.3 million higher as compared to the \$0.8 million loss applicable to common stock incurred for the quarter ended March 31, 2005 (*prior year quarter*).

For the nine months ended March 31, 2006 (*current nine months*), we had a loss applicable to common stock of \$3.1 million, which is \$0.5 million higher as compared to the \$2.6 million loss applicable to common stock incurred for the nine months ended March 31, 2005 (*prior year nine months*).

The following table summarizes the differences between the quarter and nine months reporting periods.

Amounts in \$millions	Quarter Ended			Increase (Decrease)	9 Months Ended			Increase (Decrease)
	2006	March 31, 2005	2005		2006	March 31, 2005	2005	
Results of oil and gas producing operations	\$ 2.3	\$ 0.4	\$ 1.9	\$ 4.6	\$ 1.3	\$ 3.3		
General and administrative expenses	1.8	0.7	1.1	4.7	2.1	2.6		
Interest expense, net	0.9		0.9	1.1		1.1		
Deferred compensation expense	0.1	0.4	(0.3)	0.4	1.3	(0.9)		
Deferred income tax benefit	(0.7)		(0.7)	(1.4)		(1.4)		
Preferred stock discount					0.4	(0.4)		
Loss on effective hedge contracts	1.3		1.3	2.9		2.9		
Other income (expense)		(0.1)	(0.1)		(0.1)	0.1		
Net loss	\$ (1.1)	\$ (0.8)	\$ (0.3)	\$ (3.1)	\$ (2.6)	\$ (0.5)		

Results of oil and gas producing operations consist of operating revenues less lease operating expenses, production taxes, accretion of asset retirement obligations, and depletion and depreciation. The \$1.9 million increase in the current quarter is attributed to:

Including three months of operating results from the acquisition of the Panhandle Field (i.e., WO Energy) which contributed \$1.3 million to net operating income.

Improved operating results from our Davenport, Rich Valley, Desdemona, and Nowata Fields, primarily due to higher oil and gas prices received and increased sales.

The \$3.3 million increase in the current nine months is attributable to:

Subsequent Events

Including four months of operating results from the acquisition of the Panhandle Field (i.e., WO Energy) which contributed \$1.8 million to net operating income.

Including two additional months of operating results from the Nowata Field which contributed \$0.3 million to net operating income.

Improved operating results from our Davenport, Rich Valley, Desdemona, and Nowata Fields, primarily due to higher oil and gas prices received and increased sales.

The other factors are addressed in the following discussion.

Operating Revenues

The table below summarizes our operating revenues for the quarter and nine months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005.

	Quarter ended March 31,			Nine months ended March 31,			Increase (Decrease)
	2006	2005	Increase (Decrease)	2006	2005	Increase (Decrease)	
Operating Revenues	\$ 5,422,987	\$ 1,461,885	\$ 3,961,102	\$ 10,532,227	\$ 3,780,437	\$ 6,751,790	
Sales							
Oil (MBbls)	57	24	33	120	62	58	
Gas (MMcf)	229	41	188	394	133	261	
Total (MBOE)	96	31	65	186	84	103	
Average Price							
Oil (\$/ Bbl)	\$ 61.95	\$ 49.39	\$ 12.56	\$ 60.69	\$ 47.78	\$ 12.91	
Gas (\$/ Mcf)	\$ 8.08	\$ 5.60	\$ 2.48	\$ 8.14	\$ 5.94	\$ 2.20	

The current quarter operating revenues of \$5.4 million represent an improvement of \$3.9 million as compared to the prior year quarter of \$1.5 million. The \$3.9 million improvement is primarily attributable to including three months of operating revenue from the Panhandle Field (\$3.2 million of revenue and 59 MBOE of sales); the higher prices received for oil and gas sales; and increased sales from other fields. The average price we received for crude oil sales is generally at or above market prices received at the wellhead. The average price we receive for natural gas sales is approximately the market price received at the wellhead less transportation and marketing expenses.

The current nine months operating revenues of \$10.5 million is \$6.7 million higher than the prior year nine months of \$3.8 million. The \$6.7 million improvement is primarily attributable to including four months of operating revenue from the Panhandle Field (\$4.3 million of revenue and 80 MBOE of sales); two additional months of Nowata sales (\$0.8 million of revenue and 13 MBOE of sales); the higher prices received for oil and gas sales; and increased sales from other fields.

During March 2006, there were grass fires in the Texas Panhandle area. These fires temporarily shut-in production at the Panhandle Field until flow lines were restored. We estimate the temporary shut-in resulted in approximately \$0.2 million reduction in revenues for March 2006. By mid-April 2006, the Panhandle Field was producing at 95% of normal operations.

As discussed in Note 13 to the March 31, 2006 financial statements, on April 28, 2006, we acquired additional oil and gas properties in the Panhandle Field located in Texas. These oil and gas properties currently produce approximately 400 net BOE per day.

Operating Expenses

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For the current quarter, our total operating expenses were \$5.1 million, or \$2.9 million higher than the prior year quarter of \$2.2 million. The \$2.9 million increase is primarily attributed to including three months of Panhandle Field operating expenses totaling \$1.9 million, higher general & administrative expenses of \$1.1 million, and higher other operating expenses of \$0.2 million, partially offset by lower deferred compensation expense of \$0.3 million.

For the current nine months, our total operating expenses were \$11.0 million, or \$5.1 million higher than the prior year nine months of \$5.9 million. The \$5.1 million increase is primarily attributed to including four months of Panhandle Field operating expenses of \$2.6 million, the inclusion of an additional two months of Nowata operations (\$0.5 million), higher other expenses of \$0.3 million, increased general & administrative expenses of \$2.6 million, partially offset by lower deferred compensation expense of \$0.9 million.

Our LOE consists of costs of producing crude oil and natural gas such as labor, supplies, repairs, maintenance, and utilities. For the current quarter, the LOE per BOE was \$21.61 as compared to \$26.57 per LOE for the prior year quarter. For the current nine months, the LOE per BOE was \$21.84, which is comparable to \$21.57

for the prior year nine months. The current nine months amount of \$21.84 per BOE is an improvement as compared to the LOE per BOE of \$22.88 that we incurred for the twelve month period ended June 30, 2005. We generally incur a high amount of LOE because our fields are more mature and typically produce less oil and more water, and they are generally at the end of the primary or secondary production cycle. Since our acquisitions are mature fields, our initial focus is to evaluate the existing operations and make the necessary operational improvements to improve operating efficiency. Based on management's past experience, it generally requires up to twelve months to fully analyze the acquired field and spend the necessary funds to improve the field operations to meet our operational standards. We expect these expenditures should lead to increased operational efficiency and reduced operating expenses in future periods.

Our general and administrative (G&A) expenses consist of support services for our operating activities and investor relations costs. For the current quarter, our G&A expenses totaled \$1.8 million, which is \$1.1 million higher than the prior year quarter. The primary contributor to the \$1.1 million increase was increased labor and staffing costs of \$0.6 million. The remaining increase of \$0.5 million is due to higher legal fees to comply with regulatory requirements, higher travel costs and increased insurance costs. For the current nine months, our G&A expenses totaled \$4.7 million, which is \$2.6 million higher than the prior year nine months of \$2.1 million. Of the \$2.6 million increase, \$1.3 million is attributed increased labor and staffing costs, and the same factors previously mentioned, plus expenses associated with the Sabine joint venture, as discussed in Note 10 to the accompanying March 31, 2006 financial statements.

On January 6, 2006, our Board of Directors approved the following non-executive director compensation schedule. Each director shall receive an annual cash retainer of \$25,000. Each director shall be paid \$1,000 cash for each Board meeting and Board committee meeting attended. The Audit Committee Chairman shall receive an additional annual cash retainer of \$5,000. The Compensation Committee Chairman, the Corporate Governance Committee Chairman, the Nominating Committee Chairman and the chairman of any other committee or special committee established by the Board shall be paid an additional annual cash retainer of \$3,000.

During January 2006, our executive officers were awarded annual salary increases totaling approximately \$370,000.

Loss on Hedging Contracts

As discussed in Note 4 to the accompanying March 31, 2006 financial statements, during December 2005, we paid \$5.3 million to enter into financial contracts to set price floors for crude oil and natural gas. In accordance with SFAS 133, we recorded a Loss on Hedging Contracts of \$2.9 million, of which \$1.3 million occurred during the current quarter, to reflect the fair value of the derivative instruments as of March 31, 2006. By their nature, these derivative instruments can be highly volatile to our earnings. A five percent change in these prices for our derivative instruments can impact earnings by approximately \$184,000. We did not have hedging contracts during the nine months ended March 31, 2005.

Also, during the current quarter, as discussed in Note 4 to the March 31, 2006 financial statements, there were settlements under our derivative agreements due to us amounting to \$140,996. The settlements were cumulative monthly payments due to us since the NYMEX gas price was lower than the \$8.50 floor gas price.

Interest Expense

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The interest expense we incurred in the current quarter and current nine months ended March 31, 2006 of \$0.9 million and \$1.3 million, respectively, resulted directly from senior and subordinated credit agreements we entered into on November 29, 2005, as discussed in Note 3 to the accompanying March 31, 2006 financial statements. We did not have credit agreements during the nine month period ended March 31, 2005.

Deferred Income Tax Benefit

As the result of the recognition of the deferred tax liabilities assumed in the acquisitions of WO Energy and Square One, as discussed in Notes 2 and 11, respectively, to the March 31, 2006 financial statements, we now have a net deferred tax liability. This allows us to recognize deferred tax benefits from generation of net operating losses

because a valuation allowance against such items is not required. We review our deferred tax assets at least quarterly and record a valuation allowance against those assets when we conclude that it is more likely than not that those assets will expire without being utilized. For the quarter and nine months ended March 31, 2006, we recorded a deferred income tax benefit of \$677,000 and \$1,470,000, respectively.

Preferred Stock Discount

The reduced preferred stock discount amounting to \$0.4 million occurred during the nine months ended March 31, 2005 and was attributable to certain issuances of preferred stock during that period. Since we did not issue preferred stock during the nine months ended March 31, 2006, there is no preferred stock discount for the current nine month period.

Results of Operations Twelve Months Ended June 30, 2005 and 2004

A comparison of the summary results of operations for the twelve months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004 is presented below.

	2005	2004
Operating revenues	\$ 5,481,640	\$ 7,958
Operating expenses	8,466,443	391,164
Loss applicable to common stock	(3,389,676)	(383,206)

The two periods are not comparable since 2004 represents only one month of results from the Davenport Field and general office expenses, and the 2005 results represent a full twelve months and include the results of all four of our fields and general office expenses. The remaining discussion will focus on the twelve months ended June 30, 2005.

The table below summarizes our results of operations through June 30, 2005.

Net Loss Before Certain Accounting Charges	\$ (1,294,357)
Less:	
Deferred Compensation Expense	1,678,785
Preferred Stock Discount	416,534
Loss Applicable to Common Stock	\$ (3,389,676)

As shown above, we had a net loss before certain accounting charges of \$1,294,357 for the twelve month period ended June 30, 2005. Although this is a non-GAAP measure, we excluded these certain accounting charges - deferred compensation expense and preferred stock discount - because we expect these costs to be significantly less in the next twelve month period ended June 30, 2006. Since our acquisitions are mature fields, our initial focus is to evaluate the existing operations and make the necessary operational improvements to improve operating efficiency. Based on past experience, management believes it generally requires six to twelve months to fully analyze the acquired field and spend the necessary funds to improve the field operations to meet our operational standards. The net loss that we have experienced for the twelve months ended June 30, 2005, is a direct result of spending the necessary funds to improve the operational efficiency of our field facilities and to fund

start-up costs we incurred to fund our support services. We expect these expenditures should lead to increased operational efficiency and reduced operating expenses in future periods.

Operating Revenues

The table below summarizes our operating revenues for the twelve months ended June 30, 2005.

Operating Revenues	\$	5,481,640
Sales		
Oil (MBbls)		89
Gas (MMcf)		180
Total (MBOE)		119
Average Price		
Oil (\$/ Bbl)	\$	48.36
Gas (\$/ Mcf)	\$	6.25

We expect future increases to sales through capital expenditures as previously discussed under *Plan of Operation - Capital Spending Plan for Fiscal Year 2006*.

Operating Expenses

For the twelve month period ended June 30, 2005, our total operating expenses were \$8.5 million. Our operating expenses consist primarily of lease operating expenses, general and administrative, depletion and depreciation, and deferred compensation expense, as discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements.

Our lease operating expenses consist of costs of producing crude oil and natural gas such as labor, supplies, repairs, maintenance, and superintendence. For the twelve month period ended June 30, 2005, our lease operating expenses were \$2.7 million and the lease operating expense per BOE was \$22.88. We incurred an unusually high amount of LOE to implement the operational improvements at all fields, as previously discussed. We will continue to evaluate potential operational improvements for all four fields. We anticipate these expenditures will lead to improved operational efficiency and reduced operating expenses in future months.

Our general and administrative expenses, totaling \$3.2 million, consist of support services for our operating activities and investor relation costs.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off balance sheet arrangements that are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, revenues, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

Significant Accounting Policies

Use of Estimates

In preparing the accompanying consolidated financial statements, management has made certain estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts in the consolidated financial statements and disclosures of contingencies. Actual results may differ from those estimates. Significant assumptions are required in the valuation of proved oil and gas reserves, which may affect the amount at which oil and gas properties are recorded. Our operating revenues and accounts receivable also involve estimates and assumptions. It is at least reasonably possible these estimates could be revised in the near term, and these revisions could be material. We believe the following critical accounting policies affect our more significant judgments and estimates.

Oil and Gas Properties and Equipment

We follow the successful efforts method of accounting, capitalizing costs of successful exploratory wells and expensing costs of unsuccessful exploratory wells. All developmental costs are capitalized. We are predominately engaged in the acquisition and development of proved reserves as opposed to exploration activities. Depreciation and depletion of producing properties is computed on the units-of-production method based on estimated proved oil and gas reserves.

If conditions indicate that long-term assets may be impaired, the carrying value of property is compared to management's future estimated pre-tax cash flow from the properties. If impairment is necessary, the asset carrying value is written down to fair value. Cash flow pricing estimates are based on existing proved reserve and production

information and pricing assumptions that management believes are reasonable. Impairment of individually significant undeveloped properties is assessed on a property-by-property basis, and impairment of other undeveloped properties is assessed and amortized on an aggregate basis.

Reserve Estimates

Proved reserves are estimated quantities of crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids that geological and engineering data demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions. Proved developed reserves are reserves that can be expected to be recovered through existing wells with existing equipment and operating methods as well as oil and natural gas expected to be obtained through the application of enhanced recovery techniques after testing by a pilot project or after the operation of an installed program has been confirmed through production response that increased recovery will be achieved. Proved undeveloped reserves are reserves that are expected to be recovered from existing wells where a relatively major expenditure is required for implementing enhanced oil recovery techniques. We emphasize that the volume of reserves are estimates that, by their nature are subject to revision. The estimates are made using geological and reservoir data, as well as production performance data. These estimates are reviewed annually and revised, either upward or downward, as warranted by additional performance data. If the estimates of proved reserves were to decline, the rate at which we record depletion expense would increase. Holding all other factors constant, a reduction in our proved reserve estimate of 10% would result in an annual increase in depreciation, depletion and amortization expense of approximately \$14,000.

Asset Retirement Obligation

Our financial statements reflect the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 143, *Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations*. SFAS No. 143 provides that, if the fair value for an asset retirement obligation can be reasonably estimated, the liability should be recognized in the period when it is incurred. Oil and gas producing companies incur this liability upon acquiring or drilling a well. Under the method prescribed by SFAS No. 143, the retirement obligation is recorded as a liability at its estimated present value at the asset's inception, with an offsetting increase to producing properties on the balance sheet. Periodic accretion of discount of the estimated liability is recorded as an expense in the statement of operations.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue when crude oil and natural gas quantities are delivered to or collected by the respective purchaser. We sell our crude oil production to various independent purchasers on short-term contracts and our natural gas production to three independent purchasers. Title to the produced quantities transfers to the purchaser at the time the purchaser collects or receives the quantities. Prices for such production are defined in sales contracts and are readily determinable based on certain publicly available indices. The purchasers of such production have historically made payment for crude oil and natural gas purchases within thirty-five days of the end of each production month. We periodically review the difference between the dates of production and the dates we collect payment for such production to ensure that receivables from those purchasers are collectible. All transportation costs are accounted for as a reduction of oil and natural gas sales revenue.

Deferred Compensation

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As discussed in *Escrowed Shares pursuant to the Davenport Merger*, on page 38 of this prospectus, pursuant to the agreement terms of the Davenport Merger, eight individuals (six of whom are now employed by us, one former employee, and one who is a member of our board of directors) were issued 5,165,000 shares of common stock. These shares were placed in escrow. The shares will vest to the individuals based on a combination of continued employment (*compensation shares*) and achieving certain performance goals (*performance shares*) during the period ending June 30, 2006. The compensation shares amounted to 2,659,975 shares and the performance shares amounted to 2,505,025 shares. Any shares that are not released from escrow will be returned to Treasury Stock. We have accounted for these shares in accordance with the provisions of SFAS Nos. 123 and 148. At the merger date, we recognized \$2,324,250 of Deferred Compensation and Additional Paid-in Capital in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The shares were recorded based on the quoted market price at the time of the transaction and are being amortized to expense over the periods earned.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

Principal Executive Offices

Our principal executive offices are located at The Oil & Gas Commerce Building, 309 West 7th Street, Suite 1600, Fort Worth, TX 76102. Our principal executive offices comprise approximately 6,317 square feet and are subject to a lease that expires on June 30, 2006 at a cost of \$6,580 per month. We have entered into an office lease for space in close proximity to our current location in downtown Ft. Worth, Texas, that is effective July 1, 2006.

Oil and Gas Properties

Reserves

Our proved oil and gas reserves have been estimated by independent petroleum engineers. Proved reserves are the estimated quantities that geologic and engineering data demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions. Due to the inherent uncertainties and the limited nature of reservoir data, such estimates are subject to change as additional information becomes available. The reserves actually recovered and the timing of production of these reserves may be substantially different from the original estimate. Revisions result primarily from new information obtained from development drilling and production history and from changes in economic factors.

Based on reserve reports prepared by independent petroleum engineers dated July 1, 2005; except the Panhandle Field is as of September 1, 2005; the Putnam Field is as of January 1, 2006; and the New Acquisition is as of April 1, 2006; we had estimated total proved reserves of 47,178 MBOE, of which 9,797 MBOE were proved producing reserves. A detail of these reserves is presented under *Financing and Investing Activities*, beginning on page 20 of this prospectus.

Production

For the twelve months ended June 30, 2005, our total net production was approximately 89,000 barrels of oil and 180 MMcf of natural gas. The average prices received for our oil and gas sales were \$48.36 per barrel and \$6.25 per Mcf, respectively. Our average lifting cost per barrel of equivalent oil was \$22.88 / barrel.

For the twelve months ended June 30, 2004, our total net production was 233 barrels of oil and the average price received was \$34 per barrel.

Productive Wells and Acreage

As of June 30, 2005, we had 520 gross productive wells (511 net productive wells). Our oil wells totaled 462 gross productive wells (453 net productive wells) and our gas wells totaled 58 gross and net productive wells. We had total acreage of 19,579 acres, consisting of 9,484 developed acres and 10,095 undeveloped acres.

Drilling Activity

During the twelve months ended June 30, 2005, we drilled two (gross and net) developmental wells in the Davenport Field and one (gross and net) well in the Nowata Field for testing of ASP technology. As of September 8, 2005 and June 30, 2004, we did not have any drilling activity. At the Desdemona Field, we began pilot waterflood operations in May 2005.

There was no drilling activity during the twelve month period ended June 30, 2004.

Present Activities

We intend to implement the capital expenditures program as detailed under *Capital Spending Plan for Fiscal Year 2006*, beginning on page 24 of this prospectus.

Delivery Commitments

At June 30, 2005, we had no delivery commitments with our purchasers.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Litigation

On March 23, 2006, the following lawsuit was filed in the 100th Judicial District Court in Carson County, Texas; Cause No. 9840, The Tom L. and Anne Burnett Trust, by Anne Burnett Windfohr, Windi Phillips, Ben Fortson, Jr., George Beggs, III and Ed Hudson, Jr. as Co-Trustees; Anne Burnett Windfohr; and Burnett Ranches, Ltd. v. Cano Petroleum, Inc., W.O. Energy of Nevada, Inc.; W. O. Operating, Ltd, and W.O. Energy, Inc. The plaintiffs claim that the electrical wiring and equipment of Cano Petroleum, Inc. or certain of its subsidiaries relating to its oil and gas operations started a wildfire that began on March 12, 2006 in Carson County.

The plaintiffs (i) allege negligence and gross negligence and (ii) seek undisclosed damages, including, but not limited to, damages for damage to their land and livestock, certain expenses related to fighting the fire and certain remedial expenses. In addition, the plaintiffs seek (i) termination of certain oil and gas leases, (ii) reimbursement for their attorney's fees and (iii) exemplary damages.

Due to the inherent risk of litigation and the fact that this case is in the early stages of discovery, the outcome of this case is uncertain and unpredictable; however, at this time Cano management believes the suit is without merit and is vigorously defending itself and its subsidiaries.

On April 28, 2006, the following lawsuit was filed in the 31st Judicial District Court of Roberts County, Texas, Case No. 1922, Robert and Glenda Adcock, et al. v. Cano Petroleum, Inc., W.O. Energy of Nevada, Inc.; W. O. Operating, Ltd, and W.O. Energy, Inc. There are 43 plaintiffs that claim that the electrical wiring and equipment of Cano Petroleum, Inc. or certain of its subsidiaries relating to its oil and gas operations started a wildfire that began on March 12, 2006 in Carson County.

The plaintiffs (i) allege negligence, gross negligence, trespass and nuisance and (ii) seek undisclosed damages, including, but not limited to, damages to their land, buildings and livestock and certain remedial expenses. In addition, the plaintiffs seek (i) reimbursement for their attorney's fees and (ii) exemplary damages.

Due to the inherent risk of litigation and the fact that this case is in the early stages of discovery, the outcome of this case is uncertain and unpredictable; however, at this time Cano management believes the suit is without merit and is vigorously defending itself and its subsidiaries.

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On April 10, 2006, the following lawsuit was filed in the 31st Judicial District Court of Roberts County, Texas, Case No. 1920, Joseph Craig Hutchison and Judy Hutchison v. Cano Petroleum, Inc., W.O. Energy of Nevada, Inc.; W. O. Operating, Ltd, and W.O. Energy, Inc. On May 1, 2006, the following lawsuit was filed in the 31st Judicial District Court of Roberts County, Texas, Case No. 1923, Chisum Family Partnership, Ltd. v. Cano Petroleum, Inc., W.O. Energy of Nevada, Inc.; W. O. Operating, Ltd, and W.O. Energy, Inc. Although Cano is aware that these two lawsuits were filed, neither it nor any of its subsidiaries that are named in the lawsuits have been served with process. The plaintiffs in both cases claim that the electrical wiring and equipment of Cano Petroleum, Inc. or certain of its subsidiaries relating to its oil and gas operations started a wildfire that began on March 12, 2006 in Carson County.

The plaintiffs in both cases (i) allege negligence and trespass and (ii) seek undisclosed damages, including, but not limited to, damages to their land and certain remedial expenses. In addition, the plaintiffs in both cases seek (i) reimbursement for their attorney's fees and (ii) exemplary damages.

Due to the inherent risks of litigation and the fact that neither Cano nor its subsidiaries have been served with these suits, the outcome of these cases is uncertain and unpredictable; however, at this time Cano management believes the suits are without merit and, if and when it is served, will vigorously defend itself and its subsidiaries.

Other

Occasionally, we are involved in various lawsuits and certain governmental proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. Our management does not believe that the ultimate resolution of any current matters, including due to the existence of insurance coverage, indemnification and escrow accounts, will have a material effect on our financial position or results of operations. None of our directors, officers or affiliates, owners of record or beneficially of more than five percent of any class of our voting securities, or security holder is involved in a proceeding adverse to our business or has a material interest adverse to our business.

MANAGEMENT

Executive Officers, Directors and Key Employees

The following table sets forth the names and ages of the members of our Board of Directors and our executive officers and the positions held by each.

Name	Age	Position
S. Jeffrey Johnson	40	Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors
Michael J. Ricketts	48	Chief Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer
Thomas D. Cochrane	42	Executive Vice President - Engineering
James K. Teringo, Jr.	50	Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary
Donnie D. Dent	71	Director
Gerald W. Haddock	57	Director
Randall Boyd	47	Director
Dr. Jim Underwood	63	Director
Morris B. Sam Smith	61	Director

All directors hold office until the next annual meeting of our stockholders and until their successors have been duly elected and qualified. Our executive officers are elected by, and serve at the designation and appointment of the board of directors. Some of our directors and executive officers also serve in various capacities with our subsidiaries. There are no family relationships among any of our directors and executive officers.

Background of Executive Officers and Directors

S. Jeffrey Johnson, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman. Mr. Johnson was appointed Chief Executive Officer on May 28, 2004 and Chairman on June 25, 2004. Prior to joining Cano, Mr. Johnson served as the Chief Executive Officer of Cano Energy Corporation from 2001 through 2004, and he served as the Chief Executive Officer of Scope Operating Company from 1997 through 2004.

Michael J. Ricketts, Chief Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer. Mr. Ricketts was appointed Chief Financial Officer on May 28, 2004. Mr. Ricketts served as a member of our Board of Directors from June 25, 2004 until April 6, 2005. Mr. Ricketts is a Certified Public Accountant. Prior to joining Cano, Mr. Ricketts was employed by TNP Enterprises, Inc. and its subsidiaries, Texas-New Mexico Power Company and First Choice Power for 15 years. He served as Director, Treasury from 2003 to 2004. He served as Director, Business Development from 2002 to 2003. He was the Controller and Assistant Controller from 1998-2002.

Thomas D. Cochrane, Executive Vice-President of Engineering. Mr. Cochrane was appointed Executive Vice-President of Engineering on September 9, 2005. From June 13, 2004 through September 9, 2005, Mr. Cochrane served as Executive Vice-President of Oil & Gas Operations. Prior to joining Cano, Mr. Cochrane spent his entire 16 year career with ExxonMobil Oil. From 1988 to 1998 he was an Operations Engineer for water floods and CO2 floods. From 1998-1999 he was the Maintenance Foreman of the Aneth area. From 1999-2000 he was the Production Superintendent of the Aneth Area. From 2000 to 2004 he worked as a Reservoir Engineer and Reservoir Engineering Mentor for water floods and CO2 floods, and served on the U.S. Drill Well Review Team approving technical work supporting drilling funding from 2003-2004.

James K. Teringo, Jr., Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary. Mr. Teringo was appointed to the positions of Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary on August 3, 2005. From June 1999 until December 2003, Mr. Teringo was Assistant General Counsel for Panda Energy International, Inc.

Donnie D. Dent, Director. Mr. Dent was appointed to our Board of Directors on June 25, 2004. Mr. Dent has been an investor since 1998. Prior to 1998, Mr. Dent was employed with various oil and gas companies. From 1995 to 1998, Mr. Dent served as President and CEO of RUSA Oil, Ltd., a company jointly formed by Dresser Industries and Petro-Hunt Corporation and engaged in the exploration and development of two large oil fields in Siberia. From 1991 to 1998 Mr. Dent served as a General Director of Khantymansiysknneftthunt, a Russo-American oil and gas joint venture. Prior to 1991 he was President of Box Energy Corporation Executive and Vice President at OKC Limited

Partnership. Mr. Dent has also served as General Counsel at Mesa Petroleum Corporation and as a staff attorney for Gulf Oil Corporation.

Gerald W. Haddock, Director. Mr. Haddock was appointed to our Board of Directors on December 10, 2004. Mr. Haddock founded Haddock Enterprises, LLC, an entrepreneurial development company concentrating in oil and gas and real estate, located in Fort Worth, Texas, in 1999 and he has served as its President since that time. Mr. Haddock formerly served as President and CEO of Crescent Real Estate Equities from 1996 to 1999. Mr. Haddock is currently a Director and Audit Committee Chairman of ENSCO International, Inc., a leading global offshore oil and gas drilling service company listed on the NYSE. Mr. Haddock has been a member of the governing board of Sabine Production Partners, LP and a member of the Office of the Chief Executive Officer of Sabine Production Operating, LLC since its organization in May 2005. Mr. Haddock also joined the Board of Directors of Meritage Homes Corporation in early 2005, named Fastest Growing Public Homebuilder 2003 by Builder magazine. Mr. Haddock also serves for Baylor University on the Baylor Foundation Board of Directors and serves on the Dean's Strategic Council for the Graduate Tax Program at New York University.

Randall Boyd, Director. Mr. Boyd was appointed to our Board of Directors on October 25, 2004. Mr. Boyd began his career with IBM in 1979 and served in various capacities including sales, market forecasting/pricing, and industry strategy. He joined Sky Chefs in 1989 and left the company in 2003. In 2001, he was appointed CEO of the Americas Regions, member of the Global Executive Board, and Global Executive Vice President of Marketing and Sales of Sky Chefs. Since 2004 he has been Executive Producer of the television production *Honey Hole* and has been president of R.C. Boyd Enterprises, LLC, the owner of the television production.

Dr. Jim Underwood, Director. Dr. Underwood was appointed a Director on January 6, 2005. Dr. Underwood has been a professor at Dallas Baptist University since 1989. Dr. Underwood has also served as the Vice President of Cornerstone Bank and as Vice President of Heritage National Bank. Since 1993, Dr. Underwood has served as an advisor and consultant in the field of corporate strategy for a number of companies, including American Airlines, Dale Carnegie International, EDS, IBM Corporation, Lockheed, Wall Street Journal, Texas Instruments and numerous divisions of Nortel Networks. In addition, Dr. Underwood has authored seven books including *The Significance Principle*, *Thriving In E-Chaos* (winner of the International Competia Award 2001), *The New Corporate Strategy*, *Complexity and Paradox*, *Corporate Intelligence*, and *What's Your Corporate IQ?* His book *More Than a Pink Cadillac* made the New York Times and the Wall Street Journal's Business Best Seller List in early 2003.

Morris B. Sam Smith, Director. Mr. Smith was appointed a Director and Chairman of our Audit Committee on March 22, 2005. In July 2004, Mr. Smith began serving as a management consultant for Ulterra Drilling Technologies, LP (formerly RBI International, Ltd.) through 2006, except he served as Chief Financial Officer from May 2005 to August 2005. Mr. Smith also serves on Ulterra's Board of Directors from August 2005 through 2006. He has also acted as Interim Chief Financial Officer of Stroud Oil Properties from October 2004 to January 2005. Mr. Smith is also Chairman of the Board of Trustees for McMurry University and was a Board Member and Audit Committee Chairman for Belden & Blake Corporation during 2005. Mr. Smith was a consultant from January 2004 to June 2004. From August 1, 2000 through December 31, 2003, Mr. Smith was Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of Encore Acquisition Company. Mr. Smith also served as Corporate Secretary of Encore Acquisition Company from December 2002 to December 2003. From July 1996 to July 2000, Mr. Smith held the positions of Vice President of Finance and Chief Financial Officer of Union Pacific Resources.

Board of Directors

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005, our Board held four meetings and our Audit Committee held one meeting. All meetings of the Board of Directors and of the Audit Committee were attended by all then-current members.

Below is a description of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors. The Board has determined that each member of the Audit Committee meets the applicable rules and regulations regarding independence and that each member is free of any relationship that would interfere with his or her individual exercise of independent judgment.

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The Charter of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors sets forth the responsibilities of the Audit Committee. The primary function of the Audit Committee is to oversee and monitor the Company's accounting and reporting processes and the audits of the Company's financial statements.

The Audit Committee is presently composed of three persons, including Morris B. Sam Smith, Dr. Jim Underwood and Donnie D. Dent, each of whom are considered independent under the rules promulgated by the American Stock Exchange and under Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act, and each of whom is financially sophisticated as required by the rules of the American Stock Exchange. Mr. Smith serves as the Chairman of the Audit Committee. The Board has determined that Mr. Smith is an audit committee financial expert as defined in Item 401 of Regulation S-B.

Executive Compensation

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The following table sets forth information concerning the annual and long-term compensation of our Chief Executive Officer and the other named executive officers, for services as executive officers for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2005, June 30, 2004 and since our organization on May 29, 2003.

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

Name and Principal Position	Year	Annual Compensation			Long-Term Compensation Awards			Payouts LTIP Payouts (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$) (3)
		Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$ (2))	Other Annual Compensation (\$)	Restricted Stock Award(s) (\$)	Securities Underlying Options/ SARs (#)			
S. Jeffrey Johnson, CEO and Chairman (1)	2005	\$ 250,000	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	\$ 10,200	
	2004	\$ 31,250	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	
	2003	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	
Thomas D. Cochrane Vice President of Oil and Gas Operations (1)	2005	\$ 125,000	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	
	2004	\$ 10,416	\$ 35,000	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	
	2003	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	
Michael J. Ricketts Chief Financial Officer (1)	2005	\$ 115,000	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	
	2004	\$ 14,375	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	
	2003	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	

(1) Messrs. Johnson, Cochrane and Ricketts were appointed to their executive positions on May 28, 2004. Mr. Johnson was appointed Chairman on June 25, 2005.

(2) Mr. Cochrane received a \$35,000 signing bonus for accepting employment at Cano.

(3) Pursuant to Mr. Johnson's employment agreement, he received a vehicle allowance of \$10,200 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005.

Compensation of Directors

On January 6, 2006, our Board of Directors approved the following non-executive director compensation schedule. Each director shall receive an annual cash retainer of \$25,000. Each director shall be paid \$1,000 cash for each Board meeting and Board committee meeting attended. The Audit Committee Chairman shall receive an additional annual cash retainer of \$5,000. The Compensation Committee Chairman, the Corporate Governance Committee Chairman, the Nominating Committee Chairman and the chairman of any other committee or special committee established by the Board shall be paid an additional annual cash retainer of \$3,000.

During our March 2005 Board meeting, the directors approved our 2005 Directors' Stock Option Plan, the terms of which are described under *Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans*, on page 39 of this prospectus. To date, we have granted 25,000 options to each of our non-employee Directors under the Directors stock option plan: Donnie D. Dent, Gerald W. Haddock, Randall Boyd, Dr. Jim Underwood and Morris B. Sam Smith. Each of these options has an exercise price of \$4.13 per share. The options vest on April 1, 2006 and expire on April 1, 2015.

On December 7, 2005, our shareholders approved our 2005 Long-Term Incentive Plan, the terms of which are described under *Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans*, on page 39 of this prospectus. To date, we have granted 25,000 options to each of our non-employee Directors under the Directors stock option plan: Donnie D. Dent, Gerald W. Haddock, Randall Boyd, Dr. Jim Underwood and Morris B. Sam Smith. Each of these options has an exercise price of \$6.30 per share. The options vest on December 13, 2006 and expire on December 13, 2015.

Mr. Haddock has agreed to provide certain management and financial consulting services to us. In consideration for such services, the Company granted Mr. Haddock options to purchase 50,000 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$4.00 per share. Such options became exercisable six months from the grant date (the *Vest Date*) and expire ten years from the Vest Date. In addition, we may grant Mr. Haddock options (the *Additional Options*) to purchase an additional 50,000 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$4.00 per share, exercisable for a period of ten years. The grant of the Additional Options is based upon the successful performance and additional value provided to us for consulting services, and shall be at the discretion of our Board of Directors.

Employment Agreements

S. Jeffrey Johnson. Pursuant to the terms of an Employment Agreement dated May 28, 2004, we appointed Mr. Johnson as our Chief Executive Officer and President for a term of two years ending June 30, 2006. On January 12, 2006, we entered into a new employment agreement with Mr. Johnson. The new employment agreement is effective as of January 1, 2006, has a five-year term and provides for an annual salary of \$445,000 and a bonus to be determined at the discretion of the Board of directors of up to Mr. Johnson's entire annual base salary. Mr. Johnson will receive raises of at least 7% per year. If we (i) terminate Mr. Johnson's employment other than due to Mr. Johnson's physical or mental illness as set forth in the employment agreement or other than for cause as defined in the employment agreement; (ii) assign Mr. Johnson any duties materially inconsistent with his position as Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer; or (iii) assign Mr. Johnson a title, office or status which is inconsistent with his present title, office or status, other than a promotion; we must pay Mr. Johnson the greater of (a) his annual base salary for the remainder of the term of the employment agreement; or (b) six months of his annual base salary. If within twelve months after a change in control, as defined in the employment agreement, we terminate Mr. Johnson's employment for any reason or Mr. Johnson resigns at any time after any diminution of his job title, duties or compensation or the relocation of Mr. Johnson to an office in a county that does not abut Tarrant County, Texas, we must pay Mr. Johnson three times his annual salary and three times his prior year's bonuses and must provide for three years to him, his spouse and dependents the right to participate in any health and dental plans that we maintains for our employees.

Michael J. Ricketts. Pursuant to the terms of an Employment Agreement dated May 28, 2004, we appointed Mr. Ricketts as our Chief Financial Officer and Secretary for a term of two years ending June 30, 2006. We also agreed to appoint Mr. Ricketts to our board of directors, subject to compliance with applicable law. We agreed to pay Mr. Ricketts a salary of \$115,000 during the first year of his agreement and \$123,050 in the second year. In addition, we agreed to consider Mr. Ricketts for an annual bonus (to be determined by our board of directors) of up to an additional 20% of his annual salary. On January 12, 2006, we entered into an amendment Mr. Ricketts' employment agreement, pursuant to which effective January 1, 2006, his annual base salary was increased from \$123,050 to \$150,000 and he is eligible for an annual bonus of up to 100% of his annual base salary as determined at the sole discretion of our Board of Directors.

Thomas D. Cochrane. Pursuant to the terms of an Employment Agreement dated May 28, 2004, we appointed Mr. Cochrane as our Executive Vice-President of Engineering for a term of two years ending June 30, 2006. We agreed to pay Mr. Cochrane a salary of \$125,000 during the first year of his agreement and \$133,750 in the second year as well as a \$35,000 signing bonus. In addition, we agreed to consider Mr. Cochrane for an annual bonus (to be determined by our board of directors) of up to an additional 20% of his annual salary. On January 12, 2006, we entered into an amendment to Mr. Cochrane's employment agreement, pursuant to which effective January 1, 2006, his

annual base salary was increased from \$133,750 to \$225,000 and he is eligible for an annual bonus of up to 100% of his annual base salary as determined at the sole discretion of our Board of Directors.

James K. Teringo, Jr. On September 16, 2005, pursuant to recommendation by our Compensation Committee and approval by our Board of Directors, we entered into an employment agreement with James K. Teringo, Jr., our Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary effective as of July 11, 2005. Unless earlier terminated pursuant to the terms of the employment agreement, the employment agreement expires on July 11, 2007. Pursuant to the employment agreement, Mr. Teringo receives a base annual salary of \$120,000 and stock options exercisable into 50,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$3.98 per share and is eligible for periodic cash or stock bonuses and raises in base salary at the sole discretion of the board of directors. Provided Mr. Teringo is still employed on July 11, 2006, all of the stock options will vest on such date. Unless earlier terminated pursuant to the

terms of the stock option agreement, the stock option agreement terminates on September 16, 2015. On January 12, 2006, we entered into an amendment to Mr. Teringo's employment agreement, pursuant to which effective January 1, 2006, his annual base salary was increased from \$120,000 to \$200,000 and he is eligible for an annual bonus of up to 100% of his annual base salary as determined at the sole discretion of our Board of Directors. In addition, the amendment provides additional benefits to Mr. Teringo upon certain events that occur within twelve months of a change in control, as defined in the employment agreement. If within twelve months after a change in control, we terminate Mr. Teringo's employment for any reason or Mr. Teringo resigns at any time after any diminution of his job title, duties or compensation or the relocation of Mr. Teringo to an office in a county that does not abut Tarrant County, Texas, we must pay Mr. Teringo three times his annual salary and three times his prior year's bonuses and must provide for three years to him, his spouse and dependents the right to participate in any health and dental plans that we maintain for our employees.

CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

Management believes that all of the below transactions were on terms at least as favorable as could have been obtained from unrelated third parties.

Davenport Merger

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Pursuant to the terms of the Merger Agreement, pursuant to which we acquired Davenport Field Unit, Eric Boehnke, our former CEO, former Secretary and former Director agreed to return to our treasury a total of 6,500,000 shares of common stock and forgive debts owed to him by us in the amount of \$70,000. As a result of the foregoing, Eric Boehnke retained 392,993 shares of our common stock. We agreed to provide accounting services to Cano Energy Corporation (now THEPrivate Energy Company, Inc.) based on cost plus a 10% incremental margin during a three-month transitional period. This arrangement ended in August 2004.

Transactions involving THEPrivate Energy Company, Inc.

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On July 21, 2004, we agreed to purchase the furniture, fixtures, and office equipment of THEPrivate Energy Company, Inc. for approximately \$114,000. The amount paid was based on an independent third party valuation. The purchase of these fixed assets was contemplated as part of the Merger Agreement, pursuant to which we acquired Davenport Field Unit. Our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, S. Jeffrey Johnson, is a principal shareholder of THEPrivate Energy Company, Inc.

On August 16, 2004, we agreed to purchase an additional 10% revenue interest in the Davenport field from THEPrivate Energy Company, Inc. This increased our revenue interest in the Davenport field to 65%. In consideration for the additional 10% revenue interest, we agreed to pay THEPrivate Energy Company, Inc. \$667,000 cash in installments. The final installment payment was made in October 2004.

Transactions involving Directors

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In addition to serving as a member of our Board of Directors, Gerald Haddock agreed to provide certain management and financial consulting services to us. In consideration for such services, on December 16, 2004 we granted Mr. Haddock options to purchase 50,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$4.00 per share. The options are exercisable at any time, in whole or in part, during the ten-year option period which commenced six months following the date of grant (June 16, 2005) and expires on June 15, 2015. In addition, we may grant Mr. Haddock options to purchase an additional 50,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$4.00 per share, exercisable for a period of ten years. The grant of the Additional Options is based upon the successful performance and additional value provided to us for consulting services, and shall be at the discretion of our Board of Directors.

On October 8, 2004, we received gross proceeds of \$750,000 from the sale of 750 shares of Series C Convertible Preferred Stock at a price of \$1,000 per share to Randall Boyd, one of our current Directors.

Pursuant to an agreement dated December 16, 2004, we agreed with R.C. Boyd Enterprises, a Delaware corporation, to become the lead sponsor of a television production called Honey Hole (the *Honey Hole*

Production). The sponsorship requires us to pay an aggregate of \$100,000 to R.C. Boyd Enterprises in 2005 and \$150,000 in 2006. We are entitled to receive two thirty second commercials during all broadcasts of the Honey Hole Production and we will receive opening and closing credits on each episode. Randall Boyd, one of our current Directors, is the sole shareholder of R.C. Boyd Enterprises.

Sabine Production Operating, LLC

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On March 29, 2005, we entered into an agreement with Haddock Enterprises, LLC and Kenneth Q. Carlile (predecessor to Carlile Management, LLC) to explore the possibility of converting the Sabine Royalty Trust from a liquidating asset into a vehicle to acquire low risk assets. Each of the three parties owns a one-third interest in the Sabine Production Operating, LLC. Gerald W. Haddock is President of Haddock Enterprises, LLC and is a member of our Board of Directors. As of December 31, 2005, we had incurred approximately \$362,000 of costs pertaining to the joint venture, consisting of partnership contributions and other costs, of which \$40,000 occurred as of June 30, 2005.

On August 3, 2005, our board of directors granted Messrs. Haddock (a Cano Director), Johnson (our Chief Executive Officer and Director) and Cochrane (our Executive Vice President of Engineering) waivers to our Code of Ethics and Business Conduct for Officers, Directors and Employees of Cano Petroleum, Inc for their respective relationships with the Sabine Production Operating, LLC. On August 3, 2005, our board of directors also granted prospective waivers to Messrs. Haddock, Johnson and Cochrane as well as any other of our employees who, as a result of their employment by or positions with us, have obligations involving the Sabine Production Operating, LLC.

On November 4, 2005, we entered into: (1) an Omnibus Agreement with Haddock Enterprises, LLC, Carlile Management, LLC and Sabine Production Partners, LP; (2) Amended and Restated Regulations of Sabine Production Operating, LLC with Haddock Enterprises, LLC and Carlile Management, LLC; and (3) a Compensation Reimbursement Agreement with Sabine Production Operating, LLC. Each of the agreements described above was entered into pursuant to the Transaction Summary dated August 4, 2005 with Haddock Enterprises, LLC and Carlile Management, LLC. The material terms of these agreements are discussed beginning on page 14 of this prospectus.

THEprivate Energy Company, Inc.

Effective December 1, 2005, we acquired all overriding royalty interests held by THEprivate Energy Company, Inc. (formerly Cano Energy Corporation) on December 27, 2005 and we are to acquire all overriding royalty interests acquired in the future by THEprivate Energy Company, Inc. in and to the oil gas and mineral leaseholder estates and personal property related to leasehold estates located on the same property on which the Davenport Field Unit's properties are located. We paid \$66,700 per percentage of net revenue attributable to the interests held by THEprivate Energy Company, Inc. on December 27, 2005 for an aggregate of \$500,250 based on the acquisition of a 7.5% overriding royalty interest. We will pay \$66,700 per percentage of net revenue attributable to future acquisitions of overriding royalty interests from THEprivate Energy Company, Inc.

S. Jeffrey Johnson, our Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, is a 30% shareholder in THEprivate Energy Company, Inc. The terms of the purchase were agreed to based on arms-length negotiations, supported by a valuation established by our independent engineer, and are substantially the same as previously paid by us to THEprivate Energy Company, Inc. for a portion of its interest in September and October of 2004.

SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The following table sets forth certain information, as of May 11, 2006 with respect to the beneficial ownership of the outstanding common stock by: (i) any beneficial holder of more than five (5%) percent of our outstanding common stock; (ii) each of our executive officers and directors; and (iii) our directors and executive officers as a group. Except as otherwise indicated, each of the stockholders listed below has sole voting and investment power over the shares beneficially owned.

Name of Beneficial Owner (1)	Common Stock Beneficially Owned (2)	Percentage of Common Stock (2)
Officers and Directors		
S. Jeffrey Johnson (3)	3,896,850	14.5%
Michael J. Ricketts (3)	464,850	1.7%
Thomas D. Cochrane (3)	464,850	1.7%
James K. Teringo, Jr. (4)	50,000	*
Donnie D. Dent (3) (5)	150,000	*
Gerald W. Haddock (5) (6)	146,500	*
Randall Boyd (5)	262,210	1.0%
Dr. Jim Underwood (5)	50,000	*
Morris B. Sam Smith (5)	50,000	*
All officers and directors as a group (9 persons)	5,535,260	20.5%
Other 5% Shareholders		
Wellington Management Company, llp (7)	3,232,700	12.0%

* Less than 1%

(1) Except as otherwise indicated, the address of each beneficial owner is c/o Cano Petroleum, Inc., 309 West 7th Street, Suite 1600, Fort Worth, Texas 76102.

(2) Applicable percentage ownership is based on 26,847,941 shares of common stock issued as of May 4, 2006, together with shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of outstanding stock options described in footnotes 4, 5 and 6 below. Shares of common stock that a person has the right to acquire upon the exercise of stock options are deemed to be beneficially owned by the person holding such stock options for the purpose of computing the percentage of ownership of such person, but are not treated as outstanding for the purpose of computing the percentage ownership of any other person.

(3) Messrs. Johnson, Ricketts, Cochrane, and Dent were issued common shares as discussed below under *Escrowed Shares Pursuant to the Davenport Merger*.

(4) Mr. Teringo has the right to acquire 50,000 shares issuable upon exercise of outstanding stock options with an exercise price of \$3.98 per share and which vest on July 11, 2006.

(5) Includes: (a) 25,000 shares issuable upon exercise of outstanding stock options with an exercise price of \$4.13 per share and which vest on April 1, 2006, owned by each of Messrs. Dent, Haddock, Boyd,

Underwood and Smith; and (b) 25,000 shares issuable upon exercise of outstanding stock options with an exercise price of \$6.30 per share and which vest on December 13, 2006, owned by each of Messrs. Dent, Haddock, Boyd, Underwood and Smith if such persons are still directors on December 13, 2006.

(6) Includes 50,000 shares issuable upon exercise of outstanding stock options with an exercise price of \$4.00 per share.

(7) Wellington Management Company, llp, an investment adviser registered under the Investment Advisors Act of 1940, as amended, shares investment discretion and shares voting power over the securities held by certain of its investment advisory clients. In its capacity as an investment adviser, Wellington Management is deemed to have beneficial ownership over 3,450,000 shares after the offering and 1,350,000 shares before the offering. Their address is 75 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02109.

No Director, executive officer, affiliate or any owner of record or beneficial owner of more than 5% of any class of our voting securities is a party adverse to our business or has a material interest adverse to us.

Escrowed Shares Pursuant to the Davenport Merger

The Davenport Field Unit shareholders (*Davenport Shareholders*) comprise eight individuals - six who are now employed by us, one director, and one former employee. Pursuant to the terms of a Management Stock Pool Agreement, the 5,165,000 shares of common stock were placed in escrow. The shares vest to the individuals based on a combination of continued employment, referred to as *compensation shares*, and achieving certain performance goals during the next year, referred to as *performance shares*. Any shares that are not released from escrow will be returned to treasury stock. To date, shares returned to treasury totaled 15,783 shares.

The following table summarizes the shares placed in escrow under the Management Stock Pool Agreement:

	Compensation Shares	Performance Shares	Total Shares
Executive Davenport Shareholders			
S. Jeffrey Johnson	2,040,175	2,040,175	4,080,350
Michael J. Ricketts	232,425	232,425	464,850
Thomas D. Cochrane	232,425	232,425	464,850
Non-Executive Davenport Shareholders	154,950		154,950
Total Shares	2,659,975	2,505,025	5,165,000

The Management Stock Pool Agreement has the following terms:

In the event that any of the Davenport shareholders cease to be employees or director of Cano prior to May 28, 2006, all shares issued to such shareholder will be cancelled and returned to treasury.

The compensation shares issued to each Executive Davenport Shareholder were released to that Executive Davenport Shareholder on July 1, 2005.

The compensation shares issued to each Non-Executive Davenport Shareholder remaining in escrow will be released to that Non-Executive Davenport Shareholder on July 1, 2006.

The performance shares will be released to the Executive Davenport Shareholders as the following performance milestones are met:

in the event that we achieve both of the following performance milestones at June 30, 2006 one half of the performance shares issued to a particular Executive Davenport Shareholder are to be released from escrow:

We have proven reserves of not less than 2,833 MBOE, and

We have achieved a thirty day average barrel of oil per day production rate of not less than 1,521 barrels of oil per day.

In addition, in the event that we have proven reserves of not less than 3,777 MBOE at June 30, 2006 and have achieved for thirty days immediately prior to June 30, 2006, an average barrel of oil per day production rate of not less than 2,028 barrels of oil per day, all of the performance shares are to be released.

Any performance shares not released from escrow as per the above milestones will be returned to treasury on or before October 31, 2006.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

The following table shows information with respect to each equity compensation plan under which our common stock is authorized for issuance as of the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005.

EQUITY COMPENSATION PLAN INFORMATION

Plan category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	-0-	-0-	-0-
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders			
- All Non-Employee Directors	125,000	\$4.13	525,000
- Individual Director	50,000	\$4.00	50,000
Total	175,000	\$4.09	575,000

All Directors

During our March 2005 Board meeting, the directors approved our 2005 Directors Stock Option Plan. The purpose of the plan is to attract, retain and compensate highly qualified individuals who are not employees for service as members of the Board of Directors by providing them with competitive compensation and an ownership interest in our common stock. The plan became effective on April 1, 2005 and continues in effect for a term of ten years unless sooner terminated by the Board of Directors. The plan authorizes 150,000 shares of common stock which may be optioned and sold under the plan, plus an annual increase on the first day of each fiscal year beginning in 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 equal to the lesser of (a) 100,000 shares of common stock, (b) one-half of one percent (0.5%) of the shares of common stock outstanding on the last day of the immediately preceding fiscal year, or (c) such lesser number of shares as is determined by the Board of Directors. All options granted under the stock option plan will be nonstatutory options. In addition, options may be granted only to non-employee directors. Among other provisions, the plan grants to each non-employee director an option to purchase 25,000 shares upon initial appointment to the Board and subsequent annual options to purchase 25,000 shares. The exercise price of each option granted under the plan will equal 100% of the average of the fair market value per share of our common stock for the 20 trading days immediately preceding the date of grant of the option. The term of each option will be ten years unless sooner terminated in accordance with the plan.

To date, we have granted 25,000 options to each of our non-employee Directors under the Directors stock option plan: Donnie D. Dent, Gerald W. Haddock, Randall Boyd, Dr. Jim Underwood and Morris B. Sam Smith. Each of these options has an exercise price of \$4.13 per share. The options vested on April 1, 2006 and expire on April 1, 2015.

Individual Director

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Mr. Haddock agreed to provide certain management and financial consulting services to us. In consideration for such services, we granted Mr. Haddock options to purchase 50,000 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$4.00 per share. Such options became exercisable six months from the grant date (the *Vest Date*) and expire ten years from the Vest Date. In addition, we may grant Mr. Haddock options (the *Additional Options*) to purchase an additional 50,000 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$4.00 per share, exercisable for a period of ten years. The grant of the Additional Options is based upon the successful performance and additional value provided to us for consulting services, and shall be at the discretion of our Board of Directors.

2005 Long-Term Incentive Plan

On December 7, 2005, our shareholders approved our 2005 Long-Term Incentive Plan. The 2005 Long-Term Incentive Plan authorizes the issuance of up to 1,000,000 shares of our common stock to key employees, key consultants and outside directors of our company and subsidiaries. The 2005 Long-Term Incentive Plan permits the grant of incentive stock options, non-qualified stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units, performance awards, dividend equivalent rights and other awards, whether granted singly, or in combination or in tandem. No executive officer (as defined in the 2005 Long-Term Incentive Plan) may receive in any calendar year (i) stock options or stock appreciation rights relating to more than 100,000 shares of common stock or (ii) restricted stock, restricted stock units, performance awards or other awards that are subject to the attainment of performance goals relating to more than 100,000 shares of common stock; provided, however, that all such awards of any executive officer during any calendar year may not exceed an aggregate of more than 100,000 shares of common stock. The 2005 Long-Term Incentive Plan terminates on December 7, 2015; however, awards granted before that date will continue to be effective in accordance with their terms and conditions.

On December 13, 2005, under this Plan, 25,000 options were granted to each of our non-employee Directors: Donnie D. Dent, Gerald W. Haddock, Randall Boyd, Dr. Jim Underwood and Morris B. Sam Smith. Each of these options has an exercise price of \$6.30 per share. The presently granted options vest on December 13, 2006 if such persons are still directors on December 13, 2006.

DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES

The following description of our capital stock is a summary and is qualified in its entirety by the provisions of our Articles of Incorporation, with amendments, all of which have been filed as exhibits to our registration statement of which this prospectus is a part.

Dividend Policy

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Our proposed operations are capital intensive and we need working capital. Therefore, we will be required to reinvest any future earnings in our operations. Our Board of Directors has no present intention of declaring any cash dividends, as we expect to re-invest all profits in the business for additional working capital for continuity and growth. The future declaration and payment of dividends will be determined by our Board of Directors after considering the conditions then existing, including our earnings, financial condition, capital requirements, and other factors. As described further under *Financing and Investing Activities* beginning on page 20 of this prospectus, on November 29, 2005 we entered into a \$100 million credit agreement and a \$15 million subordinated credit agreement, both of which restrict our ability to declare cash dividends to our stockholders.

Capital Structure

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Our Certificate of Incorporation authorizes the issuance of 50,000,000 shares of common stock, \$.0001 par value per share, and 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock, \$.0001 par value per share, of which 600 shares have been designated as Series A Convertible Preferred Stock, 8,000 shares have been designated as Series B Convertible Preferred Stock and 8,000 shares have been designated as Series C Convertible Preferred Stock. As of May 4, 2006, we had 26,847,941 and 26,832,158 shares of common stock issued and outstanding, respectively, and no

shares of preferred stock issued and outstanding. The following summarizes the material terms of our capital stock.

Common Stock

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Holders of shares of our common stock are entitled to one vote for each share on all matters to be voted on by our stockholders. Holders of our common stock do not have cumulative voting rights. Holders of our common stock are entitled to share ratably in dividends, if any, as may be declared from time to time by our Board of Directors in their discretion from funds legally available therefore. In the event of a liquidation, dissolution or winding up of our business, the holders of our common stock are entitled to share pro rata all assets remaining after payment in full of all liabilities and any liquidation payment due to holders of our outstanding preferred stock. All of the outstanding shares of our common stock are fully paid and non-assessable.

Holders of our common stock have no preemptive rights to purchase our common stock. There are no conversion or redemption rights or sinking fund provisions with respect to our common stock.

Preferred Stock - General

Our Board of Directors is authorized to provide for the issuance of shares of preferred stock in series and, by filing a certificate pursuant to the applicable law, to establish from time to time the number of shares to be included in each such series, and to fix the designation, powers, preferences and rights of the shares of each such series and the qualifications, limitations or restrictions thereof without any further vote or action by the stockholders. Any shares of preferred stock so issued would have priority over the common stock with respect to dividend or liquidation rights. Any future issuance of preferred stock may have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control without further action by the stockholders and may adversely affect the voting and other rights of the holders of common stock. The issuance of additional shares of preferred stock, or the issuance of rights to purchase such shares, could be used to discourage an unsolicited acquisition proposal. For instance, the issuance of a series of preferred stock might impede a business combination by including class voting rights that would enable the holder to block such a transaction, or facilitate a business combination by including voting rights that would provide a required percentage vote of the stockholders. In addition, under certain circumstances, the issuance of preferred stock could adversely affect the voting power of the holders of the common stock. Although our Board of Directors is required to make any determination to issue such stock based on its judgment as to the best interests of our stockholders, our Board of Directors could act in a manner that would discourage an acquisition attempt or other transaction that some, or a majority, of the stockholders might believe to be in their best interests or in which stockholders might receive a premium for their stock over the then market price of such stock. At present, we have no plans to issue any additional preferred stock nor adopt any series, preferences or other classification of preferred stock.

Series A Convertible Preferred Stock

We are currently authorized to issue 600 shares of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock. Each outstanding share of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock may be converted into shares of our common stock, at any time, on the basis of one share of preferred stock for that number of shares of common stock equal to \$1,000 divided by the average closing bid price of our common stock for the five trading days immediately prior to the date of conversion, less a 25% discount. The Series A Convertible Preferred Stock does not pay dividends and carries no dividend preference or voting rights. As there is no limit on the number of shares of our common stock that could be issued upon conversion of outstanding Series A Convertible Preferred Stock, the lower the closing bid price of our common stock the greater number of shares of our common stock which could be issued upon conversion of our preferred stock. Accordingly, conversion of any Series A Convertible Preferred Stock that is outstanding could result in a change of control. In the event of a liquidation, dissolution or winding up of our business, the holders of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock are entitled to receive a liquidation amount of \$1,000 per share after payment in full of liabilities.

Series B Convertible Preferred Stock

We are currently authorized to issue 8,000 shares of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock. The holders of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock are not entitled to receive any dividends. Except as required by Delaware law, the Series B Preferred Stock does not have any voting rights.

Each share of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock is convertible at any time while it is outstanding into 333 shares of our common stock. In the event we issue any shares of common stock during the 730 calendar days following the issuance date at a price less than \$3.00 per share, the

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conversion rate will be adjusted to that number of shares of common stock equal to \$1,000 divided by the price per share at which we issued the common stock.

In the event we fail to meet certain performance milestones, as defined in the Management Stock Pool Agreement dated May 28, 2004 with certain of our directors, officers and employees, or in the event that the terms of the Management Stock Pool Agreement are amended with the effect of reducing or eliminating the performance milestones, the conversion rate of the Series B Convertible Preferred Stock will be the greater of: (i) 333 shares of common stock for each one share of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock; or (ii) that number of shares of common stock equal to \$1,000 divided by 75% of the average market price of our common stock for the five trading days immediately prior to the conversion date.

In the event of any liquidation, dissolution or winding up of our business, whether voluntary or involuntary, the Series B Convertible Preferred Stock ranks senior to our outstanding common stock and on parity with our outstanding Series C Convertible Preferred Stock, and holders of the Series B Convertible Preferred Stock are entitled to receive a preferential liquidation amount equal to \$1,000 per share.

Series C Convertible Preferred Stock

We are currently authorized to issue 8,000 shares of Series C Convertible Preferred Stock. The holders of Series C Convertible Preferred Stock are not entitled to receive any dividends. Except as required by Delaware law, the Series C Preferred Stock does not have any voting rights.

Each share of Series C Convertible Preferred Stock is convertible at any time while it is outstanding into 266 shares of our common stock. In the event we issue any shares of common stock during the 730 calendar days following the issuance date at a price less than \$3.75 per share, the conversion rate will be adjusted to that number of shares of common stock equal to \$1,000 divided by the price per share at which we issued the common stock.

In the event we fail to meet certain performance milestones, as defined in the Management Stock Pool Agreement dated May 28, 2004 with certain of our directors, officers and employees, or in the event that the terms of the Management Stock Pool Agreement are amended with the effect of reducing or eliminating the performance milestones, the conversion rate of the Series C Convertible Preferred Stock will be the greater of: (i) 266 shares of common stock for each one share of Series C Convertible Preferred Stock; or (ii) that number of shares of common stock equal to \$1,000 divided by 75% of the average market price of our common stock for the five trading days immediately prior to the conversion date.

In the event of any liquidation, dissolution or winding up of our business, whether voluntary or involuntary, the Series C Convertible Preferred Stock ranks senior to our outstanding common stock and on parity with our outstanding Series B Convertible Preferred Stock, and holders of the Series C Convertible Preferred Stock are entitled to receive a preferential liquidation amount equal to \$1,000 per share.

INDEMNIFICATION FOR SECURITIES ACT LIABILITIES

Under the Delaware General Corporation Law, a Delaware corporation may indemnify officers, directors and other corporate agents under certain circumstances and subject to certain limitations. Article Thirteen of our Certificate of Incorporation authorizes us to indemnify any officer or director to the fullest extent provided by Delaware law. Article Nine of our Bylaws provides that we are obligated to indemnify our past and present directors and officers, or any person who may have served at our request as a director or officer of another corporation, against expenses actually and necessarily incurred in connection with the defense of any action, suit, or proceeding in which the director or officer is made a party by reason of having been our director or officer, or director or officer of another corporation at our request, except in relation to matters as to which any such director or officer or person shall have been adjudged in such action, suit, or proceeding to be liable for negligence or misconduct in the performance of any duty owed to us.

Section 145 of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware provides that a certificate of incorporation may contain a provision eliminating the personal liability of a director to the corporation or its stockholders for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a

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director provided that such provision shall not eliminate or limit the liability of a director (i) for any breach of the directors duty of loyalty to the corporation or its stockholders, (ii) for acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law, (iii) under Section 174 (relating to liability for unauthorized acquisitions or redemptions of, or dividends on, capital stock) of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware, or (iv) for any transaction from which the director derived an improper personal benefit. Our Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws contain such a provision.

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933 may be permitted to directors, officers or persons controlling us pursuant to the foregoing provisions, or otherwise, we have been advised that in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission, such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Act and is, therefore, unenforceable.

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the common stock offered hereby will be passed upon for Cano Petroleum, Inc. by Sichenzia Ross Friedman Ference LLP, New York, New York.

EXPERTS

The consolidated balance sheet of Cano Petroleum, Inc. and subsidiaries as of June 30, 2005, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the years ended June 30, 2005 and 2004 appearing in this prospectus and registration statement have been audited by Hein & Associates LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, as set forth on their report thereon appearing elsewhere in this prospectus, and are included in reliance upon such report given upon the authority of such firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

References in this prospectus to Forrest A. Garb & Associates, Inc. and its analysis relating to our oil and gas reserves are made in reliance on Forrest A. Garb & Associates' authority as an expert in engineering consulting.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTANTS

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In connection with our acquisition of the Davenport Field Unit, Inc., we dismissed Russell Bedford Stefanou Mirchandani LLP as our certifying accounts and replaced them with Hein & Associates LLP. Both the dismissal of Russell Bedford Stefanou Mirchandani LLP and the selection of Hein & Associates LLP were authorized and approved by our Board of Directors, and were effective on July 13, 2004.

During the two fiscal years ended June 30, 2003 and 2002 and through July 13, 2004: (i) we did not receive an adverse opinion or disclaimer of opinion from Russell Bedford Stefanou Mirchandani LLP, but the audit reports for the years ended June 30, 2003 and 2002 contained an explanatory paragraph regarding the substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern; (ii) their opinions were not qualified or modified as to uncertainty, audit scope or accounting principles, and (iii) there have been no disagreements with Russell Bedford Stefanou Mirchandani LLP on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure or auditing scope or procedure, which, if not resolved to the satisfaction of Russell Bedford Stefanou Mirchandani LLP, would have caused them to make reference to the subject matter of the disagreement in their report. In particular, there were no reportable events, as such term is defined in Item 304(a)(1)(iv) of Regulation S-B, during the two fiscal years ended June 30, 2003 and 2002 and through July 13, 2004.

Hein & Associates LLP was engaged on or about May 24, 2004, to audit Davenport Field Unit, Inc. in connection with the acquisition of that entity. Hein & Associates LLP was also engaged by us on or about May 19, 2004, to audit the Ladder Companies in connection with our acquisition of the stock of the Ladder Companies. During the two fiscal years ended June 30, 2003 and 2002 and through May 19, 2004, Hein & Associates LLP did not consult with us on any of the matters referenced in Item 304(a)(2)(i) or (ii) of Regulation S-B.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Cano Petroleum, Inc. is subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and in accordance therewith files reports, proxy or information statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Such reports, proxy statements and other information can be inspected and copied at the public reference facilities maintained by the Commission at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549, at prescribed rates. In addition, the Commission maintains a web site that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding registrants that file electronically with the Commission. The address of the Commission's web site is <http://www.sec.gov>.

Cano Petroleum, Inc. has filed with the Commission a registration statement on Form SB-2 under the Securities Act of 1933 with respect to the common stock being offered hereby. As permitted by the rules and regulations of the Commission, this prospectus does not contain all the information set forth in the registration statement and the exhibits and schedules thereto. For further information with respect to Cano Petroleum, Inc. and the common stock offered hereby, reference is made to the registration statement, and such exhibits and schedules. A copy of the registration statement, and the exhibits and schedules thereto, may be inspected without charge at the public reference facilities maintained by the Commission at the addresses set forth above, and copies of all or any part of the registration statement may be obtained from such offices upon payment of the fees prescribed by the Commission. In addition, the registration statement may be accessed at the Commission's web site. Statements contained in this prospectus as to the contents of any contract or other document are not necessarily complete and, in each instance, reference is made to the copy of such contract or document filed as an exhibit to the registration statement, each such statement being qualified in all respects by such reference.

CANO PETROLEUM, INC.

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**CANO PETROLEUM, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET**

**March 31, 2006
(Unaudited)**

ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,319,253
Accounts receivable		2,154,435
Derivative assets		980,589
Other current assets		579,156
Total current assets		5,033,433
Oil and gas properties , successful efforts method		107,849,380
Less accumulated depletion and depreciation		(1,361,955)
Net oil and gas properties		106,487,425
Fixed assets and other, net		4,610,888
Derivative assets		1,426,684
Goodwill		785,796
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	118,344,226
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$	877,089
Oil and gas payable		304,482
Accrued liabilities		274,090
Taxes payable		73,265
Current portion of asset retirement obligations		19,442
Total current liabilities		1,548,368
Long-term liabilities		
Long-term debt		42,750,000
Asset retirement obligations		1,566,261
Deferred tax liability		32,998,000
Total liabilities		78,862,629
Commitments and contingencies (Note 12)		
Stockholders equity		
Common stock, par value \$.0001 per share; 50,000,000 authorized; 26,847,941 issued and 26,832,158 outstanding; including 2,659,975 shares held in escrow		2,685
Additional paid-in capital		52,665,502
Accumulated deficit		(13,081,516)
Treasury stock, at cost; 15,783 shares held in escrow		(7,102)
Deferred compensation		(97,972)
Total stockholders equity		39,481,597
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY	\$	118,344,226

See accompanying notes to these unaudited financial statements.

CANO PETROLEUM, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Operating Revenues:				
Crude oil and natural gas sales	\$ 5,422,987	\$ 1,461,885	\$ 10,532,227	\$ 3,780,437
Operating Expenses:				
Lease operating expenses	2,065,739	819,093	4,059,837	1,815,837
Production and ad valorem taxes	379,990	92,710	701,482	241,809
General and administrative	1,800,564	729,989	4,690,232	2,121,967
Deferred compensation expense	146,961	431,439	443,547	1,341,285
Accretion of asset retirement obligations	30,282	5,584	75,656	16,444
Depletion and depreciation	631,340	159,823	1,058,198	403,538
Total operating expenses	5,054,876	2,238,638	11,028,952	5,940,880
Income (loss) from operations	368,111	(776,753)	(496,725)	(2,160,443)
Other income (expenses):				
Unrealized loss on hedge contracts	(1,274,900)		(2,910,437)	
Interest expense	(928,645)	(370)	(1,260,690)	(752)
Interest income and deductions, net	27,406	1,841	122,331	11,288
Total other income (expenses)	(2,176,139)	1,471	(4,048,796)	10,536
Loss before income tax benefit	(1,808,028)	(775,282)	(4,545,521)	(2,149,907)
Deferred income tax benefit	677,000		1,470,000	
Net loss	(1,131,028)	(775,282)	(3,075,521)	(2,149,907)
Preferred stock discount				416,534
Net loss applicable to common stock	\$ (1,131,028)	\$ (775,282)	\$ (3,075,521)	\$ (2,566,441)
Net loss per share - basic and diluted	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.07)	\$ (0.14)	\$ (0.24)
Weighted average common shares outstanding				
Basic and diluted	24,187,966	11,204,155	21,740,759	10,722,854

See accompanying notes to these unaudited financial statements.

CANO PETROLEUM, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2006	2005
Cash flow from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (3,075,521)	\$ (2,149,907)
Adjustments needed to reconcile to net cash flow used in operations:		
Loss on hedge contracts	2,910,437	
Accretion of asset retirement obligations	75,656	16,444
Depletion and depreciation	1,058,198	403,538
Deferred compensation expense	443,547	1,341,285
Deferred income tax benefit	(1,470,000)	
Stock based compensation	134,437	78,666
Other amortization	318,980	
Changes in assets and liabilities relating to operations:		
Derivative assets	(5,317,710)	
Accounts receivable	437,499	(605,938)
Inventory	(163,586)	
Accounts payable	(331,772)	608,398
Accrued liabilities	(593,875)	(219,696)
Other current assets and liabilities	(682,734)	(31,512)
Net cash used in operations	(6,256,444)	(558,722)
Cash flow from investing activities:		
Additions to oil and gas properties	(3,523,340)	(1,936,124)
Additions to fixed assets and other	(444,095)	(250,606)
Acquisition of W.O. Energy of Nevada, Inc.	(48,292,605)	
Acquisition of additional Davenport revenue interest	(700,350)	(667,000)
Acquisition of Nowata		(2,551,721)
Acquisition of Square One Energy, Inc.		(4,020,363)
Acquisition of Ladder		(2,111,517)
Cash restricted for development activities		866,339
Net cash used in investing activities	(52,960,390)	(10,670,992)
Cash flow from financing activities:		
Net proceeds from long-term debt	42,750,000	
Payments for debt-issuance costs	(707,587)	
Proceeds from issuance of preferred stock, net		5,304,872
Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net	18,348,185	4,750,783
Net cash from financing activities	60,390,598	10,055,655
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,173,764	(1,174,059)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	145,489	1,575,279
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 1,319,253	\$ 401,220
Supplemental disclosure of noncash transactions:		

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Preferred stock discount		\$	416,534
Common stock issued for acquisition of Square One Energy, Inc.		\$	3,519,996
Common stock issued for acquisition of W.O. Energy of Nevada, Inc.	\$	8,240,000	
Recognition of deferred tax liability	\$	3,124,013	

See accompanying notes to these unaudited financial statements.

CANO PETROLEUM, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. **BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND USE OF ESTIMATES**

The interim consolidated financial statements of Cano Petroleum, Inc. are unaudited and contain all adjustments (consisting primarily of normal recurring accruals) necessary for a fair statement of the results for the interim periods presented. Results for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for a full year or for previously reported periods due in part to the volatility in prices for crude oil and natural gas, the timing of acquisitions, product demand, market competition, interruption in production, and the success of waterflooding and enhanced oil recovery techniques. You should read these consolidated interim financial statements in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in Cano's Form 10-KSB dated June 30, 2005.

In preparing the accompanying financial statements, management has made certain estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts in the financial statements and disclosures of contingencies. Actual results may differ from those estimates. Significant assumptions are required in the valuation of proved oil and gas reserves, which may affect the amount at which oil and gas properties are recorded. It is at least reasonably possible these estimates could be revised in the near term, and these revisions could be material.

2. **ACQUISITION OF W.O. ENERGY COMPANY OF NEVADA, INC.**

On November 29, 2005, we acquired all of the outstanding common stock of W.O. Energy of Nevada, Inc. (WO Energy) for approximately \$57.4 million, after purchase price adjustments. The purchase price consisted of approximately \$48.3 million in cash (net of cash acquired) and approximately \$8.24 million in restricted shares of our common stock. \$2 million of the cash portion of the purchase price was paid into an escrow account for a minimum of two years to cover potential indemnification payments by the sellers. The approximate \$8.24 million of common stock resulted in the issuance of 1,791,320 shares to the sellers based on the average of the closing price of the common stock on AMEX for the three trading days immediately prior to November 29, 2005, which was \$4.60 per share. We entered into a registration rights agreement with the sellers pursuant to which we agreed to use commercially reasonable efforts to register the resale of the 1,791,320 shares with the Securities and Exchange Commission by November 29, 2006. The sellers are prohibited from selling their shares until November 29, 2006 and after such date are limited to selling up to 15% of the shares received in any 90 day period.

The WO Energy acquisition was recorded based on the purchase method of accounting. The operations of WO Energy are included in our consolidated financial statements beginning December 1, 2005. The purchase price were allocated to the acquired assets and assumed liabilities based on their estimated fair values. The calculation of the purchase price and allocation to assets is as follows:

Net Acquisition Price	\$	57,402,983
Asset Retirement Obligations		497,906

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Deferred Tax Liability		31,343,986
Other Liabilities Assumed		1,512,819
Total Purchase Price	\$	90,757,694
Allocation of Purchase Price:		
Cash	\$	870,376
Accounts Receivable		2,016,168
Other Current Assets		158,538
Fixed Assets and Other		3,112,610
Oil & Gas Properties		84,600,002
	\$	90,757,694

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The fair value assigned to the oil and gas properties is based on management's valuation of the properties, which was derived in part by reference to reserve reports prepared by an independent petroleum engineering firm. Based on the engineer's reports and Cano's internal analyses, we believe the value assigned to these properties is reasonably supported. We are continuing the process of determining our final estimate of fair value of assets and liabilities.

The acquisition was not eligible for Section 338 treatment. As defined in the Internal Revenue Service tax code, Section 338 treatment would have enabled us to recognize the stepped-up basis in the WO properties approximately equal to the acquisition price, for tax computation purposes. Therefore, we recorded a deferred tax liability of approximately \$31.3 million (with an offsetting increase in property basis) in connection with this purchase.

The following condensed pro forma information gives effect to the acquisition as if it had occurred on July 1, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The pro forma information has been included in the Notes to financial statements as required by generally accepted accounting principles and is provided for comparison purposes only. The pro forma financial information is not necessarily indicative of the financial results that would have occurred had the business combination been effective on the dates indicated and should not be viewed as indicative of operations in the future.

Cano Petroleum, Inc.

Pro Forma Information

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Operating revenues	\$ 5,422,987	\$ 4,472,761	\$ 16,080,647	\$ 13,092,641
Loss applicable to common stock	\$ (1,131,028)	\$ (317,093)	\$ (2,268,286)	\$ (1,296,260)
Net loss per share - basic and diluted	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.09)	\$ (0.05)

3. LONG-TERM DEBT

Senior Credit Agreement

On November 29, 2005, we entered into a \$100 million senior credit agreement with the lenders thereto from time to time and Union Bank of California, N.A., as administrative agent and as issuing lender, due on or before November 29, 2009. The initial borrowing base is \$30 million based on our proved reserves. The \$30 million was used, in part, to finance the acquisition of WO Energy. Pursuant to the terms of the senior credit agreement, the borrowing base is based on our proved reserves and is redetermined every six months with one additional redetermination possible during the six month periods between scheduled redeterminations. During the quarter ended March 31, 2006, Natexis Banques Populaires was named as a lender via an amendment to the senior credit facility.

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At our option, interest is based either (i) on the prime rate plus the applicable margin ranging up to 0.75% based on the utilization level or (ii) on the LIBOR rate applicable to the interest period plus the applicable margin ranging from 1.5% to 2.25% based on the utilization level. At March 31, 2006, the interest rate was 7.08%. For loans that are three months or less in maturity, interest is due on the maturity date of such loan. For loans that are in excess of three months, interest is due every three months.

At March 31, 2006, the outstanding amount due under the senior credit agreement was \$27.75 million. The outstanding principal is due on or before November 29, 2009 unless pursuant to the terms of the credit agreement specific events of default occur as a result of which all outstanding principal and all accrued interest may be accelerated. Such specific events of default, include, but are not limited to: payment defaults by us, breaches of representations and warranties and covenants by us, our insolvency, a change of control of our business as described in the credit agreement and a material adverse change as described in the credit agreement.

The credit agreement imposes certain restrictions on us and our subsidiaries including, but not limited to, the following: (i) subject to specific exceptions, incurring additional liens; (ii) subject to specific exceptions, incurring additional debt; (iii) subject to specific exceptions, merging or consolidating or selling, transferring, assigning, farming-out, conveying or otherwise disposing of any property; (iv) subject to specific exceptions, making certain payments, including cash dividends to our stockholders; (v) subject to specific exceptions, making any loans, advances or capital contributions to, or making any investment in, or purchasing or committing to purchase any stock or other securities or evidences of indebtedness or interests in any person or any oil and gas properties or activities related to oil and gas properties unless with regard to new oil and gas properties, such properties are mortgaged to Union Bank of California, N.A., as administrative agent, or with regard to new subsidiaries, such subsidiaries execute a guaranty, pledge agreement, security agreement and mortgage in favor of Union Bank of California, N.A., as administrative agent; and (vi) subject to specific exceptions, entering into affiliate transactions on terms that are not at least as favorable to us as comparable arm's length transactions.

We must also meet certain financial requirements based on specified debt coverage ratios, interest coverage ratios and current assets to current liabilities ratios. In addition, we are required to enter into financial contracts to hedge our exposure to commodity price risk associated with expected oil and gas production. Our financial hedge contracts are further discussed in Note 4.

As security for our obligations under the senior credit agreement: (i) each of our subsidiaries guaranteed all of our obligations; (ii) we, together with each of our subsidiaries, executed mortgages in favor of Union Bank of California, N.A., as collateral trustee, covering oil and gas properties located in Texas and Oklahoma; (iii) we, together with each of our subsidiaries, granted a security interest in favor of Union Bank of California, N.A., as collateral trustee, in substantially all of our assets; and (iv) we pledged our ownership interests in all of our subsidiaries to Union Bank of California, N.A., as collateral trustee.

Our senior credit agreement has been amended subsequent to March 31, 2006 and is further discussed in Note 13.

Subordinated Credit Agreement

On November 29, 2005, we entered into a \$15 million subordinated credit agreement with the lenders thereto from time to time and Energy Components SPC EEP Energy Exploration and Production Segregated Portfolio (EEP), as administrative agent, due on or before November 29, 2010. The \$15 million was used, in part, to finance the acquisition of WO Energy.

Interest pursuant to the subordinated credit agreement is equal to the LIBOR rate plus 6.5%. At March 31, 2006, the interest rate was 11.24%. For loans that are three months or less in maturity, interest is due on the maturity date of such loan. For loans that are in excess of three months, interest is due every three months.

As of March 31, 2006, the outstanding amount due under the subordinated credit agreement was \$15 million. The outstanding principal is due on November 29, 2010 unless specified events of default occur as a result of which all outstanding principal and all accrued interest may be accelerated. Such specific events of default, include, but are not limited to: payment defaults by us, breaches of representations and warranties and covenants by us, our insolvency, a change of control of our business as described in the subordinated credit agreement and a material adverse change as described in the subordinated credit agreement.

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The subordinated credit agreement imposes certain restrictions on us and our subsidiaries including, but not limited to, the following: (i) subject to specific exceptions, incurring additional liens; (ii) subject to specific exceptions, incurring additional debt; (iii) subject to specific exceptions, merging or consolidating or selling, transferring, assigning, farming-out, conveying or otherwise disposing of any property; (iv) subject to specific exceptions, making certain payments, including cash dividends to our stockholders; (v) subject to specific exceptions, making any loans, advances or capital contributions to, or making any investment in, or purchasing or committing to purchase any stock or other securities or evidences of indebtedness or interests in any person or any oil and gas properties or activities related to oil and gas properties unless with regard to new oil and gas properties, such properties are mortgaged as requested by EEP, as administrative agent, or with regard to new

subsidiaries, such subsidiaries execute a guaranty, pledge agreement, security agreement and mortgage as requested by of EEP, as administrative agent; and (vi) subject to specific exceptions, entering into affiliate transactions on terms that are not at least as favorable to us as comparable arm's length transactions.

We must also meet certain financial requirements based on specified debt coverage ratios, interest coverage ratios, current assets to current liabilities ratios, and reserve value coverage. In addition, we are required to enter into financial contracts to hedge our exposure to commodity price risk associated with expected oil and gas production, as further discussed in Note 4.

As security for our obligations under the credit agreement: (i) each of our subsidiaries guaranteed all of our obligations; (ii) we, together with each of our subsidiaries, executed mortgages in favor of Union Bank of California, N.A., as collateral trustee, covering oil and gas properties located in Texas and Oklahoma; (iii) we, together with each of our subsidiaries, granted a security interest in favor of Union Bank of California, N.A., as collateral trustee, in substantially all of our assets; and (iv) we pledged our ownership interests in all of our subsidiaries to Union Bank of California, N.A., as collateral trustee.

Our subordinated credit agreement has been amended subsequent to March 31, 2006 and is further discussed in Note 13.

4. DERIVATIVE HEDGING CONTRACTS

As previously mentioned in Note 3, pursuant to our senior and subordinated credit agreements, we are required to enter into financial contracts to hedge a portion of our production at specified prices for oil and natural gas. The objective of the hedging contracts is to reduce our exposure to commodity price risk associated with expected oil and gas production. By achieving this objective we intend to protect the outstanding debt amounts and maximize the funds available under our existing debt agreements, which should enable us to support our annual capital budgeting and expenditure plans.

During December 2005, we paid \$5.3 million to enter into financial contracts to set price floors, as summarized in the table below.

Calendar Year	Barrels of Floor Oil Price	Floor Barrels per Day	Equivalent Gas Price	Gas Mcf per Day	Oil per Day
2006	\$ 60	534	\$ 8.50	1,784	832
2007	\$ 55	507	\$ 8.00	1,644	781
2008	\$ 55	479	\$ 7.50	1,534	735

We have no derivative hedging contracts that set a price ceiling. We do not designate our derivatives as cash flow or fair value hedges. However, we do not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for speculative or trading purposes. We are exposed to credit losses in the event of nonperformance by the counterparties to our financial hedging contracts. We anticipate, however, that such counterparties will be able to fully satisfy their obligations under the contracts. We do not obtain collateral or other security to support our financial hedging contracts subject to

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credit risk but we monitor the credit standing of the counterparties. At March 31, 2006, we had a receivable balance due from our counterparties amounting to \$69,766.

Changes in the fair values of our derivative instruments are recorded immediately in earnings in other income on our statements of operations. Cash flows resulting from the settlement of our derivative instruments are recorded as other income or expense in the consolidated statements of operations. During the three- and nine-month periods ended March 31, 2006, there were settlements under our derivative agreements due to Cano amounting to \$140,996, which is included in our Consolidated Statements of Operations under Crude oil and natural gas sales. The settlements were cumulative monthly payments due to Cano since the NYMEX gas price was lower than the \$8.50 floor gas price. The cash flows relating to the derivative instruments are reflected in operating activities on our statements of cash flow.

Our mark-to-market valuations used for our derivative instruments were based on prices that are actively quoted and provided by external sources. In accordance with SFAS No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, as amended, we recorded the \$5.3 million payment as Derivative Assets. SFAS 133 also provides that derivative instruments be measured at fair value on the balance sheet date.

During the three- and nine-month periods ended March 31, 2006, we recognized losses on hedge contracts to our Consolidated Statements of Operations amounting to \$1.3 million and \$2.9 million, respectively, under Unrealized loss on hedge contracts. At March 31, 2006, our Derivative Assets totaled \$2,407,273, of which \$1,426,684 is considered long-term.

5. COMMON STOCK FINANCINGS

As discussed in Note 2, we issued 1,791,320 shares of our common stock to complete the acquisition of WO Energy.

On September 14, 2005 and September 16, 2005, we received written commitments for two private placement sales of 2,603,864 shares and 2,100,000 shares, respectively, of our common stock at a per share price equal to \$4.14, which was the closing price on September 13, 2005 on the American Stock Exchange. The gross and net proceeds totaled approximately \$19.5 million and \$18.3 million, respectively. The transactions closed on or before September 30, 2005.

The amount of common shares issued and outstanding is summarized as follows:

Issued shares as of June 30, 2005	20,352,757
Shares issued in private placement (above)	4,703,864
Shares issued for WO Energy acquisition (Note 2)	1,791,320
Issued shares as of December 31, 2005	26,847,941
Management shares returned to Treasury Stock (Note 7)	(15,783)
Outstanding shares as of March 31, 2006	26,832,158

6. ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATION

Our financial statements reflect the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 143, *Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations* .. Our asset retirement obligation (ARO) primarily represents the estimated present value of the amount we will incur to plug, abandon and remediate our producing properties at the end of their productive lives, in accordance with applicable state laws. We determine our ARO by calculating the present value of expected cash flows related to the liability. At March 31, 2006, our liability for ARO was \$1,585,703, of which \$1,566,261 is considered long-term. Our asset retirement obligations are recorded as current or non-current liabilities based on the estimated timing of the anticipated cash flows.

The following table describes the changes in our asset retirement obligations for the nine months ended March 31, 2006:

Asset retirement obligation at June 30, 2005	\$	1,051,453
Acquisition of WO Energy		497,906
Accretion expense		75,656
Plugging costs		(39,312)
Asset retirement obligation at March 31, 2006	\$	1,585,703

7. **DEFERRED COMPENSATION**

As discussed in our Form 10-KSB dated June 30, 2005, pursuant to the terms of the Merger Agreement dated May 28, 2004, eight individuals (six current employees, one former employee and one director) were issued 5,165,000 shares of common stock. These shares were placed in escrow and will vest to the individuals based on a combination of continued employment (compensation shares) and achieving certain performance goals during the two years following the merger (performance shares). The compensation shares amounted to

2,659,975 shares and the performance shares amounted to 2,505,025 shares. Any shares that are not released from escrow will be returned to Treasury Stock.

We accounted for these shares in accordance with the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standard (SFAS) No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation* , and SFAS No. 148, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation Transition and Disclosure* . At the merger date, we recognized \$2,324,250 of Deferred Compensation and Additional Paid-in Capital in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The shares were recorded based on the quoted market price at the time of the transaction and are being amortized to expense over the periods earned. At March 31, 2006, the balance of Deferred Compensation was \$97,972, net of amortization expense.

As of March 31, 2006, shares returned to treasury totaled 15,783 shares and are recorded as Treasury Stock, at cost. On July 1, 2005, the compensation shares totaling 2,505,025 shares were released from escrow to three executive officers. At March 31, 2006, the total escrowed shares were 2,659,975, of which the outstanding common shares totaled 2,644,192 and treasury shares totaled 15,783.

8. STOCK OPTIONS

As discussed in our Form 10-KSB dated June 30, 2005, the 2005 Directors Stock Option Plan (Plan) became effective on April 1, 2005. On April 1, 2005, pursuant to the Plan, we granted stock options to our five non-employee directors to each purchase 25,000 shares of common stock. The options granted under the Plan totaled 125,000 shares. These options have an exercise price of \$4.13 per share. The options vested on April 1, 2006, and expire on April 1, 2015.

On September 16, 2005, we granted stock options to James K. Teringo, Jr., our Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary to purchase 50,000 shares of common stock. These options have an exercise price of \$3.98 per share. The options vest on July 11, 2006, and expire on September 16, 2015.

On December 7, 2005, our shareholders approved our 2005 Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP). The 2005 LTIP authorizes the issuance of up to 1,000,000 shares of our common stock to key employees, key consultants and outside directors of our company and subsidiaries. The 2005 LTIP permits the grant of incentive stock options, non-qualified stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units, performance awards, dividend equivalent rights and other awards, whether granted singly, or in combination or in tandem. No executive officer (as defined in the 2005 LTIP) may receive in any calendar year (i) stock options or stock appreciation rights relating to more than 100,000 shares of common stock or (ii) restricted stock, restricted stock units, performance awards or other awards that are subject to the attainment of performance goals relating to more than 100,000 shares of common stock; provided, however, that all such awards of any executive officer during any calendar year may not exceed an aggregate of more than 100,000 shares of common stock. The 2005 LTIP terminates on December 7, 2015; however, awards granted before that date will continue to be effective in accordance with their terms and conditions.

On December 13, 2005, under the 2005 LTIP, 25,000 options were granted to each of our five non-employee Directors: Donnie D. Dent, Gerald W. Haddock, Randall Boyd, Dr. Jim Underwood and Morris B. Sam Smith. Each of these options has an exercise price of \$6.30 per share. These granted options vest on December 13, 2006 if such persons are still directors on December 13, 2006.

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Pursuant to Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 123 (SFAS 123), *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation* , the fair value of each stock option is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The factors used to calculate the fair value of all options are summarized in the table below:

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	Reported in Form 10-KSB dated June 30, 2005		Options to J. Teringo, Jr.	2005 LTIP
No. of shares	50,000	125,000	50,000	125,000
Risk free interest rate	4.27%	4.28%	4.56%	4.45%
Expected life	4 years	4 years	4 years	4 years
Expected volatility	51.5%	33.7%	27.4%	26.5%
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%	0%	0%

The total fair value of the options summarized in the above table is approximately \$424,000. In accordance with the provisions of SFAS 123 and SFAS No. 148, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation Transition and Disclosure*, we have recorded a charge to general and administrative expenses for the estimated fair value of the options granted to our directors of \$61,643 and \$134,437 for the three- and nine-month periods ended March 31, 2006, respectively. For the three- and nine-month periods ended March 31, 2005, we charged \$67,000 and \$78,666, respectively.

9. NET LOSS PER COMMON SHARE

Basic net income (loss) per common share is computed by dividing the net income attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period.

Diluted net income (loss) per common share is computed in the same manner, but also considers the effect of the stock options. The stock options are not considered for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2006 as their effects would be anti-dilutive.

The weighted average shares used in the basic loss per common share computations for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2006 were 24,187,966 shares and 21,740,759 shares, respectively. The weighted average shares for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2005 were 11,204,155 shares and 10,722,854, respectively. The shares at March 31, 2006 and 2005 excluded contingently issuable shares of 2,659,975 and 5,165,000, respectively, as discussed in Note 7.

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

As discussed in our Form 10-KSB dated June 30, 2005, on March 29, 2005, we entered into an agreement with Haddock Enterprises, LLC and Kenneth Q. Carlile (predecessor to Carlile Management, LLC) to explore the possibility of converting the Sabine Royalty Trust from a liquidating asset into a vehicle to acquire low risk assets. Each of the three parties owns a one-third interest in the Sabine Production Operating, LLC. Gerald W. Haddock is President of Haddock Enterprises, LLC and is a member of our Board of Directors. As of March 31, 2006, Cano had incurred approximately \$419,000 pertaining to the joint venture, of which \$379,000 occurred during the nine months ended March 31, 2006. We expensed the \$419,000 to general & administrative expense because of the election of Sabine Production Operating, LLC to indefinitely suspend the proxy solicitation from the unit holders of the Sabine Royalty Trust.

Effective December 1, 2005, we acquired all overriding royalty interests held by THEprivate Energy Company, Inc. (formerly Cano Energy Corporation) on December 27, 2005 and we are to acquire all overriding royalty interests acquired in the future by THEprivate Energy

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Company, Inc. in and to the oil gas and mineral leaseholder estates and personal property related to leasehold estates located on the same property on which the Davenport Field Unit s properties are located. We paid \$66,700 per percentage of net revenue attributable to the interests held by THEprivate Energy Company, Inc. During December 2005, we paid \$500,250 to acquire a 7.5% overriding royalty interest and during January 2006, we paid \$200,100 to acquire a 3.0% overriding royalty interest.

S. Jeffrey Johnson, our Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, is a 30% shareholder in THEprivate Energy Company, Inc. The terms of the purchase were agreed to based on arms-length negotiations, supported by a valuation established by our independent engineer, and are substantially the same as previously

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paid by us to THEprivate Energy Company, Inc. for a portion of its interest in September and October of 2004. This purchase was approved by our Board pursuant to a recommendation by our Audit Committee.

11. INCOME TAXES

Our income tax benefit is as follows:

	Quarter Ended March 31,		Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Current income tax benefit				
Federal	\$	\$	\$	\$
State				
Total current tax benefit				
Deferred income tax benefit				
Federal	606,000		1,316,000	
State	71,000		154,000	
Total deferred tax benefit	677,000		1,470,000	
Total income tax benefit	\$ 677,000	\$	\$ 1,470,000	\$

The difference between our benefit from income taxes recorded on the statements of operations and the tax computed using statutory rates primarily comprises state taxes and adjustments to the valuation allowance.

Regarding the acquisition of Square One Energy, Inc., as discussed in our Form 10-KSB dated June 30, 2005, this acquisition did not provide for Section 338 treatment. As defined in the Internal Revenue Service tax code, Section 338 treatment would have enabled us to recognize the stepped-up basis in the Square One properties approximately equal to the acquisition price, for tax computation purposes.

In accordance with the purchase method of accounting, we recorded a deferred tax liability of approximately \$3.1 million with an offsetting increase in property basis of \$2.4 million and Goodwill of approximately \$0.7 million. Based on a reserve report prepared by an independent petroleum engineering firm and our internal analysis, we believe the oil and gas properties of Square One have unrealized potential to support the recording of Goodwill to the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

At March 31, 2006, we have recorded a total deferred tax liability of \$33 million, which resulted from the acquisitions of WO Energy (see Note 2) and Square One, net of deferred income tax benefit of \$1.4 million that we recorded during the nine months ended March 31, 2006. A schedule showing the significant components of the net deferred tax liability as of March 31, 2006 is as follows:

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Deferred compensation expense	\$	843,000
Net operating loss carryforwards, net of valuation allowance of \$836,000		3,335,000
Difference in book and tax bases on acquired oil and gas properties		(36,930,000)
Difference in book and tax bases on acquired fixed assets		(461,000)
Other		215,000
Net deferred tax liability	\$	(32,998,000)

At March 31, 2006, Cano had net operating loss (NOL) carryforwards for tax purposes of approximately \$11 million. The remaining net operating losses principally expire in 2024 and 2025. Of the \$11 million, \$2.2 million will be unavailable to offset any future taxable income due to limitations from change in ownership as defined in Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) code. Accordingly, our valuation allowance reflects the unavailable \$2.2 million NOL.

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12. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Litigation

On March 23, 2006, the following lawsuit was filed in the 100th Judicial District Court in Carson County, Texas; Cause No. 9840, The Tom L. and Anne Burnett Trust, by Anne Burnett Windfohr, Windi Phillips, Ben Fortson, Jr., George Beggs, III and Ed Hudson, Jr. as Co-Trustees; Anne Burnett Windfohr; and Burnett Ranches, Ltd. v. Cano Petroleum, Inc., W.O. Energy of Nevada, Inc.; W. O. Operating, Ltd, and W.O. Energy, Inc. The plaintiffs claim that the electrical wiring and equipment of Cano Petroleum, Inc. or certain of its subsidiaries relating to its oil and gas operations started a wildfire that began on March 12, 2006 in Carson County.

The plaintiffs (i) allege negligence and gross negligence and (ii) seek undisclosed damages, including, but not limited to, damages for damage to their land and livestock, certain expenses related to fighting the fire and certain remedial expenses. In addition, the plaintiffs seek (i) termination of certain oil and gas leases, (ii) reimbursement for their attorney's fees and (iii) exemplary damages.

Due to the inherent risk of litigation and the fact that this case is in the early stages of discovery, the outcome of this case is uncertain and unpredictable; however, at this time Cano management believes the suit is without merit and is vigorously defending itself and its subsidiaries.

On April 28, 2006, the following lawsuit was filed in the 31st Judicial District Court of Roberts County, Texas, Case No. 1922, Robert and Glenda Adcock, et al. v. Cano Petroleum, Inc., W.O. Energy of Nevada, Inc.; W. O. Operating, Ltd, and W.O. Energy, Inc. There are 43 plaintiffs that claim that the electrical wiring and equipment of Cano Petroleum, Inc. or certain of its subsidiaries relating to its oil and gas operations started a wildfire that began on March 12, 2006 in Carson County.

The plaintiffs (i) allege negligence, gross negligence, trespass and nuisance and (ii) seek undisclosed damages, including, but not limited to, damages to their land, buildings and livestock and certain remedial expenses. In addition, the plaintiffs seek (i) reimbursement for their attorney's fees and (ii) exemplary damages.

Due to the inherent risk of litigation and the fact that this case is in the early stages of discovery, the outcome of this case is uncertain and unpredictable; however, at this time Cano management believes the suit is without merit and is vigorously defending itself and its subsidiaries.

On April 10, 2006, the following lawsuit was filed in the 31st Judicial District Court of Roberts County, Texas, Case No. 1920, Joseph Craig Hutchison and Judy Hutchison v. Cano Petroleum, Inc., W.O. Energy of Nevada, Inc.; W. O. Operating, Ltd, and W.O. Energy, Inc. On May 1, 2006, the following lawsuit was filed in the 31st Judicial District Court of Roberts County, Texas, Case No. 1923, Chisum Family Partnership, Ltd. v. Cano Petroleum, Inc., W.O. Energy of Nevada, Inc.; W. O. Operating, Ltd, and W.O. Energy, Inc. Although Cano is aware that these two lawsuits were filed, neither it nor any of its subsidiaries that are named in the lawsuits have been served with process. The plaintiffs in both cases

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claim that the electrical wiring and equipment of Cano Petroleum, Inc. or certain of its subsidiaries relating to its oil and gas operations started a wildfire that began on March 12, 2006 in Carson County.

The plaintiffs in both cases (i) allege negligence and trespass and (ii) seek undisclosed damages, including, but not limited to, damages to their land and certain remedial expenses. In addition, the plaintiffs in both cases seek (i) reimbursement for their attorney's fees and (ii) exemplary damages.

Due to the inherent risks of litigation and the fact that neither Cano nor its subsidiaries have been served with these suits, the outcome of these cases is uncertain and unpredictable; however, at this time Cano management believes the suits are without merit and, if and when it is served, will vigorously defend itself and its subsidiaries.

Other

Occasionally, we are involved in other various lawsuits and certain governmental proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. Our management does not believe that the ultimate resolution of any current matters, including due to the existence of insurance coverage, indemnification and escrow accounts, will have a material effect on our financial position or results of operations. None of our directors, officers or affiliates, owners of record or beneficially of more than five percent of any class of our voting securities, or security holder is involved in a proceeding adverse to our business or has a material interest adverse to our business.

Environmental

To date, our expenditures to comply with environmental or safety regulations have not been significant and are not expected to be significant in the future. However, new regulations, enforcement policies, claims for damages or other events could result in significant future costs.

13. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

New Acquisition

On April 26, 2006, we entered into an Asset Purchase and Sale Agreement regarding the purchase and sale of oil and gas properties in the Panhandle Field located in Texas. The purchase price was \$24 million in cash. The acquisition by our wholly-owned subsidiary, Pantwist, LLC, included two workover rigs and other equipment valued at approximately \$1.25 million.

Financing

The aforementioned acquisition was funded pursuant to Amendment No. 2 to our existing senior credit facility, as described in Note 3. Pursuant to the Amendment, the borrowing base increased from \$30 million to \$55 million. Cano borrowed an additional \$25 million under the senior credit facility to fund the aforementioned acquisition. As of April 28, 2006, this increased Cano's total outstanding borrowings under the senior credit facility to \$52.75 million with a blended interest rate of approximately 7.27% at May 4, 2006.

The terms of the Amendment (i) require a \$5 million reduction of the borrowing base by December 31, 2006 and (ii) require that if as of the end of any fiscal quarter end occurring on or after June 30, 2006, the ratio of Cano's consolidated debt to consolidated earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization exceeds 3.00 to 1.00, then on or prior to the following fiscal quarter end, Cano shall prepay advances or, if the advances have been repaid in full, make deposits as cash collateral to provide cash collateral for letter of credit exposure, in an amount equal to the greater of (a) \$20 million and (b) an amount necessary to cause the ratio of Cano's consolidated debt to consolidated earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization to be less than 3.00 to 1.00. In addition, we will hedge at least 50% of production attributable to the new acquisition for three years at price floors of \$60 per barrel and \$7.60 per mcf. Cano has implemented these price floor hedges and there is no price ceiling on the hedge.

Also, the Amendment requires that Cano will hedge or cause to be hedged between 50% and 80% of its existing production. Cano's existing hedges, as discussed in Note 4, comply with this requirement.

Amendment to Senior Credit Agreement

Based on our financial position and results of operations for the quarter ended March 31, 2006, we were unable to comply with two covenants of the senior credit facility. As more fully described below, on May 12, 2006, but effective as of March 31, 2006, we entered into an amendment to the Senior Credit Agreement which allowed us, as of March 31, 2006, to comply with those two covenants, as amended.

On May 12, 2006, but effective as of March 31, 2006, Cano, its subsidiaries, Union Bank of California, N.A. (Union Bank) as Administrative Agent/Issuing Lender and Natexis Banques Populaires entered into Amendment No. 3 to the Credit Agreement dated November 29, 2005, as previously amended, by and among

Cano, the lenders party thereto from time to time and Union Bank, as Administrative Agent and Issuing Lender (Amendment to the Credit Agreement). The Amendment to the Credit Agreement changes as of March 31, 2006 the Debt Coverage Ratio and the Interest Coverage Ratio.

In the Amendment to the Credit Agreement, the Debt Coverage Ratio changed as follows: (i) for the quarter ending March 31, 2006, the ratio of consolidated Debt (as defined in the Credit Agreement) of Cano for the quarter to the consolidated EBITDA, an acronym for net earnings plus interest expense, taxes, depreciation, amortization, depletion and other non-cash charges, of Cano for the quarter multiplied by four must not be greater than 7.50 to 1.00 rather than 5.00 to 1.00, (ii) for the quarter ending June 30, 2006, the ratio of consolidated Debt of Cano for the quarter to the consolidated EBITDA of Cano for the two quarter period multiplied by two must not be greater than 5.25 to 1.00 rather than 4.50 to 1.00, (iii) for the quarter ending September 30, 2006, the ratio of consolidated Debt of Cano for the quarter to the consolidated EBITDA of Cano for the three quarter period multiplied by 4/3 must not be greater than 4.50 to 1.00 rather than 4.00 to 1.00, (iv) for the quarter ending December 31, 2006, the ratio of consolidated Debt of Cano for the quarter to the consolidated EBITDA of Cano for the four quarter period must not be greater than 4.00 to 1.00 rather than 3.50 to 1.00 and (v) for all quarters ending on or after March 31, 2007, the ratio of consolidated Debt of Cano for such quarter to the consolidated EBITDA of Cano for the four quarter period must not be greater than 3.50 to 1.00 which is the same as it was in the Credit Agreement.

In the Amendment to the Credit Agreement, the Interest Coverage Ratio changed as follows: (i) for the quarter ending March 31, 2006, the ratio of consolidated EBITDA of Cano for the quarter multiplied by four to the consolidated Interest Expense (as defined in the Credit Agreement) of Cano for the quarter multiplied by four must be at least 1.50 to 1.00 rather than 2.00 to 1.00, (ii) for the quarter ending June 30, 2006, the ratio of consolidated EBITDA of Cano for the two quarter period multiplied by two to the consolidated Interest Expense of Cano for the two quarter period multiplied by two must be at least 1.75 to 1.00 rather than 2.00 to 1.00, (iii) for the quarter ending September 30, 2006, the ratio of consolidated EBITDA of Cano for the three quarter period multiplied by 4/3 to the consolidated Interest Expense of Cano for the three quarter period multiplied by 4/3 must be at least 2.00 to 1.00 which is the same as it was in the Credit Agreement and (iv) for the quarter ending December 31, 2006 and all future quarters, the ratio of consolidated EBITDA of Cano for the four quarter period to the consolidated Interest Expense of Cano for the four quarter period must be at least 2.00 to 1.00 which is the same as it was in the Credit Agreement.

Amendment to Subordinated Credit Agreement

Based on our financial position and results of operations for the quarter ended March 31, 2006, we were unable to comply with two covenants of our of the subordinated credit facility. As more fully described below, on May 12, 2006, but effective as of March 31, 2006, we entered into an amendment to the Subordinated Credit Agreement which allowed us, as of March 31, 2006, to comply with those two covenants, as amended.

On May 12, 2006, but effective as of March 31, 2006, Cano, its subsidiaries, the lenders and Energy Components SPC EEP Energy Exploration and Production Segregated Portfolio, as Administrative Agent (the Administrative Agent) entered into the Second Amendment to Subordinated Credit Agreement dated November 29, 2005, as previously amended, by and among Cano, the lenders party thereto from time to time and the Administrative Agent (Amendment to the Subordinated Credit Agreement). The Amendment to the Subordinated Credit Agreement changes as of March 31, 2006 the Debt Coverage Ratio and the Interest Coverage Ratio.

In the Amendment to the Subordinated Credit Agreement, the Debt Coverage Ratio changed as follows: (i) for the quarter ending March 31, 2006, the ratio of consolidated Debt (as defined in the Subordinated Credit Agreement) of Cano for the quarter to the consolidated EBITDA, an acronym for net earnings plus interest expense, taxes, depreciation, amortization, depletion and other non-cash charges, of Cano for the quarter multiplied by four must not be greater than 7.50 to 1.00 rather than 5.00 to 1.00, (ii) for the quarter ending June 30, 2006, the ratio of consolidated Debt of Cano for the quarter to the consolidated EBITDA of Cano for the two quarter period multiplied by two must not be greater than 5.25 to 1.00 rather than 4.50 to 1.00, (iii) for the quarter ending September 30, 2006, the ratio of consolidated Debt of Cano for the quarter to the consolidated EBITDA of Cano for the three quarter period multiplied by 4/3 must not be greater than 4.50 to

1.00 rather than 4.00 to 1.00 and (iv) for the quarter ending on or after December 31, 2006, the ratio of consolidated Debt of Cano for the quarter to the consolidated EBITDA of Cano for the four quarter period must not be greater than 4.00 to 1.00 which is the same as it was in the Credit Agreement.

In the Amendment to the Subordinated Credit Agreement, the Interest Coverage Ratio changed as follows: (i) for the quarter ending March 31, 2006, the ratio of consolidated EBITDA of Cano for the quarter multiplied by four to the consolidated Interest Expense (as defined in the Subordinated Credit Agreement) of Cano for the quarter multiplied by four must be at least 1.50 to 1.00 rather than 2.00 to 1.00, (ii) for the quarter ending June 30, 2006, the ratio of consolidated EBITDA of Cano for the two quarter period multiplied by two to the consolidated Interest Expense of Cano for the two quarter period multiplied by two must be at least 1.75 to 1.00 rather than 2.00 to 1.00, (iii) for the quarter ending September 30, 2006, the ratio of consolidated EBITDA of Cano for the three quarter period multiplied by 4/3 to the consolidated Interest Expense of Cano for the three quarter period multiplied by 4/3 must be at least 2.00 to 1.00 which is the same as it was in the Subordinated Credit Agreement and (iv) for the quarters ending December 31, 2006 and all future quarters, the ratio of consolidated EBITDA of Cano for the four quarter period to the consolidated Interest Expense of Cano for the four quarter period must be at least 2.00 to 1.00 which is the same as it was in the Subordinated Credit Agreement.

Amendment to Registration Rights Agreements

As discussed in Note 2, on November 29, 2005, in connection with the acquisition of W.O. Energy, Cano entered into Registration Rights Agreements (the Registration Rights Agreements) with both Miles O Loughlin (O Loughlin) and Scott White (White) regarding shares of Cano common stock that were issued to O Loughlin and White in connection with their sale of W.O. Energy to Cano (the Purchase Shares). The Registration Rights Agreements contained a right that if Cano did not register the Purchase Shares with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) by November 29, 2006, O Loughlin and White had the option to require Cano to purchase the Purchase Shares from them for the closing price of Cano common stock on November 29, 2005.

On May 12, 2006, but effective as of November 29, 2005, Cano amended the Registration Rights Agreements with the Estate of O Loughlin and with White (the Registration Rights Amendments) in order to remove the right of the Estate of O Loughlin and of White to require Cano to purchase the Purchase Shares if the Purchase Shares were not registered with the SEC by November 29, 2005. The Registration Rights Amendments provide that Cano will include the Purchase Shares on the next registration statement that Cano files that would permit the resale of the Purchase Shares.

Amendment to Stock Purchase Agreement

As discussed in Note 2, on November 29, 2005, Cano acquired W.O. Energy from O Loughlin and White pursuant to a Stock Purchase Agreement dated November 29, 2005 (the Stock Purchase Agreement). The Stock Purchase Agreement provided that O Loughlin and White could not sell the Purchase Shares until November 29, 2006 and with the restriction that on or after such date, they could sell up to 15% of their Purchase Shares in any 90 day period. On May 12, 2006, Cano and W.O. Energy entered into an amendment to the Stock Purchase Agreement (the Stock Purchase Amendment) with the Estate of O Loughlin and with White which provides that subject to the limitation on selling only up to 15% of their Purchase Shares in any 90 day period, the Estate of O Loughlin and White may sell the Purchase Shares at any time the shares are registered for resale or are exempt from registration.

* * * * *

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors

Cano Petroleum, Inc.

Fort Worth, Texas

We have audited the consolidated balance sheet of Cano Petroleum, Inc. and subsidiaries as of June 30, 2005, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows for the two years ended June 30, 2005. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Cano Petroleum, Inc. and subsidiaries as of June 30, 2005, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the two years ended June 30, 2005, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ Hein & Associates LLP

Hein & Associates LLP

Dallas, Texas

August 25, 2005, except for Note 11, as to which the date is September 19, 2005

CANO PETROLEUM, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
JUNE 30, 2005

<u>ASSETS</u>	
Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 145,489
Accounts receivable	575,766
Other current assets	34,539
Total current assets	755,794
Oil and gas properties, successful efforts method	
Less accumulated depletion and depreciation	(454,741)
Net oil and gas properties	16,215,121
Fixed assets and other, net	506,339
Goodwill	101,166
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 17,578,420
<u>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</u>	
Current liabilities	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 996,420
Oil and gas sales payable	139,598
Current portion of asset retirement obligations	18,378
Total current liabilities	1,154,396
Long-term liabilities	
Asset retirement obligations	1,033,075
Total liabilities	2,187,471
Commitments and contingencies (Note 10)	
Stockholders' equity	
Preferred stock, 16,600 shares authorized, none outstanding	
Common stock, par value \$.0001 per share; 50,000,000 authorized; 20,352,757 issued and 20,336,974 outstanding; including 5,149,217 shares held in escrow	2,036
Additional paid-in capital	25,943,529
Accumulated deficit	(10,005,995)
Treasury stock, at cost; 15,783 shares	(7,102)
Deferred compensation	(541,519)
Total stockholders' equity	15,390,949
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 17,578,420

See accompanying notes to these consolidated financial statements.

CANO PETROLEUM, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Years Ended June 30,	
	2005	2004
Operating Revenues:		
Crude oil and natural gas sales	\$ 5,481,640	\$ 7,958
Operating Expenses:		
Lease operating expenses	2,730,079	44,921
Production taxes	342,796	
General and administrative	3,150,301	244,176
Deferred compensation expense	1,678,785	96,844
Accretion of asset retirement obligations	69,814	690
Depletion and depreciation	494,668	4,533
Total operating expenses	8,466,443	391,164
Loss from operations	(2,984,803)	(383,206)
Interest income and deductions, net	11,661	
Net loss	(2,973,142)	(383,206)
Preferred stock discount	416,534	
Loss applicable to common stock	\$ (3,389,676)	\$ (383,206)
Net loss per share - basic and diluted	\$ (0.29)	\$ (0.05)
Weighted average common shares outstanding - basic and diluted	11,839,080	7,311,505

See accompanying notes to these consolidated financial statements.

CANO PETROLEUM, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY (DEFICIT)

INCEPTION THROUGH JUNE 30, 2005

	Series A		Preferred Stock		Series C		Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Deferred Compensation	Treasury Stock		Total
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount				Shares	Amount	
Balance at June 30, 2003	600	\$		\$			6,982,204	\$ 698	\$ 6,249,754	\$ (6,233,113)		\$	\$	17,339
To recognize forgiveness of debt by principal shareholder in May 2004									70,000					70,000
To record retired common shares returned by principal stockholder in May 2004 at cost							(6,500,000)	(650)	650					
Preferred Series A shares converted to common shares during May 2004	(600)						10,000,000	1,000	(1,000)					
Common shares issued to Management, at par value, during May 2004							5,165,000	517	2,323,733		(2,324,250)			
Net proceeds from issuance of Series B Preferred Stock during May 2004		2,000	1,865,894											1,865,894
Net proceeds from issuance of Series C Preferred Stock during June 2004				1,400	1,265,894									1,265,894
Amortization of deferred compensation											96,844			96,844

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Net loss										(383,206)			(383,206)
Balance at June 30, 2004	\$	2,000	\$ 1,865,894	1,400	\$ 1,265,894	15,647,204	\$ 1,565	\$ 8,643,137	\$ (6,616,319)	\$ (2,227,406)	\$	\$	2,932,765
Net proceeds from issuance of Series C Preferred Stock			(5,044)	5,350	5,344,916			(2,365)					5,337,507
Preferred Series B & C shares converted to common shares during March 2005		(2,000)	(1,860,850)	(6,750)	(6,610,810)	2,466,665	247	8,471,413					
Preferred stock dividend from beneficial conversion feature								416,534	(416,534)				
Net proceeds from issuance of common shares						1,350,000	135	4,750,648					4,750,783
Issuance of common shares for Square One Energy acquisition						888,888	89	3,519,907					3,519,996
Stock based compensation								144,255					144,255
Management shares returned to treasury stock					(15,783)				7,102	15,783	(7,102)		
Amortization of deferred compensation									1,678,785				1,678,785
Net loss										(2,973,142)			(2,973,142)
Balance at June 30, 2005	\$	\$	\$		20,336,974	\$ 2,036	\$ 25,943,529	\$ (10,005,995)	\$ (541,519)	15,783	\$ (7,102)	\$	15,390,949

See accompanying notes to these consolidated financial statements.

CANO PETROLEUM, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Years Ended June 30,	
	2005	2004
Cash flow from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (2,973,142)	\$ (383,206)
Adjustments needed to reconcile to net cash flow used in operations:		
Accretion of asset retirement obligations	69,814	690
Depletion and depreciation	494,668	4,533
Deferred compensation expense	1,678,785	96,844
Stock-based compensation expense	144,255	
Changes in assets and liabilities relating to operations:		
Accounts receivable	(489,893)	(9,363)
Accounts payable	570,733	(429,392)
Accrued liabilities	(74,569)	85,967
Oil and gas sales payable	99,383	
Other current assets	(21,069)	
Net cash used in operations	(501,035)	(633,927)
Cash flow from investing activities:		
Additions to oil and gas properties	(1,646,160)	
Additions to other fixed assets	(464,477)	
Cash restricted for development activities	866,339	(866,339)
Merger with Davenport, net of cash acquired		(355,569)
Acquisition of additional Davenport revenue interest	(667,000)	
Acquisition of Nowata	(2,561,880)	
Acquisition of Square One Energy, Inc.	(4,037,535)	
Acquisition of Ladder	(2,215,467)	(26,950)
Net cash used in investing activities	(10,726,180)	(1,248,858)
Cash flow from financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of preferred stock, net	5,101,231	3,368,064
Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net	4,750,783	
Payment of debt issuance costs	(54,589)	
Loan by principal stockholder		70,000
Net cash from financing activities	9,797,425	3,438,064
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(1,429,790)	1,555,279
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,575,279	20,000
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 145,489	\$ 1,575,279
Supplemental disclosure of noncash transactions:		
Common stock issued for acquisition of Square One Energy, Inc.	\$ 3,519,996	\$
Amortization of preferred stock discount	\$ 416,534	\$
Issue common stock for deferred compensation	\$	\$ 2,324,250
Forgiveness of loan payable by principal stockholder	\$	\$ 70,000

See accompanying notes to these consolidated financial statements.

CANO PETROLEUM, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. **ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Cano Petroleum, Inc. (*Cano*) is an independent oil and gas company based in Fort Worth, Texas. We are engaged in the acquisition, development, and operation of oil and gas properties. Specifically, we are focused on secondary waterflood and enhanced oil recovery methods to produce more oil from existing U.S. fields.

We were originally organized under the laws of the State of Delaware on May 29, 2003 as Huron Ventures, Inc. Cano was involved in the merger of Huron Ventures, Inc. (*Huron*) and several entities, including the Davenport Field Unit (*Davenport*), on May 28, 2004. Effective with the merger, Huron changed its name to Cano Petroleum, Inc. The merger is discussed in greater detail in Note 2.

The consolidated financial statements include the historical operations of Huron from its inception, and the results of Cano's operations after the date of the merger. Prior to the merger, Huron was inactive with no significant operations.

Consolidation and Use of Estimates

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (*GAAP*) and include the accounts of Cano and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. Intercompany accounts and transactions are eliminated. In preparing the accompanying financial statements, management has made certain estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts in the financial statements and disclosures of contingencies. Actual results may differ from those estimates. Significant assumptions are required in the valuation of proved oil and gas reserves, which may affect the amount at which oil and gas properties are recorded. It is at least reasonably possible these estimates could be revised in the near term, and these revisions could be material.

Oil and Gas Properties and Equipment

We follow the successful efforts method of accounting, capitalizing costs of successful exploratory wells and expensing costs of unsuccessful exploratory wells. All developmental costs are capitalized. We are predominately engaged in the acquisition and development of proved reserves as opposed to exploration activities. The property costs reflected in the accompanying balance sheets were acquired in the merger and subsequent acquisitions, as discussed in Notes 2 and 3. Cano had capitalized costs for its oil and gas properties of \$16,669,862 at June 30, 2005.

Depreciation and depletion of producing properties is computed on the units-of-production method based on estimated proved oil and gas reserves. Repairs and maintenance are expensed, while renewals and betterments are generally capitalized.

If conditions indicate that long-term assets may be impaired, the carrying value of property is compared to management's future estimated pre-tax cash flow from the properties. If impairment is necessary, the asset carrying value is written down to fair value. Cash flow pricing estimates are based on existing proved reserve and production information and pricing assumptions that management believes are reasonable. Impairment of individually significant unproved properties is assessed on a property-by-property basis, and impairment of other unproved properties is assessed and amortized on an aggregate basis.

Asset Retirement Obligation

Our financial statements reflect the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 143, *Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations*. SFAS No. 143 provides that, if the fair value for an asset retirement obligation can be reasonably estimated, the liability should be recognized in the period when it is incurred. Oil and gas producing companies incur this liability upon acquiring or drilling a well. Under the method prescribed by SFAS No. 143, the retirement obligation is recorded as a liability at its estimated present value at the asset's inception, with an offsetting increase to producing properties on the balance sheet. Periodic accretion of discount of

the estimated liability is recorded as an expense in the statement of operations.

Goodwill

The amount paid for the transaction described in Note 2 in excess of the fair value of the net assets acquired has been recorded as Goodwill in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. Goodwill is not amortized, but is assessed for impairment annually or whenever conditions would indicate impairment may exist. There were no impairments recorded in either of the fiscal years ended June 30, 2004 and 2005.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents are considered to be all highly liquid investments having an original maturity of three months or less.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue when crude oil and natural gas quantities are delivered to or collected by the respective purchaser. We sell our crude oil production to two independent purchasers and our natural gas production primarily to a single independent purchaser. Title to the produced quantities transfers to the purchaser at the time the purchaser collects or receives the quantities. Prices for such production are defined in sales contracts and are readily determinable based on certain publicly available indices. The purchasers of such production have historically made payment for crude oil and natural gas purchases within thirty-five days of the end of each production month. We periodically review the difference between the dates of production and the dates we collect payment for such production to ensure that receivables from those purchasers are collectible. All transportation costs are accounted for as a reduction of oil and natural gas sales revenue.

Income Taxes

Cano began its oil and gas operations on May 28, 2004. For the twelve month periods ended June 30, 2004 and 2005, Cano had incurred net losses in both periods. Since Cano has not yet generated book or tax income, these financial statements do not reflect a provision for income taxes.

Deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognized for the anticipated future tax effects of temporary differences between the financial statement basis and the tax basis of the Company's assets and liabilities. These balances are measured using tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. A valuation allowance for deferred tax assets is recorded when it is more likely than not that the benefit from the deferred tax asset will not be realized.

Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts of financial instruments including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate fair value, unless otherwise stated, as of June 30, 2005.

Net Loss per Common Share

Basic net loss per common share is computed by dividing the net income attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted net loss per common share is computed in the same manner, but also considers the effect of the director stock options totaling 175,000 shares.

The weighted average shares used in the basic net income (loss) per common share computations for June 30, 2005 and 2004 were 11,839,080 shares and 7,311,505 shares, respectively. This excludes 5,165,000 shares issued to Cano employees that are held in escrow as discussed in Note 2 and the director options totaling 175,000 shares.

At June 30, 2005, director stock options totaling 175,000 shares and at June 30, 2004, the 1,040,000 shares underlying the convertible preferred stock were anti-dilutive and, therefore, are not included in the loss per share calculation for either year.

Recent Accounting Pronouncement

In April 2005, the FASB issued Staff Interpretation No. 19-1 (*FSP 19-1*) Accounting for Suspended Well Costs, which provides guidance on the accounting for exploratory well costs and proposes an amendment to FASB Statement No. 19 (*FASB 19*), Financial Accounting and Reporting by Oil and Gas Producing Companies. The guidance in FSP 19-1 applies to enterprises that use the successful efforts method of accounting as described in FASB 19. We do not expect the guidance contained in FSP 19-1 to have a material impact our consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

2. **MERGER**

On May 28, 2004, we entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (the *Merger Agreement*) with the Davenport Acquisition Corp., an Oklahoma corporation; Davenport Field Unit, Inc., a Texas corporation; the shareholders of Davenport Field Unit, Inc.; Cano Energy Corporation, a Texas corporation; and Big Sky Management Ltd., a principal stockholder. Our CEO, S. Jeffrey Johnson, is a principal shareholder of Cano Energy Corporation.

Under the terms of the Merger Agreement, we acquired 100% of Davenport Field Unit's outstanding common stock in exchange for the issuance by us of 5,165,000 shares of our common stock to the former shareholders of the Davenport Field Unit, Inc. shareholders and paid \$1,650,000 to fund developmental costs associated with the Davenport Field Unit and assumed debt. Pursuant to the terms of the Merger Agreement, we changed our name to Cano Petroleum, Inc. on June 3, 2004.

We conducted drilling activities and implemented improvements in the Davenport field during the 2005 fiscal year, which were funded by the \$866,339 escrowed amount. At June 30, 2005, the escrow balance was used in its entirety, and accordingly, no longer appears in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

The Davenport Field Unit shareholders comprise seven individuals employed by Cano (six current employees and one former employee) and one director. Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, the 5,165,000 shares of common stock were placed in escrow. The shares will vest to the individuals based on a combination of continued employment (*compensation shares*) and achieving certain performance goals during the two years following the merger (*performance shares*). The compensation shares amounted to 2,659,975 shares and the performance shares amounted to 2,505,025 shares. Any shares that are not released from escrow will be returned to Treasury Stock. At the merger date, we recognized \$2,324,250 of Deferred Compensation and Additional Paid-in Capital in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. We have accounted for these shares in accordance with the provisions of SFAS Nos. 123 and 148. The shares were recorded based on the quoted market price at the time of the transaction. At June 30, 2005, the balance of Deferred Compensation is \$541,519, net of amortization expense and the recording of Treasury Stock.

As of June 30, 2005, shares returned to treasury totaled 15,783 shares and are recorded as Treasury Stock, at cost. At June 30, 2005, the total escrowed shares were 5,165,000, of which the outstanding common shares totaled 5,149,217 and treasury shares totaled 15,783. On July 1,

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2005, the compensation shares totaling 2,659,975 shares were released from escrow to three executive officers.

Pursuant to the terms of the Merger Agreement, a principal stockholder - Eric Boehnke, president of Big Sky Management Ltd, agreed to return 6,500,000 shares of common stock to Cano and forgive debts totaling \$70,000 owed to him by Huron (predecessor to Cano). As a result of the forgoing, Mr. Boehnke retained 392,993 common shares.

The transactions were recorded on the purchase method of accounting. The purchase price was allocated to the acquired assets and assumed liabilities based on their fair values and the unallocated amount was recorded as goodwill. The calculation of the purchase price and allocation to assets is as follows:

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<u>Calculation of purchase price:</u>		
Cano Petroleum common stock (5,165,000 shares)	\$	2,324,250
Asset retirement obligation		83,582
Notes payable to Bluebonnet Resources		355,646
Reimbursement to Cano Energy		428,015
Total purchase price	\$	3,191,493
<u>Allocation of purchase price:</u>		
Accounts receivable from Cano Energy	\$	4,000
Deferred compensation		2,324,250
Oil and gas properties		762,000
Cash		77
Goodwill		101,166
Total allocation of purchase price	\$	3,191,493

The fair value assigned to the oil and gas properties is based on management's valuation of the properties, which was derived in part by reference to a reserve report prepared by an independent petroleum engineering firm. Based on the engineer's report and Cano's internal analysis, we believe the Davenport field has unrealized potential to support the recording of Goodwill to the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

3. ACQUISITIONS

Ladder Company Oil and Gas Properties - On July 2, 2004, we acquired all of the outstanding common stock of the Ladder Companies, Inc., a Delaware corporation, for approximately \$2.2 million, after purchase price adjustments. The Ladder Companies (*Ladder*) comprise two companies - Ladder Energy Company, a Delaware corporation, and Tri-Flow, Inc., an Oklahoma corporation. Ladder is engaged in oil and gas production activities. The acquisition was effective on May 1, 2004, and net operating income from that date through closing was applied to the purchase price. The results of operations of Ladder are included in our statements of operations from July 2, 2004 through June 30, 2005.

Nowata Oil Properties - On September 14, 2004, we acquired oil and gas producing leases from the Nowata Oil Properties LLC (*Nowata*) for approximately \$2.6 million. The leases are located in Nowata County, Oklahoma. The effective date of the purchase was September 1, 2004. The results of operations of Nowata are included in our statement of operations from September 14, 2004 through June 30, 2005.

Square One Energy - On March 29, 2005, we completed the acquisition of Square One Energy, Inc. (*Square One*). The value of the consideration we paid for Square One was \$7.6 million, consisting of \$4 million in cash and 888,888 shares of our common stock, which was valued at \$3.96 per share. The results of operations of Square One are included in our statements of operations from March 29, 2004 through June 30, 2005.

The Ladder, Nowata and Square One acquisitions were recorded based on the purchase method of accounting. The purchase prices were allocated to the acquired assets and assumed liabilities based on their fair values. The calculation of each purchase price and allocation to assets is as follows:

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	Ladder	Nowata	Square One
Net Acquisition Price	\$ 2,352,492	\$ 2,561,880	\$ 7,557,531
Asset Retirement Obligations	199,930	615,739	88,494
Other Liabilities Assumed	47,975		59,715
Total Purchase Price	\$ 2,600,397	\$ 3,177,619	\$ 7,705,740
Allocation of Purchase Price:			
Cash	\$ 110,075	\$	
Accounts Receivable	2,917		69,593
Prepaid Assets	13,470		
Fixed Assets			43,051
Oil & Gas Properties	2,473,935	3,177,619	7,593,096
	\$ 2,600,397	\$ 3,177,619	\$ 7,705,740

The fair value assigned to the oil and gas properties is based on management's valuation of the properties, which was derived in part by reference to reserve reports prepared by an independent petroleum engineering firm. Based on the engineer's reports and Cano's internal analyses, we believe the value assigned to these properties is reasonably supported.

Pro Forma Financial Information

The following condensed pro forma information gives effect to the acquisitions as if they had occurred on July 1, 2004 and 2003, respectively. The pro forma information has been included in the Notes as required by generally accepted accounting principles and is provided for comparison purposes only. The pro forma financial information is not necessarily indicative of the financial results that would have occurred had the business combinations been effective on the dates indicated and should not be viewed as indicative of operations in the future.

	Years Ended June 30,	
	2005	2004
Operating revenues	\$ 6,506,000	\$ 4,628,000
Loss applicable to common stock	\$ (3,357,000)	\$ (1,741,000)
Net loss per share - basic and diluted	\$ (0.28)	\$ (0.14)

4. PREFERRED STOCK

Financings

During the year ended June 30, 2005, we issued \$5.35 million of Series C Convertible Preferred Stock (5,350 shares at \$1,000 per share). This increased our total issuances of preferred stock to \$8.75 million (net proceeds of \$8.5 million).

The total issuances consisted of \$2 million of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock and \$6.75 million of Series C Convertible Preferred Stock. These were non-voting shares issued at a price of \$1,000 per share. The holders of the Series B and Series C Preferred Stock were not entitled to receive any dividends.

Conversion to Common

During March 2005, the preferred stockholders elected to convert their preferred shares to common shares. Each share of Series B and Series C Convertible Preferred Stock was converted by the holder into shares of our common stock at a price of \$3.00 and \$3.75 per share, respectively. The conversion is summarized in the following table:

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	Gross Issuances	Conversion Price	Common Shares
Series B	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 3.00	666,665
Series C	6,750,000	3.75	1,800,000
Total	\$ 8,750,000		2,466,665

As of June 30, 2005, there were no outstanding issuances of preferred stock. Our common stock is the only class of stock outstanding.

Beneficial Conversion Feature Related to our Series C Preferred Stock

On the dates of certain issuances of our Series C Preferred Stock, the quoted market price of our common stock was higher than the conversion price of our Series C Preferred Stock of \$3.75 per share, resulting in a beneficial conversion feature. The value of the beneficial conversion feature was recorded as a discount to preferred stock and a charge to earnings available to common stockholders, analogous to a preferred dividend. As a direct result, we recognized a \$416,534 increase in accumulated deficit with a corresponding increase in additional paid-in capital. Because the Series C Preferred Stock was convertible into common stock on the date of issuance, the discount was immediately recognized as a charge to accumulated deficit.

5. COMMON STOCK FINANCINGS

On March 18, 2005, we entered into agreements to sell 1,350,000 shares of common stock to two accredited institutional investors at a price of \$3.75 per share. The transactions closed on March 24, 2005. We received gross proceeds of \$5.1 million from the sale of these common shares (net proceeds of \$4.8 million).

The amount of common shares issued and outstanding is summarized as follows:

Issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2004	15,647,204
Shares issued for Square One acquisition (Note 3)	888,888
Preferred shares converted to common (Note 4)	2,466,665
Shares issued in private placement (above)	1,350,000
Issued shares as of June 30, 2005	20,352,757
Management shares returned to Treasury Stock (Note 2)	(15,783)
Outstanding shares as of June 30, 2005	20,336,974

6. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions involving Cano Energy Corporation

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On August 16, 2004, we agreed to purchase an additional 10% revenue interest in the Davenport field from Cano Energy Corporation (*CEC*). This increased our revenue interest in the Davenport field to 65%. In consideration for the additional 10% revenue interest, we agreed to pay \$667,000 cash to CEC. The final payment installment was made in October 2004. Our CEO, S. Jeffrey Johnson, is a principal shareholder of Cano Energy Corporation. As of June 30, 2005, there were no outstanding balances between Cano and CEC.

Transactions involving Directors

On December 16, 2004, we issued stock options for 50,000 shares of our common stock to Gerald Haddock, who currently serves on our board of directors, in exchange for providing certain financial and management consulting services to us. The exercise price is \$4 per option share. The options are exercisable at any time, in whole or in part, during the ten-year option period which commenced six months following the date of grant (June 16, 2005) and expires on June 15, 2015. These options are discussed in greater detail in Note 7.

On October 8, 2004, we received gross proceeds of \$750,000 from the sale of 750 shares of Series C Convertible Preferred Stock at a price of \$1,000 per share to Randall Boyd, one of our current Directors.

7. **DIRECTOR STOCK OPTIONS**

On April 1, 2005, the 2005 Directors Stock Option Plan (*Plan*) became effective. The term of the Plan is ten years unless sooner terminated by the Board of Directors. The plan authorizes 150,000 shares of common stock which may be optioned and sold under the plan, plus an annual increase on the first day of each fiscal years beginning in 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 equal to the lesser of (a) 100,000 shares of common stock, (b) one-half of one percent (0.5%) of the shares of common stock outstanding on the last day of the immediately preceding fiscal year, or (c) such lesser number of shares as is determined by the Board of Directors. Among other provisions, the plan grants to each non-employee director an option to purchase 25,000 shares upon initial appointment to the Board and subsequent annual options to purchase 25,000 shares. The exercise price of each option granted under the plan will equal 100% of the average of the fair market value per share of our common stock for the 20 trading days immediately preceding the date of grant of the option. The term of each option will be ten years unless sooner terminated in accordance with the plan.

On April 1, 2005, pursuant to the Plan, we granted stock options to our five non-employee directors to each purchase 25,000 shares of common stock. The options granted under the Plan totaled 125,000 shares. These options have an exercise price of \$4.13 per share. The options vest on April 1, 2006, and expire on April 1, 2015.

The options granted under the Plan totaling 125,000 shares and the 50,000 stock options, as discussed in Note 6, are the only options we have granted during our fiscal year ended June 30, 2005. There were no options granted in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2004. A summary of options we granted during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005 is as follows:

	Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at 7/1/04		
Shares granted	175,000	\$ 4.09
Shares exercised, forfeited, or expired during fiscal year		
Outstanding at 6/30/05	175,000	\$ 4.09

Pursuant to Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 123 (*SFAS 123*), *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation* , the fair value of each stock option is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The factors used to calculate the fair value of the options totaling 175,000 commons shares are summarized in the table below:

	Refer to Note 6	All Non- Employee Directors
No. of shares	50,000	125,000

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Risk free interest rate	4.27%	4.28%
Expected life	4 years	4 years
Expected volatility	51.5%	33.7%
Expected dividend yield	0.0%	0.0%

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In accordance with the provisions of SFAS 123 and SFAS No. 148, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation Transition and Disclosure*, we have recorded a charge to general and administrative expenses of \$144,255 for the estimated fair value of the options granted to our directors.

8. ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATION

Our financial statements reflect the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 143, *Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations*. Our asset retirement obligation (*ARO*) primarily represents the estimated present value of the amount we will incur to plug, abandon and remediate our producing properties at the end of their productive lives, in accordance with applicable state laws. We determine our ARO by calculating the present value of estimated cash flows related to the liability. At June 30, 2005, our liability for ARO was \$1,051,453, of which \$1,033,075 is considered long term. Our asset retirement obligations are recorded as current or non-current liabilities based on the estimated timing of the anticipated cash flows. For the twelve months ended June 30, 2005, we have recognized accretion expense of \$69,814.

The following table describes the changes in our asset retirement obligations for the twelve months ended June 30, 2005:

	2005	
Asset retirement obligation at July 1, 2004	\$	84,272
Liabilities incurred:		
Acquisition of Ladder Energy Company		199,930
Acquisition of Nowata Properties		615,739
Acquisition of Square One Energy		88,494
Accretion expense		69,814
Change in estimate		20,991
Plugging costs		(27,787)
Asset retirement obligation at June 30, 2005	\$	1,051,453

The amounts listed above include the effects of purchase accounting adjustments to reflect knowledge gained since we assumed operational responsibilities of these properties.

9. INCOME TAXES

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax provisions.

A reconciliation of the differences between Cano's applicable statutory tax rate and its effective income tax rate, and a schedule showing the significant components of the net deferred tax asset (liability) as of June 30, 2005 and 2004 are as follows:

	2005	2004
Tax provision at statutory tax rate	38%	38%
Increase (decrease) resulting from:		
Net change in valuation allowance	(38)%	(38)%
Effective tax rate		
Deferred tax asset (liability):		
Deferred compensation expense	\$ 675,000	\$ 37,000
Net operating loss carryforwards	1,683,000	938,000
Difference in book and tax bases on acquired oil and gas properties	(762,000)	
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	(257,000)	(2,000)
Gross deferred tax asset	1,339,000	973,000
Less valuation allowance	(1,339,000)	(973,000)
Total	\$	\$

Due to a lack of earnings history, we cannot determine that the deferred tax assets will more likely than not be realized. As a result, offsetting valuation allowances of \$1,339,000 and \$973,000 have been recorded at June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively. At June 30, 2005, Cano had net operating loss (*NOL*) carryforwards for tax purposes of approximately \$4.4 million. The remaining net operating losses principally expire in 2024 and 2025. Of the \$4.4 million, \$2.2 million will be unavailable to offset any future taxable income due to limitations from change in ownership as defined in Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Service (*IRS*) code.

Regarding the Ladder acquisition, as discussed in Note 3, Cano intends to file a request with the IRS to seek approval for the Section 338 treatment. This would enable us to recognize the stepped-up basis in the Ladder properties approximately equal to the acquisition price for tax computation purposes. We can not guarantee that the IRS will approve this request. Accordingly, we have recorded a deferred tax liability for the book bases in excess of the tax bases on the properties, the tax effect of which amounted to \$762,000. If the IRS approves this request, this deferred tax liability would be reversed from our books.

10. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Litigation

Occasionally, we are involved in various lawsuits and certain governmental proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. Our management and legal counsel do not believe that the ultimate resolution of such matters, will have a material effect on our financial position or results of operations.

Leases

Our principal executive offices are subject to a non-cancelable operating lease that expires on June 30, 2006 at a cost of \$6,580 per month. Our total obligation for the twelve-month period ended June 30, 2006 is \$78,960. Rent expense under the operating lease agreements amounted to \$107,868 and \$6,742 for the years ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Employment Contract

Cano has an employment contract with its CEO that requires minimum compensation totaling \$267,500 in fiscal 2006.

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Other

To date, our expenditures to comply with environmental or safety regulations have not been significant and are not expected to be significant in the future. However, new regulations, enforcement policies, claims for damages or other events could result in significant future costs.

Liquidity

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005, we generated a loss applicable to common stock of \$3,389,676, and had cash used in operating activities of \$501,035. Additionally, we had a working capital deficit of \$398,602 at June 30, 2005. As discussed in Note 11, we recently received written commitments for the sale common shares in two private placements amounting to \$19,474,000 in gross proceeds, of which \$10,780,000 was received by September 19, 2005.

In addition, we anticipate reducing our operating losses in fiscal 2006, and we will strive to improve cash flow. Also, we are contemplating additional financing transactions that will sufficiently fund our planned capital expenditures and working capital needs for a reasonable period of time. However, no assurance may be given that we will be successful in raising additional funds or improving operating results.

11. **SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

Equity Issuance

On September 14, 2005 and September 16, 2005, we received written commitments for two private placement sales of 2,603,864 shares and 2,100,000 shares, respectively, of our common stock at a per share price equal to \$4.14, which was the closing price on September 13, 2005 on the American Stock Exchange. The gross proceeds totaled \$19,474,000, of which we had received \$10,780,000 as of September 19, 2005. The net proceeds of the issuance will be used for general corporate purposes, capital expenditures and working capital. The common stock sold in the private placements have not been registered under the Securities Act or state securities laws and may not be offered or sold in the United States absent registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission or an applicable exemption from the registration requirements.

12. **SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION FOR OIL AND GAS PRODUCING ACTIVITIES (UNAUDITED)**

All of our operations are directly related to oil and gas producing activities located in Texas and Oklahoma.

Capitalized Costs Relating to Oil and Gas Producing Activities

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June 30,	2005	2004
Proved oil and gas properties	\$ 15,191,769	\$ 762,000
Unproved oil and gas properties	1,478,093	
Total capitalized costs	16,669,862	762,000
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(454,741)	(4,533)
Net Capitalized Costs	\$ 16,215,121	\$ 757,467

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Costs Incurred in Oil and Gas Producing Activities

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30,	2005	2004
Acquisition of proved properties	\$ 12,444,875	\$ 762,000
Acquisition of unproved properties	1,478,093	
Development costs	1,984,894	
Workover expenses	499,686	
Asset retirement costs recognized according to SFAS No. 143	27,787	
Total Costs Incurred	\$ 16,435,335	\$ 762,000

Results of Operations from Oil and Gas Producing Activities

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30,	2005	2004
Oil and gas revenues	\$ 5,481,640	\$ 7,958
Production costs	(2,730,079)	(44,921)
Production taxes	(342,796)	
Depreciation and amortization	(451,446)	(4,533)
Results of operations before income taxes	\$ 1,957,319	\$ (41,496)
Provision for income taxes*		
Results of Oil and Gas Producing Operations	\$ 1,957,319	\$ (41,496)

* Since we do not have a provision for federal income taxes, we have not computed a tax provision for the disclosure listed above.

Proved Reserves

Our proved oil and gas reserves have been estimated by independent petroleum engineers. Proved reserves are the estimated quantities that geologic and engineering data demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions. Proved developed reserves are the quantities expected to be recovered through existing wells with existing equipment and operating methods. Due to the inherent uncertainties and the limited nature of reservoir data, such estimates are subject to change as additional information becomes available. The reserves actually recovered and the timing of production of these reserves may be substantially different from the original estimate. Revisions result primarily from new information obtained from development drilling and production history; acquisitions of oil and gas properties; and changes in economic factors. Our proved reserves are summarized in the table below.

	Crude Oil and Natural Gas Liquids Bbls.	Natural Gas Mcf
Reserves at July 1, 2004	213,245	
Purchases of minerals in place	2,066,456	9,531,352
Revisions of prior estimates	865,587	1,036,629
Production	(89,308)	(180,069)

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Reserves at June 30, 2005	3,055,980	10,387,912
Proved producing reserves	2,162,078	2,619,874

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Standardized Measure

The standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows (*standardized measure*) and changes in such cash flows are prepared using assumptions required by the Financial Accounting Standards Board. Such assumptions include the use of year-end prices for oil and gas and year-end costs for estimated future development and production expenditures to produce year-end estimated proved reserves. Discounted future net cash flows are calculated using a 10% rate.

As of June 30, 2005 and 2004, estimated well abandonment costs, net of salvage, are deducted from the standardized measure using year-end costs. Such abandonment costs are recorded as a liability on the consolidated balance sheet, using estimated values of the projected abandonment date and discounted using a risk-adjusted rate at the time the well is drilled or acquired.

The standardized measure does not represent management's estimate of our future cash flows or the value of proved oil and gas reserves. Probable and possible reserves, which may become proved in the future, are excluded from the calculations. Furthermore, year-end prices used to determine the standardized measure of discounted cash flows, are influenced by seasonal demand and other factors and may not be the most representative in estimating future revenues or reserve data.

Price and cost revisions are primarily the net result of changes in year-end prices, based on beginning of year reserve estimates. Quantity estimate revisions are primarily the result of the extended economic life of proved reserves and proved undeveloped reserve additions attributable to increased development activity.

The standardized measure of discounted estimated future net cash flows related to proved crude oil and natural gas reserves at June 30, 2005 and 2004 is as follows:

Standardized Measure of Discounted Future Cash Flows:

	2005	2004
Future cash inflows	\$ 222,665,000	\$ 7,677,000
Future production and development costs	(123,360,000)	(5,258,000)
Future income taxes	(31,606,000)	
Future net cash flows	67,699,000	2,419,000
10% annual discount	(37,160,000)	(919,000)
Standardized measure of discounted net cash flows	\$ 30,539,000	\$ 1,500,000

Changes in Standardized Measure of Discounted Future Cash Flows:

	2005	2004
Balance at July 1	\$ 1,500,000	\$
Net changes in prices and production costs	315,000	

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Net changes in future development costs	(1,680,000)	
Sales of oil and gas produced, net	(2,409,000)	(8,000)
Purchases of reserves	43,280,000	1,508,000
Revisions of previous quantity estimates	2,164,000	
Previously estimated development costs incurred	1,985,000	
Net change in income taxes	(14,833,000)	
Accretion of discount	233,000	
Other	(16,000)	
Balance at June 30	\$ 30,539,000	\$ 1,500,000

* * * * *

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Stockholders

W.O. Energy of Nevada, Inc.

Fort Worth, Texas

We have audited the consolidated balance sheets of W.O. Energy of Nevada, Inc. and subsidiaries as of November 30, 2004 and September 30, 2005, and the related consolidated statements of operations and retained earnings and cash flows for the twelve months ended November 30, 2004 and the ten months ended September 30, 2005. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of W.O. Energy of Nevada, Inc. and subsidiaries as of November 30, 2004 and September 30, 2005, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the twelve months ended November 30, 2004 and ten months ended September 30, 2005, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ Hein & Associates LLP
Hein & Associates LLP
Dallas, Texas
February 10, 2006

W.O. ENERGY OF NEVADA, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	September 30, 2005	November 30, 2004
<u>ASSETS</u>		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,245,068	\$ 2,650,638
Marketable securities - trading	1,011,766	
Accounts receivable	1,498,044	1,443,487
Other current assets	95,794	139,820
Total current assets	5,850,672	4,233,945
Oil and gas properties, successful efforts method		
Less accumulated depletion and depreciation	(247,630)	(216,735)
Net oil and gas properties	8,967,678	7,089,585
Fixed assets		
Less accumulated depreciation	(2,434,486)	(1,487,026)
Net fixed assets	3,150,278	1,359,941
Investments	597,699	768,914
Accumulated value of officers' life insurance	208,578	198,627
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 18,774,905	\$ 13,651,012
<u>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</u>		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 468,780	\$ 379,562
Oil and gas sales payable	549,911	445,806
Accrued liabilities	257,720	178,135
Income tax payable	1,220,000	
Current portion of long-term debt	2,125,366	183,779
Total current liabilities	4,621,777	1,187,282
Long-term liabilities		
Long-term debt		583,616
Deferred tax liability	2,187,000	1,357,000
Deferred gain	32,822	84,970
Asset retirement obligations	492,305	462,496
Total long-term liabilities	2,712,127	2,488,082
Total liabilities	7,333,904	3,675,364
Commitments and contingencies (Note 8)		
Minority interest	251,034	
Stockholders' equity		
Common stock, par value \$0.01 per share; 1,000,000 shares authorized; 1,200 shares issued	12	12
Additional paid-in capital	41,545	41,545
Retained earnings	11,148,410	9,934,091
Total stockholders' equity	11,189,967	9,975,648
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 18,774,905	\$ 13,651,012

See accompanying notes to these consolidated financial statements.

W.O. ENERGY OF NEVADA, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND RETAINED EARNINGS

	Ten Months Ended September 30, 2005	Twelve Months Ended November 30, 2004
Operating Revenues:		
Crude oil and natural gas sales	\$ 11,096,840	\$ 11,156,931
Operating Expenses:		
Lease operating expenses	3,238,221	3,429,262
Production taxes	503,018	492,113
General and administrative	2,315,166	2,261,013
Accretion of asset retirement obligations	29,809	33,415
Depletion and depreciation	355,911	182,065
Total operating expenses	6,442,125	6,397,868
Operating Income	4,654,715	4,759,063
Other income (expenses):		
Minority interest	24,283	
Interest expense	(98,200)	(44,545)
Other income, net	218,572	55,450
Gain on sale of aircraft	593,306	
Total other income	737,961	10,905
Income before income taxes	5,392,676	4,769,968
Current income tax provision	1,220,000	
Deferred income tax provision	830,000	1,357,000
Net Income	\$ 3,342,676	\$ 3,412,968
Retained earnings, beginning of period	9,934,091	8,402,056
Distributions	(2,128,357)	(1,880,933)
Retained earnings, end of period	\$ 11,148,410	\$ 9,934,091

See accompanying notes to these consolidated financial statements.

W.O. ENERGY OF NEVADA, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Ten Months Ended September 30, 2005	Twelve Months Ended November 30, 2004
Cash flow from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 3,342,676	\$ 3,412,968
Adjustments needed to reconcile to net cash flow provided by operating activities:		
Accretion of asset retirement obligations	29,809	33,415
Depletion and depreciation	355,911	182,065
Deferred gain	(52,148)	(51,742)
Deferred income taxes	830,000	1,357,000
Change in accumulated value of officers' life insurance	(9,951)	53,369
Minority interest in earnings of PetroWings	(24,283)	
Gain on sale of aircraft	(593,306)	
Equity in earnings of PetroWings		236,920
Changes in assets and liabilities relating to operations:		
Accounts receivable	(54,557)	(733,083)
Accounts payable	29,035	(857,017)
Oil and gas sales payable	104,105	445,806
Income taxes payable	1,220,000	
Other current assets and liabilities	123,611	397,329
Net cash provided by operating activities	5,300,902	4,477,030
Cash flow from investing activities:		
Acquisition of oil and gas properties	(1,550,000)	
Additions to oil and gas properties	(358,988)	(174,127)
Purchase of controlling interest of PetroWings, net of cash in partnership and minority interest	(73,503)	
Contributions to PetroWings from minority interests	388,069	
Advances to PetroWings		(63,860)
Proceeds from sale of aircraft	1,100,000	
Hotel construction	(509,183)	
Purchases of marketable securities - trading	(1,011,766)	
Additions to fixed assets	(720,715)	(194,378)
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,736,086)	(432,365)
Cash flow from financing activities:		
Borrowing under long-term debt	1,688,127	17,395
Repayments of long-term debt	(1,530,156)	(422,503)
Distributions	(2,128,357)	(1,880,933)
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,970,386)	(2,286,041)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	594,430	1,758,624
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	2,650,638	892,014
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 3,245,068	\$ 2,650,638

Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:

Cash paid for interest	\$	98,200	\$	44,545
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See accompanying notes to these consolidated financial statements.

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W.O. ENERGY OF NEVADA, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. **ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The consolidated financial statements of W.O. Energy of Nevada, Inc. (*WO Energy*) and its wholly owned subsidiaries include the accounts of WO Energy and its wholly owned subsidiaries, W.O. Operating Company, Ltd. (*WO Operating*), W.O. Production Company, Ltd., and W.O. Energy, Inc. W.O. Energy is a Nevada corporation.

WO Operating is WO Energy's principal operating subsidiary. WO Energy is an independent oil and gas company based in Pampa, Texas. WO Energy is engaged in the acquisition, development and operation of oil and gas properties, which are presently located in the panhandle of Texas.

WO Operating was formed as a Texas limited liability company on November 14, 1996. The original formation was through a merger among commonly owned companies of its two principal individual owners - Miles O Loughlin and Scott White, effective on November 14, 1996.

WO Energy's consolidated results also include investments in two limited partnerships - PetroWings Limited Partnership (*PetroWings*) and the Top of Texas Limited Partnership (*Top of Texas*). The primary purpose of PetroWings is to jointly participate in the operations of two aircraft. Our participation in PetroWings began in May 2001. Top of Texas was formerly known as the Pampans for Progress Limited Partnership (*Pampans LP*). At November 30, 2004, we had a 25% interest in Pampans LP. During 2005, we withdrew our investment from Pampans LP, primarily consisting of land, and formed Top of Texas, a wholly owned limited partnership. The primary purpose of Top of Texas is to acquire prime commercial property in Pampa, Texas and develop it into a hotel/motel complex.

Consolidation and Use of Estimates

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (*GAAP*) and include the accounts of WO Energy and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. Intercompany accounts and transactions are eliminated. In preparing the accompanying financial statements, management has made certain estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts in the financial statements and disclosures of contingencies. Actual results may differ from those estimates. Significant assumptions are required in the valuation of proved oil and gas reserves, which may affect the amount at which oil and gas properties are recorded. It is at least reasonably possible these estimates could be revised in the near term, and these revisions could be material.

Oil and Gas Properties and Equipment

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We follow the successful efforts method of accounting, capitalizing costs of successful exploratory wells and expensing costs of unsuccessful exploratory wells. All developmental costs are capitalized. We are predominately engaged in the acquisition and development of proved reserves as opposed to exploration activities.

Depreciation and depletion of producing properties and related equipment is computed on the units-of-production method based on estimated proved oil and gas reserves. Repairs and maintenance are expensed, while renewals and betterments are generally capitalized.

At least annually, or more frequently, if conditions indicate that long-term assets may be impaired, the carrying value of property is compared to management's future estimated pre-tax cash flow from the properties. If impairment is necessary, the asset carrying value is written down to fair value. Cash flow pricing estimates are based on existing proved reserve and production information and pricing assumptions that management believes are reasonable. Impairment of individually significant unproved properties is assessed on a property-by-property basis, and impairment of other unproved properties is assessed and amortized on an

aggregate basis. We have no significant unproved properties at November 30, 2004 or September 30, 2005. No impairment was necessary at November 30, 2004 or September 30, 2005.

Asset Retirement Obligation

Our financial statements reflect the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 143, *Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations*. SFAS No. 143 provides that, if the fair value for an asset retirement obligation can be reasonably estimated, the liability should be recognized in the period when it is incurred. Oil and gas producing companies incur this liability upon acquiring or drilling a well. Under the method prescribed by SFAS No. 143, the retirement obligation is recorded as a liability at its estimated present value at the asset's inception, with an offsetting increase to producing properties on the balance sheet. Periodic accretion of discount of the estimated liability is recorded as an expense in the statement of operations.

The following table describes the changes in our asset retirement obligations through September 30, 2005:

Balance, November 2003	\$	429,081
Accretion expense		33,415
Balance, November 30, 2004		462,496
Accretion expense		29,809
Balance, September 30, 2005	\$	492,305

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents are considered to be all highly liquid investments having an original maturity of three months or less. We place our cash deposits with high-quality financial institutions. At times, such deposits may exceed federally insured limits. As of September 30, 2005 and November 30, 2005, we had cash in banks in excess of federally insured limits of \$2,839,124 and \$2,450,638, respectively.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable principally consists of oil and gas sales proceeds receivable, typically due within 30 and 60 days of oil and gas production, respectively. We require no collateral for such receivables, nor do we charge interest on past due balances. We periodically review receivables for collectibility and reduce the carrying amount of the receivables by an allowance. No such allowance was due at November 30, 2004 or September 30, 2005. As of November 30, 2004 and September 30, 2005, our accounts receivable were primarily held by three purchasers – one oil purchaser and two gas purchasers. At November 30, 2004, balances due from these three customers amounted to 36%, 45% and 18% of accounts receivable, respectively. At September 30, 2005, balances due from these three customers amounted to 53%, 25% and 22% of accounts receivable, respectively.

Marketable Securities -Trading

Our short-term investments consist primarily of investment grade debt and equity securities that are classified as trading securities in accordance with the provisions of SFAS 115, *Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities trading securities*. Under SFAS 115, we reported these short-term investments at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses included in our earnings. For the ten months ended September 30, 2005, we recorded an unrealized gain of \$69,888.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue when crude oil and natural gas quantities are delivered to or collected by the respective purchaser. Title to the produced quantities transfers to the purchaser at the time the purchaser collects or receives the quantities. Prices for such production are defined in sales contracts and are readily determinable based on certain publicly available indices. The purchasers of such production have historically made payment for crude oil and natural gas purchases within thirty-five days of the end of each production month. We periodically review the difference between the dates of production and the dates we collect payment

for such production to ensure that receivables from those purchasers are collectible. All transportation costs are accounted for as a reduction of oil and natural gas sales revenue.

As of November 30, 2004 and September 30, 2005, we sell our crude oil production to one independent purchaser and our natural gas production to two independent purchasers. During the twelve months ended November 30, 2004, sales to these three customers represented 55%, 23% and 21% of total operating revenue, respectively. During the ten months ended September 30, 2005, sales to these three customers represented 59%, 24% and 16% of total operating revenue, respectively.

Income Taxes

Deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognized for the anticipated future tax effects of temporary differences between the financial statement basis and the tax basis of the Company's assets and liabilities. These balances are measured using tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. A valuation allowance for deferred tax assets is recorded when it is more likely than not that the benefit from the deferred tax asset will not be realized.

Financial Instruments

The carrying amount of financial instruments including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, and accounts payable approximate fair value, unless otherwise stated, as of September 30, 2005 and November 30, 2004. The carrying amount of long-term debt approximates market value due to the use of market interest rates. The marketable securities trading are reported at market value, as previously discussed.

Recent Accounting Pronouncement

In April 2005, the FASB issued Staff Interpretation No. 19-1 (*FSP 19-1*) Accounting for Suspended Well Costs, which provides guidance on the accounting for exploratory well costs and proposes an amendment to FASB Statement No. 19 (*FASB 19*), Financial Accounting and Reporting by Oil and Gas Producing Companies. The guidance in FSP 19-1 applies to enterprises that use the successful efforts method of accounting as described in FASB 19. We do not expect the guidance contained in FSP 19-1 to have a material impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

2. INVESTMENTS

PetroWings

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We had a 40% interest in PetroWings through July 31, 2005. On August 1, 2005, we acquired the interest of one of our partners for \$400,000, which increased our ownership percentage to 67%. Through November 30, 2004, we applied the equity method of accounting for this investment. During the twelve months ended November 30, 2004, our equity in the loss of PetroWings amounted to \$236,920. Such amount is included in general and administrative expense on our statement of operations for that period because it represents our share of aircraft operating costs. Beginning August 1, 2005, our consolidated financial statements include a full consolidation of the PetroWings financial position and operating results. For the period from December 1, 2004 through July 31, 2005, our equity in the loss of PetroWings was insignificant. At September 30, 2005, our financial statements include PetroWings assets totaling \$980,663.

Top of Texas

As previously discussed, we own 100% of the Top of Texas limited partnership as of September 30, 2005. At November 30, 2004, we had a 25% interest in Pampan for Progress, the predecessor to Top of Texas. We applied the equity method of accounting for this investment at November 30, 2004. During the ten months ended September 30, 2005, we spent approximately \$509,000 to construct a hotel at this location, which increased the fixed asset value to approximately \$613,000. At September 30, 2005, our consolidated financial statements include a full consolidation of the Top of Texas financial position and operating results. At November 30, 2004, we had an investment of \$104,000 recorded in our consolidated balance sheet. The losses

for the ten months ended September 30, 2005 and twelve months ended November 30, 2004 have been insignificant.

Soncy Road Property

WO Energy purchased 11.5 acres of prime commercial property in Amarillo, Texas. The property is located in close proximity to commercial retail, lodging and fine dining establishments. At September 30, 2005 and November 30, 2004, we had invested \$597,699 in this property. The previous owner had requested an option to repurchase this property. This option expired in June 2005.

3. FIXED ASSETS

Our fixed assets consisted of the following.

	September 30, 2005	November 30, 2004
Drilling and workover rigs, and related equipment	\$ 1,502,141	\$ 1,343,071
Vehicles	1,522,939	1,257,544
Building	210,898	210,898
Aircraft	1,698,545	
Land & hotel	613,183	
Other	37,058	35,454
	5,584,764	2,846,967
Less: accumulated depreciation	(2,434,486)	(1,487,026)
Net fixed assets	\$ 3,150,278	\$ 1,359,941

The hotel had not been placed in service as of September 30, 2005. The remaining fixed assets are being depreciated over seven to twelve years, except the buildings are being depreciated over 40 years.

4. McMAHON ACQUISITION

During January 2005, we acquired oil and gas properties from McMahon Operating Company LC for \$1,550,000. These properties are located in close proximity to our existing properties in the panhandle of Texas. The net reserves acquired were internally estimated to be oil reserves of 272,283 barrels and natural gas reserves of 1,151,670 mcf.

5. INCOME TAXES

Our income tax provision is as follows:

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	September 30, 2005	November 30, 2004
Current		
Federal	\$ 1,092,000	\$
State	128,000	
Total current income tax provision	1,220,000	
Deferred		
Federal	743,000	1,214,000
State	87,000	143,000
Total deferred income tax provision	830,000	1,357,000
Total income tax provision	\$ 2,050,000	\$ 1,357,000

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Our income tax provision varies from the amount that would result from applying the federal statutory income tax rate to income before income taxes as follows:

	September 30, 2005	November 30, 2004
Income tax provision calculated using the federal statutory income tax rate	\$ 1,834,000	\$ 1,622,000
State income taxes	216,000	191,000
Adjustments to the valuation allowance		(456,000)
Total income tax provision	\$ 2,050,000	\$ 1,357,000

Deferred income taxes relate to temporary differences based on tax laws and statutory rates in effect at September 30, 2005 and November 30, 2004. The following table summarizes our deferred tax liabilities.

	September 30, 2005	November 30, 2004
Asset retirement obligations	\$ 24,000	\$ 13,000
Net operating loss carryforwards		711,000
Total deferred tax assets	24,000	724,000
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	(2,211,000)	(2,081,000)
Net deferred tax liability	\$ (2,187,000)	\$ (1,357,000)

6. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

We entered into various related party transactions that did not pertain to our normal operations. Payments related to these transactions have been charged to shareholders' equity totaling \$97,781 for the ten months ended September 30, 2005 and \$119,364 for the twelve months ended November 30, 2004.

We currently lease our office building from our two principal individual owners - Miles O' Loughlin and Scott White. During the twelve months ended November 30, 2004, we paid \$42,000 to our two principal owners. During the ten months ended September 30, 2005, we paid \$35,000.

7. LONG-TERM DEBT

At November 30, 2004, our long-term debt balance of \$767,395 consisted of a \$750,000 bank loan and a \$17,395 vehicle loan. The bank loan was secured by our oil and gas properties and the vehicle loan was secured by a specific vehicle. The bank loan had no required principal payments. Both loans are due on November 30, 2008. At November 30, 2004, the interest rates for the bank and vehicle loans were 4.75% and 8.17%, respectively.

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At September 30, 2005, our long-term debt balance of \$2,125,366 consisted of two bank loan balances of totaling \$2,000,145 and vehicle loans totaling \$125,221. The bank loans were secured by our oil and gas properties and the vehicle loans were secured by various vehicles. The two bank loans were due on November 30, 2008, required monthly payments of \$54,000, and had a 7% interest rate at September 30, 2005. The vehicle loans had loan periods that varied from 36 to 60 months, required monthly payments of approximately \$3,400, and had interest rates varying from 7.74% to 8.74% as of September 30, 2005.

As discussed in Note 9, all long-term debt balances were paid in full pursuant to our acquisition by Cano Petroleum, Inc.

8. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Litigation

Occasionally, we are involved in various lawsuits and certain governmental proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. Our management does not believe that the ultimate resolution of any current matters will have a material effect on our financial position or results of operations.

ONEOK Lawsuit

In the case styled *W.O. Operating Company, Ltd. v. ONEOK Texas Field Services, L.P.*, on April 15, 2002, W.O. Operating Company, Ltd. (*WO*) filed suit against ONEOK Texas Field Services, L.P. (*ONEOK*) for the recovery of underpayments for gas sold by WO to ONEOK under a gas purchase agreement. While currently undetermined, the damages claimed are expected to be in the range of \$1,200,000 to \$2,400,000. ONEOK has counterclaimed for overpayments under the gas purchase agreement in an approximate amount of \$559,021. Discovery is ongoing and a trial date in the fall of 2006 is anticipated. Based on our current information, we can not readily determine a range for a possible loss, if any.

Leases

Our principle office building is subject to a non-cancelable operating lease that expires on October 1, 2011 with our two principal individual owners, as discussed in Note 6. The monthly lease payments are \$3,500.

Future minimum rent payments under the lease are as follows:

For years ending November 30		
2006	\$	42,000
2007		42,000
2008		42,000
2009		42,000
2010		42,000
Thereafter		38,500
	\$	248,500

Rent expense under our noncancellable operating lease amounted to \$35,000 for the ten months ended September 30, 2005 and \$42,000 for the twelve months ended November 30, 2004

Other

To date, our expenditures to comply with environmental or safety regulations have not been significant and are not expected to be significant in the future. However, new regulations, enforcement policies, claims for damages or other events could result in significant future costs.

9. **SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

On November 29, 2005, Cano Petroleum, Inc. (*Cano*) acquired all of our outstanding common stock for approximately \$55.24 million. Certain assets and liabilities were distributed to or assumed by our stockholders prior to Cano's acquisition. The purchase price consisted of approximately \$47 million in cash and approximately \$8.24 million in restricted shares of Cano common stock. \$2 million of the cash portion of the purchase price was paid into an escrow account for a minimum of two years to cover potential indemnification payments by W.O. Energy. The approximate \$8.24 million of Cano common stock resulted in the issuance of 1,791,320 shares to the sellers based on the average of the closing price of the Cano common stock on AMEX for the three trading days immediately prior to November 29, 2005, which was \$4.60 per share. As part of this acquisition, all long-term debt was paid in full.

10. **SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION FOR OIL AND GAS PRODUCING ACTIVITIES (UNAUDITED)**

All of our operations are directly related to oil and gas producing activities located in the panhandle of Texas.

Capitalized Costs Relating to Oil and Gas Producing Activities

End of Period	September 30, 2005	November 30, 2004
Proved oil and gas properties	\$ 9,215,308	\$ 7,306,320
Less accumulated depletion and depreciation	(247,630)	(216,735)
Net Capitalized Costs	\$ 8,967,678	\$ 7,089,585

Costs Incurred in Oil and Gas Producing Activities

For the Period Ended	September 30, 2005	November 30, 2004
Acquisition of proved properties	\$ 1,550,000	\$
Development costs	358,988	621,431
Total Costs Incurred	\$ 1,908,988	\$ 621,431

Results of Operations from Oil and Gas Producing Activities

For the Period Ended	September 30, 2005	November 30, 2004
Oil and gas revenues	\$ 11,096,840	\$ 11,156,931
Production costs	(3,238,221)	(3,429,262)
Production taxes	(503,018)	(492,113)
Depreciation and amortization	(342,568)	(169,033)
Accretion of asset retirement obligation	(29,809)	(33,415)
Results of operations before income taxes	6,983,224	7,033,108
Provision for income taxes	(2,653,625)	(2,672,581)
Results of Oil and Gas Producing Operations	\$ 4,329,599	\$ 4,360,527

Proved Reserves

Our proved oil and gas reserves have been estimated by independent petroleum engineers as of September 30, 2005, and internally estimated as of November 30, 2003 and 2004. Proved reserves are the estimated quantities that geologic and engineering data demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions. Proved developed reserves are the quantities expected to be recovered through existing wells with existing equipment and operating methods. Due to the inherent uncertainties and the limited nature of reservoir data, such estimates are subject to change as additional information becomes available. The reserves actually recovered and the timing of production of these reserves may be substantially different from the original estimate. Revisions result primarily from new information obtained from development drilling and production history; acquisitions of oil and gas properties; and changes in economic factors. Our proved reserves are summarized in the table below.

	Crude Oil Bbls.	Natural Gas Mcf
Reserves at November 30, 2003	3,120,330	13,770,610
Revisions of prior estimates	19,792,430	21,753,890
Production	(164,460)	(725,810)
Reserves at November 30, 2004	22,748,300	34,798,690
Proved producing reserves	2,965,400	15,015,790
Reserves at November 30, 2004	22,748,300	34,798,690
Revisions of prior estimates	1,252,957	27,000,920
Purchases of minerals in place	272,283	1,151,670
Production	(156,350)	(791,690)
Reserves at September 30, 2005	24,117,190	62,159,590
Proved producing reserves	2,864,310	13,277,980

Standardized Measure

The standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows (*standardized measure*) and changes in such cash flows are prepared using assumptions required by the Financial Accounting Standards Board. Such assumptions include the use of year-end prices for oil and gas and year-end costs for estimated future development and production expenditures to produce year-end estimated proved reserves. Discounted future net cash flows are calculated using a 10% rate.

As of September 30, 2005 and November 30, 2004, estimated well abandonment costs, net of salvage, are deducted from the standardized measure using year-end costs. Such abandonment costs are recorded as a liability on the consolidated balance sheet, using estimated values at the projected abandonment date and discounted using a risk-adjusted rate at the time the well is drilled or acquired.

The standardized measure does not represent management's estimate of our future cash flows or the value of proved oil and gas reserves. Probable and possible reserves, which may become proved in the future, are excluded from the calculations. Furthermore, year-end prices used to determine the standardized measure of discounted cash flows, are influenced by seasonal demand and other factors and may not be the most representative in estimating future revenues or reserve data.

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Price and cost revisions are primarily the net result of changes in year-end prices, based on beginning of year reserve estimates. Quantity estimate revisions are primarily the result of higher prices resulting in extended economic lives of proved reserves and significant amounts of proved undeveloped reserves becoming economic, as well as increased development activities.

The standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows related to proved crude oil and natural gas reserves at September 30, 2005 and November 30, 2004 is as follows:

Standardized Measure of Discounted Future Net Cash Flows:

	2005	2004
Future cash inflows	\$ 2,303,000,000	\$ 1,301,000,000
Future production and development costs	(822,800,000)	(734,400,000)
Future income tax expenses	(559,500,000)	(213,200,000)
Future net cash flows	920,700,000	353,400,000
10% annual discount	(635,900,000)	(305,900,000)
Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows	\$ 284,800,000	\$ 47,500,000

The primary changes in the standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows for the ten months ended September 30, 2005 and twelve months ended November 30, 2004 are as follows:

Changes in Standardized Measure of Discounted Future Net Cash Flows:

	2005	2004
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 47,500,000	\$ 15,800,000
Net changes in prices and production costs	206,600,000	12,000,000
Net changes in future development costs	400,000	(23,400,000)
Sales of oil and gas produced, net	(7,400,000)	(7,200,000)
Purchases of reserves	12,300,000	
Extensions and discoveries		
Revisions of previous quantity estimates	87,500,000	109,700,000
Previously estimated development costs incurred	300,000	200,000
Net change in income taxes	(113,600,000)	(54,500,000)
Accretion of discount	10,100,000	3,300,000
Other	41,100,000	(8,400,000)
Balance at end of year	\$ 284,800,000	\$ 47,500,000

At November 30, 2004 and September 30, 2005, our proved reserve amounts include proved undeveloped reserves that represent 81% and 85%, respectively, of our total proved reserves. The proved undeveloped reserves pertain to a major waterflood implementation that is estimated to cost \$120 million.

* * * * *

CANO PETROLEUM, INC.

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA COMBINED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The unaudited pro forma combined financial statements were prepared to present the effect of the following transactions:

The acquisition of certain assets of Nowata Oil Properties LLC, on September 14, 2004, for approximately \$2.6 million.

The acquisition of Square One Energy, Inc. (*Square One*) on March 29, 2005 for approximately \$7.5 million.

The acquisition of W.O. Energy of Nevada, Inc. (*WO Energy*) on November 29, 2005 for approximately \$57.4 million.

Net proceeds of \$40.8 million borrowings under senior and subordinated debt agreements during November 2005.

The issuance of 1,350,000 shares of our common stock during March 2005.

The conversion of 2,000,000 shares of our Series B Convertible Preferred Stock and 6,750,000 shares of our Series C Convertible Preferred Stock into 2,466,665 shares of our common stock during February and March 2005.

The issuance of 4,703,864 shares of common stock during September 2005.

The release of 2,505,025 restricted shares from escrow during July 2005.

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A pro forma combined balance sheet of Cano is not presented since the balance sheet filed with the Form 10-QSB dated March 31, 2006, gives effect to the each of the transactions listed above.

The unaudited pro forma combined statement of operations of Cano for the year ended June 30, 2005 and the nine months ended March 31, 2006, gives effect to all the transactions listed above as if they had occurred on July 1, 2004.

The unaudited pro forma combined statement of operations for the nine months ended March 31, 2006 includes:

Cano's historic results of operations for the nine months ended March 31, 2006, and

WO Energy's historic results of operations for the five months ended November 30, 2005.

The unaudited pro forma combined statement of operations for the year ended June 30, 2005 include:

Cano's historic results of operations for the year ended June 30, 2005;

Square One's historic results of operations for the nine months ended December 31, 2004;

The revenues and direct operating expenses of the properties acquired from Nowata Oil Properties LLC, for the two-months ended August 31, 2004; and

WO Energy's historic operating results for the ten months ended September 30, 2005.

The pro forma adjustments include the operating results of WO Energy for October and November 2004, in order to present twelve months of WO Energy operating results.

The unaudited pro forma combined financial statements of Cano have been included as required by the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission and are provided for comparative purposes only.

The unaudited pro forma combined financial statements of Cano should be read in conjunction with the historical financial statements of Cano, WO Energy, Square One and the Nowata Properties and the related notes thereto. The unaudited pro forma combined financial statements of Cano are based upon assumptions and include adjustments as explained in the notes to the unaudited pro forma combined financial statements, and the actual recording of the transactions could differ. The unaudited pro forma combined financial statements of Cano are not necessarily indicative of the financial results that would have occurred had the acquisition been effective on and as of the dates indicated and should not be viewed as indicative of operations in the future.

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA COMBINED

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

Twelve Months Ended June 30, 2005

	Cano Petroleum 6/30/05	Square One Energy Historical Amounts	Nowata Acquisition Historical Amounts	WO Energy Historical Amounts	Pro Forma Adjustment	Combined Pro Forma Amounts
Operating Revenues:						
Crude Oil and Natural Gas Sales	\$ 5,481,640	\$ 494,826	\$ 529,237	\$ 11,096,840	2,062,119(a)	\$ 19,664,662
Operating Expenses:						
Lease operating expenses	3,072,875	398,103	353,969	3,741,239	748,248(a)	8,314,434
General and administrative	3,150,301	56,613		2,315,166	(1,355,166)(b)	4,166,914
Deferred compensation expense	1,678,785					1,678,785
Accretion of asset retirement obligations	69,814	6,962	280	29,809	5,962(a)	112,827
Depletion and depreciation	494,668	15,816	38,236	355,911	118,297(c)	1,582,033(d)
						2,604,961
Total expenses	8,466,443	477,494	392,485	6,442,125	1,099,374	16,877,921
Operating Income (Loss)	(2,984,803)	17,332	136,752	4,654,715	962,745	2,786,741
Other Income (Expense)						
Minority interest in income of PetroWings				24,283	(24,283)(e)	
Interest expense				(98,200)	(3,299,100)(f)	(3,397,300)
Gain on sale of aircraft				593,306	(593,306)(e)	
Interest Income and Other, Net	11,661	(3,302)		218,572		226,931
Total other income (expense)	11,661	(3,302)		737,961	(3,916,689)	(3,170,369)
Income (loss) before income taxes	(2,973,142)	14,030	136,752	5,392,676	(2,953,944)	(383,628)
Income tax expense (benefit)				2,050,000	(2,196,000)(g)	(146,000)
Net income (loss)	(2,973,142)	14,030	136,752	3,342,676	(757,944)	(237,628)
Preferred stock discount	416,534					416,534
Earnings (loss) applicable to common stock	\$ (3,389,676)	\$ 14,030	\$ 136,752	\$ 3,342,676	\$ (757,944)	\$ (654,162)
Earnings (Loss) per Share (Basic and diluted)	\$ (0.29)					\$ (0.03)
Weighted Average Common Shares Outstanding (Basic and diluted)	11,839,080				12,348,886(h)	24,187,966

See notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Financial Statements.

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA COMBINED

STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

Nine Months Ended March 31, 2006

	Cano Petroleum 3/31/06	WO Energy Historical Amounts	Pro Forma Adjustments	Combined Pro Forma Adjustments
Operating Revenues:				
Crude oil and natural gas sales	\$ 10,532,227	\$ 6,001,674		\$ 16,533,901
Operating Expenses:				
Lease operating expenses	4,059,837	1,951,514		6,011,351
Production and ad valorem taxes	701,482	272,054		973,536
General and administrative	4,690,232	1,157,583	(757,583)(b)	5,090,232
Deferred compensation expense	443,547			443,547
Accretion of asset retirement obligations	75,656	14,905		90,561
Depletion and depreciation	1,058,198	177,955	648,073(d)	1,884,226
Total operating expenses	11,028,952	3,574,011	(109,510)	14,493,453
Income (loss) from operations	(496,725)	2,427,663	109,510	2,040,448
Other income (expenses):				
Unrealized loss on hedge contracts	(2,910,437)			(2,910,437)
Interest expense	(1,260,690)	(49,100)	(1,366,442)(f)	(2,676,232)
Minority interest in Petro Wings		12,142	(12,142)(e)	
Interest income and deductions, net	122,331	109,286		231,617
Total other income (expenses)	(4,048,796)	72,328	(1,378,584)	(5,355,052)
Income (loss) before income taxes	(4,545,521)	2,499,991	(1,269,074)	(3,314,604)
Income tax expense (provision)	(1,470,000)	949,997	(739,547)(g)	(1,259,550)
Net loss applicable to common stock	\$ (3,075,521)	\$ 1,549,994	\$ (529,527)	\$ (2,055,054)
Net loss per share - basic and diluted	\$ (0.14)			\$ (0.08)
Weighted average common shares outstanding				
Basic and diluted	21,740,759		2,447,207(h)	24,187,966

See notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Financial Statements.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED PRO FORMA

COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- (a) To record an additional two months of WO Energy's operating results in order to annualize the historical results, since they represent ten months of operating activities.
- (b) General and administrative expenses of WO Energy are expected to be \$80,000 monthly, or \$960,000 annually. The adjustment to reduce WO Energy's G&A expenses by \$1,355,166 is to reflect the estimated annual amount. For the six months ended December 31, 2005, the adjustment to reduce WO Energy's G&A expenses by \$757,583 is to reflect the \$400,000 estimated amount for the five months ended November 30, 2005.
- (c) To adjust annual depletion and depreciating expense for the Square One properties based on the acquisition price valued at \$7.5 million.
- (d) To adjust depletion and depreciation expense for the WO Energy properties based on a depletion rate of \$6.06 per barrel. The depletion and depreciation expense of the WO Energy properties for the year ended September 30, 2005 is approximately \$1.7 million. For the five months ended November 30, 2005, the amount is approximately \$648,000.
- (e) To remove operating activity pertaining to PetroWings, which was assumed by WO Energy's prior owners before Cano's acquisition of the company.
- (f) To record annual interest expense of \$3.4 million on the \$40.75 million debt discussed in note (a). The interest amount is based on 11.24% on the \$15 million subordinated debt and 6.64% on the \$20.75 million senior debt. For the five months ended November 30, 2005, the amount is \$1,366,442.
- (g) The income tax expense (provision) is based on an effective income tax rate of 38%.
- (h) The earnings (loss) per share calculation is based on 24,187,966 shares, which is the amount of issued shares as of March 31, 2006 totaling 26,847,941 less 2,659,975 shares held in escrow that could vest to individuals based on achieving certain employment and performance goals. The 24,187,966 contemplates all transactions involving common stock were completed by July 1, 2004. This adjustment records the incremental impact, of the transactions listed in the introductory paragraphs to these unaudited pro forma combined financial statements, on our weighted average common shares outstanding.

The purchase price calculation and allocation are subject to changes based on financial activity that may occur after March 31, 2006 and the fair market valuation of oil and gas properties. These amounts are expected to be finalized within one year.

Pro Forma Supplementary Financial Information for Oil and Gas Producing Activities (Unaudited)

The following tables present certain unaudited pro forma information concerning Cano's proved oil and gas reserves giving effect to the acquisition of WO Energy as if it had occurred on July 1, 2004. There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating the quantities of proved reserves and projecting future rates of production and timing of development expenditures. The following reserve data represent estimates only and should not be construed as being exact. The proved oil reserve information for Cano and WO Energy is as of June 30, 2005 and September 30, 2005, respectively, and reflects prices and costs as of those dates.

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	Cano Petroleum	WO Energy	Total
Reserves - Crude Oil & Natural Gas Liquids (Bbls)			
Reserves at beginning of period	213,245	22,748,300	22,961,545
Purchases of minerals in place	2,066,456	1,252,957	3,319,413
Revisions of prior estimates	865,587	272,283	1,137,870
Production	(89,308)	(156,350)	(245,658)
Reserves at end of period	3,055,980	24,117,190	27,173,170
Proved producing reserves at end of period	2,162,078	2,864,310	5,026,388

	Cano Petroleum	WO Energy	Total
Reserves - Natural Gas (MCF):			
Reserves at beginning of period		34,798,690	34,798,690
Purchases of minerals in place	9,531,352	27,000,920	36,532,272
Revisions of prior estimates	1,036,629	1,151,670	2,188,299
Production	(180,069)	(791,690)	(971,759)
Reserves at end of period	10,387,912	62,159,590	72,547,502
Proved producing reserves at end of period	2,619,874	13,277,980	15,897,854

Standardized Measure of Discounted Future Cash Flows:

	Cano Petroleum	WO Energy	Total
Future cash inflows	\$ 222,665,000	\$ 2,303,000,000	\$ 2,525,665,000
Future production and development costs	(123,360,000)	(822,800,000)	(946,160,000)
Future income taxes	(31,606,000)	(559,500,000)	(561,106,000)
Future net cash flows	67,699,000	920,700,000	988,399,000
10% annual discount	(37,160,000)	(635,900,000)	(673,060,000)
Standardized measure of discounted net cash flows	\$ 30,539,000	\$ 284,800,000	\$ 315,339,000

Changes in Standardized Measure of Discounted Future Cash Flows:

	Cano Petroleum	WO Energy	Total
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 47,500,000	\$ 49,000,000
Net changes in prices and production costs	315,000	206,600,000	206,915,000
Net changes in future development costs	(1,680,000)	400,000	(1,280,000)
Sales of oil and gas produced, net	(2,409,000)	(7,400,000)	(9,809,000)
Purchases of reserves	43,280,000	12,300,000	55,580,000
Revisions of previous quantity estimates	2,164,000	87,500,000	89,664,000
Previously estimated development costs incurred	1,985,000	300,000	2,285,000
Net change in income taxes	(14,833,000)	(113,600,000)	(128,433,000)
Accretion of discount	233,000	10,100,000	10,333,000
Other	(16,000)	41,100,000	41,084,000
Balance at end of period	\$ 30,539,000	\$ 284,800,000	\$ 315,339,000

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**Shares of
Common Stock**

of

CANO PETROLEUM, INC.

PROSPECTUS

The date of this prospectus is June 2, 2006
