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SPINDLETOP OIL & GAS CO  
Form 10-K  
April 15, 2010

UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, DC 20549

FORM 10-K

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

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

or

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

Commission File No. 000-18774

SPINDLETOP OIL & GAS CO.  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Texas  
(State or other jurisdiction  
of incorporation or organization)

75-2063001  
(IRS Employer  
Identification No.)

12850 Spurling Rd., Suite 200, Dallas, TX  
(Address of principal executive offices)

75230  
(Zip Code)

(972) 644-2581  
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of Each Class	Name of each exchange on which registered
None	N/A

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

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

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an

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accelerated filer or a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company. See definitions of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer", and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act (Check one):

Large accelerated filer [ ] Accelerated filer [ ]

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

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

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

\$4,214,637 based upon a total of 1,720,260 shares held as of June 30, 2009 by persons believed to be non-affiliates of the Registrant; the basis of the calculation does not constitute a determination by the Registrant as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, that such calculation, if made as of a date within 60 days of this filing, would yield a different value.

APPLICABLE ONLY TO REGISTRANTS INVOLVED IN BANKRUPTCY  
PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PRECEDING FIVE YEARS:

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

(APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE REGISTRANTS)

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

Common Stock, \$0.01 par value	7,630,803
(Class)	(Outstanding at April 15, 2010)

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

None

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PART I

Item 1. Description of Business

GENERAL

Spindletop Oil & Gas Co. is an independent oil and gas company engaged in the exploration, development, production and acquisitions of oil and natural gas; the rental of oilfield equipment; and through one of its subsidiaries, the gathering and marketing of natural gas. The terms the "Company", "We", "Us" or

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Spindletop are used interchangeably herein to refer to Spindletop Oil & Gas Co. ("SOG") and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Prairie Pipeline Co. ("PPC") and Spindletop Drilling Company ("SDC").

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

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

### Website Access to Our Reports

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

### Operating Approach

We believe that a major attribute of the Company is its long history with, and extensive knowledge of, the Fort Worth Basin of Texas. Our technical staff has an average of over 21 years oil and gas experience, most of it in the Fort Worth Basin.

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

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

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

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

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in today's lower price environment.

### Strategic Business Plans

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

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

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

The Company will attempt to expand its pipeline system as needed to service the Company's new wells. Expansion will be dependent upon success in its exploration programs, since the majority of its existing pipelines are connected to wells that the Company operates.

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### Project Significant Areas

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

The Company holds approximately 86,448 gross acres under lease in 15 states. The majority of the leases are held by production. A breakout of the Company's leasehold acreage by geographic area is as follows:

Geographic Area	Operated Properties		Non-Operated Properties		Total		Percent of Total	
	Gross Acres	Net Acres	Gross Acres	Net Acres	Gross Acres	Net Acres	Gross Acres	Net Acres
North Texas Including the Fort Worth Basin & Bend Arch	10,213	9,386	1,195	157	11,407	9,544	13.3	41.5
East Texas	3,456	2,489	5,382	545	8,838	3,034	10.2	13.2
Gulf Coast Texas	2,509	1,833	1,788	56	4,297	1,889	5.1	8.2
West Texas	788	618	2,664	109	3,453	727	4.0	3.2
Texas Panhandle	640	640	1,120	42	1,760	682	2.0	3.0
Alabama	1,480	789	772	72	2,252	860	2.6	3.7
Arkansas	2,936	2,587	3,754	89	6,690	2,676	7.7	11.7

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Louisiana	723	506	3,270	186	3,993	691	4.6	3.0
New Mexico	739	342	680	43	1,419	386	1.6	1.7
Oklahoma	237	165	30,740	1,125	30,978	1,290	35.8	5.6
Utah	-	-	2,729	487	2,729	487	3.2	2.1
Wyoming	-	-	1,760	132	1,760	132	2.0	0.6
Kansas	-	-	800	224	800	224	0.9	1.0
North Dakota	-	-	800	122	800	122	0.9	0.5
Montana	-	-	2,570	113	2,570	113	3.0	0.5
Colorado	-	-	960	64	960	64	1.1	0.3
Mississippi	-	-	610	42	610	42	.7	0.2
California	-	-	892	6	892	6	1.0	0.0
Michigan	-	-	240	6	240	6	0.3	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,721</b>	<b>19,355</b>	<b>62,726</b>	<b>3,620</b>	<b>86,448</b>	<b>22,975</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The majority of the Company's net acres (69.10%) are located in Texas.

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

North Texas Including the Fort Worth Basin & Bend Arch	2,269,447 BOE	74.97 %
West Texas	231,222 BOE	7.64 %
East Texas	216,499 BOE	7.06 %
Gulf Coast Texas	46,665 BOE	1.54 %
Panhandle Texas	13,373 BOE	0.44 %
Oklahoma	94,410 BOE	3.12 %
Louisiana	60,089 BOE	1.99 %
Alabama	38,635 BOE	1.28 %
New Mexico	32,817 BOE	1.08 %
Arkansas	20,077 BOE	0.66 %
North Dakota	5,653 BOE	0.19 %
Wyoming	982 BOE	0.03 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,026,869 BOE</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>

### North Texas - Fort Worth Basin & Bend Arch

The Fort Worth Basin has been the focal point of the Company since its inception. Our technical personnel have an average of twenty-one (21) years of exploration, drilling and production experience in both conventional and unconventional hydrocarbon reservoirs found across the Basin. Furthermore, the Company maintains comprehensive and extensive dossiers of geologic and engineering data gathered from throughout the terrain. Exploration and development drilling for hydrocarbons across the Fort Worth Basin-Bend Arch Province remain strong.

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The Fort Worth Basin-Bend Arch Province is a major U.S. onshore natural gas-prone expanse containing multiple pay zones that range in depth from one thousand to nine thousand (1,000-9,000) feet. Improved advances in fracturing and stimulation technologies, which have unlocked natural gas and oil reserves from the hydrocarbon bearing Barnett Shale Formation, continue to sustain vigorous exploration and development activity pursuing both conventional and unconventional reservoir reserves across the Province.

The Barnett Shale is a thick blanket type natural gas bearing stratigraphic zone found throughout the Fort Worth Basin-Bend Arch Province. The natural gas reserves in place are significant; however, as a consequence of the extreme low permeability character of the shales, it has been technically challenging to produce these reserves. According to the United States Geological Survey assessment, an estimated 26.7 trillion cubic feet (TCF) of undiscovered natural gas, 98.5 MMBO of undiscovered oil, and 1.1 BBNGL of undiscovered natural gas liquids reserves remain within the 54,000 square mile Fort Worth Basin-Bend Arch Province. More than 98% percent or approximately 26.2 TCF of the undiscovered natural gas is contained in the organic-rich Mississippian Barnett

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Shale. Recent advances in hydraulic fracturing, completion methods, as well as improved horizontal well technologies combined have enabled economic recovery of natural gas reserves from tight-gas reservoirs within the Fort Worth Basin-Bend Arch Province.

The Company has 11,407 gross acres under lease across the prolific Fort Worth Basin-Bend Arch Province the majority of which, is held by production from the more shallow producing zones. The Company uses recent and emerging technologies, as well as proven extant practices to develop and produce oil and natural gas from the portfolio. Additionally, the Company has a dedicated well-trained team of employees and professional staff continually seeking low-risk profitable acquisition opportunities throughout the Fort Worth Basin-Bend Arch Province.

### Joint Drilling Development of North Texas Barnett Shale Leasehold

The Company along with Giant Energy Corp. ("Giant") entered into a Farmout and Exploration Agreement dated August 22, 2006 (the "Agreement"), with Williams Production-Gulf Coast Company, L.P. ("Williams"). The Agreement was subsequently amended to clarify a number of provisions in the original Farmout and Exploration Agreement. After drilling twelve of the prescribed number of horizontal Barnett Shale wells, ten on the Spindletop leasehold and two on the Giant leasehold, Williams gave notice of its election to terminate the Agreement in accordance with provisions contained in the Agreement, and subsequent amendments, effective September 19, 2008. No early termination penalties were incurred by Williams, or any of the parties to the Agreement, however, by opting not to drill all of the prescribed number of carried wells, the earned assignments to Williams shall be limited to 50% gross working interest in said wells along with a prescribed quantity of acreage surrounding each horizontal drain hole. As a consequence of the termination of the Agreement, Spindletop is now free to pursue other development opportunities on the leasehold acreage that Spindletop retained and that was not earned by Williams under the Agreement.

### Company's Development of North Texas Barnett Shale Leasehold outside of the Joint Drilling Development Project

During the first quarter of 2009, the Olex U.S. #8 well, located on our

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Krum SW Block in Denton Co., Texas was completed in the Barnett Shale Formation. It began production on March 17, 2009 at an average rate of 1,056 MCFGPD and 40 BOPD. The Company owns a 52.5% working interest in this well.

Subsequent to year end during the first quarter of 2010, the Poston #1 well located in our Godley North Block in Johnson Co., Texas was fraced and is awaiting a pipeline connection. The company owns a 91% working interest in this well.

Additional Company activities in the North Texas area include the following:

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### North Texas

Effective June 1, 2009, SDC acquired a 100.0% working interest and an 80.0% net revenue interest in the Caveness #1 well located in the Meeker (Conglomerate 4800) field in Palo Pinto County, Texas. The well produces gas from the Bend Conglomerates.

SOG acquired a 1.58% royalty interest in a well, the Austin C#1 located in Cooke County, Texas effective October 1, 2009. The well produces oil from the Walnut Bend (Bruhlmeier) field.

Other Company activities in Texas include the following:

### East Texas

During the fourth quarter of 2009, SOG elected to participate for a 45% working interest in a 9,700 ft. development Travis Peak well in Nacogdoches County, Texas. The well has been drilled and cased and is awaiting completion. The participation is on a cost basis. The operator of the well is Giant Energy, a related entity which is owned by Chris and Michelle Mazzini.

### West Texas

Effective September 1, 2009, SDC also acquired a 100.0% working interest and a 81.25% net revenue interest in the M.S. Jones #1-12 and #3-12 wells. These wells are located in the Block A-7 (Devonian) field in Gaines County, Texas. The M.S. Jones #1-12 well produces oil from the Devonian at an approximate depth of 11,100 ft. and the M.S. Jones #3-12 well is a salt water disposal well.

SOG participated in the drilling of six new wells, the Miles #6, #8, #9, #10, #11, and #12, all located in the Fuhman-Mascho oilfield in Andrews County, Texas.

The Miles #6 well was spud on November 13, 2009 and completed on December 9, 2009. The well was drilled to a depth of 4,830 ft. The well was placed into production on November 24, 2009 at a rate of 66 BOPD and 14 MCFGPD from the San Andres Formation. The Company owns a 4.6875% working interest, a 3.28125% net revenue interest and a 1.40625% royalty interest in this well.

The Miles #8 well was spud on October 24, 2009 and drilled to a total depth of 4,880 ft. Initial production on November 12, 2009 was 94 BOPD and 18 MCFGPD from the San Andres Formation. The Company owns a 4.6875% working interest, a 3.28125% net revenue interest and a 1.40625% royalty interest in this well.

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The Miles #9 well was spud on November 27, 2009 and drilled to a depth of 4,830 ft. The well began producing on December 21, 2009 with initial production of 25 BOPD and 8 MCFGPD from the San Andres Formation. The Company owns a 4.6875% working interest, a 3.28125% net revenue interest and a 1.40625% royalty interest in this well.

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The Miles #10 was spud on December 15, 2009 and drilled to a depth of 4,851 ft. The well first produced on December 30, 2009 at a rate of 42 BOPD and 13 MCF GPD from the San Andres Formation. The Company owns a 4.6875% working interest, a 3.28125% net revenue interest and a 1.40625% royalty interest in this well.

The Miles #11 well was spud on October 28, 2009 and drilled to a depth of 4,825 ft. The well first produced on November 16, 2009 at a rate of 111 BOPD and 33 MCF GPD from the San Andres Formation. The Company owns a 4.6875% working interest, a 3.28125% net revenue interest and a 1.40625% royalty interest in this well.

The Miles #12 was spud December 11, 2009 and placed into production on December 30, 2009 from the San Andres Formation. This well was drilled to a depth of 4,803 ft. and initial production was 41 BOPD and 14 MCF GPD. The Company owns a 4.6875% working interest, a 3.28125% net revenue interest and a 1.40625% royalty interest in this well.

SDC acquired a .067% royalty interest in a well, the Scarborough Estate G2, in Winkler County, Texas effective May 13, 2009.

Additional Company activities outside of Texas include the following:

### Alabama

Effective December 1, 2009, SOG acquired a 10.1010% Working Interest and 7.5757% Royalty Interest in an oil well, the Jackson 27-6-1, producing from the Smackover Formation at an approximate depth of 11,400 ft. The well is located in the East Cedar Creek Field in Conecuh County, AL.

### New Mexico

SOG participated in the drilling of a well in Eddy County, New Mexico. The Firefox Federal Comm #1 well was spud on November 3, 2008 and completed February 18, 2009. The well was drilled to a total depth of 12,350 ft. in the Morrow formation. First production was on March 11, 2009 with an initial production of 1,013 MCFGPD and 27 BOPD. The Company owns a 0.46724% working interest and a 0.40884% net revenue interest in this well.

### Oil and Natural Gas Reserves

The net proved crude oil and gas reserves of the Company as of December 31, 2009 were 322,880 barrels of oil and condensate and 12.521 BCFG (billion cubic feet) of natural gas. Based on SEC guidelines, the reserves were classified as follows:

Proved Developed Producing	284,200 BO and	8.166 BCFG
Proved Developed Non-Producing	12,570 BO and	2.507 BCFG
Proved Undeveloped	26,110 BO and	1.848 BCFG
Total Proved Reserves	322,880 BO and	12.521 BCFG

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Only reserves that fell within the Proved classification were considered. Other categories such as Probable or Possible Reserves were not considered. No value was given to the potential future development of behind pipe reserves, untested fault blocks, or the potential for deeper reservoirs (other than Barnett Shale proved undeveloped reserves directly offset by producing wells which are slated for drilling in the next 5 years) underlying the Company's properties. Shut-in uneconomic wells and insignificant non-operated interests were excluded.

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

Natural Gas Reserves	2,086,855 BOE	87%
Oil Reserves	322,880 BOE	13%
Total Reserves	2,409,735 BOE	100%

Proved Developed Producing	1,645,198 BOE	68%
Proved Developed Non-Producing	430,340 BOE	18%
Proved Undeveloped	334,197 BOE	14%
Total Proved Reserves	2,409,735 BOE	100%

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

The Company's Operated Wells	2,219,651 BOE	92%
Non Operated Wells	190,084 BOE	8%
Total	2,409,735 BOE	100%

## Financial Information Relating to Industry Segments

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

## Narrative Description of Business

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

## Principal Products, Distribution and Availability

The principal products marketed by the Company are crude oil and natural gas which are sold to major oil and gas companies, brokers, pipelines and distributors, and oil and gas properties which are acquired and sold to oil and gas development entities. Reserves of oil and gas are depleted upon

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extraction, and the Company is in competition with other entities for the discovery of new prospects.

The Company is also engaged in the gathering and marketing of natural gas

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through its subsidiary PPC, which owns 26.1 miles of pipelines and currently gathers approximately 811 Mcf of gas per day. Natural gas is gathered for a fee. Substantially all of the gas gathered by the Company is gas produced from wells that the Company operates and in which it owns a working interest.

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

### Patents, Licenses and Franchises

Oil and gas leases of the Company are obtained from the owner of the mineral estate. The leases are generally for a primary term of 1 to 5 years, and in some instances as long as 10 years, with the provision that such leases shall be extended into a secondary term and will continue during such secondary term as long as oil and gas are produced in commercial quantities or other operations are conducted on such leases as provided by the terms of the leases. It is generally required that a delay rental be paid on an annual basis during the primary term of the lease unless the lease is producing. Delay rentals are normally \$1.00 to \$25.00 per net mineral acre but can exceed this range.

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

### Dependence on Customers

The following is a summary of significant purchasers from oil and natural gas produced by the Company for the three-year period ended December 31, 2009:

Purchaser	Year Ended December 31, (1)		
	2009	2008	2007
Enbridge Energy Partners (formerly Enbridge North Texas)	36%	26%	36%
Crosstex Energy Services, LP	23%	42%	26%
Eastex Crude Company	7%	3%	2%
Shell Trading (US) Company	6%	5%	6%
Teppco Crude Oil, LP	4%	2%	5%
Targa Midstream Service, LIM (formerly Dynegy Midstream Services, LIM)	3%	6%	3%
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Navajo Refining Co.	3%	1%	2%
Genesis	2%	1%	-%
Devon Gas Services, L.P.	1%	2%	2%
ETC Texas Pipeline	1%	1%	2%
Plains Marketing, L.P.	1%	-%	1%
Gateway Gathering & Marketing	-%	1%	-%

(1) Percent of Total Oil & Gas Sales

Oil and gas is sold to approximately 95 different purchasers under market sensitive, short-term contracts computed on a month to month basis.

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Except as set forth above, there are no other customers of the Company that individually accounted for more than 5% of the Company's oil and gas revenues during the three years ended December 31, 2009.

The Company currently has no hedged contracts.

### Prospective Drilling Activities

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

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

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

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

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### Special Tax Provisions

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

### Employees

The Company employs or contracts for the services of a total of approximately 60 people. Twenty-seven are full-time employees or contractors. The remainder, are part-time independent contractors or employees. We believe that our relationships with our employees are good.

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

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independent contractors for some of these services.

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

Financial information about foreign and domestic operations and export sales

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

### Compliance with Environmental Regulations

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

On June 21, 2007, the acting United States attorney for the Eastern District of Texas filed an Information against Spindletop Drilling Company, a subsidiary of the registrant in a case styled The United States of America v. Spindletop Drilling Company, Case No. 5:07CR16 filed in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, Texarkana Division. The Information alleged

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a violation of Title 16, USC Sec 703 (unlawful taking of migratory birds), charged Spindletop Drilling Company with a Class B misdemeanor petty offense advising that on or about September 6, 2006 in Titus County, Texas allegedly took migratory birds including approximately twelve (12) Northern Mockingbirds (*Mimus Polyglottos*) and one (1) Mourning Dove (*Zenaida Macroura*), all in violation of 16 USC Sec 703 and 707(a). Spindletop Drilling Company owns and operates an oil pit located on the "Pewitt D" lease located in Titus County, Texas. Although Spindletop Drilling Company had netting in place, several small birds were found in the pit in early September, 2006.

During the first quarter of 2007, Spindletop Drilling Company corrected the netting on the property and implemented other safeguards to further protect the migratory birds and property in question.

Although the incident was inadvertent, on June 26, 2007, in order to resolve the matter, Spindletop Drilling Company entered into a plea agreement agreeing to one count of the Information which charged a violation of 16 USC Sec 703 and stipulated and agreed that two years probation, \$10,000 in restitution payable to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, no fine, and a \$25 special assessment would best advance the objectives under the law. The court gave final approval of this agreement on October 4, 2007. Spindletop Drilling Company was released from probation on October 4, 2009.

Glossary of Oil and Gas Terms

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

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

"BBNGL" means billion barrels of natural gas liquids.

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

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

"BOPD" means barrels of oil per day.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Gas" means natural gas.

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

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

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

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

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

"MMBO" means million barrels of oil.

"MMBTU" means ones million BTUs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) Reservoirs are considered proved if either actual production or conclusive formation tests support economic producibility. The area of a reservoir considered proved includes (A) that portion delineated by drilling and defined by gas-oil and/or oil-water contacts, if any; and (B) the immediately adjoining portions not yet drilled, but which can be reasonably judged as economically productive on the basis of

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available geological and engineering data. In the absence of information on fluid contacts, the lowest known structural occurrence of hydrocarbons controls the lower proved limit of the reservoir.

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

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

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

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

"Reserves" means proved reserves.

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

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

"TCF" means trillion cubic feet.

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

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

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surveys and contribute significantly to field appraisal, development and production.

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

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

### Item 1A. Risk Factors

#### Risks related directly to our Company

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

The current global economic and financial crisis could lead to an extended national or global economic recession. A slowdown in economic activity caused by a recession would likely reduce national and worldwide demand for oil and natural gas and result in lower commodity prices for long periods of time. Prices for oil and natural gas have decreased significantly from highs in 2008. In the last eighteen months, oil prices have decreased by up to two thirds off their highest prices and natural gas prices have decreased by more than half during this time period. Costs of exploration, development and production have not yet adjusted to current economic conditions or in proportion to the significant reduction in product prices. Prolonged, substantial decreases in oil and natural gas prices would likely have a material adverse effect on Spindletop's business, financial condition and results of operations, could further limit the Company's access to liquidity and credit and could hinder its ability to satisfy its capital requirements.

Capital and credit markets have experienced unprecedented volatility and disruption during the last half of 2008 and continued to be unpredictable through 2009 and into 2010. Given the current levels of market volatility and disruption, the availability of funds from those markets has diminished substantially. Further, arising from concerns about the stability of financial markets generally and the solvency of borrowers specifically, the cost of accessing the credit markets has increased as many lenders have raised interest

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rates, enacted tighter lending standards or altogether ceased to provide funding to borrowers.

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

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

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

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

Drilling activities are subject to many risks, including the risk that no commercially productive oil or gas reservoirs will be encountered. There can be no assurance that new wells drilled by us will be productive or that we will recover all or any portion of our investment. Drilling for oil and gas may involve unprofitable efforts, not only from dry wells, but also from wells that are productive but do not produce sufficient net revenues to return a profit after drilling, operating and other costs. The cost of drilling, completing and operating wells is often uncertain. Our drilling operations may be curtailed,

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delayed or canceled as a result of a variety of factors, many of which are beyond our control, including economic conditions, mechanical problems, pressure or irregularities in formations, title problems, weather conditions, compliance with governmental requirements and shortages in or delays in the delivery of equipment and services. In today's environment, shortages make

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drilling rigs, labor and services difficult to obtain and could cause delays or inability to proceed with our drilling and development plans. Such equipment shortages and delays sometimes involve drilling rigs where inclement weather prohibits the movement of land rigs causing a high demand for rigs by a large number of companies during a relatively short period of time. Our future drilling activities may not be successful. Lack of drilling success could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

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

The vast majority of our oil and gas reserves are classified as proved reserves. Recovery of the Company's future proved undeveloped reserves will require significant capital expenditures. Our management estimates that aggregate capital expenditures of approximately \$2,681,000 will be required to fully develop some of these reserves in the next twenty-four months. No assurance can be given that our estimates of capital expenditures will prove accurate, that our financing sources will be sufficient to fully fund our planned development activities or that development activities will be either successful or in accordance with our schedule. Additionally, any significant decrease in oil and gas prices or any significant increase in the cost of development could result in a significant reduction in the number of wells drilled and/or reworked. No assurance can be given that any wells will produce oil or gas in commercially profitable quantities.

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

This annual report contains estimates of our oil and gas reserves and the future net cash flows from those reserves. These estimates have been prepared by Company personnel for 2009 and by Netherland, Sewell & Associates, Inc., independent petroleum engineers for 2008 and 2007. There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities of reserves of oil and gas and in projecting future rates of production and the timing of development expenditures, including many factors beyond our control. The reserve estimates in this annual report are based on various assumptions, including, for example, constant oil and gas prices, operating expenses, capital expenditures and the availability of funds, and therefore, are inherently imprecise indications of

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future net cash flows. Actual future production, cash flows, taxes, operating expenses, development expenditures and quantities of recoverable oil and gas reserves may vary substantially from those assumed in the estimates. Any significant variance in these assumptions could materially affect the estimated quantity and value of reserves set forth in this prospectus. Additionally, our reserves may be subject to downward or upward revision based upon actual production performance, results of future development and exploration, prevailing oil and gas prices and other factors, many of which are beyond our control.

The present value of future net reserves discounted at 10% (the "PV-10") of proved reserves referred to in this annual report should not be construed as

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

We are subject to risks associated with the current U.S. Government Administration's proposed budget features.

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

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

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

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or under-insured events could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and operations.

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

We intend to increase to some extent our development and, to a lesser extent, exploration activities. Exploration drilling and, to a lesser extent, development drilling of oil and gas reserves involve a high degree of risk that no commercial production will be obtained and/or that production will be insufficient to recover drilling and completion costs. The cost of drilling, completing and operating wells is often uncertain. Our drilling operations may be curtailed, delayed or canceled as a result of numerous factors, including

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title problems, weather conditions, compliance with governmental requirements and shortages or delays in the delivery of equipment. Furthermore, completion of a well does not assure a profit on the investment or a recovery of drilling, completion and operating costs.

We depend to a large extent on the services of Chris G. Mazzini, our President, Chairman of the Board, and Chief Executive Officer. The loss of the services of Mr. Mazzini would have a material adverse effect on our operations. We have not entered into any employment contracts with our executive officer and have not obtained key personnel life insurance on Mr. Mazzini.

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

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

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

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

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favorable than could be obtained from unaffiliated third parties and will be approved by a majority of the disinterested members of our Board of Directors.

Our common stock is traded on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board ("OTC BB"), symbol "SPND".

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

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

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

Our Board of Directors presently intends to retain all of our earnings for the

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

We are subject to certain title risks.

Our company employees and contract land professionals have reviewed title records or other title review materials relating to substantially all of our producing properties. The title investigation performed by us prior to acquiring undeveloped properties is thorough, but less rigorous than that conducted prior to drilling, consistent with industry standards. We believe we have satisfactory title to all our producing properties in accordance with standards generally accepted in the oil and gas industry. Our properties are subject to customary royalty interests, liens incident to operating agreements, liens for current taxes and other burdens, which we believe do not materially interfere with the use of or affect the value of such properties. At December 31, 2009, our leaseholds for some of our net acreage were being kept in force by virtue of production on that acreage in paying quantities. The remaining net acreage was held by lease rentals and similar provisions and requires production in paying quantities prior to expiration of various time periods to avoid lease termination.

We expect to make acquisitions of oil and gas properties from time to time subject to available resources. In making an acquisition, we generally focus

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

Our business is highly capital-intensive requiring continuous development and acquisition of oil and gas reserves. In addition, capital is required to operate and expand our oil and gas field operations and purchase equipment. At December 31, 2009, we had working capital of \$7,396,000. We anticipate that we will be able to meet our cash requirements for the next 12 months. However, if such plans or assumptions change or prove to be inaccurate, we could be required to seek additional financing sooner than currently anticipated.

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

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operations or fund our expansion plans.

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

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

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

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Our revenues, profitability and the carrying value of our oil and gas properties are substantially dependent upon prevailing prices of, and demand for, oil and gas and the costs of acquiring, finding, developing and producing reserves. Our ability to obtain borrowing capacity, to repay future indebtedness, and to obtain additional capital on favorable terms is also substantially dependent upon oil and gas prices. Historically, the markets for oil and gas have been volatile and are likely to continue to be volatile in the future. Prices for oil and gas are subject to wide fluctuations in response to: (i) relatively minor changes in the supply of, and demand for, oil and gas; (ii) market uncertainty; and (iii) a variety of additional factors, all of which are beyond our control. These factors include domestic and foreign political conditions, the price and availability of domestic and imported oil and gas, the level of consumer and industrial demand, weather, domestic and foreign government relations, the price and availability of alternative fuels and overall economic conditions. Furthermore, the marketability of our production depends in part upon the availability, proximity and capacity of gathering systems, pipelines and processing facilities. Volatility in oil and gas prices could affect our ability to market our production through such systems, pipelines or facilities. As of December 31, 2009, approximately 82% of our gas production is currently sold to seven gas purchasing firms on a month-to-month basis at prevailing spot market prices. Oil prices remained subject to unpredictable political and economic forces during 2009, 2008 and 2007, and experienced fluctuations similar to those seen in natural gas prices for the year. We believe that oil prices will continue to fluctuate in response to changes in the policies of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries ("OPEC"), changes in demand from many Asian countries, current events in the Middle East, security threats to the United States, and other factors associated with the world political and economic environment. As a result of the many uncertainties associated with levels of production maintained by OPEC and other oil producing countries, the availabilities of worldwide energy supplies and competitive relationships and consumer perceptions of various energy sources, we are unable to predict what changes will occur in crude oil and natural gas prices.

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

We are responsible for payment of plugging and abandonment costs on its oil and gas properties pro rata to our working interest. Based on our experience, we anticipate that in most cases, the ultimate aggregate salvage value of lease

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and well equipment located on our properties should equal to the costs of abandoning such properties. There can be no assurance, however, that we will be successful in avoiding additional expenses in connection with the abandonment of any of our properties. In addition, abandonment costs and their timing may change due to many factors, including actual production results, inflation rates and changes in environmental laws and regulations.

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

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

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

Sales of natural gas by us are not regulated and are generally made at market prices. However, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC") regulates interstate natural gas transportation rates and service conditions, which affect the marketing of natural gas produced by us, as well as the revenues received by us for sales of such production. Sales of our natural gas currently are made at uncontrolled market prices, subject to applicable contract provisions and price fluctuations that normally attend sales of commodity products.

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

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

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The FERC has announced several important transportation-related policy statements and proposed rule changes, including the appropriate manner in which interstate pipelines release capacity under Order 636 and, more recently, the

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

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

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

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

Our operations and properties are subject to extensive and changing federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to environmental protection, including the generation, storage, handling and transportation of oil and gas and the discharge of materials into the environment, and relating to safety and health. The recent trend in environmental legislation and regulation generally is toward stricter standards, and this trend will likely continue. These laws and regulations may require the acquisition of a permit or other authorization before construction or drilling commences and for certain other activities; limit or prohibit construction, drilling and other activities on certain lands

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lying within wilderness and other protected areas; and impose substantial liabilities for pollution resulting from our operations. The permits required for our various operations are subject to revocation, modification and renewal by issuing authorities. Governmental authorities have the power to enforce compliance with their regulations, and violations are subject to fines, penalties or injunctions. In the opinion of management, we are in substantial compliance with current applicable environmental laws and regulations, and we have no material commitments for capital expenditures to comply with existing environmental requirements. Nevertheless, changes in existing environmental laws and regulations or in interpretations thereof could have a significant impact on us. The impact of such changes, however, would not likely be any more burdensome to us than to any other similarly situated oil and gas company.

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

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

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

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

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

### Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None

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### Item 2. Properties

#### OIL AND GAS PROPERTIES

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

Year Ended December 31,		
2009	2008	2007

Gas and Oil Properties, net (1):

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Proved developed gas reserves-Mcf (2)			
Proved developed producing	8,166,000	8,280,000	10,206,000
Proved developed non-producing	2,507,000	2,603,000	742,000
Proved undeveloped gas reserves-Mcf (3)	1,848,000	2,877,000	3,419,000
Total proved gas reserves-Mcf	12,521,000	13,760,000	14,367,000

Proved Developed Crude Oil and Condensate reserves-Bbls (2)			
Proved developed producing	284,000	225,000	292,000
Proved developed non-producing	13,000	28,000	42,000
Proved Undeveloped crude oil and Condensate reserves-Bbls (3)			
	26,000	9,000	11,000
Total proved crude oil and condensate Reserves-Bbls	323,000	261,000	345,000

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

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

(3) "Proved Undeveloped Reserves" are reserves that are expected to be recovered from new wells on undrilled acreage, or from existing wells where a relatively major expenditure is required for recompletion. See Footnote 18 to the Financial Statements, Supplemental Reserve Information (Unaudited), for further explanation of the changes for 2007 through 2009.

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### Productive Wells

The following table sets forth our domestic productive wells and includes both operated wells and wells operated by third parties at December 31, 2009.

Gas Wells		Oil Wells		Total Wells	
Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
276	88.17	125	57.49	401	145.66

### Acreage

The following table sets forth our undeveloped and developed gross and net leasehold acreage for our operated and non-operated wells at December 31, 2009. Undeveloped acreage includes leased acres on which wells have not been drilled or completed to a point that would permit the production of commercial quantities of oil and gas, regardless of whether or not such acreage contains proved reserves. Undeveloped acreage should not be confused with

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undrilled acreage held by Production under the terms of a lease. Undrilled acreage held by production under the terms of a lease is included in the Developed Acre category total shown below.

Undeveloped Acreage		Developed Acreage		Total Acreage	
Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
3,026	2,396	83,423	20,582	86,449	22,978

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

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### Wells Drilled and Completed

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

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2009		2008		2007	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Exploratory Wells (1):						
Productive	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Productive	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Wells (2):						
Productive	9.000	1.261	11.000	1.962	17.000	4.714
Non-Productive	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	9.000	1.261	11.000	1.962	17.000	4.714

Total Exploration & Development

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**Wells:**

Productive	9.000	1.261	11.000	1.962	17.000	4.714
Non-Productive	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	9.000	1.261	11.000	1.962	17.000	4.714

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

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

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

	For the years ended December 31				
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>Oil and Gas Production, net:</b>					
Natural Gas (Mcf)	866,416	1,231,835	880,662	671,527	655,568
Crude Oil & Condensate (Bbl)	25,875	32,663	24,472	25,443	21,323
<b>Average Sales Price per Unit Produced:</b>					
Natural Gas (\$/Mcf)	\$ 4.13	\$ 8.41	\$ 6.63	\$ 5.55	\$ 6.74
Crude Oil & Condensate (\$/Bbl)	\$ 56.55	\$ 71.21	\$ 65.17	\$ 53.14	\$ 52.50
<b>Average Production Cost per Equivalent Barrel (1) (2)</b>	14.37	\$ 14.98	\$ 14.36	\$ 15.14	\$ 13.38

(1) Includes severance taxes and ad valorem taxes.

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

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

The Company is not aware of any major discovery or other favorable or adverse event that is believed to have caused a significant change in the estimated proved reserves since December 31, 2009.

**OFFICE SPACE**

The Company owns a commercial office building. The property is a two story

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multi-tenant, garden office building with a sub-grade parking garage. The 27 year old building contains approximately 46,286 rentable square feet and sits on a 1.4919 acre block of land situated in north Dallas, Texas in close proximity to hotels, restaurants and shopping areas (the Galleria/Valley View Mall) with easy access to Interstate Highway 635 (LBJ Freeway) and Dallas Parkway (North Dallas Toll Road). The Company occupies approximately 10,317 rentable square feet of the building as its primary office headquarters, and leases the remaining space in the building to non-related third party commercial tenants at prevailing market rates.

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

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### PIPELINES

The Company owns, through its subsidiary, PPC, 26.1 miles of natural gas pipelines in Parker, Palo Pinto and Eastland Counties, Texas. These pipelines are steel and polyethylene and range in size from 2 inches to 4 inches. These pipelines primarily gather natural gas from wells operated by the Company and in which the Company owns a working interest, but also for other parties.

The Company normally does not purchase and resell natural gas, but gathers gas for a fee. The fees charged in some cases are subject to regulations by the State of Texas and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. Average daily volumes of gas gathered by the pipelines owned by the Company were 811, 1,520, and 1,112 MCF per day for 2009, 2008, and 2007 respectively.

### Oilfield Production Equipment

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

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

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

### Item 3. Legal Proceedings

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

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

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### Item 4. Submission Of Matters Of Security Holders To A Vote

During the fourth quarter of the registrant's fiscal year covered by this report, no matter was submitted to a vote of security holders of the registrant.

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### PART II

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

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

Prior to 2004, no significant public trading market had been established for the Company's common stock. The Company does not believe that listings of bid and asking prices for its stock are indicative of the actual trades of its stock, since trades are made infrequently. However during 2004, there was a material increase in the number of shares traded and a material increase in the stock price. The following table shows high and low trading prices for each quarter in 2007, 2008 and 2009.

	Price Per Share	
	High	Low
2007		
First Quarter	6.10	5.00
Second Quarter	6.10	4.05
Third Quarter	5.55	5.00
Fourth Quarter	5.70	5.15
2008		
First Quarter	6.50	5.00
Second Quarter	10.95	5.23
Third Quarter	8.80	4.25
Fourth Quarter	4.00	1.75
2009		
First Quarter	3.19	1.75
Second Quarter	2.50	1.70
Third Quarter	2.45	1.50
Fourth Quarter	2.95	1.65

During the First Quarter of 2010, subsequent to year end, the following high and low prices were recorded for the Company's common stock.

	Price Per Share	
	High	Low
2010		
First Quarter	1.99	1.65

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

As of March 31, 2010, there were approximately 550 record holders of the Company's Common Stock.

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The following chart compares the yearly percentage change in the cumulative total stockholder return on the Company's Common Stock during the five years ended December 31, 2009 with the cumulative total return of the Standard and Poor's 500 Stock Index and of the Dow Jones U.S. Exploration and Production Index (formerly Dow Jones Secondary Oil Stock Index). The comparison assumes \$100 was invested on December 31, 2004 in the Company's Common Stock and in each of the foregoing indices and assumes reinvestment of dividends. The Company paid no dividends on its Common Stock during the five-year period.

## Stock Performance Chart

(See Chart in PDF Format filed Separately)

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

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

During the fourth quarter of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009, the Company did not repurchase any of its equity securities. The Board of Directors has not approved nor authorized any standing repurchase program.

## Item 6. Selected Financial Data

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

	For the years ended December 31				
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Total Revenue	\$ 6,913,000	\$14,064,000	\$ 8,707,000	\$ 6,174,000	\$ 6,395,000
Net Income (Loss)	(196,000)	3,521,000	1,808,000	920,000	1,417,000
Earnings per Share	(\$ 0.03)	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.19

  

	As of December 31,				
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Total Assets	\$20,386,000	\$21,289,000	\$15,631,000	\$13,024,000	\$11,387,000
Long-Term Debt	960,000	1,080,000	1,200,000	1,320,000	1,440,000

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### Item 7. Management's Discussion And Analysis Of Financial Condition And Results Of Operations

#### Liquidity and Capital Resources

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

#### Results of Operations

##### 2009 Compared to 2008

Oil revenue for 2009 was approximately \$1,485,000 compared to \$2,326,000 for 2008, a decrease of approximately \$841,000 or 36.16%. This was due to a decrease in average oil prices from \$71.21 per bbl in 2008 to \$56.55 per bbl in 2009, a decrease of \$14.66 per bbl or 20.59%. In addition to the decrease in oil prices, oil sales decreased from approximately 32,650 bbls in 2008 to approximately 25,875 bbls in 2009, a decrease of 6,775 bbls or 20.75%.

Gas revenue for 2009 was approximately \$3,582,000 compared to \$10,364,000 for 2008, a decrease of approximately \$6,782,000 or 65.44%. This was due primarily to a drop in average gas prices from \$8.41 per Mcf in 2008 to \$4.13 per Mcf in 2009, a decrease of \$4.28 per MCF or 50.89%. In addition to the decrease in gas prices, gas sales decreased from approximately 1,232,000 Mcf in 2008 to approximately 866,000 Mcf in 2009, a decrease of 366,000 Mcf or 29.71%.

Lease operating expenses for 2009 were \$1,640,000 compared to \$2,552,000 in 2008, a net decrease of \$912,000 or 35.74%. Production taxes, gathering, transportation and marketing expenses for 2009 were approximately \$807,000 compared to \$969,000 in 2008, a net decrease of \$162,000 or 16.75%. For presentation purposes the Company split out amounts for production taxes, gathering, transportation and marketing expenses separately from lease operating expenses. In prior years, these amounts were presented together under the line item description of lease operating expenses. There have been no changes to total expenses for the each of the periods shown, and the presentation for 2008 and 2007 has been restated to conform to the new presentation. The Company feels the separate reporting of the amounts gives a better look at the results of the Company's expenses to operate its leases. Approximately \$413,000 of the decrease in lease operating expenses is due to reduced workover costs. Another \$250,000 of the drop is due to high cost wells being shut in during 2009. Nearly \$100,000 is due to reduced water production on wells which in 2008 had significant water hauling expenses. The remaining decrease in lease operating expenses is due to cost containment. The decrease in production taxes, gathering, transportation and marketing expenses is due to overall production being down from 2008 to 2009.

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Depreciation and amortization for 2009 was \$997,000 compared to \$1,215,000 for 2008, a decrease of \$218,000, or 17.94%. The Company re-evaluated its proved oil and gas reserves as of December 31, 2009, and decreased its estimated total proved reserves by approximately 145,000 EBO to 2,410,000 EBO at the end of 2009 compared to 2,555,000 EBO at the end of 2008, a decrease of approximately 5.68%. Sale of oil and gas products during 2009 decreased by approximately 38,000 EBO from approximately 238,000 EBO in 2008 to approximately 200,000 EBO

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in 2009, a decrease of 15.97%. (See Footnote 18 to the Financial Statements). This resulted in a decrease in the depletion rate factor from 8.520% in 2008 to 7.662% in 2009. In addition to the lower depletion rate, the overall decrease in the amount of amortization was caused by a reduction between years in the estimated cost basis on which the depletion rate factor was applied. This decrease was primarily due to a reduction in the estimated future cost of developing proved undeveloped properties by approximately \$1,794,000 in the 2009 reserve report.

General and administrative expenses for 2009 were \$3,332,000 compared to \$3,198,000 for 2008, an increase of approximately \$134,000 between years or 4.19%. This increase is due mainly to payroll costs and associated employee benefit costs. Personnel costs and benefits accounted for approximately \$2,970,000 of the total general and administrative costs in 2009 as compared to \$2,649,000 in 2008. A portion of the increase in salary and benefits was due to personnel added to the Company's payroll as the result of the termination of the Management Services Contract between the Company and Giant Energy on September 30, 2008. Effective October 1, 2008, Chris Mazzini, Michelle Mazzini, President and Vice President of the Company respectively, became employees of Spindletop Oil & Gas Co. which eliminated the monthly management fee.

### 2008 Compared to 2007

Oil revenue for 2008 was approximately \$2,326,000 compared to \$1,595,000 for 2007, an increase of approximately \$731,000 or 45.8%. This was due to an increase in average oil prices from \$65.17 per bbl in 2007 to \$71.21 per bbl in 2008, an increase of 9.27%. In addition to the increase in oil prices, oil production increased from approximately 24,500 bbls in 2007 to approximately 32,650 bbls in 2008, an increase of 33.26%. This increase was primarily due to increased oil sales from our East Texas oil properties of approximately \$194,000.

Gas revenue for 2008 was approximately \$10,364,000 compared to \$5,842,000 for 2007, an increase of approximately \$4,522,000 or 77.41%. This was due primarily to an increase in average gas prices from \$6.63 per Mcf in 2007 to \$8.41 per Mcf in 2008, an increase of 26.85%. In addition to the increase in gas prices, gas production increased from approximately 881,000 Mcf in 2007 to approximately 1,232,000 Mcf in 2008, an increase of 351,000 Mcf or 39.84%. The majority of the increase in gas production was from our new Barnett Shale horizontal gas wells. There was a decrease of approximately \$289,000 from our Olex wells in Denton County, Texas. Our new Barnett Shale horizontal gas wells accounted for approximately \$3,100,000 of the increase over 2007 sales due to production for a full year on most of the wells as well as increase gas prices

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from 2007 to 2008. Gas sales for 2008 from non-operated wells increased by approximately \$462,000 as compared with 2007. In addition, we had an increase in gas revenue from the University "K" workover of approximately \$690,000.

Lease operating expenses for 2008 were \$2,552,000 compared to \$1,653,000, a net increase of \$899,000 or 54.39%. Production taxes, gathering, transportation and marketing expenses for 2008 were approximately \$969,000 compared to \$806,000 in 2007, a net increase of \$163,000 or 20.22%. For presentation purposes in 2009, the Company split out amounts for production taxes, gathering, transportation and marketing expenses separately from lease operating expenses. In prior years, these amounts were presented together under the line item description of lease operating expenses. Many wells were operated in 2008 at a decrease in expenses compared to 2007. These efficiencies were offset by several projects including workover expenses.

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Remedial activity on our heavy oil wells in Titus County, Texas was approximately \$210,000 greater than in 2007. Workover expenses on our Ward, County wells were approximately \$161,000 greater than in 2007. Lease operating expenses attributable to several new Barnett Shale horizontal wells in Parker County, Texas were approximately \$580,000 greater than for the previous year. The remaining net increase in operating expenses is due to the overall increase for oil field services, equipment, and labor as well as additional remedial repair projects that are in addition to normal operating expenses. In addition to increases in operating expenses, the Company anticipates receiving a credit of approximately \$264,000 for a high cost gas exemption of severance taxes covering four new Barnett Shale wells drilled in 2007 and 2008. This anticipated credit, when approved by and received from the State Comptroller of Texas, will be offset against severance taxes payable.

Depreciation and amortization for 2008 was \$1,215,000 compared to \$728,000 for 2007, an increase of \$487,000, or 66.90%. The Company re-evaluated its proved oil and gas reserves as of December 31, 2008, and increased its depletion rate for 2008 to 8.520% compared to 5.883% in the previous year. This increased rate is the result of the Company's reserve base decreasing due to the lower oil and gas prices used in the 2008 evaluation than in the 2007 evaluation. (See Footnote 18 to the Financial Statements). This decrease of the reserve base coupled with an increase in production over the previous year caused the depletion percentage to increase. In addition to the rate of depletion, the Company's undepleted amount of the full cost pot, against which the depletion rate is applied, increased from \$10,518,000 in 2007 to \$12,806,000 in 2008, and increase of \$2,288,000 or 21.75%.

General and administrative expenses for 2008 were \$3,198,000 compared to \$2,221,000 for 2007, an increase of approximately \$977,000 between years or 44.0%. This increase is due mainly to payroll costs and associated employee benefit costs. Personnel costs and benefits accounted for approximately \$2,649,000 of the total general and administrative costs in 2008 as compared to \$1,600,000 in 2007. This increase was due to the addition of several full-time employees during 2008 and the last half of 2007.

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### Certain Factors That Could Affect Future Operations

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

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

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

None

### Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

#### Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

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

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#### Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

Management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on management's assessments and those criteria, management has concluded that Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2009.

This annual report does not include an attestation report of the Company's registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by the Company's registered public accounting firm pursuant to temporary rules of the Securities

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and Exchange Commission that permit the Company to provide only management's report in this annual report.

### Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In preparation for management's report on internal control over financial reporting, we documented and tested the design and operating effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. There were no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f)) that occurred during the quarter ended December 31, 2009 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

### Item 9B. Other Information

Not Applicable

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## PART III

### Item 10. Directors And Executive Officers Of The Registrant

The Directors and Executive Officers of the Company and certain information concerning them is set forth below:

Name	Age	Position
Chris G. Mazzini	52	Chairman of the Board, Director and President
Michelle H. Mazzini	48	Director, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer
David E. Allard	51	Director

On April 2, 2008, Mr. David E. Allard, was appointed as a member of the Board of Directors of Spindletop Oil & Gas Co.

All directors hold offices until the next annual meeting of the shareholders or until their successors are duly elected and qualified. Officers of the Company serve at the discretion of the board of directors.

#### Business Experience

Chris Mazzini, Chairman of the Board of Directors and President, graduated from the University of Texas at Arlington in 1979 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology. He started his career in the oil and gas industry in 1978, and began as a Petroleum Geologist with Spindletop in 1979, working the Fort Worth Basin of North Texas. He became Vice President of Geology at Spindletop in 1982, and served in that capacity until he left the Company in 1985 when he founded Giant Energy Corp. ("Giant"). Mr. Mazzini has served as President of Giant since then. He rejoined the Company in December 1999 when he, through Giant, purchased controlling interest. Mr. Mazzini has been Chairman of the

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Board of Directors and President of the Company since 1999 and is a Certified and Licensed Petroleum Geologist. Mr. Mazzini has worked numerous geological basins throughout the United States with an emphasis on the Fort Worth Basin. He is responsible for several new field discoveries in the Fort Worth Basin.

Michelle Mazzini, Vice President and General Counsel, received her Bachelor of Science Degree in Business Administration (Major: Accounting) from the University of Southwestern Louisiana (now named University of Louisiana at Lafayette) where she graduated magna cum laude in 1985. She earned her law degree from Louisiana State University where she graduated Order of the Coif in 1988. Ms. Mazzini began her career with Thompson & Knight, a large law firm in Dallas, where she focused her practice on general corporate and finance transactions. She also worked as Corporate Counsel for Alcatel USA, a global telecommunications manufacturing corporation where her practice was

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broad-based. Ms. Mazzini serves as Vice President and General Counsel of the Company.

Mr. Allard has been employed (since May 2008) by Wescott, LLC, a Dallas, Texas based investment holding company. He was Chief Financial Officer (February 2005 to May 2008) of Digital Witness Surveillance, a Dallas, Texas based development stage software provider; Executive Vice President and Secretary (April 2003 to February 2, 2005) of Internet America, Inc. Mr. Allard was Chief Operating Officer (2000-2002) of Primedia Workplace Learning, a workplace training business; Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (1999-2000) of E-Train, Inc., a provider of online job training and seminars; Special Advisor (1998-1999) of Thayer Capital Partners; Chief Operating Officer (1997-1998) of Career Track, Inc. (a subsidiary of Transcontinental Realty Investors, Inc.); Senior Vice President and Vice President - Business Development (1992-1996) of Wescott Communications, Inc.; Partner (1985-1992) of Farmer and Allard, P.C. (a CPA firm); Audit Manager/CPA (1983-1985) of Grant Thornton LLP (a CPA Firm). Mr. Allard has been a Certified Public Accountant since 1983.

### Key and Technical Employees

In addition to the services provided by Mr. Mazzini and Ms. Mazzini (both of whom have biographies listed above), the Company also relies extensively on the key and the technical employees identified below.

Michael G. Boos, Geologist, earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from the University of Delaware in 1979. After performing geophysical research for the State of Delaware seeking hydrothermal energy sources, Mr. Boos worked independently for many years as a Petroleum Exploration Consultant and as a Staff Explorationist for a local oil company. He has numerous field discoveries in the Mid-Continent to his credit. In 1993 Mr. Boos joined Spindletop's Geological Department. He pursued a Masters degree through the University of Texas system, and later worked as a Geologist and Senior Project Manager for several national environmental consulting firms until rejoining Spindletop in October, 2008. His petroleum exploration experience includes Alaska's North Slope (Prudhoe Bay), many of the continental U.S. producing basins, as well as Central and South America. He has testified as an Expert Witness before the Texas Railroad Commission (TRRC) on several occasions. He is a founding member of both the Geological Information Library of Dallas (GILD, now Geomap) and the American Association of Petroleum Geologists (AAPG) Environmental Division, and is a licensed Professional Geologist (P.G.) in the states of Texas and Tennessee.

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Dave Chivvis, Petroleum Engineer, joined the Company at the end of May, 2008. Mr. Chivvis earned his Bachelor of Science degree in Petroleum Engineering from Texas A&M University in 1993. After graduation, he worked for Cox Resources Corporation, an independent oil and gas company located in Dallas, Texas. Mr. Chivvis worked in various engineering areas from operations to acquisitions of oil and gas properties in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Arkansas. He then moved to Los Angeles in 2001 to pursue other opportunities before moving back to Texas to join the Company.

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Robert E. Corbin, Controller, has been a full-time employee of Spindletop since April 2002. From May 2001 until April 2002, Mr. Corbin was an Independent Accounting Consultant and devoted substantially all of his time to Spindletop. He has been active in the oil and gas industry for over 35 years, during which time he has served as financial officer of a publicly-held company as well as several private oil and gas companies and partnerships. Mr. Corbin graduated from Texas Tech University in 1969 with a BBA degree in Accounting and began his accounting career as an auditor with Arthur Andersen & Co. in 1970. Mr. Corbin is a Certified Public Accountant.

Charles (Chuck) D. Howell, Jr., Geologist, joined the Company in April, 2008. Mr. Howell earned a Bachelor of Science in Geology from Southern Methodist University in 1999. Currently, he is finishing his Ph.D. in Geology at the University of Texas at Dallas. Mr. Howell has been in the energy industry since 2003. He began his career at Pioneer Natural Resources working in the Gulf of Mexico. During 2005, Mr. Howell was an Independent Consulting Geologist for Anadarko Petroleum Corporation and worked on development of the historic Salt Creek Oil Field. In 2007, immediately before joining Spindletop Oil and Gas Company, he was a Geologist for Chevron Energy Technology Company in Houston, Texas and was part of a team of stratigraphic specialists for the West Coast of Africa. Mr. Howell is a long-standing and active member of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, the Society for Sedimentary Geology, the Geological Society of America, the International Association of Sedimentologists, and remains associated with the Ichnology Research Group.

Mike Keen, Operations Manager, joined the Company in March, 2006. Mr. Keen has over 29 years experience in the oil and gas industry. He graduated magna cum laude from Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology in May 1975 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering. Mr. Keen started his career with Texaco, Inc. in Great Bend, Kansas working primarily in the mid-continent area. Mr. Keen then moved to North Texas and went to work for Mitchell Energy Corporation primarily focusing on the Fort Worth Basin. He also worked for Huffco in Indonesia, Aminoil in South Texas and most recently for Envirogas, primarily in the Appalachian and Illinois Basins, before switching to the "downstream" side of the industry to work for Indiana Gas Company the largest gas utility in Indiana at the time.

Dick A. Mastin, Petroleum Landman, has been a full-time employee of the Company since February, 2006. Mr. Mastin graduated cum laude from Stephen F. Austin State University in 1980 with a Bachelor of Science in Forestry and a minor in General Business. From September of 1980 until December of 1985, Mr. Mastin worked for Spindletop Oil & Gas Co. as a Petroleum Landman. He received his Masters of Science in Management and Administrative Sciences from the University of Texas at Dallas in 1990. In January of 1987, he took a position with the Dallas office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. After a year with the Bureau, he accepted a position with the Internal Revenue Service as a Revenue Agent. Fifteen of his eighteen years with the Service were spent in the Large and Mid-Sized Business unit auditing tax returns of the largest business entities.

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Glenn E. Sparks is the Land Director and also acts as Associate General Counsel to the Company. Mr. Sparks was previously employed as a Landman by the Company from 1982 through 1986, prior to attending law school. Mr. Sparks holds a B.B.A. with a concentration in Finance from the University of Texas at Arlington, and a J.D. from Texas Tech University School of Law. From 1990 to 2005, Mr. Sparks practiced law in a private practice focusing primarily on oil and gas law and real estate, as a partner in the law firm of Logan & Sparks, PLLC, and has acted as outside legal counsel for the Company in numerous oil and gas transactions during his years in private practice. Mr. Sparks left his private law practice and joined the Company again as an employee in his current position in 2005. Mr. Sparks is Board Certified in Oil & Gas Mineral Law by the Texas Board of Legal Specialization.

#### Family Relationships

Michelle Mazzini, Vice President, Secretary and General Counsel is the wife of Chris Mazzini, Chairman of the Board and President.

#### Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings

None of the directors or executive officers of the Registrant, during the past five years, has been involved in any civil or criminal legal proceedings, bankruptcy filings or has been the subject of an order, judgment or decree of any Federal or State authority involving Federal or State securities laws.

#### Board Meetings and Committees

The Board of Directors met three times in 2009. The Board has established an audit committee. The Board is small and all members of the Board serve on the audit committee. The function of the audit committee is to assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities by reviewing the financial information that will be provided to the shareholders and others, the systems of internal controls that management and the Board of Directors have established, and the audit process. The committee is comprised of Mr. David Allard (Chairman), Mr. Chris Mazzini, and Ms. Michelle Mazzini. The committee met three times in 2009.

With respect to nominations to the Board, compensation, financial planning, strategies, and business alternatives, the Company does not have separate committees as the Board is small and all members of the Board participate in making recommendations and decisions on these matters.

#### Item 11. Executive Compensation

##### Cash Compensation

On October 1, 2008, Mr. Mazzini and Ms. Mazzini became employees of the Company. From October 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008 neither Mr. Mazzini nor Ms. Mazzini were paid cash compensation in excess of \$100,000.00 each as they were employed by Giant from January 1, 2008 through October 31, 2008. For the years ended

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December 31, 2007 and 2006, neither Mr. Mazzini nor Ms. Mazzini received any

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salary from the Company. In 2007 and 2008, management fees the Company paid to Giant were used to reimburse a portion of Mr. Mazzini's, Ms. Mazzini's and other Giant employees' salaries for time spent working on matters for the Company. During 2009, cash compensation of \$195,409 and \$143,700 was paid to Mr. Mazzini and Ms. Mazzini respectively.

The Company has no stock option or incentive plan, does not grant any plan-based awards or awards of equity securities. The Company has no pension plan for its employees.

### Compensation Pursuant to Plan

None

### Other Compensation

Key employees and officers of the Company may sometimes be assigned overriding royalty interests and/or carried working interests in prospects acquired by or generated by the Company. These interests normally vary from less than one percent to three percent for each employee or officer. There is no set formula or policy for such program, and the frequency and amounts are largely controlled by the economics of each particular prospect. We believe that these types of compensation arrangements enable us to attract, retain and provide additional incentives to qualified and experienced personnel

Effective December 16, 2009, the Company issued 10,000 shares of restricted common stock to a key employee pursuant to an employment package. The shares were valued at \$1.65 per share, the believed market value for free trading shares at the time of issue. The amount was expensed as general and administrative expense. The shares of common stock were issued out of Treasury Stock and reduced the amount of the Company's common stock held in Treasury from 56,668 to 46,668 shares.

Effective April 9, 2009, the Company issued 10,000 shares of restricted common stock to a key employee pursuant to an employment package. The shares were valued at \$2.00 per share, the believed market value for free trading shares at the time of issue. The amount was expensed as general and administrative expense. The shares of common stock were issued out of Treasury Stock and reduced the amount of the Company's common stock held in Treasury from 66,668 to 56,668 shares.

Effective March 22, 2007, the Company issued 5,000 shares of restricted common stock to a key employee pursuant to an employment package. The shares of common stock were issued out of Treasury Stock and reduced the amount of the Company's common stock held in Treasury from 81,668 to 76,668 shares.

Effective August 15, 2007, the Company issued 10,000 shares of restricted common stock to a key employee pursuant to an employment package. The shares of common stock were issued out of Treasury Stock and reduced the amount of the Company's common stock held in Treasury from 76,668 to 66,668 shares.

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### Compensation of Directors

Directors who are employees of the Company are not currently compensated for their services on the board. Mr. Allard was paid a director's fee of \$15,000 in 2009 and \$17,500 in 2008 to compensate him for his position as the Board of Directors' Financial Expert. Mr. Allard receives \$2,500 for each board of directors meeting during the year. In 2007, Mr. Paul E. Cash (a director who resigned on October 31, 2007) was paid a director's fee of \$10,000 to

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compensate him for his position as the Board of Directors' Financial Expert.

### Termination of Employment and Change of Control Arrangement

There are no plans or arrangements for payment to officers or directors upon resignation or a change in control of the Registrant.

### Item 12. Security Ownership Of Certain Beneficial Owners And Management

#### Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Managers

The table below sets forth the information indicated regarding ownership of the Registrant's common stock, \$.01 par value, the only outstanding voting securities, as of December 31, 2009 with respect to: (i) any person who is known to the Registrant to be the owner of more than five percent (5%) of the Registrant's common stock; (ii) the common stock of the Registrant beneficially owned by each of the directors of the Registrant and, (iii) by all officers and directors as a group. Each person has sole investment and voting power with respect to the shares indicated, except as otherwise set forth in the footnotes to the table.

Name and Address Of Beneficial Owner	Number of Shares	Nature of Beneficial Ownership	Pct Based On Outstanding Percent of Class
Chris Mazzini and Michelle Mazzini 12850 Spurling Rd., Suite 200 Dallas, Texas 75230	5,900,543	(1)	77%
All officers and directors as a group	5,900,543		77%
West Coast Asset Management, Inc. West Coast Opportunity Fund, LLC Paul J. Orfalea Lance W. Helfert R. Atticus Lowe 1205 Coast Village Road Montecito, California 93108	703,000	(2)	9%

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(1) Chris Mazzini directly owns 39,654 shares (1%). Giant Energy Corp. directly owns 5,860,889 shares (76%). Chris Mazzini owns 100% of the common stock of Giant Energy Corp.

(2) According to Amendment No. 3 to Schedule 13G filed with the Commission by these persons for event occurring December 31, 2009, each of the individually named persons have shared power to vote or direct a vote as well as shared power to dispose or direct the disposition of the aggregate amount of stock owned.

#### Changes in control

The Company is not aware of any arrangements or pledges with respect to its securities that may result in a change in control of the Company.

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### Item 13. Certain Relationships And Related Transactions

#### Transactions with management and others

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

Chris G. Mazzini and Michelle H. Mazzini, through a limited partnership in which they are limited partners, own M-R Oilfield Services, LP ("MRO"), an oilfield service company which provides roustabout, swabbing and completion services at rates which are at or below market to the Company. This oilfield services company currently does work exclusively for the Company and its parent company Giant Energy Corp. although MRO is contemplating offering its services to unrelated third-parties. The Company benefits by having immediate access to services.

The Company along with Giant Energy Corp. ("Giant") entered into a Farmout and Exploration Agreement dated August 22, 2006 (the "Agreement"), with Williams Production-Gulf Coast Company, L.P. ("Williams"). The Agreement was subsequently amended to clarify a number of provisions in the original Farmout and Exploration Agreement. After drilling twelve of the prescribed number of horizontal Barnett Shale wells, ten on the Spindletop leasehold and two on the Giant leasehold, Williams gave notice of its election to terminate the Agreement in accordance with provisions contained in the Agreement, and subsequent amendments, effective September 19, 2008. There are no early termination penalties incurred by Williams, or any of the parties to the Agreement, however, by opting not to drill all of the prescribed number of carried wells, the earned assignments shall be limited to 50% gross working interest in said wells along with a prescribed quantity of acreage surrounding each horizontal drain hole. As a consequence of the termination of the

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agreement, Spindletop is now free to pursue other development opportunities on the leasehold acreage that Spindletop retained and that was not earned by Williams under the Agreement.

#### Certain Business Relationships

The long-term debt, which is secured by the commercial office building, is also guaranteed individually by Chris G. Mazzini and Michelle H. Mazzini, related parties.

On October 1, 2008, Giant entered into an Administrative Services Agreement with the Company whereby Giant will pay the Company \$250 per month for the Company providing administrative services to Giant.

The management services agreement between Giant and the Company which was in effect since 1999 was terminated on September 30, 2008. This agreement provided monthly payments from the Company to Giant in the amount of \$20,000 in exchange for several of Giant's personnel providing management, administrative and other services to the Company and for the use of certain Giant assets. On October 1, 2008, GEC entered into an Administrative Services Agreement with the Company whereby GEC will pay the Company \$250 per month for the Company providing administrative services to GEC.

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The Company has entered into a management services agreement with MRO whereby MRO makes monthly payments in the amount of \$1,000 per month to the Company in exchange for the Company providing administrative services to MRO. On October 1, 2008, the Company entered into a similar agreement with Giant NRG, LP ("NRG") a limited partnership with Chris Mazzini and Michelle Mazzini as limited partners. Under this agreement NRG pays a monthly fee of \$2,500 to the Company in exchange for the Company providing certain administrative services to NRG. The Company has entered into a similar arrangement with Peveler Pipeline, LP ("Peveler"), whereby Peveler pays the Company a monthly charge of \$250 in exchange for the Company providing administrative services to Peveler. Chris and Michelle Mazzini are the owners of Peveler Pipeline, LP, a limited partnership which owns a pipeline gathering system servicing wells owned by Giant, another related entity, described elsewhere in this report. The Company entered into a similar agreement with M-R Ventures, LLC ("MRV") a limited liability company that operates some wells in Michigan, and that is owned by Chris and Michelle Mazzini. Pursuant to this agreement, MRV will pay the Company a monthly fee in the amount of \$500 for certain administrative services that the Company provides to MRV.

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### Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services

The following table sets forth the aggregate fees for professional services rendered to Spindletop Oil & Gas Co. and Subsidiaries for the years 2009, 2008 and 2007 by accounting firm, Farmer, Fuqua, & Huff, P.C.

Type of Fees	2009	2008	2007
	-----	-----	-----
Audit Fees	\$40,000	\$31,000	\$33,000
Audit related fees	-	-	-
Tax fees	-	-	-
All other fees	-	-	-

Members of the Board of Directors (the "Board") fulfill the responsibilities of an audit committee and have established policies and Procedures for the approval and pre-approval of audit services and permitted non-audit services. The Board has the responsibility to engage and terminate Farmer, Fuqua, & Huff, P.C. independent auditors, to pre-approve their performance of audit services and permitted non-audit services, to approve all audit and non-audit fees, and to set guidelines for permitted non-audit services and fees. All the fees for 2009, 2008 and 2007 were pre-approved by the Board or were within the pre-approved guidelines for permitted non-audit services and fees established by the Board, and there were no instances of waiver of approved requirements or guidelines during the same periods.

### PART IV

### Item 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

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(a) The following documents are filed as a part of this report:

(1) FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: The following financial statements of the Registrant and Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm therein are filed as part of this Report on Form 10-K:

	Page
Report of Farmer, Fuqua & Huff, P.C	
Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	54
Consolidated Balance Sheets	55
Consolidated Statement of Income	57
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity	58
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	59
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	60

(2) FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES: Other financial statement schedules have been omitted because the information required to be set forth therein is not applicable, is immaterial or is shown in the consolidated financial statements or notes thereto.

(3) EXHIBITS

The following documents are filed as exhibits (or are incorporated by reference as indicated) into this Report:

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Exhibit Designation	Description
3.1	Articles of Incorporation of Spindletop Oil & Gas Co. (previously filed with our General Form for Registration of Securities on Form 10, filed with the Commission on August 14, 1990)
3.2	Bylaws of Spindletop Oil & Gas Co. (previously filed with our General Form for Registration of Securities on Form 10, filed with the Commission on August 14, 1990)
14	Code of Ethics for Senior Financial Officers (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 14 to the registrant's annual report Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005).
21*	Subsidiaries of the Registrant
31.1*	Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer
31.2*	Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer
32*	Officers' Section 1350 Certifications

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\* Filed herewith

(b) The Index of Exhibits is included following the Financial Statement Schedules beginning at page 71 of this Report.

(c) The Index to Consolidated Financial Statements and Supplemental Schedules is included following the signatures, beginning at page 53 of this Report.

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SIGNATURES

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

SPINDLETOP OIL & GAS CO.

Dated: April 15, 2010

By /s/ Chris Mazzini

-----  
Chris Mazzini  
President, Director

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

Signatures	Capacity	Date
Principal Executive Officers:		
/s/ Chris Mazzini ----- Chris Mazzini	President, Director (Chief Executive Officer)	April 15, 2010
/s/ Michelle Mazzini ----- Michelle Mazzini	Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, Director	April 15, 2010
/s/ David E. Allard ----- David E. Allard	Director	April 15, 2010
/s/ Robert E. Corbin ----- Robert E. Corbin	Controller (Principal Financial and Accounting)	April 15, 2010

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Officer)

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SPINDLETOP OIL & GAS CO. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
Index to Consolidated Financial Statements and Schedules

	Page
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm . . . . .	54
Consolidated Balance Sheets - December 31, 2009 and 2008 . . . . .	55
Consolidated Statements of Income for the years Ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 . . . . .	57
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007 . . . . .	58
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007. . . . .	59
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements . . . . .	60
Schedules for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007	
II - Valuation and Qualifying Accounts. . . . .	79
III - Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation . . . . .	80

All other schedules have been omitted because they are not applicable, not required, or the information has been supplied in the consolidated financial statements or notes thereto.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and  
Shareholders of Spindletop Oil & Gas Co.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Spindletop Oil & Gas Co. (A Texas Corporation) and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the related consolidated statements of income, shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2009. Spindletop Oil & Gas Co.'s management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our 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 Spindletop Oil & Gas Co. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2009 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We were not engaged to examine management's assertion about the effectiveness of Spindletop Oil & Gas Co.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009 included in the accompanying management report on internal control over financial reporting and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion thereon.

Our audits were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole. The schedules listed in the index of the consolidated financial statements are presented for purposes of complying with the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and are not part of the basic consolidated financial statements. These schedules have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audits of the basic consolidated financial statements and, in our opinion, fairly state, in all material respects, the financial data required to be set forth therein in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

/s/ Farmer, Fuqua and Huff, P.C.

Plano, Texas  
April 15, 2010

SPINDLETOP OIL & GAS CO. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

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	As of December 31	
	2009	2008
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 9,153,000	\$10,468,000
Accounts receivable, trade	873,000	1,510,000
Income tax receivable	582,000	-
Total current assets	10,608,000	11,978,000
Property and Equipment, at cost		
Oil and gas properties (full cost method)	15,080,000	13,633,000
Rental equipment	399,000	399,000
Gas gathering systems	145,000	145,000
Other property and equipment	187,000	170,000
Total property and equipment, at cost	15,811,000	14,347,000
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(7,904,000)	(7,007,000)
Total property and equipment, net	7,907,000	7,340,000
Real Estate Property, at cost		
Land	688,000	688,000
Commercial office building	1,580,000	1,580,000
Accumulated depreciation	(400,000)	(300,000)
Total real estate property, net	1,868,000	1,968,000
Other Assets	3,000	3,000
Total Assets	\$20,386,000	\$21,289,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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SPINDLETOP OIL & GAS CO. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS - (Continued)

	As of December 31	
	2009	2008
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		

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Current Liabilities		
Notes payable, current portion	\$ 120,000	\$ 120,000
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	2,995,000	3,788,000
Income tax payable	-	44,000
Tax savings benefit payable	97,000	97,000
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities	3,212,000	4,049,000
	-----	-----
Non-current Liabilities		
Notes payable, long-term portion	960,000	1,080,000
Asset Retirement Obligation	762,000	667,000
	-----	-----
Total non-current liabilities	1,722,000	1,747,000
	-----	-----
Deferred income tax payable	2,341,000	2,457,000
	-----	-----
Total liabilities	7,275,000	8,253,000
	-----	-----
Shareholders' Equity		
Common stock, \$.01 par value; 100,000,000 Shares authorized; 7,677,471 shares issued and 7,630,803 shares outstanding at December 31, 2009; 7,677,471 shares issued and 7,610,803 shares outstanding at December 31, 2008.	77,000	77,000
Additional paid-in capital	901,000	874,000
Treasury Stock at cost	(23,000)	(32,000)
Retained earnings	12,156,000	12,117,000
	-----	-----
Total shareholders' equity	13,111,000	13,036,000
	-----	-----
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$20,386,000	\$21,289,000
	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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SPINDLETOP OIL & GAS CO. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
	-----	-----	-----
Revenues			
Oil and gas revenue	\$ 5,067,000	\$12,690,000	\$ 7,437,000
Revenue from lease operations	317,000	269,000	212,000
Gas gathering, compression and Equipment rental	192,000	179,000	179,000
Real estate rental income	503,000	509,000	512,000
Interest income	208,000	285,000	299,000
Other	626,000	132,000	68,000
	-----	-----	-----

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Total revenue	6,913,000	14,064,000	8,707,000
-----			
Expenses			
Lease operations	1,640,000	2,552,000	1,653,000
Production taxes, gathering & marketing	807,000	969,000	806,000
Pipeline and rental operations	34,000	40,000	49,000
Real estate operations	249,000	320,000	365,000
Depreciation and amortization	997,000	1,215,000	728,000
Accretion of asset retirement obligation	86,000	38,000	24,000
General and administrative	3,332,000	3,198,000	2,221,000
Interest expense	71,000	112,000	86,000
-----			
Total expenses	7,216,000	8,444,000	5,932,000
-----			
Income (loss) before income tax	(303,000)	5,620,000	2,775,000
-----			
Current tax provision (benefit)	(226,000)	1,497,000	436,000
Deferred tax provision (benefit)	(116,000)	602,000	531,000
-----			
	(342,000)	2,099,000	967,000
-----			
Net income	\$ 39,000	\$ 3,521,000	\$ 1,808,000
=====			
Earnings per share of common stock			
Basic & diluted	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.24
=====			
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding			
Basic and Diluted	7,618,940	7,610,803	7,604,269
=====			

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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SPINDLETOP OIL & GAS CO. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY  
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007

	Common Stock	Additional	Treasury	Retained
	Shares	Paid-In	Stock	Earnings
	Amount	Capital	Shares	Amount
	-----			
Balance at				
December 31, 2006	7,677,471	\$ 77,000	\$ 850,000	81,668 \$(40,000)\$ 6,788,000
Issuance of 5,000 shares of Common Stock out of Treasury Stock as part of an employee compensation package	-	-	9,000	(5,000) 2,000 -
Issuance of 10,000 shares of Common Stock out of Treasury Stock as part of an employee compensation package	-	-	15,000	(10,000) 6,000 -

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Net Income	-	-	-	-	-	1,808,000
-----						
Balance at						
December 31, 2007	7,677,471	\$ 77,000	\$ 874,000	66,668	\$(32,000)	\$ 8,596,000
Net Income	-	-	-	-	-	3,521,000
-----						
Balance at						
December 31, 2008	7,677,471	\$ 77,000	\$ 874,000	66,668	\$(32,000)	\$12,117,000
Issuance of 10,000 shares of Common Stock out of Treasury Stock as part of an employee compensation package	-	-	15,000	(10,000)	5,000	-
Issuance of 10,000 shares of Common Stock out of Treasury Stock as part of an employee compensation package	-	-	12,000	(10,000)	4,000	-
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	39,000
-----						
Balance at						
December 31, 2009	7,677,471	\$ 77,000	\$ 901,000	46,668	\$(23,000)	\$12,156,000
=====						

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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SPINDLETOP OIL & GAS CO AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
	-----	-----	-----
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Net income	\$ 39,000	\$ 3,521,000	\$ 1,808,000
Reconciliation of net income to net cash provided by Operating Activities			
Depreciation and amortization	997,000	1,215,000	728,000
Accretion of asset retirement Obligation	86,000	38,000	24,000
Loss on disposal of assets	-	8,000	-
Non-cash employee compensation	36,000	-	32,000
Changes in prepaid expenses to related party	-	-	60,000
Changes in accounts receivable	637,000	(97,000)	(240,000)
Changes in income tax receivable	(582,000)	-	427,000
Changes in accounts payable	(794,000)	1,517,000	35,000
Changes in current taxes payable	(44,000)	35,000	8,000
Changes in deferred taxes payable	(116,000)	602,000	531,000
Changes in other assets	-	(2,000)	(1,000)
	-----	-----	-----
Net cash provided by operating activities	259,000	6,837,000	3,412,000
	-----	-----	-----
Cash flows from Investing Activities			
Capitalized acquisition, exploration			

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and development costs	(1,437,000)	(2,527,000)	(2,651,000)
Purchase of property and equipment	(17,000)	(8,000)	(42,000)
Capitalized tenant improvements	-	(39,000)	(33,000)
Net cash used for investing activities	(1,454,000)	(2,574,000)	(2,726,000)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Repayment of note payable to a bank	(120,000)	(120,000)	(120,000)
Net cash used for financing activities	(120,000)	(120,000)	(120,000)
Increase (decrease) in cash	(1,315,000)	4,143,000	566,000
Cash at beginning of period	10,468,000	6,325,000	5,759,000
Cash at end of period	\$ 9,153,000	\$10,468,000	\$ 6,325,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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### SPINDLETOP OIL & GAS CO. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND ORGANIZATION

##### Merger and Basis of Presentation

On July 13, 1990, Prairie States Energy Co., a Texas corporation, (the Company) merged with Spindletop Oil & Gas Co., a Utah corporation (the Acquired Company). The name of Prairie States Energy Co. was changed to Spindletop Oil & Gas Co., a Texas corporation at the time of the merger.

Certain balances for 2007 and 2008 have been reclassified to conform to the 2009 presentation.

##### Organization and Nature of Operations

The Company was organized as a Texas corporation in September 1985, in connection with the Plan of Reorganization ("the Plan"), effective September 9, 1985, of Prairie States Exploration, Inc., ("Exploration"), a Colorado corporation, which had previously filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy. In connection with the Plan, Exploration was merged into the Company, with the Company being the surviving corporation. After giving effect to a stock split, up to a total of 166,667 of the Company's common shares may be issued to Exploration's former shareholders. As of December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007, 122,436 shares have been issued to former shareholders in connection with the Plan.

Spindletop Oil & Gas Co. is engaged in the exploration, development and production of oil and natural gas; and through one of its subsidiaries, the gathering and marketing of natural gas.

On December 27, 2004, the Company purchased a commercial office building and related land. The building contains approximately 46,286 of rentable square feet, of which the Company occupies approximately 10,317 rentable square feet as its corporate office headquarters. The Company leases the remaining space

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in the building to non-related third party commercial tenants at prevailing market rates.

### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A summary of the significant accounting policies consistently applied in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements follows:

#### FASB Accounting Standards Codification

The Company presents its financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States ("GAAP"). In June, 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") completed its accounting guidance codification project. The FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") became effective for the Company's financial statements issued

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subsequent to June 30, 2009 and is the single source of authoritative accounting principles recognized by the FASB to be applied to nongovernmental entities in the preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP. As of the effective date, the Company will no longer refer to the authoritative guidance dictating its accounting methodologies under the previous accounting standards hierarchy. Instead, the Company will refer to the ASC as the sole source of authoritative literature

#### Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Spindletop Oil & Gas Co. and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Prairie Pipeline Co. and Spindletop Drilling Company. All significant inter-company transactions and accounts have been eliminated.

#### Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid instruments with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

#### Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Company provides an allowance for doubtful accounts equal to the estimated uncollectible portion of accounts receivable. This estimate is based on historical collection experience and a review of the current status of accounts receivable.

#### Oil and Gas Properties

The Company follows the full cost method of accounting for its oil and gas properties. Accordingly, all costs associated with acquisition, exploration and development of oil and gas reserves are capitalized and accounted for in cost centers, on a country-by-country basis. If unamortized costs within a cost center exceed the cost center ceiling (as defined), the excess is charged to expense during the year in which the excess occurs.

Depreciation and amortization for each cost center are computed on a composite unit-of-production method, based on estimated proven reserves attributable to the respective cost center. All costs associated with oil and gas properties are currently included in the base for computation and amortization. Such costs include all acquisition, exploration, development costs and estimated future expenditures for proved undeveloped properties as well as estimated dismantlement and abandonment costs as calculated under the asset retirement obligation category, net of salvage value. All of the Company's oil and gas

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properties are located within the continental United States.

Gains and losses on sales of oil and gas properties are treated as adjustments of capitalized costs. Gains or losses on sales of property and equipment, other than oil and gas properties, are recognized as part of operations. Expenditures for renewals and improvements are capitalized, while expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged to operations as incurred.

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### Property and Equipment

The Company, as operator, leases equipment to owners of oil and gas wells, on a month-to-month basis.

The Company, as operator, transports gas through its gas gathering systems, in exchange for a fee

..

Depreciation is provided in amounts sufficient to relate the cost of depreciable assets to operations over their estimated service lives (5 to 10 years for rental equipment and gas gathering systems, 4 to 5 years for other property and equipment). The straight-line method of depreciation is used for financial reporting purposes, while accelerated methods are used for tax purposes.

### Real Estate Property

The Company owns land along with a two-story commercial office building which is situated thereon. The Company occupies a portion of the building as its primary corporate headquarters, and leases the remaining space in the building to non-related third party commercial tenants at prevailing market rates. The Company depreciates the commercial office using the straight-line method of depreciation for financial statement and income tax purposes.

### Investments in Real Estate

All investments in real estate holdings are stated at cost or adjusted carrying value. ASC Topic 360, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets", requires that a property be considered impaired if the sum of the expected future cash flows (undiscounted and without interest charges) is less than the carrying amount of the property. If impairment exists, an impairment loss is recognized by a charge against earnings equal to the amount by which the carrying amount of the property exceeds fair market value less cost to sell the property. If impairment of a property is recognized, the carrying amount of the property is reduced by the amount of the impairment, and a new cost for the property is established. Depreciation is provided over the properties estimated remaining useful life. There was no charge to earnings during 2009 due to impairment of real estate holdings.

### Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations

The Company adopted ASC Topic 410-20, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations" on December 31, 2005. The adoption of ASC Topic 410-20 resulted in a cumulative effect adjustment to record a \$239,000 increase in the carrying value of oil and gas properties, and an asset retirement obligation liability of the same amount. This statement requires the recording of a liability in the period in which an asset retirement obligation ("ARO") is incurred, in an amount equal to the discounted estimated fair value of the obligation that is capitalized. Thereafter, each quarter, this liability is accreted up to the final retirement cost. The determination of the ARO is based on an estimate of

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the future cost to plug and abandon our oil and gas wells. The actual costs could be higher or lower than current estimates.

The following table reflects the changes of the asset retirement obligations during the period ending December 31;

	2009	2008
Carrying amount of asset retirement obligation	\$ 667,000	\$ 564,000
Liabilities added	61,000	84,000
Liabilities divested or settled	(52,000)	(19,000)
Current period accretion expenses	86,000	38,000
Carrying amount as of December 31,	\$ 762,000	\$ 667,000

### Revenue Recognition

The Company follows the "sales" (takes or cash) method of accounting for oil and gas revenues. Under this method, we recognize revenues on oil and gas production as it is taken and delivered to the purchasers. The volumes sold may be more or less than the volumes we are entitled to take based on our ownership in the property. These differences result in a condition known as a production imbalance. Our crude oil and natural gas imbalances are insignificant.

### Income Taxes

In June, 2006, an interpretation of ASC Topic 740-10, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes" was issued. The interpretation creates a single model to address accounting for uncertainty in tax positions. Specifically, the pronouncement prescribes a recognition threshold and a measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. The interpretation also provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition of certain tax positions.

The Company adopted the provisions of the interpretation of ASC Topic 740-10 effective January 1, 2007. The adoption of this accounting principle did not have an effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements at, and for the three years ended December 31, 2009.

The Company accounts for income taxes pursuant to ASC Topic 740-10, "Accounting for Income Taxes" (SFAS 109), which requires the recognition of deferred tax liabilities and assets for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in the Company's financial statements or tax returns. Under this method, deferred tax liabilities and assets are determined based on the difference between the financial statement carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities, using enacted tax rates in effect in the years in which the differences are expected to reverse. The temporary differences primarily relate to depreciation, depletion and intangible drilling costs.

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### Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U. S. Generally

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Accepted Accounting Principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

### Share-Based Payments

Effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted ASC Topic 718-10, "Share-Based Payment". ASC Topic 718-10 requires compensation costs related to share-based payments to be recognized in the income statement over the requisite service period. The amount of the compensation cost is to be measured based on the grant-date fair value of the instrument issued. ASC Topic 718-10 is effective for awards granted or modified after the date of adoption and for awards granted prior to that date that have not vested. ASC Topic 718-10 does not materially change the Company's existing accounting practices or the amount of share-based compensation recognized in earnings.

### Recently issued accounting pronouncements

FASB Accounting Standards Update ("ASU ") 2010-03 was issued in January 2010, and aligns the current oil and natural gas reserve estimation and disclosure requirements of ASC Topic 932 with those in the SEC Final Rule Modernization of Oil and Gas Reporting issued December 31, 2008. Specifically, ASU No. 2010-03 (1) introduces additional terms and re-defines others, (2) expands the definition of the term oil and gas producing activities, (3) requires a reporting entity to take into account its equity method investments in determining whether it engages in significant oil and gas producing activities, (4) requires that an unweighted average of prices for the previous 12 months to be used to determine whether proved reserves are economically producible, and (5) requires separate disclosure of information about reserve quantities and financial statement amounts for geographic areas representing 15% or more of proved reserves. ASU 2010-03 is effective for entities with annual reporting periods ending on or after December 31, 2009. The Company adopted both the FASB and SEC rules as of December 31, 2009. The adoption did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

In August 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued ASU No. 2009-05, Fair Value Measurement and Disclosures: Measuring Liabilities at Fair Value. ASU 2009-05 provides clarification on measuring liabilities at fair value when a quoted price in an active market available. The Company adopted ASU No. 2009-05 (ASC Topic 820-10). The adoption of this statement did not have an impact on the consolidated financial statements.

The Company adopted FSP SFAS 107-1 and APB 28-1 (incorporated in ASC Topic 825), "Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments". The statement increases the frequency of fair value disclosures to a quarterly instead of annual basis. The guidance relates to fair value disclosures for any

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financial instruments that are not currently reflected on the balance sheet at fair value. The adoption of this statement did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

The Company adopted FSP SFAS 157-4 (incorporated in ASC Topic 820), "Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset and Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly". ASC 820 provides guidelines for a broad interpretation of when to apply market-based fair value measures. The statement reaffirms management's need to use judgment to determine when a market that was once active has become inactive and in determining fair values in markets that are no longer active.

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The Company adopted ASC Topic 815, "Disclosure about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" on January 1, 2009. ASC Topic 815 amends and expands the disclosure requirements for derivatives and hedging activities with the intent to provide users of financial statements with an enhanced understanding. The adoption of this statement did not have an impact on the consolidated financial statements.

The Company adopted ASC Topic 805, "Business Combinations" on January 1, 2009. The revision broadens the definition of a business combination to include transactions or other events in which control of one or more business is obtained. Further, this statement establishes principles and requirements for how an acquirer recognizes assets acquired, liabilities assumed and any non-controlling interests acquired. The adoption of this statement did not have an impact on the consolidated financial statements.

In January 2010, FASB issued ASU No. 2010-06, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Topic 820): Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements. ASU 2010-06 requires reporting entities to provide information about movements of assets among Levels 1 and 2 of the three-tier fair value hierarchy established by ASC Topic 820. The guidance is effective for any fiscal year that begins after December 15, 2010 and should be used for quarterly and annual filings. The Company will adopt the provisions of ASU 2010-06 on January 1, 2010 and does not anticipate that this standard will impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

### Subsequent Events

The Company has evaluated subsequent events through the issuance date of April 15, 2010.

### 3. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Trade	\$ 95,000	\$ 640,000
Accrued receivable	792,000	884,000
	887,000	1,524,000
Less: Allowance for losses	(14,000)	(14,000)
	\$ 873,000	\$ 1,510,000
	=====	=====

Accrued receivables are receivables from purchasers of oil and gas. These revenues are booked from check stub detail after receipt of the check for sales of oil and gas products. These payments are for sales of oil and gas produced in the reporting period, but for which payment has not yet been received until after the closing date of the reporting period. Therefore these sales are accrued as receivables as of the balance sheet date. Revenues for oil and gas production that has been sold but for which payment has not yet been received is accrued in the period sold.

### 4. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Trade payables	\$ 1,736,000	\$ 544,000
Production proceeds payable	976,000	1,990,000
Prepaid drilling costs	283,000	834,000

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Other	-	420,000
	-----	-----
	\$ 2,995,000	\$ 3,788,000
	=====	=====

5. NOTES PAYABLE

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
	-----	-----
Note payable to a bank with monthly principal payments of \$10,000 plus accrued interest; interest at a variable annual interest rate based upon an index which is the Treasury securities Rate for a term of seven years, plus 2.20%. The interest rate is subject to change on the first day of each seven year anniversary after the date of the note based on the Index then in effect. As of the date of the Loan, the annual interest rate was 6.11%. The note is collateralized by land and commercial office building, plus a guarantee by certain related parties.	\$ 1,080,000	\$ 1,200,000
Less current maturities	120,000	120,000
	-----	-----
Total notes payable, long-term portion	\$ 960,000	\$ 1,080,000
	=====	=====

Estimated annual maturities for long-term debt are as follows:

2010	\$ 120,000
2011	120,000
2012	120,000
2013	120,000
2014	120,000
thereafter	360,000
	-----
	\$ 960,000
	=====

6. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Since 1999 Giant Energy Corp. ("Giant") has charged the Company a fee pursuant to a management services agreement. Effective January 1, 2003, this agreement was amended to increase the monthly payments from the Company to Giant to \$20,000 in exchange for several of Giant's personnel providing management, administrative and other services to the Company and for the use of certain Giant assets. Giant is wholly owned by Chris Mazzini, President of the Company. General and administrative expense for the years ending December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 includes \$ -0-, \$180,000 and \$240,000, respectively, related to this agreement. Effective October 1, 2008, this agreement was terminated.

On October 1, 2008, Giant entered into an Administrative Services Agreement with the Company whereby Giant will pay the Company \$250 per month for the Company providing administrative services to Giant.

The Company has entered into a management services agreement with M-R Oilfield Services, LP ("MRO") whereby MRO makes monthly payments in the amount of \$1,000 per month to the Company in exchange for the Company providing administrative services to MRO. On October 1, 2008, the Company entered into a similar

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agreement with Giant NRG, LP ("NRG") a limited partnership with Chris Mazzini and Michelle Mazzini as limited partners. Under this agreement NRG pays a monthly fee of \$2,500 to the Company in exchange for the Company providing certain administrative services to NRG. The Company has entered into a similar arrangement with Peveler Pipeline, LP ("Peveler"), whereby Peveler pays the Company a monthly charge of \$250 in exchange for the Company providing administrative services to Peveler. Chris and Michelle Mazzini are the owners of Peveler Pipeline, LP, a limited partnership which owns a pipeline gathering system servicing wells owned by Giant, another related entity, described elsewhere in this report. The Company entered into a similar agreement with M-R Ventures, LLC ("MRV") a limited liability company that operates some wells in Michigan, and that is owned by Chris and Michelle Mazzini. Pursuant to this agreement, MRV will pay the Company a monthly fee in the amount of \$500 for certain administrative services that the Company provides to MRV.

The long-term debt, which is secured by the commercial office building, is also guaranteed individually by Chris G. Mazzini and Michelle H. Mazzini, related parties.

The Company and Giant entered into a joint Barnett Shale horizontal drilling and development program dated August 22, 2006, and later amended on October 20, 2006 (the "Agreement") with an unrelated third party company. (See "Joint Drilling Development of North Texas Barnett Shale Leasehold" on page 6). Effective September 19, 2008, the unrelated third party terminated the Agreement in accordance with provisions contained in the Agreement, and subsequent amendments.

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### 7. COMMON STOCK

Effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted ASC Topic 718-10, "Share-Based Payment". ASC Topic 718-10 requires compensation costs related to share-based payments to be recognized in the income statement over the requisite service period. The amount of the compensation cost is to be measured based on the grant-date fair value of the instrument issued. ASC Topic 718-10 is effective for awards granted or modified after the date of adoption and for awards granted prior to that date that have not vested. ASC Topic 718-10 does not materially change the Company's existing accounting practices or the amount of share-based compensation recognized in earnings.

Effective March 22, 2007, the Company issued 5,000 shares of restricted common stock to a key employee pursuant to an employment package. The amount was expensed as general and administrative expense. The shares of common stock were issued out of Treasury Stock and reduced the amount of the Company's common stock held in Treasury from 81,668 to 76,668 shares.

Effective August 15, 2007, the Company issued 10,000 shares of restricted common stock to a key employee pursuant to an employment package. The amount was expensed as general and administrative expense. The shares of common stock were issued out of Treasury Stock and reduced the amount of the Company's common stock held in Treasury from 76,668 to 66,668 shares.

Effective April 9, 2009, the Company issued 10,000 shares of restricted common stock to a key employee pursuant to an employment package. The shares were valued at \$2.00 per share, the believed market value for free trading shares at the time of issue. The amount was expensed as general and administrative expense. The shares of common stock were issued out of Treasury Stock and reduced the amount of the Company's common stock held in Treasury from 66,668 to 56,668 shares.

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Effective December 16, 2009, the Company issued 10,000 shares of restricted common stock to a key employee pursuant to an employment package. The shares were valued at \$1.65 per share, the believed market value for free trading shares at the time of issue. The amount was expensed as general and administrative expense. The shares of common stock were issued out of Treasury Stock and reduced the amount of the Company's common stock held in Treasury from 56,668 to 46,668 shares.

### 8. INCOME TAXES

The Company accounts for income taxes pursuant to ASC Topic 740-10, "Accounting for Income Taxes". ASC Topic 740-10 utilizes the liability method of computing deferred income taxes.

In connection with the Plan discussed in Note 1, the Company agreed to pay, in cash, to Exploration's unsecured creditors, as defined, one-half of the future reductions of Federal income taxes which were directly related to any allowed carryovers of Exploration's net operating losses and investment tax credits. Such payments are to be made on a pro-rata basis. Amounts incurred under this agreement, which are considered contingent consideration totaled \$ -0-, \$ -0-,

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and \$ -0- in 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. As of December 31, 2009 the Company has not received a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service concerning the net operating loss and investment credit carryovers. Until the tax savings which result from the utilization of these carry-forwards is assured, the Company will not pay to Exploration's unsecured creditors any of the tax savings benefit. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, the Company owes \$97,000 respectively to Exploration's unsecured creditors.

In calculating tax savings benefits described above, consideration was given to the alternative minimum tax, where applicable, and the tax effects of temporary differences, as shown below:

Income tax differed from the amounts computed by applying an effective U.S. federal income tax rate of 34% to pretax income in 2009, 2008 and 2007 as a result of the following:

	2009	2008	2007
	-----	-----	-----
Computed expected tax expense (benefit)	\$ (104,000)	\$1,910,000	\$ 944,000
Miscellaneous timing differences related to book and tax depletion differences and the expensing of intangible drilling costs	(122,000)	(576,000)	(508,000)
	-----	-----	-----
Expected Federal income tax expense (benefit)	\$ (226,000)	\$1,334,000	\$ 436,000
	=====	=====	=====

Income tax expense (benefit) for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 consisted of the following:

	2009	2008	2007
	-----	-----	-----
Federal income taxes (benefit)	\$ (226,000)	\$1,334,000	\$ 436,000
State income taxes	-	163,000	-
	-----	-----	-----
Current income tax provision (benefit)	\$ (226,000)	\$1,497,000	\$ 436,000
	=====	=====	=====

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Deferred income taxes reflect the effects of temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and the reported amounts of those assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes. Deferred income taxes also reflect the value of net operating losses, investment tax credits and an offsetting valuation allowance. The Company's total deferred tax assets and corresponding valuation allowance at December 31, 2009 and 2008 consisted of the following:

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	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Deferred tax assets		
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	422,000	(44,000)
Other, net	9,000	9,000
	431,000	(35,000)
Deferred tax liabilities		
Expired leasehold	(54,000)	(54,000)
Intangible drilling costs	(2,718,000)	(2,368,000)
	(2,341,000)	(2,457,000)
	(2,341,000)	(2,457,000)

### 9. CASH FLOW INFORMATION

The Company does not consider any of its assets, other than cash and certificates of deposit shown as cash on the balance sheet, to meet the definition of a cash equivalent.

Net cash provided by operating activities includes cash payments for interest of \$71,000, \$79,000, and \$86,000 for the years 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Also included are cash payments for taxes of \$400,000, \$1,300,000, and \$-0- in 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively

Excluded from the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows were the effects of certain non-cash investing and financing activities, as follows:

	2009	2008	2007
Addition (reduction) of Oil & Gas			
Properties by recognition of			
Asset Retirement Obligation	\$ 8,000	65,000	\$ 289,000
	\$ 8,000	\$ 65,000	\$ 289,000
	\$ 8,000	\$ 65,000	\$ 289,000

### 10. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Earnings per share ("EPS") are calculated in accordance with ASC Topic 260-10, "Earnings per Share", which was adopted in 1997 for all years presented. Basic EPS is computed by dividing income available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The

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adoption of ASC Topic 260-10 had no effect on previously reported EPS. Diluted EPS is computed based on the weighted number of shares outstanding, plus the additional common shares that would have been issued had the options outstanding been exercised.

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### 11. CONCENTRATIONS OF CREDIT RISK

As of December 31, 2009 the Company had approximately \$2,707,000 in checking and money market accounts at one bank, and approximately \$2,754,000 in a second bank, including \$-0- of short-term certificates of deposit. The Company also had approximately \$3,508,000, including \$3,000,000 of short-term certificates of deposit invested at ten other banking institutions. Cash amounts on deposit at these institutions exceed current per account FDIC protection limits by approximately \$4,004,000.

Most of the Company's business activity is located in Texas. Accounts receivable as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 are due from both individual and institutional owners of joint interests in oil and gas wells as well as purchasers of oil and gas. A portion of the Company's ability to collect these receivables is dependent upon revenues generated from sales of oil and gas produced by the related wells.

### 12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The estimated fair value of the Company's financial instruments at December 31, 2009 and 2008 follow:

	----- 2009 -----		----- 2008 -----	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Cash	\$ 9,153,000	\$ 9,153,000	\$10,468,000	\$10,468,000
Accounts receivable	873,000	873,000	1,510,000	1,510,000

The fair value amounts for each of the financial instruments listed above approximate carrying amounts due to the short maturities of these instruments.

### 13. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

In connection with the Plan of Reorganization discussed in Note 1, the Company agreed to pay, in cash, to Exploration's unsecured creditors, as defined, one half of the future reduction of Federal income taxes which were directly related to any allowed carryovers of Exploration's net operating losses and investment tax credits existing at the time of the reorganization.

The Company's oil and gas exploration and production activities are subject to Federal, State and environmental quality and pollution control laws and regulations. Such regulations restrict emission and discharge of wastes from wells, may require permits for the drilling of wells, prescribe the spacing of wells and rate of production, and require prevention and clean-up pollution.

Although the Company has not in the past incurred substantial costs in complying with such laws and regulations, future environmental restrictions or requirements may materially increase the Company's capital expenditures, reduce earnings, and delay or prohibit certain activities.

At December 31, 2009 the Company has acquired bonds and letters of credit issued in favor of various state regulatory agencies as mandated by state law

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in order to comply with financial assurance regulations required to perform oil and gas operations within the various state jurisdictions.

The Company has seven, \$5,000 single-well bonds totaling \$35,000 and four \$10,000 single well bonds with an insurance company, for wells the Company operates in Alabama. The \$5,000 bonds are written for a three year period and the \$10,000 bonds are written for a one year period. The Company also has a single-well bond in the amount of \$10,000 with a different insurance company for a well operated in New Mexico. This bond renews annually.

The Company has seven letters of credit from a bank issued for the benefit of various state regulatory agencies in Texas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana, ranging in amounts from \$15,000 to \$50,000 and totaling \$208,000. These letters of credit have expiration dates that range from January 9, 2010 through March 31, 2014 and are fully secured by funds on deposit with the bank in business money market accounts.

#### 14. ADDITIONAL OPERATIONS AND BALANCE SHEET INFORMATION

Certain information about the Company's operations for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 follows.

##### Sale of Oil & Gas Properties

Effective June 1, 2007, the Company sold its working interest and operations in the Federal 2-33 well located in Lea County, New Mexico to an unrelated party for \$20,000 in cash.

##### Dependence on Customers

The following is a summary of significant purchasers from oil and natural gas produced by the Company for the three-year period ended December 31, 2009:

Purchaser	Year Ended December 31, (1)		
	2009	2008	2007
Enbridge Energy Partners			
(formerly Enbridge North Texas)	36%	26%	36%
Crosstex Energy Services, LP	23%	42%	26%
Eastex Crude Company	7%	3%	2%
Shell Trading (US) Company	6%	5%	6%
Teppco Crude Oil, LP	4%	2%	5%
Targa Midstream Service, LIM			
(formerly Dynegy Midstream Services, LIM)	3%	6%	3%
Navajo Refining Co.	3%	1%	2%
Genesis	2%	1%	-
Devon Gas Services, L.P.	1%	2%	2%
ETC Texas Pipeline	1%	1%	2%
Plains Marketing, L.P.	1%	-	1%
Gateway Gathering & Marketing	-	1%	-

(1) Percent of Total Oil & Gas Sales

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Oil and gas is sold to approximately 95 different purchasers under market sensitive, short-term contracts computed on a month to month basis.

Except as set forth above, there are no other customers of the Company that individually accounted for more than 5% of the Company's oil and gas revenues



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	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Results of Operations from gas gathering and equipment rental activities:			
Revenue	\$ 192,000	\$ 179,000	\$ 179,000
Operating expenses	34,000	40,000	50,000
Depreciation	7,000	8,000	7,000
Total costs	41,000	48,000	57,000
Total net revenue	\$ 151,000	\$ 131,000	\$ 122,000

15. BUSINESS SEGMENTS

The Company's three business segments are (1) oil and gas exploration, production and operations, (2) transportation and compression of natural gas, and (3) commercial real estate investment. Management has chosen to organize the Company into the three segments based on the products or services provided. The following is a summary of selected information for these segments for the three-year period ended December 31, 2009:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Revenues: (3)			
Oil and gas exploration, production and operations	\$ 5,384,000	\$12,959,000	\$ 7,649,000
Gas gathering, compression and equipment rental	192,000	179,000	179,000
Real estate rental	503,000	509,000	512,000
	\$ 6,079,000	\$13,647,000	\$ 8,340,000

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Depreciation, depletion and Amortization expense:			
Oil and gas exploration, production and operations	\$ 890,000	\$ 1,110,000	\$ 673,000
Gas gathering, compression and equipment rental	7,000	8,000	8,000
Real estate rental	100,000	97,000	47,000
	\$ 997,000	\$ 1,215,000	\$ 728,000
Income from operations:			
Oil and gas exploration, production and operations	\$ 1,961,000	\$ 8,240,000	\$ 4,493,000
Gas gathering, compression and equipment rental	151,000	131,000	122,000
Real estate rental	154,000	142,000	100,000

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Corporate and other (1)	2,266,000	8,513,000	4,715,000
	(2,227,000)	(4,992,000)	(2,907,000)
	-----	-----	-----
Consolidated net income (loss)	\$ 39,000	\$ 3,521,000	\$ 1,808,000
	=====	=====	=====
Identifiable Assets net of DDA:			
Oil and gas exploration, production and operations	\$ 7,906,000	\$ 7,333,000	\$ 5,851,000
Gas gathering, compression and equipment rental	1,000	7,000	15,000
Real estate rental	1,868,000	1,968,000	2,026,000
	-----	-----	-----
	\$ 9,775,000	\$ 9,308,000	\$ 7,892,000
Corporate and other (2)	10,611,000	11,981,000	7,739,000
	-----	-----	-----
Consolidated total assets	\$20,386,000	\$21,289,000	\$15,631,000
	=====	=====	=====

Note (1): Corporate and other includes general and administrative expenses, other non-operating income and expense and income taxes.

Note (2): Corporate and other includes cash, accounts and notes receivable, inventory, other property and equipment and intangible assets.

Note (3): All reported revenues are from external customers.

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16. SUPPLEMENTARY INCOME STATEMENT INFORMATION

The following items were charged directly to expense:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
	-----	-----	-----
Maintenance and repairs	\$ 15,000	\$ 21,000	\$ 8,000
Production taxes	233,000	337,000	455,000
Taxes, other than payroll and income taxes	77,000	(13,000)	49,000

17. QUARTERLY DATA (UNAUDITED)

The table below reflects selected quarterly information for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007.

	Year Ended December 31, 2009			
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Revenue	\$1,479,000	\$1,749,000	\$1,390,000	\$2,295,000
Expense	(1,660,000)	(1,750,000)	(1,813,000)	(1,993,000)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Operating income (loss)	(181,000)	(1,000)	(423,000)	302,000

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Current tax (provision) benefit	-	-	14,000	212,000
Deferred tax (provision) benefit	59,000	1,000	139,000	(83,000)
Net income (loss)	(122,000)	-	(270,000)	431,000
Earnings (loss) per share of common stock Basic and diluted	(\$0.02)	\$ -	(\$0.04)	\$0.07

Year Ended December 31, 2008

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Revenue	\$3,410,000	\$3,553,000	\$4,482,000	\$2,619,000
Expense	(1,502,000)	(2,052,000)	(1,975,000)	(2,915,000)
Operating income	1,908,000	1,501,000	2,507,000	(296,000)
Current tax provision	(321,000)	(540,000)	(859,000)	223,000
Deferred tax provision	(410,000)	56,000	30,000	(278,000)
Net income	1,177,000	1,017,000	1,678,000	(351,000)
Earnings per share of common stock Basic and diluted	\$0.15	\$0.13	\$0.22	(\$0.04)

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Year Ended December 31, 2007

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Revenue	\$1,417,000	\$2,160,000	\$1,988,000	\$3,142,000
Expense	(999,000)	(1,296,000)	(1,440,000)	(2,197,000)
Operating income	418,000	864,000	548,000	945,000
Current tax provision	(111,000)	(177,000)	(10,000)	(138,000)
Deferred tax provision	(91,000)	(173,000)	(147,000)	(120,000)
Net income	216,000	514,000	391,000	687,000
Earnings per share of common stock Basic and diluted	\$0.03	\$0.07	\$0.05	\$0.09

18. SUPPLEMENTAL RESERVE INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

The Company's net proved oil and natural gas reserves as of December 31, 2009 have been estimated by Company personnel. The Company's net proved oil and natural gas reserves as of December 31, 2008, and 2007 have been estimated by Netherland, Sewell & Associates, Inc. All estimates are in accordance with guidelines established by the Securities and Exchange Commission. Accordingly, the following reserve estimates were based on existing economic and operating conditions. Oil and gas prices for 2009 were calculated using a 12-month average price, calculated as the unweighted arithmetic of the first-day-of-the month price for each month of 2009. Oil and gas prices in effect at December 31, were used for 2008 and 2007. Operating costs, production and ad valorem taxes and future development costs were based on current costs with no

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escalation.

There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities of proved reserves and in projecting the future rates of production and timing of development expenditures. The following reserve data represents estimates only and should not be construed as being exact. Moreover, the present values should not be construed as the current market value of the Company's oil and gas reserves or the costs that would be incurred to obtain equivalent reserves.

### Changes in Estimated Quantities of Proved Oil and Gas Reserves (Unaudited):

	Crude Oil Bbls	Natural Gas Mcf
	-----	-----
<b>Quantities of Proved Reserves:</b>		
-----		
Balance December 31, 2006	356,622	13,385,962
Sales of reserves in place	-	-
Acquired properties	-	-
Extensions and discoveries	12,239	1,485,603
Revisions of previous estimates	765	375,862
Production	(24,472)	(880,662)
	-----	-----
Balance December 31, 2007	345,154	14,366,765
Sales of reserves in place	-	-
Acquired properties	-	-
Extensions and discoveries	1,500	130,600
Revisions of previous estimates	(52,279)	494,418
Production	(32,663)	(1,231,835)
	-----	-----
Balance December 31, 2008	261,712	13,759,948
Sales of reserves in place	-	-
Acquired properties	16,300	1,810
Extensions and discoveries	25,630	-
Revisions of previous estimates	45,113	(374,211)
Production	(25,875)	(866,417)
	-----	-----
Balance December 31, 2009	322,880	12,521,130
	=====	=====

\* May be described as a divestiture, not a change in engineering.

### Proved Developed Reserves:

-----		
Balance December 31, 2007	334,213	10,947,481
Balance December 31, 2008	252,948	10,882,637
Balance December 31, 2009	296,770	10,672,610

### Standardized Measure of Discounted Future Net Cash Flows and Changes Therein Relating to Proved Oil and Gas Reserves (Unaudited)

The Standardized Measure of Discounted Future Net Cash Flows and Changes Therein Relating to Proved Oil and Gas Reserves ("Standardized Measures") does not purport to present the fair market value of a company's oil and gas properties. An estimate of such value should consider, among other factors, anticipated future prices of oil and gas, the probability of recoveries in excess of existing proved reserves, the value of probable reserves and acreage prospects, and perhaps different discount rates. It should be noted that estimates of reserve quantities, especially from new discoveries, are inherently imprecise and subject to substantial revision.

Reserve estimates were prepared in accordance with standard Security and Exchange Commission guidelines. The future net cash flow for 2009 was computed

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using a 12-month average price, calculated as the unweighted arithmetic of the first-day-of-the month price for each month of 2009. The future net cash flow for 2008 and 2007 was calculated using year-end prices. Lease operating costs, compression, dehydration, transportation, ad valorem taxes, severance taxes, and federal income taxes were deducted. Costs and prices were held constant and were not escalated over the life of the properties. No deduction has been made for interest, or general corporate overhead. The annual discount of estimated future cash flows is defined, for use herein, as future cash flows discounted at 10% per year, over the expected period of realization.

Proved Developed Reserves were calculated based on Decline Curve Analysis on 85 operated wells and 82 non-operated leases. Materially insignificant operated and non-operated wells were excluded from the reserve estimate.

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The Company emphasizes that reserve estimates are inherently imprecise. Accordingly, the estimates are expected to change as more current information becomes available. It is reasonably possible that, because of changes in market conditions or the inherent imprecision of these reserve estimates, that the estimates of future cash inflows, future gross revenues, the amount of oil and gas reserves, the remaining estimated lives of the oil and gas properties, or any combination of the above may be increased or reduced in the near term. If reduced, the carrying amount of capitalized oil and gas properties may be reduced materially in the near term.

Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows related to proved reserves:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Future production revenue	\$ 61,140,000	\$ 83,207,000	\$115,233,000
Future development costs	(2,807,000)	(4,476,000)	(4,601,000)
Future production costs	(23,501,000)	(29,657,000)	(26,806,000)
Future net cash flow before Federal income tax	34,832,000	49,074,000	83,826,000
Future income taxes	(9,753,000)	(13,741,000)	(23,471,000)
Future net cash flows	25,079,000	35,333,000	60,355,000
Effect of 10% annual discounting	(8,969,000)	(13,072,000)	(18,141,000)
Standardized measure of Discounted net cash flows	\$ 16,110,000	\$ 22,261,000	\$ 42,214,000

Changes in the standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Beginning of the year	\$ 22,261,000	\$ 42,214,000	\$ 25,665,000
Oil and gas sales, net of production costs	(4,064,000)	(9,169,000)	(4,978,000)
Sales of reserves in place	-	-	-
Net change in prices, net of production costs	(20,960,000)	(82,308,000)	20,449,000
Extensions, discoveries and additions	1,332,000	16,636,000	7,243,000
Changes in production rates, timing and other	-	-	-

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Revisions of quantity estimate	9,663,000	54,243,000	(4,093,000)
Effect of income tax	5,652,000	(3,576,000)	(4,638,000)
Accretion of discount	2,226,000	4,221,000	2,566,000
	-----	-----	-----
End of year	\$ 16,110,000	\$ 22,261,000	\$ 42,214,000
	=====	=====	=====

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SPINDLETOP OIL & GAS CO. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
 VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS  
 YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009, 2008, AND 2007

SCHEDULE II

Beginning Description	Balance	Costs & Expenses	Deductions	Ending Balance
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Allowance for doubtful Accounts				
December 31, 2007	\$ 14,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,000
	=====	=====	=====	=====
December 31, 2008	\$ 14,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,000
	=====	=====	=====	=====
December 31, 2009	\$ 14,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,000
	=====	=====	=====	=====

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SCHEDULE III

SPINDLETOP OIL & GAS CO. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
REAL ESTATE AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION

Description	Initial Cost to Corporation			Total Cost Subsequent To Acquist'n
	Encumbrances	Land	Buildings	
Two story multi-tenant garden office building with sub-grade parking garage located in Dallas, Texas	(b)	\$ 688,000	\$1,298,000	\$282,000

Gross Amounts at Which Carried at Close of Year

Land	Buildings	Total	Accumulated Depreciation	Life on which Depreciation Calculated	Date Acquired
\$ 688,000	\$ 1,580,000	\$ 2,268,000	\$ 400,000	(a)	12/27/2004

Notes to Schedule III

(a) See Footnote 2 to the Financial Statements outlining depreciation methods and lives.

(b) See description of notes payable in Footnote 5 to the Financial Statements outlining the terms and provisions of the acquisition loan for the building.

(c) The reconciliation for investments in real estate and accumulated depreciation for the years ended December 31, 2009 is as follows:

	Investments in Real Estate	Accumulated Depreciation
Balance, December 31, 2005	\$ 1,986,000	\$ 49,000
Acquisitions	210,000	
Depreciation expense		71,000
Balance, December 31, 2006	\$ 2,196,000	\$ 120,000
Acquisitions	34,000	
Depreciation expense		84,000
Balance, December 31, 2007	\$ 2,230,000	\$ 204,000
Acquisitions	38,000	
Depreciation expense		96,000
Balance, December 31, 2008	\$ 2,268,000	\$ 300,000
Depreciation expense		100,000
Balance, December 31, 2009	\$ 2,268,000	\$ 400,000

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SPINDLETOP OIL & GAS CO. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Index to Exhibits

The following documents are filed as exhibits (or are incorporated by reference

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as indicated) into this Report:

Exhibit Designation	Description
3.1	Articles of Incorporation of Spindletop Oil & Gas Co. (previously filed with our General Form for Registration of Securities on Form 10, filed with the Commission on August 14, 1990)
3.2	Bylaws of Spindletop Oil & Gas Co. (previously filed with our General Form for Registration of Securities on Form 10, filed with the Commission on August 14, 1990)
14	Code of Ethics for Senior Financial Officers (previously filed with our Annual Report Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005)
21	Subsidiaries of the Registrant
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer
32	Officers' Section 1350 Certifications

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EXHIBIT 21

### SPINDLETOP OIL & GAS CO. AND SUBSIDIARIES

#### Subsidiaries of the Registrant

Spindletop Drilling Company, incorporated September 5, 1975, under the laws of

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the State of Texas, is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Registrant.

Prairie Pipeline Co. incorporated June 22, 1983, under the laws of the State of Texas, is a wholly owned subsidiary of Registrant.

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Exhibit 31.1

### CERTIFICATIONS

I, Chris G. Mazzini, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this report on Form 10-K of Spindletop Oil & Gas Co.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

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4. The registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13-15(e) and 15d-15e) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) for the registrant and have:

- (a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
- (b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
- (c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
- (d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

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5. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

- (a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
- (b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls.

Dated: April 15, 2010

/s/ Chris G. Mazzini  
CHRIS G. MAZZINI  
Principal Executive Officer

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Exhibit 31.2

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Robert E. Corbin, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this report on Form 10-K of Spindletop Oil & Gas Co.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13-15(e) and 15d-15e) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) for the registrant and have:
  - (a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
  - (b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused

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such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

- (c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
- (d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

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5. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

- (a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
- (b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls.

Dated: April 15, 2010

/s/ Robert E. Corbin  
ROBERT E. CORBIN  
Principal Financial and  
Accounting Officer

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Exhibit 32

Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350  
As Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

In connection with the Annual Report of Spindletop Oil & Gas Co. (the "Company"), on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 as filed with the Securities Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), the undersigned Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial and Accounting Officer of the Company, do hereby certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of the Company.

Dated: April 15, 2010

/s/ Chris G. Mazzini  
CHRIS G. MAZZINI  
Principal Executive Officer

/s/ Robert E. Corbin  
ROBERT E. CORBIN  
Principal Financial and  
Accounting Officer

