

Doral Energy Corp.
Form 10-K
November 15, 2010

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended **July 31, 2010**

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER **000-52738**

DORAL ENERGY CORP.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

NEVADA

State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization

98-0555508

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

3300 N. "A" Street, Bldg 2, Suite 218

Midland, TX

(Address of principal executive offices)

79705

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code:

(432) 789-1180

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

NONE.

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

Common Stock, \$0.001 Par Value Per Share.

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined by 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

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

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (s229.405 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 this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act).

Yes No

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 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: **\$11,627,165 as of January 29, 2010, based on an average of the closing bid price of \$0.14 and the closing ask price of \$0.15 as quoted by the OTC Bulletin Board on that date.**

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date. **As of November 10, 2010, the Registrant had 111,433,086 shares of common stock outstanding.**

DORAL ENERGY CORP.

**ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 2010**

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PART I

The information in this discussion contains forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, including statements regarding the Company's capital needs, business strategy and expectations. Any statements contained herein that are not statements of historical facts may be deemed to be forward-looking statements. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as "may," "will," "should," "expect," "plan," "intend," "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "predict," "potential" or "continue," the negative of such terms or other comparable terminology. Actual events or results may differ materially. In evaluating these statements, you should consider various factors, including the risks described below, and, from time to time, in other reports the Company files with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC). These factors may cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from any forward-looking statement. The Company disclaims any obligation to publicly update these statements, or disclose any difference between its actual results and those reflected in these statements.

As used in this Annual Report, the terms we, us, our, Doral, Doral Energy, and the Company mean Doral Energy Corp. and its wholly owned subsidiary, unless otherwise indicated. All dollar amounts in this Annual Report are expressed in U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

General

Doral Energy Corp. was incorporated on October 25, 2005 under the laws of the State of Nevada under the name Language Enterprises Corp. On January 7, 2008, we completed a 25-for-1 forward stock split of our common stock. As a result of the stock split, our authorized capital increased from 100,000,000 shares of common stock, with a par value of \$0.001 per share, to 2,500,000,000 shares of common stock, with a par value of \$0.001 per share (the "2008 Forward Split"). On April 28, 2008, we changed our name from Language Enterprises Corp. to Doral Energy Corp. To effect the name change, we incorporated a wholly-owned subsidiary (SubCo) and completed a merger of SubCo with and into the Company, with the Company continuing as the surviving entity. Other than the name change, no changes were made to our articles of incorporation as a result of the merger. On January 12, 2009, we completed a 6.25 -for-1 reverse split of our common stock, decreasing our authorized share capital from 2,500,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, to 400,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share (the "2009 Reverse Split"). On September 14, 2009, we completed a 5-for-1 forward split of our common stock, increasing our authorized capital to 2,000,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share (the "2009 Forward Split"). Pursuant to the Nevada Revised Statutes, shareholder approval of the above actions was not required.

As Language Enterprises Corp., we previously operated a translation brokerage business, acting as an intermediary between clients and independent, professional translators. In early 2008, as Doral Energy Corp., we changed our business focus from translation services to the oil and gas industry. We are now an oil and gas exploitation and production company focused on identifying, acquiring and operating under-performing and under-producing oil and gas properties in the Permian Basin of West Texas and New Mexico.

Our principal executive offices are located at 3300 N. "A" Street, Bldg 2, Suite 218, Midland, TX 79705, and our telephone number is (432) 789-1180. Our internet website can be found at www.doralenergycorp.com. Our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act of 1934 will be available through our internet website as soon as reasonably practical after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Business Development

From our inception, we have built our asset base via the acquisition and divestiture of undervalued oil and gas assets. Our acquisitions are geographically focused in the Permian Basin of western Texas and southeastern New Mexico, which we have identified as the most attractive region in which to develop our business. The Permian Basin has been a top US oil and gas producing region for over 80 years. Because of its long history as a top producing region, the Permian Basin has attracted a wide spectrum of energy producing companies. In

addition to hosting operations from virtually every major oil and gas company, the Permian Basin is also home to many independent operators of varying sizes.

Our existing business model is predicated on seeking out and acquiring under-performing and under-producing oil and gas properties owned by independent operators with the goal of creating value by improving the performance and production of those properties. The goal is to focus on the acquisition of producing properties with strong proven reserves and considerable undrilled proved undeveloped, shallow, low-risk reserves that can be developed with reasonably low levels of forward risk. By targeting properties with predominately shallow, low-risk, in fill proved undeveloped drilling locations and reserves, geological and reserve risks can be effectively mitigated.

Pure Gas Partners II, L.P.

On September 13, 2010, we entered into a non-binding letter of intent to combine our operations with Pure Gas Partners II, L.P. ("Pure Gas"). The business combination is expected to be effected through the issuance of shares of our common stock, resulting in a change of control, with Pure Gas expected to own approximately 80% of our outstanding common stock upon completion of the transaction. Pure Gas is a limited partnership with interests in approximately 600,000 gross acres located within New Mexico. Pure Gas' net acreage consists of approximately 300,000 net acres with approximately 30,000 net acres located within the Permian Basin of Southeastern New Mexico. 98% of all of Pure Gas' acreage is held by production (HBP), with the largest percentage being fee mineral. Pure Gas owns varying operated and non-operated working interests, ranging from 1% to 50%, in approximately 75 gross wells located within Eddy, Lea, Roosevelt and Chaves counties, New Mexico, with net current production of approximately 230 BOEPD. We expect to conduct a reverse split of our common stock and change our name as part of this transaction. It is expected that E. Willard Gray, II, our current sole executive officer, will remain as our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, while Larry Risely, of Pure Gas, is expected to become our President and Chief Operating Officer.

If the proposed business combination with Pure Gas is completed as expected, of which there is no assurance, we expect to focus our combined operations on becoming a significant non-operated player within the Permian Basin. This strategy is expected to include working closely with Pure Gas' current operators to continue to develop their current acreage position as well as seeking out new drilling opportunities with proven Permian operators. We also expect to continue operating our existing Chaves and Roosevelt County assets.

Completion of this transaction is subject to the execution of binding definitive agreements. We are currently working diligently with Pure Gas' management on the preparation of these agreements.

Hedging Transactions

In previous years, we entered into a costless collar hedging position, and later a combination of a swap and costless collar, which provided us with partial protection against variations in the price of crude oil. Upon completing the sale of the certain oil and gas properties located in Eddy County, New Mexico (the "Hanson Properties"), we closed out all of our hedging positions. We have chosen not to enter into any hedging positions at this time but reserve the right to do so at a later date if deemed prudent by our Board of Directors.

Competitive Business Conditions

We operate in the oil and gas industry, which is a highly competitive environment. Competition is particularly intense with respect to the acquisition of desirable producing properties, the acquisition of oil and gas prospects suitable for enhanced production efforts, marketing oil and natural gas, and the hiring of experienced personnel. Our competitors in oil and gas acquisition, development, and production include the major oil companies in addition to numerous independent oil and gas companies, individual proprietors and drilling programs. Many of these competitors possess and employ financial and personnel resources substantially greater than those which are available to us and may be able to pay more for desirable producing properties and prospects and to define, evaluate, bid for, and purchase a

greater number of producing properties and prospects than we can. Our ability to acquire additional properties and to find and develop reserves in the future will depend on our ability to identify, evaluate, and select suitable properties and to consummate transactions in such a highly competitive environment, in competition with these companies. Also, there is substantial competition for capital available for investment in the oil and gas industry.

The actual price range of crude oil is largely established by major crude oil purchasers and commodities trading. Pricing for natural gas is based on regional supply and demand conditions. To this extent, we work to insure that we receive competitive oil and natural gas prices comparable to other producers in the areas which we operate. There is little risk of domestic overproduction at current prices is not deemed to be significant. We view our primary pricing risk to be related to a potential decline in oil and natural gas prices to a level which could render our current production uneconomical.

We are not subject to such third-party gathering systems for our oil production. All oil production is transported by the oil purchaser by trucks with competitive trucking costs in the area.

Major Customers

For the fiscal year ended July 31, 2010, we had oil and natural gas sales to four customers, Navajo Refining Company, ConocoPhillips Company, DCP Midstream LP, and Frontier Field Services. Currently, ConocoPhillips Company purchases 100% of our crude oil production. However, we believe that the loss of this customer would not materially impact our business, because we could readily find other purchasers for our oil produced.

Government and Environmental Regulation

The oil and gas industry is subject to heavy regulation at the federal, state and local levels. These regulations include regulations:

- requiring permits for the drilling of wells,
- requiring the posting of bonds for drilling and/or operating wells,
- governing the location of wells,
- governing the methods used to drill wells,
- governing surface area usage and the restoration of the land upon which wells are drilled,
- governing the plugging and abandoning of wells and the disposal of waste materials used in or generated in drilling operations, and
- setting certain environmental conservation restrictions.

The cost of complying with these regulations is high and these regulations can have the effect of limiting our ability to engage in oil and gas exploration activities and when or where those activities take place. Some of these laws and regulations, including the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (also known as CERCLA or the Superfund law), may impose strict liability for environmental damage caused by hazardous wastes released during oil and gas exploration and production activities. As a result, we could become liable for the costs of environmental cleanups, environmental damages and, in some cases, consequential damages, regardless of whether or not there was any negligence or fault on our part. In some cases, regulations may also require oil and gas production levels to be kept at a level that is lower than what would be economically optimal. In other cases, we may be completely prohibited from drilling exploratory or production wells in certain environmentally sensitive areas even if we believe that there are economically viable oil and gas deposits in those areas. If we violate any of these environmental laws or regulations, we could become subject to heavy fines or sanctions and/or be required to incur significant costs for environmental clean up and remediation. In addition, neighboring landowners and other third parties could file claims for personal injury claims or for damage to property or natural resources caused by oil and gas exploration activities.

We believe that we are currently in substantial compliance with all applicable environmental laws and regulations. To date, we have not been required to expend substantial amounts of money in complying with these laws and regulations and we anticipate that the costs associated with future compliance will not have a materially adverse effect on our financial position. However, the laws and regulations governing the oil and gas industry are subject to constant change as environmental issues relating this industry remain highly politicized. Proposals and proceedings affecting oil and

gas exploration activities are periodically presented to Congress and federal regulatory bodies as well as to state legislative and regulatory bodies. We cannot predict when or whether such proposals may become effective. There is no assurance that the future regulatory environment for oil and gas activities will be consistent with the current regulatory environment. We will need to constantly monitor developments in environmental and other laws and regulations applicable to oil and gas activities in order to ensure compliance. There is no assurance that we will be able to meet the costs associated with regulatory compliance in the future.

Employees

As of July 31, 2010, we employed two (2) full-time employees. Our employees are not represented by a labor unit. We consider our relations with our employees to be satisfactory and have never experienced a work stoppage or strike.

We retain certain engineers, geologists, landmen, pumpers, and other personnel on a contract or fee basis as necessary for our field and office operations.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The following are some of the important factors that could affect our financial performance or could cause actual results to differ materially from estimates contained in our forward-looking statements. We may encounter risks in addition to those described below. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us, or that we currently deem to be immaterial, may also impair or adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operation.

We have an operating deficit and have incurred losses since inception.

To date, our operations have not been profitable and we may never be able to achieve profitability.

Our future performance depends upon our ability to obtain capital to find or acquire additional oil and natural gas reserves that are economically recoverable.

Unless we successfully replace the reserves that we produce, our reserves will decline, resulting eventually in a decrease in oil and natural gas production and lower revenues and cash flows from operations. The business of exploring for, developing or acquiring reserves is capital intensive. Our ability to make the necessary capital investment to maintain or expand our oil and natural gas reserves is limited by our relatively small size. Further, we may commence drilling operations on our properties and any other properties that we acquire in an effort to increase production, which would require more capital than we have available from cash flow from operations or our existing debt facilities. In such case, we would be required to seek additional sources of financing or limit our participation in the additional drilling. In addition, our drilling activities are subject to numerous risks, including the risk that no commercially productive oil or gas reserves will be encountered.

The successful implementation of our business plan is subject to risks inherent in the oil and gas business, which if not adequately managed could result in additional losses.

Our oil and gas operations will be subject to the economic risks typically associated with exploitation and development activities, including the necessity of making significant expenditures to locate and acquire properties and to drill development wells. In addition, the availability of drilling rigs and the cost and timing of drilling, completing and, if warranted, operating wells is often uncertain. In conducting exploitation and development activities, the presence of unanticipated formation pressure or irregularities in formations, miscalculations or accidents may cause our exploitation, development and, if warranted, production activities to be unsuccessful. This could result in a total loss of our investment in a particular well. If exploitation and development efforts are unsuccessful in establishing proved reserves and development activities cease, the amounts accumulated as unproved costs will be charged against earnings as impairments.

In addition, the availability of a ready market for our oil and gas production depends on a number of factors, including the demand for and supply of oil and gas and the proximity of reserves to pipelines and other facilities. Our ability to market such production depends in substantial part on the availability and capacity of gathering systems, pipelines and processing facilities, in most cases owned and operated by third parties. A failure to obtain such services on acceptable terms could materially harm our proposed oil and gas business. We may be required to shut in wells for lack of a market or because of inadequacy or unavailability of pipelines or gathering system capacity. If that occurs,

we would be unable to realize revenue from those wells until arrangements are made to deliver such production to market.

Our future performance is dependent upon our ability to identify, acquire and develop oil and gas properties, the failure of which could result in under use of capital and losses.

The future performance of our oil and gas business will depend upon an ability to identify, acquire and develop oil and gas reserves that are economically recoverable. Success will depend upon the ability to acquire working and net revenue interests in properties upon which oil and gas reserves are ultimately discovered in commercial quantities, and the ability to develop prospects that contain proven oil and gas reserves to the point of production. Without successful acquisition, exploitation, and development activities, we will not be able to develop oil and gas reserves or generate revenues. There are no assurances oil and gas reserves will be identified or acquired on acceptable terms, or that oil and gas deposits will be discovered in sufficient quantities to enable us to recover our exploitation and development costs or sustain our business.

The successful acquisition and development of oil and gas properties requires an assessment of recoverable reserves, future oil and gas prices and operating costs, potential environmental and other liabilities, and other factors. Such assessments are necessarily inexact and their accuracy inherently uncertain. In addition, no assurances can be given that our exploitation and development activities will result in the discovery of any reserves. Operations may be curtailed, delayed or canceled as a result of lack of adequate capital and other factors, such as lack of availability of rigs and other equipment, title problems, weather, compliance with governmental regulations or price controls, mechanical difficulties, or unusual or unexpected formation pressures, and or work interruptions. In addition, the costs of exploitation and development may materially exceed our initial estimates.

The oil and gas exploration and production industry historically is a cyclical industry and market fluctuations in the prices of oil and gas could adversely affect our business.

Prices for oil and gas tend to fluctuate significantly in response to factors beyond our control. These factors include, but are not limited to:

- (a) weather conditions in the United States and elsewhere;
- (b) economic conditions, including demand for petroleum-based products, in the United States and elsewhere;
- (c) actions by OPEC, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries;
- (d) political instability in the Middle East and other major oil and gas producing regions;
- (e) governmental regulations, both domestic and foreign;
- (f) domestic and foreign tax policy;
- (g) the pace adopted by foreign governments for the exploration, development, and production of their national reserves;
- (h) the price of foreign imports of oil and gas;
- (i) the cost of exploring for, producing and delivering oil and gas; the discovery rate of new oil and gas reserves;
- (j) the rate of decline of existing and new oil and gas reserves;
- (k) available pipeline and other oil and gas transportation capacity;
- (l) the ability of oil and gas companies to raise capital;
- (m) the overall supply and demand for oil and gas; and
- (n) the availability of alternate fuel sources.

Changes in commodity prices may significantly affect our capital resources, liquidity and expected operating results. Price changes will directly affect revenues and can indirectly impact expected production by changing the amount of funds available to reinvest in exploration and development activities. Reductions in oil and gas prices not only reduce revenues and profits, but could also reduce the quantities of reserves that are commercially recoverable. Significant declines in prices could result in non-cash charges to earnings due to impairment. Changes in commodity prices may also significantly affect our ability to estimate the value of producing properties for acquisition and divestiture and often cause disruption in the market for oil and gas producing properties, as buyers and sellers have difficulty agreeing on the value of the properties. Price volatility also makes it difficult to budget for and project the return on acquisitions and the development and exploitation of projects. Commodity prices are expected to continue to fluctuate

significantly in the future.

Hedging transactions may limit potential gains on increases to oil and gas prices.

We do not have any hedging positions at this time. If we do enter into hedging transactions, they will likely be for a portion of our expected production for the purpose of reducing the risk of fluctuations in oil and gas prices. Although these hedging transactions would be expected to provide us with some protection in the event of a decrease in oil and gas prices, they would also be expected to limit our potential gains in the event that oil and gas prices increase. If we choose not to engage in hedging arrangements in the future, we may be more adversely affected by changes in oil and natural gas prices than our competitors, who may or may not engage in hedging arrangements.

We may encounter difficulty in obtaining equipment and services.

Higher oil and natural gas prices and increased oil and natural gas drilling activity generally stimulate increased demand and result in increased prices and unavailability for drilling rigs, crews, associated supplies, equipment and services. While we have recently been successful in acquiring or contracting for services, we could experience difficulty obtaining drilling rigs, crews, associated supplies, equipment and services in the future. These shortages could also result in increased costs or delays in timing of anticipated development or cause interests in oil and natural gas leases to lapse. We cannot be certain that we will be able to implement our drilling plans or at costs that will be as estimated or acceptable to us.

Our ability to produce oil and gas from our oil and gas assets may be adversely affected by a number of factors outside of our control.

The business of exploring for and producing oil and gas involves a substantial risk of investment loss. Drilling oil and gas wells involves the risk that the wells may be unproductive or that, although productive, the wells may not produce oil or gas in economic quantities. Other hazards, such as unusual or unexpected geological formation pressures, fires, blowouts, loss of circulation of drilling fluids or other conditions may substantially delay or prevent completion of any well. Adverse weather conditions can also hinder drilling operations. A productive well may become uneconomic if excessive water or other deleterious substances are encountered that impair or prevent the production of oil or gas from the well. In addition, production from any well may be unmarketable if it is contaminated with water or other deleterious substances. There can be no assurance that oil and gas will be produced from the properties in which we have interests. In addition, the marketability of oil and gas that may be acquired or discovered may be influenced by numerous factors beyond our control. These factors include the proximity and capacity of oil and gas, gathering systems, pipelines and processing equipment, market fluctuations in oil and natural gas prices, taxes, royalties, land lease tenure, allowable production volumes, and environmental protection regulations.

If we are unable to maintain our working interests in leases, our business will be adversely affected.

Our oil and gas assets are held under oil and gas leases. A failure to meet the specific requirements of each lease may cause that lease to terminate or expire. There are no assurances the obligations required to maintain those leases will be met and that we will be able to meet the rental obligations under federal, state and private oil and gas leases. If we are unable to make rental payments and satisfy any other conditions on a timely basis, we may lose our rights in the properties that we may acquire.

Title deficiencies could render our leases worthless.

The existence of a material title deficiency can render a lease worthless and can result in a large expense to our business. In acquiring oil and gas leases or undivided interests in oil and gas leases we may forgo the expense of retaining lawyers to examine the title to the oil or gas interest to be placed under lease or already placed under lease. Instead, we may rely upon the judgment of oil and gas landmen who perform the field work in examining records in the appropriate governmental office before attempting to place under lease specific oil or gas interest. This is customary practice in the oil and gas industry. As a result, we may be unaware of deficiencies in the marketability of

the title to the lease. Such deficiencies could render the lease worthless.

If we fail to maintain adequate operating insurance, our business could be materially and adversely affected.

Our oil and gas operations are subject to risks inherent in the oil and gas industry, such as blowouts, cratering, explosions, uncontrollable flows of oil, gas or well fluids, fires, pollution, earthquakes and other environmental risks. These risks could result in substantial losses 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 could be liable for environmental damages caused by previous property owners. As a result, substantial liabilities to third parties or governmental entities may be incurred, the payment of which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. Any prospective drilling contractor or operator which we hire will be required to maintain insurance of various types to cover its operations with policy limits and retention liability customary in the industry. We maintain well control, re-drill, environmental cleanup, and liability insurance on all of our field production and future drilling operations. However, the occurrence of a significant adverse event on such prospects that would happen to be not fully covered by insurance could result in the loss of all or part of our investment in a particular prospect which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Complying with environmental and other government regulations could be costly and could negatively impact prospective production.

The oil and gas business is governed by numerous laws and regulations at various levels of government. These laws and regulations govern the operation and maintenance of our facilities, the discharge of materials into the environment and other environmental protection issues. Such laws and regulations may, among other potential consequences, require that we acquire permits before commencing drilling and restrict the substances that can be released into the environment with drilling and production activities. Under these laws and regulations, we could be liable for personal injury, clean-up costs and other environmental and property damages, as well as administrative, civil and criminal penalties. Prior to commencement of drilling operations, we may secure limited insurance coverage for sudden and accidental environmental damages as well as environmental damage that occurs over time. However, we do not believe that insurance coverage for the full potential liability of environmental damages is available at a reasonable cost. Accordingly, we could be liable, or could be required to cease production on properties, if environmental damage occurs.

The costs of complying with environmental laws and regulations in the future may harm our business. Furthermore, future changes in environmental laws and regulations could occur, resulting in stricter standards and enforcement, larger fines and liability, and increased capital expenditures and operating costs, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

The oil and gas industry is highly competitive, and we may not have sufficient resources to compete effectively.

The oil and gas industry is highly competitive. We will be competing with oil and natural gas companies and other individual producers and operators, many of which have longer operating histories and substantially greater financial and other resources than it does, as well as companies in other industries supplying energy, fuel and other needs to consumers. Larger competitors, by reason of their size and relative financial strength, can more easily access capital markets than we can and may enjoy a competitive advantage in the recruitment of qualified personnel. They may be able to absorb the burden of any changes in laws and regulation in the jurisdictions in which we do business and handle longer periods of reduced prices for oil and gas more easily than we can. Competitors may be able to pay more for oil and gas leases and properties and may be able to define, evaluate, bid for and purchase a greater number of leases and properties than we can. Further, these companies may enjoy technological advantages and may be able to implement new technologies more rapidly than we can. Our ability to acquire oil and gas properties will depend upon its ability to conduct efficient operations, evaluate and select suitable properties, implement advanced technologies and consummate transactions in a highly competitive environment.

The loss of our key persons, or our failure to attract and retain additional personnel could adversely affect our business.

Our success depends greatly upon the efforts, abilities, and decision-making of our sole executive officer, Everett Willard Gray, II. The loss of Mr. Gray would have an adverse effect on our business prospects. We do

not currently maintain "key-man" life insurance and there is no contract in place assuring the services of Mr. Gray for any length of time. In the event that we should lose our officers and we are unable to find suitable replacements, we may not be able to develop our business, in which case investors might lose all of their investment.

If we issue additional shares of common stock in the future this may result in dilution to our existing stockholders.

Our articles of incorporation authorize the issuance of 2,000,000,000 shares of common stock. Our board of directors has the authority to issue additional shares of common stock up to the authorized capital stated in the articles of incorporation. Our board of directors may choose to issue some or all of such shares to provide additional financing in the future. The issuance of any such shares may result in a reduction of the book value or market price of the outstanding shares of our common stock. It will also cause a reduction in the proportionate ownership and voting power of all other stockholders.

We have never paid dividends and do not intend to pay any in the foreseeable future, which may delay or prevent recovery of your investment.

We have never paid any cash dividends and currently do not intend to pay any dividends in the foreseeable future. If we do not pay dividends, this may delay or prevent recovery of your investment. To the extent that we require additional funding currently not provided for in our financing plan, it is possible that our funding sources might prohibit the payment of dividends.

The trading price of our common stock may be volatile, with the result that an investor may not be able to sell any shares acquired at a price equal to or greater than the price paid by the investor.

Our common stock is quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol "DRLY". Companies quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board have traditionally experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations. In addition, our stock price may be adversely affected by factors that are unrelated or disproportionate to our operating performance. Market fluctuations, as well as general economic, political and market conditions such as recessions, interest rates or international currency fluctuations may adversely affect the market price of our common stock. As a result of this potential price and volume volatility, an investor may have difficulty selling any of our common stock that they acquire that a price equal or greater than the price paid by the investor.

Because our stock is a penny stock, stockholders will be more limited in their ability to sell their stock.

The SEC has adopted rules that regulate broker-dealer practices in connection with transactions in penny stocks. Penny stocks are generally equity securities with a price of less than \$5.00, other than securities registered on certain national securities exchanges or quoted on the Nasdaq system, provided that current price and volume information with respect to transactions in such securities is provided by the exchange or quotation system.

Because our securities constitute "penny stocks" within the meaning of the rules, the rules apply to us and to our securities. The rules may further affect the ability of owners of shares to sell our securities in any market that might develop for them. As long as the trading price of our common stock is less than \$5.00 per share, the common stock will be subject to Rule 15g-9 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act). The penny stock rules require a broker-dealer, prior to a transaction in a penny stock, to deliver a standardized risk disclosure document prepared by the SEC, that:

1. contains a description of the nature and level of risk in the market for penny stocks in both public offerings and secondary trading;
- 2.

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contains a description of the broker's or dealer's duties to the customer and of the rights and remedies available to the customer with respect to a violation to such duties or other requirements of securities laws;

3. contains a brief, clear, narrative description of a dealer market, including bid and ask prices for penny stocks and the significance of the spread between the bid and ask price;
4. contains a toll-free telephone number for inquiries on disciplinary actions;
5. defines significant terms in the disclosure document or in the conduct of trading in penny stocks; and

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6. contains such other information and is in such form, including language, type, size and format, as the SEC shall require by rule or regulation.

The broker-dealer also must provide, prior to effecting any transaction in a penny stock, the customer with: (a) bid and offer quotations for the penny stock; (b) the compensation of the broker-dealer and its salesperson in the transaction; (c) the number of shares to which such bid and ask prices apply, or other comparable information relating to the depth and liquidity of the market for such stock; and (d) a monthly account statements showing the market value of each penny stock held in the customer's account. In addition, the penny stock rules require that prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from those rules; the broker-dealer must make a special written determination that the penny stock is a suitable investment for the purchaser and receive the purchaser's written acknowledgment of the receipt of a risk disclosure statement, a written agreement to transactions involving penny stocks, and a signed and dated copy of a written suitability statement. These disclosure requirements may have the effect of reducing the trading activity in the secondary market for our stock.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES**GENERAL BACKGROUND**

We have built our asset base primarily through property acquisitions and divestitures that are geographically focused in the Permian Basin of West Texas and southeastern New Mexico, which we have identified as the most attractive region in which to develop our business. Our properties consist of working and royalty interests owned by us in various oil and gas wells and oil and gas lease acreage located in both Chaves and Roosevelt Counties, New Mexico. These properties were acquired by us in a transaction completed by us in two transactions:

- (i) properties consisting of 6,800 acres of operated producing oil and gas assets located in Chaves County and Roosevelt County, New Mexico, acquired for \$1,700,000 on June 14, 2010; and
- (ii) properties consisting of additional working interests in the same areas as (i), for a price of \$20,000 on July 15, 2010.

Oil and Gas Acreage

The following table sets forth the developed leasehold acreage held by us as of July 31, 2010. Gross acres are the total number of acres we have a working interest. Net acres are the sum of our fractional working interests owned in the gross acres.

In certain leases, our ownership varies at different depths; therefore, the net acreage in these leases is calculated with consideration of the varying ownership interests.

| All Acreage in New Mexico | Developed | Undeveloped | Total |
|----------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Gross acreage, approximate | 1,260 | 1,000 | 2,260 |
| Net acreage, approximate | 992 | 734 | 1,726 |

Reserves

As of July 31, 2010, we have a portfolio of oil and natural gas reserves, with approximately 100% of our proved reserves consisting of oil and no natural gas. Our proved reserves and the standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows of our interests in proved oil and gas reserves at July 31, 2010 are set forth below:

| Proved Reserves | Oil (Bbls) | Natural Gas (MCF) | Discounted Future Net Cash Flow (at 10% per year) |
|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Developed | 121,000 | 0.00 | \$ 2,334,000 |
| Undeveloped | 906,000 | 0.00 | \$ 1,818,000 |
| Total, before income taxes | 1,027,000 | 0.00 | \$ 4,152,000 |

Changes in Proved Undeveloped Reserves

Our proved undeveloped reserves as of our fiscal year ended July 31, 2010 were substantially less than our proved undeveloped reserves as of our previous fiscal year ended July 31, 2009. Proved undeveloped reserves as of July 31, 2009 were entirely contained in our Hanson Properties located in Eddy County, New Mexico. Effective June 15, 2010, we sold the Hanson Properties for total proceeds of \$10,370,990.

Revisions to SEC Oil and Gas Reserve Reporting Requirements.

Effective December 31, 2008, the SEC effected revisions designed to modernize the oil and gas company reserves reporting requirements. The revisions are effective for annual reports filed on or after December 15, 2009. Among other things, the revised reporting requirements include:

- **Commodity Prices** Economic predictability of reserves and discounted cash flows are now based on a 12-month average commodity price unless contractual arrangements designate the price to be used.
- **Disclosure of Unproved Reserves** Probable and possible reserves may be disclosed separately on a voluntary basis.
- **Proved Undeveloped Reserves** Reserves may be classified as proved undeveloped if there is a high degree of confidence that the quantities will be recovered and they are scheduled to be drilled within the next five years.
- **Reserves Estimation Based on New Technologies** Reserves may be estimated through the use of reliable technology in addition to flow tests and production history.
- **Reserve Personnel and Estimation Process Disclosure** Additional disclosure is required regarding the qualifications of the chief technical person who oversees the reserves estimation process and internal controls used to assure the objectivity of the reserve estimates.

The required revisions to modernize the oil and gas reserve disclosures have been incorporated into our July 31, 2010 reserve reports and in the aggregate were not considered material to our reserves.

Preparation of Reserve Estimates

The proved reserves estimates contained in the above tables at July 31, 2010 are based primarily on reserve reports prepared by of Joe C. Neal & Associates, independent petroleum consultants to the Company. Joe C. Neal & Associates is an independent petroleum engineering consulting firm that has been providing petroleum consulting services throughout the world for 35 years. Joe C. Neal & Associates has extensive experience calculating reserves for other companies operating in the Permian Basin region and, as such, we believe that they have sufficient experience to estimate our reserves. Joe C. Neal & Associates is a Texas registered professional engineering firm. Our primary contact at Joe C. Neal & Associates is Alan Neal. Mr. Neal is a Licensed Professional Engineer in the State of Texas

The present values of the proved reserves as of July 31, 2010 identified in the tables are prepared by discounting future projected net cash flows computed with constant oil prices of \$69.67 per barrel (Bbl) and constant future production and development costs less estimated future income tax expense. The estimated future net cash flows are then discounted at a rate of 10 percent per year.

When estimating our reserves we engage independent registered engineering firms to prepare reserve reports based on records, geological and engineering reports and other data that we provide to them. Included in this information is historical production data from our wells, historical lease operating expenses and differentials, updated working interest and net revenue interest information and geological and geophysical information from operators. These engineering firms are permitted to consult freely with our officers and employees. Our Chief Executive Officer, Everett Willard Gray, II, reviews the report prepared by the independent engineering firm and the assumptions relied upon in such report.

Reserve reports prepared by petroleum engineers and used by the Company are, by their very nature, inexact and subject to changes and revisions. Proved developed reserves are reserves expected to be recovered from existing wells with existing equipment and methods. Proved undeveloped reserves are expected to be recovered from new wells drilled to known reservoirs on undrilled acreage for which existence and recoverability of such reserves can be estimated with reasonable certainty, or from existing wells where a relatively major expenditure is required to establish production. No estimates of reserves have been included in any reports to any federal agency other than the SEC.

See Supplemental Information on Oil and Gas Producing Activities included as part of our consolidated financial statements. A copy of the Joe C. Neal & Associates, Inc. report Estimated Reserves and Future Net Revenue as of August 1, 2010, Attributable to Interests Owned by Doral Energy, Corp. In Certain Properties Located in Texas (SEC Case) is attached as Exhibit 99.1 to this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Wells

The following summarizes the Company's productive oil and gas wells as of July 31, 2010. Productive wells are producing wells and wells capable of production. Gross wells are the total number of wells in which the company has an interest. Net wells are the sum of the Company's fractional working interests owned in the gross wells.

| | Year ended July 31, 2010 |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Oil and gas wells, New Mexico: | |
| Gross | 63.00 |
| Net | 49.59 |

Production Sales Volume, Sales Price and Production Costs

The following summarizes our net production sold for the years ended July 31, 2010 and 2009:

| | July 31, 2010 | July 31, 2009 |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Production sales: | | |
| Oil (barrels) | 25,818 | 33,701 |
| Natural gas (thousands cubic feet) | 4,885 | 8,880 |
| Total (barrels oil equivalent) | 26,633 | 35,181 |

Set forth in the following schedule is the average sales price per unit of oil, expressed in barrels ("bbl"), and of natural gas, expressed in thousand cubic feet ("mcf") and average cost of production produced by us for the past two fiscal years.

| | Year ended July 31, | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| | 2010 | 2009 |
| Average sales price: | | |
| Gas (per mcf) | \$ 3.36 | \$ 2.29 |
| Oil (per bbl) | \$ 71.07 | \$ 53.48 |
| Average cost of production: | | |
| Average production cost (\$/boe) | \$ 13.90 | \$ 14.63 |

*Gas sold is a byproduct of oil production; costs associated with the gas sold are included in the cost of oil production.

We had no production or sales during the fiscal year ended July 31, 2008.

Drilling and Other Exploratory and Development Activities

We did not drill any exploratory or development wells, and did not engage in any other exploratory activities during the last three fiscal years.

We do not anticipate investing in or purchasing assets and/or property for the purpose of capital gains. It is our intention to purchase assets and/or property for the purpose of enhancing our primary business operations. We are not limited as to the percentage amount of our assets we may use to purchase any additional assets or properties.

Present Activities

As of July 31, 2010, we were not in the process of drilling any development or exploratory wells or conducting completion operations on any development or exploratory well.

Delivery Commitments

As of July 31, 2010, the Company had no obligations or delivery commitments under any existing contracts.

Other Projects and Properties

Pure Gas Partners II, L.P.

On September 13, 2010, we entered into a non-binding letter of intent to combine our operations with Pure Gas Partners II, L.P. ("Pure Gas"). The business combination is expected to be effected through the issuance of shares of our common stock, resulting in a change of control, with Pure Gas expected to own approximately 80% of our outstanding common stock upon completion of the transaction. Pure Gas is a limited partnership with interests in approximately 600,000 gross acres located within New Mexico. Pure Gas' net acreage consists of approximately 300,000 net acres with approximately 30,000 net acres located within the Permian Basin of Southeastern New Mexico. 98% of all of Pure Gas' acreage is held by production (HBP), with the largest percentage being fee mineral. Pure Gas owns varying operated and non-operated working interests, ranging from 1% to 50%, in approximately 75 gross wells located within Eddy, Lea, Roosevelt and Chaves counties, New Mexico, with net current production of approximately 230 BOEPD. We expect to conduct a reverse split of our common stock and change our name as part of this transaction. It is expected that E. Willard Gray, II, our current sole executive officer, will remain as our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, while Larry Risely, of Pure Gas, is expected to become our President and Chief Operating Officer.

Completion of this transaction is subject to the execution of binding definitive agreements. We are currently working diligently with Pure Gas' management on the preparation of these agreements.

Sale of Hanson Properties

On June 15, 2010, we sold our properties in Eddy County, New Mexico (the "Hanson Properties") to Alamo Resources LLC. The sale was completed pursuant to our agreement (the "Alamo Agreement") with Alamo dated April 30, 2010. Under the terms of the Alamo Agreement, the base purchase price paid by Alamo for the Hanson Properties was \$10,000,000 subject to the customary adjustments. The total estimated adjusted purchase price on closing was \$10,370,990, with \$6,484,567 paid to Macquarie Bank Limited to discharge our obligations under the Macquarie Credit Agreement. Net proceeds received by us on completion of the sale were \$3,735,023.

Under the Alamo Agreement, Alamo has also agreed to pay up to two additional production incentive payments ("PIPs") of \$750,000 each. The first PIP will be payable if Alamo increases gross production from the Hanson Properties by 500 BOE/day based on a 30 day average within 24 months after the sale is completed. The second PIP is payable if Alamo increases gross production by a further 500 BOE/day (ie. a total increase of 1,000 BOE/day) during the same 24 month period.

Cave Pool Project Eddy County, New Mexico

On October 28, 2009, Doral West Corp. ("Doral West"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Doral Energy Corp., entered into an agreement (the "Blugrass Agreement") with Blugrass Energy Inc. ("Blugrass") to purchase a 40% working interest in certain oil and gas properties (the "Cave Pool Unit Properties") located in and around the Cave Pool Unit in Eddy County, New Mexico, approximately 5 miles northwest of Loco Hills, New Mexico. The effective date of the acquisition was October 12, 2009. The Cave Pool Unit properties are comprised of the Cave Pool Unit and ten (10) leases that make up approximately 2,800 gross acres of leasehold, which we have designated as the Cave Pool Project. The Cave Pool Project is comprised of a total of 39 wells completed in the Grayburg formation in the Grayburg Jackson Pool.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Blugrass Agreement, Blugrass agreed to assign to us a 40% interest in all of Blugrass right, title and interest in the Cave Pool Properties, and to assign to us operatorship of the Cave Pool Properties. In addition, Blugrass agreed to pay for the first \$200,000 of well repairs and workovers. In consideration of this, we agreed to:

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1. Share with Blugrass access to appropriate Doral proprietary geological and engineering data and information to enhance the re-development of the Cave Pool Unit Properties;
2. Pay for and cause the preparation of an independent third-party reserve report on the Cave Pool Unit Properties to be prepared;

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3. Pay for and obtain title opinions for the leases contained in the Cave Pool Project; and

4. Be assigned as the Operator of the Cave Pool Project.

As of the date of filing of this Annual Report, Blugrass is in default of their obligations under the Blugrass Agreement. In particular, Blugrass has failed to assign operatorship of the Cave Pool Properties to us, and has not made the necessary workover expenditures. In addition, records examined in Eddy County, New Mexico and the New Mexico Oil Conservation Division indicate that Blugrass may not have acquired proper title to the Cave Pool Properties. We are currently considering our options with respect to these properties, including voiding the Blugrass Agreement or negotiating amended terms with Blugrass.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are not currently a party to any legal proceedings outside of ordinary routine proceedings incidental to our business and which, in the aggregate, do not involve amounts greater than 10% of our current assets.

ITEM 4. (REMOVED AND RESERVED)

PART II**ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES****Market Information**

Quotations for our common stock were entered on the OTC Bulletin Board (the "OTCBB") under the symbol LNGG beginning on April 20, 2007. Our symbol was changed to LNGE on January 8, 2008 upon completion of our 25-for-1 forward stock split. As a result of our name change to Doral Energy Corp., our symbol was changed to DENG on April 30, 2008. On January 23, 2009, as a result of our 1-for-6.25 reverse stock split, our symbol was changed to DEGY. On September 14, 2009, as a result of our 5-for-1 forward stock split, our symbol was changed to DRLY.

The high and the low bid prices for our shares for the last two fiscal years as reported by the OTCBB were:

| Fiscal Quarter | High | Low |
|-------------------------------|-------------|------------|
| 2009 Q1 (ended Oct. 31, 2008) | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |
| 2009 Q2 (ended Jan. 31, 2009) | \$0.30 | \$0.02 |
| 2009 Q3 (ended Apr. 30, 2009) | \$0.64 | \$0.30 |
| 2009 Q4 (ended Jul. 31, 2009) | \$0.624 | \$0.50 |
| 2010 Q1 (ended Oct. 31, 2009) | \$0.60 | \$0.35 |
| 2010 Q2 (ended Jan. 31, 2010) | \$0.39 | \$0.14 |
| 2010 Q3 (ended Apr. 30, 2010) | \$0.135 | \$0.015 |
| 2010 Q4 (ended Jul. 31, 2010) | \$0.06 | \$0.028 |

The above quotations have been adjusted to reflect the 2008 Forward Split, the 2009 Reverse Split and the 2009 Forward Split. Quotations provided by the OTCBB reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, markdown or commission and may not represent actual transactions.

Holder

As of November 10, 2010, there were 111,433,086 shares of our common stock issued and outstanding that are held of record by 15 registered stockholders. We believe that a number of stockholders hold their shares of our common stock in brokerage accounts and registered in the name of stock depositories.

Dividends

We have not declared any dividends on our common stock since our inception. There are no dividend restrictions that limit our ability to pay dividends on our common stock in our Articles of Incorporation or Bylaws. Our governing statute, Chapter 78 of the Nevada Revised Statutes (the "NRS"), does provide limitations on our ability to declare dividends. Section 78.288 of the NRS prohibits us from declaring dividends where, after giving effect to the distribution of the dividend:

- (a) we would not be able to pay our debts as they become due in the usual course of business; or
- (b) our total assets would be less than the sum of our total liabilities plus the amount that would be needed, if we were to be dissolved at the time of distribution, to satisfy the preferential rights upon dissolution of stockholders who may have preferential rights and whose preferential rights are superior to those receiving the distribution (except as otherwise specifically allowed by our Articles of Incorporation).

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

All unregistered sales of our equity securities made during the year ended July 31, 2010 have been reported by us in our Quarterly Reports or in our Current Reports filed with the SEC during the year.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA.

Not Applicable.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**Restatement of Prior Results**

As of October 21, 2010, our management has determined that the accounting treatment of the assets held for sale reported in our previously filed condensed consolidated financial statements contained in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q as of, and for the three and nine month periods ended, April 30, 2010 to be incorrect. Management has determined that under Full Cost accounting, the sale of the properties reported for the period ended April 30, 2010 does not meet the criteria for assets held for sale or discontinued operations .

To reflect the correction, we intend to restate the unaudited consolidated financial statements as of, and for the three and nine month periods ended, April 30, 2010. The restatement will result in no impact to net income for the relevant periods.

RESULTS OF OPERATION**Summary of Year End Results**

| | Year Ended July 31 | | Percentage |
|--|--------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| | 2010 | 2009 | Increase / (Decrease) |
| Revenue | \$ 1,664,209 | \$ 1,832,146 | (9%) |
| Expenses | (14,434,344) | (4,104,645) | 252% |
| Gain on financial instrument derivatives | 197,940 | - | 100% |
| Loss on settlement of debt | (272,557) | - | 100% |
| Other income | 18,106 | - | 100% |
| Interest Expense | (911,043) | (947,705) | (4%) |
| Net gain(loss) on oil and gas derivative contracts | (67,020) | 1,317,839 | (105)% |
| Income Tax Benefit (Expense) | 8,071 | (9,602) | (184%) |
| Net Loss | \$ (13,796,638) | \$ (1,911,967) | 622% |

Revenues

Effective June 15, 2010, we sold certain of our oil and gas properties located in Eddy County, New Mexico (the Hanson Properties) to Alamo Resources LLC (Alamo).

During the year ended July 31, 2010, the Hanson Properties generated revenue of \$1,510,352 compared to revenues of \$1,830,110 for the year ended July 31, 2009. The decrease in revenues was primarily due to the decrease in production volume as a result of the sale of the properties on June 15, 2010. Revenues from the sale of oil and gas are recognized based on the actual volume of oil and gas sold to purchasers.

On June 30, 2010, the Company completed the acquisition of approximately 6,800 gross acres of operated producing oil and gas assets (the Stearns Properties) located in Chavez County and Roosevelt County, New Mexico. The total purchase price for the Stearns Properties was \$1,700,000. The Stern Properties generated revenue of \$153,857 for the year ended July 31, 2010.

Operating Expenses

Our operating expenses for the years ended July 31, 2010 and 2009, consisted of the following:

| | Year Ended July 31, | | Percentage |
|---|---------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| | 2010 | 2009 | Increase / (Decrease) |
| Operating Costs | \$ 1,657,931 | \$ 1,780,266 | (7%) |
| Production Taxes | 163,980 | 265,780 | (38%) |
| Depreciation, Depletion, and Amortization | 394,643 | 451,994 | (13%) |
| Accretion Expense | 36,717 | 74,820 | (51%) |
| Loss (gain) on sale of oil and gas properties | 9,043,801 | (131,288) | (6981%) |
| General and Administrative | 3,137,272 | 1,663,073 | 89%) |
| Total | \$ 14,434,344 | \$ 4,104,645 | 252% |

For the year ended July 31, 2010 and 2009, the operating expenses for continuing operations changed from \$4,104,645 to \$14,434,344. The increase of \$10,329,639 was mainly due loss on sale of oil and gas properties for \$9,043,801 and due to the increase in general and administrative expenses of \$1,474,199. The increase was due to increases in legal and professional fees. During the year ended July 31, 2010, legal and professional fees in the amount of \$384,775 were paid through the issuance of stock or stock options. During the twelve months ended July 31, 2010, we issued 9.6 million common shares valued at \$374,400 for professional services.

Price Risk Management Activities

In 2008 we entered into commodity derivative financial instruments intended to hedge our exposure to market fluctuations of oil and gas prices. Upon completing the sale of the Hanson Properties, we closed out all commodity derivative contracts. As of the date of filing of this Annual Report we did not have any hedging positions in place. During the twelve months ended July 31, 2010, we recognized a loss of \$67,020 which includes realized hedge settlements received for the difference between the hedged price and the market price.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES**Working Capital**

| | At July 31, 2010 | At July 31, 2009 | Percentage Increase / (Decrease) |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|
| Current Assets | \$ 154,317 | \$ 1,310,324 | (88.22%) |
| Current Liabilities | (1,968,215) | (7,538,514) | (73.89%) |
| Working Capital (Deficit) | \$ (1,813,898) | \$ (6,228,190) | (70.88%) |

Cash Flows

| | Year Ended July 31, 2010 | Year Ended July 31, 2009 |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Cash Flows Used in Operating Activities | \$ (1,952,454) | \$ (868,000) |
| Cash Flows From Investing Activities | 8,716,751 | 21,005 |
| Cash Flows Used in Financing Activities | (7,172,078) | 1,229,301 |
| Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash During Period | \$ (407,781) | \$ 382,306 |

On June 15, 2010, we completed the sale of the Hanson Properties (Hanson Sale) for a total purchase price of \$10,370,990. We used the sales proceeds from the Hanson Sale to repay the Macquarie loan of \$6.5 million toward principal and interest and purchased the Stearns Properties for \$1.7 million. The rest of the proceeds were used for working capital.

At July 31, 2010, we had cash in the amount of \$29,025, and a working capital deficit of \$1,813,898, as compared to cash in the amount of \$436,806 and a working capital deficit of \$6,228,190 as of July 31, 2009. The decrease in working capital was due to the discharge of the Macquarie loan subsequent to the sale of Hanson properties.

In addition, our stockholders' equity was \$191,756 at July 31, 2010 compared to stockholders' equity of \$12,672,117 at July 31, 2009.

Our accumulated deficit increased from \$2,534,094 at July 31, 2009 to \$16,330,732 at July 31, 2010. The increase is due mainly to the loss on sale of assets and loss from operations. As of July 31, 2010, we have ceased all hedging activities.

We do not have sufficient funds to continue our operating activities. Future operating activities are expected to be funded by revenues, reduced costs and by other means of capital financing. We have engaged C.K. Cooper & Company, Inc. (CK Cooper) to assist us in seeking financing opportunities. Pursuant to our agreement with CK Cooper, we issued a total of 9,600,000 shares of our common stock to CK Cooper and its nominees. See the report of Malone Bailey, LLP regarding our financial statements for the years ended July 31, 2010 and July 31, 2009 included with this Annual Report.

Pure Gas Loan

On September 28, 2010, we entered into a loan and security agreement (the Pure Loan Agreement) with Pure Gas Partners II, L.P. (Pure Gas), pursuant to which Pure Gas agreed to loan to us \$250,000 with interest payable thereon at a rate of 5% per annum. We agreed to make monthly installments of accrued interest beginning on November 1, 2010 and on the first day of each successive month thereafter, with a final payment of all remaining amounts payable under the Pure Loan Agreement on account of principal and interest due on March 31, 2011 (the Due Date). We have the right to prepay all amounts due on account of principal at any time prior to the Due Date. As collateral for all amount payable under the Pure Loan Agreement, we granted to Pure Gas a security interest in all of the Company's assets.

We executed a non-binding letter of intent to enter into a proposed business combination transaction with Pure Gas, whereby we are expected to acquire all of Pure Gas' oil and gas properties located in Eddy, Lea and Chaves Counties, New Mexico. The proposed business combination is expected to result in a change in control, with Pure Gas owning approximately 80% of the combined entity. Completion of the proposed business combination is subject to the execution of final binding documentation and the approval of Pure Gas' stakeholders. If the business combination is not completed on or before January 1, 2011, or such other date agreed to by us and Pure Gas in writing, Pure Gas may declare us to be in default under the Loan Agreement and may deem the amounts payable under the Pure Loan Agreement to be immediately due and payable.

Loan Agreement with Everett Willard Gray, II

On June 11, 2010, we entered into an agreement with Everett Willard Gray, II, our Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of our Board of Directors, for the principal sum of \$68,800 on account of amounts advanced by Mr. Gray to us for payment of certain operating and administrative expenses. Under the terms of our loan agreement with Mr. Gray, we have agreed to pay to Mr. Gray a total of \$75,680 on account of principal and interest on or before July 30, 2010.

Under the terms of our loan agreement with Mr. Gray, we have paid Mr. Gray a total of \$75,680 on account of principal and interest in June, 2010.

W.S. Oil and Gas Limited Convertible Note

On August 24, 2009, we issued a convertible promissory note (the "WS Oil Note") in the principal amount of \$250,000 to W.S. Oil and Gas Limited ("WS Oil and Gas"), a limited partnership controlled by Everett Willard Gray, II, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and a holder of more than five percent of our common stock. Under the terms of the Note, we were required to repay to WS Oil and Gas a total of \$500,000, payable in installments as follows:

- (i) 24 monthly installments of \$16,666.67 beginning November 1, 2009; and

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(ii) 12 monthly installments of \$8,333.33 beginning November 1, 2011.

We are currently in default under the terms of the WS Oil Note. As such, WS Oil and Gas shall have the right to convert any remaining principal and interest due under the WS Oil Note into shares of our common stock at a conversion price equal to the greater of four times the fair market value of our common stock at the time the conversion right is exercised, and \$0.05. WS Oil and Gas has not yet exercised any of its default rights, however, there is no assurance that they will not do so in the future. We are currently in discussions with WS Oil and Gas to renegotiate the terms of the amounts owed under the WS Oil Note.

On March 8, 2010, WS Oil and Gas assigned \$35,000 of the amount due under the WS Oil Note to War Chest Multi-Strategy Fund, LLC (War Chest). On March 8, 2010, we executed a Debt Settlement Agreement with War Chest to settle the outstanding debt assigned to War Chest. We converted the \$35,000 owed to War Chest into 1,060,606 shares of our common stock at a price of \$0.033 per share. On April 29, 2010, WS Oil and Gas assigned an additional \$7,500 of the amounts due under the WS Oil Note to War Chest and an additional \$7,500 to Barclay Lyons, LLC. We agreed to convert the \$7,500 owed to each of War Chest and Barclay Lyons (\$15,000 in aggregate) into 375,000 shares of our common stock (750,000 shares in aggregate) at a conversion price of \$0.02 per share.

The issuances were completed pursuant to the provisions of Rule 506 of Regulation D of the Securities Act on the basis that War Chest and Barclay Lyons are accredited investors as defined in Regulation D.

As of July 31, 2010, the date of our most recently available financial statements, we owed \$450,000 under the WS Oil Note. On September 16, 2010, WS Oil and Gas assigned an additional \$25,000 in indebtedness due under the WS Oil Note to each of War Chest and Barclay Lyons. We agreed to convert the \$25,000 owed to each of War Chest and Barclay Lyons (\$50,000 in aggregate) into 2,000,000 shares of our common stock (4,000,000 shares in aggregate) issued to each of War Chest and Barclay Lyons.

Ajootian Loan

On March 3, 2010, we entered into an agreement (the Ajootian Loan Agreement) with Edward Ajootian, pursuant to which Mr. Ajootian loaned to us \$50,000 (the Loan Amount) and surrendered a \$0.10 Convertible Note with a principal amount of \$200,000 (the Convertible Note Indebtedness) issued to Mr. Ajootian in December 2009 for cancellation, in exchange for our agreement to:

- (a) repay the Loan Amount on May 1, 2010 with interest at a rate of 15% per annum, calculated from the date the Loan Amount was advanced to us;
- (b) repay the Convertible Note Indebtedness on May 1, 2010, with interest at a rate of 15% per annum, calculated from December 14, 2009; and
- (c) issue to Mr. Ajootian share purchase warrants (the Warrants) entitling the holder to purchase up to 2,000,000 shares of our common stock at a price of \$0.05 per share for a period ending three years from the date of issuance. The Warrants contain full ratchet anti-dilution provisions.

As a result of the Ajootian Loan Agreement, the Convertible Note Indebtedness ceased to be a convertible indebtedness. We evaluated the application of ASC 470-50-40/55 (formerly APB26) Debtor's Accounting for a Modification or Exchange of Debt Instrument and concluded that the revised terms constituted a debt extinguishment for accounting purposes rather than a debt modification. As such, we recorded a loss on debt extinguishment of \$272,557 which is included in our Statement of Operations for the year ended July 31, 2010. See Note 7 to the audited financial statements included with this Annual Report.

As of July 31, 2010, Doral paid \$250,000 towards the principal and \$17,188 towards the interest.

Convertible Note Issuance

On September 1, 2010, we issued a convertible note in the amount of \$50,000, payable on March 1, 2011 or upon written demand, with interest accruing at a rate of 21% per annum. The outstanding principal due on the note may be converted into shares of our common stock at a 50% discount to the average fair market value of our common stock for the five consecutive trading days prior to the date the conversion right is exercised, but not to exceed 135% of the low bid price of our common stock on September 1, 2010. In the event of a reverse stock split, the ceiling price is not to be adjusted.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

We have no significant off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenue or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that is material to our stockholders.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations discusses our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates our estimates and judgments, including those related to revenue recognition, recovery of oil and gas reserves, financing operations, and contingencies and litigation.

Oil and Gas Properties

We follow the full cost method of accounting for oil and gas producing activities. Costs to acquire mineral interests in oil and gas properties, to drill and equip exploratory wells used to find proved reserves, and to drill and equip development wells including directly related overhead costs and related asset retirement costs are capitalized.

Under this method, all costs, including internal costs directly related to acquisition, exploration and development activities are capitalizable as oil and gas property costs. Properties not subject to amortization consist of exploration and development costs which are evaluated on a property-by-property basis. Amortization of these unproved property costs begins when the properties become proved or their values become impaired. Doral assesses the realizability of unproved properties, if any, on at least an annual basis or when there has been an indication that impairment in value may have occurred. Impairment of unproved properties is assessed based on management's intention with regard to future exploration and development of individually significant properties and our ability to obtain funds to finance such exploration and development. If the results of an assessment indicate that the properties are impaired, the amount of the impairment is added to the capitalized costs to be amortized.

The provision for depreciation and depletion of oil and gas properties is computed on the unit-of-production method. Under this method, we compute the provision by multiplying the total unamortized costs of oil and gas properties including future development, site restoration, and dismantlement abandonment costs, but excluding costs of unproved properties by an overall rate determined by dividing the physical units of oil and gas produced during the period by the total estimated units of proved oil and gas reserves. This calculation is done on a country-by-country basis. As of July 31, 2010, all of our oil production operations are conducted in the United States of America. The cost of unevaluated properties not being amortized, to the extent there is such a cost, is assessed quarterly to determine whether the value has been impaired below the capitalized cost. The cost of any impaired property is transferred to the balance of oil and gas properties being depleted. The costs associated with unevaluated properties relate to projects which were undergoing exploration or development activities or in which we intend to commence such activities in the future. We will begin to amortize these costs when proved reserves are established or impairment is determined.

Capitalized costs of oil and gas properties (net of related deferred income taxes) may not exceed a ceiling amount equal to the present value, discounted at 10% per annum, of the estimated future net cash flows from proved oil and gas reserves plus the cost of unevaluated properties (adjusted for related income tax effects). Should capitalized costs exceed this ceiling, the excess is charged to earnings as an impairment expense, net of its related reduction of the deferred income tax provision. The present value of estimated future net cash flows is computed by applying period-end oil and gas prices of oil and natural gas to estimated future production of

proved oil and gas reserves as of period-end, less estimated future expenditures (at period-end rates) to be incurred in developing and producing the proved reserves and assuming continuation of economic conditions existing at period-end. The present value of proved reserves future net cash flows excludes future cash outflows associated with settling asset retirement obligations that have been accrued on the balance sheet (following SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 106).

In accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 410 "Asset Retirement and Environmental Obligations," we report a liability for any legal retirement obligations on our oil and gas properties. The asset retirement obligations represent the estimated present value of the amounts expected to be incurred to plug, abandon, and remediate the producing properties at the end of their productive lives, in accordance with state laws, as well as the estimated costs associated with the reclamation of the property surrounding. The Company determines the asset retirement obligations by calculating the present value of estimated cash flows related to the liability. The asset retirement obligations are recorded as a liability at the estimated present value as of the asset's inception, with an offsetting increase to producing properties. Periodic accretion of the discount related to the estimated liability is recorded as an expense in the statement of operations. The estimated liability is determined using significant assumptions, including current estimates of plugging and abandonment costs, annual inflation of these costs, the productive lives of wells, and a risk-adjusted interest rate. Changes in any of these assumptions can result in significant revisions to the estimated asset retirement obligations. Revisions to the asset retirement obligations are recorded with an offsetting change to producing properties, resulting in prospective changes to depletion and depreciation expense and accretion of the discount. Because of the subjectivity of assumptions and the relatively long lives of most of the wells, the costs to ultimately retire the Company's wells may vary significantly from prior estimates. As of July 31, 2010, our asset retirement obligation was \$618,900.

Reserve Estimates

Our estimate of proved reserves is based on the quantities of oil and gas that geological and engineering data demonstrate, with reasonable certainty, to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions. The accuracy of any reserve estimate is a function of the quality of available data, engineering and geological interpretation and judgment. For example, we must estimate the amount and timing of future operating costs, severance taxes, development costs and workover costs, all of which may in fact vary considerably from actual results. In addition, as prices and cost levels change from year to year, the estimate of proved reserves also changes. Any significant variance in these assumptions could materially affect the estimated quantity and value of our reserves. As such, our reserve engineers review and revise our reserve estimates at least annually.

Despite the inherent imprecision in these engineering estimates, our reserves are used throughout our financial statements. For example, since we use the units-of-production method to amortize our oil and gas properties, the quantity of reserves could significantly impact our DD&A expense. Our oil and gas properties are also subject to a ceiling limitation based in part on the quantity of our proved reserves. Finally, these reserves are the basis for our supplemental oil and gas disclosures.

Revenue and Cost Recognition

We use the sales method to account for sales of crude oil and natural gas. Under this method, revenues are recognized based on actual volumes of oil and gas sold to purchasers. The volumes sold may differ from the volumes to which Doral is entitled based on the interest in the properties. These differences create imbalances which are recognized as a liability only when the imbalance exceeds the estimate of remaining reserves. We had no imbalances as of July 31, 2010. Costs associated with production are expensed in the period incurred.

Stock-based Compensation.

We estimate the fair value of stock option awards on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. This valuation method requires the input of certain assumptions, including expected stock price volatility, expected term of the award, the expected risk-free interest rate, and the expected dividend yield of the Company's stock. The risk-free interest rate used is the U.S. Treasury yield for bonds matching the expected term of the option on the date of grant. Our dividend yield is zero, as we do not pay a dividend. Because of our limited trading experience of our common stock and limited exercise history of our stock option awards, estimating the volatility and expected term is very subjective. We base our estimate of our expected future volatility, on peer companies whose common stock has been trading longer than ours, along with our own limited trading history while operating as an oil and natural gas producer. Future estimates of our stock volatility could be substantially different from our current estimate, which could significantly affect the amount of expense we recognize for our stock-based compensation awards.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are provided for the tax effects of transactions reported in the financial statements and consist of taxes currently payable plus deferred income taxes related to certain income and expenses recognized in different periods for financial and income tax reporting purposes. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities represent the future tax return consequences of those differences, which will either be taxable or deductible when assets are recovered or settled. Deferred income taxes are also recognized for tax credits that are available to offset future income taxes. Deferred income taxes are measured by applying currently enacted tax rates to the differences between financial statement and income tax reporting. We routinely assess the realizability of our deferred tax assets. If we conclude that it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized under accounting standards, the tax asset would be reduced by a valuation allowance. We consider future taxable income in making such assessments. Numerous judgments and assumptions are inherent in the determination of future taxable income, including factors such as future operating conditions (particularly as related to prevailing oil and natural gas prices).

Derivatives

Derivative financial instruments that are utilized to manage or reduce commodity price risk related to our production are accounted for under the provisions of FASC 815-25 (formerly SFAS No. 133 Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities). Under this pronouncement, derivatives are carried on the balance sheet at fair value. If the derivative is not designated as a hedge, changes in the fair value are recognized in other income (expense).

We are permitted to net the fair values of derivative assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes, if such assets and liabilities are with the same counterparty and subject to a master netting arrangement. We have elected to employ net presentation of derivative assets and liabilities when these conditions are met. When derivative assets and liabilities are presented net, the fair value of the right to reclaim collateral assets (receivable) or the obligation to return cash collateral (payable) is also offset against the net fair value of the corresponding derivative. We routinely exercise our contractual right to net realized gains against realized losses when settling with our swap counterparty.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

Not applicable.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial Statements of Doral Energy Corp.

- (a) Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm of Malone & Bailey PC, Certified Public Accountants and Business Consultants;
- (b) Consolidated Balance Sheets as of July 31, 2010 and 2009
- (c) Consolidated Statements of Expenses for the years ended July 31, 2010 and 2009
- (d) Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the years ended July 31, 2010 and 2009
- (e) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended July 31, 2010 and 2009
- (f) Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA.

Index to Financial Statements:

Audited financial statements as of July 31, 2010, including:

Financial Statements of Doral Energy Corp.

| | |
|---|------------|
| <u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm of Malone Bailey LLP</u> | <u>F-1</u> |
| <u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of July 31, 2010 and 2009</u> | <u>F-2</u> |
| <u>Consolidated Statements of Expenses for the years ended July 31, 2010 and 2009</u> | <u>F-3</u> |
| <u>Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the years ended July 31, 2010 and 2009</u> | <u>F-5</u> |
| <u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended July 31, 2010 and 2009</u> | <u>F-6</u> |
| <u>Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements</u> | <u>F-7</u> |

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors
Doral Energy Corp.
Midland, Texas

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Doral Energy Corp. as of July 31, 2010 and 2009 and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Doral Energy Corp. as of July 31, 2010 and 2009 and the results of their operations and cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that Doral will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements, Doral has negative working capital and recurring losses from operations, which raises substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans regarding those matters are described in Note 3. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/ MaloneBailey, LLP

www.malone-bailey.com
Houston, Texas

November 15, 2010

Doral Energy Corp.
Consolidated Balance Sheets
July 31, 2010 and 2009

| | July 31, 2010 | July 31, 2009 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| ASSETS | | |
| Current assets | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 29,025 | \$ 436,806 |
| Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$- | 104,045 | 232,934 |
| Receivable from Alamo | 21,247 | - |
| Restricted cash | - | 170,377 |
| Current derivative asset | - | 468,607 |
| Prepaid insurance and other | - | 1,600 |
| Total current assets | 154,317 | 1,310,324 |
| Property and Equipment, net of depreciation | 146,020 | 247,111 |
| Oil and gas properties, Proved, using full cost method of accounting, net of accumulated depletion and amortization of \$48,270 and \$419,068 | 2,306,669 | 19,897,062 |
| Deferred federal income tax | - | 85,213 |
| Other Assets | 228,268 | 210,087 |
| Total assets | \$ 2,835,274 | \$ 21,749,797 |
| LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY | | |
| Current liabilities | | |
| Accounts payable | \$ 266,050 | \$ 333,698 |
| Accounts payable related party | 45,777 | 81,183 |
| Accrued liabilities | 129,306 | 55,537 |
| Current portion of long-term debt | 1,020,849 | 6,636,372 |
| Current portion of notes payable related party | - | 150,000 |
| Convertible note payable, net of discount of \$0 and \$118,523, respectively | - | 181,477 |
| Notes payable to related party, net of discount of \$- | 450,000 | - |
| Current derivative liability | 56,233 | - |
| Current deferred income tax | - | 94,144 |
| Other current liabilities | - | 6,103 |
| Total current liabilities | 1,968,215 | 7,538,514 |
| Notes payable, net of discount of \$0 and \$181,746, respectively | - | 480,784 |
| Notes payable to related party, net of discount of \$- and \$250,000, respectively | - | - |
| Noncurrent derivative liability | - | 54,728 |
| Asset retirement obligation | 618,900 | 903,654 |
| Long-term debt (less current maturities) | 56,403 | - |
| Total liabilities | 2,643,518 | 9,077,680 |
| STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY | | |
| Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 2,000,000,000 shares authorized, 106,508,876 and 86,937,470 shares issued and outstanding, respectively | 106,509 | 86,937 |
| Additional paid-in capital | 16,415,979 | 15,119,274 |

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| | | |
|--|--------------|---------------|
| Accumulated deficit | (16,330,732) | (2,534,094) |
| Total stockholders' equity | 191,756 | 12,672,117 |
| Total liabilities and stockholders' equity | \$ 2,835,274 | \$ 21,749,797 |

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

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Doral Energy Corp.
Consolidated Statements of Expenses
For the years ended July 31, 2010 and 2009

| | 2010 | 2009 |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Revenue - oil and gas sales | \$ 1,664,209 | \$ 1,832,146 |
| Expenses: | | |
| Operating Costs | 1,657,931 | 1,780,266 |
| Production taxes | 163,980 | 265,780 |
| Depreciation, depletion, and amortization | 394,643 | 451,994 |
| Accretion expense | 36,717 | 74,820 |
| Loss (gain) on sale of oil and gas properties | 9,043,801 | (131,288) |
| General and administrative | 3,137,272 | 1,663,073 |
| Total expense | 14,434,344 | 4,104,645 |
| Loss from operations | 12,770,135 | (2,272,499) |
| Other income (expense): | | |
| Gain on financial instrument derivatives | 197,940 | - |
| Loss on settlement of debt | (272,557) | - |
| Other Income | 18,106 | - |
| Interest expense | (911,043) | (947,705) |
| Net gain (loss) on oil and gas derivative contracts | (67,020) | 1,317,839 |
| Loss before income taxes | (13,804,709) | (1,902,365) |
| Income tax expense (benefit) | (8,071) | 9,602 |
| Loss from Continuing Operations | (13,796,638) | (1,911,967) |
| Net loss per share: | | |
| Basic and diluted | \$ (.15) | \$ (.02) |
| Weighted average shares outstanding: | | |
| Basic and diluted | 90,106,491 | 86,132,823 |

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

Doral Energy Corp.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the years ended July 31, 2010 and 2009

| | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|--------------------|------------------|
| CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES | | |
| Net loss | \$ (13,796,638) | \$ (1,911,967) |
| Adjustments to reconcile net loss to cash used by operating activities | | |
| Depreciation, depletion and amortization | 394,643 | 451,994 |
| Accretion | 36,717 | 74,820 |
| Amortization of debt discount and deferred financing costs | 657,936 | 540,886 |
| Unrealized loss (gain) on derivative instruments, net | 215,939 | (413,879) |
| Loss on settlement of debt | 272,557 | - |
| Loss on sale of oil and gas properties and other | 9,043,801 | (131,288) |
| Share based compensation | 954,958 | 381,335 |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities: | | |
| Accounts receivable | 78,888 | (232,934) |
| Prepaid expenses and other current assets | 1,600 | 64,076 |
| Deposits | - | (3,244) |
| Other Assets | (96,008) | - |
| Accounts payable | 188,725 | 229,751 |
| Accounts payable related party | (35,406) | 30,264 |
| Accrued Liabilities and other | 144,870 | 45,594 |
| Other current liabilities | (6,103) | (2,339) |
| Deferred tax liability | (8,931) | 8,931 |
| NET CASH USED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES | (1,952,452) | (868,000) |
| CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES | | |
| Deposits paid to acquire Miltex properties | - | (325,000) |
| Net proceeds from sale of right to purchase Miltex properties | - | 600,000 |
| Change in note proceeds restricted as to use | 170,377 | 396,583 |
| Proceeds from sale of oil and gas properties and other | 10,370,990 | - |
| Purchase of property and equipment | (13,068) | (78,626) |
| Purchase of oil and gas properties | (1,811,550) | (571,952) |
| CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES | 8,716,749 | (375,578) |
| CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES | | |
| Proceeds from issuance of notes payable | 250,000 | 1,566,348 |
| Repayments of notes payable | (7,247,078) | (166,711) |
| Deferred financing costs incurred | (175,000) | (119,623) |
| Proceeds from sale of common stock | - | 30,025 |
| Deposit paid to investor advisor | - | (80,738) |
| CASH FLOWS (USED IN) PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES | (7,172,078) | 1,625,884 |
| NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS | (407,781) | 382,306 |
| Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period | 436,806 | 54,500 |
| Cash and cash equivalents, end of period | \$ 29,025 | \$ 436,806 |

Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:

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| | | | | |
|---|----|---------|----|-----------|
| Interest paid | \$ | 178,330 | \$ | (364,754) |
| Income taxes paid | | | | - |
| Noncash investing and financing activities: | | | | |
| Fixed assets acquired through the issuance of notes payable | \$ | - | \$ | 197,519 |
| Stock issued to extend closing of Miltex | | - | | 147,500 |
| Shares issued in connection with note settlement | | 103,750 | | 125,000 |
| Shares issued for exercise of stock option in exchange for accounts payable | | 257,568 | | |
| Asset retirement obligation for Stern and Nordstrand Acquisition | | 613,389 | | |
| Derivative associated with convertible debt | | 200,000 | | |
| Revision to asset retirement obligation | | 135,163 | | - |

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

Doral Energy Corp.
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders Equity
July 31, 2010

| | Common Shares* | Par Amount | Additional Paid-In Capital | Accumulated Deficit | Total |
|--|-------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| Balance, July 31, 2008 | 85,862,000 | \$ 85,862 | \$ 14,188,489 | \$ (622,127) | \$ 13,652,224 |
| Shares issued for: | | | | | |
| Cash | 79,470 | 79 | 29,946 | - | 30,025 |
| Services | 550,000 | 550 | 299,050 | - | 299,600 |
| Extension on asset purchase agreement | 250,000 | 250 | 147,250 | - | 147,500 |
| Exercise of stock options | 196,000 | 196 | 97,804 | - | 98,000 |
| Discount on convertible debt | - | - | 150,000 | - | 150,000 |
| Stock based compensation | - | - | 206,735 | - | 206,735 |
| Net loss | - | - | - | (1,911,967) | (1,911,967) |
| Balance, July 31, 2009 | 86,937,470 | \$ 86,937 | \$ 15,119,274 | \$ (2,534,094) | \$ 12,672,117 |
| Shares issued for | | | | | |
| Services | 14,600,000 | 14,600 | 549,799 | | 564,399 |
| Shares issued in connection with note | | | | | |
| conversion | 1,810,606 | 1,811 | 101,939 | | 103,750 |
| Exercise of stock options | 3,160,800 | 3,161 | 254,408 | | 257,569 |
| Stock based compensation | - | - | 390,559 | | 390,559 |
| Net Loss | | | | (13,796,638) | (13,796,638) |
| Balance, July 31, 2010 | 106,508,876 | 106,509 | 16,415,979 | (16,330,732) | 191,756 |

* The common stock issued has been retroactively restated to reflect a reverse stock split of four new shares of common stock for 25 old shares of common stock, effective January 23, 2009 and a forward stock split of five new shares of common stock for one old share of common stock, effective September 14, 2009. The number of authorized shares and the par value per share, as well as certain per share information, as referred to in these financial statements have been restated where applicable to give retroactive effect of the forward stock split.

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

Doral Energy Corp.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE 1 ORGANIZATION AND BUSINESS OPERATIONS

We were incorporated under the laws of Nevada, USA, on October 25, 2005 as Language Enterprises Corp. Our principal executive offices are in Midland, Texas. In February 2008, we formed Doral West Corp., a wholly owned subsidiary to participate in future acquisitions. Effective April 28, 2008, Language Enterprise Corp. changed its name to Doral Energy Corp.

In 2008, we acquired certain oil and gas properties and changed our business focus to that of a company engaged in the acquisition, operation, exploration and development of oil and gas properties and prospects. The future plan is to acquire additional producing properties with strong proven reserves and considerable undrilled inventory that can be explored and developed with reasonable levels of forward risk. We anticipate financing these acquisitions with a combination of cash and shares of common stock.

The Company is a licensed oil and gas operator in the state of New Mexico.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of presentation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (GAAP) and the Securities and Exchange Commission Act 1934.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States 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 periods. Actual results could materially differ from those estimates.

Management believes that it is reasonably possible the following material estimates affecting the financial statements could significantly change in the coming year: (1) estimates of proved oil and gas reserves, and (2) forecast forward price curves for natural gas and crude oil. The oil and gas industry in the United States has historically experienced substantial commodity price volatility, and such volatility is expected to continue in the future. Commodity prices affect the level of reserves that are considered commercially recoverable; significantly influence Doral's current and future expected cash flows; and impact the PV10 derivation of proved reserves presented in Doral supplemental oil and gas reserve disclosures made herein.

Reclassification

Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to current period presentation.

Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Doral Energy Corp. and its 100% owned subsidiary Doral West Corporation.

Cash and cash equivalents

For purposes of the balance sheet and statement of cash flows, we consider all highly liquid debt instruments purchased with maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. At July 31, 2010 and 2009, we had no cash equivalents. We may, in the normal course of operations, maintain cash balances in excess of federally insured limits. We had cash balances of \$29,025 and \$436,806 as of July 31, 2010 and 2009 respectively.

Restricted cash

At July 31, 2010 and 2009, we had restricted cash of \$NIL and \$170,377 respectively. The restricted cash represents proceeds from the revolving loan payable to Macquarie (See Note 7) which are restricted as to use under the terms of the credit agreement. These funds may be used to pay lease operating expenses, note interest, certain fees associated with obtaining the note and certain general and administrative expenses. The Macquarie loan was paid off during the period ended July 31, 2010 and all of the restricted cash was transferred to available cash

Deferred financing cost

In connection with debt financing, \$252,827 and \$190,970 in debt financing costs were written off to interest expense during the year ended July 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

All of our receivables are due from oil and natural gas purchasers. We sold approximately 96% and 4% of our oil and natural gas production to two customers during the year ended July 31, 2010. At July 31, 2010, these two customers accounted for approximately 98% and 2%, respectively of accounts receivable.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost. Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives ranging from three to five years.

Oil and gas properties

Full Cost Method

We account for oil and natural gas producing activities using the full cost method of accounting as prescribed by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Accordingly, all costs incurred in the acquisition, exploration, and development of proved oil and natural gas properties, including the costs of abandoned properties, dry holes, geophysical costs and annual lease rentals are capitalized. All general and administrative corporate costs unrelated to drilling activities are expensed as incurred. Sales or other dispositions of oil and natural gas properties are accounted for as adjustments to capitalized costs, with no gain or loss recorded unless the ratio of capitalized costs to proved reserves would significantly change, or to the extent that the sale proceeds exceed our capitalized costs.

Depletion of evaluated oil and natural gas properties is computed on the units of production method based on proved reserves. The net capitalized costs of proved oil and natural gas properties are subject to a full cost ceiling limitation in which the costs are not allowed to exceed their related estimated future net revenues discounted at 10%, net of tax considerations. In accordance with SEC release 33-8995, prices based on the preceding 12-months' average price based on closing prices on the first day of each month, or prices defined by existing contractual arrangements, are used in deriving future net revenues discounted at 10%, net of tax. The application of the full cost method of accounting for oil and gas properties generally results in higher capitalized costs and higher depreciation, depletion and amortization rates compared to the successful efforts method of accounting for oil and gas properties.

We follow the full cost method of accounting for its oil and natural gas properties, whereby all costs incurred in connection with the acquisition, exploration for and development of petroleum and natural gas reserves are capitalized. Such costs include lease acquisition, geological and geophysical activities, rentals on non-producing leases, drilling, completing and equipping of oil and gas wells and administrative costs directly attributable to those activities and asset retirement costs. Disposition of oil and gas properties are accounted for as a reduction of capitalized costs, with no gain or loss recognized unless such adjustment would significantly alter the relationship between capital costs and proved reserves of oil and gas, in which case the gain or loss is recognized to income.

Ceiling test

The full cost ceiling test is an impairment test prescribed by SEC Regulation S-X Rule 4-10. Under full cost accounting rules, for each cost center, capitalized costs of proved properties, less accumulated amortization and related deferred income taxes, shall not exceed an amount (the "cost ceiling") equal to the sum of (a) the present value of future net cash flows from estimated production of proved oil and gas reserves, based on current economic and operating conditions, discounted at 10 percent, plus (b) the cost of properties not being amortized, plus (c) the lower of cost or estimated fair value of any unproved properties included in the costs being amortized, less (d) any income tax effects related to differences between the book and tax basis of the properties involved. If capitalized costs exceed this limit, the excess is charged as an impairment expense. As of July 31, 2010 and 2009, our capitalized did not exceed this limit and hence no write down is necessary.

Asset retirement obligation

ASC 410-20, "Asset Retirement Obligations," addresses financial accounting and reporting for obligations associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets and the associated asset retirement costs. ASC 410-20 requires that the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation be recognized in the period in which it is incurred. The associated asset retirement costs are capitalized as part of the carrying cost of the asset.

Our asset retirement obligations represent our best estimate of the fair value of our future abandonment costs associated with our oil and gas properties, including the costs of removal and disposition of tangible equipment, site and environmental restoration. We estimate the fair value of our retirement costs in the period in which the liability is incurred, if a reasonable estimate can be made. The determination of the fair value of an asset retirement obligation generally involves estimating the fair value of the obligation at the end of the property's useful life and then discounting it to present value using a credit adjusted, risk free rate of return. Estimating future asset removal costs is difficult and requires management to make estimates and judgments regarding the expected removal and site restoration costs, timing and present value discount rates. Changes in the estimated useful life and the fair value of the asset retirement obligation are imprecise since the removal activities will generally occur several years in the future and asset removal technologies and costs are constantly changing, as are political, environmental and safety considerations that may ultimately impact the amount of the obligations.

Derivatives

Derivative financial instruments that are utilized to manage or reduce commodity price risk related to our production are accounted for under the provisions of FASC 815-25 (formerly SFAS No. 133 "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities"). Under this pronouncement, derivatives are carried on the balance sheet at fair value. If the derivative is not designated as a hedge, changes in the fair value are recognized in other income (expense).

We are permitted to net the fair values of derivative assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes, if such assets and liabilities are with the same counterparty and subject to a master netting arrangement. We have elected to employ net presentation of derivative assets and liabilities when these conditions are met. When derivative assets and liabilities are presented net, the fair value of the right to reclaim collateral assets (receivable) or the obligation to

return cash collateral (payable) is also offset against the net fair value of the corresponding derivative. We routinely exercise our contractual right to net realized gains against realized losses when settling with our swap counterparty.

As of July 31, 2010, we have discontinued the hedging activities.

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Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under the provisions of FASB ASC Topic No. 740 (formerly SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*) which provides for an asset and liability approach in accounting for income taxes. Under this approach, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized based on anticipated future tax consequences, using currently enacted tax laws, attributable to temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts calculated for income tax purposes.

In recording deferred income tax assets, the Company considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred income tax assets will be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred income tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those deferred income tax assets would be realizable. The Company considers the scheduled reversal of deferred income tax liabilities and projected future taxable income for this determination. The Company established a full valuation allowance and reduced its net deferred tax asset, principally related to the Company's net operating loss carryovers, to zero as of December 31, 2010 and 2009. The Company will continue to assess the valuation allowance against deferred income tax assets considering all available information obtained in future reporting periods. If the Company achieves profitable operations in the future, it may reverse a portion of the valuation allowance in an amount at least sufficient to eliminate any tax provision in that period. The valuation allowance has no impact on the Company's net operating loss ("NOL") position for tax purposes, and if the Company generates taxable income in future periods prior to expiration of such NOLs, it will be able to use its NOLs to offset taxes due at that time.

Contingencies

Legal

The Company is subject to environmental laws and regulations of various U.S. jurisdictions. These laws, which are constantly changing, regulate the discharge of materials into the environment and may require the Company to remove or mitigate the environmental effects of the disposal or release of petroleum or chemical substances at various sites.

Environmental

Environmental costs that relate to current operations are expensed or capitalized as appropriate. Costs are expensed when they relate to an existing condition caused by past operations and will not contribute to current or future revenue generation. Liabilities related to environmental assessments and/or remedial efforts are accrued when property or services are provided or can be reasonably estimated.

Revenue and cost recognition

We use the sales method to account for sales of crude oil and natural gas. Under this method, revenues are recognized based on actual volumes of oil and gas sold to purchasers. The volumes sold may differ from the volumes to which Doral is entitled based on the interest in the properties. These differences create imbalances which are recognized as a liability only when the imbalance exceeds the estimate of remaining reserves. We had no production, revenue or imbalances as of July 31, 2010. Costs associated with production are expensed in the period incurred.

Stock-Based Compensation

ASC 718, "Compensation-Stock Compensation" requires recognition in the financial statements of the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments over the period the employee is required to perform the services in exchange for the award (presumptively the vesting period). We measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award based on the grant-date fair value of the award. We account for non-employee share-based awards based upon ASC 505-50, "Equity-Based Payments to Non-Employees."

Stock based compensation for fiscal years ended 2010 and 2009 were \$954,958 and \$381,335 respectively. These amounts are recorded as General and Administrative expenses.

Loss per Common Share

The Company accounts for earnings (loss) per share in accordance with FASB ASC Topic No. 260 - 10 (formerly SFAS No. 128, *Earnings per Share*), which establishes the requirements for presenting earnings per share ("EPS"). FASB ASC Topic No. 260 - 10 requires the presentation of "basic" and "diluted" EPS on the face of the statement of operations. Basic EPS amounts are calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during each period. Diluted EPS assumes the exercise of all stock options, warrants and convertible securities having exercise prices less than the average market price of the common stock during the periods, using the treasury stock method. When a loss from continuing operations exists, as in the periods presented in these condensed consolidated financial statements, potential common shares are excluded from the computation of diluted EPS because their inclusion would result in an anti-dilutive effect on per share amounts.

Fair value of financial instruments

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, accounts payable and accrued expenses and other liabilities approximates fair value due to the short term maturity of these instruments. The carrying value of the notes payable are believed to approximate their fair value as of July 31, 2010 based upon the relatively short period these instruments have been outstanding.

New Accounting Pronouncements

Effective December 14, 2009, the Company adopted FASB ASC Topic No. 815 - 40, *Derivatives and Hedging - Contracts in Entity's Own Stock* (formerly Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 07-5, *Determining Whether an Instrument or Embedded Feature is Indexed to an Entity's Own Stock*). The adoption of FASB ASC Topic No. 815 - 40's requirements can affect the accounting for warrants and many convertible instruments with provisions that protect holders from a decline in the stock price (or "down-round" provisions). As a result of Doral issuing a convertible note on December 14, 2009, the Company adopted ASC Topic No. 815 - 40, *Derivatives and Hedging - Contracts in Entity's Own Stock* (formerly Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 07-5, *Determining Whether an Instrument or Embedded Feature is Indexed to an Entity's Own Stock*). As such, the Company's outstanding warrants are classified as liabilities as of July 31, 2010 as these underlying units and warrants contain exercise price reset features and are no longer deemed to be indexed to the Company's own stock. See Note 12 for further discussion.

In June 2009, the FASB issued guidance which amends the consolidation guidance applicable to variable interest entities. This guidance is included in FASB ASC 810, *Consolidation*. The amendments significantly reduce the previously required quantitative consolidation analysis, and require ongoing reassessments of whether a company is the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity. This new guidance also requires enhanced disclosures about an enterprise's involvement with a variable interest entity. The Company adopted this statement effective January 1, 2010. The adoption of the new guidance in FASB ASC 810 did not impact the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In January 2010, the FASB issued authoritative guidance intended to improve disclosures about fair value measurements. The guidance requires entities to disclose significant transfers in and out of fair value hierarchy levels, the reasons for the transfers and to present information about purchases, sales, issuances and settlements separately in the reconciliation of fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3). Additionally, the guidance clarifies that a reporting entity should provide fair value measurements for each class of assets and liabilities and disclose the inputs and valuation techniques used for fair value measurements using significant other observable inputs (Level 2) and significant unobservable inputs (Level 3). This guidance was effective for Doral on January 1, 2010, except for the disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances and settlements in the Level 3 reconciliation, which will be effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2010. As this guidance provides only disclosure requirements, the adoption of this standard did not impact the Company's results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

The Company does not expect that the adoption of recently issued accounting pronouncements will have a material impact on its financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

Note 3 - GOING CONCERN

At July 31, 2010, the company had cash and cash equivalents of \$29,025 and working capital deficit of \$1,813,898. The Company believes that its existing capital resources may not be adequate to enable it to execute its business plan. These conditions raise substantial doubt as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company estimates that it will require additional cash resources during 2011 based on its current operating plan and condition.

The Company expects cash flows from operating activities to improve, primarily as a result of an increase in revenue and reduction of costs, although there can be no assurance thereof. The accompanying consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary should we be unable to continue as a going concern. If we fail to generate positive cash flow or obtain additional financing, when required, we may have to modify, delay, or abandon some or all of our business and expansion plans.

NOTE 4 -DISPOSITIONS OF EDDY COUNTY PROPERTIES

On April 30, 2010, management executed a contract to sell its domestic oil and gas properties located in Eddy County, New Mexico (the "Hanson Properties") and fixed assets, except for fixed assets located in its corporate office in Midland Texas, to Alamo Resources LLC ("Alamo"). The transaction was closed on June 15, 2010 and funds were received in the month of June, 2010. The total purchase price on closing was \$10,370,990. In addition, Alamo has agreed to pay up to two additional production incentive payments ("PIP") of \$750,000 each. The first PIP will be payable if Alamo increases gross production from the Properties by 500 BOE/day based on a 30 day average within 24 months after closing. The second PIP will be payable if Alamo increases gross production by a further 500 BOE/day (ie. a total increase of 1,000 BOE/day) during the same 24 month period.

The Company initially reported the disposition as "asset held for sale" or "discontinued operation" with the estimated loss on sales of oil and gas properties of \$8,952,224 for the period ended April 30, 2010. Upon further research, it was determined that the sale of the properties does not meet the criteria for "asset held for sale" or "discontinued operation." Hence, the Company filed an 8K to announce its intention to restate its April 30, 2010 financial statements. The restatement will result in no impact to Net Income for the interim period April 30, 2010.

During the year ended July 31, 2010 and 2009, the Hanson Properties generated revenues of \$1,510,352 and \$1,832,146 respectively and operating loss of \$177,147 and \$213,900.

The Company received additional \$391,132 from the sale of the properties for its oil inventory. The Company incurred post closing expenditures of \$70,674. As a result the loss on sale of assets was \$9,043,801 as of July 31, 2010.

NOTE 5 - OIL AND GAS PROPERTIES

Acquisition of Oil and Gas in Chavez and Roosevelt County from John Stearns

On June 14, 2010, the Company completed the acquisition of 6,800 acres of operated producing oil and gas assets (the "Stearns Properties") located in Chavez County and Roosevelt County, New Mexico. The total purchase price for the Stearns Properties was \$1,700,000. The acquisition of the Stearns Properties was completed pursuant to that purchase and sale agreement entered into by the Company on June 14, 2010 (the "Stearns Agreement").

The Stearns Properties consists of 15 leases currently producing approximately 54 BOPD (8/8ths), with working interests ranging from 37.9% to 100%, with associated net revenue interests ranging from 32.3% to 87.5% . Current production is from the Permian Age, San Andres Formation, which produces at a depth of approximately 4,100 feet.

The Stearns Properties generated revenues of \$153,857 and operating loss of \$116,094 for 2010.

The effective date of this purchase was June 1, 2010. The \$1,700,000 purchase price was allocated to lease and well equipments. Asset retirement obligations of \$413,888 were recorded in connection with this acquisition.

Acquisition of Chaves and Roosevelt County O&G properties from Nordstrand Engineering

On July 15, 2010, the company acquired additional working interest in the same areas from Nordstrand Engineering at a cost including purchase price, legal and engineering fees of \$41,550. The acquisition includes 3 producing oil fields and 20 wells (Chaves County Properties). The acquisition of the Chaves County Properties was completed pursuant to the terms of the Purchase and Sale Agreement dated July 15, 2010 between Nordstrand Engineering (the Nordstrand). The total cost of \$41,550 was allocated to lease and well equipments. Asset retirement obligations of \$205,012 were record in connection with this acquisition.

The operation of the Chaves County Properties has not commenced as of July 31, 2010.

The following table summarizes the estimated fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition.

| | Stearns Properties | Chaves County Properties |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Proved Oil and Gas properties | | |
| Wells and equipments | \$ 1,700,000 | \$ 41,550 |
| Asset Retirement Obligation | 410,188 | 203,200 |
| Total assets acquired | \$ 2,110,188 | \$ 244,750 |
| Long term liabilities: | | |
| Asset Retirement Obligation | \$ 410,188 | \$ 203,200 |
| Total liabilities assumed | \$ 410,188 | \$ 203,200 |
| Net assets acquired | \$ 1,700,000 | \$ 41,550 |

Unaudited Pro Forma Operating Results

The following table reflects the unaudited pro forma results of operations as though the Stearns acquisitions had occurred on August 1, 2009. The pro forma amounts are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be reported in the future;

| | Doral Historical | Stearns Historical | July 31, 2010 Combined |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Revenues oil and gas sales | \$ 1,664,209 | \$ 913,973 | \$ 2,578,182 |
| Expenses: | | | |
| Operating costs | 1,657,931 | 334,654 | 1,992,585 |
| Production taxes | 163,980 | 73,737 | 237,717 |
| Depreciation, depletion and amortization | 394,643 | - | 394,643 |
| Accretion expense | 36,717 | - | 36,717 |
| Loss (gain) on sale of oil and gas properties | 9,043,801 | - | 9,043,801 |
| General and administrative | 3,137,272 | - | 3,137,272 |
| Total expenses | 14,433,344 | 408,391 | 14,842,735 |
| Loss from operations | (12,770,135) | 505,582 | (12,264,553) |

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| | | | |
|--|--------------|---------|--------------|
| Other income (expense): | | | |
| Gain on financial instrument derivatives | 197,940 | | 197,940 |
| Loss on settlement of debt | (272,557) | | (272,557) |
| Other Income | 18,106 | | 18,106 |
| Interest Expense | (911,043) | - | (911,043) |
| Net gain(loss) on oil and gas derivative contracts | (67,020) | | (67,020) |
| Loss before income | (13,804,709) | 505,582 | (13,299,127) |
| Income tax expense | (8,071) | - | (8,071) |
| Loss from continuing operations | (13,796,638) | 505,582 | (13,291,056) |
| Net loss per share: | \$ | (0.15) | \$ |
| Basic and diluted | | | |
| Weighted shares outstanding | | | |
| Basic and diluted | | | |
| | 90,106,491 | | |

The prior year information was not presented as the management has determined that it is impractical to obtain the information as defined by ASC 250-10-45-9(a).

Cave Pool Project Eddy County, New Mexico

On October 28, 2009, Doral West Corp. (Doral West), a wholly owned subsidiary of Doral Energy Corp., entered into an agreement (the Blugrass Agreement) with Blugrass Energy Inc. (Blugrass) to purchase a 40% working interest in certain oil and gas properties (the Cave Pool Unit Properties) located in and around the Cave Pool Unit in Eddy County, New Mexico, approximately 5 miles northwest of Loco Hills, New Mexico. The effective date of the acquisition was October 12, 2009. However, due to legal issues, the transaction was not closed. See ITEM 2 in this Form 10K.

As of July 31, 2010, Blugrass is in default of their obligations under the Blugrass Agreement due to a breach of various representations and warranties. Doral and Blugrass are currently in negotiations to amend the terms of the Blugrass Agreement to avoid legal actions that could prove to be costly to both parties. As of July 31, 2010, the Company has paid in excess of \$200,000 in expenses related to environmental issues related to the Cave Pool properties and recorded it as expenses as Doral is seeking to divest the interest in the Cave Pool Properties if it is successful in amending the terms of the Blugrass Agreement

NOTE 6 ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATION

Asset retirement obligation activity for the years ended July 31, 2010 and 2009 are as follows:

| | 2010 | 2009 |
|---|------------|------------|
| Asset retirement obligations, beginning of period | \$ 903,654 | \$ 918,902 |
| Asset retirement obligation incurred | 613,389 | - |
| Change in estimate | (135,163) | (90,068) |
| Change due to sale of Hanson O&G properties | (799,697) | - |
| Accretion expense | 36,717 | 74,820 |
| Asset retirement obligations, end of period | \$ 618,900 | \$ 903,654 |

NOTE 7 NOTES PAYABLE

Notes payable consist of the following as of July 31, 2010 and 2009:

| | 2010 | 2009 |
|---|-------------|------------|
| Little Bay Consulting | \$ 520,000 | \$ 520,000 |
| Green Shoe Investments, net of discount of \$0 and \$118,523 | 487,000 | 668,477 |
| Macquarie Ltd. | - | 5,888,196 |
| Note payable to related party, net of discount of \$0 and \$250,000 | 450,000 | 250,000 |
| Other | - | 40,000 |
| Vehicle and trailer notes | 70,249 | 181,960 |
| Total notes payable | 1,527,249 | 7,548,633 |
| Less: current portion | (1,470,849) | 6,917,849 |
| Noncurrent notes payable | \$ 56,403 | \$ 630,784 |

Repayments are as follows:

| Fiscal 2011 | Fiscal 2012 | Fiscal 2013 | Fiscal 2014 | Fiscal 2015 and thereafter |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| \$1,470,849 | \$56,403 | \$ | \$ | \$ |

Little Bay Notes Payable

On March 7, 2008, Doral entered into a loan agreement with Little Bay Consulting SA (Little Bay) pursuant to which Little Bay agreed to loan the Company \$220,000. On July 18, 2008, Doral received an additional \$100,000 from Little Bay. The loans from Little Bay are unsecured, carry an annual interest rate of 5.0%, are due July 1, 2010, and July 18, 2010 respectively and are nonconvertible. As of July 31, 2010, the loan is in default. Doral is currently working with the lender to get extension on the maturity date

During October 2008, Doral borrowed additional \$200,000 from Little Bay Consulting SA. The loans are unsecured, carry an annual interest rate of 5.0%, and are due October 1, 2010 and is currently in default. The Company is in the process to re-negotiate with the lender.

Green Shoe Investments

In May 2009, Doral borrowed \$150,000 and agreed to repay \$300,000 to Greenshoe Investments Ltd. The loan is unsecured, carries an annual interest rate of 0.0%, is due ten days after the maturity of our Macquarie Credit Agreement and is convertible at \$1 per share. The difference in proceeds and the repayment amount resulted in a discount of \$150,000 that was being amortized over the term using the effective interest method. As of April 30, 2010, the discount had been fully amortized. As of July 31, 2010, the Company repaid the \$300,000 convertible note in full.

In May, 2009, Doral also agreed to pay Greenshoe additional \$150,000 if the Company sells, transfers or otherwise disposes of all or substantially all of the Hanson Properties, including, but not limited to, any realization by a secured debtor of the Company of their security interest in the Hanson Properties. On April 30, 2010, management executed a contract to sell its domestic oil and gas properties located in Eddy County, New Mexico (the Hanson Properties) and fixed assets, to Alamo Resources LLC (Alamo), see Note 4. As a result, the Company is obligated to make the payment to Greenshoe.

As of July 31, 2010, the Company paid Greenshoe the \$150,000 and it was included in the loss on sale of assets.

As of July 31, 2010, the Company still owed Green Shoe Investments \$487,000 in notes payable from 2008.

Macquarie Credit Agreement

On July 29, 2008, the Company entered into a Senior First Lien Secured Credit Agreement (the Credit Agreement) with Macquarie Bank Limited (Macquarie). Under the terms of the Credit Agreement, Macquarie has agreed to provide Doral with: (i) a maximum of \$25,000,000 under a revolving loan (the Revolving Loan); and (ii) a maximum of \$25,000,000 under a term loan (the Term Loan). Upon closing of the Credit Agreement, Macquarie advanced \$2,500,000 of the Revolving Loan and \$2,800,000 of the Term Loan. These advances are subject to an upfront advance fee of 1.00% of the total amount advanced. The advances were used to fund the acquisition of the Eddy County Properties and for working capital purposes. Future advances are subject to the approval of Macquarie.

The Term Loan and the Revolving Loan are secured by all of the assets of the Company. Interest accrued on the Term Loan and the Revolving Loan is payable monthly beginning on September 20, 2008. The Credit Agreement requires that Doral must pay 100 percent of net operating cash flow to Macquarie monthly beginning on September 20, 2008. This payment will be applied first to accrued interest and fees, second to principal on the Term Loan and last to principal on the Revolving Loan.

On November 11, 2009, we entered into an agreement with Macquarie dated November 9, 2009, pursuant to which Macquarie agreed not to exercise their rights or remedies with respect to our failure to pay the amounts due under the Macquarie Credit Agreement until at least January 29, 2010.

To obtain Macquarie's agreement to forbear from exercising its remedies, we:

- (a) paid Macquarie a fee of \$25,000;
- (b) agreed to an increased interest rate on amounts owed under the Macquarie Credit Agreement to:
 - (i) with respect to the Revolving Loan, 3.5% over LIBOR in respect of amounts earning interest tied to LIBOR, and 1.75% over prime in respect of amounts earning interest tied to the prime rate, and
 - (ii) with respect to the Term Loan, 7.0% over LIBOR in respect of amounts earning interest tied to LIBOR, and 5.25% over prime in respect of amounts earning interest tied to the prime rate.

The \$25,000 fee was paid during the six months ended January 31, 2010 through an increase in the balance of our Revolving Loan.

In addition, the terms of the forbearance agreement provide that, if we do not receive a valid offer to purchase some or all of the Hanson Project Properties by November 30, 2009 and we have accounts payable greater than \$125,000 that are past due, we will be required to pay Macquarie an additional fee of \$50,000, and interest rates under the Macquarie Credit Agreement will increase as follows:

- (i) with respect to the Revolving Loan, 4.0% over LIBOR in respect of amounts earning interest tied to LIBOR, and 2.25% over prime in respect of amounts earning interest tied to the prime rate; and
- (ii) with respect to the Term Loan, 7.5% over LIBOR in respect of amounts earning interest tied to LIBOR, and 5.75% over prime in respect of amounts earning interest tied to the prime rate.

The \$50,000 fee was paid during the six months ended January 31, 2010 through an increase in the balance of our Revolving Loan.

If we do not receive a valid offer to purchase some or all of the Hanson Project Properties by December 31, 2009 and we have accounts payable greater than \$100,000 that are past due, we will be required to pay Macquarie an additional fee of \$100,000 and interest rates under the Macquarie Credit Agreement will increase as follows:

- (i) with respect to the Revolving Loan, 5.5% over LIBOR in respect of amounts earning interest tied to LIBOR, and 3.75% over prime in respect of amounts earning interest tied to the prime rate; and
- (ii) with respect to the Term Loan, 9.0% over LIBOR in respect of amounts earning interest tied to LIBOR, and 7.25% over prime in respect of amounts earning interest tied to the prime rate.

Based upon the non-binding offers that we have received for the purchase of our properties, we have not been required to pay the additional \$100,000 fee.

On March 8, 2010, we entered into an agreement (the "Forbearance Agreement") with Macquarie pursuant to which Macquarie further agreed not to exercise their rights or remedies with respect to our failure to pay the amounts due under the Macquarie Credit Agreement until at least April 1, 2010 (the "Forbearance Period"). The Forbearance Agreement dated March 8, 2010 supersedes all prior forbearance agreements related to the Macquarie Credit Agreement.

Under the terms of the Forbearance Agreement, to we agreed to:

- (a) Pay a fee of \$100,000, the amount for which was advanced by Macquarie under the Term Loan portion of the Macquarie Credit Agreement;
- (b) increase the interest rate on amounts owed under the Macquarie Credit Agreement to:
- (c) with respect to the Revolving Loan, 7.0% over LIBOR in respect of amounts earning interest tied to LIBOR, and 5.25% over prime in respect of amounts earning interest tied to the prime rate, and
- (d) with respect to the Term Loan, 10.5% over LIBOR in respect of amounts earning interest tied to LIBOR, and 8.75% over prime in respect of amounts earning interest tied to the prime rate.

Under the terms of the Forbearance Agreement, if at any time during the Forbearance Period we divest greater than 50% of our working interest in the properties that we acquired from Hanson Energy in July 2008 (the Hanson Properties), and such divestiture results in all monetary obligations being fully repaid to Macquarie, Macquarie has agreed to reconvey the Net Profits Interest conveyed as part of the Macquarie Credit Agreement to us upon full repayment to Macquarie of the amounts owed under the Macquarie Credit Agreement and payment of the greater of:

- (a) \$500,000; and
- (b) 25% of the price received for the Hanson Properties less the amounts owed under the Macquarie Credit Agreement.

The Forbearance Period was extended due to Doral delivering Macquarie a purchase and sale agreement with a non-affiliate by April 1, 2010. To qualify for the extension, the purchaser would be required to provide a down payment of \$500,000 or otherwise provide satisfactory evidence that it is capable of completing the transaction.

On April 30, 2010, the Company has entered into a new forbearance agreement with Macquarie under Macquarie Credit Agreement. Macquarie further agreed not to exercise their rights or remedies with respect to our failure to pay the amounts due under the Macquarie Credit Agreement until at least June 15, 2010 (the Forbearance Period). The Forbearance Agreement dated April 30, 2010 supersedes all prior forbearance agreements related to the Macquarie Credit Agreement.

Under the terms of the Forbearance Agreement, to we agreed to:

- (a) Pay all principal and accrued interest outstanding on the Loan shall be due and payable on the first Business Day following the termination or expiration of the Forbearance Period

Under the terms of the Forbearance Agreement, if at any time during the Forbearance Period we divest greater than 50% of our working interest in the properties that we acquired from Hanson Energy in July 2008 (the Hanson Properties), and such divestiture results in all monetary obligations being fully repaid to Macquarie, Macquarie has agreed to reconvey the Net Profits Interest conveyed as part of the Macquarie Credit Agreement to us upon full repayment to Macquarie of the amounts owed under the Macquarie Credit Agreement and payment of the \$500,000 which will be paid by Doral to Macquaire Investment LLC at the closing of such divestiture. The \$500,000 has been accounted for as loss on sale of assets as of July 31, 2010.

In accordance with the loan agreements, the Company made principal payments of \$114,001 during the nine months ended April 30, 2010.

On June 15, 2010, Doral sold certain oil and gas properties located in Eddy County, New Mexico (the Hanson Properties) to Alamo 3

NOTE 8 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In July 2009, we borrowed \$250,000 from W.S. Oil and Gas Limited, a partnership which is controlled by our CEO. The note has a stated interest rate of 0% and matures November 1, 2012. The lender had the option to convert any remaining principal and interest due under this note into shares of our common stock at a conversion price equal to four times the fair market value of our common stock at the time the conversion right is exercised in the event of default. We are required to make 24 monthly payments of \$16,667 beginning November 1, 2009 and then 12 monthly payments of \$8,333 thereafter. The payments total \$500,000 resulting in an effective interest rate of 49%. The difference in proceeds and the repayment amount resulted in a discount of \$250,000 that is being amortized over the term using the effective interest method. As of April 30, 2010, the total discount of \$250,000 was amortized due to the default in the loan as noted.

On November 11, 2009, we agreed with W.S. Oil and Gas Limited to amend the terms of the convertible promissory note issued to them. As amended, in the event of a default under the terms of the note, WS Oil and Gas shall have the right to convert any remaining principal and interest due under the note into shares of our common stock at a conversion price equal to the greater of (a) four times the fair market value of our common stock at the time the conversion right is exercised; and (b) \$0.05. As of April 30, 2010, the required principal payments have not been made and the note is currently in default. WS Oil and Gas Limited has not elected to convert any remaining principal and interest due under the note into shares of our common stock.

The conversion feature was contingent on the event of default on the note. We evaluated this note for a possible contingent beneficial conversion feature and determined there was not a beneficial conversion feature since the conversion price exceeds the fair market value of the common stock. We evaluated the loan for derivative accounting consideration under FASB ASC 815-15 and FASB ASC 815-40. We determined the embedded conversion option in the convertible note meet the criteria for classification as a derivative liability under FASB ASC 815-15 and FASB ASC 815-40. Therefore, derivative accounting was not applicable for the note. We then evaluated the conversion option under FASB ASC 470-20 for a beneficial conversion feature and determined none existed.

On March 8, 2010, WS Oil and Gas assigned \$35,000 of the amount due under the W.S. Oil Note to War Chest Multi-Strategy Fund, LLC ("War Chest"). On March 8, 2010, we executed a Debt Settlement Agreement with War Chest to settle the outstanding debt and changed the conversion price on this note to a fixed conversion price of \$0.033. The holder converted the \$35,000 into 1,060,606 shares of our common stock.

On April 29, 2010, WS Oil and Gas assigned \$15,000 of the amount due under the WS Oil Note to War Chest Multi-Strategy Fund LLC ("War Chest"). On March 8, 2010, we executed a Debt Settlement agreement with War Chest to settle the outstanding debt and changed the conversion price on this note to a fixed conversion price of \$0.02. The holder converted the \$15,000 into 750,000 shares of our common stock.

As a result of the modification of the terms of the conversion features of the \$35,000 and \$15,000 notes above, Doral applied ASC 470-50-40/55 (formerly APB 26) "Debtor's Accounting for a Modification or Exchange of Debt Instrument" and concluded that the revised terms constituted a debt extinguishment rather than debt modification because the change in the fair value of the embedded conversion features immediately before and after the modification exceeded 10% of the original loan balance. Accordingly, the Company recorded a total of \$53,750 as loss on debt extinguishment on the two notes above.

On June 11, 2010, we entered into an agreement with Everett Willard Gray, II, our Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of our Board of Directors, for the principal sum of \$68,800 on account of amounts advanced by Mr. Gray to us for payment of certain operating and administrative expenses. Under the terms of our loan agreement with Mr. Gray, we have paid Mr. Gray a total of \$75,680 on account of principal and interest in June, 2010.

Accounts payable to Will Gray represent amounts owed for reimbursement of general and administrative costs paid on behalf of Doral.

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NOTE 9 VEHICLE AND TRAILER NOTES

During the year ended July 31, 2009, we entered into two note agreements to finance the acquisition of a vehicle and an office trailer. These notes require monthly payments of principal and interest, bear interest at rates between 5.75% and 9.69%, are secured by the assets they financed, and mature in five years.

During the year ended July 31, 2010, Doral paid off one of the notes to finance the acquisition of a vehicle.

NOTE 10 CONVERTIBLE NOTE PAYABLE AND DERIVATIVES

On December 14, 2009, we received cash proceeds of \$200,000 in exchange for a 4% Convertible Note Payable. The note bears interest at 4% per year and matured June 30, 2010. The note is convertible only in whole into Units at \$0.10 per Unit. Each Unit consists of one share of common stock and one warrant to purchase a share of common stock at a price of \$0.20 per share for a term of three years. The note contains a ratchet provision which adjusts the exercise price of the Units if we issue common stock at a price lower than the \$0.10 per Unit conversion price in the 4% Convertible Note Payable. As a result, the Company assessed the terms of the convertible note in accordance with ASC Topic No. 815 - 40, *Derivatives and Hedging - Contracts in Entity's Own Stock* (formerly Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 07-5, *Determining Whether an Instrument or Embedded Feature is Indexed to an Entity's Own Stock*) and determined that the underlying Units are not indexed to the Company's common stock and are therefore a derivative which should be valued at fair value at the date of issuance and at each subsequent interim period.

As of December 14, 2009 (date of issuance), the fair value of the derivatives was \$756,689. As a result, we recorded a discount of \$200,000 on the convertible note, a derivative liability of \$756,689, and an inception loss of \$556,689.

On March 3, 2010, Doral entered into a cancellation agreement of the December 14, 2009 Convertible note and agreed to issue 2,000,000 warrant shares to the lender. In return, the lender agreed to loan the company an additional \$50,000 and to remove the conversion feature embedded in the original convertible note. As a result, the \$200,000 convertible note has become a simple promissory note with principal of \$250,000 with interest rate of 15% and matures on May 1st, 2010. Doral evaluated the application of, ASC 470-50-40/55 (formerly APB26) "Debtor's Accounting for a Modification or Exchange of Debt Instrument" and concluded that the revised terms constituted a debt extinguishment rather than a debt modification because the present value of the cash flows under the terms of the new instrument, was greater than 10% from the present value of the remaining cash flows under the terms of the original notes. On March 3, 2010, we determined the derivative liability associated with the embedded conversion features of the original \$200,000 note to be \$60,364 and unamortized discount to be \$163,434. These amounts have been included in the loss on debt extinguishment that totaled \$271,357 as of July 31, 2010.

The 2,000,000 warrants issued have a life of three years from the issuance date and each warrant share entitles the holder to purchase one common shares of the Company at a price of \$0.05 per share. The warrants contain ratchet provisions which adjust the exercise price and the number of shares to be issued upon conversion if the Company issues common stock at a price lower than the fixed conversion prices.

As a result, the Company adopted ASC Topic No. 815 - 40, *Derivatives and Hedging - Contracts in Entity's Own Stock* (formerly Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 07-5, *Determining Whether an Instrument or Embedded Feature is Indexed to an Entity's Own Stock*) and determined that the underlying Units are not indexed to the Company's common stock and should be valued at fair value at the date of issuance and at each subsequent interim period.

On March 3, 2010 (date of issuance), we recorded the fair value derivative liability for \$114,502. This amount is included in the loss on debt extinguishment that totaled \$271,357 as of July 31, 2010.

The revaluation of the derivative as of July 31, 2010 resulted in a value of derivative liability of \$56,233. The decrease in value resulted in a gain on derivatives of \$58,269.

The fair value of the derivative was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions:

| | December 14, 2009 | March 3, 2010 | July 31, 2010 |
|---|----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Stock price on the measurement date | \$ 0.25 | \$ 0.62 | \$.31 |
| Fair value of Warrant on measurement date | \$ N/A | \$ 0.06 | \$.03 |
| Fair value of Unit on measurement date | \$ 0.47 | \$ N/A | \$ N/A |
| Warrant term | 3 years | 3 years | 2.59 |
| Unit term | 0.54 years | N/A | N/A |
| Warrant volatility | 202 % | 198% | 222% |
| Unit volatility | 139% | N/A | N/A |
| Expected dividends | 0% | 0% | 0% |

In order to determine the value of the Units on the measurement date, we estimated the fair value of the warrants using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and the assumptions above and added that to the fair value of the common stock on the measurement date.

As of July 31, 2010, Doral paid \$250,000 towards the principal and \$17,188 towards the interest.

NOTE 11 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

A former consultant filed a civil action against the Company for money damages. The Company does not believe the allegations have merit, but management agreed to settle all claims for \$38,500 on July 28, 2010 and accrued a liability accordingly.

From time to time Doral may become involved in litigation in the ordinary course of business. At the present time the Company's management is not aware of any such litigation.

The Company, as an owner or lessee and operator of oil and gas properties, is subject to various federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to discharge of materials into, and protection of, the environment. These laws and regulations may, among other things, impose liability on the lessee under an oil and gas lease for the cost of pollution clean-up resulting from operations and subject the lessee to liability for pollution damages. In some instances, the Company may be directed to suspend or cease operations in the affected area. We maintain insurance coverage, which we believe is customary in the industry, although we are not fully insured against all environmental risks. The Company is not aware of any environmental claims existing as of July 31, 2010, which have not been provided for, covered by insurance or otherwise have a material impact on its financial position or results of operations. There can be no assurance, however, that current regulatory requirements will not change, or past non-compliance with environmental laws will not be discovered on the Company's properties.

NOTE 12 INCOME TAXES

Deferred income taxes are recorded at the expected tax rate of 35%. SFAS No. 109, ASC 740 *Accounting for Income Taxes*, the provision for income taxes is computed using the asset and liability method. Under the asset and liability method, deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and are measured using the currently enacted tax rates and laws. A valuation allowance is provided for the amount of deferred tax assets that, based on available evidence, are not expected to be realized. Reconciliation between actual tax expense (benefit) and income taxes computed by applying the combined U.S. federal income tax rate and state income tax rate to net loss is as follows:

| | July 31, 2010 | July 31, 2009 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Computed at U.S. and State statutory rates | \$ (2,724,445) | (667,524) |
| Changes in valuation allowance | 2,716,374 | 677,126 |
| Total | \$ (8,071) | 9,602 |

| | July 31, 2010 | July 31, 2009 |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Deferred tax asset attributable to: | | |
| Other items | \$ 265,876 | (9,602) |
| Prior Year True Up | (8,931) | |
| Net operating loss | \$ 2,467,500 | 677,126 |
| Less: valuation allowance | (2,716,374) | (677,126) |
| Total | \$ (8,071) | (9,602) |

The components giving rise to the deferred tax assets described above have been included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet as noncurrent assets. As of July 31, 2010 and 2009, the deferred tax assets are net of a valuation allowance of \$2,733,376 and \$677,126 respectively, based on the amount that management believes will ultimately be realized. Realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon sufficient future taxable income during the period that deductible temporary differences and carry-forwards are expected to be available to reduce taxable income. At July 31, 2010, Doral had loss carry-forwards of approximately \$7.3 million for tax purposes which will begin to expire in 2026.

NOTE 13 - STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Effective September 14, 2009, the Company amended its Articles of Incorporation by a forward split of its issued and authorized capital on a 5-for-1 basis. Accordingly, the Company's outstanding shares were increased on a 5-for-1 basis such that each shareholder now holds five shares for each one share previously held. All share and per-share data (except par value) have been adjusted to reflect the retroactive effect of the reverse stock split for all periods presented.

In August 2008, Doral completed an additional private placement of 8,040 shares of common stock at a price of \$0.63 per share and received total cash proceeds of \$5,025.

In January 2009, Doral issued 250,000 shares of common stock at a price of \$0.50 per share and received services totaling \$125,000.

In March 2009, Doral received subscription proceeds of \$25,000 for the sale of 71,430 shares of common stock under Doral's \$0.35 per share offering. The shares subscribed for have not yet been issued by the Company; however, they are reflected in outstanding shares for accounting purposes.

In April 2009, Doral entered into an agreement to modify the terms of their letter agreement with Miltex. Doral issued 125,000 shares of the company's common stock at a price of \$0.57 in exchange for an extension of the closing date of their agreement. In May 2009, Doral issued an additional 125,000 shares of the Company's common stock at a price of \$0.61 per share in exchange for an additional extension of the closing date of their agreement. The Company recorded the stock payments as deposit and later included it as gain on sale of oil and gas properties when it sold its Miltex's right during the year ended July 31, 2009.

In June 2009, Doral issued 300,000 shares of its common stock in exchange for services. The shares were valued at \$0.58 per share for a total of \$174,600 based on the market value of the shares on the date of grant. The shares vested immediately.

In June and July 2009, Doral issued 196,000 shares of its common stock as a result of the exercise of stock options with a strike price of \$0.50 per share or \$98,000 total. Doral and the holder of the option agreed to offset amounts payable for legal fees of \$98,000 in lieu of the receipt of cash for the exercise price.

Settlement of notes payable into common shares

On March 8, 2010, we issued 1,060,606 shares of our common stock to settled outstanding notes payable of \$70,000 See Note 7.

On April 29, 2010, we issued 750,000 shares of our common stock to settled outstanding notes payable of \$33,750. See Note 7.

Warrants

The following warrants were issued during the year ended July 31, 2010 to convertible note holders. (see Note 10)

There were no warrants outstanding prior to July 31, 2009.

| | Number of Shares | Weighted- average Exercise Price | Weighted- average Remaining Contractual Term (years) | Aggregate Intrinsic Value |
|--|---------------------|---|---|---------------------------------|
| Outstanding at July 31, 2009 | - | \$ - | | |
| Granted | 2,000,000 | \$.03 | | |
| Exercised | - | - | | |
| Forfeited | - | \$ - | | |
| Expired | - | - | | |
| Outstanding and Exercisable at July 31, 2010 | 2,000,000 | \$.03 | 2.59 | \$ - |

The following summarizes our outstanding warrants and their respective exercise prices at July 31, 2010 (share amounts in thousands):

| Exercise Price | Shares Underlying Warrants |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$.03 | 2,000,000 |

Stock options

Stock option activity summary is presented in the table below:

| | Number of Shares | Weighted- average Exercise Price | Weighted- average Remaining Contractual Term (years) | Aggregate Intrinsic Value |
|--|---------------------|---|---|---------------------------------|
| Outstanding at July 31, 2008 | - | - | - | |
| Granted | 500,000 | 0.50 | | |
| Exercised | (196,000) | 0.50 | | |
| Forfeited | - | | | |
| Expired | - | | | |
| Outstanding at July 31, 2009 | 304,000 | \$.50 | | |
| Granted | 5,094,000 | \$.07 | | |
| Exercised | (3,160,800) | (.08) | | |
| Forfeited | - | \$ - | | |
| Expired | - | - | | |
| Outstanding and Exercisable at July 31, 2010 | 2,237,200 | \$.11 | 4.78 | \$ - |

As of July 31, 2010, Doral has 2,237,200 exercisable options shares outstanding.

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In June 2009, Doral granted options to purchase 500,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$0.50 per share for a term of five years to a third party in exchange for services. The options were fully vested upon issuance and were valued at \$206,735. The fair value of the options granted during 2009 was estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions:

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Estimated market value of stock on grant date | \$ 0.58 |
| Risk-free interest rate | 2.71% |
| Dividend yield | 0.00% |
| Volatility factor | 126% |
| Expected life | 2.5 years |

In June and July 2009, Doral issued 196,000 options were exercised for a total of \$98,000. Doral and the holder of the option agreed to offset amounts payable for legal fees of \$98,000 in lieu of the receipt of cash for the exercise price.

On October 27, 2009, we issued options to purchase 200,000 shares of common stock to an entity for professional services. The options were vested immediately and had an exercise price of \$0.33 and a term of five years. The fair value of the options granted during the year ended July 31, 2010 was estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model at \$76,931. The following assumptions were used in the model:

| | |
|---|---------|
| Estimated market value of stock on grant date | \$.39 |
| Risk-free interest rate | 1.51% |
| Dividend yield | 0.00% |
| Volatility factor | 216.53% |
| Expected life | 5 |

On December 3, 2009, we issued options to purchase 200,000 shares of common stock to an entity for professional services. The options were vested immediately and had an exercise price of \$0.26 and a term of five years. The fair value of the options granted during the year ended July 31, 2010 was estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model at \$56,766. The following assumptions were used in the model:

| | |
|---|---------|
| Estimated market value of stock on grant date | \$.29 |
| Risk-free interest rate | 2.14% |
| Dividend yield | 0.00% |
| Volatility factor | 202.29% |
| Expected life | 5 |

On December 17, 2009, we issued options to purchase 594,000 shares of common stock to an entity for professional services. The options were vested immediately and had an exercise price of \$0.18 and a term of five years. The fair value of the options granted during the year ended July 31, 2010 was estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model at \$125,093. The following assumptions were used in the model:

| | |
|---|---------|
| Estimated market value of stock on grant date | \$.22 |
| Risk-free interest rate | 2.24% |
| Dividend yield | 0.00% |
| Volatility factor | 202.29% |
| Expected life | 5 |

On March 24, 2010, we issued options to purchase 1,000,000 shares of common stock to an entity for professional services. The options were vested immediately and had an exercise price of \$.025 and a term of five years. The fair value of the options granted during the year ended July 31, 2010 was estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model at \$39,082. The following assumptions were used in the model:

| | |
|---|--------|
| Estimated market value of stock on grant date | \$.04 |
| Risk-free interest rate | 2.62% |
| Dividend yield | 0.00% |
| Volatility factor | 193% |
| Expected life | 5 |

On April 16, 2010, we issued options to purchase 1,100,000 shares of common stock to an entity for professional services. The options were vested immediately and had an exercise price of \$.03 and a term of five years. The fair value of the options granted during the year ended July 31, 2010 was estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model at \$31,969. The following assumptions were used in the model:

| | |
|---|--------|
| Estimated market value of stock on grant date | \$.03 |
| Risk-free interest rate | 2.49% |
| Dividend yield | 0.00% |
| Volatility factor | 190% |
| Expected life | 5 |

On July 28, 2010, we issued options to purchase 2,000,000 shares of common stock to an entity for professional services. The options were vested immediately and had an exercise price of \$.025 and a term of five years. The fair value of the options granted during the year ended July 31, 2010 was estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model at \$60,653. The following assumptions were used in the model:

| | |
|---|---------|
| Estimated market value of stock on grant date | \$.031 |
| Risk-free interest rate | 1.75% |
| Dividend yield | 0.00% |
| Volatility factor | 200% |
| Expected life | 5 |

Exercise of stock options

In October 2009, we issued 125,000 shares of common stock in exchange for the exercise of stock options with an exercise price of \$0.33 per share. We agreed to reduce amounts payable to the holder in exchange for the exercise price of \$41,250 which would have been due upon exercise. We received no cash proceeds upon the exercise of the stock options.

On November 10, 2009, we issued 54,000 shares of common stock in exchange for the exercise of stock options with an exercise price of \$0.33 per share. We agreed to reduce amounts payable to the holder in exchange for the exercise price of \$17,820 which would have been due upon exercise. We received no cash proceeds upon the exercise of the stock options.

On December 3, 2009, we issued 103,000 shares of common stock in exchange for the exercise of stock options with an exercise price of \$0.26 per share. We agreed to reduce amounts payable to the holder in exchange for the exercise price of \$26,780 which would have been due upon exercise. We received no cash proceeds upon the exercise of the stock options.

On December 17, 2009, we issued 594,000 shares of common stock in exchange for the exercise of stock option with an exercise price of \$0.18 per share. We agreed to reduce amounts payable to the holder in exchange for the exercise price of \$106,920 which would have been due upon exercise. We received no cash proceeds upon the exercise of the stock options.

On March 24, 2010, we issued 821,900 shares of common stock in exchange for the exercise of stock option with an exercise price of \$0.03 per share. We received no cash proceeds upon the exercise of the stock options and recorded the exercise price of \$20,548 which would have been due upon exercise of 821,900 shares as current period expense.

On April 16, 2010, we issued 1,100,000 shares of common stock in exchange for the exercise of stock option with an exercise price of \$0.03 per share. We received no cash proceeds upon the exercise of the stock options and recorded the exercise price of \$33,000 which would have been due upon exercise of 1,100,000 shares as current period expense.

On July 28, 2010, we issued 362,900 shares of common stock in exchange for stock option with an exercise price of \$.03 per share. We received no cash proceeds upon the exercise of the stock options and recorded the exercise price of \$11,250 which would have been due upon exercise of 362,900 shares as current period expense.

Stock issued for services

On May 28, 2010, a total of 5,000,000 shares were issued to employees of Doral under its 2009 Stock Incentive Plan. The shares had a fair value of \$190,000 and were recognized as stock based compensation as of July 31, 2010.

On July 12, 2010, the Company entered into one year consulting agreement with "Financial Advisor" Company, to provide services to advise the Company regarding strategic matter. Either party may terminate this agreement without penalty after the six month anniversary of the agreement. Doral is contractually liable to pay the "Financial Advisor" 9,600,000 shares at fair value of \$374,400. The company valued the shares based on market value on the date of agreement, and recognized a compensation expense of \$374,400 since shares have vested and are non-forfeitable as of July 31, 2010.

NOTE 14 - DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND PRICE RISK MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

On August 6, 2008, in accordance with a requirement of the Credit Agreement, Doral entered into a Costless Collar with Macquarie. The net effect of the costless collar is that if the monthly average price of NYMEX WTI Crude Oil futures drops below \$100 per barrel, the Company effectively receives \$100 for each barrel of production covered by the costless collar. If the NYMEX WTI Crude Oil futures price rises above \$131 per barrel, the Company receives \$131 per barrel for each barrel of production covered by the costless collar. The result is a "floor" on the price of \$100 and a "ceiling" of \$131.

In December 2008, we re-structured our hedge position to guarantee more near-term income by closing out our old position and using the value realized to enter into a combination of a swap and a costless collar, with more volume hedged in the near term. The swap, with a fixed price of \$94, covers the period from January 2009 through June 2010 and effectively guarantees us \$94 per barrel on an average of our first 2250 barrels of production each month. From July 2010 through December 2011, there is a costless collar in effect on an average of 1850 barrels per month, guaranteeing a minimum of \$60 a barrel.

In 2008, we entered into commodity derivative financial instruments intended to hedge our exposure to market fluctuations of oil and natural gas prices. We adopted ASC 815-25 (see below).

ASC 815-25 (formerly SFAS No. 133 Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities) requires that all derivative instruments be recorded on the balance sheet at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of each derivative is recorded each period in current earnings or other comprehensive income, depending on whether the derivative is designated as part of a hedge transaction and, if it is, the type of hedge transaction. To make this determination, management formally documents the hedging relationship and its risk-management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge, the hedging instrument, the item, the nature of the risk being hedged, how the hedging instrument's effectiveness in offsetting the hedged risk will be assessed, and a description of the method of measuring effectiveness. This process includes linking all derivatives that are designated as cash-flow hedges to specific cash flows associated with assets and liabilities on the balance sheet or to specific forecasted transactions. Based on the above, management has determined the swaps noted above do not qualify for hedge accounting treatment.

For the year ended July 31, 2009 and 2010, we had a net derivative asset of \$413,879 and a net derivative liability of \$NIL with the change in fair value reflected in other income (expense). Realized hedge gains totaled \$903,960 and \$67,080 for the year ended July 31, 2009 and 2010. (See NOTE 15)

As of July 31, 2010, we had closed out all commodity derivative contracts.

NOTE 15 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Doral's commodity derivatives are measured at fair value in the financial statements. Doral's financial assets and liabilities are measured using input from three levels of the fair value hierarchy. A financial asset or liability classification within the hierarchy is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The three levels are as follows:

- Level 1 Inputs are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that Doral has the ability to access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 Inputs include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability and inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means (market corroborated inputs).
- Level 3 Unobservable inputs reflect Doral's judgments about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability since limited market data exists. Doral develops these inputs based on the best information available, using internal and external data.

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The following table presents Doral's assets and liabilities recognized in the balance sheet and measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of July 31, 2009

| Description | Input Levels for Fair Value Measurements | | | Total |
|-----------------------|--|---------|------------|------------|
| | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | |
| Assets: | | | | |
| Commodity derivatives | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 413,879 | \$ 413,879 |
| | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 413,879 | \$ 413,879 |
| Liabilities: | | | | |
| Derivative liability | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Commodity derivatives | - | - | - | - |
| | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |

The following table presents Doral's assets and liabilities recognized in the balance sheet and measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of July 31, 2010:

| Description | Input Levels for Fair Value Measurements | | | Total |
|-----------------------|--|---------|-----------|-----------|
| | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | |
| Assets: | | | | |
| Commodity derivatives | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Liabilities: | | | | |
| Derivative liability | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 56,233 | \$ 56,233 |
| Commodity derivatives | - | - | - | - |
| | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 56,233 | \$ 56,233 |

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NOTE 16 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In October 2010, we issued 924,200 shares of common stock in exchange for the exercise of stock options with an exercise price of \$0.028 per share. We agreed to reduce amounts payable to the holder in exchange for the exercise price of \$25,878 which would have been due upon exercise. We received no cash proceeds upon the exercise of the stock options.

In August, 2010, we settled \$28,500 in accrued salaries by assigning title to one of our vehicles which had a carrying book value that approximated the accrued amount.

On September 1, 2010, Doral Energy Corp. (the "Company") issued a convertible note (the "AFLP Note") to the Angirekula Family Limited Partnership ("AFLP") in the amount of \$50,000. The AFLP Note is payable on March 1, 2011 or upon written demand by AFLP and accrues interest at a rate of twenty-one percent (21%) per annum. Under the terms of the AFLP Note, AFLP may at any time convert the outstanding principal of the AFLP Note into fully-paid non-assessable shares of the Company's common stock at a 50% discount to the average fair market value of the Company's common stock for the five consecutive trading days prior to the date the conversion right is exercised but not to exceed 135% of the low bid price of the Company's common stock on September 1, 2010. In the event of a reverse stock split, the ceiling price will not be adjusted. The note is unsecured.

On September 15, 2010, WS Oil and Gas assigned \$25,000 of the amount due under the WS Oil Note to War Chest Multi-Strategy Fund LLC ("War Chest"). On September 21, 2010, we executed a Debt Settlement agreement with War Chest to settle the outstanding debt and changed the conversion price on this note to a fixed conversion price of \$.0125. The holder converted the \$25,000 into 2,000,000 shares of our common stock.

On September 28, 2010, the Company entered into a loan and security agreement (the "Loan Agreement") with Pure Gas Partners II, L.P. ("Pure Gas"), pursuant to which Pure Gas agreed to loan to the Company \$250,000 with interest payable thereon at a rate of 5% per annum. The Company has agreed to make monthly installments of accrued interest beginning on November 1, 2010 and on the first day of each successive month thereafter, with a final payment of all remaining amounts payable under the Loan Agreement on account of principal and interest due on March 31, 2011 (the "Due Date"). The Company has the right to prepay all amounts due on account of principal at any time prior to the Due Date. As collateral for all amount payable under the Loan Agreement, the Company granted to Pure Gas a security interest in all of the Company's assets.

NOTE 17 - SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION ON OIL AND GAS PRODUCING ACTIVITIES (UNAUDITED)

There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities of proved crude oil and natural gas reserves. Crude oil and natural gas reserve engineering is a subjective process of estimating underground accumulations of crude oil and natural gas that cannot be precisely measured. The accuracy of any reserve estimate is a function of the quality of available data and of engineering and geological interpretation and judgment.

The Company retained an independent reserve engineer to perform an evaluation of proved reserves as of July 31, 2010 and 2009. Results of drilling, testing and production subsequent to the date of the estimates may justify revision of such estimates. Accordingly, reserve estimates are often different from the quantities of crude oil and natural gas that are ultimately recovered. All of the Company's reserves are located in the United States.

The following supplemental unaudited information regarding Doral's oil and gas activities is presented pursuant to the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 69. The standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows is computed by applying fiscal year-end prices of oil and gas to the estimated future production of proved oil and gas reserves, less estimated future expenditures (based on fiscal year-end cost estimates assuming continuation of existing economic conditions) to be incurred in developing and producing the proved reserves, less estimated future income tax expenses (based on fiscal year-end statutory tax rates) to be incurred on pre-tax net cash flows less tax basis of the properties and available credits, and assuming continuation of existing economic conditions. The estimated future net cash flows are then discounted using a rate of 10 percent per year to reflect the estimated timing of the future cash flows.

Capitalized Costs Relating to Oil and Gas Producing Activities as of July 31, 2010 and 2009:

| | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|--------------|---------------|
| Proved properties | | |
| Mineral interests | \$ - | \$ - |
| Wells, equipment and facilities | 2,354,939 | 20,316,131 |
| Total proved properties | 2,354,939 | 20,316,131 |
| Unproved properties | | |
| Mineral interests | \$ - | \$ - |
| Uncompleted wells, equipment and facilities | - | - |
| Total unproved properties | - | - |
| Less: accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization | 48,270 | 419,068 |
| Net capitalized costs | \$ 2,306,669 | \$ 19,897,062 |

Costs Incurred in Oil and Gas Producing Activities for the Years Ended July 31, 2010 and 2009:

| | 2010 | 2009 |
|------------------------------------|--------------|------------|
| Acquisition of proved properties | \$ 1,741,550 | \$ 571,953 |
| Acquisition of unproved properties | - | - |
| Development costs | 70,000 | 363,566 |
| Exploration costs | - | - |
| Total costs incurred | \$ 1,811,550 | \$ 935,519 |

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Results of Operations for Oil and Gas Producing Activities for the Year Ended July 31, 2010 and 2009:

| | 2010 | 2009 |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Revenues | \$ 1,807,409 | \$ 1,832,146 |
| Production costs | 1,863,652 | 2,046,043 |
| Exploration expenses | - | - |
| Depreciation, depletion and amortization | 394,643 | 419,068 |
| Accretion expense | 36,717 | 74,820 |
| Income (loss) before income tax | (487,603) | (707,785) |
| Income tax | - | - |
| Results of operations from oil and gas producing activities | \$ (487,603) | \$ (707,785) |

Proved Reserves:

Doral's proved oil and natural gas reserves have been estimated by independent petroleum engineers. Proved reserves are the estimated quantities that geologic and engineering data demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions. Proved developed reserves are the quantities expected to be recovered through existing wells with existing equipment and operating methods. Due to the inherent uncertainties and the limited nature of reservoir data, such estimates are subject to change as additional information becomes available. The reserves actually recovered and the timing of production of these reserves may be substantially different from the original estimate. Revisions result primarily from new information obtained from development drilling and production history; acquisitions of oil and natural gas properties; and changes in economic factors. All proved reserves are located in the United States. Proved reserves as of July 31, 2009 and 2010 are summarized in the table below:

Proved Natural Gas and Oil Reserves at July 31, 2009:

| | Oil (Bbls) | Gas (Mcf) |
|---|---------------|--------------|
| Proved reserves - beginning of period | 4,928,090 | 3,222,420 |
| Purchase of minerals in place | (33,701) | (8,880) |
| Production | (1,816,083) | (1,577,190) |
| Proved reserves - end of period | 3,078,306 | 1,636,350 |
| Proved developed reserves - end of period | 516,679 | 50,639 |

Proved Natural Gas and Oil Reserves at July 31, 2010:

| | Oil (Bbls) | Gas (Mcf) |
|---|---------------|--------------|
| Proved reserves - beginning of period | 1,029,546 | - |
| Purchase of minerals in place | 2,345 | - |
| Production | - | - |
| Proved reserves - end of period | - | - |
| Proved developed reserves - end of period | 1,027,201 | - |

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Standardized Measure of Discounted Future Net Cash Flows at July 31, 2010 and 2009:

| | 2010 | 2009 |
|---|---------------|----------------|
| Future cash inflows | \$ 71,567,654 | \$ 206,396,306 |
| Future production costs | (27,256,670) | (48,313,327) |
| Future development costs | (20,396,280) | (24,167,676) |
| Future income taxes | (7,627,197) | (40,049,802) |
| 10% annual discount for estimated timing of cash flows | (13,459,497) | (54,256,189) |
| Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows: | \$ 2,828,010 | \$ 39,609,312 |

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Future cash inflows are computed by applying year-end commodity prices, adjusted for location and quality differentials on a property-by-property basis, to year-end quantities of proved reserves, except in those instances where fixed and determinable price changes are provided by contractual arrangements at year-end.

In our 2010 year-end reserve report, we used the average price of oil at the first of the month for the preceding twelve months period which is \$69.67 per barrel. No gas reserve was estimated for the new properties

In our 2009 year-end reserve report, we used the July 31, 2009 NYMEX oil price of \$50.00 per barrel and NYMEX natural gas price of \$3.75 per MMBtu, adjusted by property for energy content, quality, transportation fees, and regional price differentials.

Future production and development costs, which include dismantlement and restoration expense, are computed by estimating the expenditures to be incurred in developing and producing the Company's proved crude oil and natural gas reserves at the end of the year, based on the year-end costs, and assuming continuation of existing economic conditions. While the Company believes that future operating costs can be reasonably estimated, future prices are difficult to estimate since market prices are influenced by events beyond its control. Future global economic and political events will most likely result in significant fluctuations in future oil prices, while future U.S. natural gas prices will continue to be influenced by primarily domestic market factors, including supply and demand, weather patterns and public policy.

Future income tax expenses are computed by applying the appropriate year-end statutory tax rates to the estimated future pretax net cash flows relating to the Company's proved crude oil and natural gas reserves, less the tax basis of the properties involved. The future income tax expenses give effect to tax credits and allowances, but do not reflect the impact of general and administrative costs and exploration expenses of ongoing operations relating to the Company's proved crude oil and natural gas reserves.

Changes in Standardized Measure of Discounted Future Net Cash Flows for the Year Ended July 31, 2010 and 2009:

| | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|---------------|----------------|
| Beginning of period | \$ 39,609,312 | \$ 100,823,493 |
| (Purchase of minerals in place) | 4,152,322 | - |
| Sales of minerals in place | (37,789,320) | - |
| Net changes in prices and production costs | - | (98,826,251) |
| Sales of oil and gas produced, net of production costs | (1,819,989) | 213,897 |
| Net change in income taxes | (1,324,315) | 34,287,522 |
| Timing and other | - | 3,110,651 |
| End of period | \$ 2,828,010 | \$ 39,609,312 |

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ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9AT. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

In the year ending July 31, 2010, Doral's management team conducted tests of its disclosure control and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in the reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Commission's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by an issuer in the reports that it files or submits under the Act is accumulated and communicated to the issuer's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

We carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer concluded that, due to the loss of a number of employees, we no longer have the capacity to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms.

In management's opinion, based on the assessment completed for the year ended July 31, 2010, and as of July 31, 2010, the disclosure controls and procedures are not operating effectively.

There have been no changes in internal control over financial reporting during the fourth quarter that could materially affect or is reasonably likely to affect our internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Doral's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining systems of adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f) and Disclosure Controls and Procedures as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e). Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures may not prevent or detect misstatements.

In the year ending July 31, 2010 Doral's management team conducted tests of its internal control over financial reporting in accordance with the standards set forth by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board ("PCAOB") in the United States. In accordance with these standards, management assessed and tested, on a sample basis, Doral's internal control over financial reporting according to a comprehensive risk analysis using the Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO"). It is management's opinion that the testing methodology of the internal control framework is appropriate and provides reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the internal control over financial reporting.

In management's opinion, based on the assessment completed for the year ended July 31, 2010, and as of July 31, 2010, the internal controls over financial reporting are not operating effectively. This is due to limited personnel and a lack of segregation of duties. In connection with the preparation of this report, we discovered that, due to the difficulty experienced by management in applying complex accounting standards, our control environment is dependent upon a

review function and the ability to recognize and obtain assistance for complex transactions, which does not exist. The ineffectiveness of these controls resulted in adjustments related to the recording of stock based compensation and purchase price adjustment.

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

Changes in internal control over financial reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during our most recent fiscal quarter that materially affected, or were reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

All information required to be disclosed in a report on Form 8-K since the end of our third fiscal quarter ended April 30, 2010 has been previously reported by us on Form 8-K.

PART III**ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE**

Our executive officers and directors and their ages and titles are as follows:

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Age</u> | <u>Position</u> |
|--------------------------|------------|--|
| Everett Willard Gray, II | 35 | Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, President, Secretary, Treasurer and Director |
| Brad E. Heidelberg | 35 | Director |

Set forth below is a brief description of the background and business experience of our executive officers and directors:

Everett Willard Gray, II has been our Vice Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and a member of our Board of Directors since December 10, 2008. Mr. Gray is a seasoned executive who has been extensively involved in entrepreneurial ventures in oil field production as an angel investor and advisor/consultant to exploration and production start ups. Mr. Gray also has a diverse background gained from sales and marketing positions with a number of Fortune 500 companies, including Prudential Financial, Pharmacia Corp., Medtronic Inc., and Guidant Corporation.

In April 2007, Mr. Gray founded WS Oil & Gas Limited, which provides merger and acquisition and capital raising consulting services to businesses in the energy sector. From August 2006 to March 2007, Mr. Gray was the CEO and President of Well Renewal Inc., a micro-cap exploration and production company quoted on the Pink Sheets. Mr. Gray was also a director of Well Renewal Inc. from April 2006 to March 2007. From July 2002 to July 2006, Mr. Gray worked as a sales representative for, in turn, Medtronic Inc., Guidant Corporation and FoxHollow Technologies Inc.

Mr. Gray received his B.S. in Business Management from Texas State University. While attending Texas State, Mr. Gray was a member of the golf team, earning Southland Conference All-Academic Honors, as well as being a member of the Southland Conference Golf Championship team.

Brad E. Heidelberg has been a member of our Board of Directors since June 4, 2010. For the past five years, Mr. Heidelberg has been a practicing attorney in Midland, Texas.

Term of Office

Members of our Board of Directors are appointed to hold office until the next annual meeting of our stockholders or until his or her successor is elected and qualified, or until he or she resigns or is removed in accordance with the provisions of the Nevada Revised Statutes (the "NRS"). Our officers are appointed by our Board of Directors and hold office until removed by the Board.

Significant Employees

Other than Mr. Gray and Mr. Heidelberg, we do not currently have any significant employees.

Audit Committee and Audit Committee Financial Expert

Our Board of Directors does not maintain a separately designated standing audit committee. As a result, our entire Board of Directors acts as our audit committee. Our Board of Directors does not have an audit committee charter.

None of our directors meets the definition of an "audit committee financial expert." We may explore the appointment of a financial expert to our Board of Directors in the future; however, the cost of doing so may be prohibitive.

CODE OF ETHICS

We adopted a Code of Ethics applicable to our principal executive officer and principal financial officer and certain other finance executives, which is a code of ethics as defined by applicable rules of the SEC. Our Code of Ethics is attached as an exhibit to our Annual Report on Form 10-KSB filed with the SEC on October 30, 2007. If we make any amendments to our Code of Ethics other than technical, administrative, or other non-substantive amendments, or grant any waivers, including implicit waivers, from a provision of our Code of Ethics to our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, or certain other finance executives, we will disclose the nature of the amendment or waiver, its effective date and to whom it applies in a Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC.

COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 16(a) OF THE EXCHANGE ACT

Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act requires our executive officers and directors, and persons who beneficially own more than 10% of our equity securities (collectively, the Reporting Persons), to file reports of ownership and changes in ownership with the SEC. Reporting Persons are required by SEC regulations to furnish us with copies of all forms they file pursuant to Section 16(a). Based on our review of the copies of such forms received by us, other than as described below, no other reports were required for those persons.

During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2010, the following persons have failed to file, on a timely basis, the identified reports required by Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act:

| Name and Principal Position | Number of Late Reports | Transactions Not Timely Reported | Known Failures to File a Required Form |
|--|------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Everett Willard Gray, II Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, President, Secretary, Treasurer and Director | 25 | 25 | None |
| Brad E. Heidelberg Director | None | None | None |
| Paul C. Kirkitelos Former Chairman, Former CFO, Former Secretary, Former Treasurer & Former Director | None | None | None |
| H. Patrick Seale ⁽³⁾ Former President, Former COO & Former Director | 2 | 2 | None |

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION**SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE**

The following table sets forth total compensation paid to or earned by our named executive officers, as that term is defined in Item 402(m)(2) of Regulation S-K during the fiscal years ended July 31, 2010 and 2009.

| SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|-------------|------------|-------------------|--------------------|---|--|-----------------------------|------------|
| Name & Principal Position | Year Ended July 31, | Salary (\$) | Bonus (\$) | Stock Awards (\$) | Option Awards (\$) | Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$) | Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings (\$) | All Other Compensation (\$) | Total (\$) |
| Everett Willard Gray, II ⁽¹⁾ Chairman, CEO, CFO, President, Secretary, Treasurer & Director | 2010 | \$180,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$12,586 | \$192,586 |
| | 2009 | \$180,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$12,586 | \$192,586 |
| Paul C. Kirkitelos ⁽²⁾ Former Chairman, Former CFO, Former Secretary, Former Treasurer & Former Director | 2010 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| | 2009 | \$30,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$30,000 |
| H. Patrick Seale ⁽³⁾ Former President, Former COO & Former Director | 2010 | \$150,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$150,000 |
| | 2009 | \$180,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$180,000 |

Notes:

- (1) Pursuant to a verbal agreement, we pay Mr. Gray a salary of \$180,000 per year, beginning May 23, 2009. In addition, we provide Mr. Gray with a vehicle allowance in the amount of \$1,048.86 per month.

- (2) Dr. Kirkitelos was our President and CEO from November 21, 2007 to December 10, 2008, our Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and Treasurer from November 21, 2007 to February 8, 2010 and a Director from December 24, 2007 to March 31, 2010. On February 1, 2010, we entered into a settlement agreement with Dr. Kirkitelos pursuant to which we agreed to pay Dr. Kirkitelos \$60,000 for previously accrued and unpaid compensation.
- (3) Pursuant to a verbal agreement, we paid Mr. Seale \$15,000 per month for his services. Mr. Seale acted as a member of our Board of Directors and as our Chief Operating Officer from August 11, 2008 to June 16, 2010, our President from December 10, 2008 to June 16, 2010 and our Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and Treasurer from February 8, 2010 to June 16, 2010. Pursuant to a separation agreement dated June 15, 2010, we agreed to pay Mr. Seale the amount of \$150,000 for his services during fiscal 2010 to that date.

OUTSTANDING EQUITY AWARDS AT FISCAL YEAR-END

As of our fiscal year ended July 31, 2010, no equity awards had been granted to our named executive officers as that term is defined in Item 402(m)(2) of Regulation S-K.

DIRECTOR COMPENSATION TABLE

The following table sets forth the compensation paid to our directors during our July 31, 2010 fiscal year, other than directors who were also named executive officers as that term is defined in Item 402(m)(2). Compensation paid to directors who were also named executive officers during our July 31, 2010 fiscal year is set out in the tables above.

| Name | Fees Earned or Paid in Cash (\$) | Stock Awards (\$) | Option Awards (\$) | Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$) | Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings (\$) | All Other Compensation (\$) | Total (\$) |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---|--|-----------------------------|------------|
| Brad E. Heidelberg | \$2,400 ⁽¹⁾ | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$25,000 | \$27,400 |

- (1) On June 4, 2010, Mr Brad E. Heidelberg was appointed as director of the Company to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Dr. Paul Kirkitelos. We paid Mr. Heidelberg a lump sum \$25,000 upon his appointment as a member of our Board of Directors in consideration for his agreement to join our Board. In addition, pursuant to a verbal agreement, we paid Brad Heidelberg an additional \$2,400 for his services during the year ended July 31, 2010.

EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS

We have no termination of employment or change-in-control arrangements with any of our executive officers or directors. We have no written compensation agreements with any of our executive officers or directors.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

EQUITY COMPENSATION PLANS

The following table sets forth certain information concerning all equity compensation plans previously approved by stockholders and all previous equity compensation plans not previously approved by stockholders, as of the most recently completed fiscal year.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

| Plan Category | Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights (a) | Weighted-Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights (b) | Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans (Excluding Securities Reflected in column (a)) (c) |
|--|---|---|---|
| Equity Compensation Plans Approved By Security Holders | None | Not Applicable | None |
| Equity Compensation Plans Not Approved By Security Holders | 1,216,000 | \$0.17 | 3,606,000 |

2009 Stock Incentive Plan

Effective April 29, 2009, our Board of Directors adopted our 2009 Stock Incentive Plan (the "2009 Plan"). The purpose of the 2009 Plan is to enhance our long-term stockholder value by offering opportunities to our directors,

officers, employees and eligible consultants (Participants) to acquire and maintain stock ownership in us in order to give these persons the opportunity to participate in our growth and success, and to encourage them to remain in our service.

The 2009 Plan allows us to grant awards to our officers, directors and employees. In addition, we may grant awards to individuals who act as consultants to us, so long as those consultants do not provide services connected to the offer or sale of our securities in capital raising transactions and do not directly or indirectly promote or maintain a market for our securities.

On adoption, a total of 8,500,000 shares of our common stock were available for issuance under the 2009 Plan. Effective July 28, 2010, we amended and restated our 2009 Plan to increase the total number of shares authorized for issuance under the 2009 Plan to 14,500,000 shares. However, under the terms of the 2009 Plan, at any time after August 1, 2010, the authorized number of shares available under the 2009 Plan may be increased by our Board of Directors, provided that the total number of shares issuable under the 2009 Plan cannot exceed 15% of the total number of shares of common stock outstanding.

Awards may be granted in the form of options to purchase shares of our common stock (Option Awards) or in the form of shares of our common stock (Stock Awards). Option Awards granted under the 2009 Plan may be made in the form of incentive stock options and non-qualified stock options. Incentive stock options granted under the 2009 Plan are those intended to qualify as incentive stock options as defined under Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code. However, in order to qualify as incentive stock options under Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code, the 2009 Plan must be approved by our stockholders within 12 months of its adoption. The 2009 Plan has not been approved by our stockholders and there is no assurance that the 2009 Plan will be approved by our stockholders. Non-qualified stock options granted under the 2009 Plan are option grants that do not qualify as incentive stock options under Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code. Stock Awards may be made subject to such terms, conditions and restrictions as the plan administrator may, in its sole discretion, decide, including transfer restrictions and vesting provisions.

The above description of the 2009 Plan does not purport to be complete, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the 2009 Plan as amended and restated, which was attached as an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on July 30, 2010 and is incorporated by reference herein.

On May 26, 2009, we filed a Registration Statement on Form S-8 (Registration Number 333-159480) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act), to register 8,500,000 shares of our common stock available for issuance under the 2009 Plan. On August 10, 2010 we filed a Registration Statement on Form S-8 (Registration Number 333-168724) under the Securities Act to register an additional 6,000,000 shares of our common stock available for issuance under the 2009 Plan as amended and restated.

SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The following table sets forth certain information concerning the number of shares of our common stock owned beneficially as of November 10, 2010 by: (i) each person (including any group) known to us to own more than five percent (5%) of any class of our voting securities, (ii) each of our directors and each of our named executive officers, and (iii) officers and directors as a group. Unless otherwise indicated, the shareholders listed possess sole voting and investment power with respect to the shares shown.

| Title of Class | Name and Address of Beneficial Owner | Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership | Percentage of Common Stock ⁽¹⁾ |
|-------------------------------|---|---|---|
| DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS | | | |
| Common Stock | Everett Willard Gray, II ⁽²⁾ Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, President, Secretary, Treasurer and Director | 13,668,141 (indirect) | 11.4% |
| Common Stock | Brad E. Heidelberg Director | 0 | 0% |

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| | | | |
|--------------|--|--------------------------|-------|
| Common Stock | Paul C. Kirkitelos Former director and officer | 14,327,600 (direct) | 12.8% |
| Common Stock | H. Patrick Seale ⁽³⁾ Former director and officer | 11,250,000 (indirect) | 10.1% |
| Common Stock | All Officers and Directors as a Group (4 persons) | 39,245,741 | 32.8% |

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| Title of Class | Name and Address of Beneficial Owner | Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership | Percentage of Common Stock ⁽¹⁾ |
|------------------------|---|---|---|
| 5% STOCKHOLDERS | | | |
| Common Stock | Paul C. Kirkitelos Suite 250, 111 N. Sepulveda Blvd. Manhattan Beach, CA 90266 | 14,327,600 (direct) | 12.8% |
| Common Stock | H. Patrick Seale ⁽³⁾ 14942 Sandalfoot Street Houston, TX 77095 | 11,250,000 (indirect) | 10.1% |
| Common Stock | Everett Willard Gray, II ⁽²⁾ 2002 Bedford Midland, Texas 79701 | 13,668,141 (indirect) | 11.4% |
| Common Stock | C.K. Cooper & Associates, Inc. 18300 Von Karman Ave., Suite 700, Irvine, CA 92612 | 5,760,000 (direct) | 5.2% |

- (1) Under Rule 13d-3, a beneficial owner of a security includes any person who, directly or indirectly, through any contract, arrangement, understanding, relationship, or otherwise has or shares: (i) voting power, which includes the power to vote, or to direct the voting of shares; and (ii) investment power, which includes the power to dispose or direct the disposition of shares. Certain shares may be deemed to be beneficially owned by more than one person (if, for example, persons share the power to vote or the power to dispose of the shares). In addition, shares are deemed to be beneficially owned by a person if the person has the right to acquire the shares (for example, upon exercise of an option) within 60 days of the date as of which the information is provided. In computing the percentage ownership of any person, the amount of shares outstanding is deemed to include the amount of shares beneficially owned by such person (and only such person) by reason of these acquisition rights. As a result, the percentage of outstanding shares of any person as shown in this table does not necessarily reflect the person's actual ownership or voting power with respect to the number of shares of common stock actually outstanding on November 10, 2010. As of November 10, 2010, there were 111,433,086 shares of our common stock issued and outstanding.
- (2) Everett Willard Gray, II holds the shares listed as beneficially owned by him indirectly through WS Oil & Gas Limited, a limited partnership controlled by Mr. Gray. The shares listed as beneficially owned by Mr. Gray consist of 5,668,141 shares of our common stock owned by WS Oil & Gas, plus an additional 8,000,000 shares of our common stock issuable upon exercise of the convertible note issued to WS Oil & Gas, calculated using the minimum conversion price of \$0.05 per share as set out in the terms of the note. As of the date of filing of this Annual Report, an aggregate of \$400,000 is due to WS Oil & Gas under the convertible note.
- (3) H. Patrick Seale holds the shares listed as beneficially owned by him indirectly through Seale Energy Partners LP, a limited partnership controlled by Mr. Seale.

CHANGES IN CONTROL

We have executed a letter of intent to enter into a proposed business combination transaction with Pure Gas Partners

II, LP (Pure Gas). The proposed business combination is expected to result in a change in control, with Pure Gas owning approximately 80% of the combined entity. Completion of the proposed business combination is subject to the execution of final binding documentation and the approval of Pure Gas stakeholders.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE
RELATED TRANSACTIONS

Except as disclosed below, none of the following persons has, during the last two fiscal years, had any material interest, direct or indirect, in any transaction with us or in any presently proposed transaction that has or will materially affect us:

- (a) any director or officer;
- (b) any proposed nominee for election as a director;
- (c) any person who beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, shares carrying more than 5% of the voting rights attached to the Company's Common Stock;
- (d) any promoters; or
- (e) any relative or spouse of any of the foregoing persons, or any relative of such spouse, who has the same house as such person or who is a director or officer of any parent or subsidiary.

Issuance of Convertible Promissory Note to W.S. Oil and Gas Limited

On August 24, 2009, we issued a convertible promissory note (the Note) in the principal amount of \$250,000 to W.S. Oil and Gas Limited, a limited partnership controlled by Everett Willard Gray, II, our Vice Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and a holder of more than five percent of our common stock, in consideration for a loan from W.S. Oil and Gas in the principal amount of the Note. Under the terms of the Note, we shall repay to W.S. Oil and Gas a total of \$500,000, payable in installments as follows:

- (i) 24 monthly installments of \$16,666.67 beginning November 1, 2009; and
- (ii) 12 monthly installments of \$8,333.33 beginning November 1, 2011.

We are currently in default under the terms of the WS Oil Note. As such, WS Oil and Gas shall have the right to convert any remaining principal and interest due under the WS Oil Note into shares of our common stock at a conversion price equal to the greater of four times the fair market value of our common stock at the time the conversion right is exercised, and \$0.05. WS Oil and Gas has not yet exercised any of its default rights, however, there is no assurance that they will not do so in the future. We are currently in discussions with WS Oil and Gas to renegotiate the terms of the amounts owed under the WS Oil Note. As of the date of filing of this Annual Report, we owed \$400,000 under the WS Oil Note.

Loan Agreement with Everett Willard Gray, II

On June 11, 2010, we entered into an agreement with Everett Willard Gray, II, our Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of our Board of Directors, for the principal sum of \$68,800 on account of amounts advanced by Mr. Gray to us for payment of certain operating and administrative expenses. Under the terms of our loan agreement with Mr. Gray, we have agreed to pay to Mr. Gray a total of \$75,680 on account of principal and interest on or before July 30, 2010.

C.K. Cooper & Associates Inc.

We issued an aggregate of 9,600,000 shares of our common stock to C.K. Cooper & Associates, Inc. (CK Cooper) and their nominees in exchange for CK Cooper 's agreement to provide us with financial advisory services, including advising us on potential financing, business combination and asset acquisition opportunities.

DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

Our common stock is quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board inter-dealer quotation system, which does not have director independence requirements. Under NASDAQ Rule 5605(a)(2), a director is not considered to be independent if he or she is also an executive officer or employee of the corporation. Brad E. Heidelberg is our sole independent director.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

The aggregate fees billed for the fiscal years ended July 31, 2010 and 2009 for professional services rendered by the principal accountant for the audit of the Corporation's annual financial statements and review of the financial statements included in our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and services that are normally provided by the accountant in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements for these fiscal periods were as follows:

| | Year Ended July 31, 2010 | Year Ended July 31, 2009 |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Audit Fees | \$120,000 | \$99,000 |
| Audit-Related Fees | \$0 | \$0 |
| Tax Fees | \$0 | \$0 |
| All Other Fees | \$0 | \$0 |
| Total | \$120,000 | \$99,000 |

Policy on Pre-Approval by Audit Committee of Services Performed by Independent Auditors

Our Board of Directors pre-approves all audit and non-audit services performed by our independent auditors during the fiscal year.

No non-audit services were provided by our independent auditors during the last two fiscal years.

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES.

| <u>Exhibit Number</u> | <u>Description of Exhibits</u> |
|-----------------------|--|
| 2.1 | Agreement and Plan of Merger dated April 21, 2008 between Language Enterprises Corp. (as surviving entity) and Doral Energy Corp. (as merging entity) and changing the name of the surviving entity to Doral Energy Corp. ⁽⁶⁾ |
| 3.1 | Articles of Incorporation. ⁽¹⁾ |
| 3.2 | Certificate of Change Pursuant to NRS 78.209 increasing the authorized capital of common stock to 2,500,000,000 shares, par value \$0.001 per share (25-for-1 Stock Split). ⁽³⁾ |
| 3.3 | Articles of Merger between Language Enterprises Corp. (as surviving entity) and Doral Energy Corp. (as merging entity). ⁽⁶⁾ |
| 3.4 | Certificate of Change Pursuant to NRS 78.209 decreasing the authorized capital of common stock to 400,000,000 shares, par value \$0.001 per share (1-for-6.25 Reverse Split). ⁽¹⁸⁾ |
| 3.5 | Certificate of Change Pursuant to NRS 78.209 increasing the authorized capital of common stock to 2,000,000,000 shares, par value \$0.001 per share (5-for-1 Stock Split). ⁽²⁹⁾ |
| 3.6 | Bylaws. ⁽¹⁾ |
| 10.1 | Loan Agreement dated as of March 7, 2008 with Little Bay Consulting SA. ⁽⁴⁾ |
| 10.2 | Letter Agreement dated April 10, 2008 with G2 Petroleum, LLC. ⁽⁵⁾ |