

BAKKEN RESOURCES INC
Form 10-Q
November 15, 2017
UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2017

OR

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: 000-50344

BAKKEN RESOURCES, INC.

(Name of small business issuer in its charter)

Nevada

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

26-2973652

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

825 Great Northern Boulevard, Expedition Block, Suite 304, Helena, MT 59601

(Address of principal executive offices, including zip code)

(406) 442-9444

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 12 months (or for such shorter period 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 is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12-b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

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

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

Yes No

The number of shares of issuer's outstanding common stock as of September 30, 2017 was 56,735,350.

BAKKEN RESOURCES, INC.
FORM 10-Q

Bakken Resources, Inc. (the "Company") is filing this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2017, concurrently with Quarterly Reports for the periods ended March 31, 2017 and June 30, 2017. Exhibit indexes and certain other disclosures are made as of the filing date.

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION**Item 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****BAKKEN RESOURCES, INC
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

	(unaudited) 30-Sep-17	(audited) 31-Dec-16
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,554,780	\$ 1,240,110
Financing deposit escrow	250,000	\$-
Accounts receivable - trade	333,643	115,833
Related party receivable	475,388	475,388
Prepaid expenses	76,325	52,347
Other receivables	157,854	615,858
Income tax refunds receivable	558,616	601,459
Investments available for sale	3,855,915	3,507,379
Total current assets	7,262,521	6,608,374
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, net of accumulated depreciation of \$38,886 and \$38,714	-	172
UNPROVED MINERAL RIGHTS AND LEASES	50,000	50,000
Total Assets	\$ 7,312,521	\$ 6,658,546
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable	\$ 128,180	\$ 112,728
Accrued liabilities	92,204	78,069
Related party payable	400,526	232,423
Total Liabilities	620,910	423,220
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (see Note 8)		
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Preferred stock, \$.001 par value, 10,000,000 shares authorized, 600,000 Series A outstanding	600	600
Additional paid-in capital	4,710,158	4,710,159
Common stock, \$.001 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized, 56,735,350 shares issued and outstanding	56,735	56,735
Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax	282,445	204,438
Retained earnings	1,641,673	1,263,394
Total Stockholders' Equity	6,691,611	6,235,326
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$ 7,312,521	\$ 6,658,546
<i>See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.</i>		

BAKKEN RESOURCES, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
REVENUES	\$ 144,009	\$ 471,839	\$ 1,102,075	\$ 690,632
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Depreciation	-	596	172	1,816
Payroll	19,917	24,283	60,173	123,653
Professional fees	362,203	411,098	1,204,982	986,394
General and administrative expenses	73,470	59,715	166,091	208,606
Loss on abandonment of lease	-	751,941	-	751,941
Total Operating Expenses	455,590	1,247,633	1,431,418	2,072,410
INCOME/(LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS	(311,581)	(775,794)	(329,343)	(1,381,778)
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES):				
Interest income	(3,600)	913	20,514	4,397
Realized gains on investments	46,479	14,864	166,962	17,416
Dividend Income	22,069	18,196	44,633	53,102
Financing expense	-	(600,000)	-	(650,000)
Other Income	3,355	1,520	78,668	1,520
Total other income (expenses)	68,303	(564,507)	310,777	(573,565)
NET INCOME/(LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAXES	(243,278)	(1,340,301)	(18,566)	(1,955,343)
Income tax benefit/(Provision)	330,412	147,968	396,845	453,865
NET INCOME/(LOSS)	\$ 87,134	\$ (1,192,333)	\$ 378,279	\$ (1,501,478)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)				
Reclassification adjustment for realized gains	(46,479)		(166,962)	-
Unrealized gains on investments, net of tax	87,035	50,416	244,969	156,787
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)	\$ 127,690	\$ (1,141,917)	\$ 456,286	\$ (1,344,691)
NET INCOME/(LOSS) PER COMMON SHARE				
-BASIC	\$ 0.002	\$ (0.020)	\$ 0.007	\$ (0.020)
-DILUTED	\$ 0.001	\$ (0.010)	\$ 0.005	\$ (0.010)
Weighted average common shares outstanding:				
-basic	56,735,350	56,735,350	56,735,350	56,735,350
-diluted	100,000,000	56,735,350	100,000,000	56,735,350

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

BAKKEN RESOURCES, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2017	2016
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income/(loss)	\$ 378,279	\$ (1,501,478)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation expense	172	1,816
Realized Gain on investments	(166,962)	(17,416)
Deferred income taxes on unrealized investment gains	(28,770)	(111,225)
Loss on impairment of asset	-	751,941
Financing expense	-	650,000
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable - trade	(217,810)	(836,654)
Other receivables	458,002	246,409
Related party receivable	-	-
Income tax refunds receivable	42,844	(301,827)
Prepaid expenses	(23,978)	(9,699)
Accounts payable	15,453	(52,773)
Royalty payable to related party	168,103	163,037
Accrued liabilities	14,134	129,121
NET CASH PROVIDED/(USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	639,467	(888,748)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchases of investments, net	(254,799)	862,765
Cash provided from sale of investments	180,002	-
NET CASH PROVIDED/(USED) BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(74,797)	862,765
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Cash from Eagle credit facility	-	600,000
Eagle credit facility financing fee	(250,000)	(50,000)
NET CASH PROVIDED/(USED) BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(250,000)	550,000
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	314,670	524,017
Cash at beginning of period	1,240,110	228,952
Cash at end of period	\$ 1,554,780	\$ 752,969

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

BAKKEN RESOURCES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

NOTE 1 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited interim consolidated financial statements and related notes have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and with the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission to Form 10-Q and Article 8 of Regulation S-X. The consolidated financial statements include those of Bakken Resources, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiary BR Metals, Inc. (collectively, the “Company”). All material intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. These unaudited interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2016 and notes thereto contained in the information as part of the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on June 20, 2017. Notes to the consolidated financial statements which would substantially duplicate the disclosure contained in the audited financial statements for fiscal 2016 as reported in the Form 10-K have been omitted. In the opinion of management, the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements furnished reflect all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) which are necessary to present fairly the financial position and the results of operations for the interim periods presented herein. Unaudited interim results are not necessarily indicative of the results for the full year.

Certain amounts in the prior period financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation. Reclassified amounts are immaterial to the financial statements.

Income (Loss) Per Common Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income (loss) available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is calculated based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period plus the effect of potentially dilutive common stock equivalents, including Series A preferred shares that may be converted to common shares. For the three and nine month periods ending September 30, 2017, dilution from convertible Series A preferred shares which are convertible into 43,264,650 shares of common stock have been included in the diluted earnings per share calculation, for the comparable periods of 2016, the convertible shares would be anti-dilutive.

Oil and Gas Properties

The Company owns royalty interests and one working interest. The Company capitalizes asset acquisition costs. Unproved oil and gas properties are periodically assessed to determine whether they have been impaired, and any impairment in value is charged to expense. The costs of properties, which are determined to be productive, are transferred to prove oil and gas properties and amortized on an equivalent unit-of-production basis.

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, the Company recognized no impairment of its oil and gas properties.

Fair value of financial instruments

The Company follows the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for disclosures about fair value of its financial instruments and has adopted the FASB Accounting Standards Codification to measure the fair value of its financial instruments. The FASB Accounting Standards Codification establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. To increase consistency and comparability in fair value measurements and related disclosures, the FASB Accounting Standards Codification establishes a fair value hierarchy which prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three (3) broad levels. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. The three (3) levels of fair value hierarchy defined by the FASB Accounting Standards Codification are described below:

Level 1	Quoted market prices available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting date.
Level 2	Pricing inputs other than quoted prices in active markets included in Level 1, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date.
Level 3	Pricing inputs that are generally observable inputs and not corroborated by market data.

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The carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities, such as cash, approximate their fair values because of the short maturity of these instruments.

The Company has assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis (See Note 5). As of September 30, 2017, the Company also had assets that, under certain conditions, are subject to measurement at fair value on a non-recurring basis like those associated with oil and gas producing properties, and mineral rights and leases, and other long-lived assets. For these assets, measurement at fair value in periods subsequent to their initial recognition is applicable if any of these assets are determined to be impaired. If recognition of these assets at their fair value becomes necessary, such measurements will be determined utilizing Level 3 inputs.

NOTE 2 NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Financial Instruments ASU-2016-01

In January 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-01 “Financial Instruments—Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities” (“ASU 2016-01”).

This Update makes limited amendments to the guidance in U.S. GAAP on the classification and measurement of financial instruments. The new standard significantly revises an entity’s accounting related to (1) the classification and measurement of investments in equity securities and (2) the presentation of certain fair value changes for financial liabilities measured at fair value. It also amends certain disclosure requirements associated with the fair value of financial instruments. Some of the major changes as a result of the ASU 2016-01 are summarized below.

Requires equity investments (except those accounted for under the equity method of accounting or those that result in consolidation of the investee) to be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income.

Simplify the impairment assessment of equity investments without readily determinable fair values by requiring a qualitative assessment to identify impairment. When a qualitative assessment indicates that impairment exists, an entity is required to measure the investment at fair value.

Eliminate the requirement for public business entities to disclose the method(s) and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value that is required to be disclosed for financial instruments measured at amortized cost on the balance sheet.

Require public business entities to use the exit price notion when measuring the fair value of financial instruments for disclosure purposes.

Require an entity to present separately in other comprehensive income the portion of the total change in the fair value of a liability resulting from a change in the instrument-specific credit risk when the entity has elected to measure the liability at fair value in accordance with the fair value option for financial instruments.

Require separate presentation of financial assets and financial liabilities by measurement category and form of financial asset (that is, securities or loans and receivables) on the balance sheet or the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Clarify that an entity should evaluate the need for a valuation allowance on a deferred tax asset related to available-for-sale securities in combination with the entity’s other deferred tax assets.

For public business entities, the amendments in this Update are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the new standard on its consolidated financial statements.

Cash Flows ASU-2016-15

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15, “Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments” (“ASU 2016-15”). ASU 2016-15 will make eight targeted changes to how cash receipts and cash payments are presented and classified in the statement of cash flows. ASU 2016-15 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017. The new standard will require adoption on a retrospective basis unless it is impracticable to apply, in which case it would be required to apply the amendments prospectively as of the earliest date practicable. The Company is currently in the process of evaluating the impact of ASU 2016-15 on its consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 3 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related Party Receivable

In connection with the acquisition of the Holms Property, the Company granted to Holms Energy LLC., which is owned by a former officer of the Company, a five percent (5%) overriding royalty on all revenue generated from the Holms Property for ten years from the date of the acquisition closing (2020). In 2016, the Company discovered that the methodology used to calculate and pay the overriding royalty to Holms Energy from 2011 through 2014 was incorrectly and inconsistently applied. As of September 30, 2017, and December 31, 2016, the royalty receivable was \$475,388. The corresponding royalty expense for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2017 was \$151,589 and \$65,933, and \$206,023 and \$240,717, respectively. Holms Energy, LLC was an entity controlled by the Company's former CEO and Chairman, Val Holms.

Royalty Payable:

The royalty payable to Holms Energy LLC was \$400,526 and \$232,423 at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively. This reflects royalties that have been accrued but not paid.

Eagle Private Equity:

In May 2016, the Company entered into a transaction with Eagle Private Equity whereby Eagle provided the Company with a \$1 million acquisition-line credit facility. The events of July 20, 2016 (see Note 8) triggered Eagle's right to put and convert loans, which Eagle exercised by obtaining 600,000 shares of the Company's Series A Preferred Stock, with voting rights equivalent to 60 million shares of common stock. The Eagle transaction documents executed in May 2016 also contemplated a renewal, at the Company's option, at the expiration of the term of original facility.

Following the expiration of the Eagle credit line in January 2017, the Company entered into negotiations for an extension/renewal of the credit line, a potential redemption of preferred Series A shares obtained by Eagle in connection with the attempted takeover of July 20, 2016, and a consulting agreement pertaining to debt and equity underwriting services.

In the first quarter of 2017, the Company had certain negotiations relating to such extension/renewal of the Eagle facility and the redemption of the preferred Series A shares. However, the Company did not close on this proposed additional transaction with Eagle, but placed \$250,000 into a fully-refundable escrow to secure the rights to close the proposed extension/renewal, renegotiate key terms, or abandon the proposed extension/renewal. The \$250,000 placed into escrow represents, in part, potential fees associated with the renewal and execution of the stock redemption agreement. These funds will remain in escrow until such time as the parties elect to terminate such escrow. If the extension/renewal closes and the redemption is exercised, then all or a portion of the \$250,000 will be remitted to Eagle and recognized as financing expense.

NOTE 4 – REVENUE RECOGNITION-USE OF ESTIMATES

Royalty revenue is accrued each month on the basis of production, unit price, and net royalty interest for each well. Oasis Petroleum ("Oasis") operates the majority of the Company's wells and provides nearly 90% of its revenue. Since 2011, many of these net royalty interests which Oasis based its royalty payments on were incorrect. The differences between the Company's estimates of net royalty interests and those used by Oasis have posed a significant revenue recognition issue for the Company. As a result, the Company made estimates of certain variables that can fluctuate from the initial recognition of revenue through to the revenue's ultimate collection. These variables include the spacing units for wells, the terms of underlying royalty agreements, overriding interests in certain wells, and other variables which affect the remittances Oasis provides to the Company.

Lefty wells claw back

The Company's revenues are based on net royalty information it believes to be correct including information about the property interests provided by the Company's land consultants. If information becomes available that revises estimates in collectible revenue, the Company adjusts the revenue, trade accounts receivable and related accounts, to reflect the revisions. During 2016, Oasis significantly reduced the net royalty interest for a certain group of the Company's most significant wells ("the Lefty wells"), because of an alleged discrepancy in spacing units of those wells. As a result, Oasis retroactively deducted ("clawed back") approximately \$600,000 from the Company's 2016 remittances by recalculating the royalties on these wells since the beginning of their production.

Company records indicated that this adjustment was in error and Oasis was notified. Oasis informed the Company that a title opinion had been obtained that supported the claw back of revenues. Due to uncertainties in recovering the clawed-back funds, the Company adjusted its December 31, 2016 trade accounts receivable and revenue pending any recovery of the clawed-back funds from Oasis. In April 2017, Oasis determined the retroactive adjustment was in error, and in July of 2017 remitted the clawed-back funds to the Company

The Company engaged a national land company to review its mineral acreage to determine and verify net mineral acreage. This information generally supported managements' conclusions regarding The Company's net royalty interests. This information will be used in title opinions, which will be the legal basis for continuing work with Oasis to resolve these outstanding issues. We expect these remaining net royalty interest differences to be resolved in 2017.

HEDC claw back

When the Company's mineral rights were acquired from Holms Energy LLC, a related party, the mineral estate was "split" so that the Company acquired the rights to production from oil and gas formations from the Earth's surface to the base of the Bakken Formation. Holms Energy Development Corporation (HEDC), also a related party, retained the mineral rights from below the Bakken Formation (typically the Three Forks Formation). Since 2011, Oasis failed to recognize HEDC as a valid royalty interest holder, and accordingly paid the Company for production from all formations, including the Three Forks Formation. Each month, the Company would pay HEDC for its share of production payments related to oil and gas production from formations outside the Bakken Formation. The Company, in effect, acted as an accounting and payment conduit for HEDC. Oasis recognized HEDC as a valid royalty interest holder in late 2014 and HEDC's production payments were then remitted to HEDC directly.

In 2016 and 2017, Oasis began to claw back a portion of the payments remitted to the Company for production royalties due HEDC, as they were unaware of the payments made by the Company to HEDC during the 2011-2014 period. The claw-backs currently total approximately \$115,000. The Company is working with Oasis to resolve this, and expects to ultimately recover the funds due.

NOTE 5 – INVESTMENT AVAILABLE FOR SALE

In December 2015, the Company invested cash into a diversified investment portfolio. The portfolio is composed of available-for-sale investments consisting of equities, fixed income, and money market securities. The corporate obligation portfolio includes eleven \$50,000 bonds maturing in 2-5 years and two \$50,000 bonds maturing in 5-10 years.

During the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2017 the Company had recognized unrealized gain net of tax on its available-for-sale investments of \$87,035 and \$244,969, respectively.

Deferred income taxes on unrealized gains on available-for-sale investments were \$2,100 and \$28,770 for the three and nine-months period ended September 30, 2017, respectively.

All available-for-sale investments, except corporate obligations, are classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy because they are valued using quoted market prices in active markets. Corporate obligations, are classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy because they are valued based on other observable inputs, including broker or dealer quotations, or alternative pricing sources.

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The tables below set forth the Company's investments measured at fair value on a recurring basis at September 30, 2017:

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized (Losses)	Fair Value
Money Market Funds	\$ 71,041			\$ 71,041
Fixed income investments:				
Corporate obligations	656,018	6,821	(562)	662,277
Fixed income mutual funds	451,354	1,763	(2,341)	450,776
Total fixed income investments	1,107,372	8,584	(2,903)	1,113,053
Publicly traded equities	1,302,049	308,214	(64,136)	1,546,127
Other investments:				
Exchange traded funds	896,351	229,343		1,125,694
Total other investments	896,351	229,343		1,125,694
Total	\$ 3,376,813	\$ 546,121	\$ (67,039)	\$ 3,855,915

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Money Market Funds	\$ 71,041			\$ 71,041
Fixed income investments:				
Corporate obligations		662,277		662,277
Fixed income mutual funds	450,776			450,776
Total Fixed Income Investments	450,776	662,277		1,113,053
Publicly traded equities	\$ 1,546,127			1,546,127
Other investments:				
Exchange traded funds	1,125,694			1,125,694
Total Other Investments	1,125,694			1,125,694
Total	\$ 3,193,638	\$ 662,277		\$ 3,855,915

NOTE 6 – INCOME TAXES

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 the Company had an income tax benefit totaling \$330,412 and \$396,845. This tax benefit is from the deferred income taxes on the unrealized investment portfolio gain and federal and state income tax refunds expected to be realized. The income tax refund receivable totals as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 total \$558,616 and \$601,459, respectively. The state of North Dakota withheld \$16,274 in estimated income tax in the third quarter 2017.

NOTE 7 – EAGLE PRIVATE EQUITY CREDIT FACILITY

On May 6, 2016, the Company entered into a loan agreement with Eagle Private Equity LLC (“Eagle”). This loan agreement permitted the Company to draw up to One Million dollars (\$1,000,000) from a non-revolving credit facility provided by Eagle (the “Facility”). The Facility is unsecured and contains representation and warranties of the Company that are customary for transactions of this type. Upon certain triggering events, generally described as changes in control of the Company, the loan agreement permitted Eagle to put loans to the Company up to the balance of the Facility (the “Put Option”). The Put Option was evaluated as a feature embedded in the Facility as it does not meet the criteria to be considered a freestanding financial instrument. The Company determined that the embedded Put Option should not be bifurcated and separately accounted for as the economic characteristics and risks of the Put Option are clearly and closely related to those of the Facility.

Upon the occurrence of triggering events, as described above, loans under the Facility are convertible into shares of a newly-designated class of the Company’s Series A Preferred Stock (the “Conversion Option”). The Conversion Option was evaluated as a feature embedded in the Facility as it does not meet the criteria to be considered a freestanding financial instrument. The Company determined that the embedded Conversion Option should not be bifurcated and separately accounted for as it does not provide net settlement. Although the Facility is convertible to Series A Preferred Stock, which is itself convertible to common stock on a 100-for-1 basis, the Facility must be converted in whole, and not in part, such that the number of shares underlying the Conversion Option could not be rapidly absorbed by the market. In addition, the Company evaluated the Conversion Option to assess whether it met the definition of a beneficial conversion feature (“BCF”). As the fair value of a share of Series A Preferred Stock exceeded the effective conversion price of \$1.00 per share at the issuance date, the Facility contained a BCF. As the Conversion Option could not be exercised unless and until a Triggering Event occurred, the BCF is a contingent BCF and the Company is not required to record the BCF until the contingency is resolved.

No amounts were borrowed by the Company through July 20, 2016. On July 20, 2016, a Triggering Event occurred at which time Eagle put a \$600,000 loan to the Company and immediately converted the loan into 600,000 shares of Series A Preferred Stock, at which time the Company recorded the BCF. As the intrinsic value of the BCF exceeded the proceeds drawn on the Facility, the Company recorded the BCF as a discount on the loan, up to the total principal amount of \$600,000. As the loan was immediately converted to Series A Preferred Stock, the \$600,000 discount was immediately amortized to interest expense and the carrying value of the loan was credited to the capital accounts to record the conversion.

The Series A Preferred Stock includes the following provisions:

Dividend Preferences: Each Series A preferred share shall entitle the holder to receive dividends in a manner determined by the Company Board of Directors. These dividends shall be paid prior to any dividends paid on common stock. Any preferred dividend must equal or exceed any dividend paid on common stock.

Liquidation preferences: In the event of liquidation, dissolution, or winding up of the Company, holders of Series A preferred shares shall be entitled to receive, prior, and in preference to any distribution of any of the assets of the Company to the holders of common stock.

Voting Rights: Each holder of Series A preferred shares shall be entitled to the number of votes equal to the number of common stock into which such shares of Series A preferred could be converted.

Conversion: Each Series A preferred share can be converted into 100 shares of common stock; or 60 million shares based upon 600,000 shares of Series A outstanding. At December 31, 2016, the holders of the Series A preferred could only convert into 43,264,650 shares of the Company’s common stock as the Company’s capital structure only authorizes 100 million shares of common stock to be issued.

Anti-Dilution: The conversion price of the Series A preferred shares shall be subject to adjustment, on a full ratchet basis, if the Company issues additional securities at a price per share less than the then applicable conversion price.

Conversion Price: The price at which shares of Common Stock shall be deliverable upon conversion of the Preferred Series A shares shall initially be the Series a Price per Share, \$1 per share, subject to anti-dilution adjustments, if any.

Available Credit: At December 31, 2016, the Eagle line of credit had \$400,000 in remaining available funds. The line of credit expired in early 2017.

The Eagle credit facility terminated in January 2017.

In the first quarter 2017, the Company had certain negotiations relating to an extension/renewal of the Eagle facility and the redemption of the Series A preferred shares. However, the Company did not close on this proposed additional transaction with Eagle, but placed \$250,000 into a fully-refundable escrow to secure the rights to close the proposed extension/renewal, renegotiate key terms, or abandon the proposed extension/renewal. The \$250,000 placed into escrow represents, in part, potential fees associated with the renewal and execution of the stock redemption agreement. These funds will remain in escrow until the parties elect to terminate the escrow. If the extension/renewal closes and the redemption is exercised, then all or a portion of the \$250,000 will be remitted to Eagle.

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Potentially Dilutive Effect: Each share of Series A preferred stock can be converted into 100 shares of common stock. Therefore, Eagle may exercise its rights to convert its preferred stock into 60 million shares of common stock. The Company has authorized 100 million common stock shares. Eagle may, at its discretion, elect to convert shares of Series A Preferred Stock into shares of the Company's common stock, but only to the extent that the Company has such shares of common stock available to issue. There currently are approximately 57 million common shares of common stock outstanding, which means that Eagle could convert its preferred into approximately 43 million shares of common stock. Therefore, an Eagle conversion could potentially dilute existing common stock holders by 51%. Conversion of Series A Preferred Stock into the Company's common stock has no dilutive impact on voting.

NOTE 8 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Office Lease Commitment

On June 1, 2016, the Company entered into a four-year office lease for executive offices at 825 Great Northern Boulevard, Expedition Block Suite 304, Helena, MT 59601. The base monthly rent is \$1,672 for the first year; \$1,822 second year; \$2,000 third year; and \$1,950 the fourth year. The lease agreement includes additional provisions for property taxes, condo fees, and utilities.

Litigation

On April 2, 2012, BRI was served with a summons relating to a complaint filed by Allan Holms, both individually and derivatively through Roil Energy, LLC. Allan Holms is the half-brother of BRI's CEO, Val Holms. The Complaint (filed in the Superior Court of the State of Washington located in Spokane County) names, among others, Joseph Edington, Val and Mari Holms, Holms Energy, LLC and BRI as defendants. The Complaint primarily alleges breach of contract, tortious interference with prospective business opportunity and fraud. The complaint focuses on events allegedly occurring around February and March 2010 whereby Allan Holms alleged an oral agreement took place whereby he was to receive up to 40% of the originally issued equity of Roil Energy, LLC. Allan Holms alleges Roil Energy was originally intended to be the predecessor entity to BRI. After various court proceedings, the Washington Court of Appeals affirmed a trial court's ruling against the plaintiff and reversed the trial court's ruling against certain of the defendants. The Company believes the possibility of any future economic damages to BRI to be unlikely. When the Company filed the appeal with the Washington Court of appeals, the Company was required to post a bond of \$462,485. This amount is identified on the income statement as Settlement Expense in 2014. Upon the successful appeal, the bond will be returned to the Company.

On June 6, 2012, the Company filed a Temporary Restraining Order (the "TRO") and Verified Complaint for Injunctive Relief against McKinley Romero, Peter Swan Investment Consulting Ltd and IWJ Consulting Group, LLC (collectively, the "Defendants"), in connection with the Defendants' request to the transfer agent to remove restrictive legends from an aggregate of 4.7 million shares, which the Company believes were improperly obtained by the Defendants. The Company obtained the TRO from the Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, County of Washoe on June 6, 2012 enjoining the Defendants from seeking removal of the restrictive legends. On a scheduled hearing on June 26, 2012 the judge in this matter ruled in favor of the Company's motion for a preliminary injunction. The order granting such preliminary injunction was issued from this court on August 14, 2012. This matter is pending the Company's motion for final judgment in favor of the Company.

In March 2013, the Company received notice of a complaint titled Gillis v. Bakken Resources, Inc., Case No. A-13-675280-B, filed in the District Court of the State of Nevada for Clark County. Mr. Gillis, the plaintiff in this matter (the "Gillis Case"), is the trustee of the Bruce and Marilyn Gillis 1987 Trust. Mr. Gillis is alleging that the Company breached certain registration rights obligations pursuant to an equity investment made at or around November 2010. The Court in this this matter granted class certification and class notice in March 2014. The Company settled this matter in September 2014 for \$200,000. This expenditure has been identified on this income statement as Settlement Expense in 2014.

In March 2014, the Company received notice of a complaint titled Manuel Graiwer and T.J. Jesky v. Val Holms, Herman Landeis, Karen Midtlyng, David Deffinbaugh, Bill Baber, W. Edward Nichols, and Wesley Paul, Case No. CV14 00544 (the "Graiwer Case"), filed in the Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada for Washoe County. Messrs. Graiwer and Jesky, the plaintiffs in the Graiwer Case, bring action on behalf of the Company derivatively, and the Company is also named as a nominal defendant. Messrs. Graiwer and Jesky are shareholders of the Company and allege breach of fiduciary duty, gross negligence, corporate waste, unjust enrichment, and civil conspiracy against one or more of the named defendants. The Company is also informed that each of the other named defendants denies the validity of the claims made in the Graiwer case, and each intends to vigorously defend against such claims, as applicable. The plaintiff in the Graiwer Case have agreed to dismiss all claims against all defendants except Val M. Holms, and such dismissal is pending approval by the Court. It is management's assessment that it is remote that the plaintiff's will prevail.

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The Bakken Resources Inc. bylaws state that the Company will indemnify officers and directors for actual and reasonable amounts incurred while acting as an agent of the corporation. Val Holms' attorneys have submitted invoices to Bakken through December 31, 2016 for direct payment totaling more than \$394,930. These services include the Graiwer lawsuit and investigation related defense costs, as well as for other services that do not appear to pertain to any litigation. The Company has reviewed all submitted charges. The Company paid all billings that appear to be indemnifiable under the Company's bylaws and Val Holms' Leave of Absence Agreement. Consequently, \$277,719 in services billed have not been reimbursed nor accrued as legal fees expense, as of September 30, 2017.

Holms Salary Expense

Val Holms' (Holms) employment contract stipulates an \$180,000 annual salary or \$15,000 per month in total compensation. In March 2015, Holms entered into a Leave of Absence Agreement ("LOAA") that contained certain stipulations in order for Holms to receive his employment and compensation. Holms was paid under the LOAA through December 31, 2015.

Beginning January 1, 2016, the Company stopped all salary payments to Holms based upon repeated violations of the terms of the LOAA. Holms' salary payments were paid into an escrow account until April 30, 2016. On May 6, 2016, Holms employment was terminated with cause in part because of these repeated LOAA violations. These violations have been documented and presented to Holms' counsel. The Company does not imply expressly or otherwise that it is liable to pay Holms these amounts.

The Company recorded the Holms salary expense through April 30, 2016. However, when the one year statutory period to file a claim against the Company passed, the Company received the escrowed funds, (\$75,000), and booked the proceeds as Miscellaneous Revenue.

The nature of these commitments and contingencies is such that management cannot accurately determine what impact, if any, they may have on results of operation, cash flows, and financial statements. Management believes, however, it is unlikely that any adverse impact will occur from these commitments and contingencies.

Item 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

This discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and notes thereto included in this quarterly report on Form 10-Q (the "Quarterly Report") and the audited financial statements and notes thereto included in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016 (the "2016 Annual Report"), as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). In addition to historical information, this discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties, and assumptions. Our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors, including but not limited to those identified in the 2016 Annual Report in the section entitled "Risk Factors."

Overview

Bakken Resources, Inc. (the "Company", "BRI", "we", "us", or "our") is an independent energy company focused on holding non-working interests in oil and natural gas properties throughout North America. Bakken's primary focus since inception has been the Williston Basin in western North Dakota. The Company owns mineral rights to approximately 7,200 gross acres and 1,600 net mineral acres of land located about 8 miles southeast of Williston, North Dakota. The Company's land assets consist generally of net mineral acres spanning from the sub-surface to the base of the so-called "rock unit" in an area commonly referred to as the Bakken Formation.

A non-working interest simply means that the Company doesn't bear either the risk or the financial burden attributable to exploration and production of oil and natural gas wells. The Company simply invests in successful wells or projects that have demonstrated a high degree of success. The Company partners with strong operators to explore and develop oil and natural gas from Company leases.

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During the third quarter 2016, the Company received royalty and overriding royalty payments on one-hundred-three (103) producing oil wells ninety-five (95) of which also produce natural gas. This production and proved reserves are as follows:

	Producing Wells	Average Daily Production	Proved Reserves	Percent Proved Developed	2017 Average Price
Crude Oil	102	10,919 Bbbls	45,466,940 Bbbls	28%	45.19
Natural Gas	95	18,645 MCF	68,332,180 MCF	22%	3.07

Bbbls = Barrels MCF = thousand cubic feet

The leases comprising the Company's mineral rights average 17%. When the mineral rights were transferred from Holms Energy LLC., Holms Energy LLC. retained a 5% overriding royalty. Therefore, these mineral rights currently bear to us an average 12% royalty (17% less 5%) from the oil and gas produced on such lands until November 2020. At that time, the 5% overriding royalty currently held by Holms Energy, LLC, a related private Nevada company ("Holms Energy") will revert back to the Company. The Company's average net royalty interest is further reduced by the approved North Dakota Industrial Commission (NDIC) well spacing units attributable to each of the seventeen spacing units. The net average royalty percentage through the third quarter was .51%.

We currently have leases with four contracted oil drilling operators on various parcels of land constituting the 7,200 gross acres (and approximately 1,600 net mineral acres) on which we have mineral rights royalty interests. The contracted oil drilling companies with whom we are parties in interest pursuant to lease agreements (collectively, the "Lessees") that we acquired rights to in November 2010 include: Oasis Petroleum, Continental Resources, Inc., Statoil, ASA, and Samson Oil. We have no rights to influence the activities conducted by these Lessees of our mineral rights, but if the Lessees do not accomplish the agreed upon drilling programs within the timeline, Lessees can lose their leases.

The predecessor to our company was incorporated on June 6, 2008, under the laws of the State of Nevada, under the name Multisys Language Solutions, Inc. ("MLS"). Holms Energy contributed the primary assets that formed the basis of our current business operations. In connection with the closing of the transactions resulting in the contribution of the mineral rights held by Holms Energy in November 2010, Holms Energy received forty million (40,000,000) shares of common stock of the Company. Holms Energy retained a 5% overriding royalty on all gross revenue generated from the Company's gas and oil production royalty revenues.

Also in connection with the November 2010 transactions, the Company purchased approximately 800 net mineral acres from the Revocable Living Trust of Rocky G. Greenfield and Evenette G. Greenfield. The Company sold these 800 net mineral acres to a third party in February of 2014. The Company retained a two percent (2%) overriding royalty on the sale of these mineral rights.

The mineral rights received by the Company from the contribution by Holms Energy in connection with the November 2010 transactions included mineral rights from the surface to the base of the Bakken Formation. The mineral rights received by the Company from the Greenfields include all mineral rights from the surface to the basement.

After closing the Asset Purchase Agreement with Holms Energy on December 10, 2010, MLS changed its name to Bakken Resources, Inc. These transactions and the resulting change of control are described below under Acquisition of Assets.

Description of Oil Leases and Oil Production

BRI currently derives its primary source of revenue from royalties generated from leasing its mineral acreage. BRI's mineral acreage consists of approximately 1,600 net mineral acres located primarily in McKenzie County, North Dakota. Such 1,600 net mineral acres are currently spread across 18 spacing units. Operators covering BRI's minerals have been approved for up to 15 wells per spacing unit (typically 1,280 acres), but generally petition for permits prior to the commencement of drilling in a particular spacing unit. If this holds for all spacing units under which BRI has mineral acres, BRI would have a royalty interest in up to 190 wells. Note, however, that the royalties due to BRI under any particular well vary based on the number of acres BRI has under any particular spacing unit with a producing well.

With respect to drilling operations, pursuant to the North Dakota Oil and Gas Commission, long lateral deep horizontal multistage fracking wells in the Bakken Formation must be permitted in spacing unit of not less than 640 acres, up to 2,900 acres, with some exceptions. The spacing units have to be approved and permitted in advance of drilling by the North Dakota Oil and Gas Commission. Recently, the North Dakota Industrial Commission ("NDIC") has approved multi-well permits for wells drilled in the Three Forks Formation along several of the defined "benches" typically associated with separate geologic benchmarks contained in the Three Forks Formation. Since approximately one-third of the Company's current net mineral acres include acreage in the Three Forks Formation, any increase in the drilling operations on the Company's net mineral acres which include permitted for Three Forks wells may result an increased number of total wells from which the Company may derive royalty income.

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When a horizontal well is drilled in the area where the subject property is located, it is typically drilled down about 10,800 vertical feet and then a down-hole directional drilling tool is used to flatten the hole to 90 degrees and drill horizontally down to the oil and gas producing formation. Horizontal directional drilling provides more contact area to the oil bearing formation than a typical vertical well. This method of drilling together with fracking is referred to as an enhanced oil recovery method, and is the primary source of recovery from the Bakken Formation. The Company also has interests in certain wells not drilled into the Bakken Formation.

Well activity information for wells in which the Company has mineral interest is compiled in a table which is available on the Company web site at <http://www.bakkenresourcesinc.com/well-activity>.

The information provided in the website table is categorized by well name, the operator, field and pool, the NDIC identifying number, and the well status and location description. Well status is defined by several categories: Producing; Confidential; Drilling; and Permitted Location to Drill. The table is updated as new information becomes available on the NDIC website at <https://www.dmr.nd.gov/oilgas/>. Included in the table are NDIC file numbers which can be used to search for information for each well listed on the BRI webpage. Individuals may subscribe to the NDIC website following the prompts on the homepage. A premium service subscription is also available for a fee.

Currently, most of the leases covering the Company's mineral acres contain what is commonly referred to as "continuous drilling clauses." Generally, a continuous drilling clause requires an operator to maintain active drilling operations in order to hold or extend an oil and gas lease past the natural expiration date of the lease. All of the Company's current leases currently have active drilling operations and are likely to have active operations in the foreseeable future.

Results of Operations

Key Trends.

Price Stability: Oil and natural gas unit prices have declined sharply since hitting highs in June 2014. Currently, these unit prices are 56% lower than their 2014 peak, but have increased 10% from third quarter 2016. Crude oil prices decreased by 4.3% during the 3rd quarter. While we believe prices will increase, it may be years before they return to levels greater than \$60 per barrel. Prices have remained in and are anticipated to remain within a narrow range.

Declining Oil and Natural Gas Production: Crude oil production declined 31% in the third quarter 2017 and decreased 30% for the nine months ending September 30, 2017. Natural gas decreased by 13% from 2016. The oil decrease can be attributed to several wells that have temporarily stopped production while new wells are being completed on a common pad. It also reflects the sharp decrease in production from 20 wells that began initial production in 2016. Shale wells generally show steep production declines after initial production.

Legal and Investigation Related Costs: Operating expenses have increased due to high legal fees which are attributed to ongoing litigation and the ongoing internal investigation. During the third quarter 2017, the Company incurred \$162,000 in costs related to the investigation and related litigation. Total expenses since 2014 exceed \$3.5 million. A claim has been filed against the estate of Val M Holms for these investigation-related expenses which have been and will continue to be accrued. This claim has not, however, been booked as a receivable.

Revenue accrual issues: Since the Company's inception, the net royalty interests that the Company's largest operator (Oasis Petroleum ("Oasis")) uses to compute monthly royalty revenue have been incorrect. These incorrect royalty interests have resulted in underpayment of royalties. In addition, Oasis has historically made incorrect retroactive adjustments to Company net royalty interests, which affected Company revenue. An adjustment occurred in 2016, which resulted in an approximately \$600,000 impact to revenue and cash flow. When those funds were remitted to the Company in 2017, it was booked as revenue in 2017.

Operator Issues: The Company's largest operator, Oasis Petroleum, endured the market recession of 2015 and 2016 by drilling many wells to ensure sufficient cash flow to service its debt. In 2017, Oasis has departed from that strategy in favor of asset sales and divestitures. As a result, the drilling activity of the past two years is not expected to continue in 2017 and 2018. This could result in continuing production declines as existing wells produce less oil and natural gas.

Until late 2014, Oasis continued to pay the Company for royalties inuring to Holms Energy Development Corporation (HEDC), a related party. The Company, in turn, paid HEDC for those royalties received. Beginning in late 2016, Oasis began erroneously clawing-back some of the HEDC payments. The Company notified Oasis of the error, and a resolution is pending.

Income Tax Refunds: Net operating losses from 2016, driven by the market recession and substantial legal costs related to the Val Holms' investigation, have been carried back to offset prior year's net operating income. These carried-back operating losses created more than \$500,000 in income tax refunds.

Collectively, these trends have created a net operating loss for the three and nine month periods ending September 30, 2017.

Crude oil and natural gas prices are expected to increase 10% over the next two years, driving revenue upward. Legal fees are expected to decrease significantly as the remaining lawsuits are resolved and the investigation costs end.

Revenue. The Company generated net revenue (gross revenue less production taxes and deductions) for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 totaling \$144,009 and \$1,102,075 compared to revenue of \$471,839 and \$690,632 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016. The decrease relative to 2016 reflects the decreasing oil and natural gas unit prices, lower net royalty interest, and lower crude oil production. For the three months ended September 30, 2017, oil production totaled 982,727 barrels versus 1,296,186 barrels during the 3rd quarter of 2016. This represents a thirty-one percent decrease (31%). Production decreased 30% for the nine months ended September 30, 2017.

While higher unit prices and lower crude oil production affected revenue, the Company's net royalty interest declined in the third quarter. The Company's net royalty interest is affected by the acreage attributed to each spacing unit as well as the producing formation. The increase in the number of wells producing from the Three Forks Formation producing wells decreases our net royalty interest because the Company only accrues a two (2) percentage point retained royalty on these wells. Similarly, as the Company's well portfolio grows in areas where our acreage is lower, the average net royalty interest declines. This decline also reflects declining production in spacing units with higher net royalty interests.

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The State of North Dakota establishes spacing rules that dictate how many wells can be drilled and operated over a defined area (acres). Based on current spacing units, the Company has potential well capacity totaling one hundred ninety wells (190). Therefore, the Company has potential capacity for an additional eighty (80) wells. These potential additional wells offer little risk since they will be drilled into known reserves where existing wells are already producing successfully.

Typically, royalty checks from oil well operators can be delivered anytime between sixty (60) to one hundred and fifty (150) days following the month of initial production. Following oil well production, the operator will usually seek a division order title opinion from an attorney which would describe the ownership of the production. Following issuance of this opinion, the operator generally issues division orders which set forth payments to the royalty holders. North Dakota law requires payment of eighteen percent (18%) annual interest if royalty payments are not made within one hundred and fifty (150) days after oil or gas produced by the well is marketed. For additional information regarding the rights of royalty holders, see the "Royalty Owner Information Center" link found on the website for the North Dakota Petroleum Council www.ndoil.org. To date, the Company has not received any payments of interest for royalty payments that have not been made within 150 days of oil or gas production.

Operator Issues: The Company accrues royalty revenue each month on the basis of production, unit price, and net royalty interest for each well. Oasis Petroleum ("Oasis") operates the majority of the Company's wells and provides nearly 90% of its revenue. Since 2011, many of the net royalty interests that Oasis used to calculate royalty payments to the Company were incorrect. Since 2014, the Company has devoted a great deal of time and effort to correct these errors and to receive the correct amount of royalties. While many errors have been corrected, Oasis continues to use many incorrect royalty interests resulting in underpayment of royalties. The Company has accrued royalty revenue based on interests which it believes to be correct.

The Company engaged a prominent land company to review the Company's mineral acreage to determine net mineral acreage. This information supported managements' contentions regarding the correct net royalty interests. This information will be used to derive title opinions which will serve as the legal basis for resolution of these outstanding issues.

Revenue Claw-backs: When the Company acquired mineral rights from Holms Energy LLC, a related party, the mineral estate was split meaning that the Company acquired the rights to production emanating from formations from the surface to the base of the Bakken Formation. Holms Energy Development Corporation ("HEDC"), a related party, retained the mineral rights from below the Bakken Formation. Since 2011, Oasis has failed to recognize the legitimacy of HEDC and paid the Company for production that emanated from mineral rights owned by HEDC. Each month the Company then paid HEDC for these royalty payments, acting, in effect, as a payment conduit for HEDC. Oasis finally recognized HEDC in late 2014 and these payments stopped flowing to the Company.

In 2016 and 2017, Oasis began to claw-back some of these payments. The claw-backs currently total \$115,000. The Company is working with Oasis to resolve this matter.

Operating Expenses: Operating expenses decreased \$792,043 for the three months ended September 30, 2017 compared to the three months ended September 30, 2016. Operating expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 decreased by \$640,992 compared to September 30, 2016 reflecting the 2016 lease abandonment expense, increased 2017 professional fees relating to investigation related litigation, and lower payroll expenses.

This decrease for the three month period ended September 30, 2017 reflects lower general and administrative expenses and includes the loss on abandonment of lease that occurred in 2016. Excluding the lease abandonment impact, operating expenses decreased \$40,102. General and administrative expenses were \$73,470 for the three months ended September 30, 2017 compared to \$59,715 for the same period in 2016 due to lower insurance and personnel costs.

Operating losses for the third quarter 2017 totaled \$311,581 versus a \$775,794 in the third quarter 2016. For the nine month period ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, the operating loss totaled \$329,343 versus \$1,381,778. This sharp reduction reflects the 2016 lease abandonment expense relative to the Big Willow lease write-off and higher professional fees related to investigation litigation. All other expenses are down significantly from 2016.

Our material financial obligations include salaries paid to our current employee, fees paid to outside consultants, public company reporting expenses, transfer agent fees, bank fees, and other recurring fees.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of September 30, 2017, the Company had cash and investments available for sale totaling \$5,410,695 compared to \$4,747,489 as of December 31, 2016.

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For the nine months ended September 30, 2017 operations provided approximately \$71,000 per month in cash compared to cash used by operating activities of approximately \$95,000 per month during the nine months ended September 30, 2016. The increase reflects lower trade accounts receivable. Given our recent rate of use of cash in our operations, we believe we have sufficient capital to carry on operations for the next year. Our long term capital requirements and the adequacy of our available funds will depend on many factors, including the reporting company costs, public relations fees, and operating expenses.

In the future, we anticipate we will be able to provide the necessary liquidity from royalty revenues related to sale of oil reserves of existing properties. No assurances, however, can be given that such royalties will continue to be received. As of September 30, 2017, the royalty revenues received have been sufficient to provide liquidity during the previous twelve months. If the Company does not generate sufficient revenues it will continue to finance operations through equity or debt financings.

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Oasis Petroleum Payment Issues:

As previously described, the Company continues to have significant payment issues attributed to its largest operator, Oasis Petroleum. Oasis routinely makes retroactive adjustments with little or no advance notice. Often these retroactive adjustments are incorrect, causing cash flow disruptions and requiring staff resources to correct.

The mineral rights which the Company acquired from Val Holms were a split mineral estate. The Company acquired a partial interest--from the surface of the earth to the base of the Bakken Formation. HEDC retained the mineral rights from the base of the Bakken Formation to the basement. The HEDC mineral rights included one producing formation – the Three Forks Formation.

Since the mineral estate is split, the operators should pay HEDC directly for production royalties from the Three Forks Formation. The Company's operators, with the exception of Oasis Petroleum, did pay HEDC directly. Oasis did not recognize the validity of HEDC as a separate entity, and paid the Company for production from mineral rights owned by HEDC. Each month the Company paid HEDC for these royalty payments, acting as a payment conduit for HEDC.

In November 2014 Oasis began to pay HEDC directly. Oasis was aware of the private payment agreement and agreed to apply the HEDC direct payments prospectively and allow the Company to resolve any past payment issues with HEDC.

Early in 2017, Oasis began to claw back certain payments already paid to HEDC. This claw back totaled \$115,000 and included only five wells for a short period of time. HEDC direct payments (\$2.4 million), included ten wells over a four-year period.

Company management is in contact with Oasis, and has informed Oasis regarding the historical issues with the account, including the HEDC direct payments. The Company continues to work toward the return of the clawed-back funds and to ensure that no additional claw backs occur.

Asset Acquisition:

We will continue to evaluate additional properties containing mineral rights that we may seek to acquire. With respect to transactions involving the acquisition of additional mineral rights or other business collaboration transactions, we may seek to issue shares of our common stock or other equity to finance part or all of such acquisitions or transactions. To the extent that such acquisitions or transactions require cash payments, such payments will likely have a material impact on our liquidity.

Our proposed operations may require additional capital from outside sources. However, we may not be successful in obtaining cash from new or existing agreements, or in receiving royalty payments under our existing leases. In addition, we cannot be sure that additional financing will be available when needed or that, if available, financing will be obtained on terms favorable to us or to our stockholders. Having insufficient funds may require us to delay, scale back, or eliminate some or all of our business development activities. Failure to obtain adequate financing also may adversely affect our ability to operate as a going concern. If we raise additional funds from the issuance of equity securities, substantial dilution to our existing stockholders would likely result. If we raise additional funds by incurring debt financing, the terms of the debt may involve significant cash payment obligations as well as covenants and specific financial ratios that may restrict our ability to operate our business.

Satisfaction of our cash obligations for the next twelve (12) months

A critical component of our long-term business plan is to add reserves to replace depleting reserves. Our long-term plan also emphasizes diversification of our mineral asset portfolio. The Company will likely need external capital for asset acquisition purposes.

In the event we cannot obtain the necessary capital to pursue our strategic plan, we may have to cease or significantly curtail our operations. This would materially impact our ability to continue operations. However, due to our low base overhead, we are not dependent on new capital if we do not wish to develop our drilling programs or buy up working interests in potential wells during the next twelve (12) months.

Since inception, we have financed cash flow requirements through debt financing and issuance of common stock for cash and services. As we expand operational activities, we may continue to experience net negative cash flows from operations, pending receipt of sales or development fees, and will be required to obtain additional financing to fund operations through common stock offerings and debt borrowings to the extent necessary to provide working capital.

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Over the next twelve months we believe that existing capital and anticipated funds from operations will be sufficient to sustain current operations. We may seek additional capital in the future to fund growth and expansion through additional equity or debt financing or credit facilities. No assurance can be made that such financing would be available, and if available it may take either the form of debt or equity. In either case, the financing could have a negative impact on our financial condition and our stockholders.

We have information that an additional thirty-seven (37) wells are either permitted, drilling, or are in confidential status. Although we believe that income from our wells will likely reduce or eliminate operating losses in the near future, we have no control over the timing of when we will receive such royalty payments. In addition, there can be no assurance that we will be successful in addressing operational risks, and the failure to do so can have a material adverse effect on our business prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We currently do not have any off-balance sheet arrangement that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that is material to investors.

Critical Accounting Policies, Estimates, and Judgments

Our financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles that are generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. We continually evaluate our estimates and judgments, the most critical of which are those related to revenue recognition, the timing of the royalty revenues, and income taxes. We base our estimates and judgments on historical experience and other factors that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Materially different results can occur as circumstances change and additional information becomes known.

Besides the estimates identified above that are considered critical, we make many other accounting estimates in preparing our financial statements and related disclosures. All estimates, whether or not deemed critical, affect reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses, as well as disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. These estimates and judgments are also based on historical experience and other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Materially different results can occur as circumstances change and additional information becomes known, even for estimates and judgments that are not deemed critical.

For further information, refer to the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Item 3. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures. As required by Rule 13a-15(b) of the Exchange Act, we have evaluated, under the supervision of and participation of our management, including our Chief Financial Officer (CFO), the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15(d)-15 under the Exchange Act) as of September 30, 2017. Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to Company management, including our CFO as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Based upon this evaluation, our CFO has concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of September 30, 2017.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

As of the end of the period covered by this Report, there have been no changes in internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) of the Exchange Act) during the quarter ended September 30, 2017, that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

On April 2, 2012, BRI was served with a summons relating to a complaint filed by Allan Holms, both individually and derivatively through Roil Energy, LLC (the “Allan Holms Case”). Allan Holms is the half-brother of BRI’s former CEO, Val Holms. The complaint (filed in the Superior Court of the State of Washington located in Spokane County) names, among others, Joseph Edington, Val and Mari Holms, Holms Energy, LLC, and BRI as defendants. The Complaint primarily alleged breach of contract, tortious interference with prospective business opportunity, and fraud. The complaint focuses on events allegedly occurring around February and March 2010 whereby Allan Holms alleged an oral agreement took place whereby he was to receive up to forty (40%) of the originally issued equity of Roil Energy, LLC. Allan Holms alleges Roil Energy was originally intended to be the predecessor entity to BRI. Defendant Jay Edington settled with the Plaintiffs prior to going to trial. The Allan Holms Case was heard in trial in November 2013.

The Washington court issued three separate findings of fact and conclusions of law in the Allan Holms Case (each, a “Finding”). These Findings were issued on December 2, 2013, February 4, 2014 and May 16, 2014. Neither Allan Holms nor Roil Energy, LLC were awarded any damages for their respective claims against the Defendants. However, the Washington court did award Allan Holms attorney fees and expenses in the amount of \$412,933 pursuant to the court’s interpretation of a Nevada derivative action statute.

Collectively, the Findings contained the following determinations by the Washington court: (a) Plaintiff Roil Energy’s cause of action against defendant Toll Reserve Consortium, Inc. for breach of contract was dismissed; (b) Plaintiff Allan Holms’ causes of action against Val and Mari Holms, Holms Energy, LLC, and Bakken Resources, Inc. for constructive trust and unjust enrichment was dismissed; (c) Plaintiff Allan Holms’ causes of action against defendants Val and Mari Holms, Holms Energy, LLC, and Bakken Resources for breach of contract and breach of covenant of good faith and fair dealing were dismissed; (d) Plaintiffs’ causes of action for declaratory judgment declaring that neither Holms Energy, LLC nor Bakken Resources, Inc. are bona-fide purchasers for value of the mineral interests in question were rejected; (e) Plaintiffs’ action for declaratory action declaring that defendant Toll Reserve Consortium, Inc. executed and delivered to Plaintiff Roil Energy, LLC for valuable consideration a deed for the mineral interest in question were rejected; (f) Plaintiff Roil Energy, LLC was awarded judgment in the amount of \$0 against Defendants Val and Mari Holms, Holms Energy, LLC, and Bakken Resources, Inc., for fraud, breach of fiduciary duties, and civil conspiracy to commit such torts against Roil Energy; (g) Plaintiff Allan Holms was awarded judgment in the amount of \$0 against Defendants Val and Mari Holms, Holms Energy, LLC, and Bakken Resources, Inc. for fraud, breach of fiduciary duties, oppression of minority interest and civil conspiracy to commit such torts; (h) Plaintiffs were granted declaratory judgment declaring that the attempted dissolution of Roil Energy, LLC by Val Holms and Jay Edington was unlawful under Nevada law and an integral part of the conspiracy to defraud Roil Energy, LLC, and (i) Plaintiff Allan Holms was granted declaratory relief and judgment declaring that Allan Holms has proven his claims of fraud, breach of fiduciary duty, oppression of minority interest, and civil conspiracy, and that Roil Energy, LLC has proven its claims of fraud, breach of fiduciary duties and civil conspiracy, thus rendering its derivative action successful, in part.

The Allan Holms case was appealed. The plaintiff’s lost on appeal and then petitioned the Washington Supreme Court to hear the case. That petition was denied, and the Company then sought the release of the appeal bond which was posted when the case was appealed. Those funds were subsequently released and received by the Company in March 2017.

On or around July 18, 2013, BRI received notice of a complaint filed in McKenzie County, ND (Roil Energy v. Toll Reserve Consortium (ND Dist. Ct., Case No. 27-2013-CV-00124)) (the “ND Case”). The plaintiffs in the ND Case are the same as in the Allan Holms Case described above. The claims in the ND Case arise from the same facts alleged by the plaintiffs in the Washington case. The plaintiffs in the ND Case sought to, among other things, quiet title in mineral assets the plaintiffs claim was intended to be conveyed to Roil Energy. The ND Case was dismissed without prejudice, and a release from lis pendens relating to the ND Case was filed with McKenzie County on September 11, 2014.

On June 6, 2012, the Company filed a Temporary Restraining Order (the “TRO Case”) and Verified Complaint for Injunctive Relief against McKinley Romero, Peter Swan Investment Consulting Ltd., and IWJ Consulting Group, LLC (collectively, the “IWJ Defendants”), in connection with the IWJ Defendants’ request to the transfer agent to remove restrictive legends from an aggregate of 4.7 million shares, which the Company believes were improperly obtained by the IWJ Defendants. The Company obtained a temporary restraining order from the Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, County of Washoe on June 6, 2012, enjoining the IWJ Defendants from seeking removal of the restrictive legends. The Company secured a judgment in its favor (and a permanent injunction) in June 2014 and is in the process of collecting its fees and costs from the defendants in the TRO Case.

In March 2013, the Company received notice of a complaint titled Gillis v. Bakken Resources, Inc., Case No. A-13-675280-B, filed in the District Court of the State of Nevada for Clark County (the “Gillis Case”). Mr. Gillis, the plaintiff in the Gillis Case, is the trustee of the Bruce and Marilyn Gillis 1987 Trust. Mr. Gillis is alleged that Client breached certain registration rights obligations pursuant to an equity investment made at or around November 2010. The Company reached settlement in the Gillis Case for \$200,000, as approved by the Gillis court in December 2014.

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In March 2014, the Company received notice of a complaint titled Manuel Graiwer and TJ Jesky v. Val Holms, Herman Landeis, Karen Midtlyng, David Deffinbaugh, Bill Baber, W. Edward Nichols, and Wesley Paul, Case No. CV14 00544 (the "Graiwer Case"), filed in the Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada for Washoe County. Messrs. Graiwer and Jesky, the plaintiffs in the Graiwer Case, bring action on behalf of the Company derivatively, and the Company is also named as a nominal defendant. Messrs. Graiwer and Jesky are shareholders of the Company and allege breach of fiduciary duty, gross negligence, corporate waste, unjust enrichment, and civil conspiracy against one or more of the named defendants. The Company is also informed that each of the other named defendants denies the validity of the claims made in the Graiwer Case, and each intends to vigorously defend against such claims, as applicable. All of the defendants except for Val Holms have been released from the case. Because Val Holms (and now his estate) remains a defendant in the case, the Company also remains, by default, a nominal defendant. After Val Holms' death in December 2016, his estate entered the case and remains the sole defendant. Trial in the Graiwer Case, which was scheduled to take place in October 2017 has now been rescheduled to December 2018.

On November 14, 2015, the Company filed a complaint in the Southern District of New York in federal court against Joseph R. Edington and other related or affiliated parties (Case No. 15-CV-8686) (the "Edington Case"). The Company alleges, among other things, that the defendants in the Edington Case have engaged in a systematic and concerted plan to defraud and harm the Company and its principals since 2010. The Company's claims include violations of the Civil Racketeering Influenced and Corrupt Organizations ("RICO") Act (18 U.S.C. § 1964(c)), violations of anti-fraud provisions under federal securities laws, including Rule 10b-5, fraud, tortious interference, civil conspiracy, conversion, and malicious prosecution. Val M. Holms was a co-plaintiff in the Edington Case but was later removed.

On July 10, 2015, the Company initiated an action titled, *Bakken Resources, Inc. v. Proland Services, LLC and Mary Cunningham*, Case No. 6:15-cv-00065, United States District Court for the District of Montana, Helena Division. The Company initiated this breach of contract action to recover costs and payments made to the Defendants under a contract to provide title services that was never completed. On January 30, 2017, the Proland court entered a Default Judgment in favor of the Company against Proland Services and Mary Cunningham in the amount of approximately \$176,000. The Company is in efforts to collect this judgment.

Bakken Resources, Inc. v. Holms et al., Case No. DDV 2016-612, First Judicial District Court, State of Montana, Lewis & Clark County (July 21, 2016). This action was filed by the Company in response to an attempted hostile takeover led by Allan Holms on July 20, 2016. The TRO was granted on July 22, 2016. The Allan Holms group filed an Answer, Affirmative Defenses, and Third-Party Claims against the Company, Dan Anderson, Karen Midtlyng and corporate counsel (i.e. Wesley J. Paul) on August 8, 2016. The court extended the restraining order on August 9, 2016. The Court again extended the restraining order on December 20, 2016. On or around October 19, 2016, this Court issued a temporary restraining order to halt a planned annual meeting of the Client set for October 25, 2016 until 60 days following this Courts' determination regarding whether the events of July 20, 2016 by the Allan Holms group resulted in change of control of the Company and also temporarily enjoining the Company from allowing Eagle Private Equity to vote on any matters. A hearing relating the Annual Meeting TRO was held in December 2016 and the Company elected not to oppose the hearing pending the resolution of various motions filed in this Montana case and the then-pending trial in Nevada. Multiple motions remain pending in this matter, including motions to dismiss the Third-Party Claims and motions to stay filed by the Company in this matter.

On February 21, 2017, the Company initiated an action titled, *Bakken Resources, Inc. v. Holms et al.*, Second Judicial District Court, State of Nevada, County of Washoe. The Company filed a verified complaint in Nevada against Allan Holms, Manuel Graiwer, and Doe Defendants 1-10 and Roe Entities I-X, seeking injunctive relief, declaratory relief, as well as claims for conversion and fraud. The claims stem from Defendants' improperly attempting to convey ownership of Val Holms' shares to Allan Holms as well as Graiwer's improper receipt of \$19,929.00 as a finders' fee for bringing investors to the company. On March 17, 2017, the case was removed to the United States District Court for the District of Nevada. Defendant Allan Holms filed a motion to dismiss the case on March 17, 2017. Client filed an emergency motion to extend the Nevada TRO on March 24, 2017. The TRO was granted on March 28, 2017. On April 13, 2017, the parties filed a Stipulation and Order to Extend the Temporary Restraining Order and to Vacate the Hearing on Preliminary Injunction. The Stipulation and Order were approved on April 17, 2017. The Stipulation and Order states, among other things, that Allan Holms may not claim to own any of the shares issued in the name of Val Holms until final disposition of the matters giving rise to this Nevada action. The Company has since filed a motion to remand the case to Nevada state court and consolidate the action with the other existing litigation in Nevada state court, both of which motions have since been granted.

¹ Allan Holms claims to have acquired 26,350,000 shares of common stock held by Val Holms in transactions purportedly taking place in August 2016 and December 2016. Allan Holms claims one-half of such shares were acquired in August 2016 and the remaining one-half was acquired in December 2016. Val Holms passed away on December 24, 2016. Such shares in the name of Val Holms constitute approximately 47% of the issued and outstanding common stock of the Company. Neither Allan Holms, nor Val Holms made any filing pursuant to Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (such as Form 3, 4, 5) contemporaneous with these purported transactions. Allan Holms did file a Form 5 and Schedule 13D in February 2017 whereby Allan Holms claimed to be an officer, director and a 10% holder of equity in the Company. Allan Holms' purported share purchase transactions allegedly took place at approximately also the same time when Allan Holms claimed to hold voting proxies (not the shares themselves) from Val Holms relating to an attempted hostile takeover of the Company that took place on July 20, 2016, the subject of which is part of a separate litigation described above. For purposes going forward in evaluating the holder of the disputed shares

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currently in the name of Val Holms (the “Disputed Shares”) and consistent with the Stipulation and Order mentioned in this paragraph, the Company has taken the position that Allan Holms is not a related party or related person to the Company by virtue of his purported acquisition of the Disputed Shares. Ownership of the Disputed Shares is currently not determined as the estate of Val Holms has, at separate times, both disavowed ownership of the Disputed Shares and indicated that it is not certain of the ownership of the Disputed Shares. Since ownership of the Disputed Shares bears several issues of disclosure, including, without limitation, disclosure of related party transactions, the Company will take the position for purposes of its disclosure obligations that the Disputed Shares are held by the estate of Val Holms.

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Item 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

None.

Item 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

Item 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

Item 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

Item 6. EXHIBITS

The following exhibit index shows those exhibits filed with this report and those incorporated herein by reference:

Exhibits	Description of Document	Filed Herewith	Incorporated Herein by Reference		
			Form	Exhibit	Filing Date
<u>3.1</u>	<u>Articles of Incorporation</u>		<u>S-1</u>	<u>3.1</u>	<u>02-26-09</u>
<u>3.2</u>	<u>Bylaws</u>		<u>S-1</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>02-26-09</u>
<u>4.1</u>	<u>Non-Qualified Stock Option and Stock Appreciation Rights Plan adopted on June 10, 2008</u>		<u>S-1</u>	<u>10.3</u>	<u>02-26-09</u>
<u>4.2</u>	<u>Form of Registration Rights Agreement 2010</u>		<u>10-K</u>	<u>4.3</u>	<u>04-15-11</u>
<u>4.3</u>	<u>Form of Warrant 2010</u>		<u>10-K</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>04-15-11</u>
<u>4.4</u>	<u>Form of Warrant 2011 (Convertible Bridge Loan)</u>		<u>8-K</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>05-25-11</u>
<u>4.5</u>	<u>Form of Convertible Promissory Note 2011</u>		<u>8-K</u>	<u>10.2</u>	<u>05-25-11</u>
<u>10.1</u>	<u>Assignment of Interest Agreement between Bakken Resources, Inc. (formerly Multisys Language Solutions, Inc.) and Peter Schmid dated June 11, 2008</u>		<u>S-1</u>	<u>10.2</u>	<u>02-26-09</u>

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<u>10.2</u>	<u>Asset Purchase Agreement with Holms Energy, LLC entered into on November 26, 2010</u>	<u>8-K</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>10-21-10</u>
<u>10.3</u>	<u>Asset Purchase Agreement between Holms Energy, LLC and Evenette and Rocky Greenfield entered into on November 12, 2010</u>	<u>8-K</u>	<u>10.2</u>	<u>10-21-10</u>
<u>10.4</u>	<u>Promissory note with Holms Energy, LLC for \$485,000 entered into on November 12, 2010</u>	<u>8-K</u>	<u>10.2</u>	<u>11-18-10</u>
<u>10.5</u>	<u>Office Lease beginning December 1, 2010</u>	<u>10-K</u>	<u>10.6</u>	<u>04-15-11</u>
<u>10.6</u>	<u>Form of Common Stock and Warrant Purchase Agreement 2010</u>	<u>10-K</u>	<u>10.7</u>	<u>04-15-11</u>
<u>10.7</u>	<u>Employment Agreement by and between Bakken Resources, Inc. and Val M. Holms, dated February 1, 2011</u>	<u>8-K</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>02-07-11</u>
<u>10.8</u>	<u>Employment Agreement by and between Bakken Resources, Inc. and Karen Midtlyng, dated February 1, 2011</u>	<u>8-K</u>	<u>10.2</u>	<u>02-07-11</u>
<u>10.9</u>	<u>Employment Agreement by and between Bakken Resources, Inc. and David Deffinbaugh, dated effective as of January 1, 2012</u>	<u>10-K</u>	<u>10.10</u>	<u>04-16-12</u>
<u>10.10</u>	<u>Employment Agreement by and between Bakken Resources, Inc. and Val M. Holms, dated effective as of March 12, 2013</u>	<u>8-K</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>03-18-13</u>
<u>10.11</u>	<u>Employment Agreement by and between Bakken Resources, Inc. and Karen S. Midtlyng, dated effective as of March 12, 2013</u>	<u>8-K</u>	<u>10.2</u>	<u>03-18-13</u>
<u>10.12</u>	<u>Form of Securities Purchase Agreement, entered into by Bakken Resources, Inc. on February 4, 2011</u>	<u>8-K</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>02-09-11</u>
<u>10.13</u>	<u>Form of Securities Purchase Agreement, entered into by Bakken Resources, Inc. on March 18, 2011</u>	<u>8-K</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>03-24-11</u>
<u>10.14</u>	<u>Oil and Gas Lease by and between Rocky Greenfield and Evenette Greenfield, Trustees of the Revocable Living Trust of Rocky Greenfield and Evenette Greenfield and Empire Oil Company dated July 29, 2008</u>	<u>10-K</u>	<u>10.12</u>	<u>04-15-11</u>
<u>10.15</u>	<u>Oil and Gas Lease No.1 by and between Rocky Greenfield and Evenette Greenfield, Trustees of the Revocable Living Trust of Rocky Greenfield and Evenette Greenfield and Empire Oil Company dated July 14, 2008</u>	<u>10-K</u>	<u>10.13</u>	<u>04-15-11</u>
<u>10.16</u>	<u>Amendment to Oil and Gas Lease by and between The Rocky Greenfield and Evenette Greenfield Revocable Living Trust, Rocky Greenfield and Evenette Greenfield, Trustees and Oasis Petroleum North America, LLC dated September 18, 2009</u>	<u>10-K</u>	<u>10.14</u>	<u>04-15-11</u>
<u>10.17</u>	<u>Extension, Amendment and Ratification of Oil and Gas Lease by and between Evenette Greenfield and Rocky Greenfield and The Armstrong Corporation dated September 9, 2003</u>	<u>10-K</u>	<u>10.15</u>	<u>04-15-11</u>
<u>10.18</u>	<u>Extension, Amendment and Ratification of Oil and Gas Lease by and between Evenette Greenfield and The Armstrong Corporation dated November 24, 2004</u>	<u>10-K</u>	<u>10.16</u>	<u>04-15-11</u>
<u>10.19</u>	<u>Oil and Gas Lease No.2 by and between Rocky Greenfield and Evenette Greenfield, Trustees of the Revocable Living Trust of Rocky Greenfield and Evenette Greenfield and Empire Oil Company dated July 14, 2008</u>	<u>10-K</u>	<u>10.17</u>	<u>04-15-11</u>
<u>10.20</u>	<u>Oil and Gas Lease by and between Val Holms and Mari Holms, individually and as Trustees of the Val Holms and Mari Holms Revocable Living Trust and Empire Oil Company dated July 29, 2008</u>	<u>10-K</u>	<u>10.18</u>	<u>04-15-11</u>
<u>10.21</u>	<u>Oil and Gas Lease by and between Val Holms and Mari Holms, individually and as Trustees of the Val Holms and Mari Holms Revocable Living Trust and Empire Oil Company dated July 14, 2008</u>	<u>10-K</u>	<u>10.19</u>	<u>04-15-11</u>

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<u>10.22</u>	<u>Oil and Gas Lease by and between Val Holms and Mari Holms, individually and as Trustees of the Val Holms and Mari Holms Revocable Living Trust and The Armstrong Corporation dated March 1, 2005</u>	<u>10-K</u>	<u>10.20</u>	<u>04-15-11</u>
<u>10.23</u>	<u>Oil and Gas Lease by and between Val Holms and Mari Holms Revocable Living Trust, Val Holms and Mari Holms Trustees and The Armstrong Corporation dated September 9, 2003</u>	<u>10-K</u>	<u>10.21</u>	<u>04-15-11</u>
<u>10.24</u>	<u>Oil and Gas Lease by and between Val Holms and Mari Holms, Trustees of the Val Holms and Mari Holms Revocable Living Trust and the Armstrong Corporation dated November 24, 2004</u>	<u>10-K</u>	<u>10.22</u>	<u>04-15-11</u>
<u>10.25</u>	<u>Oil and Gas Lease by and between Val Holms and Mari Holms, individually and as Trustees of the Val Holms and Mari Holms Revocable Living Trust and Empire Oil Company dated July 14, 2008</u>	<u>10-K</u>	<u>10.23</u>	<u>04-15-11</u>
<u>10.26</u>	<u>Form of Convertible Bridge Loan Agreement 2011</u>	<u>8-K</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>05-25-11</u>
<u>10.27</u>	<u>Mineral Property Sale and Purchase Agreement Between John L. Reely, Lincoln Green, Inc. and Bakken Resources, Inc. dated effective as of September 21, 2011</u>	<u>8-K</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>09-27-11</u>
<u>10.28</u>	<u>Indemnification Agreement with Oasis Petroleum Inc. dated January 23, 2014</u>	<u>10-Q</u>	<u>10.28</u>	<u>05-20-14</u>
<u>10.29</u>	<u>Mineral Property Lease Agreement with First Amendment Between Bakken Resources, Inc. and Big Willow, LLP, effective as of July 9, 2014</u>	<u>10-Q</u>	<u>99.1</u>	<u>11-19-14</u>
<u>31.1</u>	<u>Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer</u>			<u>X</u>
<u>31.2</u>	<u>Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer</u>			<u>X</u>
<u>32.1</u>	<u>Section 1350 Certification of Chief Executive Officer</u>			<u>X</u>
<u>32.2</u>	<u>Section 1350 Certification of Chief Financial Officer</u>			<u>X</u>
EX-101.INS	XBRL Instance Document			X
EX-101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema			X
EX-101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase			X
EX-101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase			X
EX-101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase			X
EX-101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase			X

SIGNATURES

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

BAKKEN RESOURCES, INC.

Date: November 14, 2017

/s/ Dan Anderson
Dan Anderson
CFO
(Principal financial and accounting officer)

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