

**UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549**

**FORM 10-Q**

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2010

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

For the Transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ .



**ENERGY & TECHNOLOGY, CORP.**  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in Charter)

**DELAWARE**  
(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

**333-143215**  
(Commission File No.)

**26-0198662**  
(IRS Employee Identification  
No.)

Petroleum Towers, Suite 530  
3639 Ambassador Caffery Blvd  
P.O. Box 52523  
Lafayette, LA 70505  
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

(337) 984-2000  
(Issuer Telephone number)

(334) 988-1777  
Issuer Fax Number

**www.engt.com**

Securities registered under Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act: None.

Securities registered under Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share  
(Title of Class)

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 14 or Section 15(d) of the Act.  
Yes o No x



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

Large Accelerated Filer  Accelerated Filer  Non-Accelerated Filer  Smaller Reporting Company

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

State the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common equity, as of May 14, 2010: 53,668,000 shares of common stock.

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**ENERGY & TECHNOLOGY, CORP.****FORM 10-Q****March 31, 2010****INDEX****PART I—FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

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**SIGNATURE**

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## INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 about Energy & Technology, Corp. (the “Company”) and our subsidiary, Technical Industries, Inc. (TII), and Energy Pipe, LLC (a variable interest entity), that are subject to risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements include information concerning future financial performance, business strategy, projected plans and objectives. Statements preceded by, followed by or that otherwise include the words “anticipates,” “believes,” “estimates,” “expects,” “intends,” “plans,” “may increase,” “may fluctuate” and similar expressions of future or conditional verbs such as “will,” “should,” “would,” and “could” are generally forward-looking in nature and not historical facts. Actual results may differ materially from those projected, implied, anticipated or expected in the forward-looking statements. Readers of this quarterly report should not rely solely on the forward-looking statements and should consider all uncertainties and risks throughout this report. The statements are representative only as of the date they are made. The Company, TII, and Energy Pipe, LLC (sometimes referred to herein on a consolidated basis as the Company, we, us, or similar phrasing) undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statement.

These forward-looking statements, implicitly and explicitly, include the assumptions underlying the statements and other information with respect to the Company's beliefs, plans, objectives, goals, expectations, anticipations, estimates, financial condition, results of operations, future performance and business, including management's expectations and estimates with respect to revenues, expenses, return on equity, return on assets, efficiency ratio, asset quality and other financial data and capital and performance ratios.

Although the Company believes that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, these statements involve risks and uncertainties that are subject to change based on various important factors, some of which are beyond the control of the Company. The following factors, among others, could cause the Company's results or financial performance to differ materially from its goals, plans, objectives, intentions, expectations and other forward-looking statements:

- . general economic and industry conditions;
- . our capital requirements and dependence on the sale of our equity securities;
- . the liquidity of the Company's common stock will be affected by the lack of a trading market;
- . industry competition;
- . shortages in availability of qualified personnel;
- . legal and financial implications of unexpected catastrophic events;
- . regulatory or legislative changes effecting the industries we serve; and
- . reliance on, and the ability to attract, key personnel.

For a discussion of these and other risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ from those contained in the forward-looking statements, see “Risk Factors” in the Company's S-1 Report filed with the SEC, which is available on the SEC's website at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov). All forward-looking statements are qualified in their entirety by this cautionary statement, and the Company undertakes no obligation to revise or update this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof. New factors emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for us to predict which factors, if any, will arise. In addition, the Company cannot assess the impact of each factor on the Company's business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements.

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**PART I. Financial Information****ITEM 1. Financial Statements****ENERGY & TECHNOLOGY, CORP.  
Consolidated Balance Sheets**

	<b>March 31 2010</b>	December 31, 2009
	<b>(Unaudited)</b>	(Audited)
<b>Assets</b>		
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 1,625,577	\$ 1,657,330
Accounts Receivable		
Trade, Net	267,173	1,067,037
Other	21,771	23,246
Inventory	3,690,567	5,563,557
Prepaid Expenses	44,267	52,150
Deferred Tax Asset	73,511	73,511
	<u>5,722,866</u>	<u>8,436,831</u>
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>5,722,866</b>	<b>8,436,831</b>
<b>Property and Equipment, Net</b>	<b>6,656,962</b>	<b>6,817,040</b>
<b>Other Assets</b>		
Patent, net	501,353	508,548
Deferred IPO Expenses	72,520	72,520
Deposits	4,988	4,988
Other Assets	44,211	43,414
	<u>623,072</u>	<u>629,470</u>
<b>Total Other Assets</b>	<b>623,072</b>	<b>629,470</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$ 13,002,900</b>	<b>\$ 15,883,341</b>

*See notes to consolidated financial statements.*

**ENERGY & TECHNOLOGY, CORP.**  
**Consolidated Balance Sheets - Continued**

	<b>March 31</b>	December
	<b>2010</b>	31,
	<u>(Unaudited)</u>	<u>2009</u>
		(Audited)
<b>Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity</b>		
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
Current Maturities of Notes Payable	\$ 163,212	\$ 178,553
Accounts Payable	223,628	3,345,076
Accrued Payroll and Payroll Liabilities	116,291	65,917
Accrued Rent	1,375,000	1,337,500
Customer Deposit	551,075	551,075
Income Taxes Payable	107,128	46,318
	<u>2,536,334</u>	<u>5,524,439</u>
<b>Long-Term Liabilities</b>		
Notes Payable	472,233	508,451
Deferred Taxes Payable	1,315,747	1,343,432
Due to Affiliates	1,790,066	1,765,692
	<u>3,578,046</u>	<u>3,617,575</u>
<b>Stockholders' Equity</b>		
Preferred Stock - \$.001 Par Value; 10,000,000 Shares Authorized, None Issued	-	-
Common Stock - \$.001 Par Value; 250,000,000 Shares Authorized, 53,688,000 Shares Issued and Outstanding at March 31, 2010 and 50,000,000 Shares Issued and Outstanding at December 31, 2009	53,668	50,000
0 Shares Paid for but not Issued at March 31, 2010 and 3,580,000 Shares Paid for but Not Issued at December 31, 2009	-	3,580
Paid-In Capital	4,207,064	4,112,112
Retained Earnings	2,627,788	2,575,635
	<u>6,888,520</u>	<u>6,741,327</u>
<b>Total Stockholders' Equity</b>	<u>6,888,520</u>	<u>6,741,327</u>
<b>Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity</b>	<u>\$ 13,002,900</u>	<u>\$ 15,883,341</u>

*See notes to consolidated financial statements.*

**ENERGY & TECHNOLOGY, CORP.**  
**Consolidated Statements of Operations**  
**(Unaudited)**

	<b>Three Months Ended</b>	
	<b>March 31,</b>	
	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
<b>Revenues</b>	<b>\$ 888,659</b>	<b>\$ 2,446,072</b>
<b>Cost of Revenues</b>		
Depreciation	208,060	168,500
Labor and Related Costs	171,252	371,802
Subcontract Labor	169,404	212,265
Insurance	31,486	32,224
Repairs and Maintenance	18,454	73,582
Materials and Supplies	16,240	54,668
Patent Amortization	7,196	7,197
Other	34,644	212,777
	<u>656,736</u>	<u>1,133,015</u>
<b>Gross Profit</b>	<u>231,923</u>	<u>1,313,057</u>
<b>Operating Expenses</b>		
Salaries and Related Benefits	315,202	199,035
Professional Services	74,677	70,144
Rent	66,722	67,402
Depreciation	30,263	36,733
Travel, Lodging and Meals	31,159	8,527
Office	15,352	18,935
Utilities	12,241	25,200
Communications	10,771	12,849
Repairs and Maintenance	8,468	6,383
Other	26,176	21,325
	<u>591,031</u>	<u>466,533</u>
<b>(Loss) Income from Operations</b>	<u>(359,108)</u>	<u>846,524</u>
<b>Other Income (Expense)</b>		
Gain on Sale of Assets	428	-
Investment Income	4,640	1,258
Other Income	475,323	-
Interest Expense	(36,005)	(23,818)
	<u>444,386</u>	<u>(22,560)</u>
<b>Income before Income Taxes</b>	<u>85,278</u>	<u>823,964</u>
<b>Provision for Income Taxes</b>	<u>33,125</u>	<u>291,652</u>
<b>Net Income</b>	<u>\$ 52,153</u>	<u>\$ 532,312</u>
<b>Earnings per Share - Basic</b>	<u>\$ 0.010</u>	<u>\$ 0.003</u>
<b>Earnings per Share - Diluted</b>	<u>\$ 0.010</u>	<u>\$ 0.003</u>

*See notes to consolidated financial statements.*

**ENERGY & TECHNOLOGY  
CORP.**  
**Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity**  
**(Unaudited)**

	<u>Common Stock</u>		<u>Discount on Capital Stock</u>	<u>Additional Paid-In Capital</u>	<u>Retained Earnings</u>	<u>Total Stockholders' Equity</u>
	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>				
<b>Balance at January 1, 2009</b>	175,100,000	\$ 175,100	\$ (125,000)	\$ 180,375	\$ 2,229,574	\$ 2,460,049
Net Income	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>532,312</u>	<u>532,312</u>
<b>Balance at March 31, 2009</b>	<u>175,100,000</u>	<u>\$ 175,100</u>	<u>\$ (125,000)</u>	<u>\$ 180,375</u>	<u>\$ 2,761,886</u>	<u>\$ 2,992,361</u>
<b>Balance at January 1, 2010</b>	53,580,000	\$ 53,580	\$ -	\$ 4,112,112	\$ 2,575,635	\$ 6,741,327
Bonus shares issued	88,000	88	-	94,952	-	95,040
Net Income	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>52,153</u>	<u>52,153</u>
<b>Balance at March 31, 2010</b>	<u>53,668,000</u>	<u>\$ 53,668</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,207,064</u>	<u>\$ 2,627,788</u>	<u>\$ 6,888,520</u>

*See notes to consolidated financial statements.*

**ENERGY & TECHNOLOGY, CORP.**  
**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**  
**(Unaudited)**

	<b>Three Months Ended</b>	
	<b>March 31,</b>	
	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>		
Net Income	\$ 52,153	\$ 532,312
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities		
Depreciation	228,858	205,234
Amortization of Patent Costs	7,195	7,197
Stock Issued as Bonus	95,040	-
Deferred Income Taxes	(27,685)	173,940
Changes in Assets and Liabilities		
Trade Receivables	799,864	(479,338)
Other Receivables	1,475	(2,550)
Inventory	1,872,990	-
Prepaid Expenses	7,883	24,489
Accounts Payable	(3,121,448)	(426,915)
Accrued Payroll and Payroll Liabilities	50,374	(67,816)
Income Taxes Payable	60,810	117,712
Accrued Rent	37,500	37,500
	<u>65,009</u>	<u>121,765</u>
<b>Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities</b>		
<b>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</b>		
Increase in Other Assets	(797)	(10,377)
Increase in Patent Costs	-	(126,931)
Purchase of Property and Equipment	(68,780)	-
	<u>(69,577)</u>	<u>(137,308)</u>
<b>Net Cash Used in Investing Activities</b>		
<b>Cash Flows from Financing Activities</b>		
Borrowings from Affiliates	24,374	3,567
Borrowings (Principal Repayments) on Notes Payable	(51,559)	902
	<u>(27,185)</u>	<u>4,469</u>
<b>Net Cash (Used in) Provided by Financing Activities</b>		
<b>Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	(31,753)	(11,074)
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year</b>	<u>1,657,330</u>	<u>603,275</u>
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year</b>	<u>\$ 1,625,577</u>	<u>\$ 592,201</u>

*See notes to consolidated financial statements.*

**ENERGY & TECHNOLOGY, CORP.**  
**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows - Continued**  
**(Unaudited)**

	<b>Three Months Ended</b>	
	<b>March 31,</b>	
	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information</b>		
Cash Paid During the Period for Interest	<u>\$      9,201</u>	<u>\$          711</u>
Cash Paid During the Period for Income Taxes	<u>\$          -</u>	<u>\$          -</u>

*See notes to consolidated financial statements.*

**ENERGY & TECHNOLOGY, CORP.**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.**

**Note 1. Organization**

Technical Industries & Energy, Corp. (the Company) (TIE) was formed November 29, 2006 under the laws of the State of Delaware in order to acquire and to take over the assets and business of Technical Industries, Inc. (TII). On that date, the Company issued 125,000,000 shares of common stock to American Interest, LLC, in exchange for founder services rendered. The fair value of these services was considered immaterial, and no amounts were recognized in the financial statements. At the time the shares were issued to American Interest, LLC, TIE had no assets, operations, or cash flows. As such, the stock had no value at the time TIE was established. The par value was arbitrarily established in order to comply with the State of Delaware laws. In order to reflect the par value of the shares issued, the Company recognized a discount on capital stock as a contra-equity account within the equity section of the consolidated balance sheets. On January 3, 2007, the Company entered into a Stock Exchange Agreement and Share Exchange (the Agreement) whereby the sole shareholder of TII exchanged all of the outstanding shares of the TII to the Company in exchange for 50,000,000 shares of Company stock. Accordingly, TII became a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. The assets acquired and liabilities assumed were recorded at the carrying value to TII since TII and the Company were under common control prior to the acquisition.

TII specializes in the non-destructive testing of vessels, oilfield equipment and mainly pipe, including ultrasonic testing, utilizing the latest technologies. These technologies enable TII to (i) provide detailed information to customers regarding each pipe tested, and (ii) reach energy reserves present technology cannot reach without extra cost to the oil and gas companies. Because of the intense scrutiny applied to each section of pipe, TII is able to generate data which allows the pipe to be used in the most extreme conditions, and has been proven especially useful in deep water drilling operations in the Gulf of Mexico.

On August 29, 2008, the Company effected a name change from Technical Industries & Energy Corp. to Energy & Technology, Corp. to better reflect the nature of the Company's business.

**Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

**Basis of Presentation and Consolidation**

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Technical Industries, Inc., and the accounts of Energy Pipe, LLC (a variable interest entity). All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

The consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments that are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair presentation of financial information for the interim periods presented. These adjustments are of a normal recurring nature and include appropriate estimated provisions.

**Basis of Accounting**

Assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses are recognized on the accrual basis of accounting in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

**Use of Estimates**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect amounts reported in the financial statements. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates due to information that becomes available subsequent to the issuance of the financial statements or for other reasons.

**Revenue Recognition**

Revenue for inspection services is recognized upon completion of the services rendered. Revenue for the sales of pipe is recognized when: a) pipe is delivered and the customer takes ownership and assumes the risks of loss, b) collection of the relevant receivable is probable, c) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, and d) the sales price is fixed or determinable.

**Trade Receivables**

Trade accounts receivable are carried at their estimated collectible amounts. Trade credit is generally extended on a short-term basis; thus receivables do not bear interest, although a finance charge may be applied to amounts past due. Trade accounts receivable are periodically evaluated for collectibility based on past credit history with customers and their current financial condition. Provisions for uncollectible amounts are determined based on management's estimate of collectability.



**ENERGY & TECHNOLOGY, CORP.**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.**

**Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

**Inventory**

Inventory is stated at the lower of cost determined by the specific identification method or market. At March 31, 2010 and at December 31, 2009, inventory consisted of drilling and casing pipe available for sale.

**Property and Equipment**

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Expenditures for property and equipment and items that substantially increase the useful lives of existing assets are capitalized at cost and depreciated. Routine expenditures for repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. The cost and related accumulated depreciation of property and equipment disposed of are eliminated from the accounts, and any resulting gain or loss is recognized.

Depreciation is provided utilizing the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets capitalized.

**Valuation of Long-Lived Assets**

In the event facts and circumstances indicate that carrying amounts of long-lived assets may be impaired, the Company evaluates the recoverability of its long-lived assets using the estimated future undiscounted cash flows associated with the asset compared to the asset's carrying amount to determine if a write-down is required, pursuant to the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) ASC 360-10-35. Any impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the fair value of the impaired asset.

**Credit Risk**

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of temporary cash investments and trade receivables. For the three months ended March 31, 2010, three customers made up approximately 55% of the Company's revenues, and one customer made up approximately 78% of the Company's receivable balance at March 31, 2010. For the three months ended March 31, 2009, three customers made up approximately 66% of the Company's revenues, and approximately 68% of the Company's receivable balance at March 31, 2009.

The Company maintains cash balances at several financial institutions, and periodically maintains cash in bank accounts in excess of insured limits. The Company has not experienced any losses and does not believe that significant credit risk exists as a result of this practice.

**Advertising**

The Company charges the costs of advertising to expense as incurred.

**Cash and Cash Equivalents**

For purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows, the Company considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

**Income Taxes**

The Company recognizes income taxes in accordance with FASB ASC 740, "Income Taxes" (formerly Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*). ASC 740 uses the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under the asset and liability method, deferred income taxes are recognized for the tax consequences of "temporary differences" by applying enacted statutory tax rates applicable to future years to the difference between financial statement carrying amounts and the tax basis of existing assets and liabilities. Deferred taxes are also recognized for operating losses and tax credits that are available to offset future income taxes.

When tax returns are filed, it is highly certain that some positions taken would be sustained upon examination by the taxing authorities, while others are subject to uncertainty about the merits of the position taken or the amount of the position that would be ultimately sustained. The benefit of a tax position is recognized in the financial statements in the period during which, based on all available evidence, management believes it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained upon examination, including the resolution of appeals or litigation processes, if any.

Tax positions taken are not offset or aggregated with other positions. Tax positions that meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold are measured as the largest amount of tax benefit that is more than 50% likely of being realized upon settlement with the applicable taxing authority. The portion of the benefits associated with tax positions taken that exceeds the amount measured as described above would be reflected as a liability for unrecognized tax benefits in the consolidated balance sheet along with any

associated interest and penalties that would be payable to the taxing authorities upon examination. Interest and penalties associated with unrecognized tax benefits would be classified as additional income taxes in the statement of operations.

**ENERGY & TECHNOLOGY, CORP.**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.**

**Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

**Recent Accounting Pronouncements**

In June 2009, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2009-01 (formerly FAS No. 168), *The FASB Accounting Standards Codification and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles*. The Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) is the single source of authoritative non governmental U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Rules and interpretive releases of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) under authority of federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative GAAP for SEC registrants. The Codification does not change current GAAP, but is intended to simplify user access to all authoritative GAAP by providing all the authoritative literature related to a particular topic in one place. All existing accounting standard documents are superseded and all other accounting literature not included in the Codification is considered nonauthoritative. The Codification is effective for financial statements issued for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. The adoption of this ASU did not have a material impact on the results of operations or financial position of the Company as it only required changes to GAAP references in our financial statements

ASC 320-10 (formerly Staff Position (FSP) No. 115-2 and No. 124-2, *Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments*), amends existing guidance for determining whether impairment is other-than-temporary (OTTI) for debt securities. The ASC requires an entity to assess whether it intends to sell, or it is more likely than not that it will be required to sell, a security in an unrealized loss position before recovery of its amortized cost basis. If either of these criteria is met, the entire difference between amortized cost and fair value is recognized in earnings. For securities that do not meet the aforementioned criteria, the amount of impairment recognized in earnings is limited to the amount related to credit losses, while impairment related to other factors is recognized in other comprehensive income. Additionally, the ASC expands and increases the frequency of existing disclosures about other-than-temporary impairments for debt and equity securities. ASC 320-10 was effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009, with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. The adoption of the ASC did not have a material impact on the results of operations or financial position of the Company because the Company did not hold any other-than-temporary impaired debt securities.

ASC 820-10 (formerly FSP No. 157-4, *Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly*), emphasizes that even if there has been a significant decrease in the volume and level of activity, the objective of a fair value measurement remains the same. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction (that is, not a forced liquidation or distressed sale) between market participants. ASC 820-10 provides a number of factors to consider when evaluating whether there has been a significant decrease in the volume and level of activity for an asset or liability in relation to normal market activity. In addition, when transactions or quoted prices are not considered orderly, adjustments to those prices based on the weight of available information may be needed to determine the appropriate fair value. The ASC also requires increased disclosures. ASC 820-10 was effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009, and was applied prospectively. The adoption of ASC 820-10 did not have a material impact on the results of operations or financial position of the Company.

ASC 825-10 (formerly FSP No. 107-1 and APB 28-1, *Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments*), requires disclosures about fair value of financial instruments for interim reporting periods of publicly traded companies that were previously only required in annual financial statements. ASC 825-10 is effective for interim reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009. The adoption of ASC 825-10 did not have a material impact on the results of operations or financial position of the Company.

On January 1, 2009, the Company adopted new guidance that related to accounting for noncontrolling interests in consolidated financial statements. The new accounting guidance states for entities to provide sufficient disclosures that clearly identify and distinguish between the interests of the parent and the interests of the non-controlling owners separately within the consolidated statement of financial condition within equity, but separate from the parent's equity and separately on the face of the consolidated statement of operations. Further, the new guidance states that changes in a parent's ownership interest while the parent retains its controlling financial interest in its subsidiary should be accounted for consistently and when a subsidiary is deconsolidated, any retained non-controlling equity investment in the former subsidiary should be initially measured at fair value. The adoption of this guidance had no impact on the Company.

**ENERGY & TECHNOLOGY, CORP.**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.**

**Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

**Recent Accounting Pronouncements (Continued)**

In June 2008, the FASB issued guidance which addresses whether instruments granted in share-based payment transactions are participating securities prior to vesting and, therefore, included in the earnings allocation in computing earnings per common share (EPS) under the two-class method. Unvested share-based payment awards that contain non-forfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents (whether paid or unpaid) are participating securities and shall be included in the computation of EPS pursuant to the two-class method. This guidance was effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those years. All prior-period EPS data presented were to be adjusted retrospectively (including interim financial statements, summaries of earnings, and selected financial data) to conform to the provisions of this guidance. Since the Company's unvested restricted stock awards do not contain nonforfeitable rights to dividends, they are not included under the scope of this pronouncement, and therefore, the adoption of this guidance had no impact on the Company.

ASC 855-10 (formerly FAS No. 165, *Subsequent Events*), establishes general standards of accounting for and disclosure of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. In particular, ASC 855-10 sets forth:

- . the period after the balance sheet date during which management of a reporting entity should evaluate events or transactions that may occur for potential recognition or disclosure in the financial statements;
- . the circumstances under which an entity should recognize events or transactions occurring after the balance sheet date in its financial statements; and
- . the disclosures that an entity should make about events or transactions that occurred after the balance sheet date.

The Company has adopted the new guidance that was effective for financial statements issued for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009.

FAS No. 166, *Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets—an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140*, removes the concept of a qualifying special-purpose entity from Statement 140 and removes the exception from applying FASB Interpretation No. 46 (revised December 2003), *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities*, to qualifying special-purpose entities. The objective in issuing this Statement is to improve the relevance, representational faithfulness, and comparability of the information that a reporting entity provides in its financial statements about a transfer of financial assets; the effects of a transfer on its financial position, financial performance, and cash flows; and a transferor's continuing involvement, if any, in transferred financial assets. This Statement must be applied as of the beginning of each reporting entity's first annual reporting period that begins after November 15, 2009, for interim periods within that first annual reporting period and for interim and annual reporting periods thereafter. The impact of adoption is not expected to be material.

FAS No. 167, *Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)*, seeks to improve financial reporting by enterprises involved with variable interest entities. The statement addresses (1) the effects on certain provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 46 (revised December 2003), *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities*, as a result of the elimination of the qualifying special-purpose entity concept in FASB Statement No. 166, *Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets*, and (2) constituent concerns about the application of certain key provisions of Interpretation 46(R), including those in which the accounting and disclosures under the Interpretation do not always provide timely and useful information about an enterprise's involvement in a variable interest entity. This Statement is effective as of the beginning of each reporting entity's first annual reporting period that begins after November 15, 2009, for interim periods within that first annual reporting period, and for interim and annual reporting periods thereafter. The impact of adoption is not expected to be material.

**Note 3. Patent**

On September 4, 2007, the Company's chief executive officer was awarded a patent from the United States Patent and Trademark Office pertaining to his development of specialized testing procedures for drilling pipe utilized by oil-exploration companies.

The Company's costs associated with its development of these testing procedures and application for patent have been capitalized and recognized as an asset in the Company's balance sheet, and is being amortized over 20 years.



**ENERGY & TECHNOLOGY, CORP.**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.**

**Note 4. Commitments**

The Company leases office premises, operating facilities, and equipment under several operating leases expiring in various years through 2030. The Company also leases land for operating purposes on a month to month basis.

**Note 5. Major Customers**

For the three months ended March 31, 2010, the Company had three customers which generated revenues in excess of 10% of the Company's total revenues. Revenues for these three customers were approximately 55% of total revenues, and the total balance due from these three customers at March 31, 2010 was \$61,730.

**Note 6. Related Party Transactions**

Included in due to affiliates is \$1,366,993 and \$1,270,870 at March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively, in acquisition debts paid by affiliates upon the acquisition of the Company in 1999. The affiliates maintain a lien on the Company's accounts receivable and equipment to secure this loan. The amounts due to the affiliates have no set terms of repayment and bear interest at 8.00%. Interest expense associated with this obligation totaled \$26,804 and \$23,107 for the three month periods ended March 31, 2010 and 2008, respectively.

**Note 7. Earnings per Share**

The weighted average common shares outstanding amounted to 53,600,533 and 175,100,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and March 31, 2009, respectively.

**Note 8. Fair Value Disclosures**

The following methods and assumptions were used by the Company in estimating fair values for financial instruments:

**Cash and cash equivalents:** The carrying amount reported in the balance sheet approximates fair value.

**Notes Payable:** The fair value of notes payable approximates the carrying amount reported in the balance sheet.

**Due to Affiliates:** The carrying amount approximates fair values.

While these estimates of fair value are based on management's judgment of appropriate factors, there is no assurance that if the Company had disposed of such items at March 31, 2010 or December 31, 2009, the estimated fair values would have been achieved. Market values may differ depending on various circumstances not taken into consideration in this methodology. The estimated fair values at March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, should not necessarily be considered to apply at subsequent dates.

In addition, other assets and liabilities that are not defined as financial instruments are not included in the following disclosures, such as property and equipment. The estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments are as follows:

	<u>March 31, 2010</u>		<u>December 31, 2009</u>	
	<u>Carrying Amount</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Carrying Amount</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
Financial assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,625,577	\$ 1,625,577	\$ 1,657,330	\$ 1,657,330
Financial liabilities:				
Notes Payable	\$ 635,445	\$ 635,445	\$ 687,004	\$ 687,004

Due to Affiliates	<u>1,790,066</u>	<u>1,790,066</u>	<u>1,765,692</u>	<u>1,765,692</u>
	<u>\$ 2,425,511</u>	<u>\$ 2,425,511</u>	<u>\$ 2,452,696</u>	<u>\$ 2,452,696</u>

**ENERGY & TECHNOLOGY, CORP.**  
**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.**

**Note 9. Subsequent Events**

In accordance with the subsequent events topic of the FASB ASC, Topic No. 855, "*Subsequent Events*", the Company evaluates events and transactions that occur after the balance sheet date for potential recognition in the financial statements. The effect of all subsequent events that provide additional evidence of conditions that existed at the balance sheet date are recognized in the financial statements as of March 31, 2010. In preparing these financial statements, the Company evaluated the events and transactions through the date these financial statements were issued.

## **ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

### **General**

Headquartered in Lafayette, Louisiana, with production facilities in Houston, Texas and Abbeville, Louisiana, Energy and Technology Corp. provides non-destructive testing (NDT) services, OCTG and oilfield pipe sales, service and storage, and rig and equipment sales. Originally founded on May 11, 1971 as an inspection company, Energy and Technology Corp. currently serves customers throughout the oil patch of Louisiana and Texas as well as in Canada, Mexico, and in the Gulf of Mexico. The Company's customer base of over 130 accounts consists of major oil companies, steel mills, material suppliers, drilling companies, tool rental companies, and natural gas storage operators. Due to the nature of its technology, the Company specializes in deep water offshore and other critical projects.

The Technical Industries, Inc. division of Energy & Technology Corp. manufactures its own proprietary NDT equipment. The Company's patented ultrasonic systems have some of the largest OD and pipe length capabilities in the industry and the deepest penetration capability offered for wall thickness measurement. The Company holds patents on certain exclusive inspection technology that allows oil and gas companies to use their current drill strings and other equipment to reach depths that were previously unreachable. This technology can make wells safer, increase the success rate for critical wells, and greatly reduce the chances of a failure. As the industry moves to ever deeper reserves and makes advances in horizontal drilling, oil and gas wells are becoming more and more expensive and difficult to drill, making this technology more of a necessity.

In the oilfield pipe sales and storage segment, Energy and Technology Corp utilizes a state-of-the-art web based inventory management system that allows each client to view and track projects during processing, to locate inventory throughout the plant, and access reports, bill of ladings, tally sheets, logs and other required information.

### **Key Ongoing Operational Processes:**

#### **Update ISO Certification**

Energy & Technology, Corp. recognizes that quality is every bit as important as price and prompt service. This is even truer of the Company's typical client, who often contracts for services that other companies are not able to provide. In response to our clients requirements, the Company has obtained the latest ISO:9001 certification by Moody's, recognized in the industry as representing the highest quality control available. As the Company's business lines are very synergistic, management feels that it can leverage this dominant position to increase share in the markets in which it competes, and likely more in the critical service arena.

#### **Foreign Trade Zone Status**

Energy and Technology, Corp. is exploring the application process to become a subzone of the Harris County Foreign Trade Zone No. 84. This would have a dramatic impact on the Company's ability to sell to overseas markets, and make the Company a far more attractive distribution partner for foreign manufacturers. Management feels that market share could be taken through a successful designation as an FTZ subzone.

#### **Increased Sales and Marketing Effort**

Energy & Technology, Corp. has grown over the historical period without an aggressive marketing and sales effort. New business was generated from referrals, technical sessions given to oil & gas and industry related companies, the company website, and through the use of a marketing company on a limited basis. Currently, there are several employees whose duties are focused on sales, and one marketing and promotional activity director. Management believes revenue can be greatly increased by expanding the Company's sales force.

#### **Diversification**

Energy & Technology, Corp. has diligently worked to diversify its business model by adding sales, service, and storage of OCTG and all types of oilfield pipe, as well as equipment leasing and sales. The Company's new threading and repair facility, located on our Houston campus, will be operational by the end of the second quarter of 2010. Additional growth will come domestically, but management feels that overseas expansion is critical to the ultimate success of the business plan.

## Critical Accounting Policies

The Company has identified the following accounting policies to be the critical accounting policies of the Company:

*Revenue Recognition.* Revenue for inspection services is recognized upon completion of the services rendered. Revenue for the sales of pipe is recognized when pipe is delivered and the customer takes ownership and assumes the risks of loss, collection of the relevant receivable is probable, persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, and the sales price is fixed or determinable.

*Inventory.* Inventory is stated at the lower of cost determined by the specific identification method or market. At March 31, 2010, inventory consisted of drilling pipe available for sale.

*Property and Equipment.* Property and equipment are stated at cost. Expenditures for property and equipment and items that substantially increase the useful lives of existing assets are capitalized at cost and depreciated. Routine expenditures for repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. The cost and related accumulated depreciation of property and equipment disposed of are eliminated from the accounts, and any resulting gain or loss is recognized. Depreciation is provided utilizing the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets capitalized.

*Valuation of Long-Lived Assets.* In the event facts and circumstances indicate that carrying amounts of long-lived assets may be impaired, the Company evaluates the recoverability of its long-lived assets using the estimated future undiscounted cash flows associated with the asset compared to the asset's carrying amount to determine if a write-down is required, pursuant to the provisions of SFAS Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) ASC 360-10-35. Any impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the fair value of the impaired asset.

### *Discussion of Changes in Financial Condition from December 31, 2009 to March 31, 2010*

At March 31, 2010, total assets amounted to \$13,002,900 compared to \$15,883,341 at December 31, 2009, a decrease of \$2,880,441, or 18.1%. The decrease is primarily due to a decrease in accounts receivable of \$799,864, a decrease in inventory of \$1,872,990, and a decrease of property and equipment of \$160,078.

Our liabilities at March 31, 2010, totaled \$6,114,380 compared to \$9,142,014 at December 31, 2009, a decrease of \$3,027,634, or 33.1%. The decrease is primarily due to a decrease in accounts payable of \$3,121,448, partially offset by an increase in other accrued expenses of \$87,874.

Total stockholder's equity increased from \$6,741,327 at December 31, 2009, to \$6,888,520 at March 31, 2010. This increase was due to the issuance of 88,000 shares of common stock and the net income for the quarter.

## Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and Cash Equivalents totaled \$1,625,330 at March 31, 2010, a decrease of \$31,753 from the balance of \$1,657,330 at December 31, 2009. The decrease in cash and cash equivalents was primarily due to our investment in property and equipment, primarily within our Houston facility, as well as repayment of debt during the three months ended March 31, 2010.

## Inventory

We began purchasing pipe for sale to customers in December, 2007. This was an opportunity for us to expand our services to our customers. During the three months ended March 31, 2010, we were able to return pipe inventory to one of our pipe suppliers. The Company recognized a reduction of inventory, as well as the corresponding payable, of \$1,872,990. It is anticipated that the Company will continue its efforts to expand its sales of pipe, even though the market has contracted substantially due to the current economy.

## Property and Equipment

The increase in property and equipment is due to the continued construction of a new building and equipment at our Houston, TX facility. This facility, which should become operational in the middle of 2010, is being developed in order to add pipe threading services for our customers. The facility was started in 2009 and costs of construction of this facility incurred during the three months ended March 31, 2010 totaled \$68,781.

## Deferred Tax Asset/Income Taxes Payable

Due to the Company's profit for the three months ended March 31, 2010, our deferred tax asset has not changed. We have decreased our deferred income taxes by \$27,684 due to the change in book and tax depreciation differences. Accrued state taxes make up the difference in

our income tax expense for the quarter ended March 31, 2010.

## Accounts Payable

Accounts payable at March 31, 2010 totaled \$223,628 compared to \$3,345,076 at December 31, 2009, a decrease of \$3,121,448. The decrease is attributable to our settlement of a lawsuit with a pipe supplier by offsetting accounts receivable invoices that the pipe supplier owed to us. In addition, during the three months ended March 31, 2010, we recognized the return of inventory to another pipe supplier. The Company recognized a reduction of accounts payable of \$1,872,990 as a result of the return of pipe inventory to this supplier.

*Discussion of Results of Operations for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2010 compared to the Three Months Ended March 31, 2009*

## Revenues

Our revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2010, was \$888,659 compared to \$2,446,072 for the three months ended March 31, 2009, a decrease of \$1,557,413, or 64.7%. The decrease is attributable primarily to decreased inspection fees attributable to the current recession.

The following table presents the composition of revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009:

Revenue:	2010 Dollars	Percentage	2009 Dollars	Percentage	Variance Dollars
Inspection Fees	\$ 515,693	58.0%	\$ 1,789,481	73.2%	\$ (1,273,788)
Storage Fees	\$ 305,110	34.3%	\$ 246,788	10.1%	\$ 58,322
Other Income	\$ 67,856	7.7%	\$ 409,803	16.7%	\$ (341,947)
Total Revenue	\$ 888,659	100.0%	\$ 2,446,072	100.0%	\$ (1,557,413)

## Cost of Revenue and Gross Profit

Our cost of revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2010, was \$656,736, or 73.9% of revenues, compared to \$1,133,015, or 46.3% of revenues, for the three months ended March 31, 2009. The overall decrease in our cost of revenue is primarily due to our decreased sales. The increase in cost of revenue as a percentage of revenues was due to the fixed costs which are included in operations.

The following table presents the composition of cost of revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009:

Cost of Revenue:	2010 Dollars	Percentage	2009 Dollars	Percentage	Variance Dollars
Labor and Related Costs	\$ 171,252	26.1%	\$ 371,802	32.8%	\$ (200,550)
Materials and Supplies	16,240	2.5%	54,668	4.8%	(38,428)
Subcontract Labor	169,404	25.8%	212,265	18.7%	(42,861)
Maintenance	18,454	2.8%	73,582	6.5%	(55,128)
Insurance	31,486	4.8%	32,224	2.9%	(738)
Depreciation and Amortization	215,256	32.8%	168,501	14.9%	46,755
Other	34,644	5.2%	219,973	19.4%	(185,329)
Total Cost of Revenue	\$ 656,736	100.0%	\$ 1,133,015	100.0%	\$ (476,279)

Due to limitations with the pool of qualified individuals, we utilized the services of subcontractors to assist us in providing timely and quality service to our customers. We will continue our efforts to attract employ and retain qualified individuals to serve the needs of our customers.

## Operating Expenses

For the three months ended March 31, 2010, our operating expenses totaled \$591,031 as compared to \$466,533 in 2009, representing an increase of \$124,498, or 26.7%. The largest components of our operating expenses for 2010 consists of salaries and wages, rent, professional services, and office supplies and expenses. Salaries and wages for general and administrative personnel was \$308,980 for the three months ended March 31, 2010, compared to \$198,696 for the three months ended March 31, 2009, an increase of \$110,284, or 55.5%. During the quarter ended March 31, 2010, the Company issued 88,000 shares of common stock valued at \$95,040 as bonuses.



Rent expense totaled \$66,722 for the three months ended March 31, 2010, as compared to \$67,402 for the three months ended March 31, 2009, a decrease of \$680, or 0.1%. Rent expense for both the three months ended March 31, 2010, and for the three months ended March 31, 2009, pertains primarily to our rental of office space for our headquarters in Lafayette as well as our rental of land and facilities for operating purposes

Professional services expense increased from \$70,144 for the three months ended March 31, 2009, to \$74,677 for the three months ended March 31, 2010, an increase of \$4,533, or 6.5%. The increase is primarily a result of expenses we incurred throughout the three months ended March 31, 2010 for accounting fees associated with issues related to the annual audit of the Company for the prior year.

Other operating expenses increased from \$49,084 at March 31, 2009 to \$76,574 for the quarter ended March 31, 2010, an increase of \$27,490, or 56.0% and consists primarily of sales and travel expenses associated with our attempt to expand services to the Middle East.

### Other Income and Expense

Other income and expense consists of investment income, interest expense, and other income resulting from the settlement of a lawsuit with a major pipe supplier that relates to pipe purchased in 2008. Other income totaled \$444,386 for the quarter ended March 31, 2010. Investment income, which consists of interest, dividends, realized gains and losses, and unrealized gains and losses, amounted to a gain of \$4,640 for the three months ended March 31, 2010, compared to income of \$1,258 for the three months ended March 31, 2009. For the three months ended March 31, 2010, we realized a gain of approximately \$428 on the sales of investments during that period and approximately \$4,212 of interest, dividends and unrealized gains generated from our investments.

Interest expense totaled \$36,005 for the three months ended March 31, 2010, as compared to \$23,818 for the three months ended March 31, 2009, an increase of \$12,187, or 51.2%. Interest expense pertains primarily to amounts due to affiliates as well as to our notes payable with third parties, and the increase relates to new financing during the fourth quarter 2009 which was obtained to finance expansion and equipment.

The company entered into a settlement with North American Interpipe, Inc. whereby they paid \$1 in exchange for forgiveness of all accounts payable balances in the amount of \$1,298,074. In addition, the company forgave accounts receivable balances totaling \$919,751 offset by an allowance for doubtful accounts of \$97,000. The net effect of the settlement in addition to reducing accounts payable and accounts receivable resulted in the recognition of \$475,323 in other income.

### Provision for income taxes

For the three months ended March 31, 2010, we reported an income tax expense of \$33,125 compared to income tax expense of \$291,652 for the three months ended March 31, 2009, a decrease of \$258,527 or 88.6% which is the result of the reduced income for the quarter.

### Comparative financial information for the first quarters ending March 31:

	<u>MARCH 31,</u> <u>2010</u>	<u>MARCH 31,</u> <u>2009</u>	<u>MARCH 31,</u> <u>2008</u>	<u>MARCH 31,</u> <u>2007</u>	<u>MARCH 31,</u> <u>2006</u>
Revenues, for the first quarter	\$ 888,659	\$ 2,446,072	\$ 1,439,896	\$ 613,187	\$ 508,331
Cost of Revenues	656,736	1,133,015	555,168	304,477	237,567
Gross Profit	231,923	1,313,057	884,728.00	308,710	270,764
Operating Expenses					
General & Administrative Expenses	560,768	429,800	263,035	135,387	99,888
Depreciation	30,263	36,733	17,187	15,487	21,567
Total Operating Expenses	591,031	466,533	280,222	150,874	121,455
Income (Loss) from Operations	(359,108)	846,524	604,506.00	157,836	149,309
Other Income (Expense)	444,386	22,560	(20,101)	(30,522)	1,076
Income Before Income Taxes	85,278	823,964	584,405.00	127,314	150,385
Provision for Income Taxes	33,125	291,652	232,246	48,762	53552

Net Income	\$	52,153	\$	532,312	\$	352,159.00	\$	78,552	\$	96,833
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## Capital Resources and Liquidity

As of March 31, 2010 we had \$1,625,577 in cash and cash equivalents. Our cash outflows have consisted primarily of expenses associated with our operations, and the construction on our Houston facility. These outflows have been offset by the timely inflows of cash from our customers regarding sales that have been made. Currently, we have been able to utilize our relationships with affiliated entities to stabilize our liquidity needs.

We believe we can satisfy our cash requirements for the next twelve months with our current cash and expected revenues. However, completion of our plan of operation is subject to attaining adequate revenue. We cannot assure investors that adequate revenues will be generated. In the absence of our projected revenues, we may be unable to proceed with our plan of operations. Even without adequate revenues within the next twelve months, we still anticipate being able to continue with our present activities, but we may require financing to potentially achieve our growth goals.

In the event we are not successful in reaching our initial revenue targets, additional funds may be required, and we may not be able to proceed with our business plan for the development and marketing of our core services. Should this occur, we would likely seek additional financing to support the continued operation of our business.

## Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The Company is subject to certain market risks, including changes in interest rates and currency exchange rates. The Company does not undertake any specific actions to limit those exposures.

## Item 4T. Controls and Procedures

a) *Evaluation of Disclosure Controls.* George M. Sfeir, our Chief Executive Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of our third fiscal quarter 2009 pursuant to Rule 13a-15(b) of the Securities and Exchange Act. Disclosure controls and procedures are controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Based on his evaluation, Mr. Sfeir concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of March 31, 2010.

It should be noted that any system of controls, however well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the system are met. In addition, the design of any control system is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events. Because of these and other inherent limitations of control systems, there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions.

(b) *Changes in internal control over financial reporting.* There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the last fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting. Our management team will continue to evaluate our internal control over financial reporting in 2009 as we implement our Sarbanes Oxley Act testing.

## PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

### Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

We were recently served with a lawsuit regarding a contractual dispute with a major supplier that we believe will not have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations. There is no action, suit, proceeding, inquiry or investigation before or by any court, public board, government agency, self-regulatory organization or body pending or, to the knowledge of the executive officers of our Company or any of our subsidiaries, threatened against or affecting our Company, our common stock, any of our subsidiaries or of our companies or our subsidiaries' officers or directors in their capacities as such, except as stated above, which an adverse decision could have a material adverse effect.

### Item 1A. Risk Factors.

None.

### Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

None.

### Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

None

### Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.

None.

### Item 5. Other Information.

None

### Item 6. Exhibits and Reports of Form 8-K.

(a) Exhibits

31.1 Certifications pursuant to Section 302 of Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002

32.1 Certifications pursuant to Section 906 of Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002

(b) Reports of Form 8-K

None.

**SIGNATURES**

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

**ENERGY & TECHNOLOGY CORP.**

Date: May 20, 2010

By: /s/ George M. Sfeir

George M. Sfeir  
President, Chief Executive Officer,  
and Director

Date: May 20, 2010

By: /s/ Chongyuan (Joyce) Zhu

Chongyuan (Joyce) Zhu  
Chief Financial Officer