

Wind Works Power Corp.
Form 10-K/A
June 10, 2011

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

FORM 10-K/A-1

ii

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

For the fiscal year ended: June 30, 2010

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 333-113296

WIND WORKS POWER CORP.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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

98-0409895
*(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)*

346 Waverley Street, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K2P 0W5

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(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(613) 226-7883

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

N/A

(Former name or former address, if changed since last report)

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

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
common stock, \$0.001 par value	None

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

None
(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 No

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

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

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

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information

statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ü

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

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

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

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, or the average bid and asked price for such common equity, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter as reported by the OTCBB on December 31, 2009 was approximately \$4,523,000.

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Section 12, 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by

a court. Yes No

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

List hereunder the following documents if incorporated by reference and the Part of the Form 10-K (e.g., Part I, Part II, etc.) into which the document is incorporated: (1) Any annual report to security holders; (2) Any proxy or information statement; and (3) Any prospectus filed pursuant to Rule 424(b) or (c) under the Securities Act of 1933.

None.

This Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of applicable securities laws relating to Wind Works Power Corp. (Wind Works we , our , or the Company) which represent our current expectations or beliefs including, but not limited to, statements concerning our operations, performance, and financial condition. These

statements by their nature involve substantial risks and uncertainties, credit losses, dependence on management and key personnel, variability of quarterly results, and our ability to continue growth. Statements in this annual report regarding planned wind parks and projects and any other statements about Wind Works' future expectations, beliefs, goals, plans or prospects constitute forward-looking statements. You should also see our risk factors. For this purpose, any statements contained in this Form 10-K that are not statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, words such as "may", "anticipate", "intend", "could", "estimate", "continue" or the negative or other comparable terminology are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Other matters such as our growth strategy and competition are beyond our control. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize or should the underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual outcomes and results could differ materially from those indicated in the forward-looking statements.

Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which such statement is made, and we undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement or statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date on which such statement is made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. New factors emerge from time to time and it is not possible for us to predict all of such factors, nor can we assess the impact of each such factor on the 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.

We are under no duty to update such forward-looking statements.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Wind Works Power Corp. is filing this Amendment No. 1 to its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010, in response to a comment letter received from the Securities and Exchange Commission dated May 19, 2011.

This Amendment No. 1 does not reflect events that have occurred after the original filing of the Annual Report.

Pursuant to Rule 12b-15 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as a result of this Amendment No. 1, the certifications pursuant to Section 302 and Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, filed and furnished respectively, as exhibits to the original filing, have been amended and refiled as of the date of this Amendment No. 1 and are included as Exhibits 31.2, 31.2, 32.1 and 32.2 hereto.

This Amendment No. 1 should be read in conjunction with the original filing of our Annual Report for the period ended June 30, 2010 and our other filings made with the Securities and Exchange Commission subsequent to the filing of the original Annual Report filed on Form 10-K.

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Item 1.

Description of Business.

Background

BUSINESS

The Company is no longer pursuing mining activities in North America.

The Company's new business strategy is to pursue opportunities in the alternative energy field with a particular emphasis on wind energy. The Company intends to develop wind parks. It will assemble land packages (Wind Parks), secure requisite environmental permitting, provide wind testing by erecting towers to measure wind speed. Subject to favorable wind testing results, it will then apply for a power contract for the number of megawatts (MW) that the project will allow. Once it secures power contracts, management believes that it will be able to lease or sell the wind parks to operating utility companies or companies desiring to purchase wind turbines and erect the necessary power lines.

The development of a wind park involves many steps and can take years before coming to fruition. In order to implement this program we will have to secure and maintain land sites for turbine locations. We will need to negotiate terms for land lease or easement agreements, plan and conduct necessary environmental studies such as environmental screenings, noise assessments, visual assessments and avian and floral assessments. All of these studies are required for environmental approval. Environmental approval is necessary to obtain building permits for the wind parks. Further development encompasses liaison with various Aboriginal and First Nations groups as well as consultations with provincial and federal agencies in order to obtain any permits that may be required for any project.

In addition to environmental approvals and consultations the Company has to plan and commission technical reports and engineering drawings and layouts in regards to the construction of the actual wind park and any auxiliary structures such as transmission lines that are necessary to operate the wind park.

Wind energy engineers must prepare a three stage site implementation program. The first stage of the program involves locating the ideal placement for the wind turbines and determining which type of wind turbine can provide the optimal results for the wind parks. The second stage of the program involves building access roads to the property and constructing transmission lines which can be connected to the power grid. The final stage of the site implementation program is determining the final yield assessment which occurs after a power purchase agreement is signed with a local utility.

After the Company has secured the required licensing and paid any required fees it intends to secure power contracts with local utilities. At this time, it does not intend to become a wind energy producer. Rather, it will develop the wind park for sale to wind energy producers. The Company's business model is to assemble a land package, secure regulatory approval, provide engineering studies, build the required infrastructure and finally enter into power purchase agreements with local utilities. When it sells wind parks, it will be offering buyers a complete turnkey package. Purchasers will be required to purchase the wind turbines. Following the installation of the wind turbines, purchasers will then be able to sell wind power electricity pursuant to the terms and conditions of the power purchase agreements.

WIND POWER

Industry Overview

In today's society, wind power and alternative energy are becoming a fast growing force along with the Go Green attitude. Renewable energy is produced using resources that are naturally replenished, such as wind, sunlight, geothermal heat, tides and biofuels. Technologies that produce energy from these renewable sources (other than biofuels) are often referred to as clean or green as they produce few, if any, pollutants that negatively impact the environment. Comparatively, fossil fuels such as coal, natural gas and oil are exhaustible and release greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide or other pollutants into the atmosphere during energy production. As a result of increased environmental awareness, the deployment of renewable energy technologies has grown rapidly during the past several years. According to the Energy Information Administration, 37% of new U.S. power generation capacity in 2007 consisted of renewable technologies, compared with only 2% in 2003. This increase is expected to continue in both the United States and Canada. It is anticipated that renewable energy capacity in North America is expected to grow by a compounded annual growth rate between 9% and 11% through 2025. At this rate, the United States and Canada could supply 25% of its electrical energy requirements with renewable energy by 2025.

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Wind energy is the fastest-growing renewable energy generation technology worldwide due to its cost efficiency, technological maturity and the wide availability of wind resources. It has been suggested that wind power has the greatest potential among all renewable energy technologies for further growth in North America. Although the United States and Canada have hydroelectric and geothermal resources, many potential hydroelectric sites have already been

developed and geothermal production is confined by geographical limitations to only certain areas. In contrast, the available untapped wind resources across North America remains vast. Additionally, other renewable energy technologies, such as solar power, are currently less economically attractive than wind energy, and others, such as biofuels, emit particulates which have a greater negative impact on the environment than wind energy.

Wind Energy Fundamentals

The term wind energy refers to the process used to generate electricity through wind turbines. The turbines convert wind's kinetic energy into electrical power by capturing it with a three blade rotor mounted on a nacelle that houses a gearbox and generator. When the wind blows, the combination of the lift and drag of the air pressure on the blades spins the blades and rotor, which turns a shaft through the gearbox and generator to create electricity.

Wind turbines are typically grouped together in what are often referred to as wind parks. Electricity from each wind turbine travels down a cable inside its tower to a collection point in the wind park and is then transmitted to a substation for voltage step-up and delivery into the electric utility transmission network, or grid. Today's wind turbines can efficiently generate electricity when the wind speed is between 11 and 55 miles per hour.

A key factor in the success of any wind park is the profile and predictability of the wind resources at the site. Extensive studies of historical weather and wind patterns have been performed across North America and many resources, in the forms of charts, graphs and maps, are available to wind energy developers. The most attractive wind park sites offer a combination of land accessibility, power transmission, proximity to construction resources and strong and dependable winds.

When wind energy developers identify promising sites, they perform detailed studies to provide greater certainty with respect to the long-term wind characteristics at the site and to identify the most effective turbine strategy. The long-term annual output of a wind park is assessed through the use of on-site wind data, publicly available reference data and sophisticated software. Wind speeds are estimated in great detail for specific months, days or even hours, and are then correlated to turbine manufacturers' specifications to identify the most efficient turbine for the site. Additional calculations and adjustments for turbine availability (which is principally affected by planned and unplanned maintenance events), wake effects (wind depletion caused by turbines sited upwind), blade soiling and icing and other factors are made to arrive at an estimate of net expected annual kilowatt hour electricity production at the site.

Wind development determines the MW capacity of a project. Generally, MW for projects are decided as follows: The location (land) where the wind park is located allows for a certain number of turbines to be fitted on to the projects land due to setbacks from houses roads and other buildings or infrastructure items. Also turbines create a

noise parameter which circles out a portion of the land and which parameter has to be fitted in with the setbacks towards any structure. (For example, in Ontario, Canada where several of our projects are located, at least 550 meters from any house is required. Most ordinances prohibit more than 45 decibels in an inhabited structure at any time). Wind turbines have a nameplate capacity of generally 1.5-2.5 MW. By using the land and the turbine model a layout model is used to determine whether these turbines fit within the layout and how many turbine sites must be secured under an easement agreement.

Growth in Wind Energy

The growth in wind energy will likely continue due to a number of key factors, including:

Increases in electricity demand coupled with the rising cost of fossil fuels used for conventional energy generation resulting in increases in electricity prices;

Heightened environmental concerns, creating legislative and popular support to reduce carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases;

Regulatory mandates as well as government tax incentives.

Improvements in wind energy technology;

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Increasing obstacles for the construction of conventional fuel plants; and

Abundant wind resources in attractive energy markets.

Wind energy, which has no fuel costs, has become much more competitive by comparison to traditional electricity generation sources, and has grown dramatically relative to other non-hydroelectric renewable sources (including biofuels, geothermal and solar) in recent years. Wind energy also offers an attractive method of managing commodity price risk while maintaining strict environmental standards, as it provides a stable, affordable hedge against the risk of increases in the price of coal, natural gas and other fuels over time. Increasing the use of wind energy also has the implied benefit of lowering overall demand for natural gas, particularly during winter peak demand.

Concerns over the recent volatility in fuel prices, coupled with the significant dependence on fossil fuels, has been and will continue to be a factor in the political and social movement towards greater use of clean energy.

Heightened Environmental Concerns, Creating Legislative and Popular Support to Reduce Carbon Dioxide and Other Greenhouse Gases

The growing concern over global warming caused by greenhouse gas emissions has also contributed to the growth in the wind energy industry. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Fourth Assessment Report, experts have noted that eleven of the last twelve years (1995–2006) rank among the warmest years since 1850. Additionally, the global average sea level has risen at an average rate of 1.8 millimeters per year since 1961 and at 3.1 millimeters per year since 1993, due to the melting of glaciers, ice caps and polar ice sheets, coupled with thermal expansion of the oceans. The importance of reducing greenhouse gases has been recognized by the international community, as demonstrated by the signing and ratification of the Kyoto Protocol, which requires reductions in greenhouse gases by the 177 (as of March 2008) signatory nations (not including the United States).

Substituting wind energy for traditional fossil fuel-fired generation would help reduce CO₂ emissions due to the environmentally-friendly attributes of wind energy. According to the Energy Information Administration, the United States had the highest CO₂ emissions of all countries in the world in 2005, contributing approximately 20% of the world's CO₂ emissions. Since 1990, CO₂ emissions from the United States' electric power industry have increased by a cumulative amount of 27%, from 1.9 billion metric tons to 2.5 billion metric tons.

Environmental legislation and regulations provide additional incentives for the development of wind energy by increasing the marginal cost of energy generated through fossil-fuel technologies. Such legislation and regulations have been designed to, for example, reduce ozone concentrations, particulate emissions, haze and mercury emissions and can require conventional energy generators to make significant expenditures, implement pollution control measures or purchase emissions credits to meet compliance requirements. These measures have increased fossil fuel-fired generators' capital and operating costs and put upward pressure on the market price of energy. Because wind energy producers are price takers in energy markets, these legislative measures effectively serve to make the return on wind energy more attractive relative to other sources of generation.

It is anticipated that there is significant support to enact legislation that will attempt to reduce the amount of carbon produced by electrical generators. Although the ultimate form of legislation is still being debated, the two most likely alternatives are (i) a direct emissions tax or (ii) a cap-and-trade regime. We believe either of these alternatives would likely result in higher overall power prices, as the marginal cost of electricity.

Improvements in Wind Energy Technology

Wind turbine technology has improved considerably in recent years with significant increases in capacity and efficiency. Multiple types and sizes of turbines are now available to suit a wide range of wind resource characteristics and landscapes. Modern wind turbines are capable of generating electricity for 20 to 30 years.

There have been two major trends in the development of wind turbines in recent years:

According to the Danish Wind Industry Association and the U.S. Department of Energy, individual turbine capacity has increased dramatically over the last 25 years, with 30 kW machines that operated in 1980 giving way to the 1.5 MW machines that are standard today;

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Wind park performance has improved significantly, according to the U.S. Department of Energy, s turbines installed in 2004 through 2006 averaged a 33%-35% net capacity factor (the ratio of the actual output over a period of time and the output if the wind park had operated at full capacity over that time period) as compared to the 22% net capacity factor realized by turbines installed prior to 1998.

Additionally, as wind energy technology has continued to improve, according to AWEA, the capital cost of wind energy generation has fallen by approximately 80% over the past 20 years.

Increasing Obstacles for the Construction of Conventional Fuel Plants

In addition to the impediments presented by the extensive and growing environmental legislation, new power plants that use conventional fuels, such as coal and nuclear technologies, face a difficult, lengthy and expensive permitting process. Furthermore, increasing opposition from public environmental groups towards coal-fired power plants, coupled with rising construction costs, contributed to the cancellation of many planned coal plants in 2007. Traditional energy developers and utilities are likely to face permitting and restricted supply issues in the future. As a result, alternative energy sources such as wind will need to be developed to meet increasing electricity demand and will be able to capitalize on the resulting higher energy prices.

Abundant Wind Resources in Attractive Energy Markets

The potential for future growth in the North American wind energy market is supported by the large land area available for turbine installations and the availability of significant wind resources. According to AWEA,

Wind energy project revenues are highly dependent on suitable wind and associated weather conditions.

The energy and revenues generated at a wind energy project are highly dependent on climatic conditions, particularly wind conditions, which are variable and difficult to predict. Turbines will only operate within certain wind speed ranges that vary by turbine model and manufacturer, and there is no assurance that the wind resource at any given project site will fall within such specifications. Even after undertaking studies to determine the feasibility of a project, actual climatic conditions at a project site, particularly wind conditions, may not conform to the findings of these wind studies, and, therefore, wind energy projects may not meet anticipated production levels, which could adversely affect forecasts. In addition, global climate change could change existing wind patterns; such effects are impossible to predict.

Tornados, lightning strikes, floods, severe storms, wildfires or other exceptional weather conditions or natural disasters could damage wind energy projects and related facilities and decrease production levels. These events could have a material adverse effect on the operations of any wind park.

Environmental Regulation

Wind park development activities are subject to various government environmental laws and regulations, primarily including environmental impact review requirements and regulations governing the discharge of fill materials into protected wetlands. The impact of these laws and regulations on the development, construction and operation of wind parks is site specific and varies depending upon the location and design of the wind park and the relevant regulations. Potential regulation may require an evaluation us to evaluate the potential environmental impacts caused by wind parks, including assessments of visual and noise impacts, effects on wildlife (primarily birds and bats) and impacts to historical and cultural resources, and to implement measures to mitigate those impacts to the extent practicable. Additional regulation may be imposed with respect to the operations of the wind parks by setting limits on the use of local roads, setback requirements and noise standards. Failure to comply with these requirements or with other regulatory standards may result in the denial of required permits that are required for construction or operation or become subject to regulatory enforcement actions. Legal challenges or enforcement actions, even if ultimately defeated, can result in substantial delays in the completion of a wind park and may have a material adverse effect on business, results of operations and financial condition.

Wind parks need to be designed to have minimal operational impact on the environment. Operation of a wind park does not produce significant wastes, generate air emissions or result in wastewater discharges. While most of our environmental regulatory obligations arise during or prior to the construction stage for some wind parks, significant

environmental obligations may still exist even after construction is complete. For example, wind parks may be required to monitor impacts on avian species and to adopt mitigating measures if substantial impacts are determined. In most cases, the precise nature of this potential mitigation is not specified in the wind parks permits. Wind parks may also be required to mitigate for damage to or loss of wetland areas which, in some instances, may not be completed for several years after the wind park is constructed.

Management believes that there is tremendous opportunity in entering the renewable energy field. However, any undertaking of this kind will require an infusion of capital and/or a strategic partner.

Feed-in Tariffs

The Feed-in Tariff (FIT) contract program is part of the new Green Energy Act in Ontario, Canada. The FIT program offers a power contract with a guaranteed rate of C\$135.00/MWh over a 20-year term to qualified wind energy projects. The Ontario Power Authority (OPA) initial launch period deadline for FIT applications was November 30, 2009. This first launch period was designed for projects that were being developed under the Renewable Energy Standard Offer Program (RESOP) and are therefore further advanced. Criteria of earlier commercial operation dates are one such factor in obtaining priority access to transmission availability. To be awarded a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) under the FIT rules, the application has to be submitted in accordance with strict regulations which can be accessed in details via the OPA website at www.powerauthority.on.ca/

Corporate Acquisitions:

Zero Emission People:

In September 2009, the Company entered into a joint venture agreement and option agreement with Zero Emission People LLC, (ZEP) an entity controlled by Ingo Stuckmann, our chief executive officer. The Joint Venture Agreement provided for ZEP to contribute to the Joint Venture two wind energy projects of 10MW each, both located in Ontario, Canada. In consideration for the contribution of the wind energy projects to the Joint Venture, the Company issued 1.5 million shares of our restricted common stock. In addition it entered into an option agreement with ZEP. The option granted the Company the exclusive right to purchase up to a 100% interest in a minimum of 400 MW of wind energy projects in Canada, the United States and Europe. In consideration for the grant of the option, the Company issued an additional 3.5 million shares of its restricted common stock.

After further evaluation of the Zero Emission assets, the board of directors authorized the execution of a share exchange agreement with ZEP which provides in part for Wind Works to acquire all of the issued and outstanding

equity interest of Zero Emission People LLC in consideration for the issuance of a total of 31 million shares of our common stock. The shares will be issued pursuant to the following schedule:

5,000,000 shares of common stock on January 15, 2010

9,000,000 shares of common stock on August 15, 2010

9,000,000 shares of common stock on August 15, 2011

8,000,000 shares of common stock on August 15, 2012

The transaction closed on January 31, 2010.

Any shares of common stock or common stock options issued pursuant to the joint venture agreement have been credited against the purchase price paid for the acquisition of Zero Emission People LLC.

The following is a brief description of the Company's wind projects acquired from ZEP and their current status:

1. Grey Highlands Wind Park: The Company holds 100% interest **the Grey Highlands Project**. The Grey Highlands Wind Park project is a 10 MW project 25kms south of Georgian Bay, Ontario, Canada which is an area that benefits from the westerly winds crossing from Lake Huron. Annual mean wind speeds are modeled at over 6.5 meters per second at an 80 meter hub height, modeled meaning a finding based on data as per the Canadian Wind Atlas for that area. The project area has been secured by the execution of option and surface lease agreements with various landowners. Environmental studies are near completion. On November 29, 2009 the company submitted an application for an FIT Power Purchase Contract fixed at a basic rate of C\$135.00/MWh, that can potentially be increased to C\$145.00/MW under certain conditions (community or aboriginal price adder), over a 20-year term. The Company was notified on April 8, 2010 that the Grey Highlands project has been awarded a FIT contract by the

Ontario Power Authority. The FIT contract was executed May 3, 2010.

2. Snowy Ridge Wind Park: The Company holds a 100% interest in **the Snowy Ridge Project**. The Snowy Ridge Wind Park Project is a 10 MW project in the vicinity of the village of Bethany, Ontario. The project has been developed in an area of high elevation that can optimize the wind resources to their maximum. Annual mean wind speeds are modeled at over 6.7 meters per second at an 80 meter hub height. The project area has been secured by the execution of options to lease and easement agreements with various land owners. Environmental studies are near completion. On November 29, 2009 the Company submitted an application for a FIT Power Purchase Contract fixed at a basic rate of C\$135.00/MWh, that can potentially be increased to C\$145.00/MW under certain conditions (community or aboriginal price adder), over a 20-year term. The Company was notified on April 8, 2010 that the Snow Ridge project has been awarded a FIT contract by the Ontario Power Authority. The FIT contract was executed May 3, 2010.

3. Grand Prairie Wind Park: WWPC holds a 100% interest in the **Grand Prairie Project**. The Grand Prairie Wind Park project is a 75 MW project located in the state of Illinois. This project has been developed in an area of crop fields that can optimize the wind resources. Annual mean wind speeds are measured at over 7 meters per second at a 100 m hub height.

a.

Interconnection: System Impact Study stage

b.

Land Acquisition: 3,000 acres secured

c.

Environmental Screening: preliminary data suggest no significant impact expected

d.

PPA: application pending system impact study

4. Baker Wind Park: The Company holds a 90% interest in **the Baker Wind Project**. The Baker Wind Park project is a 200MW project located in the state of Montana. This project has been developed in an area of crop fields that can optimize the wind resources. Annual mean wind speeds are estimated at over 8 meters per second at an 80 m hub height.

a.

Interconnection: System Impact Study stage;

b.

Land Acquisition: 5,000 acres secured;

c.

Environmental Screening: preliminary data suggest no significant impact expected;

d.

PPA: application pending system impact study;

5. **Polar Bear Wind Park:** The Company holds a 50% interest (with an option to increase to 100%) in **the Polar Bear Project**. The Polar Bear Project is a 20MW project located in Ontario, Canada. Annual mean wind speeds are modeled at over 7 meters per second at an 80 m hub height. The project area has been secured by the execution of options for wind park easement agreements with various landowners. Environmental studies are near completion. On November 29, 2009 the company submitted an application for a FIT Power Purchase Contract fixed at a basic rate of C\$135.00/MWh, that can potentially be increased to C\$145.00/MW under certain conditions (community or aboriginal price adder), over a 20-year term. The Company was notified on April 8, 2010 that the Polar Bear project will be undergoing Economic Connection Testing before a further decision on a FIT contract award can be made by the Ontario Power Authority.

6. **Pleasant Bay Wind Park:** The Company holds a 50% interest (with an option to increase to 100%) in **the Pleasant Bay Project**. The Pleasant Bay Project is a 20MW project located in an area just north of Lake Ontario that has one of the best wind regimes in Ontario. The project area has been secured by the execution of options for wind park easement agreements with various landowners. Annual mean wind speeds are modeled at over 7.0 meters per second at an 80 m hub height. Environmental studies are near completion. On November 29, 2009 the Company submitted an application for a FIT Power Purchase Contract fixed at a basic rate of C\$135.00/MWh, that can potentially be increased to C\$145.00/MW under certain conditions (community or aboriginal price adder), over a 20-year term. The Company was notified on April 8, 2010 that the Pleasant Bay project will be undergoing Economic Connection Testing before a further decision in a FIT contract award can be made by the Ontario Power Authority.

7. Settlers Landing Wind Park: The Company holds a 100% interest in **the Settlers Landing Project**. The Settlers Landing Project is a 10MW project located near Pontypool, Ontario, Canada. This project has been developed in an area of high elevation. Annual mean wind speeds are modeled at over 6.8 meters per second at an 80 m hub height. The project area has been secured by the execution of options for wind park easement agreements and surface lease agreements with various landowners. Environmental studies are near completion. On November 29, 2009 the Company submitted an application for the FIT Power Purchase Contract fixed at a basic rate of C\$135.00/MWh, that can potentially be increased to C\$145.00/MW under certain conditions (community or aboriginal price adder), over a 20-year term. WWPC was notified on April 8th, 2010 that the Settlers Landing project has been awarded a FIT contract by the Ontario Power Authority. The contract was executed on May 3, 2010.

8. Zorra Festival Wind Park: WWPC holds a 50% interest in the **Zorra Wind Park Project**. The Zorra Wind Park Project is a 10MW project located northwest of Woodstock, Ontario, Canada. Annual mean wind speeds are modeled at over 7.0 meters per second at an 80 m hub height. The project area has been secured by the execution of options for wind park easement agreements with various landowners. Environmental studies are near completion. On November 29, 2009 the Company submitted an application for a FIT Power Purchase Contract fixed at a basic rate of C\$135.00/MWh, that can potentially be increased to C\$145.00/MW under certain conditions (community or aboriginal price adder), over a 20-year term. The Company was notified on April 8, 2010 that the Zorra Festival project will be undergoing Economic Connection Testing before a further decision in a FIT contract award can be made by the Ontario Power Authority.

9. Clean Breeze Wind Park: The Company holds a 50% interest (with an option to increase to 100%) in **the Clean Breeze Wind Park Project**. The Clean Breeze Wind Park is a 10MW project located in Ontario, Canada in the Northumberland Hills. This project is 5kms from the north shore of Lake Ontario in an area of high elevation that optimizes wind resources. The project area has been secured by the execution of options for wind park easement agreements with various landowners. Annual mean wind speeds are modeled at over 6.7 meters per second at an 80 m hub height. Environmental studies are near completion. On November 29, 2009 the company submitted an application for a FIT Power Purchase Contract fixed at a basic rate of C\$135.00/MWh, that can potentially be increased to C\$145.00/MW under certain conditions (community or aboriginal price adder), over a 20-year term. The Company was notified on April 8th, 2010 that the Clean Breeze project has been awarded a FIT contract by the Ontario Power Authority. The contract was executed May 3, 2010.

10. Whispering Woods Wind Park: The Company holds a 50% interest (with an option to increase to 100%) in **the Whispering Woods Wind Park**. The Whispering Woods Wind Park Project is a 10MW project located near Millbrook, Ontario, Canada. Annual mean wind speeds are modeled at over 6.7 meters per second at an 80 m hub height. The project area has been secured by the execution of options for wind park easement agreements with various landowners. Environmental studies are near completion. On November 29, 2009 the Company submitted an application for the FIT Power Purchase Contract fixed at a basic rate of C\$135.00/MWh, that can potentially be increased to C\$145.00/MW under certain conditions (community or aboriginal price adder), over a 20-year term. The Company was notified on April 8, 2010 that the Whispering Woods project has been awarded a FIT contract by the

Ontario Power Authority. The contract was executed May 3, 2010.

Skyway 126:

In October 2009, we acquired a 70% equity ownership in Skyway 126 Wind Energy Inc., an Ontario corporation, in consideration for the issuance of 2 million shares of our Common stock. Skyway is the registered and beneficial owner of an existing 10 Megawatt wind energy project (Cloudy Ridge) under development in the Municipality of Grey-Highlands in the Province of Ontario, Canada. Annual mean wind speeds are measured at over 6.5 meters per second at an 80 m hub height. The project area has been secured by the execution of options for wind park easement agreements with various landowners. Environmental studies are near completion and the project was eligible for a Feed-in Tariff application during the Ontario Power Authority launch period. On November 29, 2009 the Company submitted an application for the FIT Power Purchase Contract fixed at a basic rate of C\$135.00/MW that can be increased to C\$145.00/MW under certain conditions (community or aboriginal price adder) over a 20-year term. The Company was notified on April 8, 2010 that the Cloudy Ridge Skyway 126 project will be awarded a FIT contract by the Ontario Power Authority. The contract was executed May 3, 2010.

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Sunbeam LLC

On November 6, 2009 we signed an agreement with Sunbeam LLC (an affiliated entity) to increase our equity interest in the Settlers Landing Wind Park from 50% to 100%. We issued 300,000 restricted shares of our common stock and were required to make a cash payment of \$450,000 subject to achieving certain milestones: \$225,000 due 30 days after an FIT contract is awarded and \$225,000 ninety days after the FIT is awarded. The cash terms of the agreement were subsequently amended to provide for payments of \$450,000 due September 30, 2010.

Settlers Landing is a 10MW wind energy project located near Pontypool, in Ontario, Canada.

Sunbeam Joint Venture

On November 27, 2009 the Company signed an agreement with Sunbeam LLC to acquire six wind energy projects totaling 80 megawatts (MW) located in Ontario, Canada with an option to increase its interests to 100%. All six projects submitted power contract applications on November 30, 2009 under the Feed-in Tariff program of the Ontario Power Authority. The agreement called for the issuance of 1,200,000 restricted common shares of the Company's stock and payment of \$300,000 CAD on April 30, 2010. The agreement was subsequently amended to reschedule the \$300,000 payment to September 30, 2010.

The following is a brief description of the six additional projects acquired from Sunbeam :

1. **Ganaraska Wind Park:** The Company holds a 50% interest (with an option to increase to 100%) in the **Ganaraska Project**. The Ganaraska Wind Park project is a 20MW project located north of Oshawa, Ontario, Canada. Annual mean wind speeds are modeled at over 6.5 meters per second at an 80 m hub height. The project area has been secured by the execution of options for wind park easement agreements with various landowners. Environmental studies are near completion. On November 29, 2009 the Company submitted an application for a FIT Power Purchase Contract fixed at a basic rate of C\$135.00/MWh, that can potentially be increased to C\$145.00/MWh under certain conditions (community or aboriginal price adder), over a 20-year term. The Company was notified on April 8, 2010 that the Ganaraska project has been awarded a FIT contract by the Ontario Power Authority. The contract was executed May 3, 2010.

2. **Stonetown Wind Park:** The Company holds a 50% interest (with an option to increase to 100%) in the **Stonetown Wind Project**. The Stonetown Wind Park project is a 10MW project located near St. Mary, Ontario. Annual mean wind speeds are modeled at over 6.7 meters per second at an 80 m hub height. The project area has been secured by the execution of options for wind park easement agreements with various landowners. Environmental studies are near completion. On November 29, 2009 the Company submitted an application for a FIT Power Purchase Contract fixed at a basic rate of C\$135.00/MWh, that can potentially be increased to C\$145.00/MWh under certain conditions (community or aboriginal price adder), over a 20-year term. The Company was notified on April 8, 2010 that the Stonetown project will be undergoing Economic Connection Testing before a further decision on a FIT contract award can be made by the Ontario Power Authority.

3. **Lakeside Breezes Wind Park:** The Company holds a 50% interest (with an option to increase to 100%) in the **Lakeside Breezes Wind Park**. The Lakeside Breezes Wind Park is a 10MW project located south of London, Ontario, Canada. This project has been developed in an area of high elevation. Annual mean wind speeds are modeled at over 6.5 meters per second at an 80 m hub height. The project area has been secured by the execution of option and surface lease agreements with various landowners. Environmental studies are near completion. On November 29, 2009 the Company submitted an application for a FIT Power Purchase Contract fixed at a basic rate of C\$135.00/MWh, that can potentially be increased to C\$145.00/MWh under certain conditions (community or aboriginal price adder), over a 20-year term. The Company was notified on April 8, 2010 that the Lakeside Breezes project will be undergoing Economic Connection Testing before a further decision in a FIT contract award can be made by the Ontario Power Authority.

4.

Pioneer Wind Park: The Company holds a 50% interest (with an option to increase to 100%) in the **Pioneer Wind Park**. The Pioneer Wind Park is a 10MW project located near St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada. Annual mean wind speeds are modeled at over 6.5 meters per second at an 80 m hub height. The project area has been secured by the execution of option and surface lease agreements with various landowners. Environmental studies are near completion. On November 29, 2009 the Company submitted an application for a FIT Power Purchase Contract fixed at a basic rate of C\$135.00/MWh, that can potentially be increased to C\$145.00/MW under certain conditions (community or aboriginal price adder), over a 20-year term. The Company was notified on April 8th, 2010 that the Pioneer project will be undergoing Economic Connection Testing before a further decision in a FIT contract award can be made by the Ontario Power Authority.

5.

Beaconsfield Wind Park: The Company holds a 50% interest (with an option to increase to 100%) in the **Beaconsfield Wind Park**. The Beaconsfield Wind Park is a 10MW project located east of London, Ontario, Canada. Annual mean wind speeds are measured at over 6.7 meters per second at an 80 m hub height. The project area has been secured by the execution of options for wind park easement agreements with various landowners. Environmental studies are near completion. On November 29, 2009 the Company submitted an application for a FIT Power Purchase Contract fixed at a basic rate of C\$135.00/MWh, that can potentially be increased to C\$145.00/MW under certain conditions (community or aboriginal price adder), over a 20-year term. The Company was notified on April 8, 2010 that the Beaconsfield project will be undergoing Economic Connection Testing before a further decision in a FIT contract award can be made by the Ontario Power Authority.

6.

Northern Lights Wind Park: The Company holds a 50% interest (with an option to increase to 100%) in the **Northern Lights Wind Park**. The Northern Lights Wind Park is a 10MW project located south of Georgian Bay in Ontario, Canada. The project area has been secured by the execution of options for wind park easement agreements with various landowners. Environmental studies are near completion. On November 29, 2009 the Company submitted an application for a FIT Power Purchase Contract fixed at a basic rate of C\$135.00/MWh, that can potentially be increased to C\$145.00/MW under certain conditions (community or aboriginal price adder), over a 20-year term. The Company was notified on April 8, 2010 that the Northern Lights project will be undergoing Economic Connection Testing before a further decision in a FIT contract award can be made by the Ontario Power Authority.

7.

Project Burg I:

On June 8, 2010 the Company signed an agreement to purchase a 100% interest in the 4 MW project Burg 1 located near Magdeburg for a total cash payment of 900,000 euros plus the sales tax if applicable. The agreement called for an initial payment of 450,000 euros by June 15, 2010, a second payment of 225,000 euros no later than Jan. 15, 2011 and a final payment no later than April 30, 2011. On July 9, 2010 an amendment to the original agreement was executed whereby 300,000 euros were paid on June 18, 2010, 94,000 euros are to be paid by Sept. 15, 2010 and 56,000 euros to be paid by Nov. 15, 2010. Terms affecting the two 225,000 euro payments in 2011 were not changed. The project has obtained construction permits and is eligible for a Feed-in Tariff rate of 9.52 cents/kWh over a 20-year term.

On May 17, 2010, the Company had signed a financing, marketing and construction organization agreement with EFI Energy Farming International GmbH for Project Burg, with payments of 220,000 Euros according to milestones.

Property Options.

Honelles Project

On November 9, 2009 the Company signed an option agreement with SEEBA to acquire a 100% interest in Honelles, a 10 megawatt wind energy project located in Belgium. The option terms required the Company to make an initial cash payment of \$100,000 on January 15, 2010 and a further cash payment of \$375,000 on March 15, 2010. The option agreement was amended with no payment due until closing and the option period was extended until October 31, 2010.

Ecsed Project

On November 11, 2009 the Company signed an option agreement with SEEBA to acquire a 100% interest in Ecsed, a 50 megawatt wind energy project located in Hungary. The option terms required the Company to make an initial cash payment of \$125,000 on January 15, 2010 and a further cash payment of \$375,000 on March 15, 2010. Payment of the \$375,000 has been deferred until October 30, 2010. The option agreement was amended with no payment due until closing and the option period was extended until October 31, 2010.

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Halas Project

On October 27th, 2009 the Company signed an option agreement with SEEBA to acquire a 100% interest in an 85 megawatt wind energy project located in Hungary. The option option period was extended until October 31, 2010.

Sunbeam LLC

On April 1, 2010 the Company signed an exclusive option agreement for 250,000 shares of the Company's restricted common stock with Sunbeam LLC, an affiliated entity to purchase up to 100% of a wind energy development. The grant of the common stock was fully vested and non-refundable at the time of issuance. Sunbeam LLC owns the rights to a 100MW wind energy project. The option had to be exercised by June 1, 2010. The Company chose not to exercise its option.

EFI Energy Farming International GmbH.

On May 17, 2010 the Company signed an option agreement with EFI Energy Farming International GmbH, an affiliated entity. The option gives the Company the right to purchase up to 50% of several wind generation projects in Germany with a nameplate capacity of between 36 and 40 MW subject to obtaining construction permits according to all necessary approvals. The option cost was 100,000 euros. Wind Works can obtain the 50% equity interest upon payment of an additional 2,600,000 euros. Payment terms for the remaining 2.6 million euros will be based upon achieving agreed upon milestones to be set forth in a definitive agreement.

Subsequent Events:

On September 7, 2010 the Company signed an option agreement to purchase 50% interest from Aquavent Gesellschaft für regenerierbare Energien GmbH in the Burg II Wind Project, a 6MW project located near Magdeburg, Germany. The project area has been secured and permitting is ongoing. Once construction permits have been obtained the project would be eligible for a Feed-in Tariff rate of 9.52 cents/kWh over a 20-year term. In consideration for the issuance of 150,000 shares of the Company's common stock, we have the right to buy AQUAVENT's 50% share in the project for 750,000 Euros payable in cash and/or shares at the Company's discretion. In the event a BIMSCH permit cannot be obtained for the project within 18 months AQUAVENT shall deliver a similar project, or at the Company's sole discretion, the Company may request reimbursement of any installments paid to AQUAVENT or cancel any share certificates previously issued.

On September 17, 2010 the Company entered into a joint venture agreement with EFI. The joint venture intends to develop a 20 megawatt wind energy project in Wassertruedingen, Germany. The joint venture will be owned on a 50/50 basis. Total cost to the Company will be 1.5 million Euros (approximately \$1.959 million based on the current exchange rate) of which the Company has paid a total of 100,000 Euros representing a down payment for the first project milestone. Equity ownership in the joint venture will be subject to achieving and fulfilling the funding and project milestones. The project area has been secured and permitting is ongoing. Once construction permits have been obtained the project would be eligible for a Feed-in Tariff rate of 9.52 cents/kWh over a 20-year term.

On September 21, 2010 the Company signed an option agreement with EFI to acquire the remaining 50% interest in the 6 MW Wind Park Burg Phase II. The Company now has an option to acquire a 100% interest in the project. For 1,000,000 shares of our restricted common stock, the Company obtained a 90 day option to buy EFI's 50% share in the project for 750,000 Euros payable in cash and/or shares at the Company's discretion. In the event a BIMSCH permit cannot be obtained for the project within 18 months EFI shall deliver a similar project as a replacement to the Company, or, at the Company's sole discretion, the Company may request reimbursement of any installments paid by the Company to EFI (or cancellation of any share certificates issued).

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Item 1a.

Risk Factors

The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones facing the Company. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also impair our business operations. If any of the following risks actually occur, our business could be materially adversely affected. In such case, the Company may not be able to proceed with its planned operations and your investment may be lost entirely.

RISK FACTORS

We are dependent on our new management team.

Except for W. Campbell Birge, we have replaced former management and installed a new Board of Directors. We will be substantially dependent upon Dr. Ingo Stuckmann, our new chief executive officer and J.C. Pennie, the Chairman of our Board of Directors. Both individuals have been actively involved in the wind power industry. However, neither has experience in running a public company. . The business contacts and relationships that we hope to secure are predominantly those of Dr. Stuckmann and Mr. Pennie. Our business would be materially and adversely affected if their services would become unavailable to us. We cannot assure you that these individuals will continue to be available to us. We do not maintain key man insurance.

Our executive officers, board of directors and key employees are crucial to our business, and we may not be able to recruit, integrate and retain the personnel we need to succeed.

Our success depends upon a number of key management, sales, technical and other critical personnel, including our executive officers, our board of directors and key employees with expertise in the industry. The loss of the services of any key personnel, or our inability to attract, integrate and retain highly skilled technical, management, sales and marketing personnel could result in significant disruption to our operations, including our inability or limited success in locating new sites, effectiveness of sales efforts, quality of customer service, and completion of our initiatives, including growth plans and the results of our operations. Any failure by us to find suitable replacements for our key senior management may be disruptive to our operations. Competition for such personnel in the technology industries is intense, and we may be unable to attract, integrate and retain such personnel successfully.

We may have to depend on outside advisors for some of our primary business operations.

To supplement the business experience of our officers and directors, we may be required to employ accountants, technical experts, appraisers and attorneys or engage other consultants or advisors. The selection of any such advisors will be made by our officers without any input from stockholders. Furthermore, it is anticipated that such persons may be engaged on an as needed basis without a continuing fiduciary or other obligation to us. In the event management considers it necessary to hire outside advisors, they may elect to hire persons who are affiliates, if they are able to provide the required services.

We have no operating history in the wind power industry.

We have no history in the wind power industry nor in assembling wind parks. We were not successful in developing our mining operations and there can be no assurance that our new business venture will prove successful. As such there is no history of developing or managing wind parks which you can use to evaluate our business. Our prospects for success must be considered in the context of a new company in a developing industry. The risks we face include developing and acquiring wind parks, compliance with significant regulation, reliance on third parties, operating in a competitive environment. If we are unable to address all of these risks, our business, results of operations and

financial condition may suffer.

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Revenues from the sale or lease of our wind parks will be subject to fluctuating market prices for energy and capacity.

The revenues that can be generated by wind parks depend on market prices of energy in competitive energy markets. Market prices for both energy and capacity are volatile and depend on numerous factors outside our control including economic conditions, population growth, electrical load growth, government and regulatory policy, weather, the availability of alternate generation and transmission facilities, balance of supply and demand, seasonality, transmission and transportation constraints and the price of natural gas and alternative fuels or energy sources. These factors will impact the value of our wind parks.

There are a small number of wind turbine manufacturers, and increased demand may lead to difficulty in obtaining wind turbines and related components at affordable prices or in a timely manner.

We will not purchase wind turbines. However, there are only a small number of companies that have the expertise and access to the necessary components to build multi-megawatt class wind turbines. The rapid growth in the aggregate worldwide wind energy industry has created significantly increased demand for wind turbines and their related components that is currently not being adequately satisfied by suppliers. Wind turbine suppliers have significant supply backlogs, which tend to drive up prices and delay the delivery of ordered wind turbines and components. If this continues, our wind parks will become less attractive.

The federal government may not extend or may decrease tax incentives for renewable energy, including wind energy, which would have an adverse impact on our development strategy.

Tax incentives offered by governments make wind energy an attractive business opportunity. If these incentives are eliminated or reduced, our wind parks will be less attractive to prospective purchasers.

Currently, federal tax incentives applicable to the wind energy industry currently in effect include the production tax credit (PTC) and business energy investment tax credit (ITC) together with accelerated tax depreciation for certain assets of wind parks. The PTC provides the owner of a wind turbine placed in operation before the end of 2012 with a ten-year credit against its federal income tax obligations based on the amount of electricity generated by the wind turbine. The ITC provides a 30% credit in the form of a tax credit for property placed in service before the end of year 2012, or, alternatively, a 30% cash grant from the U.S. Treasury Department if an application is submitted by October 2011. The accelerated depreciation for certain assets of wind parks provides for a five-year depreciable life for these assets, rather than the 15 to 25 year depreciable lives of many non-renewable energy assets, with an additional 50% bonus depreciation allowed for wind energy assets placed in service by the end of 2009.

The PTC and ITC are scheduled to expire on December 31, 2012, and, unless extended or renewed by the U.S. Congress, will not be available for energy generated from wind turbines placed in service after that date. We cannot assure you that current or any subsequent efforts to extend or renew this tax incentive will be successful or that any subsequent extension or renewal will be on terms that are as favorable as those that currently exist. In addition, there can be no assurance that any subsequent extension or renewal of the PTC and/or ITC would be enacted prior to its expiration or, if allowed to expire, that any extension or renewal enacted thereafter would be enacted with retroactive effect. We also cannot assure you that the tax laws providing for accelerated depreciation of wind park assets will not be modified, amended or repealed in the future. If the federal PTC or ITC are not extended or renewed, or are extended or renewed at lower rates, financing options for wind parks will be reduced and development plans for additional wind parks will be adversely affected.

The performance of wind parks is dependent upon meteorological and atmospheric conditions that fluctuate over time.

Identifying suitable locations for our wind parks is critical. The production of electricity generated by wind parks will be highly dependent on meteorological and atmospheric conditions.

Site selection requires the evaluation of the quality of the wind resources based upon a variety of factors. The wind data gathered on site and data collected through other sources form the basis of wind resource projections for a wind park's performance. Wind resource projections do not predict the wind at any specific period of time in the future. Therefore, even in the event where prediction of a wind park's wind resources becomes validated over time, the wind park will experience hours, days, months and even years that are below wind resource predictions. Wind resource projections may not predict the actual wind resources observed by the wind park over a long period of time. Assumptions included in wind resource projections, such as the interference between turbines, effects of vegetation and land use, and terrain effects may not be accurate. Wind resources average monthly and average time of day long-term predictions may not be accurate and, therefore, the energy wind parks produce over time may have a

different value than forecast.

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Operational factors may reduce energy production below projections, causing a reduction in revenue.

The amount of electricity generated by a wind park depends upon many factors in addition to the quality of the wind resources, including but not limited to turbine performance, aerodynamic losses resulting from wear on the wind turbine, degradation of other components, icing or soiling of the blades and the number of times an individual turbine or an entire wind park may need to be shut down for maintenance or to avoid damage due to extreme weather conditions. In addition, conditions on the electrical transmission network can impact the amount of energy a wind park can deliver to the network. These matters will adversely impact the value of our wind parks.

The wind energy industry is extensively regulated and changes in or new regulations or delays in regulatory approval could hurt our business development.

Developing our wind parks is subject to extensive energy and environmental regulation by federal, state and local authorities. Delay in obtaining, or failure to obtain and maintain in full force and effect, any of the regulatory approvals we need to develop our wind parks, or delay or failure to satisfy any applicable regulatory requirements, could prevent us from fully implementing our business strategy.

Various state and provincial governments may not extend or may decrease incentives for renewable energy, including wind energy, which would have an adverse impact on our development strategy.

Various types of incentives which support the sale of electricity generated from wind energy presently exist in the United States and Canada. These incentives can be offered at both the state and provincial level. Many states have enacted renewable portfolio standards, or RPS, programs. These programs either require electric utilities and other retail energy suppliers to produce or acquire a certain percentage of their annual electricity consumption from renewable power generation resources or designate an entity to administer the central procurement of renewable energy certificates, or RECs, for the state. We believe that we will benefit from programs such as REC due to the environmentally beneficial attributes associated with their production of electricity. A REC is a stand-alone tradable instrument representing the attributes associated with one megawatt hour of energy produced from a renewable energy source. These attributes typically include reduced air and water pollution, reduced greenhouse gas emissions and increased use of domestic energy sources. Many states and provinces track and verify compliance with their RPS programs. Retail energy suppliers can meet the requirements by purchasing RECs from renewable energy generators, in addition to producing or acquiring the electricity from renewable sources. We cannot assure you that governmental support for alternative energy sources in the form of RPS programs or RECs recognition and trading will continue at

the state or provincial level or that the wind parks that we develop will qualify for such incentives. Any decrease in government incentives would have an adverse impact on our development strategy.

We will need to locate and develop new sources of wind power in a timely and consistent manner, and failure to do so would adversely affect our operations and financial performance.

Our success in the industry requires additional and continuing development to become and remain competitive. Subject to available working capital, we expect to make substantial investments in development activities. Our future success will depend, in part, on our ability to continue to locate additional wind power sites. Developing a wind park site is dependent upon, among other things, acquisition of rights to parcels of property and receipt of required local, state and federal permits. This development activity will require continued investment in order to maintain and grow our market position. We may experience unforeseen problems in our development endeavors. We may not achieve widespread market acceptance of our wind parks. We may not meet some of these requirements or may not meet them on a timely basis. We may modify plans for the development of a wind park. We will typically incur substantial expense in the development of wind parks. Many of these expenses, including obtaining permits and legal and other services, are incurred before we can determine whether a site is environmentally or economically feasible. After such a determination is made, significant expenses, such as environmental impact studies, are incurred. A number of factors are critical to a determination of whether a site will ultimately be developed as a wind park including changes in regulatory environment, changes in energy prices, community opposition, failure to obtain regulatory and transmission approvals and permits. These factors could materially affect our ability to forecast operations and negatively affect our stock price, results of operations, cash flow and financial condition.

The number of desirable sites available for the development of wind parks is limited, and our inability to identify or acquire sites will limit our ability to implement our development strategy.

Wind parks can be built only in regions with suitable wind conditions. In addition, certain constraints must be taken into account in connection with the development of each wind park. These include topographic constraints, landowners' willingness to grant access to their land, connection capacities of the local transmission network and regulatory constraints associated with the proximity to housing, airports or protected sites.

If we cannot locate sufficient available sites on which to develop wind parks, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition, or on our ability to implement our business strategy.

We will face competitive pressures from a variety of competitors.

We are a small company, and we will be operating in a highly competitive market, and this competition may accelerate in the future. In both Canada and the United States, large utility companies dominate the energy production

industry and coal continues to dominate as the primary resource for electricity production followed by other traditional resources such as nuclear, oil and natural gas. We expect that primary competition for the wind power industry will continue to come from utility company producers of electricity generated from coal and other non-renewable energy sources. Within the wind power market itself, there is also a high degree of competition, with growth opportunities in all sectors of the industry regularly attracting new entrants.

There are a limited number of sites desirable for wind parks and a limited supply of wind turbines and other related equipment necessary to operate wind park facilities. Our competitors may be able to respond more quickly to new or emerging technologies and changes in customer requirements. They may also be able to devote greater resources to the development, promotion and sale of wind parks than we can. Current and potential competitors may make strategic acquisitions or establish cooperative relationships among themselves or with third parties that enhance their ability to address the needs of our prospective customers. It is possible that new competitors or alliances among competitors may emerge and rapidly gain significant market share. This would in turn reduce our ability to develop wind parks.

Access to, availability and cost of transmission networks are critical to development of wind parks; failure to obtain sufficient network connections for future wind parks would adversely affect our operations and financial performance.

Wind park operators will be dependent on electric transmission facilities owned and operated by third parties to deliver the electricity. To the extent that these facilities are not readily available, the value of our wind parks will be adversely affected. The capacity of the local transmission network may be limited or constrained, and the owner of the network may not allow wind park operators to interconnect without first constructing the system upgrades that the owner requires. For this reason, we may be required to pay some or all of the costs of upgrading the existing transmission facilities to support the additional electricity that a wind park will be delivering into the network. The location of a wind park in a particular area therefore depends significantly on whether it is possible to interconnect with the transmission network at a reasonable cost. Many wind parks are located in remote areas with limited transmission networks where intense competition exists for access to, and use of capacity on, the existing transmission facilities. We cannot assure you that we will obtain sufficient network connections for future wind parks within planned timetables and budgetary constraints.

Wind parks are required to meet certain technical specifications in order to be connected to the transmission network. If any wind park does not meet, or ceases to comply with, these specifications, we will not be able to connect, to or remain connected, to the transmission network. We may also incur liabilities and penalties, including disconnection from the network, if the transmission of electricity by one or more of wind parks does not comply with applicable technical requirements. In the agreements with respect to connecting to the existing electricity transmission network between wind parks and the applicable transmission owner or operator, the transmission owner or operator retains the right to interrupt or curtail our transmission deliveries as required in order to maintain the reliability of the transmission network. We cannot assure you that our wind parks will not be adversely impacted by any such interruption or curtailment.

Public opposition toward wind parks may make it more difficult to obtain the necessary permits and authorizations required to develop or maintain a wind park.

Public attitude towards aesthetic and environmental impacts of wind energy projects impacts the ability to develop our wind parks. In many localities, the environmental impact review process ensures a role for concerned members of the public that can lead to changes in design or layout, extensive impact mitigation requirements, or even the rejection of a project. In such areas, local acceptance is critical to the ability to obtain and maintain necessary permits and approvals. We cannot assure you that any wind park projects under development will be accepted by the affected population. Public opposition can also lead to legal challenges that may result in the invalidation of a permit or, in certain cases, the dismantling of an existing wind park as well as increased cost and delays. Reduced acceptance of wind parks by local populations, an increase in the number of legal challenges or an unfavorable trend in the outcome of these challenges could prevent us from achieving our plans, which, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

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We will need additional capital to fund our operations and if we are not able to obtain sufficient capital, we may be forced to limit the scope of our operations.

We do not have sufficient capital to fund our future operations. Market conditions and other factors may not permit future financings. Our ability to arrange financing is dependent on numerous factors including general economic and market conditions, credit availability from lenders, investor confidence and the existence of regulatory and tax incentives that are conducive to raising capital. If we cannot obtain additional funding, we may be required to limit our investments in development activities, limit our marketing efforts and decrease or eliminate capital expenditures. Such reductions could materially adversely affect our business and our ability to compete.

Even if we do find a source of additional capital, we may not be able to negotiate terms and conditions for receiving the additional capital that are acceptable to us. Any future capital investments could dilute or otherwise materially and adversely affect the holdings or rights of our existing stockholders. In addition, new equity or convertible debt securities issued by us to obtain financing could have rights, preferences and privileges senior to our common stock. We cannot give you any assurance that additional financing will be available to us or, if available, will be on terms favorable to us.

There is an absence of historical price data that you can use to evaluate the likely success of our business model.

There is an absence of historical price data that you can use to assess the likelihood that we will be able to recoup the costs of developing the wind parks. In addition, factors beyond our control may impact our operations including:

- a decrease in prices of other sources of electricity, which would make electricity prices from those other sources more competitive with our wind-powered electricity generating stations,
- additional supplies of electric energy becoming available from our current competitors or new market entrants, including the development of new generation facilities that may be able to produce energy less expensively than our wind-powered electricity generating stations,
- additional supplies of energy or energy-related services becoming available if there is an increase in physical transmission capacity into the power pool,
- the extended operation of nuclear generating plants located in adjacent markets or the resumption of generation by nuclear facilities that are currently out of service,
- weather conditions prevailing in the province of Ontario where the wind power will be generated initially,
- the possibility of a reduction in the projected rate of growth in electricity usage as a result of factors such as regional economic conditions and the implementation of conservation programs, and
- our ability to negotiate successfully and enter into advantageous contracts for sales of our electric energy.

We need to manage growth in operations to maximize our potential growth. Our failure to manage growth will cause a disruption of our operations resulting in the failure to generate revenue.

In order to maximize potential growth in the wind power markets, we must focus on the growth of our joint venture. We must be able to expand our development activities to locate sites to generate wind power, as well as explore outlets for the sale of electricity generated. This expansion will place a significant strain on our management team and our operational, accounting and information systems. We expect that we will need to continue to improve our financial controls, operating procedures and management information systems. We will also need to effectively hire, train, motivate and manage our employees. Our failure to properly manage our growth could disrupt our operations and ultimately prevent us from generating the revenues we expect.

We have no patent protection on our products.

We have no patents on our products relating to the generation of wind energy. There is no assurance that our products will not infringe upon patents or technologies owned by others. We do not consider a grant of patents essential to the success of our business.

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The transmission networks to which wind parks connect may fail or experience downtime, which will cause us to lose revenue.

Transmission networks may experience congestion, outages or technical incidents, and operators of these networks may fail to meet their contractual transmission obligations or terminate the contracts involved. Moreover, if the interconnection or transmission agreement of a wind park is terminated for any reason, we may not be able to replace it with an interconnection and transmission arrangement on terms as favorable as the existing arrangement or at all, or we may experience significant delays or costs in connection with securing a replacement.

If a network to which one or more of wind parks is connected experiences down time, the affected wind park may lose revenue and be exposed to non-performance penalties and claims from its customers. These may include claims for damages incurred by customers, such as the additional cost of acquiring alternative electricity supply at then-current spot market rates. The owners of the network will not usually compensate electricity generators, including wind parks, for lost income due to down time.

Our operating results may be adversely affected by the uncertain geopolitical environment and unfavorable factors affecting economic and market conditions.

Adverse factors affecting economic conditions worldwide have contributed to a general inconsistency in the power industry and may continue to adversely impact our business, resulting in:

- reduced demand for electricity as a result of a decrease in spending by customers and potential customers
- increased price competition for electricity, and
- higher overhead costs as a percentage of revenues.

Terrorist and military actions may continue to put pressure on economic conditions. If such an attack should occur or if the economic and market conditions could deteriorate as a result of a terrorist attack, we may experience a material adverse impact on our business, operating results, and financial condition as a consequence of the above factors or otherwise.

It is unlikely that we will be able to sustain profitability in the future.

We have incurred significant losses to date and there can be no assurance that we will be able to reverse this trend. Even if we are able to successfully launch our new business, there can be no assurance that we will be able to generate revenues to operate profitably.

We will need to raise additional capital to build our wind parks.

Developing a wind park for commercial exploitation will require additional capital. There is no commitment in place to secure this additional financing. Any equity financing may be dilutive to shareholders, and debt financing, if available, would increase expenses and may involve restrictive covenants. The Company will be required to raise additional capital, at times and in amounts, which are uncertain, especially under the current capital market conditions. Under these circumstances, if the Company is unable to acquire additional capital or is required to raise it on terms that are less satisfactory than desired, it may have a material adverse effect on its financial condition and you will lose your investment.

Our agreements with affiliated entities present conflicts of interests

We have entered into agreements with affiliated entities in which our officers or directors have a direct or indirect financial interest. We have issued significant sums of cash and issued our common stock to these affiliated entities. We believe that the terms and conditions of these agreements are no less favorable to the Company than what would be negotiated in an arm's length transaction. Our officers and directors owe the Company a fiduciary responsibility. If it is determined that our officers and directors breached their fiduciary obligation, these officers may be required to resign in which case, our operations will be significantly impaired. We may also face shareholder derivative actions in connection with these activities.

Conflicts of interests may develop between our officers, directors and affiliates

Companies that our directors are affiliated with may identify new wind park projects or choose to otherwise develop wind parks outside of the joint venture or option agreement. We have not implemented any corporate policy with respect to handling potential conflicts of interest. However, Dr. Stuckmann has indicated that before a company he has affiliation with undertakes a new project, that the new project will be brought to Wind Works and the Wind Works Board will then vote on whether to pursue the project under the same terms and conditions as offered to the affiliated company.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR COMMON STOCK

Our stock price may be volatile.

The market price of our common stock has historically been volatile. We believe investors should expect continued volatility in our stock price as a result of various factors, including:

1. Low daily trading volume,
2. Generally large spreads between quoted bid and offer prices,
3. Uncertainty of the company's future,
4. Sales of substantial amounts of our common stock by existing stockholders, including short sales,
5. Company disclosures regarding the results of various stages of our exploration operations.

Such volatility may make it difficult or impossible for you to obtain a favorable selling price for our shares.

Although publicly traded, our common stock has substantially less liquidity than the average trading market for a stock quoted on other national exchanges, and our price may fluctuate dramatically in the future.

Although the Company's common stock is listed for trading on the Over-the-Counter Electronic Bulletin Board, the trading market in the common stock has substantially less liquidity than the average trading market for companies quoted on other national stock exchanges and our price may fluctuate dramatically. A public trading market having the desired characteristics of depth, liquidity and orderliness depends on the presence in the marketplace of willing buyers and sellers of our common stock at any given time. This presence depends on the individual decisions of investors and general economic and market conditions over which we have no control. Due to limited trading volume, the market price of the Company's common stock may fluctuate significantly in the future, and these fluctuations may be unrelated to the Company's performance. General market price declines or overall market volatility in the future could adversely affect the price of the Company's common stock, and the current market price may not be indicative of future market prices.

We may issue additional common shares in the future which would dilute the outstanding shares.

The prices at which we sell these securities and other terms and provisions will depend on prevailing market conditions and other factors in effect at that time, all of which are beyond our control.

We have not voluntarily implemented various corporate governance measures, in the absence of which, shareholders may have more limited protections against interested director transactions, conflicts of interest and similar matters.

Recent federal legislation, including the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, has resulted in the adoption of various corporate governance measures designed to promote the integrity of the corporate management and the securities markets. Some of these measures have been adopted in response to legal requirements. Others have been adopted by companies in response to the requirements of national securities exchanges, such as the NYSE or The NASDAQ Stock Market, on which their securities are listed. Among the corporate governance measures that are required under the rules of national securities exchanges and NASDAQ are those that address board of directors' independence, audit committee oversight, and the adoption of a code of ethics. While our board of directors has adopted a Code of Ethics and Business Conduct, we have not yet adopted any of these corporate governance measures. It is possible that if we were to adopt some or all of these corporate governance measures, shareholders would benefit from somewhat greater assurances that internal corporate decisions were being made by disinterested directors and that policies had been implemented to define responsible conduct. For example, in the absence of audit, nominating and compensation committees comprised of at least a majority of independent directors, decisions concerning matters such as

compensation packages to our senior officers and recommendations for director nominees may be made by a majority of directors who have an interest in the outcome of the matters being decided. Prospective investors should bear in mind our current lack of corporate governance measures in formulating their investment decisions.

We may be exposed to potential risks relating to our internal controls over financial reporting and our ability to have those controls attested to by our independent auditors.

As directed by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 ("SOX 404"), the Securities and Exchange Commission adopted rules requiring public companies to include a report of management on the company's internal controls over financial reporting in their annual reports, including Form 10-K. In addition, the independent registered public accounting firm auditing a company's financial statements must also attest to and report on management's assessment of the effectiveness of the company's internal controls over financial reporting as well as the operating effectiveness of the company's internal controls..

We expect to expend significant resources in developing the necessary documentation and testing procedures required by SOX 404, there is a risk that we will not comply with all of the requirements imposed thereby. At present, there is no precedent available with which to measure compliance adequacy. Accordingly, there can be no positive assurance that we will receive a positive attestation from our independent auditors. In the event we identify significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in our internal controls that we cannot remediate in a timely manner or we are unable to receive a positive attestation from our independent auditors with respect to our internal controls, investors and others may lose confidence in the reliability of our financial statements and our ability to obtain equity or debt financing could suffer.

"Penny stock" rules may make buying or selling the common stock difficult and severely limit their market and liquidity.

Trading in our common stock is subject to certain regulations adopted by the SEC commonly known as the "Penny Stock Rules". The Company's common stock qualifies as penny stock and is covered by Section 15(g) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "1934 Act"), which imposes additional sales practice requirements on broker/dealers who sell the Company's common stock in the market. The "Penny Stock" rules govern how broker/dealers can deal with their clients and "penny stock". For sales of the Company's common stock, the broker/dealer must make a special suitability determination and receive from clients a written agreement prior to making a sale. The additional burdens imposed upon broker/dealers by the "penny stock" rules may discourage broker/dealers from effecting transactions in the Company's common stock, which could severely limit its market price and liquidity. This could prevent investors from reselling our common stock and may cause the price of our common stock to decline.

The Company does not expect to pay dividends in the foreseeable future.

The Company has never paid cash dividends on its common stock and has no plans to do so in the foreseeable future. The Company intends to retain earnings, if any, to develop and expand its business.

A sale of a substantial number of shares of our common stock may cause the price of our common stock to decline.

If our stockholders sell substantial amounts of our common stock in the public market, the market price of our common stock could fall. These sales also may make it more difficult for us to sell equity or equity-related securities in the future at a time and price that we deem reasonable or appropriate.

Item 1b

Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2.

Description of Properties.

Our corporate headquarters are located at 346 Waverley Street, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K2P 0W5. We lease approximately 750 square feet. Our monthly rent is \$700. A director of the company is also a director of the corporation which owns the leased premises. The office facilities meet our current needs and our current monthly rent is equivalent to the monthly rent we would be required to pay for similar office space.

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Item 3.

Legal Proceedings

None.

Item 4.

Submission of Matters to a Vote of the Security Holders.

None.

PART II

Item 5.

Market for Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters.

A. Market Information

Our common stock trades on the NASDAQ Over-the-Counter-Bulletin Board under the symbol ("WWPW"). There is a very limited market for our common stock, with very limited trading activities. Until July 6, 2006, there was no posted bid or ask price for our common stock. The reported bid quotations reflect inter-dealer prices without retail markup, markdown or commissions, and may not necessarily represent actual transactions.

The high and low bid price for those periods in which quotes are available is set forth below:

2010

HIGH*

LOW*

First Quarter

\$0.90

\$0.22

Second Quarter

\$1.23

\$0.56

Third Quarter

\$0.65

\$0.39

Fourth Quarter

\$0.72

\$0.42

2009

First Quarter

\$0.70

\$0.30

Second Quarter

\$0.40

\$0.10

Third Quarter

\$0.40

\$0.10

Fourth Quarter

\$0.49

\$0.20

The price of the common stock has been adjusted to reflect a 10:1 reverse split of our common stock in June 2009.

B. Holders

As of September 15, 2010 there were 272 shareholders of record of our Common Stock.

Our transfer agent is Corporate Stock Transfer . Their mailing address is 3200 Cherry Creek Drive South, Suite 430, Denver, Colorado 80209 and their telephone number is 303-282-4800.

C. Dividends

Holders of our common stock are entitled to receive such dividends as our board of directors may declare from time to time from any surplus that we may have. We have not paid dividends on our common stock since the date of our incorporation and we do not anticipate paying any common stock dividends in the foreseeable future. We anticipate that any earnings will be retained for development and expansion of our businesses and we do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Future dividend policy will depend upon our earnings, financial condition, contractual restrictions and other factors considered relevant by our Board of Directors and will be subject to limitations imposed under Nevada law.

D. Equity Compensation Plans

2007/08 Stock INCENTIVE AND COMPENSATION PLAN

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We have approved the 2007/08 Stock Incentive and Compensation Plan n (the Plan). The purpose of the Plan is to enhance the profitability and value of the Company for the benefit of its stockholders by enabling the Company to attract, retain and reward directors, employees and consultants (collectively, Participants) and strengthen the mutuality of interests between such persons and the Company s stockholders.

AWARDS

Pursuant to the Plan, the Company may issue non-qualified stock options (Non-Qualified Stock Options), incentive stock options (Incentive Stock Options), together with Non-Qualified Stock Options referred to herein as Stock Options), stock appreciation rights (Stock Appreciation Rights), restricted stock (Restricted Stock) and registered stock (Registered Stock), (collectively, the Awards) to eligible Participants.

All employees of and consultants to the Company and its affiliates are eligible to be granted Non-Qualified Stock Options, Stock Appreciation Rights, Restricted Stock and Registered Stock. All employees and directors of the Company and its affiliates are eligible to be granted Incentive Stock Options.

The aggregate number of shares of Common Stock which may be issued under the Plan with respect to which Awards may be granted shall not exceed 6,000,000 shares of Common Stock . The number of shares of our common stock authorized under the Plan was not required to be adjusted as a result of our 10:1 Reverse Stock Split. We have issued a total of 3,100,000 shares of our common stock under the Plan to our officers, directors and consultants. As of the date hereof, no Stock Appreciation Rights, Restricted Stock or Registered Stock have been issued under the Plan.

If any Stock Option or Stock Appreciation Right granted under the Plan expires, terminates or is cancelled for any reason without having been exercised in full or, with respect to Stock Options, the Company repurchases any Stock Option, the number of shares of Common Stock underlying the repurchased Stock Option, and/or the number of shares of Common Stock underlying any unexercised Stock Appreciation Right or Stock Option shall again be available for the purposes of Awards under the Plan.

ADMINISTRATION

The Plan is administered and interpreted by a Committee (Committee) appointed by the Board of Directors, or if no Committee, by the Board of Directors. The Company expects the Plan will be administered by the newly formed Compensation Committee. The Committee has full authority, among other things, to: (a) select the eligible employees and consultants to whom Stock Options, Stock Appreciation Rights, Restricted Stock or Registered Stock may from time to time be granted; (b) determine, in accordance with the terms of the Plan, the number of shares of Common Stock to be covered by each Award to an eligible employee or consultant granted; and (c) determine the terms and conditions of any Award granted hereunder, including, but not limited to, the exercise or purchase price (if any), any restriction or limitation, any vesting schedule or acceleration thereof, or any forfeiture restrictions or waiver thereof, regarding any Stock Option or other Award, and the Common Stock relating thereto, based on such factors, if any, as the Committee shall determine, in its sole discretion.

STOCK OPTIONS

The option price per Common Stock purchasable under an Incentive Stock Option shall not be less than 100% of the fair market value of the Common Stock at the time of grant. For the purposes of the Plan, the fair market value means: (i) if the Common Stock is listed on a national securities exchange or quoted on the Nasdaq National Market or Nasdaq SmallCap Market, the last sale price of the Common Stock in the principal trading market for the Common Stock on such date; (ii) if the Common Stock is not listed on a national securities exchange or quoted on the Nasdaq National Market or Nasdaq SmallCap Market, but is traded in the over-the-counter market, the closing bid price for the Common Stock on such date, as reported by the OTC Bulletin Board or the National Quotation Bureau, Incorporated or similar publisher of such quotations; and (iii) if the fair market value of the Common Stock cannot be otherwise determined, such price as the Committee shall determine, in good faith, based on reasonable methods set forth under Section 422 of the Code.

The purchase price of shares of Common Stock subject to a Non-Qualified Stock Option shall be determined by the Committee.

The term of each Stock Option shall be fixed by the Committee, but no Stock Option shall be exercisable more than ten (10) years after the date the Stock Option is granted.

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STOCK AWARDS

Shares of Restricted Stock or Registered Stock may be issued to eligible employees or consultants either alone or in addition to other Awards granted under the Plan. The Committee shall determine the eligible persons to whom, and the time or times at which, grants of Restricted Stock or Registered Stock will be made, the number of shares to be awarded, the price (if any) to be paid by the recipient, the time or times within which such Awards may be subject to forfeiture, the vesting schedule and rights to acceleration thereof, and all other terms and conditions of the Awards.

The purchase price of Restricted Stock shall be fixed by the Committee. The purchase price for shares of Restricted Stock may be zero to the extent permitted by applicable law. The Participant shall not be permitted to transfer shares of Restricted Stock awarded under the Plan during a period set by the Committee.

TANDEM STOCK APPRECIATION RIGHTS

Stock Appreciation Rights may be granted in conjunction with all or part of any Stock Option (a Reference Stock Option) granted under the Plan (Tandem Stock Appreciation Rights). In the case of a Non-Qualified Stock Option, such rights may be granted either at or after the time of the grant of such Reference Stock Option. In the case of an Incentive Stock Option, such rights may be granted only at the time of the grant of such Reference Stock Option.

A Tandem Stock Appreciation Right or applicable portion thereof granted with respect to a Reference Stock Option shall terminate and no longer be exercisable upon the termination or exercise of the Reference Stock Option, except that, unless otherwise determined by the Committee, in its sole discretion, at the time of grant, a Tandem Stock Appreciation Right granted with respect to less than the full number of shares covered by the Reference Stock Option shall not be reduced until and then only to the extent the exercise or termination of the Reference Stock Option causes the number of shares covered by the Tandem Stock Appreciation Right to exceed the number of shares remaining available and unexercised under the Reference Stock Option.

Upon the exercise of a Tandem Stock Appreciation Right, a Participant shall be entitled to receive up to, but no more than, an amount in cash and/or Common Stock equal in value to the excess of the fair market value of one share of Common Stock over the option price per share specified in the Reference Stock Option multiplied by the number of shares in respect of which the Tandem Stock Appreciation Right shall have been exercised, with the Committee having the right to determine the form of payment.

NON-TANDEM STOCK APPRECIATION RIGHTS

Stock Appreciation Rights may also be granted without reference to any Stock Options granted under the Plan (Non-Tandem Stock Appreciation Rights). The term of each Non-Tandem Stock Appreciation Right shall be fixed by the Committee, but shall not be greater than ten (10) years after the date the right is granted.

Non-Tandem Stock Appreciation Rights shall be exercisable at such time or times and subject to such terms and conditions as shall be determined by the Committee at grant. Subject to such terms and conditions, Non-Tandem Stock Appreciation Rights may be exercised in whole or in part at any time during the option term, by giving written notice of exercise to the Company specifying the number of Non-Tandem Stock Appreciation Rights to be exercised.

Upon the exercise of a Non-Tandem Stock Appreciation Right, a Participant shall be entitled to receive, for each right exercised, up to, but no more than, an amount in cash and/or Common Stock equal in value to the excess of the fair market value of one share of Common Stock on the date the right is exercised over the fair market value of one (1) share of Common Stock on the date the right was awarded to the Participant.

TRANSFER OF AWARDS

No Stock Option or Stock Appreciation Right granted shall be transferable by the Participant otherwise than by will or by the laws of descent and distribution. All Stock Options and all Stock Appreciation Rights granted to Participants shall be exercisable, during the Participant's lifetime, only by the Participant. Tandem Stock Appreciation Rights shall be transferable, to the extent permitted, only with the underlying Stock Option. Shares of Restricted Stock may not be transferred prior to the date on which shares are issued, or, if later, the date on which any applicable restriction period lapses.

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TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT

Generally, unless otherwise determined by the Committee at grant, if a Participant is terminated for cause, any Stock Option held by such Participant shall thereupon terminate and expire as of the date of termination. Unless otherwise determined by the Committee at grant, any Stock Option held by a Participant:

(i)

on death or termination of employment or consultancy by reason of disability or retirement may be exercised, to the extent exercisable at the Participant's death or termination, by the legal representative of the estate or Participant as the case may be, at any time within a period of one (1) year from the date of such death or termination;

(ii)

on termination of employment or consultancy by involuntary termination without cause or for good reason may be exercised, by the Participant at any time within a period of ninety (90) days from the date of such termination; or

(iii)

on termination of employment or consultancy by voluntary termination but without good reason and occurs prior to, or more than ninety (90) days after, the occurrence of an event which would be grounds for termination by the Company for cause, any Stock Option held by such Participant may be exercised, to the extent exercisable at termination, by the Participant at any time within a period of thirty (30) days from the date of such termination,

but in no event beyond the expiration of the stated term of such Stock Option.

AMENDMENTS TO THE PLAN

The Board may at any time amend, in whole or in part, any or all of the provisions of the Plan, or suspend or terminate the Plan entirely. Provided, however, that, unless otherwise required by law or specifically provided in the Plan, the rights of a Participant with respect to Awards granted prior to such amendment, suspension or termination, may not be impaired without the consent of such Participant and, provided further, without the approval of the stockholders of the Company, if and to the extent required by the applicable provisions of Rule 16b-3 of the 1934 Act or, if and to the extent required, under the applicable provisions of the Code, no amendment may be made which would, among other things: increase the aggregate number of shares of Common Stock that may be issued under the Plan; change the classification of Participants eligible to receive Awards under the Plan; decrease the minimum option price of any Stock Option; extend the maximum option period; change any rights under the Plan with regard to non-employee directors; or require stockholder approval in order for the Plan to continue to comply with the applicable provisions.

E. Sale of Unregistered Securities

We have issued shares of our common stock for services rendered, capital formation, corporate acquisitions and in connection with the acquisition of wind farms. We relied on the exemptive provisions of Section 4(2) of the Securities Act. We have also offered shares pursuant to the exemptive provisions of Regulation S.

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During the quarter ended September 30, 2009 we issued a total of 8,086,727 unregistered shares of our common stock at an offering price of \$0.10 per share.

During the quarter ended December 31, 2009, we issued a total of 10,100,001 shares of our common stock. The shares were valued at \$0.89 per share and were issued in connection with various corporate acquisitions, joint ventures and for services rendered.

The Company also issued \$992,000 of convertible debt. The convertible debt provides for interest at 10% per annum until its maturity date on November 30, 2010. The debt can be converted into shares of our common stock at \$.70 per share. We also issued one million warrants with an exercise price of \$1.00 per share expiring November 30, 2011.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2010, we issued a total of 185,700 shares of our common stock for consulting or services rendered. The shares were valued between \$0.53 and \$0.61 per share.

During the quarter ended June 30, 2010 we issued a total of 4,394,000 shares of our common stock. The shares were issued in connection with joint venture agreements, pursuant to share purchase agreements and for services rendered.

With respect to the sale of all unregistered securities:

- the sale was made to a sophisticated or accredited investor, as defined in Rule 502;

- we gave the purchaser the opportunity to ask questions and receive answers concerning the terms and conditions of the offering and to obtain any additional information which we possessed or could acquire without

unreasonable effort or expense that is necessary to verify the accuracy of information furnished;

- at a reasonable time prior to the sale of securities, we advised the purchaser of the limitations on resale in the manner contained in Rule 502(d)2; and

- neither we nor any person acting on our behalf sold the securities by any form of general solicitation or general advertising;

Item 6.

Selected Financial Data

As a smaller reporting company we are not required to present the information required by this item.

Item 7.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

The statements contained in this report that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act. Forward-looking statements are made based upon management's current expectations and beliefs concerning future developments and their potential effects upon the Company. There can be no assurance that future developments affecting the Company will be those anticipated by management. Actual results may differ materially from those included in the forward-looking statements.

Readers are also directed to other risks and uncertainties discussed in other documents filed by the Company with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Company undertakes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise.

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010.

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Introduction

The Company's business strategy is to pursue opportunities in the alternative energy field with a particular emphasis on wind energy. The Company intends to develop wind parks. The Company will assemble land packages (Wind Parks), secure requisite environmental permitting, provide wind testing by erecting towers to measure wind speed. Subject to favorable wind testing results, it will then apply for a power contract for the number of megawatts (MW) that the project will allow.

Our primary focus has been the acquisition of wind parks in Canada. We have however acquired projects in both the United States and Europe. We financed these acquisitions with cash, shares of our common stock or both.

We began our new business operations with the acquisition of Zero Emission People, LLC. (Zero Emission). The acquisition is deemed to be a reverse acquisition. Wind Works (the legal acquirer) is considered the accounting acquiree and Zero Emissions People (the legal acquiree) is considered the accounting acquirer. The combined financial statements of the combined entity are in substance those of Zero Emissions People, with the assets and liabilities, and revenues and expenses of Wind Works being included effective from the date of consummation of Share Exchange Transaction. Wind Works is deemed to be a continuation of business of Zero Emissions People.

Results Of Operations For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2010 as compared to June 30, 2009

REVENUES

TO DATE, WE HAVE HAD NOT GENERATED ANY REVENUES. OUR CASH HOLDINGS WERE GENERATED FROM THE SALE OF OUR SECURITIES. ALL FUNDS GENERATED FROM THE SALE OF OUR SECURITIES ARE USED FOR GENERAL WORKING CAPITAL PURPOSES INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO FEES ASSOCIATED WITH POWER CONTRACT SUBMISSIONS AND ACQUISITIONS.

For the year ended June 30, 2010, we incurred operating expenses totaling \$2,477,370 as compared to operating expenses totaling \$53,184 for the year ended June 30, 2009. Cumulative operating expenses since May 2, 2008 (Inception) totaled \$2,531,704. Our single largest expense items are attributable to our outstanding convertible debt. We recognized \$591,043 of accretion expense and \$564,130 loss of extinguishment of debt. (See footnote 8). Our largest operating expense is attributable to wind project acquisition development costs totaling \$555,420 in 2010 and \$46,000 in 2009. With the launch of our new business professional fees incurred with respect to corporate acquisitions, financing and regulatory compliance totaled \$127,525 in 2010 as compared to \$6,738 for the fiscal year

ended June 30, 2010. In order to preserve working capital, we incurred \$374,348 in stock based compensation. Our net loss for the year ended June 30, 2010 totaled \$(2,477,370) as compared to a net loss in 2009 of \$(53,184). Total losses since inception were \$2,531,704. Basic and diluted loss per share in 2010 totaled \$(0.17) as compared to a loss per share of \$(0.01) in 2009.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Assets and Liabilities

At June 30, 2010 we had cash totaling \$39,263, prepaid expenses totaling \$625,961 and VAT receivables totaling \$57,545. . We have current assets totaling \$727,117. Our long term assets total \$3,945,484 consisting primarily of the value of our wind farm acquisitions and optioned properties totaling \$3,900,735. (See footnote 12.) We have \$2,576,433 in accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and \$485,216 in convertible debentures and short term notes. Our current liabilities total \$3,061,649. We have a working capital deficit of \$(2,334,532) and an accumulated deficit of \$(2,531,704).

At June 30, 2009 we had nominal assets. Total current asset were \$13,850 and long term assets totaled \$49,554 consisting of primarily of \$49,554 in capitalized lease costs. Our liabilities totaled \$7,738 and we had a working capital surplus of \$(6,112). We had an accumulated deficit totaling \$(54,334).

The significant increase in our assets and liabilities is attributable to our corporate acquisitions and the acquisition of various wind parks.

We will require a significant cash infusion, of which there is no assurance, either through the sale of debt or equity financing in order for us to continue our operations. We may also sell one or several of our wind parks which will provide us with a cash infusion for us to continue our operations. We are currently in negotiations for the sale of a wind park. However, there can be no assurance that this transaction will close.

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Plan of Operation For Fiscal Year 2011

We intend to develop the wind parks that we have acquired and investigate other possible purchases. We will also undertake further due diligence with respect to any wind energy projects which have been optioned to us. We may also sell our wind farms to a power utility or company that wants to build out the wind parks.

Any cash infusion that we receive will be used to expand our wind power programs and for general working capital purposes.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial Reporting Release No. 60, which was released by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC), encourages all companies to include a discussion of critical accounting policies or methods used in the preparation of

financial statements. The Company's consolidated financial statements include a summary of the significant accounting policies and methods used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. Management believes the following critical accounting policies affect the significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements.

Use of Estimates - Management's discussion and analysis or plan of operation is based upon the Company's consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates these estimates, including those related to allowances for doubtful accounts receivable and long-lived assets. Management bases these estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

We review the carrying value of property and equipment for impairment at least annually or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of long-lived assets is measured by comparison of its carrying amount to the undiscounted cash flows that the asset or asset group is expected to generate. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the property, if any, exceeds its fair market value.

The Company's consolidated financial statements are prepared using the accrual method of accounting and according to the provision of Statement of Financial Accounting No. 7 (SFAS 7), Accounting and Reporting for Development Stage Enterprises, as if it were devoting substantially all of its efforts to acquiring and exploring mineral properties. It is industry practice that mining companies in the development stage are classified under Generally Accepted Accounting Principles as exploration stage companies. Until such properties are acquired and developed, the Company will continue to prepare its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures in accordance with entities in the exploration or development stage.

Effective January 1, 2006, we adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 123(R), Share-Based Payment, under the modified prospective method. SFAS No. 123(R) eliminates accounting for share-based compensation transactions using the intrinsic value method prescribed under APB Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and requires instead that such transactions be accounted for using a fair-value-based method. Under the modified prospective method, we are required to recognize compensation cost for share-based payments to employees based on their grant-date fair value from the beginning of the fiscal period in which the recognition provisions are first applied. For periods prior to adoption, the financial statements are unchanged, and the pro forma disclosures previously required by SFAS No. 123, as amended by SFAS No. 148, will continue to be required under SFAS No. 123(R) to the extent those amounts differ from those in the Statement of Operations.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have not entered into any off-balance sheet arrangements. We do not anticipate entering into any off-balance sheet arrangements during the next 12 months.

Item 7a.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure.

Not applicable.

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Item 8.

Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

WINDWORKSPOWER

Wind Works Power Corp.

(A Continuation of Zero Emission People LLC)

Audited
Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended June 30, 2010 and 2009

F-1

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To the shareholders of Wind Works Power Corp. (A Continuation of Zero Emission People LLC)

The consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto are the responsibility of the management of Wind Works Power Corp. (A Continuation of Zero Emission People LLC). These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles.

Management has developed and maintained a system of internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that all assets are safeguarded and to facilitate the preparation of relevant, reliable and timely financial information.

The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring that management fulfills its responsibilities for financial reporting and internal control.

Ingo Stuckmann

Ingo Stuckmann

President

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of **Wind Works Power Corp. (A Development Stage Corporation)**:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Wind Works Power Corp. as at June 30, 2010 and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended June 30, 2010 and cumulative from inception on May 2, 2008 to June 30, 2010. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. We were not engaged to perform an audit of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the company as at June 30, 2010 and 2009, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended June 30, 2010 and cumulative from inception May 2, 2008 to June 30, 2010 in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

The accompanying financial statements referred to above have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company is in the development stage, has no established source of revenue and is dependent on its ability to raise capital from shareholders or other sources to sustain operations. These factors, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, raise substantial doubt that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Chartered Accountants

Vancouver, BC, Canada

October 12, 2010

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS & BUSINESS ADVISORS

2300 1055 DUNSMUIR STREET VANCOUVER, BC V7X 1J1

PH. (604) 685-8408 FAX (604) 685-8594 www.mnp.ca

Wind Works Power Corp.**(Formerly AmMex Gold Mining Corp. An Exploration Stage Company)****Consolidated Balance Sheets (Audited)****As at June 30, 2010 and 2009**

(Expressed in United States dollars, unless otherwise stated)

Assets	June 30, 2010	June 30, 2009
Current Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 39,263	\$ -
Prepaid Expenses	625,961	-
Accounts Receivable	2,498	1,500
VAT receivable	57,545	-
Due from shareholder (Note 5)	1,850	12,350
	727,117	13,850
Long Term Assets		
Capitalized lease costs	38,711	49,554
Wind Projects (Note 5,12)	3,900,735	-
Fixed assets (Note 7)	6,038	-
	3,945,484	49,554
	\$ 4,672,601	\$ 63,404
Liabilities and Stockholders Equity		
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	\$ 483,571	\$ 7,738
Due to related parties (Note 5)	2,092,862	-
Convertible debentures (Note 8)	385,216	-
Short term loan (Note 9)	100,000	-
	3,061,649	7,738
Stockholders Equity		
Common Stock (Note 5, 10)	31,448	5,000
Additional Paid-in Capital	4,023,824	105,000
Contributed Surplus	88,085	-
Deficit Accumulated during the Development Stage	(2,531,704)	(54,334)

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Cumulative translation adjustment	(701)		
	1,610,952		55,666
	\$ 4,672,601	\$	63,404

Going concern (Note 1), Contingencies (Note 13), Commitments (Note 14) Subsequent Events (Note 16)

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

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Wind Works Power Corp.
(Formerly AmMex Gold Mining Corp. An Exploration Stage Company)

Consolidated Statement of Operations (Audited)

For the Years Ended June 30, 2010 and 2009

(Expressed in United States dollars, unless otherwise stated)

	Year Ended June 30, 2010	Year Ended June 30, 2009	Cumulative from May 2, 2008 (Inception) to June 30, 2010
Expenses			
Advertising and promotion	11,133	-	11,133
Accretion interest (note 8)	591,043	-	591,043
Consulting fees (note 5)	82,850	-	82,850
Depreciation	719	-	719
Office and miscellaneous	9,521	-	9,521
Professional fees	127,525	6,738	135,859
Rent	3,946	-	3,946
Stock-based compensation	374,348	-	374,348
Interest and service charges	48,855	-	48,679
Travel and lodging	14,130	-	14,130
Project development costs	555,420	46,000	601,423
Foreign exchange	9,863	-	9,863
Loss on extinguishment of debt (Note 8)	564,130	-	564,130
Lease expense	83,887	446	84,060
Total operating expenses	2,477,370	53,184	2,531,704
Net loss for the year	2,477,370	53,184	2,531,704
Comprehensive loss			
Foreign currency translation adjustment	701	-	701
Comprehensive loss for the year	\$ 2,478,071	\$ 53,184	\$ 2,532,405
Basic and Diluted Loss per Share	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.01	
Weighted Average Number of Shares Outstanding	14,657,851	4,747,227	

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

Wind Works Power Corp.

(Formerly AmMex Gold Mining Corp.- an Exploration Stage Mining Company)

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows (Audited)**For the Year Ended June 30, 2010 and 2009**

(Expressed in United States dollars, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended June 30, 2010	Year Ended June 30, 2009	May 2, 2008 (Date of Inception) to June 30, 2010
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Net loss for the period	\$ (2,477,370)	\$ (53,184)	\$ (2,531,704)
Add (deduct) non-cash items:			
Depreciation	718	-	718
Lease amortization	10,843	446	11,289
Loss on extinguishment of debt	564,130	-	564,130
Accretion interest	591,043	-	591,043
Shares issued for services	286,038	-	286,038
Stock based compensation	88,310	-	88,310
Changes in non-cash working capital items:			
Accounts receivable	(502)	(1,500)	(502)
VAT receivable	(57,545)	-	(57,545)
Prepaid expenses	143	-	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	439,680	6,588	342,361
	\$ (554,513)	\$ (47,650)	\$ (705,863)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Cash acquired on reverse take-over	34,192	-	34,192
Purchase of fixed assets	(2,559)	-	(2,559)
Investment in wind projects (Note 12 ix)	(363,357)	-	(263,357)
Leases	-	-	(50,000)
	\$ (331,724)	\$ -	\$ (281,724)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Proceeds from private placements	540,000	-	650,000
Issuance of convertible debentures	275,000	-	275,000
Proceeds from loan payable	100,000	-	100,000
	10,500	(12,350)	1,850

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Advances from related parties
(note 5)

	\$	925,500	\$	(12,350)	\$	1,026,850
Increase (decrease) in cash from continuing operations		39,263		(60,000)		39,263
Cash, beginning of the year		-		60,000		-
Cash, end of the year	\$	39,263	\$	-	\$	39,263

Supplemental disclosure of non-cash transactions (Note 6)

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

Wind Works Power Corp.**(Formerly AmMex Gold Mining Corp. - an Exploration Stage Company)****Consolidated Statements of Stockholders Equity (Audited)****June 30, 2010**

(Stated in US Dollars)

	Common Shares		Additional	Contributed	Cumulative	Deficit	Total
	Number	Amount	Paid-in	Surplus	Translation	Accumulated	Stockholders
			Capital		Adjustment	During the	Equity
						Exploration	
						Stage	
Capital issued for financing	4,454,454	4,454	95,546	-	-	-	100,000
Net Loss	-	-	-	-	-	(1,150)	(1,150)
Balance June 30, 2008	4,454,454	4,454	95,546	-	-	(1,150)	98,850
Capital issued for financing	545,546	546	9,454	-	-	-	10,000
Net Loss	-	-	-	-	-	(53,184)	(53,184)
Balance June 30, 2009	5,000,000	5,000	105,000	-	-	(54,334)	55,666
Recapitalization (Note 1)	22,053,117	22,053	1,245,394	-	-	-	1,267,451
Capital issued for financing	1,080,000	1,080	538,920	-	-	-	540,000
Capital issued for services	1,501,500	1,502	902,849	-	-	-	904,350
Capital issued for wind projects (Note 5)	1,750,000	1,750	-	-	-	-	1,750
Stock based Compensation	-	-	-	88,085	-	-	88,085
Fair value of warrants	-	-	364,071	-	-	-	364,071
Beneficial conversion feature	-	-	842,650	-	-	-	842,650

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Conversion of convertible debenture	62,500	63	24,937	-	-	-	25,000
Translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	(701)	-	(701)
Net Loss	-	-	-	-	-	(2,477,370)	(2,477,370)
Balance June 30, 2010	31,447,117	31,448	4,023,824	88,085	(701)	(2,531,704)	1,610,952

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

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1.

Basis of Presentation

AmMex Gold Mining Corp. changed its name to Wind Works Power Corp. (the Company) on March 25, 2009. The Company, incorporated under the laws of the State of Nevada, was primarily engaged in the acquisition and exploration of mining properties, but has since modified its business plan to focus on alternate energy. The Company intends to develop wind parks. It will assemble land packages, secure requisite environmental permitting, provide wind testing by erecting towers to measure wind speed. Subject to favorable wind testing results, it will then apply for a power contract for the number of megawatts (MW) that the project will allow. Once it secures power contracts, management believes that it will be able to lease or sell the wind parks to operating utility companies or companies desiring to purchase wind turbines and erect the necessary power lines.

Effective January 31, 2010, the Company completed the acquisition of Zero Emissions People LLC. According to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, the above noted acquisition is considered to be a capital transaction in substance, rather than a business combination. That is, the acquisition is equivalent to the issuance of stock by Zero Emissions People LLC for the net monetary assets of the Company accompanied by a recapitalization and is accounted for as a change in capital structure. Accordingly, the accounting for the acquisition is identical to that resulting from a reverse acquisition, except that no goodwill or intangible asset is recorded. All material inter-company balances and transaction have been eliminated. The June 30, 2009 comparative figures are the June 30, 2009 financial statements of Zero Emissions People LLC (note 10).

Going Concern

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. If the going concern assumption were not appropriate for these financial statements then adjustments would be necessary in the carrying value of assets and liabilities, the reported revenue and expenses and the balance sheet classifications used.

The operations of the Company have primarily been funded by the sale of common stock and the issuance of convertible debentures. Continued operations of the Company are dependent on the Company's ability to complete additional equity financings or generate profitable operations in the future. Management's plan in this regard is to secure additional funds through future equity financings. While the Company has been successful in the past at raising funds, there can be no assurance that it will be able to do so in the future.

June 30 2010 June 30 2009

Deficit accumulated during the exploration stage

2,531,704

54,334

Working capital (deficiency)

(2,234,532)

6,112

Significant Accounting Policies

The consolidated financial statements are prepared by management in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles of the United States of America. Actual results could differ from these estimates. The principal accounting policies followed by the Company are as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company has adopted FASB ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures, which defines fair value, establishes guidelines for measuring fair value and expands disclosures regarding fair value measurements. The company applies fair value accounting for all financial assets and liabilities and non-financial assets and liabilities that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis. The Company defines fair value as the price that would be received from selling an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The Company has adopted FASB ASC 825, Financial Instruments, which allows companies to choose to measure eligible financial instruments and certain other items at fair value that are not required to be measured at fair value. The Company has not elected the fair value option for any eligible financial instruments.

Capitalized Lease Cost

Capitalized lease cost represents the cost of taking over land leases located on the Company's Grey Highlands Wind Park. Capital lease cost is amortized over the term of the operating leases taken over. During the year ended June 30, 2010, the Company recognized amortization of \$10,843 (2009 - \$446).

Fixed Assets

Fixed Assets are capitalized at cost. Depreciation is recorded on a declining balance basis at a rate of 20% per annum.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with United States generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

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1.

Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Wind Farm Developmental Properties

The Company has not yet realized any revenues from its planned operations. It was primarily engaged in the acquisition and exploration of mining properties, but has since modified its business plan to focus on alternate energy.

Wind Projects represent costs incurred for the acquisition of prospective projects. Development costs for prospective projects are expensed as incurred and costs of a project under development are written off in the year if the project is abandoned.

Long lived assets

In accordance with ASC 350, *Intangibles – Goodwill and Other*, goodwill is required to be tested for impairment on an annual basis, or more frequently if certain indicators arise, using the guidance specifically provided, and purchased intangible assets other than goodwill are required to be amortized over their useful lives unless their lives are determined to be indefinite.

Management reviews intangible assets at least annually, and on an interim basis when conditions require, evaluates events or changes in circumstances that may indicate impairment in the carrying amount of such assets. An impairment loss is recognized in the statement of operations in the period that the related asset is deemed to be impaired.

In accordance with ASC 360, the Company tests long-lived assets or asset groups for recoverability when events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Circumstances which could trigger a review include, but are not limited to: significant decreases in the market price of the asset; significant adverse changes in the business climate or legal factors; accumulation of costs significantly in excess of the amount originally expected for the acquisition or construction of the asset; current period cash flow or operating losses combined with a history of losses or a forecast of continuing losses associated with the use of the asset; and current expectation that the asset will more likely than not be sold or disposed significantly before the end of its estimated useful life.

Recoverability is assessed based on the carrying amount of the asset and its fair value which is generally determined based on the sum of the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and the eventual disposal of the asset, as well as specific appraisal in certain instances. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount is not recoverable and exceeds fair value.

Income Taxes

The Company records income taxes in accordance with ASC 740, using the asset and liability method. Pursuant to ASC 340 the company is required to compute tax asset benefits for net operating losses carried forward. Potential benefits of net operating losses have not been recognized in these financial statements because the Company cannot be assured it is more likely than not it will utilize the net operating losses carried forward in future period and accordingly is offset by a valuation allowance. ASC 340 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for financial statement recognition and measurement of tax positions taken into in tax returns.

To the extent interest and penalties may be assessed by taxing authorities on any underpayment of income tax, such amounts would have been accrued and are classified as a component of income tax expense in the consolidated statements of operations.

Foreign Currency Translation

The Company's functional currency is the United States dollar. The consolidated financial statements of the Company are translated to United States dollars in accordance with ASC 830. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the consolidated balance sheet date. Gains and losses arising on translation or settlement of foreign currency denominated transactions or balances are included in the determination of income. Foreign currency transactions are primarily undertaken in Canadian dollars and the European Euro. The Company has not, to the date of these financial statements, entered into derivative instruments to offset the impact of foreign currency fluctuations.

The financial statements the subsidiaries are translated to United States dollars in accordance with ASC 830 using period-end rates of exchange for assets and liabilities, and average rates of exchange for the period for revenues and expenses. Translation gains (losses) are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) as a component of stockholders' equity. Foreign currency transaction gains and losses are included in the statement of operations.

Principal Accounting Policies (Continued)

Comprehensive Income

ASC 220, *Reporting Comprehensive Income* establishes standards for the reporting and display of comprehensive income and its components in the financial statements. As at June 30, 2010 and 2009 the Company's only component of comprehensive income is foreign currency translation adjustments.

Asset Retirement Obligation

The Company has adopted ASC 410-20, *Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations*, which requires that an asset retirement obligation (ARO) associated with the retirement of a tangible long-lived asset be recognized as a liability in the period in which it is incurred and becomes determinable, with an offsetting increase in the carrying amount of the associated asset. The cost of the tangible asset, including the initially recognized ARO, is depleted, such that the cost of the ARO is recognized over the useful life of the asset. The ARO is recorded at fair value, and accretion expense is recognizable over time as the discounted liability is accreted to its expected settlement value. The fair value of the ARO is measured using expected future cash flow, discounted at the Company's credit-adjusted-risk-free interest rate. To date, no material asset retirement obligation exists due to the early stage of the Company's wind development projects. Accordingly, no liability has been recorded.

Environmental Protection and Reclamation Costs

The operations of the Company have been, and may in the future be affected from time to time in varying degrees by changes in environmental regulations, including those for future removal and site restoration costs. Both the likelihood of new regulations and their overall effect upon the Company may vary from region to region and are not predictable.

Environmental expenditures that relate to ongoing environmental and reclamation programs are charged against statements of operations as incurred or capitalized and amortized depending upon their future economic benefits. The Company does not anticipate any material capital expenditures for environmental control facilities.

Basic and Diluted Net Loss Per Share

The Company computes net income (loss) per share in accordance with ASC 260, *Earnings per Share*. ASC 260 requires presentation of both basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) on the face of the income statement. Basic EPS is computed by dividing net income (loss) available to common shareholders (numerator) by the weighted average number of shares outstanding (denominator) during the period. Diluted EPS give effect to all dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the period using the treasury stock method. In computing diluted EPS, the average stock price for the period is used in determining the number of shares assumed to be purchased from the exercise of stock options or warrants. Diluted EPS excludes all dilutive potential shares if their effect is anti dilutive.

Stock Issued in Exchange for Services

The valuation of the Company's common stock issued in exchange for services is valued at an estimated fair market value as determined by officers and directors of the Company based upon trading prices of the Company's common stock on the dates of the stock transactions. The corresponding expense of the services rendered is recognized over

the period that the services are performed.

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Principal Accounting Policies (Continued)

Stock Based Compensation

The Company has adopted the provisions of ASC 718, Share-Based Payment which establishes accounting for equity instruments exchanged for employee services. Under the provisions of SFAS ASC 718, stock-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date, based on the calculated fair value of the award, and is recognized as an expense over the employees requisite service period (generally the vesting period of the equity grant).

Convertible Debentures

The Company accounts for convertible debentures in accordance with ASC 470-20. The allocation of proceeds on the issuance of debt with detachable warrants is allocated between the debt and the warrants based on the relative fair value of the two instruments at their time of issuance. Beneficial conversion features embedded in debt instruments are recognized separately according to ASC 470-20-25-5 and are measured at their intrinsic value.

The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

On July 1, 2008, the Company adopted ASC 820 as it relates to financial assets and financial liabilities. In February 2008, the FASB staff issued ASC 845. ASC 845 delayed the effective date of ASC 820 for nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities, except for items that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually). The provisions of ASC 845 are effective for the Company's fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009.

ASC 820 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. ASC 820 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. This standard is now the single source in GAAP for the definition of fair value, except for the fair value of leased property as defined in ASC 820. ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy that distinguishes between (1) market participant assumptions developed based on market data obtained from independent sources (observable inputs) and (2) an entity's own assumptions about market participant assumptions developed based on the best information available in the circumstances (unobservable inputs). The fair value hierarchy consists of three broad levels, which gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under ASC 820 are described below:

- Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities.
- Level 2

Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, including quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active; inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability (e.g., interest rates); and inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.

1.

2.Principal Accounting Policies (Continued)The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Level 3 Inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable.

The following table sets forth the Company's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value by level within the fair value hierarchy. As required by ASC 820, assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Assets	Fair Value at June 30, 2010				June 30, 2009 Total
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash equivalents	39,263	39,263	-	-	-
Liabilities					
Convertible debentures	385,216	-	-	385,216	-

The carrying value of accounts receivable, due from shareholder, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and short term loans approximates their fair value due to their short term nature. The Company's cash equivalents and GIC are classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy because they are valued using quoted market prices. VAT receivable represent amounts due from a national government regarding refund of taxes.

The estimated fair value of the convertible debentures accounted for as liabilities was determined using the relative fair value basis of the convertible debentures and warrants issued. The fair value of the warrants was estimated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following inputs:

	June 30, 2010
Risk free interest rate	0.42 - 0.98%
Expected life of warrants	1-2 years
Expected stock price volatility	106 - 110%
Expected dividend yield	0%

3.

Accounting Standards Adopted

(i)

Business Combinations

In December 2007, the FASB issued FASB ASC 805 (revised 2007), Business Combinations (ASC 805). ASC 805 significantly changes the accounting for business combinations in a number of areas including the treatment of contingent consideration, pre acquisition contingencies, transaction costs, in-process research and development, and restructuring costs. In addition, under ASC 805, changes in an acquired entity's deferred tax assets and uncertain tax positions after the measurement period will impact income tax expense. ASC 805 is effective for fiscal periods beginning after December 15, 2008. The Company has adopted ASC 805 on July 1, 2009. This standard will change the accounting treatment for business combinations on a prospective basis.

In December 2007, the FASB issued ASC 810, No controlling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements an amendment of Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51 (ASC 810), which establishes accounting and reporting standards for ownership interests in subsidiaries held by parties other than the parent, the amount of consolidated net income attributable to the parent and to the non controlling interest, changes in a parent's ownership interest and the valuation of retained non-controlling equity investments when a subsidiary is deconsolidated. The Statement also establishes reporting requirements that clearly identify and distinguish between the interests of the parent and the interests of the non-controlling owners. ASC 810 is effective for fiscal periods beginning after December 15, 2008. The Company has adopted ASC 810 on July 1, 2009. Adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

(ii)

ASC 815

In March 2008, the FASB issued ASC 815, Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities (ASC 815). ASC 815 requires qualitative disclosures about objectives and strategies for using derivatives, quantitative disclosures about fair value amounts of gains and losses on derivative instruments, and disclosures about credit-risk-related contingent features in derivative agreements. This statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal periods beginning after November 15, 2008. The Company has adopted ASC 815 on July 1, 2009. Adoption of this standard

did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

(iii) ASC 460

In May 2008, the FASB issued ASC 460, "Accounting for Financial Guarantee Insurance Contracts - an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 60." (ASC 460) requires that an insurance enterprise recognize a claim liability prior to an event of default (insured event) when there is evidence that credit deterioration has occurred in an insured financial obligation. This Statement also clarifies how Statement 60 applies to financial guarantee insurance contracts, including the recognition and measurement to be used to account for premium revenue and claim liabilities. Those clarifications will increase comparability in financial reporting of financial guarantee insurance contracts by insurance enterprises. This Statement requires expanded disclosures about financial guarantee insurance contracts. The accounting and disclosure requirements of the Statement will improve the quality of information provided to users of financial statements. ASC 460 will be effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008.

The Company adopted ASC 460 on July 1, 2009. Adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on the Company's financial condition or results of operation.

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3.

Accounting Standards Adopted (Continued)

(iv) ASC 855

In May 2009, the FASB issued ASC 855, "Subsequent Events," which establishes general standards for accounting for, and disclosures of, events that occur after the balance sheet date, but before the financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. The pronouncement requires the disclosure of the date through which an entity has evaluated subsequent events and the basis for that date and whether that date represents the date the financial statements were issued or were available to be issued. ASC 855 is effective with interim and annual financial periods ending after June 15, 2009. The Company adopted ASC 855 on July 1, 2009. Adoption of this standard did not have an impact on the Company's results of operations, financial position, or cash flows.

(v) ASC 105-10-05

In July 2009, the FASB issued ASC 105-20-05, "FASB Accounting Standards Codification" ("ASC 105-10-05"), as the single source of authoritative nongovernmental U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The Codification is effective for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. All existing accounting standards are superseded as described in ASC 105-

10-05. All other accounting literature not included in the Codification is non-authoritative.

Management is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of ASC 105-10-05 but does not expect the adoption of ASC 105-10-05 to impact the Company's results of operations, financial position, or cash flows.

(vi) ASC 470-20

In May 2008, the FASB issued FSP No. APB 14-1, Accounting for Convertible Debt Instruments That May Be Settled in Cash upon Conversion (Including Partial Cash Settlement) (FSP 14-1). FSP 14-1 applies to convertible debt instruments that, by their stated terms, may be settled in cash (or other assets) upon conversion, including partial cash settlement, unless the embedded conversion option is required to be separately accounted for as a derivative under FASB Statement No. 133. Convertible debt instruments within the scope of FSP 14-1 are not addressed by the existing APB 14. FSP 14-1 would require that the liability and equity components of convertible debt instruments within the scope of FSP 14-1 be separately accounted for in a manner that reflects the entity's nonconvertible debt borrowing rate. This will require an allocation of the convertible debt proceeds between the liability component and the embedded conversion option (i.e., the equity component). The difference between the principal amount of the debt and the amount of the proceeds allocated to the liability component would be reported as a debt discount and subsequently amortized to earnings over the instrument's expected life using the effective interest method. FSP APB 14-1 is effective for the Company's fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009 and will be applied retrospectively to all periods presented. Adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial position,

results of operations, or cash flows.

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4.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

(i) ASC 810

In June 2009, the FASB issued ASC 810, Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R) (ASC 810). ASC 810 eliminates the exception to consolidate a qualifying special-purpose entity, changes the approach to determining the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity, and requires companies to more frequently re-assess whether they must consolidate variable interest entities. Under the new guidance, the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity is identified qualitatively as the enterprise that has both (a) the power to direct the activities of a variable interest entity that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance, and (b) the obligation to absorb losses of the entity that could potentially be significant to the variable interest entity or the right to receive benefits from the entity that could potentially be significant to the variable interest entity. ASC 810

becomes effective for the Company's fiscal 2011 year-end and interim reporting periods thereafter. The Company does not expect ASC 810 to have a material impact on its financial statements.

(ii) ASC 860

In June 2009, the FASB issued ASC 860, Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets an amendment of FASB Statement (ASC 860). ASC 860 is intended to establish standards of financial reporting for the transfer of assets to improve the relevance, representational faithfulness, and comparability. ASC 860 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2009. The Company will adopt ASC 860 on July 1, 2010. The Company has determined that the adoption of ASC 860 will have no impact will have on its consolidated financial statements.

5.

Related Party Transactions

As at June 30, 2010 the Company had a balance owing from a shareholder of \$1,850 (2009 \$13,850) pertaining to funds held in trust. The amount is due on demand, unsecured, and bears no interest.

During the year ended June 30, 2010, the Company accrued an amount of \$1,316,000 payable to a director of the Company based on the fair value of common shares granted to the director on October 19, 2009. 1,400,000 common shares were issued in payment of the amount subsequent to the year end (Note 16).

At June 30, 2010, the Company had payables to officers and directors of \$40,212 (2009 nil) for services rendered.

At June 30, 2010, the Company had accrued a payable to a company related by way of directors, officers and shareholders in common of \$286,650 (2009 nil) related to the acquisition of interests in six wind projects (Note 12 vi).

During the year ended June 30, 2010, the Company issued 1,200,000 shares (2009 nil) related to the acquisition of interests in six wind projects (Notes 10, 12 vi), valued at 1,200 (2009 nil) from a company related to the Company by way of directors, officers and shareholders in common.

At June 30, 2010, the Company had a payable to a company related by way of directors in common of \$450,000 (2009 nil) related to the acquisition of a 50% interest in the Settlers Landing wind project) from a company related to the Company by way of directors, officers and shareholders in common (Note 12 vii).

5.

Related Party Transactions (Continued)

During the year ended June 30, 2010, the Company issued 300,000 shares (2009 nil) related to the acquisition of a 50% interest in the Settlers Landing wind development project) from a company related to the Company by way of directors, officers and shareholders in common (Notes 10, 12 vii), valued at \$300.

During the year ended June 30, 2010, the Company issued 250,000 shares (2009 nil) related to the St-Thomas option (Notes 10, 12 viii), valued at \$250 (2009 nil).

All transactions with related parties are made in the normal course of business and measured at carrying value.

6.

Non-Cash Transactions

There were no income taxes paid during 2010 or 2009. During the year ended June 30, 2010, the company entered into certain non-cash operating activities as follows:

During the year ended June 30, 2010, the Company issued 1,080,000 common shares at various share prices with a total fair market value of \$540,000 pursuant to private placements.

During the year ended June 30, 2010, the Company issued 1,501,500 common shares at various share prices with a total fair market value of \$904,350 for services. \$286,038 has been recognized as stock based compensation, and \$618,312 has been included in prepaid expenses.

During the year ended June 30, 2010, the Company issued 62,500 common shares at a value of \$0.40 per share for convertible debenture conversion in the amount of \$25,000.

During the year ended June 30, 2010, the Company issued 300,000 common shares pursuant to the acquisition an interest in the Settlers Landing Wind Park valued at \$300 (notes 4, 10).

During the year ended June 30, 2010 the Company issued 1,200,000 common shares pursuant to the joint venture agreement with Sunbeam valued at \$1,200 (notes 4, 10).

During the year ended June 30, 2010 the Company issued 250,000 common shares pursuant to the acquisition of an option to acquire a wind development project in St. Thomas valued at \$250 (notes 4, 10).

7.

Fixed Assets

Cost Opening Balance	Additions During the Year	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value at June 30, 2010	Net Book Value at June 30, 2009
\$ 8,102	\$ 2,561	\$ 4,625	\$ 6,038	\$ -

During the year ended June 30, 2010, total additions to property, plant and equipment were \$ 2,561 (2009- \$ nil). During the year ended June 30, 2010 the Company recorded depreciation of \$719.

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8.

Convertible Debentures

On November 25, 2009 the Company issued \$992,000 of convertible debt in a subscription agreement between the Company and a group of investors. The debt carries an interest rate of 10% annually, due upon the maturity date, November 30, 2010. The debt may be converted into shares of common stock at a conversion price of \$0.70 per share. In conjunction with the debt, the Company also issued warrants to purchase 1,000,000 warrants with an exercise price of \$1.00 per share that expire on November 30, 2011. The fair value of the warrants is \$0.53 per share as calculated using the Black-Scholes method. Assumptions include the stock price at \$1.14 with a maturity date of 1 year and an interest rate of 0.48%. The debt carries a beneficial conversion feature, which along with the relative fair value of the warrants, resulted in a debt discount of \$967,076 which was recorded against the convertible debt and offset in additional paid in capital. During the year ended June 30, 2010, the Company recognized \$241,769 of accretion interest on the debt.

On April 29, 2010, the Company agreed to modify to the terms of the convertible debentures listed above. Under the modified debentures, the conversion price of the debentures was reduced to \$0.40 per share. In addition, the warrant exercise price was reduced to \$0.50 per share and the expiry date of the warrants was extended to November 30, 2012.

As a result of the above modification, the Company reported a loss of \$564,130 for the extinguishment of debt relative to the original beneficial conversion feature and debt discount. At April 29, 2010, a new debt discount of \$992,300 was recorded against the convertible debt and will be amortized as interest expense over the life of the debt. During the year ended June 30, 2010 the Company recognized \$283,514 of accretion interest on the debt.

On March 31, 2010 the Company issued \$275,000 of convertible debt in a subscription agreement between the Company and a group of investors. The debt carries an interest rate of 10% annually, due upon the maturity date, March 31, 2011. The debt may be converted into shares of common stock at a conversion price of \$0.40 per share. In conjunction with the debt, the Company also issued warrants to purchase 575,000 common shares with an exercise price of \$0.75 per share that expire on March 31, 2012. The fair value of the warrants is \$0.21 per share as calculated using the Black-Scholes method. Assumptions include the stock price at \$0.59 with a maturity date of 1 year and effective interest rate of 0.96%. The debt carries a beneficial conversion feature, which along with the relative fair value of the warrants, resulted in a debt discount of \$214,421 which was recorded against the convertible debt and offset in additional paid in capital. During the year ended June 30, 2010 the Company recognized \$65,796 of accretion interest on the debt.

During the year ended June 30, 2010 the Company received notice of conversion for \$25,000 in principal of convertible debentures resulting in the issuance of 62,500 shares of common stock.

The above two convertible debenture liabilities are as follows:

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	June 30, 2010	June 30, 2009
March 31, 2010 convertible debentures payable	\$ 250,000	\$ -
April 29, 2010 convertible debentures payable	992,300	-
Total convertible debentures payable	1,242,300	-
Less: unamortized discount on March 31, 2010 convertible debentures payable	(101,338)	-
Less: unamortized discount on April 29, 2010 convertible debentures payable	(708,422)	-
Net convertible debentures payable	\$ 385,216	\$ -

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9.

Short Term Loan

Short term loans of \$100,000 are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are due on demand.

10.

Common Stock

Total authorized share capital of the Company is as follows:

200,000,000 Common shares with a par value of \$0.001

During the year ended June 30, 2010:

a)

The Company issued 1,501,500 (2009 nil) shares of the company at various share prices for a total consideration of \$904,350 (2009 - nil) for services rendered.

b)

The Company issued 300,000 shares (2009 nil) related to the acquisition of a 50% interest in the Settlers Landing wind development project (Notes 5, 12), valued at \$300 (2009 nil).

c)

The Company issued 1,200,000 shares (2009 nil) related to the Sunbeam deal (Notes 5, 12), for total consideration of \$1,200 (2009 nil).

d)

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The Company issued 250,000 shares (2009 nil) related to the St-Thomas option, valued at \$250 (2009 nil) (Notes 5, 12).

e)

The Company issued 1,080,000 (2009 nil) common shares at various share prices with a total fair market value of \$540,000 (2009 nil) pursuant to private placements.

f)

The Company issued 62,500 (2009 nil) common shares at a value of \$0.40 per share for convertible debenture conversion in the amount of \$25,000 (2009 nil) (Note 8).

The following share purchase warrants and were outstanding at June 30, 2010:

	Weighted Average Exercise price	Number of warrants	Weighted Average Remaining contractual life (years)
Balance beginning of year	-	-	-