

Blue Earth, Inc.
Form S-1/A
July 09, 2012

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 9, 2012

Registration No. 333-181420

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

AMENDMENT NO. 1

FORM S-1

REGISTRATION STATEMENT

UNDER

THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

BLUE EARTH INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

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

8700
*(Primary
Standard
Industrial
Classification
Code Number)*

98-0531496
*(I.R.S. Employer
Identification
No.)*

2298 Horizon Ridge Parkway, Suite 205

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Henderson, NV 89052

Telephone: 702-263-1808

Telecopier: 702-263-1823

(Address and telephone number of principal executive offices)

Dr. Johnny R. Thomas, CEO

Blue Earth, Inc.

2298 Horizon Ridge Parkway, Suite 205

Henderson, NV 89052

Telephone: 702-263-1808

Telecopier: 702-263-1823

(Name, address and telephone number of agent for service)

Copy to:

Elliot H. Lutzker, Esq.

Davidoff Hutcher & Citron, LLP

605 Third Avenue

New York, New York 10158

Telephone: (212) 557-7200

Telecopier: (212) 286-1884

Approximate Date of Proposed Sale to the Public: As soon as practicable after the effective date of this registration statement.

If any of the securities being registered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, check the following box. [X]

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If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. []

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. []

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. []

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. (Check one):

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

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Each Class of Securities to be Registered	Shares to be Registered (1)	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price per Security	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price	Amount of Registration Fee
Common Stock, par value \$.001, issuable upon exercise of warrants issued to investors	3,335,000 shs	\$3.40 (2)	\$11,339,000	\$1,299.45(3)
Common Stock, par value \$.001 issued and issuable upon exercise of warrants issued to placement agents	57,500 shs	\$3.40 (2)	\$195,500	\$22.41(3)
Class A Common Stock Purchase Warrants	5,927,616 wts (4)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Class A Common Stock Purchase Warrants	2,989,250 wts (6)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Common Stock, par value \$.001 issuable upon exercise of Class A dividend warrants	8,916,886 shs (7)	\$3.00	\$26,750,598	\$3,065.62
Class B Common Stock Purchase Warrants	5,927,616 wts (8)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Class B Common Stock Purchase Warrants	2,989,250 wts (9)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Common Stock, par value \$.001 issuable upon exercise of Class B dividend warrants	8,916,866 shs (10)	\$6.00	\$53,501,196	\$6,131.24
Class C Common Stock Purchase Warrants	5,927,616 wts (11)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Class C Common Stock Purchase Warrants	2,989,250 wts (12)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Common Stock, par value \$.001 issuable upon exercise of Class C dividend warrants	8,916,866 shs (13)	\$12.00	\$107,002,392	\$12,262.473
Common Stock, par value \$.001	500,000 shs (14)	\$1.74	\$870,000	\$92.48
Common Stock, \$.001 par value	600,000 shs (15)	\$1.39	\$834,000	\$95.58
Common Stock, \$.001 par value	60,000 shs (15)	\$1.39	\$83,400	\$9.51
Common Stock, \$.001 par value	509,533 shs (16)	\$1.19(17)	\$606,344	\$69.49

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Common Stock \$.001 par value	348,903 shs (18)	\$ 1.19(17)	\$415,195	\$47.58
	2,978,500 shs (19)	\$1.19(17)	\$3,544,415	\$406.19
Common Stock, \$.001 par value	3,000,000 shs (20)	\$1.19(17)	\$3,570,000	\$409.12
Common Stock, \$.001 par value	108,000 shs (21)	\$1.75	\$189,000	\$21.66
Common Stock, \$.001 par value	400,000 shs (22)	\$1.34	\$536,000	\$ 61.43
Common Stock, \$.001 par value	300,000 shs (23)	\$1.32	\$ 396,000	45.38
Common Stock, \$.001 par value	250,000 shs (24)	\$1.19(17)	\$ 297,500	\$ 34.01
Common Stock \$.001 par value	<u>38,209 shs (25)</u>	\$1.19(17)	<u>\$ 45,469</u>	<u>\$ 5.21</u>
	39,236,243 shs	--	\$210,176,009	\$24,078.83(26)
TOTAL				

- (1) Pursuant to Rule 416(a) under the Securities Act of 1933 (the Act), these shares include an indeterminate number of shares of Common Stock issuable as a result of stock splits, stock dividends, recapitalizations or similar events.
- (2) Estimated at \$3.40 per share, the average of the high and low prices of the common stock as reported on the OTC Bulletin Board on April 12, 2010 when the shares were registered, for the purpose of calculating the registration fee in accordance with Rule 457(g)(3) under the Act.
- (3) This amount was paid on April 15, 2010, upon the filing of Registration Statement (No. 333-166099).
- (4) These warrants are being issued to all shareholders of record of the Registrant on December 31, 2010 on the basis of one warrant for each two shares of Common Stock then owned.
- (5) Pursuant to Rule 457(g) under the Act no separate registration fee is required as the underlying common stock is being registered for distribution.
- (6) Of these warrants 1,489,250 were issued to purchasers of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock in our September 2011 private offering (2011 Series A Offering) and 1,500,000 were issued to and/or reserved for purchasers of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock in our March 2012 Private Offering (2012 Series B Offering) each consisting of units consisting of \$10.00 face value Preferred Stock Convertible into 10 shares of Common Stock and warrants to purchase five shares of Common Stock at \$3.00 per share.
- (7) Pursuant to Rule 457(g) under the Act these shares are issuable upon payment of the \$3.00 per share exercise price of the Class A Warrant.
- (8) These warrants are issuable upon exercise and payment of Class A Warrants described in note (4) above.
- (9) These warrants are issuable upon exercise and payment of Class A Warrants described in note (6) above.
- (10) Pursuant to Rule 457(g) under the Act these shares are issuable upon payment of the \$6.00 per share exercise price of the Class B Warrants.
- (11) These warrants are upon exercise and payment of Class B Warrants described in note (7) above.
- (12) These warrants are issuable upon exercise and payment of Class B Warrants described in note (9) above.

- (13) Pursuant to Rule 457(g) under the Act these shares are issuable upon payment of the \$12.00 per share exercise price of the Class C Warrants.
- (14) Shares of Common Stock issuable upon exercise of warrants issued to Liviakis Financial Communications, Inc. exercisable at \$1.74 per share under an agreement for investor relations services.
Shares of Common Stock issuable upon exercise of warrants issued to Liviakis Financial Communications, Inc.
- (15) (600,000) and Michael Bayes (60,000) exercisable at \$1.39 per share under an amendment to an agreement for investor relations services.
- (16) Shares held by Jeff Gosselin and/or his designees pursuant to a conversion of debt to equity agreement with the Company dated April 17, 2012.
Estimated solely for the purpose of calculating the registration fee pursuant to Rule 457(h)(1) and Rule 457(c)
- (17) based upon the last sale price of the Registrant's Common Stock of \$1.19, as reported on the Over the Counter Bulletin Board as of May 10, 2012.
- (18) Represents 334,368 shares granted to two former consultants and four current consultants and their designees and 14,535 shares granted to the Registrant's attorneys for services rendered.
Represents shares of Common Stock issued and/or issuable upon conversion of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock issued in our 2011 Preferred Stock Offering at a conversion price of \$1.00 per share. Pursuant to Rule
- (19) 416(b) under the Act, also includes an indeterminate number of shares of Common Stock issuable upon payment of 12% dividend on shares of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock.
Represents shares of Common Stock issuable upon conversion of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock issued in our Preferred Stock Offering at a conversion price of \$1.00 per share. Pursuant to Rule 416(b) under the Act,
- (20) also includes an indeterminate number of shares of Common Stock issuable upon payment of 12% dividends on shares of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock.
- (21) Shares of Common Stock issuable upon exercise of placement agent warrants issued in connection with our Preferred Stock Offering at an exercise price of \$1.75 per share.
- (22) Shares of Common Stock issuable upon exercise of warrants issued on May 7, 2012, to a consultant exercisable at \$1.34 per share.
- (23) Shares of Common Stock issuable upon exercise of warrants issued on May 7, 2012, to a consultant exercisable at \$1.32 per share.
- (24) Shares of Common Stock issuable upon exercise of warrants issued and/or issuable in May 2012 in connection with a bridge loan.
- (25) Shares reserved for issuance to former chief financial officer of the Company in settlement of his termination from employment which is a matter of dispute.
- (26) Of this amount, \$22,771.75 was paid with the filing of this Registration Statement on May 14, 2012 and the remaining \$1,307.08 was paid as set forth in Note (3) above pursuant to Rule 457(p) under the Act.

This Registration hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the Registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this Registration Statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until the Registration Statement shall become effective on such date as the commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

(ii)

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION, DATED July 9, 2012

The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. We may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and we are not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS

39,236,243 Shares of Common Stock

26,750,598 Common Stock Purchase Warrants

Blue Earth, Inc.

This prospectus relates to the sale by the selling stockholders of Blue Earth, Inc., as identified in this prospectus, of up to 26,750,598 common stock purchase warrants, and 39,396,243 shares of our common stock, which includes (i) an aggregate of 17,782,848 shares issuable upon the exercise of each of 5,927,616 Class A warrants issuable to all stockholders of record as of December 31, 2010, 5,927,616 Class B warrants issuable upon exercise of such Class A Warrants and 5,927,616 Class C warrants issuable upon exercise of such Class B warrants; (ii) an aggregate of 4,467,750 shares issuable upon the exercise of each of 1,489,250 Class A warrants issued in the Company's September 2011 Series A Preferred Stock Offering ("2011 Series A Preferred Stock Offering"), 1,489,250 Class B warrants issuable upon exercise of such Class A warrants and 1,489,250 Class C warrants issuable upon exercise of such Class B warrants; (iii) an aggregate of 4,500,000 shares issuable upon exercise of each of 1,500,000 Class A Warrants issued and/or issuable in the Company's March 2012 Series B Preferred Stock Offering ("2012 Series B Preferred Stock Offering"), 1,500,000 Class B warrants issuable upon exercise of Class A warrants and 1,500,000 Class C warrants issuable upon exercise of Class B warrants; (iv) 3,335,000 shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants issued in our 2009 private placement with an exercise price of \$2.00 per share; (v) 57,500 shares issued and/or issuable upon the exercise of placement agent warrants issued in the 2009 private placement with an exercise price of \$1.25 per share; (vi) an aggregate of 1,160,000 shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants issued to the Company's investor relations firm and its employee; (vii) 334,368 restricted shares issued to two former consultants and four current consultants and their designees for services rendered; (viii) 700,000 shares issuable upon exercise of warrants issued in May 2012 to two consultants; (ix) 2,978,500 shares issuable upon conversion of Series A Preferred Stock issued in the 2011 Preferred Stock Offering; (x) 3,000,000 shares issuable upon conversion of Series B Preferred Stock issued and/or issuable in the 2012 Preferred Stock Offering; (xi) 108,000 shares issuable upon exercise of placement agent warrants issued in our 2011 and 2012 Preferred Stock Offerings, (xii) 14,535 restricted shares issued to our attorneys in consideration of services rendered; (xiii) 509,533 restricted shares issued to a former owner of Xnergy, Inc.; (xiv) 38,209 restricted shares reserved for issue to settle a dispute with a former officer of the Company; and (xv) up to 250,000 shares issuable upon exercise of bridge warrants issued and/or issuable in our May 2012 Bridge Financing. All of these shares of our common stock and the exercise of all warrants are being offered for resale by the selling

stockholders.

NEITHER THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION NOR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION HAS APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED OF THESE SECURITIES OR PASSED UPON THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

The selling stockholders and any broker-dealers that participate in the distribution of the securities may be deemed to underwriters as that term is defined in Section 2(11) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. The last reported sale price of our common stock as quoted under the symbol "BBLU" on the OTC Bulletin Board on July 6, 2012 was \$1.00 per share.

Investing in our common stock is highly speculative and involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described under the heading Risk Factors beginning on page 10 of this prospectus before making a decision to purchase our common stock.

The Date of this Prospectus is July ____, 2012

The prices at which the selling stockholder may sell shares will be determined by the prevailing market price for the shares or in negotiated transactions. We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of these shares by the selling stockholders. However, we will receive proceeds from the exercise of the warrants if they are exercised for cash by the selling stockholders.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus and in any accompanying prospectus supplement. No one has been authorized to provide you with different information. The shares are not being offered in any jurisdiction where the offer is not permitted. You should not assume that the information in this prospectus or any prospectus supplement is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of such documents.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page No
<u>PROSPECTUS SUMMARY</u>	4
<u>WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION</u>	10
<u>RISK FACTORS</u>	10
<u>DETERMINATION OF WARRANT EXERCISE PRICES</u>	26
<u>USE OF PROCEEDS</u>	26
<u>MARKET FOR OUR COMMON STOCK AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS</u>	26
<u>DIVIDEND POLICY</u>	27
<u>MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS</u>	27
<u>BUSINESS</u>	34
<u>MANAGEMENT</u>	53
<u>SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS.</u>	62
<u>CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE</u>	65
<u>SELLING STOCKHOLDERS</u>	67
<u>DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES</u>	78
<u>PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION</u>	84
<u>LEGAL MATTERS</u>	87
<u>EXPERTS</u>	87
<u>WHERE YOU CAN FIND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION</u>	88
<u>INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</u>	89

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

The following summary highlights information contained elsewhere in this prospectus. This summary may not contain all of the information that may be important to you. You should read this entire prospectus carefully, including the sections entitled Risk Factors and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our historical financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus. In this prospectus, unless otherwise noted, the terms the Company, we, us, and our refer to Blue Earth, Inc., and its subsidiaries, Blue Earth Tech, Inc., Blue Earth Energy Management Services, Inc, Blue Earth Energy Management, Inc, Castrovilla, Inc., Xnergy, Inc., Blue Earth Finance, Inc., as well as Genesis Fluid Solutions Holdings, Inc., our former name.

The Company

Overview

Blue Earth, Inc. is engaged in a mergers and acquisition strategy in the clean-tech industry. Our primary focus is acquiring companies and innovative technologies that serve the multi billion dollar energy efficiency services and renewable energy market sectors. The targeted companies provide a variety of energy services that enable customers to reduce energy consumption, lower their generating capacity and maintenance costs and realize environmental benefits. The targeted technologies typically include various measures designed for a specific customer or facility in our target market of small commercial businesses and residences to improve the efficiency of building systems, such as refrigeration, lighting and heating, ventilation and air conditioning.

Effective January 1, 2011, Blue Earth acquired Castrovilla, Inc. based in Mountain View California which manufactures, sells and installs commercial refrigeration and freezer gaskets and sells and installs motors and controls to approximately 5,400 small commercial businesses. See Castrovilla Acquisition below.

On May 16, 2011, Blue Earth obtained the exclusive private label license (the License) and manufacturing rights to an innovative and patented lighting controls technology from SwitchGenie LLC and James F. Loughrey. See Exclusive Private Label and Manufacturing Rights to SwitchGenie Patented Lighting Controls Technology below.

On September 7, 2011, Blue Earth acquired Xnergy, Inc., and its wholly owned subsidiary HVAC Controls & Specialties, Inc., a Carlsbad, California based energy services company. Simultaneously, the Company purchased ecoLegacy, LLC, which serves as a financing vehicle for Xnergy. Xnergy provides a broad range of comprehensive energy solutions including the specialized mechanical engineering, the design, construction and implementation of energy savings projects, energy conservation, energy infrastructure outsourcing, power generation and energy supply and risk management. Xnergy also provides comprehensive maintenance and service programs, including every

aspect of heating, ventilation and air-conditioning (HVAC), mechanical systems for design-build to repair and retrofit services. See Xenergy Acquisition below.

Management also intends to accelerate introduction of the acquired technology/products by offering and installing them through energy management service companies, which have an established base of customers at the local, state, regional and national levels. In order to accelerate product introduction, management expects to enter into varying types of agreements with these energy management service companies, including acquisition agreements and/or joint venture agreements, as may be appropriate, for each company and geographic territory.

Management has also identified several energy management and energy management service companies that have been successfully operating in the residential and small commercial business segment of the energy efficiency sector.

These energy service companies specialize in three categories that address small commercial businesses energy efficiency needs: *lighting* and *HVAC*. The targeted acquisition candidates currently provide energy efficiency retrofit services to the small commercial businesses space. Management believes that these companies are ideal candidates from which to build a nationwide distribution, installation and service network through a combination of joint venture/associate relationships and/or acquisitions.

Corporate Strategy

Blue Earth, Inc. management will focus its mergers and acquisitions activities on opportunities with the following profile.

Innovative and commercially proven technologies, which increase energy efficiency/water and wastewater, for the small commercial business segment and residential segment.

Energy management and energy management service companies, which have an established customer base seeking growth capital to expand their capabilities, product offerings and substantially increase their revenues and operating profits.

Energy service companies that provide turnkey energy solutions to public and private clients including EPC (Engineer/Procure/Construct), design build of cogeneration, alternative and renewable electric power plants for green buildings ; regular service and maintenance through long-term contracts and third party commissioning of mechanical and energy projects.

Bundled Retrofits. An important element of the M&A strategy is to acquire energy management service companies with an established customer base in each of the afore-mentioned categories. The customer base of each potential acquisition will present an opportunity to cross-sell bundled retrofits to the other acquired companies customer base. For example, when we acquire a company that primarily specializes in *refrigeration*, we will be in position to contact its customer base and offer to provide energy management services for *lighting* and *HVAC*.

Another important criteria is an acquisition candidate's existing relationship with utilities. We are actively seeking private companies that have successfully provided utility funded rebate programs as incentives to their customers to adopt energy efficiency measures that a particular utility based rebate program is offering.

We are targeting energy management companies that specialize in several aspects of utility run energy efficiency programs including: Program Development; Program Implementation; Program Management; Program Tracking; and Program Reporting as required by oversight agencies.

We intend to acquire innovative technologies and established, reputable energy management and energy management service companies, using restricted common stock; cash and/debt in combinations appropriate for each potential acquisition.

Continue to Maintain Entrepreneurial Approach. We will maintain an entrepreneurial approach toward our customers and remain flexible in designing projects tailored specifically to meet their needs.

Expand Scope of Product and Service Offerings. We plan to continue to expand our offerings by including new types of energy efficiency services, products and improvements to existing products based on technological advances in energy savings strategies, equipment and materials.

Meet Market Demand for Cost-Effective, Environmentally-Friendly Solutions. Through our energy efficiency measures and products, we enable customers to conserve energy and reduce emissions of carbon dioxide and other pollutants. We plan to continue to focus on providing sustainable energy solutions that will address the growing demand for products and services that create environmental benefits for customers.

Industry Overview

The market for energy efficiency services has grown significantly, driven largely by rising and volatile energy prices, advances in energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies, governmental support for energy efficiency and renewable energy programs and growing customer awareness of energy and environmental issues. End-users, utilities and governmental agencies are increasingly viewing energy efficiency measures as a cost-effective solution for saving energy, renewing aging facilities and reducing harmful emissions.

The clean-tech industry is a multi-billion global industry comprising several market sectors as follows: energy efficiency, including green building; water and wastewater; recycling and waste; LED lighting; energy storage; alternative energies and renewables; batteries/storage; smart grid electrical distribution system; alternative transport; and various green business, research and financial services.

In August 2010, our Board of Directors elected to broaden the Company's focus in contrast to relying only on watering restoration and remediation, as described below under "Corporate History." We will continue to capitalize on our past investments in the patented Rapid Dewatering System, through royalty agreements negotiated from the sale of the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary to a group of buyers, including a former officer and director.

Corporate History

On October 30, 2009, the Company entered into an Agreement of Merger and Plan of Reorganization (the "2009 Merger") with Genesis Fluid Solutions, Ltd. ("GFS"), a privately held Colorado corporation and upon closing of the transaction GFS, as the surviving corporation, became a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company which changed its name to Genesis and the Company succeeded to the business of GFS as its sole line of business. GFS began operations in 1994 and is engaged in the design and development of water restoration and water remediation technology and equipment for the environmental, mining and paper industries.

As of August 31, 2010, Genesis completed a Stock Purchase Agreement (the SPA) pursuant to which the Buyers who signed the SPA, including the then Chairman and Interim Chief Executive Officer of the Company, agreed to purchase from the Company on or before August 31, 2010, all of the issued and outstanding common stock of GFS then its wholly-owned subsidiary (the GFS Spin-off). GFS had not generated sufficient revenues or earnings as a result of its activities. See Certain Relationships and Related Transactions and Director Independence for the terms of the GSF Spin-Off.

Effective October 21, 2010, Genesis Fluid Solutions Holdings, Inc. (Genesis) an operating Delaware corporation formed on March 30, 2007 under the name Cherry Tankers, Inc. merged with and into Blue Earth Inc., a Nevada corporation formed on October 6, 2010, solely as a reincorporation and name change.

Our executive offices are located at 2298 Horizon Ridge Parkway, Suite 205, Henderson, NV 89052. Our telephone number is (702) 263-1808.

The Offering

Securities Offered Hereby

This prospectus relates to the sale by certain selling stockholders of up to 26,750,598 warrants and 39,236,243 shares of our common stock consisting of:

(i)

5,927,616 Class A warrants issued to all stockholders of record on December 31, 2010; 1,489,250 Class A warrants issued in our 2011 Series A Preferred Stock Offering; and 1,500,000 Class A warrants issued and/or issuable in our 2012 Series B Preferred Stock Offering;

(ii)

5,927,616 Class B warrants issuable upon exercise of 5,927,616 Class A warrants; 1,489,250 Class B warrants issuable in our 2011 Preferred Stock Offering; and 1,500,000 Class B warrants issuable in our 2012 Series B Preferred Stock Offering;

(iii)

5,927,616 Class C warrants issuable upon exercise of 5,927,616 Class B warrants described in (ii) above; 1,489,250 Class C warrants issued issuable in our 2011 Preferred Stock Offering; and 1,500,000 Class C warrants issuable in our 2012 Series B Preferred Stock Offering;

(iv)

26,750,598 shares of our common stock issuable upon exercise of Class A, B and C warrants described above in (i), (ii) and (iii);

(v)

3,335,000 shares of our common stock issuable upon the exercise of warrants issued to investors in our 2009 Private Placement;

(vi)

57,500 shares of our common stock issued and/or issuable upon the exercise of PIPE warrants issued to the placement agents in our 2009 Private Placement;

- (vii)
1,160,000 shares of our common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants issued to our investor relations firm and its employee;
- (viii)
2,978,500 shares of our common stock issued and/or issuable upon conversion of Series A Preferred Stock issued in our 2011 Preferred Stock Offering;
- (ix)
3,000,000 shares of our common stock issuable upon conversion of Series B Preferred Stock issued and/or issuable in our 2012 Preferred Stock Offering;
- (x)
108,000 shares of our Common Stock issuable upon exercise of warrants issued to our placement agents in our 2011 and 2012 Preferred Stock Offerings;
- (xi)
50,000 shares issued to each of two former consultants for services rendered (aggregate of 100,000 shares); 14,535 shares issued to our attorneys in consideration of services rendered; 50,000, 15,000, 79,368 and 90,000 shares issued to four consultants and their designees; 38,209 shares (which is the subject of a dispute) reserved for issuance to a former officer of the Company; and 509,333 shares issued for insurance to a former owner of our Xenergy, Inc. subsidiary;
- (xii)
700,000 shares of our Common Stock (400,000, 300,000, 100,000 and 60,000) issuable upon exercise of warrants issued to four consultants; and
- (xiii)
250,000 shares of our Common Stock issuable upon exercise of bridge warrants issued and/or issuable in our May 2012 Bridge Financing.

Offering price	Market price or privately negotiated prices.
Common stock outstanding before the offering	18,625,802 shares, \$.001 par value(1)
Warrants upon the effective date of this prospectus	19,929,866 (2)
Options outstanding	587,791
Common Stock Fully Diluted	45,121,959 shares after the exercise of all outstanding Warrants (19,929,866 shares), Options (587,791 shares) and Preferred Stock (5,978,500 shares)
Use of proceeds	We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of the common stock by the selling stockholders. However, we will receive the exercise price, upon exercise of all Warrants offered hereby except for any cashless exercises by the holders of 3,335,000 warrants issued in our private placement pursuant to a Private Placement Memorandum dated June 25, 2009, as amended (the 2009 Private Placement). We expect to use the proceeds received from the exercise of the warrants, if any, for general working capital purposes and partial payment for potential acquisitions.
OTB Bulletin Board Symbol	BBLU
Risk Factors	You should carefully consider the information set forth in this prospectus and, in particular, the specific factors set forth in the Risk Factors section beginning on page 8 of this prospectus before deciding whether or not to invest in our common stock.

(1)

Represents the number of shares of our common stock outstanding as of June 30, 2012.

(2)

Includes: (i) 8,916,866 Class A Warrants to be outstanding on or after the date of this Prospectus; (ii) 3,335,000 Warrants issued in our 2009 Private Placement; and 57,500 Warrants issued to the placement agents for such offering; (iii) 5,400,000 Warrants issued to Management; (iv) 1,160,000 Warrants issued to our investor relations firm and one of its employees; (v) 700,000 warrants issued to two consultants; (vi) 110,500 Warrants issued to placement agents for our 2011 Preferred Stock Offering; and (vii) 250,000 bridge warrants issued and/or issuable in our 2012 Bridge Financing; however, excludes 8,916,866 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of each of the Class B and Class C Warrants issuable upon exercise of Class A Warrants to be outstanding on or after the date of this Prospectus.

Summary Financial Information

The summary financial information set forth below is derived from the more detailed audited and unaudited financial statements of the Company appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. This information should be read in conjunction with such financial statements, including the notes to such financial statements.

Statement of Operations Data:

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Years Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2011	2010	2009
Revenue	\$1,960,740	\$907,022	\$5,315,664	\$ -	\$ -
Cost of Sales	1,305,257	394,742	2,838,277	-	-
Gross profit	655,483	512,280	2,477,387	-	-
Total Operating Expenses	2,676,383	1,419,623	15,643,840	2,202,320	245,342
Change in Fair Value of	(173,993)	(43,699)			
Warranty Liability			(749,166)	483,441	21,960
Total Other Income (expense)	(181,101)	(42,744)	(852,533)	(468,130)	22,158
Loss from Continuing Operations	(2,202,001)	(950,087)	(14,018,986)	(2,670,450)	(223,184)
Net Loss from Discontinued	-	-			
Operations			-	904,322	(2,024,583)
Net Loss	(2,202,001)	(950,087)	\$(14,018,986)	(3,587,553)	\$(2,247,767)
Basic and Diluted					
(Loss) Per Share					
Continuing Operations	\$(0.15)	\$(0.07)	(\$0.93)	(0.18)	(0.002)
Weighted Average Number					
of Shares Outstanding	15,109,401	13,190,161	15,109,401	15,201,303	12,050,759

Balance Sheet Data:

	March 31,		December 31,		
	(unaudited) 2012	2011	2010	2009	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$56,927	\$527,108	\$3,900,096	\$4,758,852	
Current Assets	1,973,528	2,510,801	3,938,135	4,758,852	
Net Assets of Discontinued Operations	--	-	-	1,079,308	
Total Assets	13,058,310	14,226,072	3,952,067	\$5,838,160	

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Warrant Derivative Liability	2,211,318	2,037,325	1,288,159	804,718
Total Current Liabilities	6,052,835	6,002,196	1,325,498	1,886,272
Additional Paid-In Capital	32,260,575	33,771,622	12,420,166	10,152,118
Accumulated Deficit	(26,224,097)	23,913,795	(9,805,452)	(6,217,899)
Stockholders Equity	6,054,623	7,244,538	2,626,569	3,951,888
Total Liabilities and Stockholders Equity	13,058,310	\$14,226,072	\$3,952,067	\$ 5,838,160

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We distribute annual reports to our stockholders, including financial statements examined and reported on by independent certified public accountants. Any or all reports and other documents we file with the SEC, as well as any or all of the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus or the registration statement we filed with the SEC registering for resale the shares of our common stock being offered pursuant to this prospectus, are available at the SEC's website www.sec.gov, as well as our website www.blueearth.com. If you do not have Internet access, requests for copies of such documents should be directed to Mr. John C. Francis, the Company's Vice President of Corporate Development and Investor Relations, at Blue Earth, Inc., 2298 Horizon Ridge Parkway, Suite 205, Henderson, NV 89052, Telephone (702) 263-1808; fax (702) 263-1824.

We have filed a registration statement on Form S-1 with the SEC registering under the Securities Act the common stock that may be distributed under this prospectus. This prospectus, which is a part of such registration statement, does not include all of the information contained in the registration statement and its exhibits. For further information regarding us and our common stock, you should consult the registration statement and its exhibits.

Statements contained in this prospectus concerning the provisions of any documents are summaries of those documents, and we refer you to the documents filed with the SEC for more information. The registration statement and any of its amendments, including exhibits filed as a part of the registration statement or an amendment to the registration statement, are available for inspection and copying as described above.

RISK FACTORS

Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. Prospective investors should carefully consider the risks described below, together with all of the other information included or referred to in this prospectus, before purchasing shares of our common stock. There are numerous and varied risks that may prevent us from achieving our goals. If any of these risks actually occurs, our business, financial condition or results of operations may be materially adversely affected. In such case, the trading price of our common stock could decline and investors in our common stock could lose all or part of their investment.

Risks Relating to Our Business

Since we have limited operating history, it is difficult for potential investors to evaluate our business.

We completed our initial acquisition as of January 1, 2011 and our second acquisition on September 7, 2011. Therefore, our limited operating history makes it difficult for potential investors to evaluate our business or prospective operations and your purchase of our securities. As an early stage company, we are subject to the risks inherent in the financing, expenditures, complications and delays inherent in a new business. Accordingly, our business and success faces risks from uncertainties faced by developing companies in a competitive environment. There can be no assurance that our efforts will be successful or that we will ultimately be able to attain profitability.

We are dependent upon key personnel whose loss may adversely impact our business.

We rely heavily on the expertise, experience and continued services of Dr. Johnny Thomas, our Chief Executive Officer and John Francis, our Vice President-Corporate Development and Investor Relations. Both officers are employed under employment contracts at will, and the loss of either of their services and the inability to replace them and/or attract or retain other key individuals, could materially adversely affect us. If either Dr. Thomas or Mr. Francis were to leave, we could face substantial difficulty in hiring a qualified successor and could experience a loss in productivity while any successor obtains the necessary training and experience. We do not have key man life insurance policies on our management.

We may need additional financing to execute our business plan and fund operations, which additional financing may not be available on reasonable terms or at all.

As of March 31, 2012, we had \$56,927 cash on hand. In view of our acquisition strategy we may not be able to execute our current business plan and fund business operations long enough to achieve profitability. Our ultimate success depends upon our ability to raise additional capital. We are pursuing sources of additional capital through various means, including joint venture projects and debt or equity financing. Future financing through equity

investments is likely to be dilutive to existing stockholders. Also, the terms of securities we may issue in future capital transactions may be more favorable to new investors than our current investors. Newly issued securities may include preferences, superior voting rights, the issuance of warrants or other derivative securities, and the issuance of incentive awards under employee equity incentive plans, which may have additional dilutive effects. Further, we may incur substantial costs in pursuing future capital and/or financing, including investment banking fees, legal fees, accounting fees, printing and distribution expenses and other costs. We may also be required to recognize non-cash expenses in connection with certain securities we may issue, such as convertible notes and warrants, which will adversely impact our financial condition and results of operations. Our ability to obtain needed financing may be impaired by factors, including the condition of the economy and capital markets, both generally and specifically in our industry, and the fact that we are not profitable, which could impact the availability or cost of future financing. If the amount of capital we are able to raise from financing activities, together with our revenues from operations, is not sufficient to satisfy our capital needs, we may need to reduce our operations accordingly.

Compliance with environmental laws could adversely affect our operating results.

Costs of compliance with federal, state, local and other foreign existing and future environmental regulations could adversely affect our cash flow and profitability. We will be required to comply with numerous environmental laws and regulations and to obtain numerous governmental permits in connection with energy efficiency products, and we may incur significant additional costs to comply with these requirements. If we fail to comply with these requirements, we could be subject to civil or criminal liability, damages and fines. Existing environmental regulations could be revised or reinterpreted and new laws and regulations could be adopted or become applicable to us or our customers, and future changes in environmental laws and regulations could occur. These factors may impose additional expense on our operations.

In addition, private lawsuits or enforcement actions by federal, state, and/or foreign regulatory agencies may materially increase our costs. Certain environmental laws make us potentially liable on a joint and several basis for the remediation of contamination at or emanating from properties or facilities which we may acquire that arranged for the disposal of hazardous substances. Although we will seek to obtain indemnities against liabilities relating to historical contamination at the facilities we own or operate, we cannot provide any assurance that we will not incur liability relating to the remediation of contamination, including contamination we did not cause.

We may not be able to obtain or maintain, from time to time, all required environmental regulatory approvals. A delay in obtaining any required environmental regulatory approvals or failure to obtain and comply with them could adversely affect our business and operating results.

We will need to increase the size of our organization, and we may experience difficulties in managing growth.

We are a small company with three full-time employees at the parent level, as of the date of this prospectus . In addition to prospective employees hired from companies which we may acquire, we will need to expand our employee infrastructure for managerial, operational, financial and other resources. Future growth will impose significant added responsibilities on members of management, including the need to identify, recruit, maintain and integrate additional employees. Our future financial performance and our ability to commercialize our product candidates and to compete effectively will depend, in part, on our ability to manage any future growth effectively.

In order to manage our future growth, we will need to continue to improve our management, operational and financial controls and our reporting systems and procedures. All of these measures will require significant expenditures and will demand the attention of management. If we do not continue to enhance our management personnel and our operational and financial systems and controls in response to growth in our business, we could experience operating inefficiencies that could impair our competitive position and could increase our costs more than we had planned. If we are unable to manage growth effectively, our business, financial condition and operating results could be adversely affected.

Our corporate strategy will not be successful if demand for energy efficiency and renewable energy solutions does not develop.

We believe, and our corporate strategy assumes, that the market for energy efficiency and renewable energy solutions will continue to grow, that we will increase our penetration of this market and that our revenue from selling into this market will continue to increase with future acquisitions. If our expectations as to the size of this market and our ability to sell our products and services in this market are not correct, our corporate strategy will be unsuccessful and our business will be harmed.

Certain projects we may undertake for our customers may require significant capital, which our customers or we may finance through third parties, and such financing may not be available to our customers or to us on favorable terms, if at all.

Certain energy efficiency projects are typically financed by third parties. The significant disruptions in the credit and capital markets in the last several years have made it more difficult for customers to obtain financing on acceptable terms or, in some cases, at all. Any inability by us or our customers to raise the funds necessary to finance our projects, or any inability by us to obtain a revolving credit facility, could materially harm our business, financial condition and operating results.

Our business may be affected by seasonal trends and construction cycles, and these trends and cycles could have an adverse effect on our operating results.

We expect that our business will be subject to seasonal fluctuations and construction cycles, particularly in climates that experience colder weather during the winter months, such as the northern United States and Canada, or at educational institutions, where large projects are typically carried out during summer months when their facilities are unoccupied. In addition, government customers, many of which have fiscal years that do not coincide with ours, typically follow annual procurement cycles and appropriate funds on a fiscal-year basis even though contract performance may take more than one year. Further, government contracting cycles can be affected by the timing of, and delays in, the legislative process related to government programs and incentives that help drive demand for energy efficiency and renewable energy projects. As a result, our revenue and operating income in the third quarter is expected to be typically higher, and our revenue and operating income in the first quarter is expected to be typically lower, than in other quarters of the year. As a result of such fluctuations, we may occasionally experience declines in revenue or earnings as compared to the immediately preceding quarter, and comparisons of our operating results on a period-to-period basis may not be meaningful.

Our business depends in part on federal, state and local government support for energy efficiency and renewable energy, and a decline in such support could harm our business.

We depend, in part, on government legislation and policies that support energy efficiency and renewable energy projects and that enhance the economic feasibility of our energy efficiency services and small-scale renewable energy projects. The U.S. government and several states support potential customers' investments in energy efficiency and renewable energy through legislation and regulations that authorize and regulate the manner in which certain governmental entities do business with companies like us, encourage or subsidize governmental procurement of our services, provide regulatory, tax and other incentives to others to procure our services and provide us with tax and

other incentives that reduce our costs or increase our revenue. Current market conditions have caused various state, local or federal incentive programs which help drive the economics for these projects to be unexpectedly depleted or substantially changed by the administrators.

For example, U.S. legislation in 1992 authorized federal agencies to enter into energy savings performance contracts (ESPCs), such as those which we may enter into with customers at a later date. In 2007, three years after the expiration of the original legislation, new ESPC legislation was enacted without an expiration provision, and in the same year, the President of the United States issued an executive order requiring federal agencies to set goals to reduce energy use and increase renewable energy sources and use. In addition, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) allocated \$67 billion to promote clean energy, energy efficiency and advanced vehicles. Additionally, the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 instituted the 1603 cash grant program, which may provide cash in lieu of an investment tax credit for eligible renewable energy generation sources for which construction commences prior to the end of 2010 where the project is placed in service by various dates set out in the act. The Internal Revenue Code (the Code), currently provides production tax credits for the generation of electricity from wind projects and from LFG-fueled power projects, and an investment tax credit or grant in lieu of such tax credits for investments in LFG, wind, biomass and solar power generation projects. Various state and local governments have also implemented similar programs and incentives, including legislation authorizing the procurement of ESPCs.

Prospective customers frequently depend on these programs to help justify the costs associated with, and to finance, energy efficiency and renewable energy projects. If any of these incentives are adversely amended, eliminated or not extended beyond their current expiration dates, or if funding for these incentives is reduced, it could adversely affect our ability to obtain project commitments from new customers. A delay or failure by government agencies to administer, or make procurements under, these programs in a timely and efficient manner

could have a material adverse effect on our potential customers' willingness to enter into project commitments with us.

Changes to tax, energy and environmental laws could reduce our prospective customers' incentives and mandates to purchase certain kinds of services that we may supply, and could thereby adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

A significant decline in the fiscal health of federal, state, provincial and local governments could reduce demand for our energy efficiency and renewable energy projects.

Recent significant declines in the fiscal health of federal, state and local governmental entities may make it difficult for them to enter into contracts for our services or to obtain financing necessary to fund such contracts.

Failure of third parties to manufacture quality products or provide reliable services in a timely manner could cause delays in the delivery of our services and completion of our projects, which could damage our reputation, have a negative impact on our relationships with our customers and adversely affect our growth.

Our success depends on our ability to provide services and products in a timely manner, which, in part, depends on the ability of third parties to provide us with timely and reliable services and products, such as boilers, chillers, cogeneration systems, PV panels, lighting and other complex components. In providing our services we intend to rely on products that meet our design specifications and components manufactured and supplied by third parties, as well as on services performed by subcontractors.

Warranties provided by third-party suppliers and subcontractors typically limit any direct harm we might experience as a result of our relying on their products and services. However, there can be no assurance that a supplier or subcontractor will be willing or able to fulfill its contractual obligations and make necessary repairs or replace equipment. In addition, these warranties generally expire within one to five years or may be of limited scope or provide limited remedies. If we are unable to avail ourselves of warranty protection, we may incur liability to our customers or additional costs related to the affected products and components, including replacement and installation costs, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results.

Moreover, any delays, malfunctions, inefficiencies or interruptions in these products or services - even if covered by warranties - could adversely affect the quality and performance of our solutions. This could cause us to experience difficulty retaining current customers and attracting new customers, and could harm our brand, reputation and growth.

In addition, any significant interruption or delay by our suppliers in the manufacture or delivery of products or services on which we depend could require us to expend considerable time, effort and expense to establish alternate sources for such products and services.

We may need to assume responsibility under customer contracts for factors outside our control, including the risk that fuel prices will increase.

We do not expect to take responsibility under our proposed contracts for a wide variety of factors outside our control. However, we may sometimes need to assume some level of risk and responsibility for certain factors - sometimes only to the extent that variations exceed specified thresholds particularly with contracts for renewable energy projects.

Although we intend to structure our contracts so that our obligation to supply a customer with electricity, for example, does not exceed the quantity produced by the production facility, in some circumstances we may commit to supply a customer with specified minimum quantities based on our projections of the facility's production capacity. In such circumstances, if we are unable to meet such commitments, we may be required to incur additional costs or face penalties. Despite measures to mitigate risks under these and other contracts, such steps may not be sufficient to avoid the need to incur increased costs to satisfy our commitments, and such costs could be material. Increased costs that we are unable to pass through to our customers could have a material adverse effect on our operating results.

Our business will depend on experienced and skilled personnel, and if we are unable to attract and integrate skilled personnel, it will be more difficult for us to manage our business and complete projects.

The success of our business will depend on the skill of our personnel. Accordingly, it is critical that we maintain, and continue to build, a highly experienced management team and specialized workforce, including engineers, project and construction management, and business development and sales professionals. In addition, our

construction projects require a significant amount of trade labor resources, and other skilled workers, as well as certain specialty subcontractor skills.

Competition for personnel, particularly those with expertise in the energy services and renewable energy industries, is high, and identifying candidates with the appropriate qualifications can be costly and difficult. We may not be able to hire the necessary personnel to implement our business strategy given our anticipated hiring needs, or we may need to provide higher compensation or more training to our personnel than we currently anticipate.

In the event we are unable to attract, hire and retain the requisite personnel and subcontractors, we may experience delays in completing projects in accordance with project schedules and budgets, which may have an adverse effect on our financial results, harm our reputation and cause us to curtail our pursuit of new projects. Further, any increase in demand for personnel and specialty subcontractors may result in higher costs, causing us to exceed the budget on a project, which in turn may have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results and harm our relationships with our customers.

We operate in a highly competitive industry, and our current or future competitors may be able to compete more effectively than we do, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, revenue, growth rates and market share.

Our industry is highly competitive, with many companies of varying size and business models, many of which have their own proprietary technologies, compete for the same business as we do. Our competitors have longer operating histories and greater resources than us, and could focus their substantial financial resources to develop a competing business model, develop products or services that are more attractive to potential customers than what we offer or convince our potential customers that they should require financing arrangements that would be impractical for smaller companies to offer. Our competitors may also offer energy solutions at prices below cost, devote significant sales forces to compete with us or attempt to recruit our key personnel by increasing compensation, any of which could improve their competitive positions. Any of these competitive factors could make it more difficult for us to attract and retain customers, cause us to lower our prices in order to compete, and reduce our market share and revenue, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and operating results. We can provide no assurance that we will continue to effectively compete against our current competitors or additional companies that may enter our markets.

In addition, we may also face competition based on technological developments that reduce demand for electricity, increase power supplies through existing infrastructure or that otherwise compete with our products and services. We also encounter competition in the form of potential customers electing to develop solutions or perform services internally rather than engaging an outside provider such as us.

We may be unable to complete or operate our projects on a profitable basis or as we have committed to our customers.

Development, installation and construction of energy efficiency and renewable energy projects, and operation of renewable energy projects, entails many risks, including:

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failure to receive critical components and equipment that meet our design specifications and can be delivered on schedule;

.

failure to obtain all necessary rights to land access and use;

.

failure to receive quality and timely performance of third-party services;

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increases in the cost of labor, equipment and commodities needed to construct or operate projects;

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permitting and other regulatory issues, license revocation and changes in legal requirements;

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shortages of equipment or skilled labor;

.
unforeseen engineering problems;

.
failure of a customer to accept or pay for renewable energy that we supply;

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weather interferences, catastrophic events including fires, explosions, earthquakes, droughts and acts of terrorism; and accidents involving personal injury or the loss of life;

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labor disputes and work stoppages;

.
mishandling of hazardous substances and waste; and

.
other events outside of our control.

Any of these factors could give rise to construction delays and construction and other costs in excess of our expectations. This could prevent us from completing construction of projects, cause defaults under financing agreements or under contracts that require completion of project construction by a certain time, cause projects to be unprofitable for us, or otherwise impair our business, financial condition and operating results.

Provisions in government contracts may harm our business, financial condition and operating results.

In the event that we are able to secure contracts with the federal government and its agencies, and with state and local governments, these contracts customarily contain provisions that give the government substantial rights and remedies, many of which are not typically found in commercial contracts, including provisions that allow the government to:

.
terminate existing contracts, in whole or in part, for any reason or no reason;

.
reduce or modify contracts or subcontracts;

.
decline to award future contracts if actual or apparent organizational conflicts of interest are discovered, or to impose organizational conflict mitigation measures as a condition of eligibility for an award;

.
suspend or debar the contractor from doing business with the government or a specific government agency; and

.
pursue criminal or civil remedies under the False Claims Act, False Statements Act and similar remedy provisions unique to government contracting.

Generally, government contracts contain provisions permitting unilateral termination or modification, in whole or in part, at the government's convenience. Under general principles of government contracting law, if the government terminates a contract for convenience, the terminated company may recover only its incurred or committed costs, settlement expenses and profit on work completed prior to the termination. If the government terminates a contract for default, the defaulting company is entitled to recover costs incurred and associated profits on accepted items only and may be liable for excess costs incurred by the government in procuring undelivered items from another source. The termination payment is designed to compensate us for the cost of construction plus financing costs and profit on the

work completed.

In ESPCs for governmental entities, the methodologies for computing energy savings may be less favorable than for non-governmental customers and may be modified during the contract period. In the event we enter into ESPCs, we may be liable for price reductions if the projected savings cannot be substantiated.

In addition to the right of the federal government to terminate its contracts with us, federal government contracts are conditioned upon the continuing approval by Congress of the necessary spending to honor such contracts. Congress often appropriates funds for a program on a September 30 fiscal-year basis even though contract performance may take more than one year. Consequently, at the beginning of many major governmental programs, contracts often may not be fully funded, and additional monies are then committed to the contract only if, as and when appropriations are made by Congress for future fiscal years. If one or more of our government contracts were

terminated or reduced, or if appropriations for the funding of one or more of our contracts is delayed or terminated, our business, financial condition and operating results could be adversely affected.

Government contracts normally contain additional terms and conditions that may increase our costs of doing business, reduce our profits and expose us to liability for failure to comply with these terms and conditions. These include, for example:

·
specialized accounting systems unique to government contracting, which may include mandatory compliance with federal Cost Accounting Standards;

·
mandatory financial audits and potential liability for adjustments in contract prices;

·
public disclosure of contracts, which may include pricing information;

·
mandatory socioeconomic compliance requirements, including small business promotion, labor, environmental and U.S. manufacturing requirements; and

·
requirements for maintaining current facility and/or personnel security clearances to access certain government facilities or to maintain certain records, and related industrial security compliance requirements.

We plan to expand our business in part through future acquisitions, but we may not be able to identify or complete suitable acquisitions.

Acquisitions are a significant part of our growth strategy. We plan to use acquisitions of companies or technologies to expand our project skill-sets and capabilities, expand our geographic markets, add experienced management and increase our product and service offerings. However, we may be unable to implement this growth strategy if we cannot identify suitable acquisition candidates, reach agreement with acquisition targets on acceptable terms or arrange required financing for acquisitions on acceptable terms. In addition, the time and effort involved in attempting to identify acquisition candidates and consummate acquisitions may divert members of our management from the operations of our company.

Any future acquisitions that we may make could disrupt our business, cause dilution to our stockholders and harm our business, financial condition or operating results.

If we are successful in consummating acquisitions, those acquisitions could subject us to a number of risks, including, but not limited to:

.
the purchase price we pay and/or unanticipated costs could significantly deplete our cash reserves or result in dilution to our existing stockholders;

.
we may find that the acquired company or technologies do not improve market position as planned;

.
we may have difficulty integrating the operations and personnel of the acquired company, as the combined operations will place significant demands on the Company's management, technical, financial and other resources;

.
key personnel and customers of the acquired company may terminate their relationships with the acquired company as a result of the acquisition;

.

we may experience additional financial and accounting challenges and complexities in areas such as tax planning and financial reporting;

we may assume or be held liable for risks and liabilities (including for environmental-related costs) as a result of our acquisitions, some of which we may not be able to discover during our due diligence or adequately adjust for in our acquisition arrangements;

our ongoing business and management's attention may be disrupted or diverted by transition or integration issues and the complexity of managing geographically or culturally diverse enterprises;

we may incur one-time write-offs or restructuring charges in connection with the acquisition;

we may acquire goodwill and other intangible assets that are subject to amortization or impairment tests, which could result in future charges to earnings; and

We may not be able to realize the cost savings or other financial benefits we anticipated.

We cannot assure you that we will successfully integrate or profitably manage any acquired business. In addition, we cannot assure you that, following any acquisition, our continued business will achieve sales levels, profitability, efficiencies or synergies that justify acquisition or that the acquisition will result in increased earnings for us in any future period. These factors could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results.

Insurance and contractual protections may not always cover lost revenue, increased expenses or liquidated damages payments.

Although we maintain insurance and intend to obtain warranties from suppliers, obligate subcontractors to meet certain performance levels and attempt, where feasible, to pass risks we cannot control to our customers, the proceeds of such insurance, warranties, performance guarantees or risk sharing arrangements may not be adequate to cover lost revenue, increased expenses or liquidated damages payments that may be required in the future.

If the cost of energy generated by traditional sources does not increase, or if it decreases, demand for our services may decline.

Decreases in the costs associated with traditional sources of energy, such as prices for commodities like coal, oil and natural gas, or electricity may reduce demand for energy efficiency and renewable energy solutions. Technological progress in traditional forms of electricity generation or the discovery of large new deposits of traditional fuels or international political developments, production and distribution policies of OPEC could reduce the cost of electricity generated from those sources and as a consequence reduce the demand for our solutions. Any of these developments could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results.

Our activities and operations are subject to numerous health and safety laws and regulations, and if we violate such regulations, we could face penalties and fines.

We are subject to numerous health and safety laws and regulations in each of the jurisdictions in which we will operate. These laws and regulations require us to obtain and maintain permits and approvals and implement health and safety programs and procedures to control risks associated with our projects. Compliance with those laws and regulations can require us to incur substantial costs. Moreover, if our compliance programs are not successful, we could be subject to penalties or to revocation of our permits, which may require us to curtail or cease operations of the affected projects. Violations of laws, regulations and permit requirements may also result in criminal sanctions or injunctions.

Health and safety laws, regulations and permit requirements may change or become more stringent. Any such changes could require us to incur materially higher costs than we currently have. Our costs of complying with current and future health and safety laws, regulations and permit requirements, and any liabilities, fines or other sanctions resulting from violations of them, could adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

Credit facilities and debt instruments contain financial and operating restrictions that may limit our business activities and our access to credit.

To the extent we finance any potential acquisitions with debt instruments, provisions in credit facilities and debt instruments will impose restrictions on our and certain of our subsidiaries' ability to, among other things:

- .
incur additional debt, or debt related to federal projects in excess of specified limits;
- .
pay cash dividends and make distributions;
- .
make certain investments and acquisitions;
- .
guarantee the indebtedness of others or our subsidiaries;
- .
redeem or repurchase capital stock;
- .
create liens;

enter into transactions with affiliates;

engage in new lines of business;

sell, lease or transfer certain parts of our business or property;

enter into sale-leaseback arrangements; and

merge or consolidate.

These agreements will also contain other customary covenants, including covenants that require us to meet specified financial ratios and financial tests. We may not be able to comply with these covenants in the future. Our failure to comply with these covenants may result in the declaration of an event of default and cause us to be unable to borrow under our credit facilities and debt instruments. In addition to preventing additional borrowings under these agreements, an event of default, if not cured or waived, may result in the acceleration of the maturity of indebtedness outstanding under these agreements, which would require us to pay all amounts outstanding. If an event of default occurs, we may not be able to cure it within any applicable cure period, if at all. If the maturity of our indebtedness is accelerated, we may not have sufficient funds available for repayment or we may not have the ability to borrow or obtain sufficient funds to replace the accelerated indebtedness on terms acceptable to us or at all.

If our subsidiaries default on their obligations under their debt instruments, we may need to make payments to lenders to prevent foreclosure on the collateral securing the debt.

We have formed subsidiaries to own and operate acquired companies. These subsidiaries may incur various types of debt. This debt may be structured as non-recourse debt, which means it is repayable solely from the revenue of the subsidiary and is secured by such subsidiary's assets, and a pledge of our equity interests in such subsidiary. Although subsidiary debt is typically non-recourse to the Company, if a subsidiary of ours defaults on such obligations, then we

may from time to time determine to provide financial support to the subsidiary in order to avoid the adverse consequences of a default. In the event a subsidiary defaults on its indebtedness, its creditors may foreclose on the collateral securing the indebtedness, which may result in our losing our ownership interest in the subsidiary. The loss of our ownership interest in a subsidiary or some or all of a subsidiary's assets could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results.

Difficult conditions in the global capital markets and the economy generally may materially adversely affect our business and results of operations, and we do not expect these conditions to improve in the near future.

Our results of operations are materially affected by conditions in the global capital markets and the economy generally, both in the U.S. and elsewhere around the world. The stress experienced by global capital markets that began in the second half of 2007 continued and substantially increased during the third and fourth quarter of 2008 and is continuing. Recently, concerns over inflation, energy costs, geopolitical issues, the availability and cost of

credit, the U.S. mortgage market, and a declining real estate market in the U.S. have contributed to increased volatility and diminished expectations for the economy and the markets going forward. These factors, combined with volatile oil prices, declining business and consumer confidence and increased unemployment, have precipitated an economic slowdown and a global recession. Domestic and international equity markets have been experiencing heightened volatility and turmoil. These events and the continuing market upheavals may have an adverse effect on our business. In the event of extreme prolonged market events, such as the global credit crisis, we could incur significant losses.

We may be exposed to product liability risks.

The Company's operations may expose it to potential product liability risks that are inherent in the sale of energy efficiency products. There can be no assurance that product liability claims will not be asserted against the Company.

We plan to have product liability insurance covering sales of any prospective products which we believe will be adequate to cover any product liability exposure we may have. However, product liability insurance is expensive and we may be unable to obtain sufficient insurance coverage at a reasonable cost to protect us against losses. An individual may bring a product liability claim against us if one of our products causes, or is claimed to have caused, an injury or is found to be unsuitable for consumer use. Any product liability claim brought against us, with or without merit, could result in:

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liabilities that substantially exceed our product liability insurance, which we would then be required to pay from other sources, if available;

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an increase of our product liability insurance rates or the inability to maintain insurance coverage in the future on acceptable terms, or at all;

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damage to our reputation and the reputation of our products, resulting in lower sales;

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regulatory investigations that could require costly recalls or product modifications;

litigation costs; and

the diversion of management's attention from managing our business.

A successful product liability claim or series of claims brought against the Company could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may be sued by third parties who claim that our prospective products infringe on their intellectual property rights.

We may be exposed to future litigation by third parties based on claims that our prospective products or activities infringe on the intellectual property rights of others or that we have misappropriated the trade secrets of others.

Any litigation or claims against the Company, whether or not valid, could result in substantial costs, could place a significant strain on our financial and managerial resources, and could harm the Company's reputation. In addition, intellectual property litigation or claims could force us to do one or more of the following, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Company or cause us to curtail or cease its operations:

The sale of a product material to our future operations; or

Obtain a license from the holder of the infringed intellectual property right, which could also be costly or may not be available on reasonable terms.

We may be subject to damages resulting from claims that the Company or our employees have wrongfully used or disclosed alleged trade secrets of their former employers.

Upon completion of any acquisitions by the Company, we may be subject to claims that our acquired companies and their employees may have inadvertently or otherwise used or disclosed trade secrets or other proprietary information of former employers or competitors. Litigation may be necessary to defend against these claims. Even if we are successful in defending against these claims, litigation could result in substantial costs and be a distraction to management. If we fail in defending such claims, in addition to paying money claims, we may lose

valuable intellectual property rights or personnel. A loss of key research personnel or their work product could hamper or prevent our ability to commercialize certain products, which could severely harm our business.

Rapid technological change could make any products that the Company sells obsolete.

Energy efficiency technologies have undergone rapid and significant change and the Company expects that they will continue to do so. Any products or technologies that we may acquire may become obsolete or uneconomical before the Company recovers the purchase price incurred in connection with their acquisition.

The obligations associated with being a public company require significant resources and management attention, which may divert from our business operations.

We are subject to the reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), and The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. The Exchange Act requires that we file annual, quarterly and current reports with respect to our business and financial condition, proxy statement, and other information. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires, among other things, that we establish and maintain effective internal controls and procedures for financial reporting. Our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report were not effective in ensuring that material information we are required to disclose in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. We will need to hire additional financial reporting, internal controls and other financial personnel in order to develop and implement appropriate internal controls and reporting procedures. As a result, we will incur significant legal, accounting and other expenses. Furthermore, the need to establish the corporate infrastructure demanded of a public company may divert management's attention from implementing our growth strategy, which could prevent us from improving our business, results of operations and financial condition. We have made, and will continue to make, changes to our internal controls and procedures for financial reporting and accounting systems to meet our reporting obligations as a public company. However, the measures we take may not be sufficient to satisfy our obligations as a public company. In addition, we cannot predict or estimate the amount of additional costs we may incur in order to comply with these requirements. We anticipate that these costs will materially increase our selling, general and administrative expenses.

Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires annual management assessments of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. In connection with the implementation of the necessary procedures and practices related to internal control over financial reporting, we may identify deficiencies. If we are unable to comply with the internal controls requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, then we may not be able to obtain the independent account certifications required by that act, which may preclude us from keeping our filings with the SEC current, and interfere with the ability of investors to trade our securities and our shares to continue to be quoted on the OTC

Bulletin Board or our ability to list our shares on any national securities exchange.

If we fail to establish and maintain an effective system of internal controls, we may not be able to report our financial results accurately or prevent fraud. Any inability to report and file our financial results accurately and timely could harm our reputation and adversely impact the trading price of our common stock.

Effective internal controls are necessary for us to provide reliable financial reports and prevent fraud. If we cannot provide reliable financial reports or prevent fraud, we may not be able to manage our business as effectively as we would if an effective control environment existed, and our business and reputation with investors may be harmed. With each prospective acquisition we may make we will conduct whatever due diligence is necessary or prudent to assure us that the acquisition target can comply with the internal controls requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Notwithstanding our diligence, certain internal controls deficiencies may not be detected. As a result, any internal control deficiencies may adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and access to capital. We have not performed an in-depth analysis to determine if historical undiscovered failures of internal controls exist, and may in the future discover areas of our internal controls that need improvement.

Risks Related to this Offering

Public company compliance may make it more difficult to attract and retain officers and directors.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act and rules implemented by the SEC have required changes in corporate governance practices of public companies. As a public company, we expect these rules and regulations to increase our compliance costs and to make certain activities more time consuming and costly. As a public company, we also expect that these rules and regulations may make it more difficult and expensive for us to maintain our director and officer liability insurance and we may be required to accept reduced policy limits and coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain the same or similar coverage. As a result, it may be more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified persons to serve on our board of directors or as executive officers, and to maintain insurance at reasonable rates, or at all.

Our stock price may be volatile.

The market price of our common stock is likely to be highly volatile and could fluctuate widely in price in response to various factors, many of which are beyond our control, including the following:

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our ability to execute our business plan and complete prospective acquisitions;

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Changes in our industry;

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competitive pricing pressures;

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our ability to obtain working capital financing;

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additions or departures of key personnel;

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limited public float in the hands of a small number of persons whose sales or lack of sales could result in positive or negative pricing pressure on the market price for our common stock;

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sales of our common stock (particularly following effectiveness of this resale registration statement);

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operating results that fall below expectations;

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regulatory developments;

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economic and other external factors;

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period-to-period fluctuations in our financial results; and

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our inability to develop or acquire new or needed technologies.

In addition, the securities markets have from time to time experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that are unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies. These market fluctuations may also materially and adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

We have not paid cash dividends in the past and do not expect to pay cash dividends in the future. Any return on investment may be limited to the value of our common stock.

We have never paid cash dividends on our common stock and do not anticipate doing so in the foreseeable future. The payment of dividends on our common stock will depend on earnings, financial condition and other business and economic factors affecting us at the time as our board of directors may consider relevant. If we do not pay dividends, our common stock may be less valuable because a return on your investment will only occur if our stock price increases.

Our shares of common stock are thinly traded, the price may not reflect our value, and there can be no assurance that there will be an active market for our shares of common stock either now or in the future.

Our shares of common stock are thinly traded, our common stock is available to be traded and is held by a small number of holders, and the price, if traded, may not reflect our actual or perceived value. There can be no assurance that there will be an active market for our shares of common stock either now or in the future. The market liquidity will be dependent on the perception of our operating business, among other things. We will take certain steps including utilizing investor awareness campaigns and firms, press releases, road shows and conferences to increase awareness of our business, and any steps that we might take to bring us to the awareness of investors may require we compensate consultants with cash and/or stock. There can be no assurance that there will be any awareness generated or the results of any efforts will result in any impact on our trading volume. Consequently, investors may not be able to liquidate their investment or liquidate it at a price that reflects the value of the business, and trading may be at an inflated price relative to the performance of the Company due to, among other things, availability of sellers of our shares.

If an active market should develop, the price may be highly volatile. Because there may be a low price for our shares of common stock, many brokerage firms or clearing firms may not be willing to effect transactions in the securities or accept our shares for deposit in an account. Many lending institutions will not permit the use of low priced shares of common stock as collateral for any loans. Furthermore, our securities are traded on the OTC Bulletin Board where it is more difficult (1) to obtain accurate quotations, (2) to obtain coverage for significant news events because major wire services generally do not publish press releases about these companies, and (3) to obtain needed capital.

Our common stock may be deemed a penny stock, which would make it more difficult for our investors to sell their shares.

Our common stock is currently subject to the penny stock rules adopted under Section 15(g) of the Exchange Act. The penny stock rules generally apply to companies whose common stock is not listed on The Nasdaq Stock Market or another national securities exchange and trades at less than \$4.00 per share, other than companies that have had average revenues of at least \$6,000,000 for the last three years or that have tangible net worth of at least \$5,000,000 (\$2,000,000 if the company has been operating for three or more years). These rules require, among other things, that brokers who trade penny stock to persons other than established customers complete certain documentation, make suitability inquiries of investors and provide investors with certain information concerning trading in the security, including a risk disclosure document and quote information under certain circumstances. Many brokers have decided not to trade penny stocks because of the requirements of the penny stock rules and, as a result, the number of broker-dealers willing to act as market makers in these securities is limited. If we remain subject to the penny stock rules for any significant period, it could have an adverse effect on the market, if any, for our securities. If our securities are subject to the penny stock rules, investors will find it more difficult to dispose of our securities.

Offers or availability for 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, including shares issuable upon the effectiveness of a registration statement, upon the expiration of any statutory holding period under Rule 144, or shares issued upon the exercise of outstanding options or warrants, it could create a circumstance commonly referred to as an overhang and, in anticipation of which, the market price of our common stock could fall. The existence of an overhang, whether or not sales have occurred or are occurring, also could make more difficult our ability to raise additional financing through the sale of equity or equity-related securities in the future at a time and price that we deem reasonable or appropriate. The 1,065,000 shares of common stock issued in the 2009 Merger to the former directors and the 6,872,500 shares of common stock issued in our 2009 Private Placement which are currently issued and outstanding, as well as other shares which were prohibited from being sold for a period of 12 months from when the Company lost its former shell status which ended in November, 2010 are all available for resale.

In general, a non-affiliated person who has held restricted shares for a period of six months, under Rule 144, may sell into the market our common stock all of their shares, subject to the Company being current in its periodic reports filed with the SEC. An affiliate may sell an amount equal to the greater of 1% of the outstanding shares or, if listed on Nasdaq or another national securities exchange, the average weekly number of shares sold in the last four weeks prior to such sale. Such sales may be repeated once every three months, and any of the restricted shares may be sold by a non-affiliate without any restriction after they have been held one year.

Because our directors and officers are among our largest stockholders, they can exert significant control over our business and affairs and have actual or potential interests that may depart from those of our other stockholders.

Our directors and officers and/or their affiliates beneficially own or control approximately 28% of the issued and outstanding common stock and a larger percentage on a fully diluted basis. In addition, the holdings of our directors and executive officers may increase in the future upon vesting or other maturation of exercise rights under any of the options or warrants they may hold or in the future be granted or if they otherwise acquire additional shares of our common stock. As a result, in addition to their board seats and offices, such persons will have significant influence over and control all corporate actions requiring stockholder approval, irrespective of how the Company's other stockholders, may vote, including the following actions:

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to elect or defeat the election of our directors;

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to amend or prevent amendment of our Certificate of Incorporation or By-laws;

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to effect or prevent a merger, sale of substantially all assets or other corporate transaction; and

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to control the outcome of any other matter submitted to our stockholders for vote.

In addition, these persons' stock ownership may discourage a potential acquirer from making a tender offer or otherwise attempting to obtain control of the Company, which in turn could reduce our stock price or prevent our stockholders from realizing a premium over our stock price.

Exercise of options and warrants and conversion of preferred stock may have a dilutive effect on our common stock.

If the price per share of our common stock at the time of exercise of any warrants, options, or any other convertible securities is in excess of the various exercise or conversion prices of these convertible securities, exercise or conversion of these convertible securities would have a dilutive effect on our common stock. As of June 30, 2012, we had outstanding and reserved derivative securities, which if exercised would issue 14,563,541 shares of Common Stock, consisting of (i) warrants to purchase 3,335,000 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$2.00 per share; (ii) outstanding 2009 Placement Agent warrants to purchase 57,500 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$1.25 per share; (iii) outstanding options to purchase 587,791 shares of our common stock; (iv) outstanding management Warrants issued on September 1, 2010 to purchase 2,000,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$1.00 per share, of which 1,000,000 shares are vested and exercisable as of December 31, 2011 and 1,976,000 are currently outstanding (40,000 shares had been issued as of June 30, 2012); (v) outstanding performance warrants issued to Management to purchase 2,000,000 shares of common stock available at \$1.25 per share; (vi) outstanding warrants issued on February 24, 2011 to a Board Member under a consulting agreement to purchase 500,000 shares at an exercise price of \$1.24 per share; (vii) outstanding warrants to purchase 500,000 shares at \$1.74 per share granted on December 21, 2011 and 660,000 shares exercisable at \$1.39 per share granted on April 19, 2012 to a consultant and its employee for investor relations services; (viii) 297,850 shares of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock outstanding convertible into 2,978,500 shares of common stock; (ix) 33,000 shares of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock outstanding convertible into 330,000 shares of Common Stock; (x) placement agent warrants to purchase 110,500 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$1.75 per share; (xi) warrants to purchase 900,000 shares of Common Stock exercisable at \$1.16 per share granted effective March 15, 2012 to two officers of a Company subsidiary; (xii) warrants to purchase 400,000 and 300,000 shares of Common Stock exercisable at \$1.34 and \$1.32 per share, respectively, granted on May 7, 2012 to two independent consultants; (xiii) Class A Warrants to purchase 1,654,250 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$3.00 per share outstanding; and (xiv) Bridge Warrants to purchase up to 250,000 shares of Common Stock exercisable at \$0.10 per share issued and/or issuable in connection with our May 2012 Bridge Financing.

Upon exercise of the aggregate 1,654,250 Class A Warrants, warrant holders will receive 1,654,250 Class B Warrants to purchase 1,654,250 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$6.00 per share. Upon exercise of the outstanding Class B Warrants, warrant holders will receive 1,654,250 Class C Warrants to purchase 1,654,250 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$12.00 per share, all of which are issuable under our 2011 and 2012 Preferred Stock Offerings. There are an additional 1,335,000 Class A Warrants reserved for issuance in our 2012 Series B Preferred Stock Offering to purchase an equal number of shares of Common Stock plus Class B and Class C Warrants. In addition, upon the effective date of this registration statement, the Company will promptly distribute Class A Warrants to all shareholders of record on December 31, 2010 to purchase 5,927,616 shares of Common Stock and 5,927,616 Class B Warrants to purchase 5,927,616 shares of Common Stock and Class C Warrants to purchase 5,927,616 shares of Common Stock or an additional 17,782,848 shares of Common Stock are issuable. All of the Class A, B and C Warrants have been registered for resale under this Registration Statement. Further, any additional financing that we secure may require the granting of rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of our common stock and which result in additional dilution of the existing ownership interests of our common stockholders.

Possible redemption of warrants.

The Company, at its option, may call the 3,335,000, 2009 Private Placement Warrants on ten (10) trading days prior to the notice, if the price of the Common Stock trades at \$6.00 or greater per share (subject to adjustment) for a period of 20 consecutive trading days ending within five (5) trading days prior to the date on which the notice of redemption is given and the Registration Statement for the underlying shares is declared effective. In addition, the Company may redeem each Class A, B and C Warrants at \$.001 per warrant on 20 days prior written notice. However, the Company shall have the option, without further compensation to the holder other than the payment of the redemption price per warrant: (a) to cause any or all of the warrants which were not properly exercised on or before the redemption date to be assigned to one or more third parties (each, a Standby Purchaser), effectively immediately upon the redemption date, for the consideration equal to \$.001 per non-exercised warrant payable to the Company, (b) each Standby Purchaser shall have the right to exercise the non-exercised warrants so assigned to such Standby Purchaser through the tenth business day following the redemption date, and (c) any presently unidentified Standby Purchaser would be deemed to be an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act and subject to the prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act. Redemption of the warrants could force the holders to exercise the warrants and pay the exercise price at a time when it may be disadvantageous for the holders to do so, sell the warrants at the then current market price when they might otherwise wish to hold the warrants, or to accept the redemption price, which is substantially less than the market value of the warrants at the time of redemption.

In addition, if the warrants are exercised in response to a redemption notice, then dilution could occur from the widespread conversion or exercise of the warrants. Further, this may cause significant downward pressure on the price of our Common Stock as holders that elect to convert or exercise their securities may be able to resell the shares of Common Stock issuable upon conversion or exercise of the warrants in the open market.

Because we became public by means of a reverse merger, we may not be able to attract the attention of major brokerage firms.

There may be risks associated with us becoming public through a reverse merger. Securities analysts of major brokerage firms may not provide coverage of us since there is no incentive to brokerage firms to recommend the purchase of our common stock. No assurance can be given that brokerage firms will, in the future, want to conduct any offerings on behalf of our company.

Our certificate of incorporation allows for our board of directors to create new series of preferred stock without further approval by our stockholders, which could act as an anti-takeover device.

Our board of directors has the authority to fix and determine the relative rights and preferences of preferred stock. On September 28, 2011, the board of directors had authorized the issuance of up to 300,000 shares of Series A Preferred Stock convertible on a ten for one basis into common stock and 297,850 shares of Series A Preferred Stock were issued and outstanding as of the date of this Prospectus. On March 30, 2012, our Board of Directors authorized the issuance of up to 300,000 shares of Series B Preferred Stock convertible on a ten for one basis with Common Stock and 33,000 shares of Series B Preferred Stock were issued and outstanding as of the date of this Prospectus. Our board of directors also has the authority to issue preferred stock without further stockholder approval. As a result, our board of directors could authorize the issuance of series of preferred stock that would grant to holders the preferred right to our assets upon liquidation, the right to receive dividend payments before dividends are distributed to the holders of common stock and the right to the redemption of the shares, together with a premium, prior to the redemption of our common stock. In addition, our board of directors could authorize the issuance of series of preferred stock that have greater voting power than our common stock or that are convertible into our common stock, which could decrease the relative voting power of our common stock or result in dilution to our existing stockholders. Unless the nature of a particular transaction and applicable statute require such approval, the Board of Directors has the authority to issue these shares without stockholder approval subject to approval of the holders of our preferred stock. The issuance of preferred stock may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control of the Company without any further action by the stockholders.

Provisions in our charter documents and Nevada law could discourage or prevent a takeover, even if an acquisition would be beneficial to our stockholders.

Provisions of our certificate of incorporation and by-laws, as well as provisions of Nevada law, could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire us, even if doing so would be beneficial to our stockholders. These provisions include:

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authorizing the issuance of blank check preferred that could be issued by our Board of Directors to increase the number of outstanding shares and thwart a takeover attempt;

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prohibiting cumulative voting in the election of directors, which would otherwise allow less than a majority of stockholders to elect director candidates; and

advance notice provisions in connection with stockholder proposals that may prevent or hinder any attempt by our stockholders to bring business to be considered by our stockholders at a meeting or replace our board of directors.

Forward Looking Statements

This prospectus contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. These statements relate to future events or future predictions, including events or predictions relating to our future financial performance, and are generally identifiable by use of the words "may," "will," "should," "expect," "plan," "anticipate," "believe," "feel," "confident," "estimate," "intend," "predict," "forecast," "potential" or "continue" or the negative of such terms or other variations on these words or comparable terminology. These statements are only predictions and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, including the risks described under "Risk Factors" that may cause the Company's or its industry's actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. In addition to the risks described in Risk Factors, important factors to consider and evaluate in such forward-looking statements include: (i) general economic conditions and changes in the external competitive market factors which might impact the Company's results of operations; (ii) unanticipated working capital or other cash requirements including those created by the failure of the Company to adequately anticipate the costs associated with acquisitions and other critical activities; (iii) changes in the Company's corporate strategy or an inability to execute its strategy due to unanticipated changes; (iv) the inability or failure of the Company's management to devote sufficient time and energy to the Company's business; and (v) the failure of the Company to complete any or all of the transactions described herein on the terms currently contemplated. In light of these risks and uncertainties, many of which are described in greater detail elsewhere in this Risk Factors discussion, there can be no assurance that the forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus will in fact transpire.

Although the Company believes that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, the Company cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. Moreover, neither the Company nor any other person assumes responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of such statements. We do not undertake any duty to update any of the forward-looking statements after the date of this prospectus to conform such statements to actual results or changes in our expectations.

DETERMINATION OF WARRANT EXERCISE PRICES

There is no established public trading market for any of the warrants offered hereby nor is one expected to develop in the near future. The exercise price of (i) the 2009 Private Placement Warrants of \$2.00 per share price; (ii) \$3.00, \$6.00 and \$12.00 per share for the Class A, B, and C Warrants; (iii) investor relations warrants at \$1.74 per share and \$1.39 per share; (iv) consultant warrants at \$1.24 per share (500,000 shares, \$1.34 per share (400,000 shares) and \$1.32 per share (300,000 shares)); (v) placement agent warrants at \$1.75 per share, respectively, and (vi) up to 250,000 Bridge Warrants exercisable at \$0.10 per share were arbitrarily determined by the Company based on the Company's then current market prices. These exercise prices do not necessarily bear any relationship to our book value, assets, prospects, earnings or any other recognized criterion of value.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The selling stockholders will receive all of the proceeds from the sale of the warrants and shares offered by them under this prospectus. We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of the shares by the selling stockholders covered by this prospectus. We will, however, receive proceeds from the exercise of the warrants if the warrants are exercised for cash. The 3,335,500 2009 Private Placement Warrants provide for cashless exercises. Proceeds received by us, if any, will be used for working capital and general corporate purposes and potential payment for potential acquisitions.

MARKET FOR OUR COMMON STOCK AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Our common stock has been quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol BBLU.OB since October 29, 2010. Prior thereto, from November 23, 2009 through October 28, 2010, it was quoted under the symbol GSFL.OB. Prior to November 23, 2009, there was no active market for our common stock. As of June 27, 2012, there were 100 holders

of record of our common stock.

The following table sets forth the high and low bid prices for our common stock for the periods indicated, as reported by the OTC Bulletin Board. The quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission, and may not represent actual transactions.

Period	High	Low
<u>Year Ending December 31, 2012,</u>		
April 1, 2012 through June 30, 2012	\$ 1.45	\$ 1.00
January 1, 2012 through March 31, 2012	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.01
<u>Year Ended December 31, 2011</u>		
October 1, 2011 through October 31, 2011	\$ 2.50	\$ 0.81
July 1, 2011 through September 30, 2011	\$ 1.95	\$ 0.81
April 1, 2011 through June 30, 2011	\$ 1.45	\$ 0.6
January 1, 2011 through March 31, 2011	\$ 2.10	\$ 1.10
<u>Year Ended December 31, 2010</u>		
October 1, 2010 through November 30, 2010	\$ 2.50	\$ 0.40
July 1, 2010 through September 30, 2010	\$ 2.50	\$ 0.21
April 1, 2010 through June 30, 2010	\$ 3.65	\$ 1.02
January 1, 2010 through March 31, 2010	\$ 5.85	\$ 2.60
<u>Year Ended December 31, 2009</u>		
November 23, 2009 through December 31, 2009	\$ 6.00	\$ 1.60

The last reported sale price of our common stock as quoted under the symbol "BBLU" on the OTC Bulletin Board on July 6, 2012 was \$1.00 per share.

DIVIDEND POLICY

We have not declared nor paid any cash dividend on our common stock, and we currently intend to retain future earnings, if any, to finance the expansion of our business, and we do not expect to pay any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. The decision whether to pay cash dividends on our common stock will be made by our board of directors, in their discretion, and will depend on our financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements and other factors that our board of directors considers significant. The Board of Directors set December 31, 2010 as the record date to distribute one Class A Warrant for every two shares held of record by each shareholder on such date as a result of the spin-off of Genesis Fluid Solutions. While this warrant distribution is similar to a dividend as no investment decision is necessary on the part of stockholders, it is not a dividend.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. In addition to historical information, this discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties, and assumptions. Our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors, including but not limited to those set forth under "Risk Factors".

New Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 2 to our audited condensed consolidated financial statements for a discussion of recently issued accounting pronouncements.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations is based upon our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates and assumptions, including, but not limited to valuation of accounts receivable and allowance for doubtful accounts, those related to the estimates of depreciable lives and valuation of property and equipment, valuation of derivatives, valuation of payroll tax contingencies, valuation of share-based payments, and the valuation allowance on deferred tax assets.

Company Overview

Blue Earth, Inc. is engaged in the clean tech industry in general with a focus on the rapidly growing, multi-billion dollar energy efficiency and renewable energy market sectors. Our industry classifications are as follows: Sector - Services; Industry-Diversified Services; and Sub-industry-Management Services.

Our primary focus is acquiring companies and innovative technologies that serve the multi billion dollar energy efficiency services and renewable energy market sectors. The targeted companies provide a variety of energy services that enable customers to reduce energy consumption, lower their generating capacity and maintenance costs and realize environmental benefits. The targeted technologies typically include various measures designed for a specific customer or facility in our target market of small commercial businesses and residences to improve the efficiency of building systems, such as refrigeration, lighting and heating, ventilation and air conditioning.

Effective January 1, 2011, Blue Earth acquired Castrovilla, Inc. based in Mountain View California which manufactures, sells and installs commercial refrigeration and freezer gaskets and sells and installs motors and controls to approximately 5,400 small commercial businesses.

On May 16, 2011, Blue Earth obtained the exclusive private label license (the License) and manufacturing rights to an innovative and patented lighting controls technology from SwitchGenie LLC and James F. Loughrey.

On September 7, 2011, Blue Earth acquired Xnergy, Inc., and its wholly-owned subsidiary HVAC Controls & Specialties, Inc., a Carlsbad, California based energy services company. Simultaneously, the Company purchased ecoLegacy, LLC which serves as a financing vehicle for Xnergy. Xnergy provides a broad range of comprehensive energy solutions including specialized mechanical engineering, the design, construction and implementation of energy savings projects, energy conservation, energy infrastructure outsourcing, power generation and energy supply and risk management as well as comprehensive maintenance and service programs.

As of August 31, 2010, the Company sold its wholly-owned subsidiary Genesis Fluid Solutions, Ltd. (GFS) to certain buyers including its former Chairman and interim CEO Michael Hodges as defined by the Stock Purchase Agreement.

Results of Operations

Our revenues are derived from professional services contracts to provide energy service management and technology.

Three Months Ended March 31, 2012 Compared with Three Months Ended March 31, 2011 (Actual)

Revenues

The Company recognized \$1,960,740 of revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2012, as compared to \$907,022 in revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2011. The current revenues represent sales from the Company's wholly-owned subsidiaries Xnergy, Inc. (\$910,470) and Castrovilla, Inc. (\$1,050,270). Revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2011 include only Castrovilla, Inc. which was acquired as of January 1, 2011, whose sales include retrofitting refrigeration equipment with energy management systems and gasket sales. The Company acquired Xnergy as of September 7, 2011, effective at the close of business on August 31, 2011, whose sales are installation of alternative energy systems and maintenance.

Cost of Sales and Gross Profit

Cost of sales for the three months ended March 31, 2012 were \$1,305,257 resulting in a gross profit of \$655,483 or 33.4% of revenues. Castrovilla had a gross profit of \$404,916 or 38.6% compared to \$250,567 or 27.5% for Xnergy. By comparison, during 2011 we had a cost of sales of \$394,742 with a gross profit of \$512,280 or 56.5% all of which came from Castrovilla, Inc.

Operating Expenses

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses were \$2,045,894 for the three months ended March 31, 2012 as compared to \$1,285,587 for the three months ended March 31, 2011, an increase of \$760,307 or 59.1%. In 2012 approximately \$685,471 (33.5%) of the expenses were from Castrovilla and \$774,157 (37.8%) were from Xnergy. The balance of \$600,116 (29.3%) for 2012 was corporate administrative expense. Approximately \$978,393 (47.8%) of the general and administrative expenses was for payroll costs and \$167,598 (8.2%) was for professional fees in 2012.

In 2011 approximately \$512,820 (39.9%) of the expenses were from Castrovilla and the balance of \$772,767 was corporate administrative expense. Approximately \$467,260 (36.3%) of the general and administrative expenses was for payroll costs and \$123,832 (9.6%) was for professional fees in 2011.

In 2012, general and administrative expenses include stock compensation expense of \$274,387 (13.3%) compared to \$478,922 (37.3%) in 2011. We recorded depreciation and amortization expense of \$630,489 in 2012 compared to \$134,036 in 2011 due to the amortization of the purchase price of both Castrovilla and Xnergy in 2012 but only Castrovilla in 2011.

We expect our costs for personnel, consultants and other operating expenses to increase as we implement our business plan. Thus, our general and administrative expenses are likely to increase significantly in future reporting periods.

Other Income (Expense)

Total other income (expense) for the three months ended March 31, 2012 was \$(181,101) compared to \$(42,744) for the three months ended March 31, 2011. The increase was primarily attributable to a \$173,993 change in the fair value of the warrant derivative liability in 2012 compared to \$43,699 in 2011. The fair value is recalculated quarterly based primarily on the remaining term of the warrants and stock price volatility.

Net Loss

Net loss from continuing operations was \$2,202,001 for the three months ended March 31, 2012 as compared with a net loss of \$950,087 for the three months ended March 31, 2011, an increase of \$1,251,914. The increase is attributable primarily to an increase in general and administrative expenses related to the operations of the newly acquired subsidiaries and the costs related to the ongoing implementation of our business plan. The net loss attributed to common shareholders was \$2,310,302 in 2012 compared to \$950,087 due to the dividends accrued on the preferred stock issued during the last quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012. The net loss translates to \$0.15 per share in 2012 compared to \$0.07 in 2011.

Three Months Ended March 31, 2012 Compared with Three Months Ended March 31, 2011 (Pro forma)

The Company acquired Xnergy, Inc. effective September 7, 2011. The following Management's Discussion and Analysis is prepared to provide an understanding of the Company's business activities as though the acquisitions were effective January 1, 2011.

Revenues

The Company recognized \$1,960,740 of revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2012, as compared to \$1,941,220, for the three months ended March 31, 2011. The current revenues represent sales from the Company's wholly-owned subsidiaries Xnergy, Inc. (\$910,470) and Castrovilla, Inc. (\$1,050,270). Revenues for 2011 represent sales from the Company's wholly-owned subsidiaries Xnergy, Inc. (\$1,034,198) and Castrovilla, Inc. (\$907,022).

Cost of Sales and Gross Profit

Cost of sales for the three months ended March 31, 2012 were \$1,305,257 resulting in a gross profit of \$655,483 or 33.4% of revenues. Castrovilla had a gross profit of \$404,916 or 38.6% compared to \$250,567 or 27.5% for Xnergy. By comparison during 2011 we had pro forma cost of sales of \$999,644 with a gross profit of \$941,576 or 48.5%. \$512,280 (54.4%) of the gross profit came from Castrovilla and \$429,296 (45.6%) came from Xnergy.

Operating Expenses

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses were \$2,059,744 for the three months ended March 31, 2012 as compared to pro forma \$2,345,043 for the three months ended March 31, 2011, a decrease of \$285,299, or 12.1%. In 2012 approximately \$685,471 (33.3%) of the expenses were from Castrovilla and \$774,157 (37.6%) were from Xnergy. The balance of \$600,116 (29.1%) for 2012 was corporate administrative expense. Approximately \$978,393 (47.5%) of the general and administrative expenses was for payroll costs and \$167,598 (8.1%) was for professional fees in 2012.

In 2011 approximately \$526,545 (22.5%) of the expenses were from Castrovilla, \$939,144 (40.0%) pro forma expenses were from Xnergy and the balance of \$879,354 was corporate administrative expense. Approximately \$600,967 (25.6%) of the pro forma general and administrative expenses was for payroll costs and \$123,832 (5.3%) was for professional fees in 2011.

In 2012, general and administrative expenses include stock compensation expense of \$274,387 (13.3%) compared to \$478,922 (37.3%) in 2011. We recorded depreciation and amortization expense of \$630,489 in 2012 compared to \$134,036 in 2011 due to the amortization of the purchase price of both Castrovilla and Xnergy in 2012 but only Castrovilla in 2011.

We expect our costs for personnel, consultants and other operating expenses to increase as we implement our business plan. Thus, our general and administrative expenses are likely to increase significantly in future reporting periods.

Net Loss

Net loss from continuing operations was \$2,202,001 for the three months ended March 31, 2012 as compared with a pro forma loss of \$1,483,743 for the three months ended March 31, 2011, an increase of \$718,258. The increase is attributable primarily to an increase in general and administrative expenses related to the operations of the newly acquired subsidiaries and the costs related to the ongoing implementation of our business plan. The net loss attributed to common shareholders was \$2,310,302 in 2012 compared to \$1,483,743 due to the dividends accrued on the preferred stock issued during the last quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012. The net loss translates to \$0.15 per share in 2012 compared to pro forma \$0.11 in 2011.

Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2011 Compared with Twelve months Ended December 31, 2010

We acquired Castrovilla, Inc. effective January 1, 2011 and Xnergy, Inc. effective September 7, 2011. The following Management's Discussion and Analysis is prepared to provide an understanding of the Company's business activities. We have also provided pro forma numbers as though the acquisitions were effective January 1, 2010 so that the numbers are comparable.

Revenues

We recognized \$5,315,664 revenue for the twelve months ended December 31 2011, as compared to \$-0- for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010 from continuing operations. Revenue represents sales from our, wholly-owned subsidiary Castrovilla, Inc. whose sales include retrofitting refrigeration equipment with energy management systems and gasket sales and from the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary Xnergy, Inc. which provides a wide range of energy solutions, including specialized mechanical engineering and the design, construction and implementation of energy savings products. Castrovilla's sales (\$3,858,020) for the twelve months accounted for 72.6% of total revenues, while Xnergy's sales accounted for 27.4% (\$1,457,644) for the four month period owned by the Company. Xnergy's sales include those of its subsidiary HVAC Controls & Specialities, Inc.

Pro Forma Revenues

We recognized \$8,682,109 revenue for the twelve months ended December 31 2011, as compared to \$22,398,761 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010 from continuing operations. Revenue represents sales from the Company's wholly-owned subsidiaries Castrovilla, Inc. and Xnergy, Inc. Castrovilla's sales for the twelve months increased by 12%, (from \$3,433,145) while Xnergy's sales declined to \$4,824,089 or 75% (from \$18,965,616) for the twelve month period.

The decline in Xnergy sales was the direct result of allocating most of Xnergy's resources to development of a pipeline of approximately \$585 million in order to attempt to develop a recurring revenue business model. If management is able to secure project finance, Xnergy's revenues in 2012 should exceed 2010 revenues.

Cost of Sales and Gross Profit

Cost of sales for the twelve months ended December 31, 2011 were \$2,838,277, compared to \$-0-, for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010, resulting in a gross profit of \$2,477,387, or 46.6% of revenues. Castrovilla's gross margin was, \$2,264,721, or 58.7% of revenues while Xnergy's gross margin was \$212,666, or 14.4%.

Pro Forma Cost of Sales and Gross Profit

Cost of sales for the twelve months ended December 31, 2011 were \$4,999,550, compared to \$6,530,059 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010, resulting in a gross profit of \$3,682,559, or 42.4% of revenues. Castrovilla's gross margin was \$2,264,721, or 58.7% of revenues while Xnergy's gross margin was \$1,417,838, or 29.3%. Castrovilla's new products have higher gross margins than they had in 2010. Xnergy was unable to finance projects in 2011 prior to acquisition by the Company, resulting in a reduction of sales and the related cost of sales.

Operating Expenses

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses were \$14,434,071 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2011 as compared to \$2,202,320 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010, an increase of \$12,231,751 or 555%. Approximately \$2,833,569 of the total expenses for the twelve months ended December 31, 2011 were from the operations of Castrovilla and \$1,165,584 were from Xnergy with the balance \$10,434,918 from the administrative expenses of Blue Earth. All of the operating expenses in 2010 were the administrative costs of Blue Earth.

Pro Forma General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses were \$16,988,629 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2011 as compared to \$9,898,260 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010, an increase of \$7,090,369 due to the administrative costs of Blue Earth. Approximately \$2,833,569 of the total expenses for the twelve months ended December 31, 2011 were from the operations of Castrovilla and \$3,752,001 were from Xnergy with the balance \$10,403,059 from the administrative expenses of Blue Earth, Inc. The administrative costs of Blue Earth include \$1,100,798 from the amortization of intangible assets acquired with Castrovilla and Xnergy and \$9,019,662 for the value of common stock and stock purchase options and warrants.

Net Loss

The net loss from continuing operations for the twelve months ended December 31, 2011 was \$14,108,343, a \$11,335,755 or 422% increase over the \$2,683,231 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010. This translates to a loss per share of \$0.93 in 2011 compared to \$0.18 in 2010. We also had a loss of \$0.06 per share from discontinued operations in 2010.

Pro Forma Net Loss

The net loss from continuing operations for the twelve months ended December 31, 2011 was \$15,584,487, a \$11,697,932 or 301% increase over the \$3,886,555 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010. This translates to a loss per share of \$1.03 in 2011 compared to \$0.26 in 2010. We also had a loss of \$0.06 per share from discontinued operations in 2010.

Liquidity and Capital Resources as of March 31, 2012 compared with December 31, 2011

Net cash used in continuing operations during the three months ended March 31, 2012 totaled \$1,276,636 and resulted primarily from the operating expenses associated with the parent company related to carrying out our business plan.

In addition to a net loss of \$2,310,302, we incurred an increase in accounts receivables of \$213,965 and accounts payable and accrued expenses of \$183,498 that was partially offset by common stock and options issued for services expensed at \$274,387, depreciation and amortization of \$630,489 and a decrease in inventory of \$235,988. Net cash used in continuing operations during the three months ended March 31, 2011 totaled \$429,270 and resulted primarily from the operating expenses associated with the parent company related to carrying out our business plan. In addition to a net loss of \$950,087, we incurred an increase in accounts receivables of \$72,232, inventory of \$23,320 and prepaid expenses and deposits of \$76,548 that was partially offset by common stock and options issued for services expensed at \$383,138, depreciation and amortization of \$134,036 and an increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses of \$36,260. We expect to continue with a negative cash flow from operations for the foreseeable future as we continue to build our business.

Net cash used in investing activities during the three months ended March 31, 2012 totaled \$-0-. Net cash used in investing activities during the three months ended March 31, 2011 totaled \$152,240 primarily in acquiring Castrovilla.

Net cash provided by financing activities during the three months ended March 31, 2012 totaled \$806,455 and resulted from \$846,000 of gross proceeds from the sale of preferred stock offset by payments on notes payable of \$39,545.

Net cash provided by financing activities during the three months ended March 31, 2011 totaled \$367,426 and resulted from \$404,333 of cash received in the acquisition of Castrovilla, offset by \$36,907 of cash used to repay notes payable.

At March 31, 2012, we had a working capital deficit of \$4,353,694 including \$56,927 in cash and cash equivalents compared with a working capital deficit of \$3,491,395 at December 31, 2011. We anticipate our revenue generating activities to continue and even increase as we seek and make acquisitions. Our consolidated financial statements were prepared assuming that we would continue as a going concern irrespective of our recurring losses, accumulated deficits and negative cash flows from operations. Our ability to continue as a going concern is subject to our ability to generate profits and/or obtain necessary funding from outside sources, including by the sale of our securities, or obtaining loans from lenders, where possible. Our continued net operating losses increase the difficulty of our meeting these goals, and our efforts to continue as a going concern may not prove successful. Nonetheless, the Company expects that it has sufficient cash and borrowing capacity to meet its working capital needs for at least the next 12 months. The increase in working capital deficit was the result of our negative cash flow from operations.

Historically, we have financed our working capital and capital expenditure requirements primarily from the sales of our equity securities. We are seeking additional equity and/or debt financing in order to implement our business plan. In 2011, we completed a private placement of preferred stock and warrants of \$2,000,000 and an additional \$846,000 in 2012. We do not have any lines of credit or borrowing facilities to meet our cash needs. It is reasonably possible that we will not be able to obtain sufficient financing to continue operations beyond September 2012/. Furthermore, any additional equity or convertible debt financing will be dilutive to existing shareholders and may involve preferential rights over common shareholders. Debt financing, with or without equity conversion features, may involve restrictive covenants.

Liquidity and Capital Resources as of December 31, 2011

Net cash used in continuing operations during the twelve months ended December 31, 2011 (Fiscal 2011) totaled \$4,146,079 which resulted primarily from the operating expenses associated with the parent company related to carrying out our business plan. In addition to a net loss of \$14,108,343, the Company incurred an increase in the warrant derivative liability of \$749,166 an increase in inventory of \$347,174 and a decrease in accounts payable and accrued expenses of \$391,958 that was partially offset by common stock, options and warrants issued for services expensed at \$1,201,602 and \$7,809,893, respectively, and \$1,209,769 of depreciation and amortization expense.

Net cash used in continuing operating activities during the twelve months ended December 31, 2010 (Fiscal 2010) totaled \$1,354,056 and resulted primarily from the net loss of \$3,587,553 incurred while exploring the acquisition of business acquisitions.

Net cash used in investing activities during Fiscal 2011 totaled \$1,420,752 and resulted from the purchase of Xnergy and Castrovilla, \$100,000 for the purchase of the SwitchGenie license and \$135,360 for the purchases of property and

equipment.

Net cash used in investing activities during Fiscal 2010 totaled \$11,021 and resulted from the purchase of property and equipment and net cash used in discontinued investing activities was \$24,418.

Net cash provided by financing activities during Fiscal 2011 totaled \$2,193,843 and resulted from \$2,000,000 of proceeds from the sale of preferred stock, \$1,800,978 of cash in the new subsidiaries offset, in part, by payments on notes payable of \$1,629,231.

Net cash provided by financing activities during Fiscal 2010 totaled \$499,999 and resulted from the sale of our shares of common stock to one investor.

At December 31, 2011, we had a working capital deficit of \$3,491,395 including \$527,108 in cash and cash equivalents. At December 31, 2010, we had working capital of \$2,612,637 including \$3,900,096 in cash and cash equivalents. The decrease in working capital was the result of the assumption of the negative working capital of Xenergy.

We had no revenue generating activities in Fiscal 2010, from continuing operations. Revenues from Castrovilla commenced on January 1, 2011 and from Xenergy on September 1, 2011. We anticipate our revenue generating activities to continue and even increase as we seek and make acquisitions. Our consolidated financial statements were prepared assuming that we would continue as a going concern irrespective of our recurring losses, accumulated deficits and negative cash flows from operations. Our ability to continue as a going concern is subject to our ability to generate profits and/or obtain necessary funding from outside sources, including by the sale of our securities, or obtaining loans from lenders, where possible. Our continued net operating losses increase the difficulty of our

meeting these goals, and our efforts to continue as a going concern may not prove successful. Nonetheless, the Company expects that it has sufficient cash and borrowing capacity to meet its working capital needs for at least the next 12 months. Historically, we have financed our working capital and capital expenditure requirements primarily from the sales of our equity securities. We may seek additional equity and/or debt financing in order to implement our business plan. From September 2011 through December 31, 2011, we completed a private placement of Preferred Stock and warrants of \$2,000,000 and an additional \$841,000 through March 5, 2012. We do not have any significant lines of credit or borrowing facilities to meet our cash needs. It is reasonably possible that we will not be able to obtain sufficient financing to continue operations beyond the next 12 months. Furthermore, any additional equity or convertible debt financing will be dilutive to existing shareholders and may involve preferential rights over common shareholders. Debt financing, with or without equity conversion features, may involve restrictive covenants.

Related Party Transactions

No related party transactions had a material impact on our operating results for the twelve months ended December 31, 2011.

New Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 2 to our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for a discussion of recently issued accounting pronouncements.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations is based upon our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates and assumptions, including, but not limited to, valuation of accounts receivable and allowance for doubtful accounts, those related to the estimates of depreciable lives and valuation of property and equipment, valuation of derivatives, valuation of payroll tax contingencies, valuation of share-based payments, and the valuation allowance on deferred tax assets.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Since our inception, except for standard operating leases, we have not engaged in any off-balance sheet arrangements, including the use of structured finance, special purpose entities or variable interest entities.

Use of Estimates

Management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations is based upon our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates and assumptions, including, but not limited to valuation of accounts receivable and allowance for doubtful accounts, those related to the estimates of depreciable lives and valuation of property and equipment, valuation of derivatives, valuation of payroll tax contingencies, valuation of share-based payments, and the valuation allowance on deferred tax assets.

Accounts Receivable

The Company records accounts receivable related to its construction contracts based on billings or on amounts due under the contractual terms. Accounts receivable throughout the year may decrease based on payments received, credits for change orders, or back charges incurred.

Management reviews accounts receivable periodically to determine if any receivables will potentially be uncollectible. Management's evaluation includes several factors including the aging of the accounts receivable balances, a review of significant past due accounts, economic conditions, and our historical write-off experience, net of recoveries. The Company includes any accounts receivable balances that are determined to be uncollectible, along with a general reserve, in its allowance for doubtful accounts. After all attempts to collect a receivable have failed, the receivable is written off against the allowance.

Revenue Recognition

The Company generates revenues from professional services contracts. Customers are billed, according to individual agreements. Revenues from professional services are recognized on a completed-contract basis, in accordance with ASC Topic 605-35, Construction-Type and Production-Type Contracts. Under the completed-contract basis, contract costs are recorded to a deferred asset account and billings and/or cash received are recorded to a deferred revenue liability account during the periods of construction. Costs include direct material, direct labor and subcontract labor. All revenues, costs, and profits are recognized in operations upon completion of the contract. A contract is considered complete when all costs except insignificant items have been incurred and final acceptance has been received from the customer. Corporate general and administrative expenses are charged to the periods as incurred. However, in the event a loss on a contract is foreseen, the Company will recognize the loss as incurred.

For uncompleted contracts, the deferred asset (accumulated contract costs) in excess of the deferred liability (billings and/or cash received) is classified under current assets as Costs in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts. The deferred liability (billings and/or cash received) in excess of the deferred asset (accumulated contract costs) is classified under current liabilities as Billings in excess of costs on uncompleted contracts. Contract retentions are included in accounts receivable.

Income Taxes

The Company uses the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes in accordance with ASC Topic 740, Income Taxes. Under this method, income tax expense is recognized for the amount of: (i) taxes payable or refundable for the current year, and (ii) deferred tax consequences of temporary differences resulting from matters that have been recognized in an entity's financial statements or tax returns. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the results of operations in the period that includes the enactment date. A valuation allowance is provided to reduce the deferred tax assets reported if, based on the weight of the available positive and negative evidence, it is more likely

than not some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. A liability (including interest if applicable) is established in the consolidated financial statements to the extent a current benefit has been recognized on a tax return for matters that are considered contingent upon the outcome of an uncertain tax position. Applicable interest is included as a component of income tax expense and income taxes payable.

BUSINESS

Overview

Blue Earth, Inc. is engaged in a mergers and acquisition strategy in the clean-tech industry. Our primary focus is acquiring companies and innovative technologies that serve the multi billion dollar energy efficiency services and renewable energy market sectors. The targeted companies provide a variety of energy services that enable customers to reduce energy consumption, lower their generating capacity and maintenance costs and realize environmental benefits. The targeted technologies typically include various measures designed for a specific customer or facility in our target market of small commercial businesses and residences to improve the efficiency of building systems, such as refrigeration, lighting and heating, ventilation and air conditioning.

Effective January 1, 2011, Blue Earth acquired Castrovilla, Inc. based in Mountain View California which manufactures, sells and installs commercial refrigeration and freezer gaskets and sells and installs motors and controls to approximately 5,400 small commercial businesses. See [Castrovilla Acquisition](#) below.

On May 16, 2011, Blue Earth obtained the exclusive private label license (the License) and manufacturing rights to an innovative and patented lighting controls technology from SwitchGenie LLC and James F. Loughrey. See Exclusive Private Label and Manufacturing Rights to SwitchGenie Patented Lighting Controls Technology below.

On September 7, 2011, Blue Earth acquired Xnergy, Inc., and its wholly owned subsidiary HVAC Controls & Specialties, Inc., a Carlsbad, California based energy services company. Simultaneously, the Company purchased ecoLegacy, LLC, which serves as a financing vehicle for Xnergy. Xnergy provides a broad range of comprehensive energy solutions including the specialized mechanical engineering, the design, construction and implementation of energy savings projects, energy conservation, energy infrastructure outsourcing, power generation and energy supply and risk management. Xnergy also provides comprehensive maintenance and service programs, including every aspect of heating, ventilation and air-conditioning (HVAC), mechanical systems for design-build to repair and retrofit services. See Xnergy Acquisition below.

Management also intends to accelerate introduction of the acquired technology/products by offering and installing them through energy management service companies, which have an established base of customers at the local, state, regional and national levels. In order to accelerate product introduction, management expects to enter into varying types of agreements with these energy management service companies, including acquisition agreements and/or joint venture agreements, as may be appropriate, for each company and geographic territory.

Management has also identified several energy management and energy management service companies that have been successfully operating in the residential and small commercial business segment of the energy efficiency sector.

These energy service companies specialize in three categories that address small commercial businesses energy efficiency needs: *refrigeration*, *lighting* and *HVAC*. The targeted acquisition candidates currently provide energy efficiency retrofit services to the small commercial businesses space. Management believes that these companies are ideal candidates from which to build a nationwide distribution, installation and service network through a combination of joint venture/associate relationships and/or acquisitions.

Corporate Strategy

Blue Earth, Inc. management will focus its mergers and acquisitions activities on opportunities with the following profile.

Innovative and commercially proven technologies, which increase energy efficiency/water and wastewater, for the small commercial business segment and residential segment.

Energy management and energy management service companies, which have an established customer base seeking growth capital to expand their capabilities, product offerings and substantially increase their revenues and operating profits.

Energy service companies that provide turnkey energy solutions to public and private clients including EPC (Engineer/Procure/Construct), design build of cogeneration, alternative and renewable electric power plants for green buildings ; regular service and maintenance through long-term contracts and third party commissioning of mechanical and energy projects.

Bundled Retrofits. An important element of the M&A strategy is to acquire energy management service companies with an established customer base in each of the afore-mentioned categories. The customer base of each potential acquisition will present an opportunity to cross-sell bundled retrofits to the other acquired companies customer base. For example, when we acquire a company that primarily specializes in *refrigeration* , we will be in position to contact its customer base and offer to provide energy management services for *lighting* and *HVAC* .

Another important criteria is an acquisition candidate s existing relationship with utilities. We are actively seeking private companies that have successfully provided utility funded rebate programs as incentives to their customers to adopt energy efficiency measures that a particular utility based rebate program is offering.

We are targeting energy management companies that specialize in several aspects of utility run energy efficiency programs including: Program Development; Program Implementation; Program Management; Program Tracking; and Program Reporting as required by oversight agencies.

We intend to acquire innovative technologies and established, reputable energy management and energy management service companies, using restricted common stock; cash and/debt in combinations appropriate for each potential acquisition.

Continue to Maintain Entrepreneurial Approach. We will maintain an entrepreneurial approach toward our customers and remain flexible in designing projects tailored specifically to meet their needs.

Expand Scope of Product and Service Offerings. We plan to continue to expand our offerings by including new types of energy efficiency services, products and improvements to existing products based on technological advances in energy savings strategies, equipment and materials.

Meet Market Demand for Cost-Effective, Environmentally-Friendly Solutions. Through our energy efficiency measures and products, we enable customers to conserve energy and reduce emissions of carbon dioxide and other pollutants. We plan to continue to focus on providing sustainable energy solutions that will address the growing demand for products and services that create environmental benefits for customers.

Industry Overview

The market for energy efficiency services has grown significantly, driven largely by rising and volatile energy prices, advances in energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies, governmental support for energy efficiency and renewable energy programs and growing customer awareness of energy and environmental issues. End-users, utilities and governmental agencies are increasingly viewing energy efficiency measures as a cost-effective solution for saving energy, renewing aging facilities and reducing harmful emissions.

The clean-tech industry is a multi-billion global industry comprising several market sectors as follows: energy efficiency, including green building; water and wastewater; recycling and waste; LED lighting; energy storage; alternative energies and renewables; batteries/storage; smart grid electrical distribution system; alternative transport; and various green business, research and financial services.

In August 2010, our Board of Directors elected to broaden the Company's focus in contrast to relying only on watering restoration and remediation, as described below under Corporate History. We will continue to capitalize on our past investments in the patented Rapid Dewatering System, through royalty agreements negotiated from the sale of the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary to a group of buyers, including a former officer and director.

Corporate Structure

Our corporate structure for energy efficiency related acquisitions is designed to separate the acquired companies into three wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company, which will be operated as separate business units.

Blue Earth, Inc. Corporate Structure

** Xnergy and Blue Earth Energy Management Services Inc/Castrovilla Inc management report to Johnny Thomas CEO & President of Blue Earth Inc. Installation and service personnel of these subsidiaries report to Xnergy, Jason Davis for license supervision.

Although the seven subsidiaries will operate independently, they will work in concert to develop, manage, implement and monitor energy efficiency programs for the utilities and the small commercial businesses established customer base.

We believe that the implementation and execution of our corporate strategy will benefit our shareholders and attract investors who are looking at two bottom lines: financial profitability and social or environmental benefits produced by

the Company and its products and services.

Castroville Acquisition

On January 19, 2011, Castroville Energy, Inc., a recently formed California subsidiary of the Company, acquired substantially all of the assets of Humitech of Northern California, LLC (Humitech), a California limited liability company and its related company, Castroville, Inc. (collectively, with Humitech, the Castroville Acquisition) with an Effective Date (as defined) of January 1, 2011. Founded in 2004, Castroville based in Mountain View, California, had approximately \$3.4 million in audited revenues in 2010, which is more than twice its 2008 revenues. Castroville currently serves approximately 5,400 small commercial businesses in Northern California with its 30 employees as of December 31, 2011. Castroville manufactures, sells and installs commercial refrigeration gaskets and strip curtains, which it sells and installs alongside many other energy efficiency products, such as EC motors, LED lights and a variety of control technologies. Castroville s strategy is to sell energy efficiency bundled retrofits (refrigeration, lighting, HVAC), to its customer base.

Castroville participates in several ratepayer funded utility companies energy efficiency rebate programs, both through third-party programs and through its own small commercial business program, *Keep Your Cool*. The *Keep Your Cool* program was created in response to a Request For Proposals put out by a local municipal utility, Silicon Valley Power. Castroville's proposal was accepted and the program funded several hundred thousand dollars. This eventually resulted in contracts with over a dozen municipal utilities throughout Northern California to provide turnkey program administration and implementation. In 2008, Castroville acquired the assets of Bay Area Refrigeration, a fully licensed commercial refrigeration contractor that has serviced the San Francisco Bay Area for nearly 30 years.

Castroville has created a business model for sustainably generating and delivering kW and kWh that benefits both the utility and the end user. Castroville provides energy efficiency services to small commercial businesses and delivers custom programs directly to utilities. The model is both expandable and scalable. Castroville is well positioned in terms of capabilities and relationships with utilities and the energy service companies (ESCO) running the third-party programs. Castroville intends to become a statewide and regional service provider.

Since acquiring Bay Area Refrigeration and the C-38 refrigeration contractor's license, Castroville is qualified to install Electronically Commutated (EC) motors, Evaporator Fan Controllers, Anti-Sweat Heater Controllers and LED Case Lighting and other technologies. This has made the Company's retrofit projects far more comprehensive, which is a significant competitive advantage over companies that target only a single measure. In fact the largest rebate programs require comprehensive retrofits to qualify for rebates.

In addition to energy efficiency retrofits, Castroville also has on-going contracts to provide periodic maintenance to numerous restaurants and other refrigerated facilities throughout the San Francisco Bay Area. This includes 24 x 7 emergency refrigeration services.

In mid-2009 Castroville opened an online-store (www.bayarearefrigeration.com) to sell manufactured gaskets and strip curtains on both a wholesale and retail basis. The web site also allows us to distribute refrigeration hardware, plumbing fixtures, kitchen equipment, water filtration, electrical and tools and accessories.

The purchase price for Humitech, under the Asset Purchase Agreement (APA) was \$600,000. This consisted of the payment of \$150,000 of affiliated debt and the issuance of 267,857 shares of restricted Common Stock of Blue Earth, Inc. with an agreed upon value of \$450,000, or \$1.68 per share, the average closing price of the Company's Common Stock from September 1-23, 2010, when the terms of the transaction were agreed to. The Company also assumed trade debt of approximately \$121,000. Humitech will remain an unaffiliated non-operating entity in order to pay its other liabilities with the proceeds of the shares received from the Company, as well as from an inter-company note in the amount of \$356,707 from Castroville, Inc.

On December 30, 2010, Castrovilla Energy, Inc. (CEI), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company's subsidiary, Blue Earth Energy Management Services, Inc. (BEEMS) entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (the Plan) with Castrovilla, Inc. and the Stockholders of Castrovilla, Inc. with an Effective Date of January 1, 2011, subject to final Board approval which was obtained on January 18, 2011. CEI merged with and into Castrovilla, Inc. on January 21, 2011, which continued its existence as a wholly-owned California subsidiary of BEEMS.

Under the Plan, the Company issued an aggregate of 1,011,905 shares of its Common Stock valued at \$1.68 per share, or \$1,700,000, to the stockholders of Castrovilla, Inc. in exchange for all of the outstanding capital stock of Castrovilla, Inc. All of the Company's 1,279,762 shares issued in the Castrovilla Acquisition (collectively, the Company Shares) are subject to Lock-up/Leak-out and Guaranty Agreements, as amended. The two Castrovilla, Inc. stockholders, John Pink, who continued as President of Castrovilla, Inc., and Adam Sweeney, together with Humitech (the Stockholders) could not sell any of the Company Shares for a six-month period beginning on the Effective Date of the Plan of January 1, 2011, and thereafter and ending June 30, 2013, the three stockholders may sell up to 2,461

Company Shares per trading day in the aggregate until all Company Shares are sold (the Lock-up Period). The Company contingently guaranteed (the Guaranty) to the Stockholders the net sales price of \$1.68 per share, provided the Stockholders are in compliance with the terms and conditions of the Lock-up Agreement and the hereinafter described performance criteria are met.

A number of shares equal in value to fifty percent (50%) of the profits, if any, from the sale of shares above \$3.36 per share during the Lock-up Period will be returned to the Company. Any deficit from sales below \$1.68 per share shall be paid (i) 50% in cash, and (ii) the remaining 50% in either cash or shares of Common Stock of the Company (at their then current fair market value, or any combination thereof, at the sole discretion of the party making the payment) provided certain Earnings before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA) performance criteria are achieved as discussed in the next paragraph.

For the twelve (12) months ended December 31, 2011, the Company's EBITDA was negative and therefore there is no guarantee in effect for the quarter ending March 31, 2012 and none for the foreseeable future due to the decision to expand Castrovilla's operations into several new states. Thereafter, the determination of whether there will be a guaranty in effect is determined as follows:

In the event that Castrovilla Inc.'s EBITDA during the Lock-up Period is less than the budgeted amount of \$722,000 of EBITDA per year for each of the fiscal years ending December 31, 2012 and 2013, the \$1.68 per share guaranteed price shall be decreased by the same percentage decrease that EBITDA is below the projected \$722,000 of EBITDA. All of such calculations will be in accordance with GAAP and derived from the Company's reviewed financial statements for the first three fiscal quarters of the year and the audited financial statements for the fourth quarter of the year. If EBITDA is zero or negative, then no Guaranty is in effect for the next quarter and the number of the Company's Shares which could have been sold during such three-month period will not be covered by a Guaranty in the future.

The targeted EBITDA for the 12-month period from July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012 is \$722,000, or \$180,500 per quarter (the quarterly rate of \$180,500 is a constant for each quarter through to the end of the Lock-up/Guarantee period). Therefore, for the 12 months ended December 31, 2011, the targeted EBITDA was \$722,000. The targeted EBITDA for each subsequent 12-month period shall be \$722,000, which shall be compared to the actual performance for the most recent 12-month reporting period as illustrated above and multiplied times \$1.68 to arrive at the guaranteed share price, if any. These targeted amounts may be reduced if a majority of the Board of Directors agree on budget changes which require an acceleration of expenses thereby affecting a current year's budgeted EBITDA.

In addition, under the Plan, the Company paid \$50,000 to an unaffiliated third party for an existing obligation of Castrovilla, Inc. There was no relationship between the Company or its affiliates and any of the other parties, prior to this transaction and with respect to the APA and the Plan.

Castrovilla Products and Services

In 2010 and 2011, Castrovilla's revenues were generated primarily from sales of parts and equipment for refrigeration and LED Case Lighting, refrigeration service, preventative maintenance, consulting, and on-line sales. Currently, the only materials that are purchased in large quantities are its gasket materials. All other inventory including EC motors, Anti-Sweat heaters (ASH) controllers, LED Case Lights and other hardware are kept in low quantities or purchased on an as needed basis.

Castrovilla accesses a variety of rebate programs, always choosing the best one for a given project. The funds that pay for the rebate programs utilized by Castrovilla are the result of California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) requirements that all utilities in the State of California collect a Public Benefits charge as a percentage of the total bill. These funds are required to be invested in energy savings programs. This pool of money measures in the billions of dollars and pays for many programs. Several of these programs are provided through third-party programs, which are usually administered by ESCO and consulting companies and implemented by refrigeration, lighting, HVAC and

solar companies. Each program has different eligibility requirements and/or is available in different areas. Participating in the programs in its market area allows Castrovilla to provide the broadest coverage to its customers.

Castrovilla management believes that the key to sustaining and expanding its program is to take part in or take advantage of a constant stream of technological innovation. By identifying, evaluating and verifying the best new measures Castrovilla is able to serve its 5,400 small commercial customers and bring in new ones. In some cases Castrovilla is introduced to new measures through its work for other companies, which it can assimilate into Keep Your Cool.

Xnergy Acquisition

On September 7, 2011, Blue Earth, Inc. acquired Xnergy, Inc. (Xnergy), a Carlsbad, California based energy services company (the Xnergy Acquisition). Xnergy provides a broad range of comprehensive energy solutions including specialized mechanical engineering the design, construction and implementation of energy savings projects, energy conservation, energy infrastructure outsourcing, power generation and energy supply and risk management. Xnergy also provides comprehensive maintenance and service programs, including every aspect of heating, ventilation and air-conditioning (HVAC), mechanical systems for design-build to repair and retrofit services.

Xnergy has an alternative energy project pipeline opportunity of approximately \$585 million. The projects are all located in California and the target clients are those that have a premium credit rating and have large energy needs. These candidates include hotels/casinos industrial manufacturing, life sciences, telecommunications, medical, churches, pharma and public facilities. The \$585 million alternative energy project pipeline is comprised of designing, building, implementing and servicing three cutting-edge alternative energy technologies: Solar PV, Geothermal and Fuel Cells.

Xnergy Business Strategy - Energy Efficiency

In order to maximize the effectiveness of any energy efficiency measures, the following steps should be taken:

Determine the energy efficiency goals and priorities. Each company or organization has different priorities with regard to their energy efficiency goals.

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Reduce energy demand through Commissioning. A thorough commissioning study will ensure that a building is performing to its design intent and will look at the following:

o

Lighting

o

Mechanical / HVAC systems and controls

o

Refrigeration

o

Equipment (office, process, and manufacturing)

o

Building Envelope (windows, foundation, walls, ceiling roof, and insulation)

o

Electrical Systems

.
Energy audit. Energy usage, history, and costs may be gathered from the utility company which will be helpful in determining what areas of the facility could improve the most by implementing certain energy efficiency measures.

.
Recommend energy efficiency strategies to attain goals. Some of these recommendations may be implemented under the second bullet above. Other energy-saving measures include more efficient equipment, self-generating systems, new controls and variable speed drives.

Alternative Energy Systems / Distributed Generation.

An alternative energy system needs to suit the facility and its owner's needs. The following are several systems that Xnergy has a great deal of experience with:

Photovoltaics / Solar Power. This popular method converts the sun's energy directly into electricity. PV is a viable method of generating power and more panel manufacturers are constantly increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of their equipment.

Fuel Cells. Fuel Cells use hydrogen and oxygen, the molecules that create water, to produce electricity with no pollution. A fuel cell operates like a battery, however a fuel cell does not run or require recharging. It will produce energy in the form of electricity and last as long as fuel is supplied.

Gas Turbines. These are used for distributed generation of electricity. They are reliable and have minimal maintenance costs, and have control requirements to address air pollutants.

Combined Heat & Power (CHP) using Fuel Cells or Other Technologies. Waste heat from the power generation process is used to create either steam or hot water which can in turn be used for heat for the building.

Thermal Energy Storage (TES). In this process ice is made at night during off-peak energy pricing, and stored for use during the day to cool the building when it is occupied.

Energy Procurement / Finance Options / Incentives

Along with the increasing demand for energy resources there are also more and more incentives to implement energy saving strategies for traditional and alternative energy systems. Along with these incentives there are some creative methods to attain and pay for power:

Power Purchase Agreements (PPA s). This popular method is a long-term agreement to buy power from a source that produces electricity. Under a standard PPA, the power source assumes the risk of operating and managing the electricity. This method frees up capital that a company could use elsewhere in its business operations while still maintaining low electricity costs. Xnergy has established relationships with the financing sources and can find and broker the right deal for the facility.

Synthetic Lease Agreements (SLA s). This method enables a lessee to obtain equipment without having the debt on the company balance sheet. The lessee can still get all the tax benefits (and burdens) of ownership, including the asset depreciation.

PV: California Solar Initiative (CSI) Incentive: For photovoltaic/solar systems, the CSI provides an incentive - based on the system size - for a newly implemented PV system. Xnergy will help navigate the process and can assist in filling out the application and necessary paperwork needed in order to acquire the incentive.

Tax Credits for Alternative Energy Implementation. The federal government has extended the tax credits to companies upon the implementation of alternative energy systems. This credit can exceed 30%, depending on the tax bracket.

Plan of Merger

Pursuant to the terms and conditions of an Agreement and Plan of Merger (the **Plan**), the Company purchased all of the capital stock of Xnergy for a Purchase Price of \$15,012,010 (the **Purchase Price**). The Company issued to the two shareholders of Xnergy, D. Jason Davis and Joseph Patalano (the **Xnergy Stockholders**) an aggregate of 4,500,000 shares of restricted Common Stock, valued at \$3.00 per share in the merger agreement. However, the common shares were subsequently valued at \$1.72 per share for accounting purposes based upon the average closing price of the Company's common stock from September 8, 2011 through trading on September 26, 2011. The shares are subject to a lock-up period whereby 1,000,000 of the shares are eligible for sale beginning one year from the closing date and the remaining 3,500,000 shares are eligible for sale commencing two years from the Closing Date. The Xnergy Stockholders acquired all of the shares of Xnergy owned by a former stockholder of Xnergy, for \$2,700,000 under an agreement between the parties. The Company paid the Xnergy stockholders \$10.00 and other good and valuable consideration for the right to assume payment to the former stockholder of the unpaid balance of \$1,512,010. The Company renegotiated the Note and will continue to make payments to the former stockholder until paid in full. Payment is collateralized by restricted shares of Blue Earth Common Stock based on a market price formula in the event of default. See **Legal Proceedings** below for further information on amendments to the foregoing agreements.

The Company simultaneously entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement with Messrs. Davis and Patalano, the members of ecoLegacy LLC, to acquire said company which will continue to serve as a financing vehicle for Xnergy Distributed Energy Projects and is expected to receive recurring revenue from the equity portion of the alternative energy pipeline project described above. The consideration for the acquisition of ecoLegacy LLC was Blue Earth's assumption of \$143,681 liability for legal services rendered to Xnergy. Hence, for valuation purposes, the proper price/share for accounting purposes is \$1.72/share or \$7,740,000 for the shares plus the cash component as stated above.

D. Jason Davis, as CEO of Xnergy, and Joseph Patalano as COO of Xnergy, entered into five-year employment agreements with the Company and D. Jason Davis is expected to become a director of the Company. Their employment agreements include a bonus plan based upon sharing a percentage of earnings above certain minimum thresholds for the three fiscal years ending December 31, 2013. The Xnergy Stockholders each signed a non-competition and non-solicitation agreement extending until two years after voluntary separation from employment. All Xnergy employees, other than Messrs. Davis and Patalano, shall be eligible to participate in the Company's employee stock option plan. Certain key employees, selected by Jason Davis, shall receive a total 66,667 shares issuance based on a formula of years of services and salary and restricted shares of the Company's Common Stock, which shall not be eligible for sale prior to one-year from the Closing.

Supply Agreement

On October 5, 2011, the Company entered into a Retail Petroleum/Convenience Store Energy Efficiency Joint Development Agreement (the JDA) with General Supply & Services, Inc. (Gexpro), of Shelton, Connecticut and G&N Holdings LLC, d/b/a eCORE Technology, of Torrance, California, which was terminated on February 14, 2012, and the Company maintains at will relationship with Gexpro. Under the JDA the parties were to market, implement and provide financing to more than 2,000 independently owned retail petroleum/convenience store sites operating in selected North American markets.

Gexpro and other suppliers will supply equipment, including lighting and motors on an individual contract-by-contact basis.

Exclusive Private Label And Manufacturing Rights to SwitchGenie Patented Lighting Controls Technology

On May 16, 2011, Blue Earth obtained the exclusive perpetual private label license (the License) and manufacturing rights to an innovative and patented lighting controls technology from SwitchGenie LLC (n/k/a Logica Lighting Controls, LLC, hereinafter Logica), and James F. Loughrey. The purchase price consisted of (i) \$100,000 cash; (ii) 150,000 restricted shares of common stock subject to the terms and conditions of a Lock-Up/Leak-Out Agreement; and (iii) a royalty equal to 4% of gross profits from the sale of products utilizing the IP, for a 10 year period, with an initial review of this and other terms, three years from the execution of the License.

Pursuant to an agreement in principle reached on June 22, 2012, the parties agreed to terminate the License and the Loughreys will retain 75,000 shares of Common Stock. They are expected to forfeit 75,000 shares of Common Stock and Warrants to purchase 160,000 shares of Common Stock. Blue Earth will have a non-exclusive license to purchase products from Logica using all technology and intellectual property related to Logica ballasts. Blue Earth will not have any manufacturing rights for Logica products. However, Blue Earth will be able to purchase Logica products at 18% over cost.

This technology is based on distributed intelligence that embeds a microprocessor to control the switch inside a fluorescent ballast. The microprocessor can now control each individual fluorescent tube in either an on/off state using the existing wall switch to send instructions to the smart ballast which controls the on/off state of each tube. As important, each fluorescent tube can be optionally controlled by a wireless device, including a computer, which can control a network of lights in any given facility. The energy cost savings realized are immediate and long term.

The patented technology is an innovative, energy saving solution, that is superior to existing fluorescent dimming, for multi-lamp fluorescent fixtures in commercial, public and industrial buildings including office complexes, universities, schools, warehouses, retail stores, shopping centers, malls, sports arenas and military complexes. By simply replacing the ballast in these fixtures with the patented switch ballast the end user is able to control fixtures and turn on only the number of lamps necessary for a particular application. Typically, electrical energy savings are greater than 50% and ROI of the entire system is typically less than two years and less than one year with rebates.

On May 16, 2011, the Company entered into Consulting Agreements, which were subsequently terminated in January 2012, with Jim and Kaye Loughrey, principals of SwitchGenie, to specify and direct all the manufacturing and quality control activities under the now terminated perpetual License. The 160,000 Warrants issued to Jim and Kaye Loughrey were forfeited under the Settlement Agreement.

Rapid Dewatering System (RDS)

On August 31, 2010, pursuant to a Stock Purchase Agreement, the Company sold to various shareholders including its former Chairman and interim CEO, all of the issued and outstanding common stock of Genesis Fluid Solutions, Ltd. (GFS) then a wholly-owned subsidiary. As described under Certain Relationships and Related Transactions - Discontinued Operations , in addition to 6,331,050 shares of Common Stock of the Company and approximately 3,011,000 options and warrants returned to the Company by the purchasers of GFS, we received a 6% royalty on all gross revenues derived from dewatering operations and the sale, lease or licensing arrangements of the Rapid Dewatering System (RDS) and/or any of the dewatering boxes of its affiliates until the Company receives \$4 million and a royalty of 3% of gross revenues thereafter not to exceed a cumulative royalty of \$15 million.

The GFS patented RDS removes different types of debris, sediments, and contaminants from waterways and industrial sites, which assists in the recovery of lakes, canals, reservoirs and harbors. The RDS system separates water from the solid materials that are dredged, a process that is known as dewatering. GFS believes its technologies have a variety of benefits for both industry and the environment, however GFS has had very limited revenues to date. Many waterways worldwide suffer from eutrophication or deterioration, leading to the formation of wetlands. This typically results from agricultural run-off and other man-made causes. Some waterways are so polluted and stagnant that their animal and plant life die off and, in the case of rivers and streams, the current ceases to flow. Cleaning a waterway often requires dredging. Dredging empties the water body of large quantities of built-up debris along the bottom, ranging from coarse material, such as shells, organic vegetation and garbage, to sand and fine grained sediment, such as clays, silts and organics.

Market Size

According to a 2009 McKinsey & Company report there are a total of *\$130 billion* worth of energy saving opportunities annually in the U.S. economy that go unrealized. The central conclusion of the report states that energy efficiency offers a vast, low-cost energy resource for the U.S. economy. Significant and persistent barriers will need to be addressed at multiple levels to stimulate demand for energy efficiency and manage its delivery across more than 100 million buildings and literally billions of electronic devices. If executed at scale, a holistic approach would yield gross energy savings of more than \$1.2 trillion, well above the \$520 billion needed through 2020 for upfront investment in efficiency measures (not including program costs). Such a program is estimated to reduce energy consumption in 2010 by 9.1 quadrillion BTU s, roughly 23% of projected demand, potentially abating up to 1.1 gigatons of greenhouse gases annually.

We are focusing our efforts in the multi-billion dollar energy efficiency segment of the clean-tech industry. Energy efficiency companies, sometimes referred to as energy services companies, (ESCO), develop, install and arrange financing for projects designed to improve the energy efficiency of buildings and other facilities. Typical products and services offered by energy efficiency companies include boiler and chiller replacement, HVAC upgrades, lighting retrofits, equipment installations, on-site cogeneration, renewable energy plants, load management, energy procurement, rate analysis, risk management and billing administration. Energy efficiency companies often offer their products and services through ESPCs. Under these contracts, energy efficiency companies assume certain responsibilities for the performance of the installed measures, under assumed conditions, for a portion of the project s economic lifetime. According to a 2010 Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory study, which analyzes the current size of the energy efficiency services sector, sector growth projections to 2011 and market trends for energy efficiency related services, the sector in aggregate will have annual revenues exceeding \$7 billion in 2011. The above forecast under the high growth scenario for spending in 2015, in the energy efficiency services sector, is estimated to be \$50 billion with ESCO revenues representing twenty-five percent or \$12.5 billion.

Investment levels in energy efficiency in buildings in the private and public sectors and industrial manufacturing facilities have remained strong despite the global recession according to the Energy Efficiency Indicator (EEI)

recently released by Johnson Controls, Inc. The EEI tracks energy management priorities, practices and investment plans among decision makers responsible for managing commercial buildings and their energy use.

Across all regions surveyed, energy management is considered an important priority among commercial decision-makers. While motivations differ from region to region, cost savings is consistently the most important factor driving investments. The current economic environment has led many organizations to search for opportunities to reduce their operating costs. There has been a growing awareness that reduced energy consumption presents an opportunity for significant long-term savings in operating costs and that the installation of energy efficiency measures can be a cost-effective way to achieve such reductions. After cost savings, lowering greenhouse gas emissions is the second most

important motivator for energy efficiency in all regions except North America, where boosting public image and taking advantage of government/utility incentives rank higher in importance.

According to the American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy (ACEEE) there is approximately 67 billion square feet of commercial floor space in the U.S. Commercial buildings account for 17% of total energy consumed in the U.S. at an average cost of \$1.21 per square foot of commercial floor space. ACEEE points to energy efficiency in buildings as the cleanest, lowest-cost, most sensible way of promoting economic prosperity, energy security and environmental protection.

The ACEEE 2011 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard reports that states are demonstrating their growing interest in energy efficiency as a means to bolster their economies. Governors, state legislators, officials and citizens, increasingly recognize energy efficiency - the kilowatt hours and gallons of gasoline saved that we don't use thanks to improved technologies and practices - as the cheapest, cleanest and quickest energy resource to deploy.

In 2011, energy efficiency continued to build momentum in the states despite the sluggish economic recovery, a partisan political climate and the failure of Congress to develop a comprehensive energy policy. Politicians and citizens are increasingly recognizing that energy efficiency is a key solution to our economic, energy, and environmental challenges. Fully harnessing America's untapped, abundant energy efficiency resource will not only save consumers and businesses money, but will also unleash technological innovation and new business opportunities that create and sustain jobs. As they have over the past decades, states continue to provide the leadership needed to forge an energy-efficient economy, which reduces energy cost, spurs job growth and benefits the environment. Other key findings include:

Earning the #1 ranking, Massachusetts has overtaken California, which had placed atop the rankings the last four years. Central to Massachusetts' success is the continued implementation on the 2008 Green Communities Act, which laid the foundation for greater investment in energy efficiency programs.

This year's most improved states include Michigan, Illinois, Nebraska, Tennessee, Alabama, and Maryland. Michigan, Illinois and Maryland have significantly increased utility-sector energy efficiency efforts in order to meet energy savings targets established in Energy Efficiency Resource Standards (EERS) passed in 2008.

Not far behind Massachusetts and California, a group of states including New York, Vermont, Oregon, Washington, Connecticut, Minnesota and Rhode Island remain in the top ten and continue to lead the nation in energy efficiency policy and program implementation across all economic sectors.

Twenty-four states have adopted or have pending Energy Efficiency Resource Standards (EERS) which set long-term, fixed efficiency savings targets, and drives utility sector investments in energy efficiency programs. States that adopted EERS policies in 2007 and 2008 are realizing significant energy and moving ahead in scorecard rankings.

Twenty-nine states have either adopted or have made significant progress toward the adoption of the latest energy saving building codes for homes and commercial properties, up from twenty in 2010 and ten in 2009.

A group of leading states remains ahead of the curve in adopting policies to reduce vehicle miles traveled and promote the purchase and manufacture of efficient vehicles. A major gap exists, however, as over half the states have minimal or no policies to encourage efficiency in the transportation sector.

Additional Market Drivers

Castroville's key markets in 2010 and 2011 were third-party utility rebate programs, Keep Your Cool rebate program, restaurant and convenience store maintenance and service, consulting and wholesale and Internet sales. Castroville services the San Francisco Bay Area, California's Central Valley region, Sacramento and San Diego, California and Spokane, Washington.

Utility Rebate Programs. In a number of markets throughout the U.S., local electrical utilities and related organizations are offering rebates for the purchase and installation of energy efficient products and systems. Ratepayer funded programs are offered by utilities to encourage load reductions by its customers. These incentives may be structured as one-time up-front rebates on energy efficient equipment or may consist of payments per measured kWh saved over a course of several years. Small commercial businesses can leverage the cost of *retrofits* with incentives received through ratepayer-funded energy efficiency programs.

Rebate incentives are typically used to buy down utility *retrofit* project costs for energy efficiency programs. The customer can receive the rebate directly from the utility, or the energy service company may assist in identifying programs that the small commercial business may qualify for and may collect the rebate on the customer's behalf.

Many utility companies employ demand side management (DSM) programs to help reduce energy consumption. These regulated programs benefit the customer by subsidizing the first cost of capital improvements that provide long-term energy and operational cost savings. Currently, energy efficiency rebates are only offered by specific electrical utilities and the respective rebate programs and requirements change frequently.

Rising and Volatile Energy Prices. Over the past decade, energy-linked commodity prices, including oil, gas, coal and electricity, have all increased and exhibited significant volatility. From 1999 to 2009, average U.S. retail electricity prices have increased by more than 50%.

Aging and Inefficient Facility Infrastructure. Many organizations continue to operate with an energy infrastructure that is significantly less efficient and cost-effective than what is now available through more advanced technologies applied to lighting, heating, cooling and other building systems. As these organizations explore alternatives for renewing their aging facilities, they often identify multiple areas within their facilities that could benefit from the implementation of energy efficiency measures, including the possible use of renewable sources of energy.

Movement Toward Industry Consolidation. As energy efficiency solutions continue to increase in technological complexity and customers look for service providers that can offer broad geographic and product coverage, we believe smaller niche energy efficiency companies will continue to look for opportunities to combine with larger companies such as the Company that can better serve their customers' needs. Increased market presence and size of energy efficiency companies should, in turn, create greater customer awareness of the benefits of energy efficiency measures.

Increased Use of Third-Party Financing. Many organizations desire to use their existing sources of capital for core investments or do not have the internal capacity to finance improvements to their energy infrastructure. These organizations often require innovative structures to facilitate the financing of energy efficiency and renewable energy projects.

Castroville Sales and Marketing

Castroville utilizes direct marketing through seven outside sales representatives, who are compensated with a base salary and commission, and relationships with utility representatives, program representatives and trade organizations to generate new projects. Castroville also maintains the following web sites: www.BARefrigeration.com (on-line commerce capabilities); www.BayAreaRefrigeration.com (redirects to www.BARefrigeration.com); www.KeepYourCool.org and www.blueearthems.com.

Castroville Customers

Castroville's key customers in 2009 were the Keep Your Cool utility rebate program, Ecology Action - Right Lights utility program, KEMA and San Francisco Energy Watch and third-party utility rebate programs. In 2010, the key customers were KEMA, Keep Your Cool, and Ecology Action-Right Lights utility program. In 2011, the key customers were KEMA, Keep your Cool, Ecology Action - Right Lights Program and PECI - Energy Smart Jobs Program.

U.S. Energy Affiliates Financing Agreement

On December 19, 2011, the Company entered into a Finance Agreement with US Energy Affiliates, Inc. (USEA). USEA is a finance company specializing in financing energy efficiency retrofit upgrades with a successful history of financing small businesses, such as gas stations with convenience stores, small hotels/motels and other small businesses. Pursuant to the terms of the Finance Agreement, USEA received 125,000 shares of restricted common stock of the Company, valued at an aggregate amount of \$188,750 or \$1.51 per share of common stock, the ten-day average closing price at the time of negotiations, in exchange for exclusivity in California through September 30, 2012. Exclusivity shall automatically be extended by meeting certain agreed upon performance criteria. USEA will continue to provide financing for the Company's energy efficiency and alternative energy projects in all market sectors throughout the U.S and Canada even if exclusivity for California ends. Following the exclusivity term, on a non-exclusive basis, USEA has agreed to finance Company projects throughout the United States and Canada, in all market sectors subject to certain USEA lending criteria.

Xnergy Sales and Marketing

Since Xnergy is a multi-faceted company with more service offerings than most, there are several unique sales and marketing strategies that are used. These can be both very positive to the business model while being challenging to properly implement. Here is a summary of our sales approach for our varying capabilities:

ESCO: Energy Services Company

For Xnergy as ESCO, our sales and marketing approach is to offer customers customized and all-encompassing energy efficiency solutions tailored to meet their economic, operational and technical needs. The sales process for these opportunities can take up to 24 months, with public agency / governmental customers tending to require the longest sales processes. We identify project opportunities through referrals, conferences, warm leads, cold calls and occasionally through requests for proposals. Our direct sales force develops and follows up on customer leads and, in some cases, works with customers to develop their facility's energy strategies.

The Xnergy plan involves decreasing a facility's energy consumption and demand first through identification of Energy Conservation Measures (ECM's). Through our knowledge of the federal, state, local governmental and utility environment, we assess the availability of energy, utility or environmental-based incentives for usage reductions, which helps us optimize the economic benefits of a proposed project for a customer.

After we have identified and implemented these ECM's, the facility demand has been reduced and now we move on to the self-generation options that would benefit the customer. We can provide these projects turn-key to the customer. Depending on the particular scenario, we can engineer, install, commission, and maintain the system after it is installed. We also are able to offer financing options via lease or PPA's (Power Purchase Agreements). Through a PPA, we would finance the project, then sell the power to the client at a rate less than and/or more consistent than what they get from the utility.

After the project has been completed our Operations & Maintenance group can service and maintain the equipment that was installed. This added value helps ensure our clients that Xnergy wants to be a partner for life and will stand by our projects.

General Contractor

Xnergy offers engineering, construction, and construction management services to a variety of industries. Xnergy has tradesmen that perform the majority of work for most projects. The trades which are most prevalent for us:

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Mechanical