

Initial Decision Release No. 1162  
Administrative Proceeding  
File No. 3-18038

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
Before the  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

In the Matter of

**Energy Edge Technologies Corp.,  
Focus Gold Corp., and  
New York Sub Co.**

**Initial Decision of Default  
as to Two Respondents**  
August 16, 2017

Appearance: Neil J. Welch, Jr., for the Division of Enforcement,  
Securities and Exchange Commission

Before: Cameron Elliot, Administrative Law Judge

### SUMMARY

This initial decision revokes the registrations of the registered securities of Respondents Energy Edge Technologies Corp. and Focus Gold Corp. (the Two Respondents)<sup>1</sup> due to their failures to timely file required periodic reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

### INTRODUCTION

On June 20, 2017, the Commission issued an order instituting proceedings (OIP) pursuant to Section 12(j) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The OIP alleges that the Two Respondents each have a class of securities registered with the Commission pursuant to Exchange Act Section 12(g) and are delinquent in their periodic filings. The Two Respondents were served on June 22 and their answers were due July 5, 2017. *Energy Edge*

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<sup>1</sup> This initial decision does not apply to Respondent New York Sub Co., with respect to which I have set a summary disposition briefing schedule. *Energy Edge Techs. Corp.*, Admin. Proc. Rulings Release No. 4948, 2017 SEC LEXIS 2365 (ALJ Aug. 4, 2017).

*Techs. Corp.*, Admin. Proc. Rulings Release No. 4909, 2017 SEC LEXIS 2040 (ALJ July 7, 2017). Following the Two Respondents' failures to timely file answers, I ordered them to show cause by July 17, 2017, why the registrations of their securities should not be revoked by default due to their failures to file answers or otherwise defend this proceeding. *Id.* To date, the Two Respondents have failed to file answers, respond to the show cause order, appear at the prehearing conference held August 3, 2017, or otherwise defend this proceeding. *Energy Edge Techs. Corp.*, 2017 SEC LEXIS 2365. Accordingly, on August 4, 2017, I found the Two Respondents in default. *Id.*

### **FINDINGS OF FACT**

The Two Respondents are in default for failing to file answers, attend the prehearing conference, or otherwise defend the proceeding. *See* OIP at 3; 17 C.F.R. §§ 201.155(a)(2), .220(f), .221(f). Accordingly, as authorized by Rule of Practice 155(a), 17 C.F.R. § 201.155(a), I find the following allegations in the OIP to be true.

Energy Edge Technologies Corp., central index key (CIK) No. 1495230, is a New Jersey corporation located in Sandy Springs, Georgia, with a class of securities registered with the Commission pursuant to Exchange Act Section 12(g). The company is delinquent in its periodic filings with the Commission, having not filed any periodic reports since it filed a Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2014, which reported a net loss of \$857,725 for the prior nine months. As of June 9, 2017, the company's stock (EEDG) was quoted on OTC Link operated by OTC Markets Group, Inc. (OTC Link), had five market makers, and was eligible for the "piggyback" exception of Exchange Act Rule 15c2-11(f)(3).

Focus Gold Corp., CIK No. 1360564, is a revoked Nevada corporation located in Merritt Island, Florida, with a class of securities registered with the Commission pursuant to Exchange Act Section 12(g). The company is delinquent in its periodic filings with the Commission, having not filed any periodic reports since it filed a Form 10-Q for the period ended August 31, 2014, which reported a net loss of \$515,135 for the prior three months. As of June 9, 2017, the company's stock (FGLD) was quoted on OTC Link, had five market makers, and was eligible for the "piggyback" exception of Exchange Act Rule 15c2-11(f)(3).

In addition to their repeated failures to timely file periodic reports, the Two Respondents failed to heed delinquency letters sent to them by the Commission's Division of Corporation Finance requesting compliance with their periodic filing obligations or, through their failures to maintain valid

addresses on file with the Commission as required by Commission rules, did not receive such letters.

## CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Exchange Act Section 13(a) and the rules promulgated thereunder require issuers of securities registered pursuant to Exchange Act Section 12 to file with the Commission current and accurate information in periodic reports. Specifically, Rule 13a-1 requires issuers to file annual reports, and Rule 13a-13 requires domestic issuers to file quarterly reports. *See* 17 C.F.R. §§ 240.13a-1, .13a-13. Compliance with these reporting requirements is mandatory. *America's Sports Voice, Inc.*, Exchange Act Release No. 55511, 2007 SEC LEXIS 1241, at \*12 (Mar. 22, 2007), *recons. denied*, Exchange Act Release No. 55867, 2007 SEC LEXIS 1239 (June 6, 2007). Scierter is not required to establish violations of Exchange Act Section 13(a) and Rules 13a-1 and 13a-13. *See SEC v. McNulty*, 137 F.3d 732, 740-41 (2d Cir. 1998); *SEC v. Wills*, 472 F. Supp. 1250, 1268 (D.D.C. 1978). The Two Respondents failed to timely file periodic reports. As a result, the Two Respondents violated Exchange Act Section 13(a) and Rules 13a-1 and 13a-13.

## SANCTION

Under Exchange Act Section 12(j), the Commission is authorized, “as it deems necessary or appropriate for the protection of investors,” to revoke the registration of a security or suspend its registration for a period not exceeding twelve months if it finds, after notice and an opportunity for hearing, that the issuer of the security has failed to comply with any provision of the Exchange Act or rules thereunder. In determining what sanctions will adequately protect investors, the Commission “consider[s], among other things, the seriousness of the issuer’s violations, the isolated or recurrent nature of the violations, the degree of culpability involved, the extent of the issuer’s efforts to remedy its past violations and ensure future compliance, and the credibility of its assurances, if any, against further violations.” *Gateway Int’l Holdings, Inc.*, Exchange Act Release No. 53907, 2006 SEC LEXIS 1288, at \*19-20 (May 31, 2006).

The Two Respondents’ failures to file required periodic reports are serious because the failures constitute violations of a central provision of the Exchange Act. The purpose of periodic reporting is “to supply investors with current and accurate financial information about an issuer so that they may make sound [investment] decisions.” *Gateway Int’l Holdings, Inc.*, 2006 SEC LEXIS 1288, at \*26. The reporting requirements are the primary tool that Congress “fashioned for the protection of investors from negligent, careless, and deliberate misrepresentations” in the sale of securities. *Eagletech*

*Commc'ns, Inc.*, Exchange Act Release No. 54095, 2006 SEC LEXIS 1534, at \*12 (July 5, 2006) (quoting *SEC v. Beisinger Indus. Corp.*, 552 F.2d 15, 18 (1st Cir. 1977)). The Two Respondents' violations are also recurrent in that they repeatedly failed to file periodic reports. See *Nature's Sunshine Prods., Inc.*, Exchange Act Release No. 59268, 2009 SEC LEXIS 81, at \*20 (Jan. 21, 2009) (failing to file seven required periodic reports due over a two-year period is recurrent); *Impax Labs., Inc.*, Exchange Act Release No. 57864, 2008 SEC LEXIS 1197, at \*25-26 (May 23, 2008) (respondent's failure to make eight filings over an eighteen-month period considered recurrent). The Two Respondents are culpable because they failed to heed delinquency letters sent to them by the Division of Corporation Finance. Even if the Two Respondents did not receive such letters due to their failures to maintain valid addresses on file with the Commission as required by Commission rules, the other factors weigh in favor of revocation, and scienter is not necessary to establish grounds for revocation. See *China-Biotics, Inc.*, Exchange Act Release No. 70800, 2013 SEC LEXIS 3451, at \*37 & n.60 (Nov. 4, 2013). In any event, there is no indication that their violations were inadvertent or accidental. *Id.* Finally, the Two Respondents have not answered the OIP, attended the prehearing conference, or otherwise participated in the proceeding to address whether they have made any efforts to remedy their past violations, and have made no assurances against further violations.

Considering these delinquencies, it is necessary and appropriate for the protection of investors to revoke the registrations of each class of the Two Respondents' registered securities.

### **ORDER**

It is ORDERED that, pursuant to Section 12(j) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrations of each class of registered securities of Respondents Energy Edge Technologies Corp. and Focus Gold Corp. are hereby REVOKED.<sup>2</sup>

This initial decision shall become effective in accordance with and subject to the provisions of Rule 360, 17 C.F.R. § 201.360. Pursuant to that rule, a party may file a petition for review of this initial decision within twenty-one days after service of the initial decision. A party may also file a

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<sup>2</sup> This order applies to all classes of the Two Respondents' securities registered under Section 12 of the Exchange Act, whether or not such securities are specifically identified by ticker symbol or otherwise in this initial decision.

motion to correct a manifest error of fact within ten days of the initial decision, pursuant to Rule 111, 17 C.F.R. § 201.111(h). If a motion to correct a manifest error of fact is filed by a party, then a party shall have twenty-one days to file a petition for review from the date of the undersigned's order resolving such motion to correct a manifest error of fact.

Also pursuant to Rule 360, this initial decision will not become final until the Commission enters an order of finality. 17 C.F.R. § 201.360(d). The Commission will enter an order of finality unless a party files a petition for review or a motion to correct a manifest error of fact or the Commission determines on its own initiative to review the initial decision as to a party. *Id.* If any of these events occur, the initial decision shall not become final as to that party. *Id.*

A respondent may move to set aside a default. Rule 155(b) permits the Commission, at any time, to set aside a default for good cause, to prevent injustice and on such conditions as may be appropriate. 17 C.F.R. § 201.155(b). A motion to set aside a default shall be made within a reasonable time, state the reasons for the failure to appear or defend, and specify the nature of the proposed defense in the proceeding. *Id.*

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Cameron Elliot  
Administrative Law Judge