

EVERGREEN RESOURCES INC
Form S-4
April 23, 2002

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As Filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 23, 2002

Registration No. 333

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM S-4

REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

EVERGREEN RESOURCES, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Colorado
(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation or organization)

1311
(Primary Standard Industrial
Classification Code No.)
1401 17th Street, Suite 1200
Denver, Colorado 80202
(303) 298-8100

84-0834147
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including
area code, of registrant's principal executive offices)

Mark S. Sexton
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer
Evergreen Resources, Inc.
1401 17th Street, Suite 1200
Denver, Colorado 80202
(303) 298-8100

(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number,
including area code, of agent for service)

Copy to:

Douglas A. Mays
Womble Carlyle Sandridge & Rice, PLLC
3300 One Wachovia Center
Charlotte, North Carolina 28202
(704) 331-4977

Kevin R. Collins
Evergreen Resources, Inc.
1401 17th Street, Suite 1200
Denver, Colorado 80202
(303) 298-8100

Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: From time to time after the effective date of this Registration Statement.

If the securities being registered on this Form are being offered in connection with the formation of a holding company and there is compliance with General Instruction G, check the following box. []

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.

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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.

Calculation of Registration Fee

Title of each class of securities to be registered	Amount to be registered	Proposed maximum offering price per unit(2)	Proposed maximum aggregate offering price(2)	Amount of registration fee
Common Stock, no par value(1)	1,170,275 shares	\$42.725	\$50,000,000	\$4,600

- (1) Each share of the Registrant's common stock includes one stock purchase right.
- (2) Estimated solely for purposes of calculating the registration fee, based on the average of the high and low prices for the Registrant's Common Stock as reported on the New York Stock Exchange on April 19, 2002 in accordance with Rule 457 under the Securities Act of 1933.

The Registrant 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 such Section 8(a), may determine.

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 it is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Subject to Completion, Dated April 23, 2002

1,170,275 Shares

Common Stock

This prospectus relates to 1,170,275 shares of our common stock that we may issue and offer for sale from time to time in connection with acquisitions of other businesses or assets in amounts, at prices and on terms as we may determine at the time of offering. We have not fixed a period of time during which the common stock offered by this prospectus may be offered or sold.

We will pay all expenses of this offering. No underwriting discounts or commissions will be paid in connection with the issuance of common stock in business combination transactions or acquisitions, although finder's fees may be paid with respect to specific acquisitions. Any person receiving a finder's fee may be deemed to be an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933.

Our common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "EVG." On April 19, 2002, the last reported sale price for our common stock on the NYSE was \$43.03 per share.

Investing in the common stock involves certain risks. See "Risk Factors" beginning on page 5.

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Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Prospectus dated _____, 2002

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You should rely only on the information contained in or incorporated by reference in this prospectus. We have not authorized any other person to provide you with different information. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. We are not making an offer to sell these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted. You should assume that the information appearing in this prospectus is accurate as of the date on the front cover of this prospectus only. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since that date.

The terms "Evergreen," "Company," "we," "our" and "us" refer to Evergreen Resources, Inc. and its subsidiaries unless the context suggests otherwise. The term "you" refers to a prospective investor. We have included technical terms important to an understanding of our business under "Glossary of Certain Oil and Gas Terms" on page 14.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We file annual, quarterly and periodic reports, proxy statements and other information with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). You may inspect these documents without charge at the principal office of the SEC located at 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549 and the Chicago Regional Office located at 500 West Madison Street, Suite 1400, Chicago, Illinois 60661, and you may obtain copies of these documents from the SEC's Public Reference Room at its principal office. Information regarding the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC maintains a web site that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding registrants that file electronically with the SEC. The address of the SEC's web site is <http://www.sec.gov>. You can also inspect reports and other information we file at the offices of the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005.

We have filed a registration statement on Form S-4 with the SEC relating to the offering of common stock pursuant to this prospectus. The registration statement contains information not found in this prospectus. For further information, you should refer to the registration statement, which you can inspect and copy in the manner and at the sources described above. Any statements we make in this prospectus or that we incorporate by reference concerning the provisions of any document filed as an exhibit to the registration statement or otherwise filed with the SEC are not necessarily complete and, in each instance, reference is made to the copy of such document so filed. Each such statement is qualified in its entirety by such reference.

The registration statement we have filed with the SEC utilizes the "shelf" registration process. Additional prospectuses or prospectus supplements may add, update or change information contained in this prospectus. Any statement that we make in this prospectus will be modified or superseded by any inconsistent statement made by us in a later prospectus supplement. You should read this prospectus together with additional information described under the heading "Incorporation of Certain Documents by Reference."

INCORPORATION OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS BY REFERENCE

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The SEC allows us to "incorporate by reference" the information we file with them, which means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you to those documents that we have previously filed with the SEC or documents that we will file with the SEC in the future. The information incorporated by reference is considered to be part of this prospectus, and later information that we file with the SEC will automatically update and supersede this information. We incorporate by reference the documents listed below into this prospectus, and any future filings made by us with the

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SEC under Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, until the termination of this offering. The documents we incorporate by reference are:

Our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001; and

The description of our common stock and our Shareholder Rights Agreement that is contained in our registration statement on Form 8-A filed with the SEC on August 22, 2000, including any amendment or report filed for the purpose of updating such description (including the amendment on Form 8-A/A filed with the SEC on March 8, 2001).

You may request a copy of these filings, at no cost to you, by writing or telephoning Kevin R. Collins, 1401 17th Street, Suite 1200, Denver, Colorado 80202 (telephone (303) 298-8100).

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus contains forward-looking statements within meaning of section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, including statements regarding, among other items, our growth strategies, anticipated trends in our business and our future results of operations, market conditions in the oil and gas industry, our ability to make and integrate acquisitions and the outcome of litigation and the impact of governmental regulation. These forward-looking statements are based largely on our expectations and are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond our control. Actual results could differ materially from these forward-looking statements as a result of, among other things:

a decline in natural gas production or natural gas prices,

incorrect estimates of required capital expenditures,

increases in the cost of drilling, completion and gas collection or other costs of production and operations,

an inability to meet growth projections, and

other risk factors set forth under "Risk Factors" in this prospectus.

In addition, the words "believe," "may," "will," "estimate," "continue," "anticipate," "intend," "expect" and similar expressions, as they relate to Evergreen, our business or our management, are intended to identify forward-looking statements.

We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise after the date of this prospectus. In light of these risks and uncertainties, the forward-looking events and circumstances discussed in this prospectus may not occur and actual results could differ materially from those anticipated or implied in the forward-looking statements.

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EVERGREEN

Evergreen Resources, Inc. is an independent energy company engaged in the operation, development, production, exploration and acquisition of natural gas properties. We are one of the leading developers of coal bed methane reserves in the United States. Our current operations are principally focused on developing and expanding our coal bed methane project located in the Raton Basin in southern Colorado. We have also begun coal bed methane projects in the United Kingdom and Alaska. In addition, we are engaged in the exploration of natural gas prospects in Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland, and own additional interests in other domestic and international areas.

We are one of the largest holders of oil and gas leases in the Raton Basin, with interests in approximately 274,000 gross acres of coal bed methane properties in the basin. At December 31, 2001, we had estimated net proved reserves of 1.05 Tcf, 65% of which were proved developed, with an estimated present value of future net revenues, discounted at 10% (or PV-10), of approximately \$598 million. Our net daily gas sales at December 31, 2001, were approximately 97 MMcf from a total of 681 net producing wells. Total production from our wells accounts for approximately three fourths of the gas currently sold from the Raton Basin. Our Raton Basin drilling program and acquisitions have enabled us to build an extensive inventory of additional drilling locations. We have identified at least 750 additional drilling locations on our Raton Basin acreage, of which 329 were included in our estimated proved reserve base at December 31, 2001. We operate and have a 100% working interest in substantially all of our Raton Basin acreage and wells.

Since we began our drilling efforts in the Raton Basin, we have drilled more than 500 wells and achieved a success rate of approximately 98%. In addition, we have acquired over 200 producing wells. From March 31, 1995 through December 31, 2001, we grew our estimated proved reserves from 58 Bcf to 1,051 Bcf, which represents a compound annual growth rate in excess of 50%. During the same period, our net daily gas sales increased from just over 1 MMcf to approximately 97 MMcf.

We believe that we have gained significant experience in coal bed methane exploration and development, including the use of enhanced drilling, completion and production techniques developed over a number of years. This has enabled us to become one of the lowest-cost finders, developers and producers among U.S. publicly-traded independent oil and gas companies. From the beginning of our Raton Basin project through December 31, 2001, we have spent approximately \$240 million on the drilling and completion of our wells, pipelines, gas collection systems and compression equipment, and \$244 million on the acquisition of additional properties. This represents a total finding and development cost of \$0.31 per Mcf excluding acquisitions and \$0.45 per Mcf including acquisitions.

We were incorporated in Colorado on January 14, 1981. The address of our principal executive office is 1401 17th Street, Suite 1200, Denver, Colorado 80202 (telephone (303) 298-8100).

THE OFFERING

We are offering shares of our common stock that we may issue from time to time in connection with acquisitions by us or our subsidiaries of other businesses and assets. We expect the terms of such acquisitions will be determined by direct negotiations with the owners or controlling persons of the businesses or assets we may acquire. When we issue common stock under the registration statement we may provide a prospectus supplement that will contain specific information about the terms of that offering. The prospectus supplement may also add, update or change information contained in this prospectus. You should read both this prospectus and any prospectus supplement together with additional information described under the heading "Where You Can Find More Information."

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RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the following risk factors, in addition to the other information included or incorporated by reference in this prospectus, before purchasing shares of our common stock. In addition, please read "Forward-Looking Statements" on page 3 of this prospectus, where we describe additional uncertainties associated with our business and the forward-looking statements included or incorporated by reference in this prospectus. Each of these risk factors could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial

condition, as well as adversely affect the value of an investment in our common stock.

Oil and gas prices are volatile, and an extended decline in prices would hurt our profitability and financial condition.

Our revenues, operating results, profitability, future rate of growth and the carrying value of our oil and gas properties depend heavily on prevailing market prices for oil and gas. We expect the markets for oil and gas to continue to be volatile. Any substantial or extended decline in the price of oil or gas would have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. It could reduce our cash flow and borrowing capacity, as well as the value and the amount of our gas reserves. All of our proved reserves are natural gas. Therefore, we are more directly impacted by volatility in the price of natural gas. Various factors beyond our control will affect prices of oil and gas, including:

worldwide and domestic supplies of oil and gas;

the ability of the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to agree to and maintain oil price and production controls;

political instability or armed conflict in oil or gas producing regions;

the price and level of foreign imports;

worldwide economic conditions;

marketability of production;

the level of consumer demand;

the price, availability and acceptance of alternative fuels;

the availability of pipeline capacity;

weather conditions; and

actions of federal, state, local and foreign authorities.

These external factors and the volatile nature of the energy markets make it difficult to estimate future prices of oil and gas.

We periodically review the carrying value of our oil and gas properties under the full cost accounting rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Under these rules, capitalized costs of proved oil and gas properties may not exceed the present value of estimated future net revenues from proved reserves, discounted at 10%. Application of the ceiling test generally requires pricing future revenue at the unescalated prices in effect as of the end of each fiscal quarter and requires a write-down for accounting purposes if the ceiling is exceeded, even if prices were depressed for only a short period of time. We may be required to write-down the carrying value of our oil and gas properties when oil and gas prices are depressed or unusually volatile. If a write-down is required, it would result in a charge to earnings, but would not impact cash flow from operating activities. Once incurred, a write-down of oil and gas properties is not reversible at a later date.

Our operations require large amounts of capital.

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Our current development plans will require us to make large capital expenditures for the exploration and development of our natural gas properties. Also, we must secure substantial capital to explore and develop our international projects. Historically, we have funded our capital expenditures through a combination of funds generated internally from sales of production or properties, the issuance of equity, long-term debt financing and short-term financing arrangements. We cannot be sure that any additional financing will be available to us on acceptable terms. Future cash flows and the availability of financing will be subject to a number of variables, such as:

the success of our coal bed methane project in the Raton Basin;

our success in locating and producing new reserves;

the level of production from existing wells; and

prices of oil and natural gas.

Issuing equity securities to satisfy our financing requirements could cause substantial dilution to existing shareholders. Debt financing could lead to:

a substantial portion of our operating cash flow being dedicated to the payment of principal and interest;

our being more vulnerable to competitive pressures and economic downturns; and

restrictions on our operations.

If our revenues were to decrease due to lower oil and natural gas prices, decreased production or other reasons, and if we could not obtain capital through our credit facility or otherwise, our ability to execute our development plans, replace our reserves or maintain production levels could be greatly limited.

Information incorporated by reference in this prospectus concerning our reserves and future net revenue estimates is uncertain.

There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities of proved oil and natural gas reserves and their values, including many factors beyond our control. Estimates of proved undeveloped reserves, which comprise a significant portion of our reserves, are by their nature uncertain. The reserve data included in this prospectus is estimated. Although we believe these estimates are reasonable, actual production, revenues and reserve expenditures will likely vary from estimates, and these variances may be material.

Estimates of oil and natural gas reserves, by necessity, are projections based on geologic and engineering data, and there are uncertainties inherent in the interpretation of such data as well as the projection of future rates of production and the timing of development expenditures. Reserve engineering is a subjective process of estimating underground accumulations of oil and natural gas that are difficult to measure. The accuracy of any reserve estimate is a function of the quality of available data, engineering and geological interpretation and judgment. Estimates of economically recoverable oil and natural gas reserves and future net cash flows necessarily depend upon a number of variable factors and assumptions, such as historical production from the area compared with production from other producing areas, the assumed effects of regulations by governmental agencies and assumptions governing future oil and natural gas prices, future operating costs, severance and excise taxes, development costs and workover and remedial costs, all of which may in fact vary considerably from actual results. For these reasons, estimates of the economically recoverable quantities of oil and natural gas attributable to any particular group of properties, classifications of such reserves based on risk of recovery, and estimates of the future net cash flows expected therefrom may vary substantially. Any

significant variance in the assumptions could materially affect the estimated quantity and value of the reserves. Actual production, revenues and expenditures with respect to our reserves will likely vary from estimates, and such variances may be material.

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In addition, readers should not construe PV-10 as the current market value of the estimated oil and natural gas reserves attributable to our properties. We have based the estimated discounted future net cash flows from proved reserves on prices and costs as of the date of the estimate, in accordance with applicable regulations, whereas actual future prices and costs may be materially higher or lower. For example, values of our reserves at December 31, 2001 were estimated using a calculated weighted average sales price of \$2.32 per Mcf, which was based on the spot market price for gas on December 31, 2001. From January 1, 2001 to the date of this prospectus, our realized gas prices have been as high as \$10.02 per Mcf and as low as \$1.24 per Mcf. Many factors will affect actual future net cash flows, including:

the amount and timing of actual production;

supply and demand for natural gas;

curtailments or increases in consumption by natural gas purchasers; and

changes in governmental regulations or taxation.

The timing of the production of oil and natural gas properties and of the related expenses affect the timing of actual future net cash flows from proved reserves and, thus, their actual present value. In addition, the 10% discount factor, which we are required to use to calculate PV-10 for reporting purposes, is not necessarily the most appropriate discount factor given actual interest rates and risks to which our business or the oil and natural gas industry in general are subject.

We depend heavily on expansion and development of the Raton Basin.

All of our proved reserves are in the Raton Basin, and our future growth plans rely heavily on increasing production and reserves in the Raton Basin. Our proved reserves will decline as reserves are depleted, except to the extent we conduct successful exploration or development activities or acquire other properties containing proved reserves.

At December 31, 2001, we had estimated net proved undeveloped reserves of 366 Bcf, which constituted approximately 35% of our total estimated net proved reserves. Our development plan includes increasing our reserve base through continued drilling and development of our existing properties in the Raton Basin. We cannot be sure, though, that our planned projects in the Raton Basin will lead to significant additional reserves or that we will be able to continue drilling productive wells at anticipated finding and development costs.

Our producing property acquisitions carry significant risks.

Our recent growth is due in part to acquisitions of producing properties. The successful acquisition of producing properties requires an assessment of a number of factors beyond our control. These factors include recoverable reserves, future oil and gas prices, operating costs and potential environmental and other liabilities. These assessments are inexact and their accuracy is inherently uncertain. In connection with these assessments, we perform a review of the subject properties that we believe is generally consistent with industry practices. However, such a review will not reveal all existing or potential problems. In addition, the review will not permit a buyer to become sufficiently familiar with the properties to fully assess their deficiencies and capabilities. We do not inspect every well. Even when a well is inspected, structural and environmental problems are not necessarily discovered. Normally, we acquire interests in properties on an "as is" basis with limited remedies for breaches of representations and warranties. In addition, competition for producing oil and gas properties is intense

and many of our competitors have financial and other resources substantially greater than those available to us. Therefore, we cannot assure you that we will be able to acquire oil and gas properties that contain economically recoverable reserves or that we will acquire such properties at acceptable prices.

Our industry is highly competitive.

Major oil companies, independent producers, institutional and individual investors are actively seeking oil and gas properties throughout the world, along with the equipment, labor and materials required to operate properties. Many of our competitors have financial and technological resources vastly exceeding those available to us. Many oil and gas properties are sold in a competitive bidding process in which

we may lack technological information or expertise available to other bidders. We cannot be sure that we will be successful in acquiring and developing profitable properties in the face of this competition.

The oil and gas exploration business involves a high degree of business and financial risk.

The business of exploring for and, to a lesser extent, developing oil and gas properties is an activity that involves a high degree of business and financial risk. Property acquisition decisions generally are based on various assumptions and subjective judgments that are speculative. Although available geological and geophysical information can provide information about the potential of a property, it is impossible to predict accurately the ultimate production potential, if any, of a particular property or well. Moreover, the successful completion of an oil or gas well does not ensure a profit on investment. A variety of factors, both geological and market-related, can cause a well to become uneconomic or only marginally economic.

Our business is subject to operating hazards that could result in substantial losses.

The oil and natural gas business involves operating hazards such as well blowouts, craterings, explosions, uncontrollable flows of oil, natural gas or well fluids, fires, formations with abnormal pressures, pipeline ruptures or spills, pollution, releases of toxic gas and other environmental hazards and risks, any of which could cause us substantial losses. In addition, we may be liable for environmental damage caused by previous owners of property we own or lease. As a result, we may face substantial liabilities to third parties or governmental entities, which could reduce or eliminate funds available for exploration, development or acquisitions or cause us to incur losses. An event that is not fully covered by insurance for example, losses resulting from pollution and environmental risks, which are not fully insurable could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Exploratory drilling is an uncertain process with many risks.

Exploratory drilling involves numerous risks, including the risk that we will not find any commercially productive natural gas or oil reservoirs. The cost of drilling, completing and operating wells is often uncertain, and a number of factors can delay or prevent drilling operations, including:

unexpected drilling conditions;

pressure or irregularities in formations;

equipment failures or accidents;

adverse weather conditions;

compliance with governmental requirements; and

shortages or delays in the availability of drilling rigs and the delivery of equipment.

Our future drilling activities may not be successful, nor can we be sure that our overall drilling success rate or our drilling success rate for activity within a particular area will not decline. Unsuccessful drilling activities could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. Also, we may not be able to obtain any options or lease rights in potential drilling locations that we identify. Although we have identified numerous potential drilling locations, we cannot be sure that we will ever drill them or that we will produce natural gas from them or any other potential drilling locations.

Hedging transactions may limit our potential gains or expose us to loss.

To manage our exposure to price risks in the marketing of our natural gas, we enter into natural gas fixed price physical delivery contracts as well as commodity price swap contracts from time to time with respect to a portion of our current or future production. While intended to

reduce the effects of volatile natural gas prices, these transactions may limit our potential gains if natural gas prices were to rise substantially over the price established by the hedge. In addition, such transactions may expose us to the risk of financial loss in certain circumstances, including instances in which:

our production is less than expected;

there is a widening of price differentials between delivery points for our production and the delivery point assumed in the hedge arrangement;

the counterparties to our futures contracts fail to perform the contracts; or a sudden, unexpected event materially impacts natural gas prices.

We may face unanticipated water disposal costs.

Based on our previous experience with coal bed methane gas production in the Raton Basin, we believe that the Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission will continue to routinely approve permits for the use of well-site pits, water disposal wells and evaporation ponds for the disposal of produced water. Where groundwater produced from the Raton Basin coal seams will not exceed surface discharge permit levels, and in many cases will meet state and federal primary drinking water standards, we can lawfully discharge the water into arroyos and surface waters pursuant to permits obtained from the State of Colorado. All of these disposal options require a laboratory analysis program to ensure compliance with state permit standards. Additionally, we contract with an independent water sampling company that collects the water samples and monitors our water management program. These monitoring costs are directly related to the number of well-site pits, evaporation ponds and discharge points.

Where water of lesser quality is discovered or our wells produce water in excess of the applicable volumetric permit limits, we may have to drill additional disposal wells to re-inject the produced water back into deep underground rock formations. Produced water is currently injected at seven such wells and permits to drill two more of these underground injection control (UIC) wells are being prepared. The costs to dispose of this produced water may increase, which could have a material adverse effect on our operations in this area, if any of the following occur:

we cannot obtain future permits from the State of Colorado, or

water of lesser quality is discovered, or

our wells produce excess water, or

new laws or regulations require water to be disposed of in a different manner.

We have been the defendant in a lawsuit under the federal Water Pollution Control Act, or Clean Water Act, relating to regulatory requirements for our water disposal from certain of our Raton Basin wells.

We have limited protection for our technology and depend on technology owned by others.

We use operating practices that we believe are of significant value in developing coal bed methane resources. In most cases, patent or other intellectual property protection is unavailable for this technology. Our use of independent contractors in most aspects of our drilling and completion operations makes the protection of such technology more difficult. Moreover, we rely on technological know-how of the independent contractors that we retain for our oil and gas operations. We have no long-term agreements with these contractors and we cannot be sure that we will continue to have access to this know-how.

Our industry is heavily regulated.

Federal, state and local authorities extensively regulate the oil and gas industry. Legislation and regulations affecting the industry are under constant review for amendment or expansion, raising the possibility of changes that may affect, among other things, the pricing or marketing of oil and gas production. Noncompliance with statutes and regulations may lead to substantial penalties, and the overall regulatory burden on the industry increases the cost of doing business and, in turn, decreases profitability. State and local authorities regulate various aspects of oil and gas drilling and production activities, including the drilling of wells (through permit and bonding requirements), the spacing of wells, the unitization or pooling of oil and gas properties, environmental matters, safety standards, the sharing of markets, production limitations, plugging and abandonment, and restoration.

We must comply with complex environmental regulations.

Our operations are subject to complex and constantly changing environmental laws and regulations adopted by U.S. federal, state and local governmental authorities, as well as by foreign governments where we are engaged in exploration or production operations. New laws or regulations, or changes to current requirements, could have a material adverse effect on our business. State, federal and local environmental agencies have relatively little experience with the regulation of coal bed methane operations, which are technologically different from conventional oil and gas operations. This inexperience has created uncertainty regarding how these agencies will interpret air, water and waste requirements and other regulations applicable to coal bed methane drilling, fracture stimulation methods, production and water disposal operations. We will continue to be subject to uncertainty associated with new regulatory interpretations and inconsistent interpretations between state and federal agencies. We could face significant liabilities to the government and third parties for discharges of oil, natural gas or other pollutants into the air, soil or water, and we could have to spend substantial amounts on investigations, litigation and remediation. We cannot be sure that existing environmental laws or regulations, as currently interpreted or enforced, or as they may be interpreted, enforced or altered in the future, will not materially adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. As a result, we may face material indemnity claims with respect to properties we own or have owned.

Our business depends on transportation facilities owned by others.

The marketability of our gas production depends in part on the availability, proximity and capacity of pipeline systems owned by third parties. Although we have some contractual control over the transportation of our product, material changes in these business relationships could materially affect our operations. Federal and state regulation of gas and oil production and transportation, tax and energy policies, changes in supply and demand, pipeline pressures, damage to or destruction of

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pipelines and general economic conditions could adversely affect our ability to produce, gather and transport natural gas.

Market conditions could cause us to incur losses on our transportation contracts.

We have gas transportation contracts that require us to transport minimum volumes of natural gas. If we ship smaller volumes, we may be liable for the shortfall. Unforeseen events, including production problems or substantial decreases in the price of natural gas, could cause us to ship less than the required volumes, resulting in losses on these contracts.

Our international operations are subject to risks of doing business abroad.

We hold exploration licenses onshore in the United Kingdom, in Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland and in northern Chile. We also hold an offshore exploration license in the Falkland Islands. International operations are subject to political, economic and other uncertainties, including, among others, risk of war, revolution, border disputes, expropriation, re-negotiation or modification of existing contracts, import, export and transportation regulations and tariffs, taxation policies, including royalty and tax increases and retroactive tax claims, exchange controls, limits on allowable levels of production, currency fluctuations, labor disputes and other uncertainties arising out of foreign government sovereignty over our international operations.

We depend on key personnel.

Our success will continue to depend on the continued services of our executive officers and a limited number of other senior management and technical personnel. Loss of the services of any of these people could have a material adverse effect on our operations. We do not have employment agreements with any of our executive officers.

We do not pay dividends.

We have never declared or paid any cash dividends on our common stock and have no intention to do so in the near future.

Our articles of incorporation and bylaws have provisions that discourage corporate takeovers and could prevent shareholders from realizing a premium on their investment.

Our articles of incorporation and bylaws contain provisions that may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control. These provisions, among other things, provide for noncumulative voting in the election of the board and impose procedural requirements on shareholders who wish to make nominations for the election of directors or propose other actions at shareholders' meetings. Also, our articles of incorporation authorize the board to issue up to 24,900,000 shares of preferred stock without shareholder approval and to set the rights, preferences and other designations, including voting rights, of those shares as the board may determine. These provisions, alone or in combination with each other and with the rights plan described below, may discourage transactions involving actual or potential changes of control, including transactions that otherwise could involve payment of a premium over prevailing market prices to shareholders for their common stock.

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On July 7, 1997, our board of directors adopted a shareholder rights agreement, pursuant to which uncertificated stock purchase rights were distributed to our shareholders at a rate of one right for each share of common stock held of record as of July 22, 1997. The rights plan is designed to enhance the board's ability to prevent an acquirer from depriving shareholders of the long-term value of their investment and to protect shareholders against attempts to acquire us by means of unfair or abusive takeover tactics. However, the existence of the rights plan may impede a takeover of us not supported by the board, including a takeover that may be desired by a majority of our shareholders or involving a premium over the prevailing stock price.

Our stock price has been and is likely to continue to be volatile.

The market price of our common stock has been volatile. From January 1, 2001, to the date of this prospectus, the sale price of our common stock on the NYSE has ranged from a low of \$29.45 per share to a high of \$50.99 per share. On April 19, 2002 the last reported sale price of our common stock was \$43.03. The market price of our common stock is subject to many factors, including:

prices for oil and natural gas;

general stock market conditions;

conditions in our industry;

changes in our revenues and earnings; and

changes in analyst recommendations and projections.

Our shares that are eligible for future sale may have an adverse effect on the price of our common stock.

At March 31, 2002, we had 18,952,396 shares of common stock outstanding. In addition, as of that date, options and warrants to purchase 1,554,953 shares were outstanding, of which 661,703 were exercisable. These options and warrants are exercisable at prices ranging from \$7.00 to \$36.00 per share. Of the shares outstanding, approximately 17,724,000 shares were freely tradable without substantial restriction or the requirement of future registration under the Securities Act. In addition, various shareholders have registration rights with respect to a total of 12,661 shares of common stock. Sales of substantial amounts of common stock, or a perception that such sales could occur, and the existence of options or warrants to purchase shares of common stock at prices that may be below the then current market price of the common stock could adversely affect the market price of the common stock and could impair our ability to raise capital through the sale of our equity securities.

USE OF PROCEEDS

We will not receive any proceeds of this offering other than the value of the businesses or properties we or our subsidiaries acquire in the proposed acquisitions.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

We propose to issue and sell the shares of common stock offered by this prospectus in connection with acquisitions of other businesses or assets. We will offer the shares of common stock on terms to be determined at the time of sale. These shares of common stock may be issued:

in a merger of other business entities with Evergreen or a subsidiary of Evergreen;

in exchange for shares of capital stock, partnership interests or other assets representing an interest, direct or indirect, in these entities;

in exchange for assets used in or related to the business of these entities; or

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otherwise pursuant to agreements providing for the acquisitions.

The consideration for the acquisitions may consist of common stock, cash, notes or other evidences of indebtedness, assumption of liabilities or a combination thereof. In addition, we may lease property from, and enter into management agreements and consulting and noncompetition agreements with, the former owners and key executive personnel of the businesses to be acquired. The terms of the acquisitions and of the issuance of any shares of common stock in connection therewith will generally be determined by direct negotiations with the owners of the business or assets to be acquired or, in the case of entities which are more widely held, through exchange offers to stockholders or documents soliciting the approval of statutory mergers, consolidations or sales of assets. We expect that the shares of common stock issued in any acquisition will be valued at a price reasonably related to the market value of our common stock either at the time we agree on the terms of an acquisition or at the time of delivery of the shares. Underwriting discounts or commissions will generally not be paid by us. However, under certain circumstances, we may issue shares of common stock covered by this prospectus to pay finders' fees or brokers' commissions incurred in connection with acquisitions. Any person receiving such fees may be deemed to be an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933.

RESTRICTIONS ON RESALE

The common stock offered by this prospectus is being registered under the Securities Act, but this registration does not cover the resale or distribution by persons who receive common stock issued by us in our acquisitions. Affiliates (as that term is defined in Rule 144 under the Securities Act) of entities acquired by us who do not become affiliates of our company as a result of the acquisition may only resell shares received under this prospectus if the resale is made pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act, or if it is made in compliance with Rule 145 under the Securities Act or another applicable exemption from the registration requirements of that act. (As a general matter, these restrictions will not apply in instances in which an entity receives common stock offered by this prospectus in exchange for properties or other assets.)

Generally, Rule 145 permits affiliates of the acquired entity to resell such shares immediately following the acquisition in compliance with certain volume limitations and manner-of-sale requirements. Under Rule 145, sales by such affiliates during any three-month period cannot exceed the greater of (1) one percent of the shares of our common stock outstanding and (2) the average weekly reported volume of trading of shares of our common stock on the New York Stock Exchange and all other national securities exchanges during the four calendar weeks preceding the proposed sale. These restrictions will cease to apply under most circumstances if the affiliate has held the common stock for at least one year, provided that the person or entity is not then an affiliate of our company. Individuals and entities that are not affiliates of the entity being acquired and do not become affiliates of our company will not be subject to resale restrictions under Rule 145 and, unless otherwise contractually restricted, may resell shares of our common stock immediately following the acquisition without an effective registration statement under the Securities Act. The ability of affiliates to resell shares of our common stock under Rule 145 will be subject to our company having satisfied its reporting requirements under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for specified periods prior to the time of sale.

In addition to the resale limitations imposed by federal securities laws described above, we may require that persons who receive our common stock in connection with an acquisition agree to hold stock for a certain period from the date it is received or to sell it in compliance with agreed-upon volume limitations.

LEGAL MATTERS

The legality of the shares offered hereby has been passed upon for us by Berenbaum, Weinshienk & Eason, P.C. We have also been represented in connection with certain matters relating to the preparation of this prospectus by Womble Carlyle Sandridge & Rice, PLLC, Charlotte, North Carolina.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements incorporated by reference in this prospectus have been audited by BDO Seidman, LLP, independent certified public accountants, to the extent and for the periods set forth in their report incorporated herein by reference, and are incorporated herein in reliance upon such report given upon the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

GLOSSARY OF CERTAIN OIL AND GAS TERMS

The following are definitions of terms commonly used in the oil and natural gas industry and this document.

Unless otherwise indicated in this document, natural gas volumes are stated at the legal pressure base of the state or area in which the reserves are located at 60 (degrees) Fahrenheit. As used in this document, the following terms have the following specific meanings: "Mcf" means thousand cubic feet, "MMcf" means million cubic feet, "Bcf" means billion cubic feet, "Tcf" means trillion cubic feet, "Btu" means British Thermal Unit, or the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water by one degree Fahrenheit, and "MMBtu" means million British thermal units.

Capital Expenditures. Costs associated with exploratory and development drilling (including exploratory dry holes); leasehold acquisitions; seismic data acquisitions; geological, geophysical and land related overhead expenditures; delay rentals; producing property acquisitions; other miscellaneous capital expenditures; compression equipment and pipeline costs.

Developed Acreage. The number of acres which are allocated or assignable to producing wells or wells capable of production.

Development Well. A well drilled within the proved area of an oil or natural gas reservoir to the depth of a stratigraphic horizon known to be productive.

Exploratory Well. A well drilled to find and produce oil or natural gas in an unproved area, to find a new reservoir in a field previously found to be productive of oil or natural gas in another reservoir, or to extend a known reservoir.

Finding and Development Cost. The total capital expenditures, including acquisition costs, and exploration and abandonment costs, for oil and natural gas activities divided by the amount of proved reserves added in the specified period.

Gob Gas. Gob gas is methane that has collected in abandoned underground coal mines.

Gross Acres Or Gross Wells. The total acres or wells, as the case may be, in which the Company has a working interest.

Interaction Well. A well drilled into the fractured area surrounding an abandoned coal mine.

LOE. Lease operating expenses, which includes, among other things, extraction costs and property taxes but not production taxes.

Net Acres Or Net Wells. A net acre or well is deemed to exist when the sum of our fractional ownership working interests in gross acres or wells, as the case may be, equals one. The number of net acres or

wells is the sum of the fractional working interests owned in gross acres or wells, as the case may be, expressed as whole numbers and fractions thereof.

Operator. The individual or company responsible to the working interest owners for the exploration, development and production of an oil or natural gas well or lease.

Present Value Of Future Net Revenues Or PV-10. The present value of estimated future net revenues to be generated from the production of proved reserves, net of estimated production and ad valorem taxes, future capital costs and operating expenses, using prices and costs in effect as of the date indicated, without giving effect to federal income taxes. The future net revenues have been discounted at an annual rate of 10% to determine their "present value." The present value is shown to indicate the effect of time on the value of the revenue stream and should not be construed as being the fair market value of the properties.

Recompletion. The completion of an existing well for production from a formation that exists behind the casing of the well.

Reserves. Natural gas and crude oil, condensate and natural gas liquids on a net revenue interest basis, found to be commercially recoverable. "Proved developed reserves" includes proved developed producing reserves and proved developed behind-pipe reserves. "Proved developed producing reserves" includes only those reserves expected to be recovered from existing completion intervals in existing wells. "Proved undeveloped reserves" includes those reserves expected to be recovered from new wells on proved undrilled acreage or from existing wells where a relatively major expenditure is required for recompletion.

Undeveloped Acreage. Lease acres on which wells have not been drilled or completed to a point that would permit the production of commercial quantities of oil and natural gas regardless of whether or not such acreage contains proved reserves.

Working Interest. An interest in an oil and natural gas lease that gives the owner of the interest the right to drill and produce oil and natural gas on the leased acreage and requires the owner to pay a share of the costs of drilling and production operations. The share of production to which a working interest owner is entitled will always be smaller than the share of costs that the working interest owner is required to bear, with the balance of the production accruing to the owners of royalties.

PART II

INFORMATION NOT REQUIRED IN PROSPECTUS

ITEM 20. INDEMNIFICATION OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Section 7-108-402 of the Colorado Business Corporation Act (the "Act") provides, generally, that the articles of incorporation of a Colorado corporation may contain a provision eliminating or limiting the personal liability of a director to the corporation or its shareholders for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director; except that any such provision may not eliminate or limit the liability of a director (i) for any breach of the director's duty of loyalty to the corporation or its shareholders, (ii) acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law, (iii) acts specified in Section 7-108-403 (concerning unlawful distributions), or (iv) any transaction from which a director directly or indirectly derived an improper personal benefit. Such provision may not eliminate or limit the liability of a director for any act or omission occurring prior to the date on which such provision becomes effective. The Registrant's articles of incorporation contain a provision eliminating liability as permitted by the statute. The Registrant's articles of incorporation further provide that directors and officers of the Registrant will not be held personally liable for any injury to persons or property caused by the wrongful act of any employee of the Registrant unless either (i) the director or officer was personally involved in the situation leading to litigation or (ii) the director or officer committed a criminal offense in connection with such litigation.

Section 7-109-103 of the Act provides that a Colorado corporation must indemnify a person (i) who is or was a director of the corporation or an individual who, while serving as a director of the corporation, is or was serving at the corporation's request as a director, officer, partner,

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trustee, employee or fiduciary or agent of another corporation or other entity or of any employee benefit plan (a "Director") or officer of the corporation and (ii) who was wholly successful, on the merits or otherwise, in defense of any threatened, pending, or completed action, suit, or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative, or investigative and whether formal or informal (a "Proceeding"), in which he was a party, against reasonable expenses incurred by him in connection with the Proceeding, unless such indemnity is limited by the corporation's articles of incorporation. The Registrant's articles of incorporation do not contain any such limitation.

Section 7-109-102 of the Act provides, generally, that a Colorado corporation may indemnify a person made a party to a Proceeding because the person is or was a Director against any obligation incurred with respect to a Proceeding to pay a judgment, settlement, penalty, fine (including an excise tax assessed with respect to an employee benefit plan) or reasonable expenses incurred in the Proceeding if the person conducted himself or herself in good faith and the person reasonably believed, in the case of conduct in an official capacity with the corporation, that the person's conduct was in the corporation's best interests and, in all other cases, his conduct was at least not opposed to the corporation's best interests and, with respect to any criminal proceedings, the person had no reasonable cause to believe that his conduct was unlawful. The Registrant's articles of incorporation and its bylaws provide for such indemnification. A corporation may not indemnify a Director in connection with any Proceeding by or in the right of the corporation in which the Director was adjudged liable to the corporation or, in connection with any other Proceeding charging the Director derived an improper personal benefit, whether or not involving actions in an official capacity, in which Proceeding the Director was judged liable on the basis that he derived an improper personal benefit. Any indemnification permitted in connection with a Proceeding by or in the right of the corporation is limited to reasonable expenses incurred in connection with such Proceeding.

Under Section 7-109-107 of the Act, unless otherwise provided in the articles of incorporation, a Colorado corporation may indemnify an officer, employee, fiduciary, or agent of the corporation to the same extent as a Director and may indemnify such a person who is not a Director to a greater extent, if not inconsistent with public policy and if provided for by its bylaws, general or specific action of its

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board of directors or shareholders, or contract. The Registrant's articles of incorporation and bylaws provide for indemnification of officers, employees and agents of the Registrant to the same extent as its directors.

The Registrant's articles of incorporation and bylaws permit the Registrant to pay expenses incurred in defending a Proceeding in advance of the final disposition of the Proceeding if the person undertakes to repay the amount unless it is ultimately determined that he is entitled to such expenses.

The Registrant's articles of incorporation also provide that the Registrant may purchase and maintain insurance covering any person serving on behalf of, or at the request of, the Registrant against any liability incurred by him in such capacity or arising out of his status as such, whether or not the Registrant would have the power to indemnify him against such liability. The Registrant has obtained a policy of directors' and officers' liability insurance that insures the Registrant's directors and officers against the cost of defense, settlement or payment of a judgment under certain circumstances.

ITEM 21. EXHIBITS

The following exhibits are filed as part of this registration statement pursuant to Item 601 of Regulation S-K:

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibit
4.1	Articles of Incorporation, as amended: Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, Commission File No. 33-273035, by reference to Exhibit I to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 9, 1994, by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed June 8, 1998 and by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000
4.2	Bylaws: Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed June 8, 1998
4.3	Shareholders Rights Agreement, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 7, 1997 and Exhibit 4.2 of the Registrant's Amended

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibit
	Registration Statement on Form 8-A dated March 8, 2001
4.4	Indenture dated as of December 18, 2001, between Evergreen Resources, Inc. and First Union National Bank: Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001
4.5	Form of 4.75% Convertible Subordinated Note (included in Exhibit 4.4)
5	Opinion of Berenbaum, Weinshienk & Eason, P.C.
23.1	Consent of Berenbaum, Weinshienk & Eason, P.C. (included in Exhibit 5)
23.2	Consent of BDO Seidman, LLP
23.3	Consent of Netherland, Sewell & Associates, Inc.
23.4	Consent of Resource Services International, Inc.
24	Power of Attorney (included in the signature page of this registration statement)

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ITEM 22. UNDERTAKINGS

The undersigned registrant hereby undertakes:

(1) To file, during any period in which offers or sales are being made, a post-effective amendment to this registration statement:

(i) To include any prospectus required by section 10(a)(3) of the Securities Act of 1933;

(ii) To reflect in the prospectus any facts or events arising after the effective date of the registration statement (or the most recent post-effective amendment thereof) which, individually or in the aggregate, represent a fundamental change in the information set forth in the registration statement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any increase or decrease in volume of securities offered (if the total dollar value of securities offered would not exceed that which was registered) and any deviation from the low or high end of the estimated maximum offering range may be reflected in the form of prospectus filed with the SEC pursuant to Rule 424(b) if, in the aggregate, the changes in volume and price represent no more than a 20% change in the maximum aggregate offering price set forth in the "Calculation of Registration Fee" table in the effective registration statement;

(iii) To include any material information with respect to the plan of distribution not previously disclosed in the registration statement or any material change to such information in the registration statement;

provided, however, that paragraphs (a)(1)(i) and (a)(1)(ii) above do not apply if the information required to be included in a post-effective amendment by those paragraphs is contained in periodic reports filed with or furnished to the SEC by the registrant pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 that are incorporated by reference in this registration statement.

(2) That, for the purpose of determining any liability under the Securities Act of 1933, each such post-effective amendment shall be deemed to be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering thereof.

(3) To remove from registration by means of a post-effective amendment any of the securities being registered which remain unsold at the termination of the offering.

The undersigned registrant hereby undertakes that, for purposes of determining any liability under the Securities Act of 1933, each filing of the registrant's annual report pursuant to section 13(a) or section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 that is incorporated by reference in the registration statement shall be deemed to be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of such

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/s/ MARK S. SEXTON

Name: Mark S. Sexton
Title: Chairman of the Board, President, Chief Executive Officer and Director
(principal executive officer)

/s/ KEVIN R. COLLINS

Name: Kevin R. Collins
Title: Vice President Finance, Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer
(principal financial and accounting officer)

/s/ ALAIN G. BLAINCHARD

Name: Alain G. Blainchard
Title: Director

/s/ DENNIS R. CARLTON

Name: Dennis R. Carlton
Title: Director

/s/ LARRY D. ESTRIDGE

Name: Larry D. Estridge
Title: Director

/s/ JOHN J. RYAN, III

Name: John J. Ryan, III
Title: Director

/s/ SCOTT D. SHEFFIELD

Name: Scott D. Sheffield
Title: Director

/s/ ARTHUR L. SMITH

Name: Arthur L. Smith
Title: Director

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