

OIL STATES INTERNATIONAL, INC

Form 424B3

September 20, 2011

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Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b)(3)
Registration No. 333-176605

PROSPECTUS

Offer to Exchange
Up To \$600,000,000 of
6.50% Senior Notes due 2019
That Have Not Been Registered Under
The Securities Act of 1933
For
Up To \$600,000,000 of
6.50% Senior Notes due 2019
That Have Been Registered Under
The Securities Act of 1933

Terms of the New 6.50% Senior Notes due 2019 Offered in the Exchange Offer:

The terms of the new notes are identical to the terms of the old notes that were issued on June 1, 2011, except that the new notes will be registered under the Securities Act of 1933 and will not contain restrictions on transfer, registration rights or provisions for additional interest.

Terms of the Exchange Offer:

We are offering to exchange up to \$600,000,000 of our old notes for new notes with materially identical terms that have been registered under the Securities Act of 1933 and are freely tradable.

We will exchange all old notes that you validly tender and do not validly withdraw before the exchange offer expires for an equal principal amount of new notes.

The exchange offer expires at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on October 19, 2011, unless extended.

Tenders of old notes may be withdrawn at any time prior to the expiration of the exchange offer.

The exchange of new notes for old notes will not be a taxable event for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

You should carefully consider the risk factors beginning on page 8 of this prospectus before participating in the exchange offer.

Each broker-dealer that receives new notes for its own account pursuant to the exchange offer must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of such new notes. This prospectus, as it may be amended or supplemented from time to time, may be used by a broker-dealer in connection with resales of new notes received in exchange for old notes where such old notes were acquired by such broker-dealer as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities. Please read Plan of Distribution.

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.

The date of this prospectus is September 20, 2011

This prospectus is part of a registration statement we filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. In making your investment decision, you should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus and in the accompanying letter of transmittal. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with any other information. We are not making an offer to sell these securities or soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any jurisdiction where an offer or solicitation is not authorized or in which the person making that offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so or to anyone whom it is unlawful to make an offer or solicitation. You should not assume that the information contained in this prospectus is accurate as of any date other than its respective date.

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In this prospectus, we, us, our, the Company, and Oil States refer to Oil States International, Inc. and its material domestic subsidiaries, unless otherwise indicated or the context otherwise requires.

This prospectus incorporates important business and financial information about us that is not included or delivered with this prospectus. Such information is available without charge to holders of old notes upon written or oral request made to Oil States International, Inc., Three Allen Center, 333 Clay Street, Suite 4620, Houston, TX 77002 (Telephone (713) 652-0582). To obtain timely delivery of any requested information, holders of old notes must make any request no later than five business days prior to the expiration of the exchange offer.

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

We include the following cautionary statement to take advantage of the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act, for any forward-looking statement made by us, or on our behalf. The factors identified in this cautionary statement are important factors (but not necessarily all of the important factors) that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statement made by us, or on our behalf. You can typically identify forward-looking statements by the use of forward-looking words such as may, will, could, project, believe, expect, estimate, potential, plan, forecast, and other similar words. All statements other than statements of historical facts contained in this prospectus, including statements regarding our future financial position, budgets, capital expenditures, projected costs, plans and objectives of management for future operations and possible future strategic transactions, are forward-looking statements. Where any such forward-looking statement includes a statement of the assumptions or bases underlying such forward-looking statement, we caution that, while we believe such assumptions or bases to be reasonable and make them in good faith, assumed facts or bases almost always vary from actual results. The differences between assumed facts or bases and actual results can be material, depending upon the circumstances. When considering forward-looking statements, you should keep in mind the risk factors and other cautionary statements described under the heading Risk Factors included in this prospectus.

In any forward-looking statement where we, or our management, express an expectation or belief as to future results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. However, there can be no assurance that the statement of expectation or belief will result or be achieved or accomplished. Taking this into account, the following are identified as important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statement made by, or on behalf of, our company:

- the level of demand for and supply of oil and natural gas;
- fluctuations in the current and future prices of oil and natural gas;
- the level of activity and developments in the Canadian oil sands;
- the level of drilling and completion activity;
- the level of mining activity in Australia and demand for coal from Australia;
- the level of onshore and offshore oil and natural gas developmental activities;
- general economic conditions and the pace of recovery from the recent recession;
- our ability to find and retain skilled personnel;
- the availability and cost of capital; and
- the other factors identified under the caption Risks Factors in this prospectus.

Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date hereof. We undertake no responsibility to publicly release the result of any revision of our forward-looking statements after the date they are made.

Should one or more of the risks or uncertainties described in this prospectus occur, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, our actual results and plans could differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements.

All forward-looking statements, expressed or implied, included in this prospectus are expressly qualified in their entirety by this cautionary statement. This cautionary statement should also be considered in connection with any subsequent written or oral forward-looking statements that we or persons acting on our behalf may issue.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights some of the information contained in this prospectus and does not contain all of the information that may be important to you. You should read this entire prospectus before making an investment decision. You should carefully consider the information set forth under Risk Factors beginning on page 8 of this prospectus and the risk factors and other cautionary statements. In addition, certain statements include forward-looking information that involves risks and uncertainties. See Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements.

In this prospectus we refer to the notes to be issued in the exchange offer as the new notes and the notes issued on June 1, 2011 as the old notes. We refer to the new notes and the old notes collectively as the notes.

Oil States International, Inc.

Oil States, through its subsidiaries, is a leading provider of specialty products and services to natural resources companies throughout the world. We operate in a substantial number of the world's active oil, natural gas and coal producing regions, including Canada, onshore and offshore U.S., Australia, West Africa, the North Sea, South America and Southeast and Central Asia. Our customers include many national oil companies, major and independent oil and natural gas companies, onshore and offshore drilling companies, other oilfield service companies and mining companies. We operate in four principal business segments, accommodations, offshore products, well site services and tubular services, and have established a leadership position in certain of our product or service offerings in each segment.

Our principal executive offices are located at Three Allen Center, 333 Clay Street, Suite 4620, Houston, Texas 77002, and our telephone number at that address is (713) 652-0582.

Risk Factors

Investing in the notes involves substantial risks. You should carefully consider all the information contained in this prospectus prior to participating in the exchange offer. In particular, we urge you to consider carefully the factors set forth under Risk Factors beginning on page 8 of this prospectus.

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Exchange Offer

On June 1, 2011, we completed a private offering of the old notes. We entered into a registration rights agreement with the initial purchasers in the private offering in which we agreed to deliver to you this prospectus and to use commercially reasonable efforts to complete the exchange offer within 365 days after the date we issued the old notes.

Exchange Offer	We are offering to exchange new notes for old notes.
Expiration Date	The exchange offer will expire at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on October 19, 2011, unless we decide to extend it.
Condition to the Exchange Offer	The registration rights agreement does not require us to accept old notes for exchange if the exchange offer, or the making of any exchange by a holder of the old notes, would violate any applicable law or interpretation of the staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The exchange offer is not conditioned on a minimum aggregate principal amount of old notes being tendered.
Procedures for Tendering Old Notes	<p>To participate in the exchange offer, you must follow the procedures established by The Depository Trust Company, which we call DTC, for tendering notes held in book-entry form. These procedures, which we call ATOP, require that (i) the exchange agent receive, prior to the expiration date of the exchange offer, a computer generated message known as an agent s message that is transmitted through DTC s automated tender offer program, and (ii) DTC confirm that:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">DTC has received your instructions to exchange your notes, and</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">you agree to be bound by the terms of the letter of transmittal.</p> <p>For more information on tendering your old notes, please refer to the section in this prospectus entitled Exchange Offer Terms of the Exchange Offer and Procedures for Tendering.</p>
Guaranteed Delivery Procedures	None.
Withdrawal of Tenders	You may withdraw your tender of old notes at any time prior to the expiration date. To withdraw, you must submit a notice of withdrawal by telegram, facsimile transmission or letter to the exchange agent using ATOP procedures before 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date of the exchange offer. Please refer to the section in this prospectus entitled Exchange Offer Withdrawal of Tenders.
Acceptance of Old Notes and Delivery of New Notes	If you fulfill all conditions required for proper acceptance of old notes, we will accept any and all old notes that you properly tender in the exchange offer on or before 5:00 p.m. New York City time on the expiration date. We will return any old note that we do not accept for exchange to you without expense promptly after the expiration date and acceptance of the old notes for exchange. Please refer to the section in this prospectus

entitled Exchange Offer Terms of the Exchange Offer.

Fees and Expenses

We will bear expenses related to the exchange offer. Please refer to the section in this prospectus entitled Exchange Offer Fees and Expenses.

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Use of Proceeds	The issuance of the new notes will not provide us with any new proceeds. We are making this exchange offer solely to satisfy our obligations under our registration rights agreement.
Consequences of Failure to Exchange Old Notes	If you do not exchange your old notes in this exchange offer, you will no longer be able to require us to register the old notes under the Securities Act of 1933 (the Securities Act) except in limited circumstances provided under the registration rights agreement. In addition, you will not be able to resell, offer to resell or otherwise transfer the old notes unless we have registered the old notes under the Securities Act, or unless you resell, offer to resell or otherwise transfer them under an exemption from the registration requirements of, or in a transaction not subject to, the Securities Act.
U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences	The exchange of new notes for old notes in the exchange offer will not be a taxable event for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Please read Material United States Federal Income Tax Consequences .
Exchange Agent	<p>We have appointed Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. as exchange agent for the exchange offer. You should direct questions and requests for assistance, additional copies of this prospectus or the letter of transmittal to the exchange agent addressed as follows:</p> <p>Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. Corporate Trust Operations MAC N9303-121 Sixth & Marquette Avenue Minneapolis, MN 55479</p> <p>Eligible institutions may make requests by facsimile at (612) 667-6282 and may confirm facsimile delivery by calling (800) 344-5128.</p>

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Terms of the New Notes

The new notes will be identical to the old notes except that the new notes are registered under the Securities Act and will not have restrictions on transfer, registration rights or provisions for additional interest. The new notes will evidence the same debt as the old notes, and the same indenture will govern the new notes and the old notes.

The following summary contains basic information about the new notes and is not intended to be complete. It does not contain all information that may be important to you. For a more complete understanding of the new notes, please refer to the section entitled "Description of the Notes" in this prospectus.

Issuer	Oil States International, Inc.
Notes Offered	\$600 million aggregate principal amount of 6.500% senior notes due 2019.
Maturity	June 1, 2019.
Interest Payment Dates	Interest on the new notes will be paid semi-annually in arrears on June 1 and December 1 of each year commencing on December 1, 2011. Interest on each new note will accrue from the last interest payment date on which interest was paid on the old note tendered in exchange thereof, or, if no interest has been paid on the old note, from the date of the original issue of the old note.
Guarantees	Our obligations under the new notes will be fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis by our existing material domestic subsidiaries and by certain of our future subsidiaries. See "Description of the Notes" - Guarantees.
Ranking	<p>The new notes will be our general unsecured senior obligations. The new notes will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> rank equally in right of payment with all of our existing and future senior indebtedness; rank senior in right of payment to any of our future subordinated indebtedness; and effectively rank junior in right of payment to all of our existing and future secured indebtedness and other obligations, including borrowings under our credit facilities, to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness and other obligations. <p>The guarantees will be the guarantors' general senior unsecured obligations and will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> rank equally in right of payment with any existing and future senior indebtedness of such guarantor;

rank senior in right of payment to any future subordinated indebtedness of such guarantor; and

effectively rank junior in right of payment to existing and future secured indebtedness and other obligations of such guarantor to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness and other obligations.

Optional Redemption

We will have the option to redeem the new notes, in whole or in part, at any time on or after June 1, 2014, in each case at the redemption prices described in this prospectus under the heading

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Description of the Notes Optional Redemption, together with any accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption.

Prior to June 1, 2014, we may redeem the new notes, in whole or in part, at a make-whole redemption price described under Description of the Notes Optional Redemption, together with any accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption.

In addition, prior to June 1, 2014, we may, at any time or from time to time, redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of the notes with the net proceeds of certain equity offerings at a redemption price equal to 106.500% of the principal amount of the new notes, plus any accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption.

Mandatory Offers to Purchase

Upon the occurrence of a change of control, holders of the new notes will have the right to require us to purchase all or a portion of the new notes at a price equal to 101% of the principal amount, together with any accrued and unpaid interest to the date of purchase.

Certain Covenants

We will issue the new notes under an indenture, dated June 1, 2011, with Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as trustee. The indenture, among other things, limits our ability and the ability of our restricted subsidiaries to:

incur, assume or guarantee additional indebtedness or issue redeemable stock;

pay dividends on stock, repurchase stock or redeem subordinated debt;

make investments;

enter into transactions with affiliates;

create liens on our assets;

sell or otherwise dispose of assets, including capital stock of subsidiaries;

restrict dividends, loans or other asset transfers from our restricted subsidiaries; and

consolidate with or merge with or into, or sell all or substantially all of our properties to, another person.

However, many of these covenants will terminate if:

either Standard & Poor's Ratings Services or Moody's Investors Service, Inc. assigns the notes an investment grade rating; and

no default under the indenture exists.

These covenants are subject to important exceptions and qualifications,
which are described under Description of the Notes Certain Covenants.

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Transfer Restrictions; Absence of a Public Market for the Notes

The new notes generally will be freely transferable, but will also be new securities for which there will not initially be a market. There can be no assurance as to the development or liquidity of any market for the new notes. We do not intend to apply for a listing of the new notes on any securities exchange or any automated dealer quotation system.

Risk Factors

Investing in the notes involves risks. See Risk Factors beginning on page 8 for a discussion of certain factors you should consider in evaluating an investment in the new notes.

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The following table sets forth our ratios of consolidated earnings to fixed charges for the periods presented:

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2011	2010	Year Ended December 31,			2006
			2009	2008	2007	
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	7.82	12.81	6.63	15.06	11.79	11.81

For purposes of computing the ratio of earnings to fixed charges, earnings consists of the sum of pre-tax income from continuing operations before income or loss from equity investees, adjusted to reflect actual distributions from equity investments, fixed charges, amortization of capitalized interest less interest capitalized and the non-controlling interest in pre-tax income of subsidiaries that have not incurred fixed charges. Fixed charges consists of the sum of interest costs expensed and capitalized, amortized discounts and debt issue costs related to indebtedness and the portion of rental expense, which we believe represents an interest factor.

We did not have any preferred stock outstanding and there were no preferred stock dividends paid or accrued during the periods presented above.

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RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the information included in this prospectus, including the matters addressed under Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements, and the following risks before investing in the notes.

We are subject to certain risks and hazards due to the nature of the business activities we conduct. The risks discussed below, any of which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, cash flows, and results of operations, are not the only risks we face. We may experience additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us, or, as a result of developments occurring in the future, conditions that we currently deem to be immaterial may also materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, cash flows, and results of operations.

Risks Relating to the Notes

If you do not properly tender your old notes, you will continue to hold unregistered old notes and your ability to transfer old notes will remain restricted and may be adversely affected.

We will only issue new notes in exchange for old notes that you timely and properly tender. Therefore, you should allow sufficient time to ensure timely delivery of the old notes and you should carefully follow the instructions on how to tender your old notes. Neither we nor the exchange agent is required to tell you of any defects or irregularities with respect to your tender of old notes.

If you do not exchange your old notes for new notes pursuant to the exchange offer, the old notes you hold will continue to be subject to the existing transfer restrictions. In general, you may not offer or sell the old notes except under an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. We do not plan to register old notes under the Securities Act unless our registration rights agreement with the initial purchasers of the old notes requires us to do so. Further, if you continue to hold any old notes after the exchange offer is consummated, you may have trouble selling them because there will be fewer of these notes outstanding.

We may not be able to generate sufficient cash to service all of our indebtedness, including the notes, and may be forced to take other actions to satisfy our obligations under our indebtedness, which may not be successful.

Our ability to make scheduled payments on or to refinance our debt obligations depends on our financial condition and operating performance, which is subject to prevailing economic and competitive conditions and to certain financial, business and other factors beyond our control. We may not be able to maintain a level of cash flows from operating activities sufficient to permit us to pay the principal, premium, if any, and interest on our indebtedness, including the notes.

If our cash flows and capital resources are insufficient to fund our debt service obligations, we may be forced to reduce or delay investments and capital expenditures, or to sell assets, seek additional capital or restructure or refinance our indebtedness, including the notes. Our ability to restructure or refinance our debt will depend on the condition of the capital markets and our financial condition at such time. Any refinancing of our debt could be at higher interest rates and may require us to comply with more onerous covenants, which could further restrict our business operations. The terms of existing or future debt instruments and the indenture governing the notes may restrict us from adopting some of these alternatives. In addition, any failure to make payments of interest and principal on our outstanding indebtedness on a timely basis would likely result in a reduction of our credit rating, which could harm our ability to incur additional indebtedness. In the absence of such operating results and resources, we could face

substantial liquidity problems and might be required to dispose of material assets or operations to meet our debt service and other obligations. The Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the Credit Agreement) governing our U.S. and Canadian credit facilities and the indenture governing the notes restrict our ability to dispose of assets and use the proceeds from the disposition. We may not be able to consummate those dispositions or to obtain the proceeds that we could realize from them and these proceeds may not be adequate to meet any debt service obligations then

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due. These alternative measures may not be successful and may not permit us to meet our scheduled debt service obligations.

If we are unable to comply with the restrictions and covenants in the agreements governing our notes and other debt, there could be a default under the terms of these agreements, which could result in an acceleration of payment of funds that we have borrowed and would impact our ability to make principal and interest payments on the notes.

If we are unable to comply with the restrictions and covenants in the Credit Agreement and the indenture governing the notes or in current or future debt financing agreements, there could be a default under the terms of these agreements. Our ability to comply with these restrictions and covenants, including meeting financial ratios and tests, may be affected by events beyond our control. As a result, we cannot assure you that we will be able to comply with these restrictions and covenants or meet these tests. Any default under the agreements governing our indebtedness, including a default under our Credit Agreement, that is not waived by the required lenders, and the remedies sought by the holders of such indebtedness, could prevent us from paying principal, premium, if any, and interest on the notes and substantially decrease the market value of the notes. If we are unable to generate sufficient cash flow and are otherwise unable to obtain funds necessary to meet required payments of principal, premium, if any, and interest on our indebtedness, or if we otherwise fail to comply with the various covenants, including financial and operating covenants in the instruments governing our indebtedness (including covenants in our Credit Agreement and the indenture governing the notes), we could be in default under the terms of the agreements governing such indebtedness, including our Credit Agreement and the indenture governing the notes. In the event of such default:

the holders of such indebtedness could elect to declare all the funds borrowed thereunder to be due and payable, together with accrued and unpaid interest;

the lenders under our Credit Agreement could elect to terminate their commitments thereunder, cease making further loans and institute foreclosure proceedings against our assets; and

we could be forced into bankruptcy or liquidation.

If our operating performance declines, we may in the future need to obtain waivers from the required lenders under our Credit Agreement to avoid being in default. If we breach our covenants under our Credit Agreement and seek a waiver, we may not be able to obtain a waiver from the required lenders. If this occurs, we would be in default under our Credit Agreement, the lenders could exercise their rights, as described above, and we could be forced into bankruptcy or liquidation.

We may not be able to repurchase the notes in certain circumstances.

Under the terms of the indenture governing the notes, you may require us to repurchase all or a portion of your notes if we sell certain assets or in the event of a change of control. We may not have enough funds to pay the repurchase price on a purchase date. Our existing and any future credit agreements or other debt agreements to which we become a party may provide that our obligation to purchase or redeem the notes would be an event of default under such agreement. As a result, we may be restricted or prohibited from repurchasing or redeeming the notes. If we are prohibited from repurchasing or redeeming the notes, we could seek the consent of our then-existing lenders to repurchase or redeem the notes or we could attempt to refinance the borrowings that contain such prohibition. If we are unable to obtain a consent or refinance the debt, we could not repurchase or redeem the notes. Our failure to redeem tendered notes would constitute a default under the indenture governing the notes and might constitute a default under the terms of other indebtedness that we incur.

The term "change of control" is limited to certain specified transactions and may not include other events that might adversely affect our financial condition. Our obligation to repurchase the notes upon a change of control would not necessarily afford holders of notes protection in the event of a highly leveraged transaction, reorganization, merger or similar transaction involving us.

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One of the circumstances under which a change of control may occur is upon the sale or disposition of all or substantially all of our assets. However, the phrase "all or substantially all" will likely be interpreted under applicable state law and will be dependent upon particular facts and circumstances. As a result, there may be a degree of uncertainty in ascertaining whether a sale or disposition of "all or substantially all" of our assets has occurred, in which case, the ability of a holder of the notes to obtain the benefit of an offer to repurchase all or a portion of the notes held by such holder may be impaired.

Any guarantees of the notes by our subsidiaries could be deemed fraudulent conveyances under certain circumstances, and a court may subordinate or void the subsidiary guarantees.

A court could subordinate or void the subsidiary guarantees under various fraudulent conveyance or fraudulent transfer laws. Generally, a subsidiary guarantee may be voided as a fraudulent conveyance or held unenforceable if a U.S. court was to find that at the time one of our subsidiaries entered into a subsidiary guarantee and either:

the subsidiary incurred the guarantee with the intent to hinder, delay, or defraud any present or future creditor, or contemplated insolvency with a design to favor one or more creditors to the exclusion of others; or

the subsidiary did not receive fair consideration or reasonably equivalent value for issuing the subsidiary guarantee and, at the time it issued the subsidiary guarantee, the subsidiary:

was insolvent or became insolvent as a result of issuing the subsidiary guarantee,

was engaged or about to engage in a business or transaction for which the remaining assets of the subsidiary constituted unreasonably small capital, or

intended to incur, or believed that it would incur, debts beyond its ability to pay those debts as they matured then the court could void or subordinate the subsidiary guarantee in favor of the subsidiary's other obligations.

A legal challenge of a subsidiary guarantee on fraudulent conveyance grounds may focus, among other things, on the benefits, if any, the subsidiary realized as a result of our issuing the notes. To the extent a subsidiary guarantee is voided as a fraudulent conveyance or held unenforceable for any other reason, the holders of the notes would not have any claim against that subsidiary and would be creditors solely of us and any other subsidiary guarantors whose guarantees are not held unenforceable.

Many of the covenants contained in the indenture governing the notes terminate if the notes are rated investment grade by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services or Moody's Investors Service, Inc.

Many of the covenants in the indenture governing the notes terminate if the notes are rated investment grade by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services or Moody's Investors Service, Inc. These covenants restrict, among other things, our ability to pay dividends, to incur debt and to enter into certain other transactions. There can be no assurance that the notes will ever be rated investment grade, or that if they are rated investment grade, that the notes will maintain such ratings. However, termination of these covenants would, for the term of the notes, allow us to engage in certain transactions that would not be permitted while these covenants were in force. Please read "Description of the Notes Certain Covenants - Covenant Termination."

Your right to receive payments on the notes is effectively junior to our current and future indebtedness to the extent it is secured by our assets.

The notes and any guarantee effectively rank junior to any secured indebtedness we or the applicable guarantor currently have or may incur in the future, to the extent of the value of the assets that secure such indebtedness, including current and future borrowings under our credit facilities. As a result, upon any distribution to our creditors or the creditors of our guarantor subsidiaries in a bankruptcy, liquidation or reorganization or similar proceeding relating to us, our guarantor subsidiaries or our respective property, the

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holders of our secured debt will be entitled to be paid in cash, to the extent of the value of the collateral securing such debt, before any payment may be made with respect to the notes.

In the event of a bankruptcy, liquidation or reorganization or similar proceeding relating to us, our subsidiaries or our respective properties, holders of the notes will participate with our trade creditors and all other holders of our senior unsecured indebtedness in the assets remaining. In any of these cases, we may not have sufficient funds to pay all of our creditors, and holders of the notes may receive less, ratably, than the holders of secured debt.

The notes are structurally subordinated to all indebtedness of our subsidiaries that are not guarantors of the notes.

The notes are guaranteed by each of our existing material domestic subsidiaries and will be guaranteed by certain of our future subsidiaries. Our subsidiaries that do not guarantee the notes, including all of our non-domestic subsidiaries, have no obligation, contingent or otherwise, to pay amounts due under the notes or to make any funds available to pay those amounts, whether by dividend, distribution, loan or other payment. The notes and guarantees are structurally subordinated to all indebtedness and other obligations of any non-guarantor subsidiary such that in the event of insolvency, liquidation, reorganization, dissolution or other winding up of any subsidiary that is not a guarantor, all of that subsidiary's creditors (including trade creditors) would be entitled to payment in full out of that subsidiary's assets before we would be entitled to any payment.

In addition, the indenture governing the notes, subject to some limitations, permits these subsidiaries to incur additional indebtedness and does not contain any limitation on the amount of other liabilities, such as trade payables, that may be incurred by these subsidiaries.

In addition, our subsidiaries that provide, or will provide, guarantees of the notes will be automatically released from those guarantees upon the occurrence of certain events, including the following:

the designation of that subsidiary guarantor as an unrestricted subsidiary;

the release or discharge of any guarantee or indebtedness that resulted in the creation of the guarantee of the notes by such subsidiary guarantor; or

the sale or other disposition of that subsidiary guarantor.

If any subsidiary guarantee is released, no holder of the notes will have a claim as a creditor against that subsidiary, and the indebtedness and other liabilities, including trade payables and preferred stock, if any, whether secured or unsecured, of that subsidiary will be effectively senior to the claim of any holders of the notes. See Description of the Notes Guarantees.

Your ability to transfer the notes may be limited by the absence of an active trading market, and there is no assurance that any active trading market will develop for the notes.

The old notes have not been registered under the Securities Act, and may not be resold by holders thereof unless the old notes are subsequently registered or an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act is available. However, we cannot assure you that, even following registration or exchange of the old notes for new notes, that an active trading market for the old notes or the new notes will exist, and we will have no obligation to create such a market. At the time of the private placement of the old notes, the initial purchasers advised us that they intended to make a market in the old notes and, if issued, the new notes. The initial purchasers are not obligated, however, to make a market in the old notes or the new notes and any market making may be discontinued at any time at their sole discretion. No assurance can be given as to the liquidity of or trading market for the old notes or the new

notes.

The liquidity of any trading market for the notes and the market price quoted for the notes will depend upon the number of holders of the notes, the overall market for high yield securities, our financial performance or prospects or the prospects for companies in our industry generally, the interest of securities dealers in making a market in the notes and other factors.

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Risks Relating to Our Business

Our business is subject to a number of economic risks.

Financial markets worldwide experienced extreme disruption in the past three years, including, among other things, extreme volatility in securities prices, severely diminished liquidity and credit availability, rating downgrades of certain investments and declining valuations of others. Governments took unprecedented actions intended to address extreme market conditions such as severely restricted credit and declines in real estate values. Such economic events can recur and can potentially affect businesses such as ours in a number of ways. Tightening of credit in financial markets and a slowing economy adversely affects the ability of our customers and suppliers to obtain financing for significant operations, can result in lower demand for our products and services, and could result in a decrease in or cancellation of orders included in our backlog and adversely affect the collectability of our receivables. Additionally, tightening of credit in financial markets coupled with a slowing economy could negatively impact our cost of capital and ability to grow. Our business is also adversely affected when energy demand declines as a result of lower overall economic activity. Typically, lower energy demand negatively affects commodity prices that reduces the earnings and cash flow of our exploration and production and mining customers, reducing their spending and demand for our products and services. These conditions could have an adverse effect on our operating results and our ability to recover our assets at their stated values. Likewise, our suppliers may be unable to sustain their current level of operations, fulfill their commitments and/or fund future operations and obligations, each of which could adversely affect our operations. Strengthening of the rate of exchange for the U.S. Dollar against certain major currencies, such as the Euro, the British Pound and the Canadian and Australian Dollar, could also adversely affect our results.

Decreased customer expenditure levels will adversely affect our results of operations.

Demand for our products and services is particularly sensitive to the level of exploration, development and production activity of, and the corresponding capital spending by, oil and gas and mining companies, including national oil companies. If our customers' expenditures decline, our business will suffer. The industry's willingness to explore, develop and produce depends largely upon the availability of attractive drilling prospects and the prevailing view of future commodity prices. Prices for oil, coal, natural gas, and other minerals are subject to large fluctuations in response to relatively minor changes in the supply of and demand for oil and natural gas, market uncertainty, and a variety of other factors that are beyond our control. A sudden or long-term decline in product pricing would have material adverse effects on our results of operations. Any prolonged reduction in oil and natural gas prices will depress levels of exploration, development, and production activity, often reflected as reductions in rig counts. Additionally, significant new regulatory requirements, including climate change legislation, could have an impact on the demand for and the cost of producing oil and gas. Many factors affect the supply and demand for oil, coal, natural gas and other minerals and, therefore, influence product prices, including:

the level of drilling activity;

the level of production;

the levels of oil and natural gas inventories;

depletion rates;

the worldwide demand for oil and natural gas;

the expected cost of finding, developing and producing new reserves;

delays in major offshore and onshore oil and natural gas field development timetables;

the level of activity and developments in the Canadian oil sands;

the level of demand for coal and other natural resources from Australia;

the availability of attractive oil and natural gas field prospects, which may be affected by governmental actions or environmental activists which may restrict drilling;

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the availability of transportation infrastructure, refining capacity and shifts in end-customer preferences toward fuel efficiency and the use of natural gas;

global weather conditions and natural disasters;

worldwide economic activity including growth in underdeveloped countries, such as China and India;

national government political requirements, including the ability of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Companies (OPEC) to set and maintain production levels and prices for oil and government policies which could nationalize or expropriate oil and natural gas exploration, production, refining or transportation assets;

the level of oil and gas production by non-OPEC countries;

the impact of armed hostilities involving one or more oil producing nations;

rapid technological change and the timing and extent of alternative energy sources, including liquefied natural gas (LNG) or other alternative fuels;

environmental regulation; and

domestic and foreign tax policies.

Our business may be adversely affected by extended periods of low oil prices or unsuccessful exploration results may decrease deepwater exploration and production activity or oil sands development and production in Canada.

Two of our businesses, where we manufacture offshore products for deepwater exploration and production and where we supply accommodations for oil sands developments, typically support our customers' projects that are more capital intensive and take longer to generate first production than traditional oil and natural gas exploration and development activities. The economic analyses conducted by exploration and production companies in deepwater and oil sands areas have historically assumed a relatively conservative longer-term price outlook for production from such projects to determine economic viability. Perceptions of lower longer-term oil prices by these companies can cause our customers to reduce or defer major expenditures given the long-term nature of many large scale development projects, which could adversely affect our revenues and profitability in our offshore products segment and our accommodations segment.

Federal legislation and state legislative and regulatory initiatives relating to hydraulic fracturing could result in increased costs and additional operating restrictions or delays as well as adversely affect our services.

Hydraulic fracturing is an important and common practice that is used to stimulate production of hydrocarbons, particularly natural gas, from tight formations such as shales and involves the pressurized injection of water, sand and chemicals into rock formations to stimulate production. In the U.S., the process is typically regulated by state oil and gas commissions. However, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, or EPA, recently asserted federal regulatory authority over hydraulic fracturing involving diesel additives under the Safe Drinking Water Act's Underground Injection Control Program. While the EPA has yet to take action to enforce or implement this newly asserted regulatory authority, industry groups have filed suit challenging the EPA's recent action. At the same time, the EPA has commenced a study of the potential environmental impacts of hydraulic fracturing activities, with initial results of the study expected to be available in late 2012 and final results in 2014. In addition, for the second consecutive session, the federal Congress is considering two companion bills, known as the Fracturing Responsibility and

Awareness of Chemicals Act, or FRAC Act, that would repeal an exemption in the federal Safe Drinking Water Act for the underground injection of hydraulic fracturing fluids other than diesel near drinking water sources. This legislation, if adopted, would require federal regulation of hydraulic fracturing as well as disclosure of the chemicals used in the fracturing process. Also, some states, such as New York, Pennsylvania, Colorado and Wyoming, have adopted, and other states, including Texas, are considering adopting, laws or regulations imposing disclosure obligations or restrictions on hydraulic fracturing activities in certain circumstances. The adoption of the FRAC Act or any

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other federal, state or local laws or regulations or similar measures in other countries imposing disclosure obligations on, or otherwise limiting, the hydraulic fracturing process could make it more difficult to complete natural gas wells in certain formations, increase our costs of compliance, and adversely affect the demand for the well site services that we provide.

Unconventional natural gas sources are exerting downward pricing pressures on the price of natural gas.

The rise in production of unconventional gas resources (onshore shale plays resulting from technological advancements in horizontal drilling and fracturing) in North America and the commissioning of a number of new large Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) export facilities around the world are contributing to an over-supplied natural gas market. While production of natural gas from unconventional sources is a relatively small portion of the worldwide natural gas production, it is increasing because improved drilling efficiencies are lowering the costs of extraction. There is a significant oversupply of natural gas inventories in the United States in part due to the increase of unconventional gas in the market. Prolonged increases in the worldwide supply of natural gas, whether from conventional or unconventional sources, will likely continue to suppress natural gas prices. A prolonged period of suppressed natural gas prices would likely have a negative impact on development plans of exploration and production companies, which in turn, may result in a decrease in demand for drilling and completion products and services supplied by our well site services and tubular services segments.

Our financial results could be adversely impacted by the Macondo well incident and the resulting changes in regulation of offshore oil and natural gas exploration and development activity.

The U.S. Department of the Interior has issued Notices to Lessees and Operators (NTLs), has implemented additional safety and certification requirements applicable to drilling activities in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico, has imposed additional requirements with respect to development and production activities in U.S. waters and has delayed the approval of drilling plans and well permits in both deepwater and shallow water areas. The delays caused by new regulations and requirements have and will continue to have an overall negative effect on Gulf of Mexico drilling activity, and to a certain extent, our financial results.

The Macondo well incident, the subsequent oil spill and moratorium on drilling has caused offshore drilling delays, and is expected to result in increased state, federal and international regulation of our and our customer's operations that could negatively impact our earnings, prospects and the availability and cost of insurance coverage. This delay could result in decreased demand for all of our business segments. There have been a variety of proposals to change existing laws and regulations that could affect offshore development and production, including proposals to significantly increase the minimum financial responsibility demonstration required under the federal Oil Pollution Act of 1990. Any increased regulation of the exploration and production industry as a whole that arises out of the Macondo well incident could result in fewer companies being financially qualified to operate offshore in the U.S., could result in higher operating costs for our customers and could reduce demand for our services.

We have a significant concentration of our accommodations business located in the oil sands region of Alberta, Canada.

Because of the concentration of our accommodations business in the Canadian oil sands in one relatively small geographic area, we have increased exposure to political, regulatory, environmental, labor, climate or natural disaster events or developments that could negatively impact our operations and financial results.

In our accommodations business supporting mining, our clients' production or price issues may adversely affect us.

The volumes and prices of the products of our clients, including coal and gold, have historically varied significantly and are difficult to predict. The demand for, and price of, these minerals and commodities is highly dependent on a variety of factors, including international supply and demand, the price and availability of alternative fuels, actions taken by governments and global economic and political developments. Mineral

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and commodity prices have fluctuated in recent years and may continue to fluctuate significantly in the future. We expect that a material decline in mineral and commodity prices could result in a decrease in the activity of our clients with the possibility that this would materially adversely affect us. No assurance can be given regarding future volumes and/or prices relating to the activities of our clients.

Because the oil and gas industry is cyclical, our operating results may fluctuate.

Oil and natural gas prices have been and are expected to remain volatile. This volatility causes oil and gas companies and drilling contractors to change their strategies and expenditure levels. Supplies of oil and natural gas can be influenced by many factors, including improved technology such as the hydraulic fracturing of horizontally drilled wells in shale discoveries, access to potential productive regions and availability of required infrastructure to deliver production to the marketplace. We have experienced in the past, and expect to experience in the future, significant fluctuations in operating results based on these changes.

The cyclical nature of our business and a severe prolonged downturn could negatively affect the value of our goodwill.

As of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, goodwill represented approximately 14% and 16%, respectively, of our total assets. We have recorded goodwill because we paid more for some of our businesses than the fair market value of the tangible and separately measurable intangible net assets of those businesses. Current accounting standards, which were effective January 1, 2002, require a periodic review of goodwill for impairment in value and a non-cash charge against earnings with a corresponding decrease in stockholders' equity if circumstances, some of which are beyond our control, indicate that the carrying amount will not be recoverable. In the fourth quarter of 2008, we recognized an impairment of a portion of our goodwill totaling \$85.6 million as a result of several factors affecting our tubular services and drilling reporting units. In the second quarter of 2009, we recognized an impairment of \$94.5 million representing a portion of our remaining goodwill as a result of several factors affecting our rental tools reporting unit. It is possible that we could recognize additional goodwill impairment losses in the future if, among other factors:

global economic conditions deteriorate;

the outlook for future profits and cash flow for any of our reporting units deteriorate as the result of many possible factors, including, but not limited to, increased or unanticipated competition, technology becoming obsolete, reductions in customer capital spending plans, loss of key personnel, adverse legal or regulatory judgment(s), future operating losses at a reporting unit, downward forecast revisions, or restructuring plans;

costs of equity or debt capital increase further; or

valuations for comparable public companies or comparable acquisition valuations deteriorate.

The level and pricing of tubular goods imported into the U.S. could decrease demand for our tubular goods inventory and adversely impact our results of operations. Also, if steel mills were to sell a substantial amount of goods directly to end users in the U.S., our results of operations could be adversely impacted.

Although imports of oil country tubular goods (OCTG) from China are currently restricted by trade sanctions imposed by the U.S. government, lower-priced tubular goods from a number of foreign countries are still imported into the U.S. tubular goods market. If the level of imported lower-priced tubular goods were to otherwise increase from current levels or if prices and margins are driven down by increased supplies of tubular goods, our tubular services segment could be adversely affected to the extent that we would then have higher-cost tubular goods in inventory. If prices

were to decrease significantly, we might not be able to profitably sell our inventory of tubular goods. In addition, significant price decreases could result in a longer holding period for some of our inventory, which could also have an adverse effect on our tubular services segment.

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We do not manufacture any of the tubular goods that we distribute. Historically, users of tubular goods in the U.S., in contrast to those outside the U.S., have purchased tubular goods through distributors. If customers were to purchase tubular goods directly from steel mills, our results of operations could be adversely impacted.

We do business in international jurisdictions whose political and regulatory environments and compliance regimes differ from those in the U.S.

A portion of our revenue is attributable to operations in foreign countries. These activities accounted for approximately 29% (8% excluding Canada) of our consolidated revenue in the year ended December 31, 2010. Risks associated with our operations in foreign areas include, but are not limited to:

war and civil disturbances or other risks that may limit or disrupt markets;

expropriation, confiscation or nationalization of assets;

renegotiation or nullification of existing contracts;

foreign exchange restrictions;

foreign currency fluctuations;

foreign taxation;

the inability to repatriate earnings or capital;

changing political conditions;

changing foreign and domestic monetary policies;

social, political, military and economic situations in foreign areas where we do business and the possibilities of war, other armed conflict or terrorist attacks; and

regional economic downturns.

Additionally, in some jurisdictions we are subject to foreign governmental regulations favoring or requiring the awarding of contracts to local contractors or requiring foreign contractors to employ citizens of, or purchase supplies from, a particular jurisdiction. These regulations may adversely affect our ability to compete.

Our international business operations also include projects in countries where governmental corruption has been known to exist and where our competitors who are not subject to the same ethics related laws and regulations such as the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act in the U.S. and the Anti-Bribery law in the U.K., can gain competitive advantages over us by securing business awards, licenses or other preferential treatment in those jurisdictions using methods that certain ethics related laws and regulations prohibit us from using. For example, our non-U.S. competitors are not subject to the anti-bribery restrictions of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, which make it illegal to give anything of value to foreign officials or employees or agents of nationally owned oil companies in order to obtain or retain any business or other advantage. While many countries, like the U.S. and the U.K., have adopted similar anti-bribery statutes, there has not been universal adoption and enforcement of such statutes. Therefore, we may be subject to competitive disadvantages to the extent that our competitors are able to secure business, licenses or other preferential treatment by making payments to government officials and others in positions of influence.

Violations of these laws could result in monetary and criminal penalties against us or our subsidiaries and could damage our reputation and, therefore, our ability to do business.

We are subject to extensive and costly environmental laws and regulations that may require us to take actions that will adversely affect our results of operations.

All of our operations are significantly affected by stringent and complex foreign, federal, provincial, state and local laws and regulations governing the discharge of substances into the environment or otherwise

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relating to protection of natural resources and the environment. These laws and regulations may impose restrictions and numerous obligations applicable to our operations including the acquisition of permits before conducting regulated activities, the restriction on the types, quantities and concentration of materials that can be released into the environment, and the imposition of substantial liabilities for pollution resulting from our operations. Any failure by us to comply with these applicable environmental laws and regulations may result in governmental authorities taking actions against our business that could adversely impact our operations and financial condition, including the:

issuance of administrative, civil and criminal penalties;

denial or revocation of permits or other authorizations;

reduction or cessation in operations; and

performance of site investigatory, remedial or other corrective actions.

There is inherent risk of incurring significant environmental costs and liabilities in the performance of our operations as a result of the handling of petroleum hydrocarbons, naturally occurring radioactive materials and wastes, the occurrence of spills or other unauthorized releases, and legacies arising from historical industry activities and waste disposal practices. We could be exposed to liability for cleanup costs, natural resource damages and other damages as a result of our conduct that was lawful at the time it occurred or the conduct of, or conditions caused by, prior operators or other third parties. Moreover, environmental laws and regulations are subject to change in the future, possibly resulting in more stringent requirements. If existing regulatory requirements or enforcement policies change or are more stringently enforced, we may be required to make significant unanticipated capital and operating expenditures.

We may be exposed to certain regulatory and financial risks related to climate change.

Climate change is receiving increasing attention from scientists and legislators alike. The debate is ongoing as to the extent to which our climate is changing, the potential causes of this change and its potential impacts. Some attribute global warming to increased levels of greenhouse gases, including carbon dioxide and methane, which has led to significant legislative and regulatory efforts to limit greenhouse gas emissions. A significant focus is being made on companies that are active producers of depleting natural resources.

There are a number of legislative and regulatory initiatives addressing greenhouse gas emissions both in the U.S. and abroad, which are in various phases of discussion or implementation. The outcome of foreign, U.S. federal, regional, provincial and state actions to address global climate change could result in a variety of regulatory programs including potential new regulations, additional costs to conduct energy efficiency activities, or other regulatory actions. These actions could:

result in increased costs associated with our operations and our customers' operations;

increase other costs to our business;

adversely impact overall drilling activity in the areas in which we operate;

reduce the demand for carbon-based fuels; and

reduce the demand for our services.

Any adoption by foreign, U.S. federal, regional, provincial or state governments of enforceable requirements mandating a substantial reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, implementation of the Kyoto Protocol, or other foreign, U.S. federal, regional or state requirements or other efforts to regulate greenhouse gas emissions, could have far-reaching and significant impacts on the energy industry in general and our customers in particular. Although it is not possible at this time to predict how legislation or new regulations that may be adopted to address greenhouse gas emissions would impact our business, any such future laws and regulations could result in increased compliance costs or additional operating restrictions, and could have a material adverse effect on our business or demand for our services. See [Business Government Regulation](#) for a more detailed description of our climate-change related risks.

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Currently proposed legislative changes could materially, negatively impact the company, increase the costs of doing business and decrease the demand for our products.

The current U.S. administration and Congress have proposed several new articles of legislation or legislative and administration changes which could have a material negative effect on our company. Some of the proposed changes that could negatively impact us are:

- cap and trade system for emissions;
- increase environmental limits on exploration and production activities;
- repeal of expensing of intangible drilling costs;
- increase of the amortization period for geological and geophysical costs to seven years;
- repeal of percentage depletion;
- limits on hydraulic fracturing or disposal of hydraulic fracturing fluids;
- repeal of the domestic manufacturing deduction for oil and natural gas production;
- repeal of the passive loss exception for working interests in oil and natural gas properties;
- repeal of the credits for enhanced oil recovery projects and production from marginal wells;
- repeal of the deduction for tertiary injectants;
- changes to the foreign tax credit limitation calculation; and
- changes to healthcare rules and regulations.

Our customers in the accommodations business are exposed to a number of unique operating risks which could also adversely affect us.

We could be materially adversely affected by disruptions to the operation of our clients caused by any one of or all of the following singularly or in combination:

- domestic and international pricing and demand for the natural resource being produced at a given project (or proposed project);
- unexpected problems and delays during the development, construction and project start-up which may delay the commencement of production;
- unforeseen and adverse climatic, geological, geotechnical, seismic and mining conditions;
- lack of availability of sufficient water or power to maintain their or our operations;
- lack of availability or failure of the required infrastructure necessary to maintain or to expand their operations;

the breakdown or shortage of equipment and labor necessary to maintain their or our operations;

risks associated with the natural resources industry being subject to various regulatory approvals. Such risks may include a Government Agency failing to grant an approval or failing to renew an existing approval, or the approval or renewal not being provided by the Government Agency in a timely manner or the Government Agency granting or renewing an approval subject to materially onerous conditions;

risks to land titles, mining titles and use thereof as a result of native title claims;

claims by persons living in close proximity to mining projects, which may have an impact on the consents granted;

interruptions to the operations of our clients caused by industrial accidents or disputation; and

delays in or failure to commission new infrastructure in time frames so as not to disrupt client operations.

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Our accommodations business is exposed to a number of general risks that could materially adversely affect our assets and liabilities, financial position, profits, prospects and share price.

Examples of these broad general risks which may impact our performance include:

abnormal stoppages in the production or delivery of the products of our clients due to factors such as industrial disruption, infrastructure failure, war, political or civil unrest;

cost overruns in the provision of new rooms or in other associated or related capital expenditure;

higher than budgeted costs associated with the provision of accommodations services;

our clients not renewing their contracts, renewing them on less favorable terms, or other loss of clients;

failure of our clients to meet their obligations under their contracts;

extreme weather conditions adversely affecting our operations or the operations of our clients; and

a major disaster at one or more of our large accommodations facilities involving fire, communicable diseases, criminal acts or other events causing significant reputational damage.

Development of permanent infrastructure in the oil sands region or regions of Australia where we locate accommodations villages could negatively impact our accommodations business.

Our accommodations business specializes in providing housing and personnel logistics for work forces in remote areas which lack the infrastructure typically available in nearby towns and cities. If permanent towns, cities and municipal infrastructure develop in the oil sands region of northern Alberta, Canada, or regions of Australia where we locate accommodations villages, demand for our accommodations could decrease as customer employees move to the region and choose to utilize permanent housing and food services.

Construction risks exist in our accommodations business.

There are a number of general risks that might impinge on companies involved in the development, construction, manufacture and installation of facilities as a prerequisite to the management of those assets in an operational sense. We might be exposed to these risks from time to time by relying on these corporations and/or other third parties which could include any and/or all of the following:

the construction activities of our accommodations business are partially dependent on the supply of appropriate construction and development opportunities;

development approvals, slow decision making by counterparties, complex construction specifications, changes to design briefs, legal issues and other documentation changes may give rise to delays in completion, loss of revenue and cost over-runs. Delays in completion may, in turn, result in liquidated damages and termination of accommodation supply contracts;

other time delays that may arise in relation to construction and development include supply of labor, scarcity of construction materials, lower than expected productivity levels, inclement weather conditions, land contamination, cultural heritage claims, difficult site access, or industrial relations issues;

objections aired by community interest, environment and/or neighborhood groups which may cause delays in the granting or approvals and/or the overall progress of a project;

where we assume design responsibility, design problems or defects may result in rectification and/or costs or liabilities which we cannot readily recover; and

we may fail to fulfill our statutory and contractual obligations in relation to the quality of our materials and workmanship, including warranties and defect liability obligations.

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We are susceptible to seasonal earnings volatility due to adverse weather conditions in our regions of operations.

Our operations are directly affected by seasonal differences in weather in the areas in which we operate, most notably in Canada, Australia, the Rocky Mountain region and the Gulf of Mexico. A portion of our Canadian accommodations operations is conducted during the winter months when the winter freeze in remote regions is required for exploration and production activity to occur. The spring thaw in these frontier regions restricts operations in the spring months and, as a result, adversely affects our operations and sales of products and services in the second and, to a lesser extent, third quarters. Our operations in the Gulf of Mexico are also affected by weather patterns. Weather conditions in the Gulf Coast region generally result in higher drilling activity in the spring, summer and fall months with the lowest activity in the winter months. As a result of these seasonal differences, full year results are not likely to be a direct multiple of any particular quarter or combination of quarters. In addition, summer and fall drilling activity can be restricted due to hurricanes and other storms prevalent in the Gulf of Mexico and along the Gulf Coast. For example, during 2005, a significant disruption occurred in oil and natural gas drilling and production operations in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico due to damage inflicted by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita and, during 2008, from Hurricane Ike. Cyclones can affect our operations in Australia.

We are exposed to risk relating to subcontractors performance in some of our projects.

In many cases, we subcontract the performance of parts of our operations to subcontractors. While we seek to obtain appropriate indemnities and guarantees from these subcontractors, we remain ultimately responsible for the performance of our subcontractors. Industrial disputes, natural disasters, financial failure or default or inadequate performance in the provision of services, or the inability to provide services by such subcontractors has the potential to materially adversely affect us.

Our inability to control the inherent risks of acquiring and integrating businesses could adversely affect our operations.

Acquisitions have been, and our management believes acquisitions will continue to be, a key element of our growth strategy. We may not be able to identify and acquire acceptable acquisition candidates on favorable terms in the future. We may be required to incur substantial indebtedness to finance future acquisitions and also may issue equity securities in connection with such acquisitions. Such additional debt service requirements could impose a significant burden on our results of operations and financial condition.

We expect to gain certain business, financial and strategic advantages as a result of business combinations we undertake, including synergies and operating efficiencies. Our forward-looking statements assume that we will successfully integrate our business acquisitions and realize these intended benefits. An inability to realize expected strategic advantages as a result of the acquisition would negatively affect the anticipated benefits of the acquisition. Additional risks we could face in connection with acquisitions include:

- retaining key employees of acquired businesses;
- retaining and attracting new customers of acquired businesses;
- retaining supply and distribution relationships key to the supply chain;
- increased administrative burden;
- developing our sales and marketing capabilities;

managing our growth effectively;

potential impairment resulting from the overpayment for an acquisition;

integrating operations;

operating a new line of business; and

increased logistical problems common to large, expansive operations.

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Additionally, an acquisition may bring us into businesses we have not previously conducted and expose us to additional business risks that are different from those we have previously experienced. If we fail to manage any of these risks successfully, our business could be harmed. Our capitalization and results of operations may change significantly following an acquisition.

We may not have adequate insurance for potential liabilities.

Our operations are subject to many hazards. We face the following risks under our insurance coverage:

we may not be able to continue to obtain insurance on commercially reasonable terms;

we may be faced with types of liabilities that will not be covered by our insurance, such as damages from environmental contamination or terrorist attacks;

the dollar amount of any liabilities may exceed our policy limits;

the counterparties to our insurance contracts may pose credit risks; and

we may incur losses from interruption of our business that exceed our insurance coverage.

Even a partially uninsured or underinsured claim, if successful and of significant size, could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or consolidated financial position.

We are subject to litigation risks that may not be covered by insurance.

In the ordinary course of business, we become the subject of various claims, lawsuits and administrative proceedings seeking damages or other remedies concerning our commercial operations, products, employees and other matters, including occasional claims by individuals alleging exposure to hazardous materials as a result of our products or operations. Some of these claims relate to the activities of businesses that we have sold, and some relate to the activities of businesses that we have acquired, even though these activities may have occurred prior to our acquisition of such businesses. We maintain insurance to cover many of our potential losses, and we are subject to various self-retentions and deductibles under our insurance. It is possible, however, that a judgment could be rendered against us in cases in which we could be uninsured and beyond the amounts that we currently have reserved or anticipate incurring for such matters.

Our concentration of customers in two industries may impact overall exposure to credit risk.

Substantially all of our customers operate in the energy or mining industries. This concentration of customers in two industries may impact our overall exposure to credit risk, either positively or negatively, in that customers may be similarly affected by changes in economic and industry conditions. We perform ongoing credit evaluations of our customers and do not generally require collateral in support of our trade receivables.

We may assume contractual risk in developing, manufacturing and delivering products in our offshore products business segment.

Many of our products from our offshore products segment are ordered by customers under frame agreements or project specific contracts. In some cases these contracts stipulate a fixed price for the delivery of our products and impose liquidated damages or late delivery fees if we do not meet specific customer deadlines. In addition, some

customer contracts stipulate consequential damages payable, generally as a result of our gross negligence or willful misconduct. The final delivered products may also include customer and third party supplied equipment, the delay of which can negatively impact our ability to deliver our products on time at our anticipated profitability.

In certain cases these orders include new technology or unspecified design elements. In some cases we may not be fully or properly compensated for the cost to develop and design the final products, negatively

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impacting our profitability on the projects. In addition, our customers, in many cases, request changes to the original design or bid specifications for which we may not be fully or properly compensated.

As is customary for our offshore products segment, we agree to provide products under fixed-price contracts, typically assuming responsibility for cost overruns. Our actual costs and any gross profit realized on these fixed-price contracts may vary from the initially expected contract economics. There is inherent risk in the estimation process including significant unforeseen technical and logistical challenges or longer than expected lead times. A fixed-price contract may prohibit our ability to mitigate the impact of unanticipated increases in raw material prices (including the price of steel) through increased pricing. In fulfilling some contracts, we provide limited warranties for our products. Although we estimate and record a provision for potential warranty claims, repair or replacement costs under warranty provisions in our contracts could exceed the estimated cost to cure the claim which could be material to our financial results. We utilize percentage completion accounting, depending on the size of a project and variations from estimated contract performance could have a significant impact on our reported operating results as we progress toward completion of major jobs.

Our backlog is subject to unexpected adjustments and cancellations and is, therefore, an imperfect indicator of our future revenues and earnings.

The revenues projected in our backlog may not be realized or, if realized, may not result in profits. Because of potential changes in the scope or schedule of our customers' projects, we cannot predict with certainty when or if backlog will be realized. In addition, even where a project proceeds as scheduled, it is possible that contracted parties may default and fail to pay amounts owed to us. Material delays, cancellations or payment defaults could materially affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Reductions in our backlog due to cancellations by customers or for other reasons would adversely affect, potentially to a material extent, the revenues and earnings we actually receive from contracts included in our backlog. Some of the contracts in our backlog are cancelable by the customer, subject to the payment of termination fees and/or the reimbursement of our costs incurred. We typically have no contractual right upon cancellation to the total revenues reflected in our backlog. If we experience significant project terminations, suspensions or scope adjustments to contracts reflected in our backlog, our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows may be adversely impacted.

We might be unable to employ a sufficient number of technical personnel.

Many of the products that we sell, especially in our offshore products segment, are complex and highly engineered and often must perform in harsh conditions. We believe that our success depends upon our ability to employ and retain technical personnel with the ability to design, utilize and enhance these products. In addition, our ability to expand our operations depends in part on our ability to increase our skilled labor force. During periods of increased activity, the demand for skilled workers is high, and the supply is limited. We have already experienced high demand and increased wages for labor forces serving our accommodations business in Canada. When these events occur, our cost structure increases and our growth potential could be impaired.

We might be unable to compete successfully with other companies in our industry.

The markets in which we operate are highly competitive and certain of them have relatively few barriers to entry. The principal competitive factors in our markets are product, equipment and service quality, availability, responsiveness, experience, technology, safety performance and price. In some of our business segments, we compete with the oil and gas industry's largest oilfield service providers. These large national and multi-national companies have longer operating histories, greater financial, technical and other resources and greater name recognition than we do. Several

of our competitors provide a broader array of services and have a stronger presence in more geographic markets. In addition, we compete with several smaller companies capable of competing effectively on a regional or local basis. Our competitors may be able to respond more quickly to new or emerging technologies and services and changes in customer requirements. Some contracts

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are awarded on a bid basis, which further increases competition based on price. As a result of competition, we may lose market share or be unable to maintain or increase prices for our present services or to acquire additional business opportunities, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If we do not develop new competitive technologies and products, our business and revenues may be adversely affected.

The market for our offshore products is characterized by continual technological developments to provide better performance in increasingly greater water depths, higher pressure levels and harsher conditions. If we are not able to design, develop and produce commercially competitive products in a timely manner in response to changes in technology, our business and revenues will be adversely affected. In addition, competitors or customers may develop new technology, which addresses similar or improved solutions to our existing technology. Should our technology, particularly in offshore products or in our rental tool business, become the less attractive solution, our operations and profitability would be negatively impacted.

During periods of strong demand, we may be unable to obtain critical project materials on a timely basis.

Our operations depend on our ability to procure, on a timely basis, certain project materials, such as forgings, to complete projects in an efficient manner. Our inability to procure critical materials during times of strong demand could have a material adverse effect on our business and operations.

Our oilfield operations involve a variety of operating hazards and risks that could cause losses.

Our operations are subject to the hazards inherent in the oilfield business. These include, but are not limited to, equipment defects, blowouts, explosions, fires, collisions, capsizing and severe weather conditions. These hazards could result in personal injury and loss of life, severe damage to or destruction of property and equipment, pollution or environmental damage and suspension of operations. We may incur substantial liabilities or losses as a result of these hazards as part of our ongoing business operations. We may agree to indemnify our customers against specific risks and liabilities. While we maintain insurance protection against some of these risks, and seek to obtain indemnity agreements from our customers requiring the customers to hold us harmless from some of these risks, our insurance and contractual indemnity protection may not be sufficient or effective enough to protect us under all circumstances or against all risks. The occurrence of a significant event not fully insured or indemnified against or the failure of a customer to meet its indemnification obligations to us could materially and adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

If we were to lose a significant supplier of our tubular goods, we could be adversely affected.

During the year ended December 31, 2010, we purchased 56% of our total tubular goods from a single domestic supplier and 72% of our total OCTG purchases from three domestic suppliers. If we were to lose any of these suppliers or if production at one or more of the suppliers was interrupted, our tubular services segment's business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected. If the extent of the loss or interruption were sufficiently large, the impact on us could be material.

Our operations may suffer due to increased industry-wide capacity of certain types of equipment or assets.

The demand for and pricing of certain types of our assets and equipment, particularly our drilling rigs and rental tool assets, is subject to the overall availability of such assets in the marketplace. If demand for our assets were to decrease, or to the extent that we and our competitors increase our fleets in excess of current demand, we may

encounter decreased pricing for or utilization of our assets and services, which could adversely impact our operations and profits.

In addition, we have significantly increased our accommodations capacity in the oil sands region over the past five years based on our expectation for current and future customer demand for accommodations in the area. Should our customers build their own facilities to meet their accommodations needs or our competitors likewise increase their available accommodations, or activity in the oil sands decline significantly, demand

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and/or pricing for our accommodations could decrease, negatively impacting the profitability of our accommodations segment.

We might be unable to protect our intellectual property rights.

We rely on a variety of intellectual property rights that we use in our offshore products and well site services segments, particularly our patents relating to our FlexJoint® technology and intervention tools utilized in the completion or workover of oil and natural gas wells. The market success of our technologies will depend, in part, on our ability to obtain and enforce our proprietary rights in these technologies, to preserve rights in our trade secret and non-public information, and to operate without infringing the proprietary rights of others. We may not be able to successfully preserve these intellectual property rights in the future and these rights could be invalidated, circumvented or challenged. If any of our patents or other intellectual property rights are determined to be invalid or unenforceable, or if a court limits the scope of claims in a patent or fails to recognize our trade secret rights, our competitive advantages could be significantly reduced in the relevant technology, allowing competition for our customer base to increase. In addition, the laws of some foreign countries in which our products and services may be sold do not protect intellectual property rights to the same extent as the laws of the U.S. The failure of our company to protect our proprietary information and any successful intellectual property challenges or infringement proceedings against us could adversely affect our competitive position.

Loss of key members of our management could adversely affect our business.

We depend on the continued employment and performance of key members of management. If any of our key managers resign or become unable to continue in their present roles and are not adequately replaced, our business operations could be materially adversely affected. We do not maintain key man life insurance for any of our officers.

We are exposed to the credit risk of our customers and other counterparties, and a general increase in the nonpayment and nonperformance by counterparties could have an adverse impact on our cash flows, results of operations and financial condition.

Risks of nonpayment and nonperformance by our counterparties are a concern in our business. We are subject to risks of loss resulting from nonpayment or nonperformance by our customers and other counter-parties, such as our lenders and insurers. Many of our customers finance their activities through cash flow from operations, the incurrence of debt or the issuance of equity. In connection with the recent economic downturn, commodity prices declined sharply, and the credit markets and availability of credit were constrained. Additionally, many of our customers' equity values declined substantially. The combination of lower cash flow due to commodity prices, a reduction in borrowing bases under reserve-based credit facilities and the lack of available debt or equity financing may result in a significant reduction in our customers' liquidity and ability to pay or otherwise perform on their obligations to us. Furthermore, some of our customers may be highly leveraged and subject to their own operating and regulatory risks, which increases the risk that they may default on their obligations to us. Any increase in the nonpayment and nonperformance by our counterparties could have an adverse impact on our results of operations, cash flows and financial condition, adversely affecting our liquidity.

Employee and customer labor problems could adversely affect us.

As of December 31, 2010, we were party to collective bargaining agreements covering 1,689 employees in Canada, Australia, the United Kingdom and Argentina. In addition, our accommodations facilities serving oil sands development work in Northern Alberta, Canada house both union and non-union customer employees. We have not experienced strikes, work stoppages or other slowdowns in the recent past, but we cannot guarantee that we will not experience such events in the future. A prolonged strike, work stoppage or other slowdown by our employees or by

the employees of our customers could cause us to experience a disruption of our operations, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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The following table sets forth our ratios of consolidated earnings to fixed charges for the periods presented:

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2011	2010	Year Ended December 31,			2006
			2009	2008	2007	
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	7.82	12.81	6.63	15.06	11.79	11.81

For purposes of computing the ratio of earnings to fixed charges, earnings consists of the sum of pre-tax income from continuing operations before income or loss from equity investees, adjusted to reflect actual distributions from equity investments, fixed charges, amortization of capitalized interest less interest capitalized and the non-controlling interest in pre-tax income of subsidiaries that have not incurred fixed charges. Fixed charges consists of the sum of interest costs expensed and capitalized, amortized discounts and debt issue costs related to indebtedness and the portion of rental expense, which we believe represents an interest factor.

We did not have any preferred stock outstanding and there were no preferred stock dividends paid or accrued during the periods presented above.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The exchange offer is intended to satisfy our obligations under the registration rights agreement. We will not receive any proceeds from the issuance of the new notes in the exchange offer. In consideration for issuing the new notes as contemplated by this prospectus, we will receive old notes in a like principal amount. The form and terms of the new notes are identical in all respects to the form and terms of the old notes, except the new notes will be registered under the Securities Act of 1933 and will not contain restrictions on transfer, registration rights or provisions for additional interest. Old notes surrendered in exchange for the new notes will be retired and cancelled and will not be reissued. Accordingly, the issuance of the new notes will not result in any change in outstanding indebtedness.

Table of Contents**SELECTED HISTORICAL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA**

The following tables show our historical consolidated financial data for the periods and as of the dates indicated. The summary consolidated statements of income and cash flows data for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, 2008 and 2007 and the consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements. The summary consolidated statement of income and cash flows data for the year ended December 31, 2006 and the consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2007 and 2006 are derived from our unaudited accounting records, which were adjusted for the retrospective application of ASC 470-20 Debt With Conversion and Other Options. The consolidated statements of income and cash flows data for the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 and consolidated balance sheet data as of June 30, 2011 are derived from our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included in this registration statement. The summary financial data presented below are qualified in their entirety by reference to, and should be read in conjunction with, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this registration statement.

	Six Months Ended		Year Ended December 31,				
	2011	2010	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
	June 30,						
	(Unaudited)						
	(In thousands, except share data)						
Statements of							
Income:							
Total revenues	\$ 1,580,758	\$ 1,126,877	\$ 2,411,984	\$ 2,108,250	\$ 2,948,457	\$ 2,088,235	\$ 1,923,357
Total costs and expenses	1,370,819	1,009,319	2,156,402	1,989,521	2,564,702	1,790,449	1,625,420
Operating income	209,939	117,558	255,582	118,729	383,755	297,786	297,937
Net income	136,820	78,023	168,605	59,612	219,299	200,076	194,404
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	500	303	587	498	446	284	94
Net income attributable to us	\$ 136,320	\$ 77,720	\$ 168,018	\$ 59,114	\$ 218,853	\$ 199,792	\$ 194,310
Basic earnings per share:							
Basic earnings per share attributable to us	\$ 2.67	\$ 1.55	\$ 3.34	\$ 1.19	\$ 4.41	\$ 4.04	\$ 3.92
Shares used in basic net income per share	51,083	50,021	50,238	49,625	49,622	49,500	49,519
Diluted earnings per share:							
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 2.48	\$ 1.49	\$ 3.19	\$ 1.18	\$ 4.26	\$ 3.92	\$ 3.83

attributable to us Shares used in diluted net income per share	55,061	52,188	52,700	50,219	51,414	50,911	50,773
Statements of Cash Flows:							
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	\$ 96,635	\$ 85,855	\$ 230,922	\$ 453,362	\$ 257,464	\$ 247,899	\$ 137,367
Net cash flows used in investing Activities	(231,315)	(74,224)	(889,680)	(102,608)	(246,094)	(310,836)	(114,248)
Net cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities	164,131	6,655	649,032	(296,773)	(1,666)	60,632	(11,201)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(2,399)	(5,005)	16,477	5,695	(9,802)	5,018	1,350
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	123,304	102,948	96,350	89,742	30,199	30,592	28,396

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	Six Months Ended		Year Ended December 31,				
	2011	2010	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
	June 30,						
	(Unaudited)						
(In thousands, except share data)							
Other Financial Data:							
EBITDA(1)	\$ 300,513	\$ 179,567	\$ 379,766	\$ 238,205	\$ 495,632	\$ 385,542	\$ 372,871
Capital expenditures, including capitalized interest	230,253	76,077	182,207	124,488	247,384	239,633	129,591
Balance sheet data (as of period end):							
Total assets	\$ 3,425,054		\$ 3,015,999	\$ 1,932,386	\$ 2,298,518	\$ 1,928,669	\$ 1,569,908
Total debt	1,077,306		912,907	164,538	454,001	459,647	360,579
Stockholders equity	1,851,722		1,628,933	1,382,066	1,235,541	1,105,058	863,522

- (1) The term EBITDA consists of net income plus interest expense, net, income taxes, depreciation and amortization. EBITDA is not a measure of financial performance under generally accepted accounting principles. You should not consider it in isolation from or as a substitute for net income or cash flow measures prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles or as a measure of profitability or liquidity. Additionally, EBITDA may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures of other companies. We have included EBITDA as a supplemental disclosure because our management believes that EBITDA provides useful information regarding our ability to service debt and to fund capital expenditures and provides investors a helpful measure for comparing its operating performance with the performance of other companies that have different financing and capital structures or tax rates. We use EBITDA to compare and to monitor the performance of its business segments to other comparable public companies and as one of the primary measures to benchmark for the award of incentive compensation under its annual incentive compensation plan.

We believe that net income is the financial measure calculated and presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles that is most directly comparable to EBITDA. The following table reconciles EBITDA with our net income, as derived from our financial information (in thousands):

	Six Months Ended		Year Ended December 31,				
	2011	2010	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
	June 30,						
	(Unaudited)						
(In thousands)							
Net income attributable to us	\$ 136,320	\$ 77,720	\$ 168,018	\$ 59,114	\$ 218,853	\$ 199,792	\$ 194,310
Depreciation and amortization	90,390	61,678	124,202	118,108	102,604	70,703	54,340
Interest expense, net	21,533	6,790	15,523	14,886	20,024	20,102	22,102

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Income taxes	52,270	33,379	72,023	46,097	154,151	94,945	102,119
EBITDA	\$ 300,513	\$ 179,567	\$ 379,766	\$ 238,205	\$ 495,632	\$ 385,542	\$ 372,871

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**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATION**

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our historical consolidated financial statements and notes, as well as the selected historical consolidated financial data, included elsewhere in this registration statement. Our operating results for the periods discussed may not be indicative of future performance. Statements concerning future results are forward-looking statements that should be read in connection with Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements included elsewhere in this registration statement.

Overview

We provide a broad range of products and services to the oil and gas industry through our accommodations, offshore products, well site services and tubular services business segments. In our accommodations segment, we also support the mining industry in Australia. Demand for our products and services is cyclical and substantially dependent upon activity levels in the oil and gas and mining industries, particularly our customers' willingness to spend capital on the exploration for and development of oil, natural gas, coal and mineral reserves. Our customers' spending plans are generally based on their outlook for near-term and long-term commodity prices. As a result, demand for our products and services is highly sensitive to current and expected commodity prices. Activity for our accommodations and offshore products segments is primarily tied to the long-term outlook for commodity prices. In contrast, activity for our well site services and tubular services segments responds more rapidly to shorter-term movements in oil and natural gas prices and, specifically, changes in North American drilling and completion activity. Other factors that can affect our business and financial results include the general global economic environment and regulatory changes in the U.S. and internationally. Our offshore products segment provides highly engineered products for offshore oil and natural gas drilling and production systems and facilities. Sales of our offshore products and services depend primarily upon development of infrastructure for offshore production systems and subsea pipelines, repairs and upgrades of existing offshore drilling rigs and construction of new offshore drilling rigs and vessels. In this segment, we are particularly influenced by global deepwater drilling and production spending, which are driven largely by our customers' longer-term outlook for oil and natural gas prices. Through our tubular services segment, we distribute a broad range of casing and tubing used in the drilling and completion of oil and natural gas wells primarily in North America. Accordingly, sales and gross margins in our tubular services segment depend upon the overall level of drilling activity, the types of wells being drilled, movements in global steel input prices and the overall industry level of OCTG inventory and pricing. Historically, tubular services' gross margin generally expands during periods of rising OCTG prices and contracts during periods of decreasing OCTG prices. In our well site services segment, we provide rental tools and land drilling services. Demand for our drilling services is driven by land drilling activity in our primary drilling markets in West Texas, where we primarily drill oil wells, and in the Rocky Mountains area in the U.S. where we drill both oil and natural gas wells. Our rental tools business provides equipment and service personnel utilized in the completion and initial production of new and recompleted wells. Activity for the rental tools business is dependant primarily upon the level and complexity of drilling, completion and workover activity throughout North America.

Our Business Segments

Our accommodations business is predominantly located in northern Alberta, Canada and Queensland, Australia and derives most of its business from resource companies who are developing and producing oil sands and coal resources and, to a lesser extent, other mineral resources. A significant portion of our accommodations revenues is generated by our large-scale lodge and village facilities. Where traditional accommodations and infrastructure are not accessible or cost effective, our semi-permanent lodge and village facilities provide comprehensive accommodations services

similar to those found in an urban hotel. We typically contract our facilities to our customers on a fee per day covering lodging and meals that is based on the duration of their needs which can range from several months to several years. In addition, we provide shorter-term remote site accommodations in smaller configurations utilizing our modular, mobile camp assets.

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Generally, our customers for oil sands and mining accommodations are making multi-billion dollar investments to develop their prospects, which have estimated reserve lives of 10 to 30 years, and consequently these investments are dependent on those customers' longer-term view of commodity demand and prices. Oil sands development activity has increased in the past year and has had a positive impact on our accommodations segment. Recent announcements have led to extensions of existing accommodations contracts and incremental accommodations contracts for us in Canada. In addition, several major oil companies and national oil companies have acquired oil sands leases over the past twelve months that should bode well for future oil sands investment and, as a result, demand for oil sands accommodations. Our Australian accommodations business is significantly influenced by increased metallurgical coal demand, especially from China and India. We are expanding our Australian accommodations manufacturing capacity to meet increasing demand and prospects for increased customer room demands are likely.

Another factor that influences the financial results for our accommodations segment is the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the Canadian dollar and, to a lesser extent, the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the Australian dollar. Our accommodations segment has derived a majority of its revenues and operating income in Canada denominated in Canadian dollars. These revenues and profits are translated into U.S. dollars for U.S. GAAP financial reporting purposes. For the first six months of 2011, the Canadian dollar was valued at an average exchange rate of U.S. \$1.02 compared to U.S. \$0.97 for the first six months of 2010, an increase of 5%. This strengthening of the Canadian dollar had a positive impact on the translation of earnings generated from our Canadian subsidiaries and, therefore, the financial results of our accommodations segment.

Our offshore products segment is also influenced significantly by our customers' longer term outlook for energy prices and provides highly engineered products for offshore oil and natural gas drilling and production systems and facilities. Sales of our offshore products and services depend primarily upon development of infrastructure for offshore production systems and subsea pipelines, repairs and upgrades of existing offshore drilling rigs and construction of new offshore drilling rigs and vessels. In this segment, we are particularly influenced by global deepwater drilling and production spending, which are driven largely by our customers' longer-term outlook for oil and natural gas prices.

New order activity in our offshore products segment was limited beginning in the fourth quarter of 2008 and continued to decline throughout 2009 due to project postponements, cancellations and deferrals by customers as a result of the global economic recession and reduced oil prices. This reduction in order activity led to declines in our offshore products backlog and decreased revenues and profits in the first six months of 2010. With the improvement in oil prices over the last two years along with the improved outlook for long-term oil demand, we began experiencing increased bidding and quoting activity for our offshore products in the second half of 2010 and continuing throughout the first six months of 2011. As a result of this increased activity, our backlog in offshore products has increased from \$215.7 million as of June 30, 2010 to \$518.6 million as of June 30, 2011, a 140% increase.

Our well site services and tubular services segments are significantly influenced by drilling and completion activity primarily in the U.S. and, to a lesser extent, Canada. Over the past several years, this activity has been primarily driven by spending for natural gas exploration and production, particularly in the shale play regions of the U.S. using horizontal drilling and completion techniques. However, with the rise in oil prices, the lower natural gas prices and the advancement of horizontal drilling and completion techniques, activity in North America is beginning to shift to a greater proportion of oil and liquids rich gas drilling. The oil rig count in the U.S. now totals approximately 1,000 rigs, the highest count in over 20 years, comprising approximately 53% of total U.S. drilling activity.

In our well site services segment, we provide rental tools and land drilling services. Demand for our drilling services is driven by land drilling activity in West Texas, where we primarily drill oil wells, and in the Rocky Mountains area in the U.S., where we drill both oil and natural gas wells. Our rental tools business provides equipment and service personnel utilized in the completion and initial production of new and recompleted wells. Activity for the rental tools business is dependant primarily upon the level and complexity of drilling, completion and workover activity

throughout North America.

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Through our tubular services segment, we distribute a broad range of casing and tubing used in the drilling and completion of oil and natural gas wells primarily in North America. Accordingly, sales and gross margins in our tubular services segment depend upon the overall level of drilling activity, the types of wells being drilled, movements in global steel input prices and the overall industry level of OCTG inventory and pricing. Historically, tubular services gross margin generally expands during periods of rising OCTG prices and contracts during periods of decreasing OCTG prices.

Demand for our tubular services, land drilling and rental tool businesses is highly correlated to changes in the drilling rig count in the U.S. and, to a much lesser extent, Canada. The table below sets forth a summary of North American rig activity, as measured by Baker Hughes Incorporated, for the periods indicated.

	Average Drilling Rig Count for						
	Six Months Ended		2010	Year Ended December 31,			2006
	2011	2010		2009	2008	2007	
U.S. Land	1,744	1,385	1,510	1,042	1,813	1,695	1,559
U.S. Offshore	29	42	31	44	65	73	90
Total U.S.	1,773	1,427	1,541	1,086	1,878	1,768	1,649
Canada	387	318	351	221	379	343	470
Total North America	2,160	1,745	1,892	1,307	2,257	2,111	2,119

The rig count began to decline in the fourth quarter of 2008 and fell precipitously in the first half of 2009. The average North American rig count for the year ended December 31, 2010 increased by 585 rigs, or 45%, compared to the average for the year ended December 31, 2009 largely due to growth in the U.S. land rig count. The average North American rig count for the three months ended June 30, 2011 increased by 344 rigs, or 21%, compared to the three months ended June 30, 2010 largely due to growth in the U.S. land rig count.

Steel and steel input prices influence the pricing decisions of our OCTG suppliers, thereby influencing the pricing and margins of our tubular services segment. OCTG marketplace supply and demand has become more balanced recently compared to the 2008 to 2009 period. Increased supplies of OCTG have met the increased demand caused by expanded drilling activity. Recent global steel prices have increased affecting the raw material costs of our OCTG suppliers. To date, we have incurred modest OCTG price increases, which we have been able to pass through to our customers. The OCTG Situation Report indicates that industry OCTG inventory levels peaked in the first quarter of 2009 at approximately twenty months supply on the ground and have trended down to approximately five to six months supply currently, which is considered closer to a normalized level measured against historical levels.

During 2010, U.S. mills began increasing production and imports of steel have increased in the first part of 2011, particularly goods imported from Canada and Korea followed by India, Mexico and Japan. We believe this increase in supply has been in response to the approximately 21% year-over-year increase in the drilling rig count in the U.S.

Other Factors that Influence our Business

While global demand for oil and natural gas are significant factors influencing our business generally, certain other factors also influence our business, such as the pace of worldwide economic growth and recovery in U.S. Gulf of

Mexico drilling following the government imposed drilling moratorium.

We have witnessed unprecedented events in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico as a result of the Macondo well incident and resultant oil spill. As a result of the incident, in May 2010, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement, or BOEMRE, of the U.S. Department of the Interior implemented a moratorium on certain drilling activities in water depths greater than 500 feet in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico that effectively shut down new deepwater drilling activities in 2010. The moratorium was lifted during October 2010. However, the BOEMRE issued Notices to Lessees and Operators (NTOs), implemented additional safety

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and certification requirements applicable to plans for drilling activities in the U.S. waters, imposed additional requirements with respect to development and production activities in the U.S. waters, and delayed the approval of applications to drill in both deepwater and shallow-water areas. Despite the rescission of the moratorium, offshore drilling activity is being delayed by adjustments in operating procedures, compliance certifications, and lead times for permits and inspections, as a result of changes in the regulatory environment. In addition, there have been a variety of proposals to change existing laws and regulations that could affect offshore development and production. Uncertainties and delays caused by the new regulatory environment have and are expected to continue to have an overall negative effect on Gulf of Mexico drilling activity and, to a certain extent, the financial results of all of our business segments.

We continue to monitor the global economy, the demand for crude oil, coal and natural gas prices and the resultant impact on the capital spending plans and operations of our customers in order to plan our business. We currently expect that our 2011 capital expenditures will total approximately \$650 million compared to 2010 capital expenditures of \$182 million. Our 2011 capital expenditures include funding to expand several of our Canadian and Australian accommodations facilities, to add incremental equipment in our rental tools segment, to increase our fleet of modular, mobile camp assets in Canada and the U.S. and to complete projects in progress at December 31, 2010, including (i) the construction of the Henday Lodge accommodations facility in the Canadian oil sands, (ii) continued expansion of our Wapasu Creek, Beaver River and Athabasca Lodge accommodations facilities in the Canadian oil sands and (iii) ongoing maintenance capital requirements. In our well site services segment, we continue to monitor industry capacity additions and will make future capital expenditure decisions based on a careful evaluation of both the market outlook and industry fundamentals. In our tubular services segment, we remain focused on industry inventory levels, future drilling and completion activity and OCTG prices.

Consolidated Results of Operations

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,		Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2011	2010	2010	2009	2008
	(In millions)						
Revenues							
Well site services							
Rental tools	\$ 112.7	\$ 79.1	\$ 220.2	\$ 146.6	\$ 343.0	\$ 234.1	\$ 355.8
Drilling and other	41.0	34.2	74.1	64.6	133.2	71.2	177.4
Total well site services	153.7	113.3	294.3	211.2	476.2	305.3	533.2
Accommodations	202.9	121.9	400.1	267.5	537.7	481.4	427.1
Offshore products	131.7	106.0	260.2	209.0	428.9	509.4	528.2
Tubular services	332.0	253.3	626.2	439.2	969.2	812.2	1,460.0
Total	\$ 820.3	\$ 594.5	\$ 1,580.8	\$ 1,126.9	\$ 2,412.0	\$ 2,108.3	\$ 2,948.5
Product costs; service and other costs (cost of sales and service)							
Well site services							
Rental tools	\$ 70.4	\$ 50.0	\$ 137.7	\$ 95.3	\$ 220.1	\$ 169.6	\$ 207.3
Drilling and other	29.2	28.4	54.4	53.4	105.5	58.2	114.2

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Total well site services	99.6	78.4	192.1	148.7	325.6	227.8	321.5
Accommodations	108.5	73.2	216.8	155.0	314.4	278.7	245.6
Offshore products	98.2	77.7	194.8	155.9	316.5	377.1	394.2
Tubular services	310.5	240.2	587.5	416.4	917.8	756.6	1,273.7
Total	\$ 616.8	\$ 469.5	\$ 1,191.2	\$ 876.0	\$ 1,874.3	\$ 1,640.2	\$ 2,235.0

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	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,		Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2011	2010	2010	2009	2008
	(In millions)						
Gross margin							
Well site services							
Rental tools	\$ 42.3	\$ 29.1	\$ 82.5	\$ 51.3	\$ 122.9	\$ 64.5	\$ 148.5
Drilling and other	11.8	5.8	19.7	11.2	27.7	13.0	63.2
Total well site services	54.1	34.9	102.2	62.5	150.6	77.5	211.7
Accommodations	94.4	48.7	183.3	112.5	223.3	202.7	181.5
Offshore products	33.5	28.3	65.4	53.1	112.4	132.3	134.0
Tubular services	21.5	13.1	38.7	22.8	51.4	55.6	186.3
Total	\$ 203.5	\$ 125.0	\$ 389.6	\$ 250.9	\$ 537.7	\$ 468.1	\$ 713.5
Gross margin as a percentage of revenues							
Well site services							
Rental tools	38%	37%	37%	35%	36%	28%	42%
Drilling and other	29%	17%	27%	17%	21%	18%	36%
Total well site services	35%	31%	35%	30%	32%	25%	40%
Accommodations	47%	40%	46%	42%	42%	42%	42%
Offshore products	25%	27%	25%	25%	26%	26%	25%
Tubular services	6%	5%	6%	5%	5%	7%	13%
Total	25%	21%	25%	22%	22%	22%	24%

Three Months Ended June 30, 2011 Compared to Three Months Ended June 30, 2010

We reported net income attributable to Oil States International, Inc. for the quarter ended June 30, 2011 of \$74.2 million, or \$1.34 per diluted share. These results compare to net income of \$37.5 million, or \$0.71 per diluted share, reported for the quarter ended June 30, 2010.

Revenues. Consolidated revenues increased \$225.8 million, or 38%, in the second quarter of 2011 compared to the second quarter of 2010.

Our well site services segment revenues increased \$40.4 million, or 36%, in the second quarter of 2011 compared to the second quarter of 2010. This increase was primarily due to significantly increased rental tools revenues. Our rental tools revenues increased \$33.6 million, or 42%, primarily due to increased demand for completion services with the increase in the U.S. rig count, a more favorable mix of higher value rentals, increased rental tools utilization and better pricing. Our drilling services revenues increased \$6.8 million, or 20%, in the second quarter of 2011 compared to the second quarter of 2010 primarily as a result of increases in pricing with average day rates rising to \$16.5 thousand per day in the second quarter of 2011 from \$14.2 thousand per day in the second quarter of 2010.

Our accommodations segment reported revenues in the second quarter of 2011 that were \$81.0 million, or 66%, above the second quarter of 2010. The increase in accommodations revenue resulted from the full quarter contribution from the recent acquisitions of The MAC and Mountain West and increased oil sands lodge revenues from increased room

capacity. Revenues and average available rooms for our oil sands lodges increased 43% and 29%, respectively, in the second quarter of 2011 compared to the second quarter of 2010.

Our offshore products segment revenues increased \$25.7 million, or 24%, in the second quarter of 2011 compared to the second quarter of 2010. This increase was primarily the result of higher revenues for production and subsea orders.

Tubular services segment revenues increased \$78.7 million, or 31%, in the second quarter of 2011 compared to the second quarter of 2010. This increase was the result of an increase in tons shipped from 134,900 in 2010 to 173,300 in 2011, an increase of 38,400 tons, or 28%, driven by increased drilling activity.

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Cost of Sales and Service. Our consolidated cost of sales increased \$147.3 million, or 31%, in the second quarter of 2011 compared to the second quarter of 2010 as a result of increased cost of sales at our tubular services segment of \$70.3 million, or 29%, an increase at our accommodations segment of \$35.3 million, or 48%, an increase at our well site services segment of \$21.2 million, or 27%, and an increase at our offshore products segment of \$20.5 million, or 26%. Our consolidated gross margin as a percentage of revenues increased from 21% in the second quarter of 2010 to 25% in the second quarter of 2011 primarily due to the increased proportion of relatively higher margin accommodations segment revenues in 2011 compared to 2010 and higher margins realized in our accommodations business in Australia.

Our well site services segment cost of sales increased \$21.2 million, or 27%, in the second quarter of 2011 compared to the second quarter of 2010 as a result of a \$20.4 million, or 41%, increase in rental tools services cost of sales. Our well site services segment gross margin as a percentage of revenues increased from 31% in the second quarter of 2010 to 35% in the second quarter of 2011. Our rental tool gross margin as a percentage of revenues increased from 37% in the second quarter of 2010 to 38% in the second quarter of 2011 primarily due to a more favorable mix of higher value rentals and improved pricing along with higher fixed cost absorption as a result of increased rental tools utilization. Our drilling services cost of sales increased \$0.8 million, or 3%, in the second quarter of 2011 compared to the second quarter of 2010. Our drilling services gross margin as a percentage of revenues increased from 17% in the second quarter of 2010 to 29% in the second quarter of 2011 primarily due to the increase in day rates.

Our accommodations segment cost of sales increased \$35.3 million, or 48%, in the second quarter of 2011 compared to the second quarter of 2010 primarily as a result of operating costs associated with the acquisitions of The MAC and Mountain West and a \$13.1 million, or 19%, increase in the cost of sales of our Canadian accommodations business primarily due to increased revenues. Our accommodations segment gross margin as a percentage of revenues increased from 40% in the second quarter of 2010 to 47% in the second quarter of 2011 primarily as a result of higher margins realized by our Australian operations.

Our offshore products segment cost of sales increased \$20.5 million, or 26%, in the second quarter of 2011 compared to the second quarter of 2010 primarily due to increased revenues. Our offshore products segment gross margin as a percentage of revenues decreased from 27% in the second quarter of 2010 to 25% in the second quarter of 2011 primarily due to product mix and lower service content in the second quarter of 2011.

Tubular services segment cost of sales increased by \$70.3 million, or 29%, primarily as a result of an increase in tons shipped. Our tubular services segment gross margin as a percentage of revenues increased from 5% in the second quarter of 2010 to 6% in the second quarter of 2011 due primarily to a 2% increase in revenue per ton.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expense (SG&A) increased \$5.6 million, or 15%, in the second quarter of 2011 compared to the second quarter of 2010 due primarily to SG&A expense associated with the inclusion of The MAC, which added \$2.7 million in SG&A expense in the second quarter of 2011, an increase in employee-related costs, higher ad valorem taxes and higher SG&A costs in our Canadian accommodations business due to the strengthening of the Canadian dollar. SG&A was 5.2% of revenues in the second quarter of 2011 compared to 6.3% of revenues in the second quarter of 2010.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization expense increased \$14.6 million, or 48%, in the second quarter of 2011 compared to the same period in 2010 due primarily to \$12.2 million in depreciation and amortization expense associated with acquisitions made in the fourth quarter of 2010 and capital expenditures made during the previous twelve months largely related to investments made in our Canadian accommodations business.

Operating Income. Consolidated operating income increased \$57.4 million, or 99%, in the second quarter of 2011 compared to the second quarter of 2010 primarily as a result of an increase in operating income from our well site

services segment of \$22.1 million, or 238%, largely due to the more favorable mix of higher value rentals, improved pricing and increased rental tools utilization coupled with higher operating

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income in our accommodations segment due to the addition of operating income from The MAC and an increase in operating income from our oil sands lodges due to increased room capacity.

Interest Expense and Interest Income. Net interest expense increased by \$8.9 million, or 262%, in the second quarter of 2011 compared to the second quarter of 2010 due to increased debt levels, including interest expense on the 6 1/2% Notes, and an increase in non-cash interest expense as a result of the amortization of debt issuance costs on our \$1.05 billion credit facilities. The weighted average interest rate on the Company's revolving credit facilities was 3.0% in the second quarters of 2011 and 2010.

Income Tax Expense. Our income tax provision for the three months ended June 30, 2011 totaled \$28.9 million, or 27.9% of pretax income, compared to income tax expense of \$16.6 million, or 30.6% of pretax income, for the three months ended June 30, 2010. The decrease in the effective tax rate from the prior year was largely the result of foreign sourced income in 2011 being taxed at lower statutory rates compared to 2010.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2011 Compared to Six Months Ended June 30, 2010

We reported net income attributable to Oil States International, Inc. for the six months ended June 30, 2011 of \$136.3 million, or \$2.48 per diluted share. These results compare to net income of \$77.7 million, or \$1.49 per diluted share, reported for the six months ended June 30, 2010.

Revenues. Consolidated revenues increased \$453.9 million, or 40%, in the first half of 2011 compared to the first half of 2010.

Our well site services segment revenues increased \$83.1 million, or 39%, in the first half of 2011 compared to the first half of 2010. This increase was primarily due to significantly increased rental tools revenues. Our rental tools revenues increased \$73.6 million, or 50%, primarily due to increased demand for completion services with the increase in the U.S. rig count, a more favorable mix of higher value rentals, increased rental tools utilization and better pricing. Our drilling services revenues increased \$9.5 million, or 15%, in the first half of 2011 compared to the first half of 2010 primarily as a result of increases in pricing with average day rates rising to \$15.9 thousand per day in the first half of 2011 from \$14.0 thousand per day in the first half of 2010.

Our accommodations segment reported revenues in the first half of 2011 that were \$132.6 million, or 50%, above the first half of 2010. The increase in accommodations revenue resulted from the contribution from the recent acquisitions of The MAC and Mountain West and increased oil sands lodge revenues from increased room capacity, partially offset by the Vancouver Olympics contract, which contributed \$25.0 million in revenues in the first half of 2010, which was not repeated in 2011. Revenues and average available rooms for our oil sands lodges increased 39% and 27%, respectively, in the first half of 2011 compared to the first half of 2010.

Our offshore products segment revenues increased \$51.2 million, or 24%, in the first half of 2011 compared to the first half of 2010. This increase was primarily the result of higher demand for production, subsea pipeline and elastomer products and the contribution from the acquisition of Acute.

Tubular services segment revenues increased \$187.0 million, or 43%, in the first half of 2011 compared to the first half of 2010. This increase was a result of an increase in tons shipped from 236,100 in 2010 to 327,700 in 2011, an increase of 91,600 tons, or 39%, driven by increased drilling activity.

Cost of Sales and Service. Our consolidated cost of sales increased \$315.2 million, or 36%, in the first half of 2011 compared to the first half of 2010 as a result of increased cost of sales at our tubular services segment of \$171.1 million, or 41%, an increase at our accommodations segment of \$61.8 million, or 40%, an increase at our well

site services segment of \$43.4 million, or 29%, and an increase at our offshore products segment of \$38.9 million, or 25%. Our consolidated gross margin as a percentage of revenues increased from 22% in the first half of 2010 to 25% in the first half of 2011 primarily due to the increased proportion of relatively higher margin accommodations segment revenues in 2011 compared to 2010 and higher margins

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realized in our well site services, accommodations and tubular services segments, partially offset by the increased proportion of relatively lower margin tubular services segment revenues in 2011 compared to 2010.

Our well site services segment cost of sales increased \$43.4 million, or 29%, in the first half of 2011 compared to the first half of 2010 as a result of a \$42.4 million, or 44%, increase in rental tools services cost of sales. Our well site services segment gross margin as a percentage of revenues increased from 30% in the first half of 2010 to 35% in the first half of 2011. Our rental tools gross margin as a percentage of revenues increased from 35% in the first half of 2010 to 37% in the first half of 2011 primarily due to a more favorable mix of higher value rentals and improved pricing along with higher fixed cost absorption as a result of increased rental tools utilization. Our drilling services cost of sales increased \$1.0 million, or 2%, in the first half of 2011 compared to the first half of 2010. Our drilling services gross margin as a percentage of revenues increased from 17% in the first half of 2010 to 27% in the first half of 2011 primarily due to the increase in day rates.

Our accommodations segment cost of sales increased \$61.8 million, or 40%, in the first half of 2011 compared to the first half of 2010 primarily as a result of operating costs associated with the acquisitions of The MAC and Mountain West and a \$16.7 million, or 11%, increase in the cost of sales of our Canadian accommodations business primarily due to increased revenues. Our accommodations segment gross margin as a percentage of revenues increased from 42% in the first half of 2010 to 46% in the first half of 2011 primarily due to higher margins realized by our Australian operations.

Our offshore products segment cost of sales increased \$38.9 million, or 25%, in the first half of 2011 compared to the first half of 2010 primarily due to increased revenues. Our offshore products segment gross margin as a percentage of revenues was 25% in the first half of 2010 and 2011.

Tubular services segment cost of sales increased by \$171.1 million, or 41%, primarily as a result of an increase in tons shipped. Our tubular services segment gross margin as a percentage of revenues increased from 5% in the first half of 2010 to 6% in the first half of 2011 due primarily to a 3% increase in revenue per ton.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. SG&A increased \$14.1 million, or 20%, in the first half of 2011 compared to the first half of 2010 due primarily to SG&A expense associated with the inclusion of The MAC, which added \$6.0 million in SG&A expense in the first half of 2011, increased employee-related costs and increased ad valorem taxes. SG&A was 5.5% of revenues in the first half of 2011 compared to 6.4% of revenues in the first half of 2010.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization expense increased \$28.7 million, or 47%, in the first half of 2011 compared to the same period in 2010 due primarily to \$23.0 million in depreciation and amortization expense associated with acquisitions made in the fourth quarter of 2010 and capital expenditures made during the previous twelve months largely related to investments made in our Canadian accommodations business.

Operating Income. Consolidated operating income increased \$92.4 million, or 79%, in the first half of 2011 compared to the first half of 2010 primarily as a result of an increase in operating income from our well site services segment of \$46.4 million, or 396%, largely due to the more favorable mix of higher value rentals, improved pricing and increased rental tools utilization and the addition of operating income from The MAC. Operating income in the first half of 2011 included \$1.4 million in acquisition related expenses for acquisitions closed in the fourth quarter of 2010.

Interest Expense and Interest Income. Net interest expense increased by \$14.7 million, or 217%, in the first half of 2011 compared to the first half of 2010 due to increased debt levels, including interest expense on the 61/2% Notes, and an increase in non-cash interest expense as a result of the amortization of debt issuance costs on our \$1.05 billion

credit facilities. The weighted average interest rate on the Company's revolving credit facilities was 3.0% in the first six months of 2011 compared to 2.5% in the first six months of 2010. Interest income increased as a result of increased cash balances in interest bearing accounts.

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Income Tax Expense. Our income tax provision for the six months ended June 30, 2011 totaled \$52.3 million, or 27.6% of pretax income, compared to income tax expense of \$33.4 million, or 30.0% of pretax income, for the six months ended June 30, 2010. The decrease in the effective tax rate from the prior year was largely the result of foreign sourced income in 2011 being taxed at lower statutory rates compared to 2010.

Year Ended December 31, 2010 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2009

We reported net income attributable to Oil States International, Inc. for the year ended December 31, 2010 of \$168.0 million, or \$3.19 per diluted share. These results compare to net income of \$59.1 million, or \$1.18 per diluted share, reported for the year ended December 31, 2009. The net income for 2009 included an after tax loss of \$81.2 million, or approximately \$1.62 per diluted share, on the impairment of goodwill in our rental tools reporting unit.

Revenues. Consolidated revenues increased \$303.7 million, or 14%, in 2010 compared to 2009.

Our well site services revenues increased \$170.9 million, or 56%, in 2010 compared to 2009. This increase was primarily due to increased rental tool revenues and significantly increased rig utilization in our drilling services operations. Our rental tool revenues increased \$108.9 million, or 47%, primarily due to increased demand for completion services with the increase in the U.S. rig count, a more favorable mix of higher value rentals, increased rental tool utilization and improved pricing. Our drilling services revenues increased \$62.0 million, or 87%, in 2010 compared to 2009 primarily as a result of increased utilization of our rigs. Utilization of our drilling rigs increased from an average of approximately 37% in 2009 to an average of approximately 71% in 2010.

Our accommodations segment reported revenues in 2010 that were \$56.3 million, or 12%, above 2009. The increase in accommodations revenue resulted from increased activity at our large accommodation facilities supporting oil sands development activities in northern Alberta, Canada, the expansion of two of these facilities and the strengthening of the Canadian dollar versus the U.S. dollar, partially offset by a \$63 million decrease in third-party accommodations manufacturing revenues.

Our offshore products revenues decreased \$80.5 million, or 16%, in 2010 compared to 2009. This decrease was primarily due to lower starting backlog levels, a decrease in subsea pipeline revenues and rig and vessel equipment revenues driven principally by reductions in our customers' spending caused by deferrals and delays of deepwater development projects and capital upgrades.

Tubular services revenues increased \$157.0 million, or 19%, in 2010 compared to 2009. This increase was a result of an increase in tons shipped from 330,800 in 2009 to 502,800 in 2010 driven by increased drilling activity, an increase of 172,000 tons, or 52%, partially offset by a 22% decrease in realized revenues per ton shipped in 2010.

Cost of Sales and Service. Our consolidated cost of sales increased \$234.1 million, or 14%, in 2010 compared to 2009. This increase was primarily as a result of increased cost of sales at our tubular services segment of \$161.2 million, or 21%, an increase at our well site services segment of \$97.8 million, or 43% and an increase at our accommodations segment of \$35.7 million, or 13%, partially offset by a decrease in cost of sales at our offshore products segment of \$60.6 million, or 16%. Our consolidated gross margin as a percentage of revenues was 22% in both 2010 and 2009.

Our well site services cost of sales increased \$97.8 million, or 43%, in 2010 compared to 2009 as a result of a \$50.5 million, or 30%, increase in rental tools services cost of sales and a \$47.3 million, or 81%, increase in drilling services cost of sales. Our well site services segment gross margin as a percentage of revenues increased from 25% in 2009 to 32% in 2010. Our rental tool gross margin as a percentage of revenues increased from 28% in 2009 to 36% in 2010.

2010 primarily due to a more favorable mix of higher value rentals and improved pricing along with improved fixed cost absorption as a result of increased rental tool utilization. Our drilling services gross margin as a percentage of revenues increased from 18% in 2009 to 21% in 2010 primarily due to the increase in drilling activity levels.

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Our accommodations cost of sales increased \$35.7 million, or 13%, in 2010 compared to 2009 primarily as a result of increased activity at our large accommodation facilities supporting oil sands development activities in northern Alberta, Canada, the expansion of two of these facilities and the strengthening of the Canadian dollar versus the U.S. dollar, partially offset by a decrease in third-party accommodations manufacturing and installation costs. Our accommodations segment gross margin as a percentage of revenues was 42% in 2009 and 2010.

Our offshore products cost of sales decreased \$60.6 million, or 16%, in 2010 compared to 2009 primarily due to a decrease in subsea pipeline and rig and vessel equipment costs. Our offshore products segment gross margin as a percentage of revenues was 26% in both 2009 and 2010.

Tubular services segment cost of sales increased \$161.2 million, or 21%, in 2010 compared to 2009 primarily as a result of an increase in tons shipped driven by increased drilling activity, partially offset by lower priced OCTG inventory being sold. Our tubular services gross margin as a percentage of revenues decreased from 7% in 2009 to 5% in 2010 primarily due to a larger portion of service related costs expensed on certain program work.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. SG&A expense increased \$11.6 million, or 8%, in 2010 compared to 2009 due primarily to an increased accrual for incentive bonuses, increased salaries, wages and benefits and an increase in our accommodations SG&A expenses as a result of the strengthening of the Canadian dollar versus the U.S. dollar. SG&A was 6.3% of revenues in 2010 compared to 6.6% of revenues in 2009.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization expense increased \$6.1 million, or 5%, in 2010 compared to 2009 due primarily to capital expenditures made during the previous twelve months largely related to our Canadian accommodations business, partially offset by decreased depreciation in our drilling services business where several major assets have become fully-depreciated.

Impairment of Goodwill. We recorded a goodwill impairment of \$94.5 million, before tax, in 2009. The impairment was the result of our assessment of several factors affecting our rental tools reporting unit. We did not record an impairment of goodwill in 2010.

Operating Income. Consolidated operating income increased \$136.9 million, or 115%, in 2010 compared to 2009 primarily as a result of the \$94.5 million pre-tax goodwill impairment loss recognized in the second quarter of 2009, a \$67.6 million increase in operating income from our well site services segment (excluding the goodwill impairment) primarily due to increased U.S. completion activity, the more favorable mix of higher value rentals, improved pricing and increased rental tool utilization in our rental tools operation and increased utilization of our rigs in our drilling services business, partially offset by a \$20.4 million decrease in operating income from our offshore products segment. Operating income in 2010 included \$7.0 million of transaction costs related to the three acquisitions made during the year.

Interest Expense and Interest Income. Net interest expense increased \$0.6 million, or 4%, in 2010 compared to 2009 due to an increase in non-cash interest expense related to the write-off of the remaining balance of debt issuance costs for our prior revolving credit facility, partially offset by reduced average debt levels in 2010. The weighted average interest rate on the company's credit facilities was 3.6% in 2010 compared to 1.5% in 2009. Interest income increased as a result of increased cash balances in interest bearing accounts partially offset by the repayment during the first quarter of 2009 of a note receivable from Boots & Coots International Well Control, Inc. (Boots & Coots).

Income Tax Expense. Our income tax provision for 2010 totaled \$72.0 million, or 29.9% of pretax income, compared to \$46.1 million, or 43.6% of pretax income, for 2009. The effective tax rate in 2009 was impacted by a significant portion of the goodwill impairment loss recognized during the period being nondeductible for tax purposes. Excluding the goodwill impairment, the effective tax rate for 2009 would have approximated 29.7%.

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Year Ended December 31, 2009 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2008

We reported net income for the year ended December 31, 2009 of \$59.1 million, or \$1.18 per diluted share. These results compare to net income of \$218.9 million, or \$4.26 per diluted share, reported for the year ended December 31, 2008. The net income in 2009 included an after tax loss of \$81.2 million, or approximately \$1.62 per diluted share, on the impairment of goodwill in our rental tools reporting unit. Net income in 2008 included an after tax loss of \$79.8 million, or approximately \$1.55 per diluted share, on the impairment of goodwill in our tubular services and drilling reporting units. Net income in 2008 also included an after tax gain of \$3.6 million, or approximately \$0.07 per diluted share, on the sale of 11.51 million shares of common stock of Boots & Coots.

Revenues. Consolidated revenues decreased \$840.2 million, or 28%, in 2009 compared to 2008.

Our well site services revenues decreased \$227.9 million, or 43%, in 2009 compared to 2008. This decrease was primarily due to reductions in both activity and pricing from the company's North American drilling and rental tool operations as a result of the 42% year-over-year decrease in the North American rig count.

Our accommodations segment reported revenues in 2009 that were \$54.3 million, or 13%, above 2008. The increase in the accommodations revenue resulted from the expansion of our large accommodation facilities supporting oil sands development activities in northern Alberta, Canada and increased third-party accommodations manufacturing revenues, partially offset by lower accommodations activities in support of conventional oil and natural gas drilling activity in Canada and the weakening of the Canadian dollar versus the U.S. dollar.

Our rental tool revenues decreased \$121.7 million, or 34%, in 2009 compared to 2008 primarily due to lower rental tool utilization and pricing primarily as a result of significantly reduced completion activity in the U.S. and greater competition.

Our drilling services revenues decreased \$106.2 million, or 60%, in 2009 compared to 2008 primarily as a result of reduced utilization and pricing in all of our drilling operating regions. Our land drilling utilization averaged 36.7% during 2009 compared to 82.4% in 2008.

Our offshore products revenues decreased \$18.8 million, or 4%, in 2009 compared to 2008. This decrease was primarily due to a decrease in bearing and connectors revenue due to deepwater development project award delays and a decrease in elastomer revenues as a result of reduced drilling and completion activity in North America. These decreases were partially offset by an increase in subsea pipeline revenues.

Tubular services revenues decreased \$647.8 million, or 44%, in 2009 compared to 2008 as a result of a 46% decrease in tons shipped in 2009, resulting from fewer wells drilled and completed in the period, partially offset by a 2% increase in average selling prices. Although OCTG prices decreased throughout 2009, our average sales price realized increased from 2008 due to sales commitments made in 2008 that extended into 2009.

Cost of Sales and Service. Our consolidated cost of sales decreased \$594.8 million, or 27%, in 2009 compared to 2008 primarily as a result of decreased cost of sales at tubular services of \$517.1 million, or 41%, and at well site services of \$93.7 million, or 29%. Our overall gross margin as a percentage of revenues declined from 24% in 2008 to 22% in 2009 primarily due to lower margins realized in our tubular services and well site services segments during 2009.

Our well site services segment gross margin as a percentage of revenues declined from 40% in 2008 to 25% in 2009. Our rental tool gross margin as a percentage of revenues declined from 42% in 2008 to 28% in 2009 primarily due to significant reductions in drilling and completion activity in both the U.S. and Canada, which negatively impacted

pricing and demand for our equipment and services. In addition, a portion of our rental tool costs do not change proportionately with changes in revenue, leading to reduced gross margin percentages. Our drilling services cost of sales decreased \$56.0 million, or 49%, in 2009 compared to 2008 as a result of significantly reduced rig utilization and pricing in each of our drilling operating areas, which led to

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significant cost reductions. This decline in drilling activity levels also resulted in our drilling services gross margin as a percentage of revenues decreasing from 36% in 2008 to 18% in 2009.

Our accommodations cost of sales included a \$45.8 million increase in third-party accommodations manufacturing and installation costs, which were only partially offset by a reduction in costs stemming from the implementation of cost saving measures in response to the lower conventional oil and natural gas drilling activity levels in Canada and the weakening of the Canadian dollar versus the U.S. dollar. Our accommodations segment gross margin as a percentage of revenues was 42% in 2008 and 2009.

Our offshore products segment gross margin as a percentage of revenues was essentially flat (25% in 2008 compared to 26% in 2009).

Tubular services segment cost of sales decreased by \$517.1 million, or 41%, as a result of lower tonnage shipped partially offset by higher priced OCTG inventory being sold. Our tubular services gross margin as a percentage of revenues decreased from 13% in 2008 to 7% in 2009 due to excess industry-wide OCTG inventory levels in 2009 resulting in lower margins.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. SG&A expense decreased \$3.8 million, or 3%, in 2009 compared to 2008 due primarily to decreases in accrued incentive bonuses. In addition, our costs decreased as a result of the implementation of cost saving measures, including headcount reductions and reductions in overhead costs such as travel and entertainment, professional fees and office expenses, in response to industry conditions. SG&A was 6.6% of revenues in 2009 compared to 4.9% of revenues in 2008 due to the significant decline in our revenues during 2009.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization expense increased \$15.5 million, or 15%, in 2009 compared to 2008 due primarily to capital expenditures made during the previous twelve months.

Impairment of Goodwill. We recorded a pre-tax goodwill impairment in the amount of \$94.5 million in 2009. The impairment was the result of our assessment of several factors affecting our rental tools reporting unit. We recorded a pre-tax goodwill impairment in the amount of \$85.6 million in 2008. The impairment was the result of our assessment of several factors affecting our tubular services and drilling reporting units.

Operating Income. Consolidated operating income decreased \$265.0 million, or 69%, in 2009 compared to 2008 primarily as a result of a decrease in operating income from our rental tool services and tubular operations.

Gain on Sale of Investment. We reported a gain on the sale of investment of \$6.2 million in 2008. The sale related to our investment in Boots & Coots common stock.

Interest Expense and Interest Income. Net interest expense decreased by \$5.1 million, or 26%, in 2009 compared to 2008 due to reduced debt levels and lower LIBOR interest rates applicable to borrowings under our revolving credit facilities. The weighted average interest rate on the company's revolving credit facilities was 1.5% in 2009 compared to 3.9% in 2008. Interest income decreased as a result of the repayment in 2009 of a note receivable due from Boots & Coots and reduced cash balances in interest bearing accounts.

Equity in Earnings of Unconsolidated Affiliates. Our equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates is \$2.6 million, or 64%, lower in 2009 than in 2008 primarily due to the sale, in August of 2008, of our remaining investment in Boots & Coots.

Income Tax Expense. Our income tax provision for the year ended December 31, 2009 totaled \$46.1 million, or 43.6% of pretax income, compared to \$154.2 million, or 41.3% of pretax income, for the year ended December 31,

2008. The higher effective tax rate in both years was primarily due to the impairment of goodwill, the majority of which was not deductible for tax purposes. Absent the goodwill impairment in 2009, our effective tax rate was favorably influenced by lower statutory rates applicable to our foreign sourced income.

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Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our primary liquidity needs are to fund capital expenditures, which have in the past included expanding our accommodations facilities, expanding and upgrading our offshore products manufacturing facilities and equipment, increasing and replacing rental tools assets, adding drilling rigs, funding new product development and general working capital needs. In addition, capital has been used to fund strategic business acquisitions. Our primary sources of funds have been cash flow from operations and proceeds from borrowings.

Cash Provided by Operations

Cash totaling \$96.6 million was provided by operations during the first six months of 2011 compared to cash totaling \$85.9 million provided by operations during the first six months of 2010. During the first six months of 2011, \$148.2 million was used to fund working capital, primarily due to increased investments in working capital for our tubular services segment, increases in receivables in our Canadian accommodations business and increased raw materials inventory in our offshore products segment due to increased activity levels. During the first six months of 2010, \$57.1 million was used to fund working capital, primarily due to increased OCTG inventory levels in our tubular services segment to meet increasing demand.

Cash totaling \$230.9 million was provided by operations during the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to cash totaling \$453.4 million provided by operations during the year ended December 31, 2009. During 2010, \$100.0 million was used to fund working capital, primarily due to increased investments in working capital for our tubular services and rental tool businesses and lower taxes payable, partially offset by a reduction in accounts receivable at our offshore products segment. In contrast, during 2009, \$176.0 million was provided from net working capital reductions, primarily due to a reduction in accounts receivable and lower inventory levels, especially in our tubular services segment.

Cash Used in Investing Activities

Cash was used in investing activities during the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 in the amount of \$231.3 million and \$74.2 million, respectively. Capital expenditures totaled \$230.3 million and \$76.1 million during the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Capital expenditures in both years consisted principally of purchases of assets for our accommodations and well site services segments, and in particular for accommodations investments made in support of Canadian oil sands developments.

Cash was used in investing activities during the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 in the amount of \$889.7 million and \$102.6 million, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2010, we spent cash totaling \$709.6 million, net of cash acquired, to acquire The MAC in Sydney, Australia to expand our accommodations business internationally, Mountain West Oilfield Service and Supplies, Inc. in Vernal, Utah, an accommodations business servicing the U.S. Rockies and the Bakken Shale region, and Acute in Houston, Texas, a provider of welding services to the energy industry worldwide for both onshore and offshore activities. The company funded the acquisition of The MAC with cash on hand and borrowings available under our five-year, \$1.05 billion senior secured bank facilities. We funded the Acute and Mountain West acquisitions using cash on hand and our then existing credit facility. See Note 6 to the audited consolidated financial statements included in this registration statement for additional information about our senior secured bank facilities. There were no significant acquisitions made by the company during the year ended December 31, 2009.

Capital expenditures totaled \$182.2 million and \$124.5 million during the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Capital expenditures in both years consisted principally of purchases of assets for our accommodations and well site services segments, and in particular for accommodations investments made in support of Canadian oil

sands developments. In 2009, we received \$21.2 million from Boots & Coots in full satisfaction of a note receivable due us.

We currently expect to spend a total of approximately \$650 million for capital expenditures during 2011 to expand our Canadian oil sands and Australian mining related accommodations facilities, to fund our other product and service offerings, and for maintenance and upgrade of our equipment and facilities. We expect to

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fund these capital expenditures with cash available, internally generated funds and borrowings under our revolving credit facilities or other corporate borrowings. The foregoing capital expenditure budget does not include any funds for opportunistic acquisitions, which the Company could pursue depending on the economic environment in our industry and the availability of transactions at prices deemed attractive to the Company.

Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities

Net cash of \$164.1 million was provided by financing activities during the six months ended June 30, 2011, primarily as a result of proceeds from the issuance of \$600 million aggregate principal amount of 6 1/2% senior unsecured notes due in 2019 in the second quarter of 2011. We spent \$12.6 million in financing costs in the first six months of 2011. A total of \$6.7 million was provided by financing activities during the six months ended June 30, 2010, primarily as a result of the issuance of common stock as a result of stock option exercises.

Net cash of \$649.0 million was provided by financing activities during the year ended December 31, 2010, primarily as a result of borrowings under our \$1.05 billion credit facilities. Net cash of \$296.8 million was used in financing activities during the year ended December 31, 2009, primarily as a result of free cash flow being used to pay off all amounts outstanding under our revolving credit facility.

We believe that cash on hand, cash flow from operations and available borrowings under our credit facilities will be sufficient to meet our liquidity needs in the coming twelve months. If our plans or assumptions change, or are inaccurate, or if we make further acquisitions, we may need to raise additional capital. Acquisitions have been, and our management believes acquisitions will continue to be, a key element of our business strategy. The timing, size or success of any acquisition effort and the associated potential capital commitments are unpredictable and uncertain. We may seek to fund all or part of any such efforts with proceeds from debt and/or equity issuances. Our ability to obtain capital for additional projects to implement our growth strategy over the longer term will depend upon our future operating performance, financial condition and, more broadly, on the availability of equity and debt financing. Capital availability will be affected by prevailing conditions in our industry, the economy, the financial markets and other factors, many of which are beyond our control. In addition, such additional debt service requirements could be based on higher interest rates and shorter maturities and could impose a significant burden on our results of operations and financial condition, and the issuance of additional equity securities could result in significant dilution to stockholders.

Stock Repurchase Program. On August 27, 2010, the Company announced that its Board of Directors authorized \$100 million for the repurchase of the Company's common stock, par value \$.01 per share. The authorization replaced the prior share repurchase authorization, which expired on December 31, 2009. The Company presently has approximately 51.3 million shares of common stock outstanding. The Board of Directors' authorization is limited in duration and expires on September 1, 2012. Subject to applicable securities laws, such purchases will be at such times and in such amounts as the Company deems appropriate. As of June 30, 2011, we had not repurchased any shares pursuant to this board authorization.

Credit Facilities. On December 10, 2010, we replaced our existing \$500 million bank credit facility with \$1.05 billion in senior credit facilities governed by the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (Credit Agreement). The Credit Agreement consists of a U.S. revolving credit facility, a U.S. term loan, a Canadian revolving facility, and a Canadian term loan. The new facilities increased the total commitments available from \$500 million under the previous facilities to \$1.05 billion. In connection with the execution of the Credit Agreement, the Total U.S. Commitments (as defined in the Credit Agreement) were increased from U.S. \$325 million to U.S. \$700 million (including \$200 million in term loans), and the total Canadian Commitments (as defined in the Credit Agreement) were increased from U.S. \$175 million to U.S. \$350 million (including \$100 million in term loans). The maturity date of the Credit Agreement is December 10, 2015. The aggregate principal of the term loans is repayable at a rate of 1.25% per quarter in 2011 and 2.5% per quarter thereafter. We currently have 19 lenders in our Credit Agreement with

commitments ranging from \$26.6 million to \$150 million. While we have not experienced, nor do we anticipate, any difficulties in obtaining

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funding from any of these lenders at this time, the lack of or delay in funding by a significant member of our banking group could negatively affect our liquidity position.

As of June 30, 2011, we had \$296.5 million outstanding under the Credit Agreement and an additional \$18.5 million of outstanding letters of credit, leaving \$727.4 million available to be drawn under the facilities.

On July 13, 2011, The MAC entered into a A\$150 million Facility Agreement with National Australia Bank Limited. The Facility Agreement replaces The MAC's existing A\$75 million revolving loan facility on substantially the same terms, including the maturity date of the Facility Agreement of November 30, 2013. As of June 30, 2011, there were no borrowings outstanding under this facility.

Our total debt represented 36.8% of our combined total debt and shareholders' equity at June 30, 2011 compared to 35.9% at December 31, 2010 and 10.3% at June 30, 2010. As of June 30, 2011, the Company was in compliance with all of its debt covenants.

6 1/2% Notes. On June 1, 2011, the Company sold \$600 million aggregate principal amount of 6 1/2% Notes due 2019 through a private placement to qualified institutional buyers.

The 6 1/2% Notes are senior unsecured obligations of the Company and the Guarantors which bear interest at a rate of 6 1/2% per annum and mature on June 1, 2019. At any time prior to June 1, 2014, the Company may redeem up to 35% of the 6 1/2% Notes at a redemption price of 106.500% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date, with the proceeds of certain equity offerings. Prior to June 1, 2014, the Company may redeem some or all of the 6 1/2% Notes for cash at a redemption price equal to 100% of their principal amount plus an applicable make-whole premium and accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date. On and after June 1, 2014, the Company may redeem some or all of the 6 1/2% Notes at redemption prices (expressed as percentages of principal amount) equal to 104.875% for the twelve-month period beginning on June 1, 2014, 103.250% for the twelve-month period beginning June 1, 2015, 101.625% for the twelve-month period beginning June 1, 2016 and 100.00% beginning on June 1, 2017, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date.

In connection with the note offering, the Company, the Guarantors of the 6 1/2% Notes and the initial purchasers entered into a registration rights agreement at the closing of the offering. Pursuant to the registration rights agreement, the Company and the Guarantors agreed that they will, subject to certain exceptions, use commercially reasonable efforts to file with the Commission and cause to become effective a registration statement relating to an offer to exchange the 6 1/2% Notes for an issue of Commission-registered 6 1/2% Notes with identical terms. If the exchange offer is not completed on or before the date that is 365 days after the closing date of this offering (the Target Registration Date), then the Company agreed to pay each holder of the 6 1/2% Notes liquidated damages in the form of additional interest in an amount equal to 0.25% per annum of the principal amount of notes held by such holder, with respect to the first 90 days after the Target Registration Date (which rate shall be increased by an additional 0.25% per annum for each subsequent 90-day period that such liquidated damages continue to accrue), in each case until the exchange offer is completed or the shelf registration statement is declared effective or is no longer required to be effective; provided, however, that at no time will the amount of liquidated damages accruing exceed in the aggregate 0.5% per annum. The maximum additional interest potentially payable pursuant to this provision would be \$2.6 million.

The Company utilized approximately \$515 million of the net proceeds of the 6 1/2% Note offering in June 2011 to repay borrowings under its senior secured credit facilities. The remaining net proceeds of approximately \$75 million were utilized for general corporate purposes.

On June 1, 2011, in connection with the issuance of the 6 1/2% Notes, the Company entered into an Indenture (the Indenture), among the Company, the Guarantors and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as trustee. The Indenture restricts the Company's ability and the ability of the Guarantors to: (i) incur additional debt; (ii) pay distributions on, redeem or repurchase equity interests; (iii) make certain investments; (iv) incur liens; (v) enter into transactions with affiliates; (vi) merge or consolidate with another company; and (vii) transfer and sell assets. These covenants are subject to a number of important exceptions and qualifications. If at any time when the 6 1/2% Notes are rated investment grade by either Moody's Investors Service, Inc. or Standard &

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Poor s Ratings Services and no Default (as defined in the Indenture) has occurred and is continuing, many of such covenants will terminate and the Company and its subsidiaries will cease to be subject to such covenants. The Indenture contains customary events of default. As of June 30, 2011, the Company was in compliance with all covenants of the 61/2% Notes.

23/8% Notes. As of June 30, 2011, we had classified the \$175.0 million principal amount of our 23/8% Notes, net of unamortized discount, as a current liability because certain contingent conversion thresholds based on the Company s stock price were met at that date and, as a result, 23/8% Note holders could present their notes for conversion during the quarter following the June 30, 2011 measurement date. If a 23/8% Note holder chooses to present their notes for conversion during a future quarter prior to the first put/call date in July 2012, they would receive cash up to \$1,000 for each 23/8% Note plus Company common stock for any excess valuation over \$1,000 using the conversion rate of the 23/8% Notes of 31.496 multiplied by the Company s average common stock price over a ten trading day period following presentation of the 23/8% Notes for conversion. The future convertibility and resultant balance sheet classification of this liability will be monitored at each quarterly reporting date and will be analyzed dependent upon market prices of the Company common stock during the prescribed measurement periods. As of June 30, 2011, the recent trading prices of the 23/8% Notes exceeded their conversion value due to the remaining imbedded conversion option of the holder. Based on recent trading patterns of the 23/8% Notes, we do not currently expect any significant amount of the 23/8% Notes to convert over the next twelve months. Should a holder convert their 23/8% Notes, we would utilize our existing credit facilities to fund the cash portion of the conversion value.

Contractual Cash Obligations

The following summarizes our contractual obligations at December 31, 2010 (in thousands):

December 31, 2010	Total	Due in Less Than 1 Year	Due in 1-3 Years	Due in 3-5 Years	Due After 5 Years
Contractual obligations:					
Total debt, including capital leases(1)	\$ 912,907	\$ 18,067	\$ 251,457	\$ 635,782	\$ 7,601
Non-cancelable operating leases	42,234	10,198	15,872	9,498	6,666
Purchase obligations	401,393	401,393			
Total contractual cash obligations	\$ 1,356,534	\$ 429,658	\$ 267,329	\$ 645,280	\$ 14,267

- (1) Excludes interest on debt. We cannot predict with any certainty the amount of interest due on our revolving debt due to the expected variability of interest rates and principal amounts outstanding. If we assume interest payment amounts are calculated using the outstanding principal balances, interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates as of December 31, 2010 and include applicable commitment fees, estimated interest payments on our credit facilities and 23/8% Notes would be \$29.7 million due in less than one year , \$50.7 million due in one to three years and \$39.8 million due in three to five years . In the case of our outstanding term loans, applicable principal pay down amounts have been reflected in the interest payment calculations. See Note 8 to the audited consolidated financial statements included in this registration statement for additional information on our credit

facilities.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of June 30, 2011, we had no off-balance sheet arrangements as defined in Item 303(a)(4) of Regulation S-K.

Tax Matters

Our primary deferred tax assets at December 31, 2010, were related to employee benefit costs for our 2001 Equity Participation Plan (Equity Participation Plan) deductible goodwill, inventory allowance for

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obsolescence, foreign tax credit carryforwards and \$5.6 million in available federal net operating loss carryforwards, or regular tax net operating losses (NOLs), as of that date. The regular tax NOLs will expire in varying amounts after 2011 if they are not first used to offset taxable income that we generate. Our ability to utilize a portion of the available regular tax NOLs is currently limited under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code due to a change of control that occurred during 1995. We currently believe that substantially all of our regular tax NOLs will be utilized. The company has utilized all federal alternative minimum tax net operating loss carryforwards.

Our income tax provision for the year ended December 31, 2010 totaled \$72.0 million, or 29.9% of pretax income, compared to \$46.1 million, or 43.6% of pretax income, for the year ended December 31, 2009. The effective tax rate in 2009 was impacted by a significant portion of the goodwill impairment loss recognized during the period being non-deductible for tax purposes. Excluding the goodwill impairment, the effective tax rate for 2009 would have approximated 29.7%.

There are a number of legislative proposals to change the U.S. tax laws related to multinational corporations. These proposals are in various stages of discussion. It is not possible at this time to predict how these proposals would impact our business or whether they could result in increased tax costs.

Critical Accounting Policies

In our selection of critical accounting policies, our objective is to properly reflect our financial position and results of operations in each reporting period in a manner that will be understood by those who utilize our financial statements. Often we must use our judgment about uncertainties.

There are several critical accounting policies that we have put into practice that have an important effect on our reported financial results.

Accounting for Contingencies. We have contingent liabilities and future claims for which we have made estimates of the amount of the eventual cost to liquidate these liabilities or claims. These liabilities and claims sometimes involve threatened or actual litigation where damages have been quantified and we have made an assessment of our exposure and recorded a provision in our accounts to cover an expected loss. Other claims or liabilities have been estimated based on our experience in these matters and, when appropriate, the advice of outside counsel or other outside experts. Upon the ultimate resolution of these uncertainties, our future reported financial results will be impacted by the difference between our estimates and the actual amounts paid to settle a liability. Examples of areas where we have made important estimates of future liabilities include litigation, taxes, interest, insurance claims, warranty claims, contract claims and discontinued operations.

Tangible and Intangible Assets, including Goodwill. Our goodwill totaled \$475.2 million, or 15.8%, of our total assets, as of December 31, 2010. Our other intangible assets totaled \$139.4 million, or 4.6%, of our total assets, as of December 31, 2010. The assessment of impairment on long-lived assets, intangibles and investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries, is conducted whenever changes in the facts and circumstances indicate a loss in value has occurred. The determination of the amount of impairment would be based on quoted market prices, if available, or upon our judgments as to the future operating cash flows to be generated from these assets throughout their estimated useful lives. Our industry is highly cyclical and our estimates of the period over which future cash flows will be generated, as well as the predictability of these cash flows and our determination of whether a decline in value of our investment has occurred, can have a significant impact on the carrying value of these assets and, in periods of prolonged down cycles, may result in impairment losses.

We review each reporting unit, as defined in current accounting standards regarding goodwill and other intangible assets to assess goodwill for potential impairment. Our reporting units include rental tools, drilling, accommodations,

offshore products and tubular services. There is no remaining goodwill in our drilling or tubular services reporting units subsequent to the full impairment of goodwill at those reporting units as of December 31, 2008. As part of the goodwill impairment analysis, we estimate the implied fair value of each reporting unit (IFV) and compare the IFV to the carrying value of such unit (the Carrying Value). Because

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none of our reporting units has a publically quoted market price, we must determine the value that willing buyers and sellers would place on the reporting unit through a routine sale process (a Level 3 fair value measurement). In our analysis, we target an IFV that represents the value that would be placed on the reporting unit by market participants, and value the reporting unit based on historical and projected results throughout a cycle, not the value of the reporting unit based on trough or peak earnings. We utilize, depending on circumstances, trading multiples analyses, discounted projected cash flow calculations with estimated terminal values and acquisition comparables to estimate the IFV. The IFV of our reporting units is affected by future oil and natural gas prices, anticipated spending by our customers, and the cost of capital. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its IFV, goodwill is considered to be potentially impaired and additional analysis in accordance with current accounting standards is conducted to determine the amount of impairment, if any. At the date of our annual goodwill impairment test, the IFV's of our offshore products, accommodations and rental tools reporting units exceeded their Carrying Values by 240%, 231% and 158%, respectively.

As part of our process to assess goodwill for impairment, we also compare the total market capitalization of the company to the sum of the IFV's of all of our reporting units to assess the reasonableness of the IFV's in the aggregate.

For our intangible assets, when facts and circumstances indicate a loss in value has occurred, we compare the Carrying Value of the intangible asset to the fair value of the intangible asset. For intangible assets that we amortize, we review the useful life of the intangible asset and evaluate each reporting period whether events and circumstances warrant a revision to the remaining useful life. We evaluate the remaining useful life of an intangible asset that is not being amortized each reporting period to determine whether events and circumstances continue to support an indefinite useful life.

Revenue and Cost Recognition. We recognize revenue and profit as work progresses on long-term, fixed price contracts using the percentage-of-completion method, which relies on estimates of total expected contract revenue and costs. We follow this method since reasonably dependable estimates of the revenue and costs applicable to various stages of a contract can be made. Recognized revenues and profit are subject to revisions as the contract progresses to completion. Revisions in profit estimates are charged to income or expense in the period in which the facts and circumstances that give rise to the revision become known. Provisions for estimated losses on uncompleted contracts are made in the period in which losses are determined.

Valuation Allowances. Our valuation allowances, especially related to potential bad debts in accounts receivable and to obsolescence or market value declines of inventory, involve reviews of underlying details of these assets, known trends in the marketplace and the application of historical factors that provide us with a basis for recording these allowances. If market conditions are less favorable than those projected by management, or if our historical experience is materially different from future experience, additional allowances may be required. We have, in past years, recorded a valuation allowance to reduce our deferred tax assets to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized.

Estimation of Useful Lives. The selection of the useful lives of many of our assets requires the judgments of our operating personnel as to the length of these useful lives. Should our estimates be too long or short, we might eventually report a disproportionate number of losses or gains upon disposition or retirement of our long-lived assets. We believe our estimates of useful lives are appropriate.

Stock Based Compensation. Since the adoption of the accounting standards regarding share-based payments, we are required to estimate the fair value of stock compensation made pursuant to awards under our Equity Participation Plan. An initial estimate of fair value of each stock option or restricted stock award determines the amount of stock compensation expense we will recognize in the future. To estimate the value of stock option awards under the Plan, we have selected a fair value calculation model. We have chosen the Black Scholes closed form model to value stock options awarded under the Plan. We have chosen this model because our option awards have been made under

straightforward and consistent vesting terms, option prices and option lives. Utilizing the Black Scholes model requires us to estimate the length of time options will remain outstanding, a risk free interest rate for the estimated period options are assumed to be outstanding, forfeiture rates, future dividends and the volatility of our common stock. All of these assumptions affect the

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amount and timing of future stock compensation expense recognition. We will continually monitor our actual experience and change assumptions for future awards as we consider appropriate.

Income Taxes. In accounting for income taxes, we are required by the provisions of current accounting standards regarding the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes, to estimate a liability for future income taxes. The calculation of our tax liabilities involves dealing with uncertainties in the application of complex tax regulations. We recognize liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues in the U.S. and other tax jurisdictions based on our estimate of whether, and the extent to which, additional taxes will be due. If we ultimately determine that payment of these amounts is unnecessary, we reverse the liability and recognize a tax benefit during the period in which we determine that the liability is no longer necessary. We record an additional charge in our provision for taxes in the period in which we determine that the recorded tax liability is less than we expect the ultimate assessment to be.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In October 2009, the FASB issued an accounting standards update that modified the accounting and disclosures for revenue recognition in a multiple-element arrangement. These amendments, effective for fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010 (early adoption was permitted), modify the criteria for recognizing revenue in multiple-element arrangements and the scope of what constitutes a non-software deliverable. The company early adopted this standard. The impact of these amendments was not material to the company's reported results.

In December 2009, the FASB issued an accounting standards update which amends previously issued accounting guidance for the consolidation of variable interest entities (VIEs). These amendments require a qualitative approach to identifying a controlling financial interest in a VIE, and requires ongoing assessment of whether an entity is a VIE and whether an interest in a VIE makes the holder the primary beneficiary of the VIE. These amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after November 15, 2009. Adoption of this standard had no effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

In January 2010, the FASB issued an accounting standards update which requires reporting entities to make new disclosures about recurring or nonrecurring fair value measurements including significant transfers into and out of Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements and information on purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements on a gross basis in the reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements. These amendments were effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2009, except for Level 3 reconciliation disclosures which are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2010. The adoption of these amendments did not have a material impact on our disclosures.

In December 2010, the FASB issued an accounting standards update on disclosures of supplementary pro forma information for business combinations. These amendments specify that if a public entity presents comparative financial statements, the entity should disclose revenue and earnings of the combined entity as though the business combination(s) that occurred during the current year had occurred as of the beginning of the comparable prior annual reporting period only. These amendments also expand the supplemental pro forma disclosures to include a description of the nature and amount of material, nonrecurring pro forma adjustments directly attributable to the business combination included in the reported pro forma revenue and earnings. These amendments are effective prospectively for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2010. We early adopted the provisions of this amendment in 2010, and they are reflected in our pro forma disclosures included in Note 5 to the audited consolidated financial statements included in this registration statement.

In June 2011, the FASB issued amendments to disclosure requirements for the presentation of comprehensive income. This guidance eliminates the option to present components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of

changes in stockholders' equity. The amendments require that all nonowner changes in stockholders' equity be presented either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. In the two-statement approach, the first statement should present total net income and its components followed consecutively by a second statement that should present total other comprehensive income, the components of other comprehensive income, and the total of comprehensive

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income. The amendments should be applied retrospectively. For public entities, the amendments are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011. Early adoption is permitted, because compliance with the amendments is already permitted. The amendments do not require any transition disclosures. We do not expect the adoption of this amendment to have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk

Interest Rate Risk

We have credit facilities that are subject to the risk of higher interest charges associated with increases in interest rates. As of June 30, 2011, we had floating-rate obligations totaling approximately \$296.5 million drawn under our credit facilities. These floating-rate obligations expose us to the risk of increased interest expense in the event of increases in short-term interest rates. If the floating interest rates increased by 1% from June 30, 2011 levels, our consolidated interest expense would increase by a total of approximately \$3.0 million annually.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

Our operations are conducted in various countries around the world and we receive revenue from these operations in a number of different currencies. As such, our earnings are subject to movements in foreign currency exchange rates when transactions are denominated in (i) currencies other than the U.S. dollar, which is our functional currency or (ii) the functional currency of our subsidiaries, which is not necessarily the U.S. dollar. In order to mitigate the effects of exchange rate risks in areas outside the U.S., we generally pay a portion of our expenses in local currencies and a substantial portion of our contracts provide for collections from customers in U.S. dollars. During the first six months of 2011, our realized foreign exchange losses were \$1.9 million and are included in other operating (income) expense in the condensed consolidated statements of income.

Some of our foreign operations are conducted through wholly-owned foreign subsidiaries that have functional currencies other than the United States dollar. We currently have subsidiaries whose functional currencies are the Canadian dollar and Australian dollar. Assets and liabilities from these subsidiaries are translated into United States dollars at the exchange rate in effect at each balance sheet date. The resulting translation gains or losses are reflected as accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in the shareholders' equity section of our consolidated balance sheets.

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BUSINESS

Our Company

Oil States, through its subsidiaries, is a leading provider of specialty products and services to natural resources companies throughout the world. We operate in a substantial number of the world's active oil, natural gas and coal producing regions, including Canada, onshore and offshore U.S., Australia, West Africa, the North Sea, South America and Southeast and Central Asia. Our customers include many national oil companies, major and independent oil and natural gas companies, onshore and offshore drilling companies, other oilfield service companies and mining companies. We operate in four principal business segments, accommodations, offshore products, well site services and tubular services, and have established a leadership position in certain of our product or service offerings in each segment.

Capital Spending and Acquisitions

Capital spending since our initial public offering in February 2001 has totaled approximately \$1.4 billion and has included both growth and maintenance capital expenditures in each of our businesses as follows: accommodations, \$747 million, rental tools, \$304 million, drilling and other, \$202 million, offshore products, \$114 million, tubular services, \$22 million and corporate, \$4 million.

Since our initial public offering in February 2001, we have completed 39 acquisitions for total consideration of \$1.2 billion. Acquisitions of other oilfield service businesses and, recently, in the accommodations business supporting the natural resources market in Australia, have been an important aspect of our growth strategy and plan to increase stockholder value. Our acquisition strategy has allowed us to expand our geographic locations and our product and service offerings. This growth strategy has allowed us to leverage our existing and acquired products and services into new geographic locations, and has expanded our technology and product offerings. We have made strategic acquisitions in our accommodations, offshore products, well site services and tubular services business lines.

On December 30, 2010, we acquired all of the ordinary shares of The MAC, through the Scheme under the Corporations Act of Australia. The MAC is headquartered in Sydney, Australia and supplies accommodations services to the natural resources market. As of the acquisition date, The MAC had 5,210 rooms in six locations in Queensland and Western Australia. Under the terms of the Scheme, each shareholder of The MAC received \$3.95 (A\$3.90) per share in cash. This price represents a total purchase price of \$638 million, net of cash acquired plus debt assumed of \$87 million. The company funded the acquisition with cash on hand and borrowings available under our five-year, \$1.05 billion senior secured bank facilities. See Note 8 to the audited consolidated financial statements included in this registration statement for additional information on our senior secured bank facilities. The MAC's operations are reported as part of our accommodations segment.

On December 20, 2010, we also acquired all of the operating assets of Mountain West Oilfield Service and Supplies, Inc. and Ufford Leasing LLC (Mountain West) for total consideration of \$47.1 million and estimated contingent consideration of \$4.0 million. Headquartered in Vernal, Utah, with operations in the Rockies and the Bakken Shale region, Mountain West provides remote site workforce accommodations to the oil and gas industry. Mountain West has been included in the accommodations segment since its date of acquisition.

On October 5, 2010, we purchased all of the equity of Acute for total consideration of \$30.2 million. Headquartered in Houston, Texas and with additional operations in Brazil, Acute provides metallurgical and welding innovations to the oil and gas industry in support of critical, complex subsea component manufacturing and deepwater riser fabrication

on a global basis. Acute has been included in the offshore products segment since its date of acquisition.

We funded the Acute and Mountain West acquisitions using cash on hand and our then existing credit facility.

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Our Industry

We operate principally in the oilfield services industry and provide a broad range of products and services to our customers through our accommodations, offshore products, well site services and tubular services business segments. We also own and operate accommodations in the natural resources market in Australia. Demand for our products and services is cyclical and substantially dependent upon activity levels in the oil and gas and mining industries, particularly our customers' willingness to spend capital on the exploration for and development of oil, natural gas, coal and mineral reserves. Our customers' spending plans are generally based on their outlook for near-term and long-term commodity prices. As a result, demand for our products and services is highly sensitive to current and expected commodity prices. See Note 10 to the audited consolidated financial statements included in this registration statement for financial information by segment.

Our historical financial results reflect the cyclical nature of the oilfield services business. Since 2001, there have been periods of increasing and decreasing activity in each of our operating segments. With the acquisition of The MAC, our results are also influenced by the level of activity in the natural resource market in Australia. For additional information about activities in each of our segments, please see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Our accommodations business is significantly influenced by the level of development of oil sands deposits in Alberta, Canada, activity levels in support of oil and gas development in Canada and the U.S. and, because of the acquisition of The MAC, in natural resource markets, primarily in Australia. Despite the downturn in 2009 and early 2010 as a result of the global financial crisis, activity in our accommodations business has grown significantly in the last five years.

Our offshore products segment, which is more influenced by deepwater development spending and rig and vessel construction and repair, experienced significantly increased backlog and revenues from 2005 to 2008, which resulted in improved operating results during 2006, 2007 and in 2008. A high level of backlog at the beginning of 2009 provided stability in offshore products revenues and profits in that year. However, due to project postponements, cancellations and deferrals that limited new order activity beginning in the fourth quarter of 2008 which continued throughout 2009 and led to backlog declines and decreased revenues and profits in 2010. Increased regulation of offshore drilling as a result of the Deepwater Horizon rig explosion and sinking in 2010 and resultant oil spill from the Macondo well blowout also delayed drilling and development operations in the U.S. offshore. However, with the improvement in oil prices over the last two years and the improved outlook for long-term oil demand, we began experiencing increased bidding and quoting activity for our offshore products beginning in the second half of 2010 and continuing throughout the first half of 2011. As a result of this increased activity, our backlog in offshore products has increased 150% since the beginning of 2010.

Our well site services businesses are significantly affected by movements in the North American rig count. Activity increased to peak levels during 2008, but saw material declines beginning in the fourth quarter of 2008 in most of our businesses, and continued through much of 2009. Activity levels in 2010 and the first half of 2011 improved significantly off their 2009 troughs. In particular, oil related drilling activities have recovered and are now at their highest levels in over 20 years; however, pricing for certain of our products and services has not recovered to prior peak levels.

Our tubular services business is influenced by the overall level of U.S. drilling activity, the types of wells being drilled, movements in global steel input prices and the overall industry level of OCTG inventory and pricing. Our tubular services business has historically been our most cyclical business segment. During 2008, this segment's margins were positively affected in a significant manner by increasing prices for steel products, including the OCTG we sell. Declining OCTG prices in 2009 coupled with weaker demand for OCTG, caused by a decline in U.S. drilling,

led to significantly lower revenues and margins for our tubular services business in 2009. The recovery in U.S. drilling activity in 2010 led to increased tubular services revenues. Although price increases were announced by the major U.S. mills during the first half of 2010, margins for our tubular services business declined in 2010 due primarily to a larger portion of service related costs expensed on certain program work.

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Accommodations

Overview. We are one of North America's and Australia's largest integrated providers of accommodations services for people working in remote locations. Our scalable modular facilities provide temporary and semi-permanent work force accommodations where traditional infrastructure is not accessible or cost effective. Once facilities are deployed in the field, we can also provide comprehensive facility management services, water and wastewater treatment, power generation, communications and redeployment logistics. Our accommodations are primarily employed to support work forces in the Canadian oil sands and in a variety of mining and related natural resource applications in Australia. We also support conventional oil and gas development efforts, forest fire fighting and disaster relief efforts, primarily in Canada, Australia and the U.S.

Accommodations Market. Our accommodations business has grown in recent years due to the increasing demand for accommodations to support workers in the oil sands region of Canada. Demand for oil sands accommodations is influenced to a great extent by the longer-term outlook for energy prices rather than current energy prices, particularly crude oil prices, given the multi-year time frame to complete oil sands projects and the costs associated with development of such large scale projects. Utilization of our existing accommodations capacity and our future expansions will largely depend on continued oil sands development spending.

Beginning in 2011, as a result of our acquisition of The MAC, our accommodations business entered into the Australian natural resources market. The Australian natural resources market plays a vital role in the Australian economy. The growth of Australian natural resource commodity exports over the last decade has been largely driven by strong Asian demand for iron ore, coal and LNG. It is Australia's largest contributor to exports, a major contributor to gross domestic product, a major employer and a major contributor to government revenue. The MAC's current activities are primarily related to supplying accommodations in support of metallurgical coal mining.

Australia is a significant producer of most of the world's key mineral commodities including iron ore, uranium, zinc, bauxite, lead, metallurgical and thermal coal and gold. It also has extensive oil and gas reserves with its major energy resource regions including the North West Shelf off the north coast of Western Australia and the onshore Cooper/Eromanga and Bowen/Surat Basins which straddle Queensland, New South Wales and South Australia.

Western Australia and Queensland are the most natural resource rich states. Western Australia produces a range of commodities including almost all of Australia's iron ore from the Pilbara region in the northwest and gold and nickel from the Eastern Goldfields region around Kalgoorlie in the southeast. Queensland has significant deposits of metallurgical and thermal coal, lead, zinc, bauxite, gold and minerals sands. The Bowen Basin region of Queensland contains the largest metallurgical coal reserves in Australia and is becoming a major part of the rapidly developing east coast coal seam gas industry. The natural resources market is also a major contributor to economic activity in the other states of Australia (e.g. South Australia is home to the Olympic Dam mine, the fourth largest copper deposit and largest uranium deposit in the world).

Volumes and prices of commodities have historically varied significantly and are difficult to predict. Mineral and commodity prices have fluctuated in recent years and may continue to fluctuate significantly in the future. Strong economic growth in emerging economies, such as China and India, with associated strong demand for mineral and natural gas resources such as coal, iron ore and LNG, has more than offset moderating growth in the U.S., Japan and Europe. This demand is expected to underpin continued investment and growth in the Australian natural resources market.

Products and Services. Since mid-year 2006, we have installed over 8,000 rooms in four of our major lodge properties supporting oil sands activities in northern Alberta. Our growth plan for this area of our business includes the expansion of these properties where we believe there is durable long-term demand.

In December 2010, we acquired The MAC, which owns and operates six villages with over 5,200 rooms and has a significant development portfolio in Australia. The MAC provides accommodation services to mining and related service companies (including construction contractors) under medium-term contracts. The MAC villages are strategically located in proximity to long-life, low-cost mines operated by large mining

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companies. The MAC s villages are developments intended to be in operation for 15 plus years and comprise manufactured relocatable buildings, with two to six rooms per building. The accommodations are built around central facilities such as housing, kitchen, dining, retail, entertainment and fitness areas.

From 2007 to 2009 The MAC added 1,657 rooms (net of retirements) by expanding existing villages and opening new villages. During 2010, given the uncertain global economic outlook, it consolidated its position incurring only maintenance capital expenditure while retiring 278 rooms.

In addition to our large-scale lodge and village facilities, we offer a broad range of semi-permanent and mobile options to house workers in remote regions. Our fleet of temporary camps is designed to be deployed on short notice and can be relocated as a project site moves. Our camps range in size from a 25 person drilling camp to a 2,000 person camp supporting varied operations, including pipeline construction, Steam Assisted Gravity Drainage (SAGD) drilling operations and large shale oil projects.

We own two accommodations manufacturing plants near Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, and a manufacturing location in Adelaide, Australia, which specialize in the design, engineering, production, transportation and installation of a variety of portable modular buildings, predominately for our own use. We manufacture accommodations facilities to suit the climate, terrain and population of a specific project site.

Regions of Operations. Our accommodations business is focused primarily in northern Canada and, more recently, in Queensland, Australia, but also operates in Western Australia, the U.S. Rocky Mountain corridor and the Bakken Shale region (Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and North Dakota), the Fayetteville Shale region of Arkansas and offshore locations in the Gulf of Mexico. In the past, we have also served companies operating in international markets including the Middle East, Europe, Asia and South America.

Customers and Competitors. Our customers operate in a diverse mix of industries including primarily oil sands mining and development; drilling, exploration and extraction of oil and natural gas and coal and other extractive industries. To a lesser extent, we also operate in other industries, including pipeline construction, forestry, humanitarian aid and disaster relief, and support for military operations. Our primary competitors in North America include Aramark Corporation, Compass Group PLC, ATCO Structures and Logistics Ltd., Black Diamond Group Limited and Horizon North Logistics, Inc. Our primary competitors in Australia include Ausco Modular Pty Limited, Fleetwood Corporation Limited, Nomad Building Solutions Limited and Decmil Group Limited. Although not direct competitors, accommodations are sometimes owned and/or operated by our potential customers.

Offshore Products

Overview. Through this segment, we design and manufacture a number of cost-effective, technologically advanced products for the offshore energy industry. In addition, we supply other lower margin products and services such as fabrication and inspection services. Our products and services are used mostly in deepwater producing regions and include flex-element technology, advanced connector systems, deepwater mooring systems, cranes, subsea pipeline products and installation and repair services. We have facilities in Arlington, Houston and Lampasas, Texas; Houma, Louisiana; Tulsa, Oklahoma; Scotland; Brazil; England; Singapore; Thailand and India that support our offshore products segment.

Offshore Products Market. The market for our offshore products and services depends primarily upon development of infrastructure for offshore production activities, drilling rig refurbishments and upgrades and new rig and vessel construction. Demand for oil and natural gas and related drilling and production in offshore areas throughout the world, particularly in deeper water, will drive spending on these activities.

Products and Services. Our offshore products segment provides a broad range of products and services for use in offshore drilling and development activities. To a lesser extent, this segment provides onshore oil and natural gas, defense and general industrial products and services. Our offshore products segment is dependent in part on the industry's continuing innovation and creative applications of existing technologies.

Offshore Development and Drilling Activities. We design, manufacture, fabricate, inspect, assemble, repair, test and market subsea equipment and offshore vessel and rig equipment. Our products are components

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of equipment used for the drilling and production of oil and natural gas wells on offshore fixed platforms and mobile production units, including floating platforms, such as Spars, tension leg platforms, floating production, storage and offloading (FPSO) vessels, and on other marine vessels, floating rigs, vessels and jack-up rigs. Our products and services include:

flexible bearings and connector products;

subsea pipeline products;

marine winches, mooring systems, cranes and rig equipment;

conductor casing connections and pipe;

drilling riser and related repair services;

blowout preventer stack assembly, integration, testing and repair services; and

other products and services.

Flexible Bearings and Connector Products. We are the principal supplier of flexible bearings, or FlexJoints[®], to the offshore oil and gas industry. We also supply weld-on connectors and fittings that join lengths of large diameter conductor or casing used in offshore drilling operations. FlexJoints[®] are flexible bearings that permit the controlled movement of riser pipes or tension leg platform tethers under high tension and pressure. They are used on drilling, production and export risers and are used increasingly as offshore production moves to deeper water areas. Drilling riser systems provide the vertical conduit between the floating drilling vessel and the subsea wellhead. Through the drilling riser, equipment is guided into the well and drilling fluids are returned to the surface. Production riser systems provide the vertical conduit for the hydrocarbons from the subsea wellhead to the floating production platform. Oil and natural gas flows to the surface for processing through the production riser. Export risers provide the vertical conduit from the floating production platform to the subsea export pipelines. FlexJoints[®] are a critical element in the construction and operation of production and export risers on floating production systems in deepwater.

Floating production systems, including tension leg platforms, Spars and FPSO facilities, are a significant means of producing oil and gas, particularly in deepwater environments. We provide many important products for the construction of these facilities. A tension leg platform is a floating platform that is moored by vertical pipes, or tethers, attached to both the platform and the sea floor. Our FlexJoint[®] tether bearings are used at the top and bottom connections of each of the tethers, and our Merlin connectors are used to efficiently assemble the tethers during offshore installation. A Spar is a floating vertical cylindrical structure which is approximately six to seven times longer than its diameter and is anchored in place. An FPSO is a floating vessel, typically ship shaped, used to produce, and process oil and gas from subsea wells. Our FlexJoints[®] are also used to attach the steel catenary risers to a Spar, FPSO or tension leg platform and for use on import or export risers.

Subsea Pipeline Products. We design and manufacture a variety of equipment used in the construction, maintenance, expansion and repair of offshore oil and natural gas pipelines. New construction equipment includes:

pipeline end manifolds, pipeline end terminals;

midline tie-in sleds;

forged steel Y-shaped connectors for joining two pipelines into one;

pressure-balanced safety joints for protecting pipelines and related equipment from anchor snags or a shifting sea-bottom;

electrical isolation joints; and

hot tap clamps that allow new pipelines to be joined into existing lines without interrupting the flow of petroleum product.

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We provide diverless connection systems for subsea flowlines and pipelines. Our HydroTech® collet connectors provide a high-integrity, proprietary metal-to-metal sealing system for the final hook-up of deep offshore pipelines and production systems. They also are used in diverless pipeline repair systems and in future pipeline tie-in systems. Our lateral tie-in sled, which is installed with the original pipeline, allows a subsea tie-in to be made quickly and efficiently using proven HydroTech® connectors without costly offshore equipment mobilization and without shutting off product flow.

We provide pipeline repair hardware, including deepwater applications beyond the depth of diver intervention. Our products include:

- repair clamps used to seal leaks and restore the structural integrity of a pipeline;
- mechanical connectors used in repairing subsea pipelines without having to weld;
- misalignment and swivel ring flanges; and
- pipe recovery tools for recovering dropped or damaged pipelines.

Marine Winches, Mooring Systems, Cranes and Rig Equipment. We design, engineer and manufacture marine winches, mooring systems, cranes and certain rig equipment. Our Skagit® winches are specifically designed for mooring floating and semi-submersible drilling rigs and positioning pipelay and derrick barges, anchor handling boats and jack-ups, while our Nautilus® marine cranes are used on production platforms throughout the world. We also design and fabricate rig equipment such as automatic pipe racking and blowout preventer handling equipment. Our engineering teams, manufacturing capability and service technicians who install and service our products provide our customers with a broad range of equipment and services to support their operations. Aftermarket service and support of our installed base of equipment to our customers is also an important source of revenue to us.

BOP Stack Assembly, Integration, Testing and Repair Services. We design and fabricate lifting and protection frames and offer system integration of blow-out preventer stacks and subsea production trees. We can provide complete turnkey and design fabrication services. We also design and manufacture a variety of custom subsea equipment, such as riser flotation tank systems, guide bases, running tools and manifolds. In addition, we also offer blow-out preventer and drilling riser testing and repair services.

To a lesser extent, our offshore products segment also produces a variety of products for use in applications other than in the offshore oil and gas industry. For example, we provide:

- elastomer consumable downhole products for onshore drilling and production;
- sound and vibration isolation equipment for the U.S. Navy submarine fleet;
- metal-elastomeric FlexJoints® used in a variety of naval and marine applications; and
- drum-clutches and brakes for heavy-duty power transmission in the mining, paper, logging and marine industries.

Backlog. Backlog in our offshore products segment \$354 million at December 31, 2010, \$206 million at December 31, 2009 and \$362 million at December 31, 2008. Our offshore products backlog consists of firm customer purchase orders for which contractual commitments exist and delivery is scheduled. In some instances, these purchase

orders are cancelable by the customer, subject to the payment of termination fees and/or the reimbursement of our costs incurred. Our backlog is an important indicator of future offshore products shipments and revenues; however, backlog as of any particular date may not be indicative of our actual operating results for any future period. We believe that the offshore construction and development business is characterized by lengthy projects and a long lead-time order cycle. The change in backlog levels from one period to the next does not necessarily evidence a long-term trend.

Regions of Operations. Our offshore products segment provides products and services to customers in the major offshore oil and gas producing regions of the world, including the Gulf of Mexico, West Africa, Azerbaijan, the North Sea, Brazil, Southeast Asia and India. We are currently expanding our capabilities in Southeast Asia by constructing a new facility in Singapore.

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Customers and Competitors. We market our products and services to a broad customer base, including direct end users, engineering and design companies, prime contractors, and at times, our competitors through outsourcing arrangements. Our largest customers in 2010 were Transocean Ltd., Halliburton Company and BP p.l.c.

Well Site Services

Overview. Our well site services segment includes a broad range of products and services that are used to drill, and establish and maintain the flow of, oil and natural gas from a well throughout its lifecycle. In this segment, our operations include completion-focused rental tools and land drilling services. We use our fleet of drilling rigs and rental equipment to serve our customers at well sites and project development locations. Our products and services are used primarily in onshore applications throughout the exploration, development and production phases of a well's life.

Well Site Services Market. Demand for our drilling rigs and rental equipment has historically been tied to the level of oil and natural gas exploration and production activity. The primary driver for this activity is the price of oil and natural gas. Activity levels have been, and we expect will continue to be, highly correlated with hydrocarbon commodity prices.

Products and Services

Rental Equipment. Our rental equipment business provides a wide range of products and services for use in the onshore and offshore oil and gas industry, including:

wireline and coiled tubing pressure control equipment;

wellhead isolation equipment;

pipe recovery systems;

thru-tubing fishing services;

hydraulic chokes and manifolds;

blow out preventers;

well testing and flowback equipment, including separators and line heaters;

gravel pack operations on well bores; and

surface control equipment and down-hole tools utilized by coiled tubing operators.

Our rental equipment is primarily used during the completion and production stages of a well. As of December 31, 2010, we provided rental equipment at 58 distribution points throughout the U.S., Canada, Mexico and Argentina compared to 64 distribution points at December 31, 2009. We continue to consolidate operations in areas where our product lines previously had separate facilities and close facilities in areas where operations are marginal in order to streamline operations, enhance our facilities and improve marketing efficiency. We provide rental equipment on a daily rental basis with rates varying depending on the type of equipment and the length of time rented. In certain operations, we also provide service personnel in connection with the equipment rental. We own patents covering some of our rental tools, particularly in our wellhead isolation equipment product line. Our customers in the rental equipment business include major, independent and private oil and gas companies and other large oilfield service

companies. Competition in the rental tool business is widespread and includes many smaller companies, although we also compete with the larger oilfield service companies for certain products and services. The recovery in our industry during 2010 and the first half of 2011 resulted in a shortage of both equipment and personnel, contributing to both higher revenues and margins during 2010 and the first half of 2011 compared to comparable periods in the prior year.

Drilling Services. Our drilling services business is located in the U.S. and provides land drilling services for shallow to medium depth wells ranging from 1,500 to 15,000 feet. Drilling services are typically used during the exploration and development stages of a field. As of June 30, 2011, we had a total of 34 semi-

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automatic drilling rigs with hydraulic pipe handling booms and lift capacities ranging from 75,000 to 500,000 pounds. Twenty-two of these drilling rigs are based in Odessa, Texas and twelve are based in the Rocky Mountains region. Utilization of our drilling rigs increased from an average of 37% in 2009 to an average of 72% in 2010.

We market our drilling services directly to a diverse customer base, consisting of major, independent and private oil and gas companies. We contract on both footage and dayrate basis. Under a footage contract, we assume responsibility for certain costs (such as bits and fuel) and assume more risk (such as time necessary to drill) than we would on a daywork contract. Depending on market conditions and availability of drilling rigs, we see changes in pricing, utilization and contract terms. The land drilling business is highly fragmented, and our competition consists of a small number of larger companies and many smaller companies. Our Permian Basin drilling activities target primarily oil reservoirs while our Rocky Mountain drilling activities target both oil and natural gas reservoirs.

Tubular Services

Overview. Through our Sooner, Inc. subsidiary, we distribute OCTG, which consists of downhole casing and production tubing. Through our tubular services segment, we:

distribute a broad range of casing and tubing; and

provide threading, logistical and inventory management services.

We serve a customer base ranging from major oil and gas companies to small independents. Through our key relationships with more than 20 domestic and foreign manufacturers and related service providers and suppliers of OCTG, we deliver tubular products and ancillary services to oil and gas companies, drilling contractors and consultants predominantly in the U.S. The OCTG distribution market is highly fragmented and competitive, and is focused in the U.S. We purchase tubular goods from a variety of sources. However, during the year ended December 31, 2010, we purchased 56% of our total tubular goods from a single domestic supplier and 72% of our total OCTG purchases from three domestic suppliers.

OCTG Market. Our tubular services segment primarily distributes casing and tubing. Casing forms the structural wall in oil and natural gas wells to provide support, control pressure and prevent collapse during drilling operations. Casing is also used to protect water-bearing formations during the drilling of a well. Casing is generally not removed after it has been installed in a well. Production tubing, which is used to bring oil and natural gas to the surface, may be replaced during the life of a producing well.

A key indicator of domestic demand for OCTG is the aggregate footage of wells drilled onshore and offshore in the U.S. The OCTG market is also affected by the level of inventories maintained by manufacturers, distributors and end users. Inventory on the ground, when at high levels, can cause tubular sales to lag a rig count increase due to inventory destocking and can put downward pressure on OCTG pricing. Demand for tubular products is positively impacted by increased drilling of deeper, horizontal and offshore wells. Deeper wells require incremental tubular footage and enhanced mechanical capabilities to ensure the integrity of the well. Premium tubulars are generally used in deeper wells and in horizontal drilling to withstand the increased bending and compression loading associated with a horizontal well. Operators typically specify premium tubulars for the completion of offshore wells.

Products and Services

Tubular Products and Services. We distribute various types of OCTG produced by both domestic and foreign manufacturers to major and independent oil and gas exploration and production companies and other OCTG distributors. We have distribution relationships with most major domestic and certain international steel mills. We do

not manufacture any of the tubular goods that we distribute. As a result, gross margins in this segment are generally lower than those reported by our other business segments. We operate our tubular services segment from a total of ten offices and facilities located near areas of oil and natural gas exploration and development activity.

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In our tubular services segment, inventory management is critical to our success. We maintain on-the-ground inventory in five company-owned yards and approximately 60 third-party yards located in the U.S., giving us the flexibility to fill customer orders from our own stock or directly from the manufacturer. We have a proprietary inventory management system, designed specifically for the OCTG industry, which enables us to track our product shipments.

A-Z Terminal. Our A-Z Terminal pipe maintenance and storage facility in Crosby, Texas is equipped to provide a full range of tubular services, giving us strong customer service capabilities. Our A-Z Terminal is on 109 acres, is an ISO 9001-certified facility, has a rail spur and more than 1,350 pipe racks and two double-ended thread lines. We have exclusive use of a permanent third-party inspection center within the facility. The facility also includes indoor chrome storage capability and patented pipe cleaning machines. We offer services at our A-Z Terminal facility typically outsourced by other distributors, including the following: threading, inspection, cleaning, cutting, logistics, rig returns, installation of float equipment and non-destructive testing.

Other Facilities. We also offer tubular services at our facilities in Midland and Godley, Texas, Searcy, Arkansas and Montoursville, Pennsylvania. Our Midland, Texas facility covers approximately 60 acres and has more than 570 pipe racks. Our Godley, Texas facility, which services the Barnett shale area, has approximately 350 pipe racks on approximately 31 developed acres and is serviced by a rail spur. Our Searcy location has approximately 130 pipe racks on 14 acres. Our Montoursville location has approximately 150 pipe racks on 24 acres. Independent third party inspection companies operate within each of these facilities either with mobile or permanent inspection equipment.

Tubular Products and Services Sales Arrangements. We provide our tubular products and logistics services through a variety of arrangements, including spot market sales and alliances. We provide some of our tubular products and services to independent and major oil and gas companies under alliance or program arrangements. Although our alliances are generally not as profitable as the spot market and can generally be cancelled by the customer, they provide us with more stable and predictable revenues and an improved ability to forecast required inventory levels, which allows us to manage our inventory more efficiently.

Regions of Operations. Our tubular services segment provides tubular products and services principally to customers in the U.S. both for land and offshore applications. However, we also sell a small percentage for export worldwide.

Suppliers and Competitors. Our largest supplier is U.S. Steel Group. Although we have a leading market share position in tubular services distribution, the market is highly fragmented. Our main competitors in tubular distribution are Bourland & Leverich Supply Company, L.C., McJunkin Red Man Corporation, Pipeco Services Inc. and Premier Pipe L.P.

Seasonality of Operations

Our operations are directly affected by seasonal differences in weather in the areas in which we operate, most notably in Canada, Australia, the Rocky Mountain region and the Gulf of Mexico. A portion of our Canadian accommodations operations is conducted during the winter months when the winter freeze in remote regions is required for exploration and production activity to occur. The spring thaw in these frontier regions restricts operations in the second quarter and adversely affects our operations and sales of products and services. Our operations in the Gulf of Mexico are also affected by weather patterns. Weather conditions in the Gulf Coast region generally result in higher drilling activity in the spring, summer and fall months with the lowest activity in the winter months. As a result of these seasonal differences, full year results are not likely to be a direct multiple of any particular quarter or combination of quarters. In addition, summer and fall drilling activity can be restricted due to hurricanes and other storms prevalent in the Gulf of Mexico and along the Gulf Coast. For example, during 2005, a significant disruption occurred in oil and natural gas drilling and production operations in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico due to damage inflicted by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita

and, during 2008, from Hurricane Ike. Cyclones can affect our operations in Australia.

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Employees

As of December 31, 2010, the Company had 6,904 full-time employees on a consolidated basis, 44% of whom are in our accommodations segment, 24% of whom are in our offshore products segment, 29% of whom are in our well site services segment, 2% of whom are in our tubular services segment and 1% of whom are in our corporate headquarters. We are party to collective bargaining agreements covering 1,689 employees located in Canada, Australia, the United Kingdom and Argentina as of December 31, 2010. We believe relations with our employees are good.

Government Regulation

Our business is significantly affected by foreign, federal, provincial, state and local laws and regulations relating to the oil and gas industry, worker safety and environmental protection. Changes in these laws, including more stringent regulations and increased levels of enforcement of these laws and regulations, could have a significant adverse effect on our business. We cannot predict changes in the level of enforcement of existing laws and regulations or how these laws and regulations may be interpreted or the effect changes in these laws and regulations may have on us or our future operations or earnings. We also are not able to predict whether new laws and regulations will be adopted.

We depend on the demand for our products and services from oil and gas companies. This demand is affected by changing taxes, price controls and other laws and regulations relating to the oil and gas industry generally, including those specifically directed to oilfield and offshore operations. The adoption of laws and regulations curtailing exploration and development drilling for oil and natural gas in our areas of operation could also adversely affect our operations by limiting demand for our products and services. We cannot determine the extent to which our future operations and earnings may be adversely affected by new legislation, new regulations or changes in existing regulations or enforcement.

Some of our employees who perform services on offshore platforms and vessels are covered by the provisions of the Jones Act, the Death on the High Seas Act and general maritime law. These laws operate to make the liability limits established under states workers compensation laws inapplicable to these employees and permit them or their representatives generally to pursue actions against us for damages or job-related injuries with no limitations on our potential liability.

Our operations are subject to numerous stringent and comprehensive foreign, federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations governing the release and/or discharge of materials into the environment or otherwise relating to environmental protection. Numerous governmental agencies issue regulations to implement and enforce these laws, for which compliance is often costly and difficult. The violation of these laws and regulations may result in the denial or revocation of permits, issuance of corrective action orders, modification or cessation of operations, assessment of administrative and civil penalties, and even criminal prosecution. We believe that we are in substantial compliance with existing environmental laws and regulations and we do not anticipate that future compliance with existing environmental laws and regulations will have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements. However, there can be no assurance that substantial costs for compliance or penalties for non-compliance with these existing requirements will not be incurred in the future. Moreover, it is possible that other developments, such as the adoption of stricter environmental laws, regulations and enforcement policies or more stringent enforcement of existing environmental laws and regulations, could result in additional costs or liabilities that we cannot currently quantify.

For example, in Canada, the Federal Government of Canada in September 2010 appointed an Oil Sands Advisory Panel to review and comment upon existing scientific studies and literature regarding water monitoring in the Lower Athabasca region and provide recommendations for improving such monitoring. The Oil Sands Advisory Panel presented its final report to the Minister of the Environment in December 2010. In response to the findings of the report, on March 25, 2011, the Federal Environment Minister of Canada, Peter Kent, announced the proposed launch

of a new water pollution monitoring system in the oil sands that will include more frequent and widespread sampling and form part of a broader system that also will monitor air quality and the impact of development on the region's wildlife. The development and implementation of such new monitoring system is expected to increase the level and cost of government oversight, which costs are to

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be incurred by industry participants, under an industrial user pay system. Initial estimates to implement this monitoring system is \$20 million (Canadian) per year.

Further, the Province of Alberta released a report in December 2010 regarding regulatory changes to be implemented in 2011 regarding Alberta Environment's regulation of oil sands operations. The report suggests regulatory changes will include increased reclamation security requirements, increased monitoring requirements for water quality, and additional requirements for the management of tailings ponds. These changes, if and when they are implemented, may result in additional costs or liabilities for our customers' operations.

Hazardous Wastes and Substances

With regard to our U.S. operations, we generate wastes, including hazardous wastes, which are subject to the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, or RCRA, and comparable state statutes. The EPA and analogous state agencies have limited the approved methods of disposal for some types of hazardous and nonhazardous wastes. Some wastes handled by us in our field service activities currently are exempt from treatment as hazardous wastes under RCRA because that act specifically excludes drilling fluids, produced waters and other wastes associated with the exploration, development or production of oil or natural gas from regulation as hazardous waste. However, it is possible that certain oil and natural gas exploration and production wastes now classified as non-hazardous could be classified as hazardous wastes in the future. In September 2010, the Natural Resources Defense Council filed a petition with the EPA requesting them to reconsider the RCRA exemption for exploration, production, and development wastes. To date, the EPA has not taken any action on the petition. Any re-designation of such currently RCRA exempt waste to hazardous waste in the future would subject us to more rigorous and costly operating and disposal requirements. In any event, such wastes currently remain subject to regulation under RCRA as solid wastes.

Some of our equipment may be exposed to naturally occurring radiation associated with oil and natural gas deposits, and this exposure may result in the generation of wastes containing naturally occurring radioactive materials or NORM. NORM wastes exhibiting trace levels of naturally occurring radiation in excess of established state standards are subject to special handling and disposal requirements, and any storage vessels, piping, and work area affected by NORM may be subject to remediation or restoration requirements. Because many of the properties presently or previously owned, operated, or occupied by us have been used for oil and gas production operations for many years, it is possible that we may incur costs or liabilities associated with elevated levels of NORM that are found on such properties.

The federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, or CERCLA, also known as the Superfund law, and comparable state statutes impose liability, without regard to fault or legality of the original conduct, on classes of persons in the U.S. that are considered to have contributed to the release of a hazardous substance into the environment. These persons include the owner or operator of the disposal site or the site where the release occurred and companies that transported, disposed of, or arranged for the disposal of the hazardous substances at the site where the release occurred. Under CERCLA, these persons may be subject to joint and several, strict liability for the costs of cleaning up the hazardous substances that have been released into the environment and for damages to natural resources, and it is not uncommon for neighboring landowners and other third parties to file claims for personal injury and property damage allegedly caused by the hazardous substances released into the environment. We currently have operations in the U.S. on properties that involve our handling of hazardous substances or where the activities involving the handling of hazardous substances may have been conducted prior to our operations on such properties or by third parties whose operations were not under our control. These properties may be subject to CERCLA, RCRA and analogous state laws. Under these laws and related regulations, we could be required to remove or remediate previously discarded hazardous substances and wastes or property contamination that was caused by these third parties. These laws and regulations may also expose us to liability for our acts that were in compliance with applicable laws at the time the acts were performed.

Table of Contents***Water Discharge***

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act and analogous state laws impose restrictions and strict controls regarding the discharge of pollutants into waters of the U.S. and state waters. The discharge of pollutants into jurisdictional waters is prohibited unless the discharge is permitted by the EPA or applicable state agencies. Many of our domestic properties and operations require permits for discharges of wastewater and/or storm water, and we have procedures in place for securing and maintaining these permits. In addition, the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 imposes a variety of requirements on responsible parties related oil spills prevention and response planning and liability for damages, including natural resource damages, resulting from spills of oil in waters of the U.S. A responsible party includes the owner or operator of an onshore facility or a vessel, or the lessee or permittee of the area in which an offshore facility is located. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act and analogous state laws provide for administrative, civil and criminal penalties for unauthorized discharges and, together with the Oil Pollution Act, impose substantial liabilities for the costs of removal, remediation, and damages in connection with any unauthorized discharges.

A certain portion of our rental tools business supports other contractors actually performing hydraulic fracturing to enhance the production of natural gas from formations with low permeability, such as shales. Due to concerns raised in the U.S. concerning potential impacts of hydraulic fracturing on groundwater quality, legislative and regulatory efforts at the federal level and in some states have been initiated to impose new or more stringent permitting and compliance requirements for hydraulic fracturing. Congress is considering two companion bills, known as the Fracturing Responsibility and Awareness of Chemicals Act, or FRAC Act, that would repeal an exemption in the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, or SWDA, for the underground injection of hydraulic fracturing fluids other than diesel near drinking water sources. The EPA has already asserted federal regulatory authority over hydraulic fracturing involving diesel additives under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, but the agency has not yet taken action to enforce or implement this recently asserted regulatory authority, and industry groups have filed suits challenging the EPA's decision. Sponsors of the FRAC Act have asserted that chemicals used in the fracturing process could adversely affect drinking water supplies. If enacted, the FRAC Act could result in additional regulatory burdens on the oil and gas industry in general, and on our customers in particular, such as permitting, construction, financial assurance, monitoring, recordkeeping, and plugging and abandonment requirements. The FRAC Act also proposes requiring the disclosure of chemical constituents used in the fracturing process to state or federal regulatory authorities, who would then make such information publicly available. The availability of this information could make it easier for third parties opposing the hydraulic fracturing process to initiate legal proceedings based on allegations that specific chemicals used in the fracturing process could adversely affect groundwater. The Committee on Energy and Environment of the U.S. House of Representatives has been examining the practice of hydraulic fracturing in the U.S. and has gathered and reported information on its potential impacts on human health and the environment. Also, the EPA also has commenced a study of the potential adverse effects that hydraulic fracturing may have on water quality and public health and anticipates that initial results of the study will be available in late 2012 and final results in 2014. Moreover, various state and local governments have implemented or are considering increased regulatory oversight of hydraulic fracturing through additional permit requirements, operational restrictions, requirements for disclosure of chemical constituents, and temporary or permanent bans on hydraulic fracturing in certain environmentally sensitive areas such as watersheds. The adoption of the FRAC Act or any other federal or state laws or regulations imposing reporting obligations on, or otherwise limiting, the hydraulic fracturing process could make it more difficult, or less economic, to complete natural gas wells in certain formations, increase our customers' costs of compliance, and cause delays in permitting. Such regulatory and legislative efforts could have an adverse effect on oil and natural gas production activities by operators or other contractors with whom we have a business relationship, which in turn could have an adverse effect on demand for our North American completion products and services.

Offshore Regulation

In April 2010, there was a fire and explosion aboard the Deepwater Horizon drilling rig resulting in an oil spill from a well known as the Macondo well and operated in the ultra deep water in the U.S. Gulf of

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Mexico. In response to the explosion and spill, there have been many proposals by governmental and private constituencies to address the direct impact of the incident and to prevent similar incidents in the future. Beginning in May 2010, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement, or BOEMRE (formerly the Minerals Management Service), of the U.S. Department of the Interior implemented a moratorium on deepwater drilling activities in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico that effectively shut down deepwater drilling activities until the moratorium was lifted by Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar in October 2010. In addition, while the moratorium was in place, BOEMRE issued a series of NTLs and implemented additional safety and certification requirements applicable to drilling activities in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico. For example, before being allowed to resume drilling in deepwater, operators in the outer continental shelf waters of the U.S. Gulf of Mexico must certify compliance with all applicable operating regulations found in 30 C.F.R. Part 250, including those rules recently placed into effect, such as rules relating to well casing and cementing, blowout preventers, safety certification, emergency response and worker training. Operator must also demonstrate the availability of adequate spill response and blowout containment resources. Notwithstanding the lifting of the moratorium, we anticipate that there will continue to be delays in the resumption of drilling-related activities, including delays in the issuance of drilling permits, as these various regulatory initiatives are fully implemented. In addition, there have been a variety of proposals to change existing laws and regulations that could affect offshore development and production, including proposals in the previous session of Congress to significantly increase the minimum financial responsibility demonstration required under the federal Oil Pollution Act of 1990. Uncertainties and delays caused by the new regulatory environment have and will continue to have an overall negative effect on U.S. Gulf of Mexico drilling activity and, to a certain extent, the financial results of each of our business segments.

Air Emissions

Some of our operations also result in emissions of regulated air pollutants. The federal Clean Air Act, or CAA, and analogous state laws require permits for facilities in the U.S. that have the potential to emit pollutants into the atmosphere that could adversely affect air quality. Failure to obtain a permit prior to construction of an air source or modification of an existing operation emitting pollutants or to comply with air quality permit requirements could result in the imposition of substantial administrative, civil and even criminal penalties.

Past scientific studies have suggested that emissions of certain gases, commonly referred to as greenhouse gases, or GHG, and including carbon dioxide and methane, may be contributing to warming of the Earth's atmosphere and other climatic changes. In response to such studies, many foreign nations, including Canada, have agreed to limit emissions of these gases pursuant to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, also known as the Kyoto Protocol. In December 2002, Canada ratified the Kyoto Protocol, which requires Canada to reduce its emissions of greenhouse gases to 6% below 1990 levels by 2012. The Canadian federal government previously released the Regulatory Framework for Air Emissions, updated March 10, 2008 by Turning the Corner: Regulatory Framework for Industrial Greenhouse Emissions (collectively, the Regulatory Framework) for regulating GHG emissions and in doing so proposed mandatory emissions intensity reduction obligations on a sector by sector basis. In addition, the Government of Canada has announced a number of regulatory changes to address GHG emissions from motor vehicles and coal fired electricity generation. These changes may have implications for our costs of operations.

On January 29, 2010, Canada affirmed its desire to be associated with the Copenhagen Accord that was negotiated in December 2009 as part of the international meetings on climate change regulation in Copenhagen. The Copenhagen Accord, which is not legally binding, allows countries to commit to specific efforts to reduce GHG emissions, although how and when the commitments may be converted into binding emission reduction obligations is currently uncertain. Pursuant to the Copenhagen Accord process, Canada has indicated an economy-wide GHG emissions target that equates to a 17 per cent reduction from 2005 levels by 2020, and the Canadian federal government has also indicated an objective of reducing overall Canadian GHG emissions by 60% to 70% by 2050. Additionally, in 2009, the Canadian federal government announced its commitment to work with the provincial governments to implement a

North America-wide cap and trade system for GHG emissions, in cooperation with the U.S. Under the system, Canada would have a

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cap-and-trade market for Canadian-specific industrial sectors that could be integrated into a North American market for carbon permits. It is uncertain whether either federal GHG regulations or an integrated North American cap-and-trade system will be implemented, or what obligations might be imposed under any such systems.

Additionally, GHG regulation can take place at the provincial and municipal level. For example, Alberta introduced the Climate Change and Emissions Management Act, which provides a framework for managing GHG emissions by reducing specified gas emissions, relative to gross domestic product, to an amount that is equal to or less than 50% of 1990 levels by December 31, 2020. The accompanying regulation, the Specified Gas Emitters Regulation, effective July 1, 2007, requires mandatory emissions reductions through the use of emissions intensity targets, and a company can meet the applicable emissions limits by making emissions intensity improvements at facilities, offsetting GHG emissions by purchasing offset credits or emission performance credits in the open market, or acquiring fund credits by making payments of \$15 per ton of GHG emissions to the Alberta Climate Change and Management Fund. The Alberta government recently announced its intention to raise the price of fund credits. The Specified Gas Reporting Regulation imposes GHG emissions reporting requirements if a company has GHG emissions of 100,000 tons or more from a facility in a year. In addition, Alberta facilities must currently report emissions of industrial air pollutants and comply with obligations in permits and under other environmental regulations. The Canadian federal government currently proposes to enter into equivalency agreements with provinces to establish a consistent regulatory regime for GHGs, but the success of any such plan is uncertain, possibly leaving overlapping levels of regulation. The direct and indirect costs of these regulations may adversely affect our operations and financial results as well as those of our customers.

Although the U.S. is not participating in the Kyoto Protocol, in December 2009, the U.S. EPA determined that emissions of carbon dioxide, methane and other GHGs present an endangerment to public health and the environment because emissions of such gases are, according to the EPA, contributing to warming of the earth's atmosphere and other climatic changes. Based on these findings, the EPA has begun adopting and implementing regulations to restrict emissions of GHGs under existing provisions of the CAA. The EPA has recently adopted two sets of rules regulating GHG emissions under the CAA, one of which requires a reduction in emissions of GHGs from motor vehicles and the other of which regulates emissions of GHGs from certain large stationary sources, effective January 2, 2011. The EPA has also adopted rules requiring the reporting of GHG emissions from specified large GHG emission sources in the U.S., including petroleum refineries, on an annual basis, beginning in 2011 for emissions occurring after January 1, 2010, as well as certain oil and natural gas production, processing, transmission, storage and distribution facilities, on an annual basis, beginning in 2012 for emissions occurring in 2011.

In addition, the U.S. Congress has from time to time considered adopting legislation to reduce emissions of GHGs and almost one-half of the states have already taken legal measures to reduce emissions of GHGs primarily through the planned development of GHG emission inventories and/or regional GHG cap and trade programs. Most of these cap and trade programs work by requiring major sources of emissions, such as electric power plants, or major producers of fuels, such as refineries and gas processing plants, to acquire and surrender emission allowances. The number of allowances available for purchase is reduced each year in an effort to achieve the overall GHG emission reduction goal.

The adoption of legislation or regulatory programs to reduce emissions of GHGs could require us or our customers to incur increased operating costs, such as costs to purchase and operate emissions control systems, to acquire emissions allowances or comply with new regulatory or reporting requirements. Any such legislation or regulatory programs could also increase the cost of consuming, and thereby reduce demand for, the oil and natural gas, which could reduce the demand for our products and services. Consequently, legislation and regulatory programs to reduce emissions of GHGs could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Finally, it should be noted that some scientists have concluded that increasing concentrations of GHGs in the Earth's atmosphere may produce climate changes that have significant physical effects, such as increased frequency and severity of storms,

droughts, floods and other climatic events. If any such effects were to occur, they could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

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Other Laws in Foreign Jurisdictions

Our operations outside of the U.S. are potentially subject to similar foreign governmental controls relating to protection of the environment. For example, our recently acquired Australian accommodations business is regulated by general statutory environmental controls at both the state and federal level. These controls include: the regulation of hard and liquid waste, including the requirement for trade waste and/or wastewater permits or licenses; the regulation of water, noise, heat, and atmospheric gases emissions; the regulation of the production, transport and storage of dangerous and hazardous materials (including asbestos); and the regulation of pollution and site contamination. Some specified activities, for example, sewage treatment works, may require regulation at a state level by way of environmental protection licenses which also impose monitoring and reporting obligations on the holder. National and state based regulations for the monitoring and reduction of GHG emissions have been proposed or commenced but no national mandatory emissions trading market has yet commenced. Federal requirements for the disclosure of energy performance under building rating regulations have been introduced and are to be expanded. These regulations require the tracking of specific environmental performance factors.

We believe that, to date, our operations outside of the U.S. have been in substantial compliance with existing requirements of these foreign governmental bodies and that such compliance has not had a material adverse effect on our operations. However, this trend of compliance with existing requirements may not continue in the future or the cost of such compliance may become material. For instance, any future restrictions on emissions of GHGs that are imposed in foreign countries in which we operate, such as in Canada and Australia, pursuant to the Kyoto Protocol or other locally enforceable requirements, could adversely affect demand for our services.

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The following table presents information about our principal properties and facilities. For a discussion about how each of our business segments utilizes its respective properties, please see Business. Except as indicated below, we own all of these properties or facilities.

Location	Approximate Square Footage/Acreage	Description
United States:		
Houston, Texas (lease)	15,829	Principal executive offices
Arlington, Texas	11,264	Offshore products business office
Arlington, Texas	36,770	Offshore products business office and warehouse
Arlington, Texas	55,853	Offshore products manufacturing facility
Arlington, Texas (lease)	63,272	Offshore products manufacturing facility
Arlington, Texas	44,780	Elastomer technology center for offshore products
Arlington, Texas	60,000	Molding and aerospace facilities for offshore products
Houston, Texas (lease)	52,000	Offshore products business office
Houston, Texas	25 acres	Offshore products manufacturing facility and yard
Houston, Texas	22 acres	Offshore products manufacturing facility and yard
Houston, Texas (lease)	50,750	Offshore products service facility and office
Lampasas, Texas	48,500	Molding facility for offshore products
Lampasas, Texas (lease)	20,000	Warehouse for offshore products
Tulsa, Oklahoma	74,600	Molding facility for offshore products
Tulsa, Oklahoma (lease)	14,000	Molding facility for offshore products
Houma, Louisiana	40 acres	Offshore products manufacturing facility and yard
Houma, Louisiana (lease)	20,000	Offshore products manufacturing facility and yard
Houston, Texas (lease)	9,945	Tubular services business office
Tulsa, Oklahoma (lease)	11,955	Tubular services business office
Midland, Texas	60 acres	Tubular yard
Godley, Texas	31 acres	Tubular yard
Crosby, Texas	109 acres	Tubular yard
Searcy, Arkansas	14 acres	Tubular yard
Montoursville, Pennsylvania	24 acres	Tubular yard
Belle Chasse, Louisiana (own and lease)	427,020	Accommodations manufacturing facility and yard
Vernal, Utah (lease)	21 acres	Accommodations facility and yard
Dickinson, North Dakota (lease)	26 acres	Accommodations facility and yard
Odessa, Texas	22 acres	Office, shop, warehouse and yard in support of drilling operations for well site services

Casper, Wyoming

7 acres

Office, shop and yard in support of drilling operations for well site services

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Location	Approximate Square Footage/Acreage	Description
Canada:		
Nisku, Alberta	9 acres	Accommodations manufacturing facility
Spruce Grove, Alberta	15,000	Accommodations facility and equipment yard
Grande Prairie, Alberta	15 acres	Accommodations facility and equipment yard
Grimshaw, Alberta (lease)	20 acres	Accommodations equipment yard
Edmonton, Alberta	33 acres	Accommodations manufacturing facility
Edmonton, Alberta (lease)	86,376	Accommodations office and warehouse
Edmonton, Alberta (lease)	16,130	Accommodations office
Fort McMurray, Alberta (Beaver River and Athabasca Lodges) (lease)	128 acres	Accommodations facility
Fort McMurray, Alberta (Wapasu Lodge)(lease)	240 acres	Accommodations facility
Fort McMurray, Alberta (Conklin Lodge)(lease)	135 acres	Accommodations facility
Fort McMurray, Alberta (Christina Lake Lodge)	45 acres	Accommodations facility
Fort McMurray, Alberta (Pebble Beach) (lease)	140 acres	Accommodations facility
Australia:		
Copabella, Queensland, Australia	198 acres	Accommodations facility
Calliope, Queensland, Australia	124 acres	Accommodations facility
Narrabri, New South Wales, Australia	82 acres	Accommodations facility
Wandoan, Queensland, Australia	51 acres	Accommodations facility
Middlemount, Queensland, Australia	37 acres	Accommodations facility
Dysart, Queensland, Australia	34 acres	Accommodations facility
Kambalda, Western Australia, Australia	27 acres	Accommodations facility
Other International:		
Aberdeen, Scotland (lease)	15 acres	Offshore products manufacturing facility and yard
Bathgate, Scotland	3 acres	Offshore products manufacturing facility and yard
Barrow-in-Furness, England (own and lease)	63,300	Offshore products service facility and yard
Singapore (lease)	155,398	Offshore products manufacturing facility
Singapore (lease)	71,516	Offshore products manufacturing facility
Macaé, Brazil (lease)	6 acres	Offshore products manufacturing facility and yard
Rayong Province, Thailand (lease)	28,000	Offshore products service and manufacturing facility

We have eight tubular sales offices and a total of 58 rental tool supply and distribution points throughout the United States, Canada, Mexico and Argentina. Most of these office locations are leased and provide sales, technical support and personnel services to our customers. We also have various offices supporting our business segments which are both owned and leased. We believe that our leases are at competitive or market rates and do not anticipate any difficulty in leasing additional suitable space upon expiration of our current lease terms.

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Legal Proceedings

We are a party to various pending or threatened claims, lawsuits and administrative proceedings seeking damages or other remedies concerning our commercial operations, products, employees and other matters, including occasional claims by individuals alleging exposure to hazardous materials as a result of our products or operations. Some of these claims relate to matters occurring prior to our acquisition of businesses, and some relate to businesses we have sold. In certain cases, we are entitled to indemnification from the sellers of businesses, and in other cases, we have indemnified the buyers of businesses from us. Although we can give no assurance about the outcome of pending legal and administrative proceedings and the effect such outcomes may have on us, we believe that any ultimate liability resulting from the outcome of such proceedings, to the extent not otherwise provided for or covered by indemnity or insurance, will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

Changes In and Disagreements With Accountants On Accounting and Financial Disclosure

There were no changes in or disagreements on any matters of accounting principles or financial statement disclosure between us and our independent auditors during our two most recent fiscal years or any subsequent interim period.

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EXCHANGE OFFER

Purpose and Effect of the Exchange Offer

At the closing of the offering of the old notes, we entered into a registration rights agreement with the initial purchasers pursuant to which we agreed, for the benefit of the holders of the old notes, at our cost, to use commercially reasonable efforts to:

file an exchange offer registration statement with the SEC with respect to the exchange offer for the new notes, and

have the exchange offer completed by the 365th day following issuance of the notes.

Additionally, we agreed to offer to holders of the old notes the new notes in exchange for surrender of the old notes upon the SEC's declaring the exchange offer registration statement effective. We agreed to use commercially reasonable efforts to cause the exchange offer registration statement to be effective continuously, and to keep the exchange offer open for a period of not less than 20 business days.

For each old note surrendered to us pursuant to the exchange offer, the holder of such old note will receive a new note having a principal amount equal to that of the surrendered old note. Interest on each new note will accrue from the last interest payment date on which interest was paid on the surrendered old note or, if no interest has been paid on such old note, from June 1, 2011. The registration rights agreement also provides an agreement to include in the prospectus for the exchange offer certain information necessary to allow a broker-dealer who holds old notes that were acquired for its own account as a result of market-making activities or other ordinary course trading activities (other than old notes acquired directly from us or one of our affiliates) to exchange such old notes pursuant to the exchange offer and to satisfy the prospectus delivery requirements in connection with resales of new notes received by such broker-dealer in the exchange offer. We agreed to use commercially reasonable efforts to maintain the effectiveness of the exchange offer registration statement for these purposes for a period of 180 days after the completion of the exchange offer, which period may be extended under certain circumstances.

The preceding agreement is needed because any broker-dealer who acquires old notes for its own account as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities is required to deliver a prospectus meeting the requirements of the Securities Act. This prospectus covers the offer and sale of the new notes pursuant to the exchange offer and the resale of new notes received in the exchange offer by any broker-dealer who held old notes acquired for its own account as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities other than old notes acquired directly from us or one of our affiliates.

Based on interpretations by the staff of the SEC set forth in no-action letters issued to third parties, we believe that the new notes issued pursuant to the exchange offer would in general be freely tradable after the exchange offer without further registration under the Securities Act. However, any purchaser of old notes who is an affiliate of ours or who intends to participate in the exchange offer for the purpose of distributing the related new notes:

will not be able to rely on the interpretation of the staff of the SEC,

will not be able to tender its old notes in the exchange offer, and

must comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with any sale or transfer of the old notes unless such sale or transfer is made pursuant to an exemption from such requirements.

Each holder of the old notes (other than certain specified holders) who desires to exchange old notes for the new notes in the exchange offer will be required to make the representations described below under Procedures for Tendering Your Representations to Us.

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We further agreed to file with the SEC a shelf registration statement to register for public resale of old notes held by any holder who provides us with certain information for inclusion in the shelf registration statement if:

the exchange offer would violate any by applicable law or applicable interpretation of the staff of the SEC, or

any holder of the old notes (other than a participating broker-dealer) is not eligible to participate in the exchange offer or, in the case of any holder of the old notes (other than a participating broker-dealer) that participates in the exchange offer, such holder of the old notes does not receive freely tradeable exchange securities on the date of the exchange, or

upon completion of the exchange offer, any initial purchaser shall so request, under certain circumstances, in connection with any offering or sale of notes.

We have agreed to use commercially reasonable efforts to keep the shelf registration statement continuously effective until the earlier of one year following its effective date and such time as all notes covered by the shelf registration statement have been sold or may be freely sold without volume restrictions by non-affiliates pursuant to Rule 144, do not bear a restrictive legend and do not bear a restrictive CUSIP number. We refer to this period as the shelf effectiveness period.

The registration rights agreement provides that, in the event that either the exchange offer is not completed prior to the 365th calendar day following the issuance of the notes or the shelf registration statement, if required, is not declared effective (or does not automatically become effective) when required under the Registration Rights Agreement, or a registration statement applicable to the notes is declared effective as required under the Registration Rights Agreement but thereafter fails to remain effective and is unusable in connection with resales for more than 60 calendar days (we refer to each of such events as a Registration Default), the interest rate on the old notes will be increased by 0.25% per annum for each subsequent 90-day period during which such Registration Default continues up to a maximum of 0.50% per annum until the cure of all Registration Defaults, at which time the increased interest shall cease to accrue.

Holders of the old notes will be required to make certain representations to us (as described in the registration rights agreement) in order to participate in the exchange offer and will be required to deliver information to be used in connection with the shelf registration statement.

If we effect the registered exchange offer, we will be entitled to close the registered exchange offer 20 business days after its commencement as long as we have accepted all old notes validly rendered in accordance with the terms of the exchange offer and no brokers or dealers continue to hold any old notes.

This summary of the material provisions of the registration rights agreement does not purport to be complete and is subject to, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, all the provisions of the registration rights agreement, a copy of which is incorporated by reference in this prospectus.

Except as set forth above, after consummation of the exchange offer, holders of old notes which are the subject of the exchange offer have no registration or exchange rights under the registration rights agreement. See Consequences of Failure to Exchange.

Terms of the Exchange Offer

Subject to the terms and conditions described in this prospectus and in the letter of transmittal, we will accept for exchange any old notes properly tendered and not withdrawn prior to 5:00 p.m. New York City time on the expiration date. We will issue new notes in principal amount equal to the principal amount of old notes surrendered in the

exchange offer. Old notes may be tendered only for new notes and only in minimum denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof.

The exchange offer is not conditioned upon any minimum aggregate principal amount of old notes being tendered for exchange.

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As of the date of this prospectus, \$600,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of the old notes is outstanding. This prospectus and the letter of transmittal are being sent to all registered holders of old notes. There will be no fixed record date for determining registered holders of old notes entitled to participate in the exchange offer.

We intend to conduct the exchange offer in accordance with the provisions of the registration rights agreement, the applicable requirements of the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the rules and regulations of the SEC. Old notes that the holders thereof do not tender for exchange in the exchange offer will remain outstanding and continue to accrue interest. These old notes will continue to be entitled to the rights and benefits such holders have under the indenture relating to the notes.

We will be deemed to have accepted for exchange properly tendered old notes when we have given oral (promptly followed in writing) or written notice of the acceptance to the exchange agent and complied with the applicable provisions of the registration rights agreement. The exchange agent will act as agent for the tendering holders for the purposes of receiving the new notes from us.

If you tender old notes in the exchange offer, you will not be required to pay brokerage commissions or fees or, subject to the letter of transmittal, transfer taxes with respect to the exchange of old notes. We will pay all charges and expenses, other than certain applicable taxes described below, in connecting with the exchange offer. It is important that you read the section labeled **Fees and Expenses** for more details regarding fees and expenses incurred in the exchange offer.

We will return any old notes that we do not accept for exchange for any reason without expense to their tendering holder promptly after the expiration or termination of the exchange offer.

Expiration Date

The exchange offer will expire at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on October 19, 2011, unless, in our sole discretion, we extend it.

Extensions, Delays in Acceptance, Termination or Amendment

We expressly reserve the right, at any time or various times, to extend the period of time during which the exchange offer is open. We may delay acceptance of any old notes by giving oral (promptly followed in writing) or written notice of such extension to their holders. During any such extensions, all old notes previously tendered will remain subject to the exchange offer, and we may accept them for exchange.

In order to extend the exchange offer, we will notify the exchange agent orally or in writing of any extension. We will notify the registered holders of old notes of the extension no later than 9:00 a.m., New York City time, on the business day after the previously scheduled expiration date.

If any of the conditions described below under **Conditions to the Exchange Offer** have not been satisfied, we reserve the right, in our sole discretion:

to delay accepting for exchange any old notes,

to extend the exchange offer, or

to terminate the exchange offer,

by giving oral or written notice of such delay, extension or termination to the exchange agent. Subject to the terms of the registration rights agreement, we also reserve the right to amend the terms of the exchange offer in any manner.

Any such delay in acceptance, extension, termination or amendment will be followed promptly by oral or written notice thereof to the registered holders of old notes. If we amend the exchange offer in a manner that we determine to constitute a material change, we will promptly disclose such amendment by means of a prospectus supplement. The supplement will be distributed to the registered holders of the old notes. Depending upon the significance of the amendment and the manner of disclosure to the registered holders, we

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may extend the exchange offer. In the event of a material change in the exchange offer, including the waiver by us of a material condition, we will extend the exchange offer period if necessary so that at least five business days remain in the exchange offer following notice of the material change.

Conditions to the Exchange Offer

We will not be required to accept for exchange, or exchange any new notes for, any old notes if the exchange offer, or the making of any exchange by a holder of old notes, would violate applicable law or any applicable interpretation of the staff of the SEC. Similarly, we may terminate the exchange offer as provided in this prospectus before accepting old notes for exchange in the event of such a potential violation.

In addition, we will not be obligated to accept for exchange the old notes of any holder that has not made to us the representations described under Purpose and Effect of the Exchange Offer, Procedures for Tendering and Plan of Distribution and such other representations as may be reasonably necessary under applicable SEC rules, regulations or interpretations to allow us to use an appropriate form to register the new notes under the Securities Act.

We expressly reserve the right to amend or terminate the exchange offer, and to reject for exchange any old notes not previously accepted for exchange, upon the occurrence of any of the conditions to the exchange offer specified above. We will give prompt oral or written notice of any extension, amendment, non-acceptance or termination to the holders of the old notes as promptly as practicable.

These conditions are for our sole benefit, and we may assert them or waive them in whole or in part at any time or at various times in our sole discretion. If we fail at any time to exercise any of these rights, this failure will not mean that we have waived our rights. Each such right will be deemed an ongoing right that we may assert at any time or at various times.

In addition, we will not accept for exchange any old notes tendered, and will not issue new notes in exchange for any such old notes, if at such time any stop order has been threatened or is in effect with respect to the registration statement of which this prospectus constitutes a part or the qualification of the indenture relating to the notes under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939.

Procedures for Tendering

In order to participate in the exchange offer, you must properly tender your old notes to the exchange agent as described below. It is your responsibility to properly tender your notes. We have the right to waive any defects. However, we are not required to waive defects and are not required to notify you of defects in your tender.

If you have any questions or need help in exchanging your notes, please call the exchange agent, whose address and phone number are set forth in Prospectus Summary Exchange Offer Exchange Agent.

All of the old notes were issued in book-entry form, and all of the old notes are currently represented by global certificates held for the account of DTC. We have confirmed with DTC that the old notes may be tendered using the Automated Tender Offer Program (ATOP) instituted by DTC. The exchange agent will establish an account with DTC for purposes of the exchange offer promptly after the commencement of the exchange offer and DTC participants may electronically transmit their acceptance of the exchange offer by causing DTC to transfer their old notes to the exchange agent using the ATOP procedures. In connection with the transfer, DTC will send an agent s message to the exchange agent. The agent s message will be deemed to state that DTC has received instructions from the participant to tender old notes and that the participant agrees to be bound by the terms of the letter of transmittal.

By using the ATOP procedures to exchange old notes, you will not be required to deliver a letter of transmittal to the exchange agent. However, you will be bound by its terms just as if you had signed it.

There is no procedure for guaranteed late delivery of the notes.

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Determinations Under the Exchange Offer

We will determine in our sole discretion all questions as to the validity, form, eligibility, time of receipt, acceptance of tendered old notes and withdrawal of tendered old notes. Our determination will be final and binding. We reserve the absolute right to reject any old notes not properly tendered or any old notes our acceptance of which would, in the opinion of our counsel, be unlawful. We also reserve the right to waive any defect, irregularities or conditions of tender as to particular old notes. Our interpretation of the terms and conditions of the exchange offer, including the instructions in the letter of transmittal, will be final and binding on all parties. Unless waived, all defects or irregularities in connection with tenders of old notes must be cured within such time as we shall determine. Although we intend to notify holders of defects or irregularities with respect to tenders of old notes, neither we, the exchange agent nor any other person will incur any liability for failure to give such notification. Tendere s of old notes will not be deemed made until such defects or irregularities have been cured or waived. Any old notes received by the exchange agent that are not properly tendered and as to which the defects or irregularities have not been cured or waived will be returned to the tendering holder, unless otherwise provided in the letter of transmittal, promptly following the expiration date.

When We Will Issue New Notes

In all cases, we will issue new notes for old notes that we have accepted for exchange under the exchange offer only after the exchange agent timely receives:

- a book-entry confirmation of such old notes into the exchange agent s account at DTC; and
- a properly transmitted agent s message.

Return of Old Notes Not Accepted or Exchanged

If we do not accept any tendered old notes for exchange or if old notes are submitted for a greater principal amount than the holder desires to exchange, the unaccepted or non-exchanged old notes will be returned without expense to their tendering holder. Such non-exchanged old notes will be credited to an account maintained with DTC. These actions will occur promptly after the expiration or termination of the exchange offer.

Your Representations to Us

By agreeing to be bound by the letter of transmittal, you will represent to us that, among other things:

- any new notes that you receive will be acquired in the ordinary course of your business;
- you have no arrangement or understanding with any person or entity to participate in the distribution of the new notes;
- you are not our affiliate, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act of 1933; and
- if you are a broker-dealer that will receive new notes for your own account in exchange for old notes, you acquired those notes as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities and you will deliver a prospectus (or to the extent permitted by law, make available a prospectus) in connection with any resale of such new notes.

Withdrawal of Tenders

Except as otherwise provided in this prospectus, you may withdraw your tender at any time prior to 5:00 p.m. New York City time on the expiration date. For a withdrawal to be effective you must comply with the appropriate procedures of DTC's ATOP system. Any notice of withdrawal must specify the name and number of the account at DTC to be credited with withdrawn old notes and otherwise comply with the procedures of DTC.

We will determine all questions as to the validity, form, eligibility and time of receipt of notice of withdrawal. Our determination shall be final and binding on all parties. We will deem any old notes so withdrawn not to have been validly tendered for exchange for purposes of the exchange offer.

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Any old notes that have been tendered for exchange but are not exchanged for any reason will be credited to an account maintained with DTC for the old notes. This crediting will take place as soon as practicable after withdrawal, rejection of tender or termination of the exchange offer. You may retender properly withdrawn old notes by following the procedures described under Procedures for Tendering above at any time prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date.

Fees and Expenses

We will bear the expenses of soliciting tenders. The principal solicitation is being made by mail; however, we may make additional solicitation by facsimile, telephone, electronic mail or in person by our officers and regular employees and those of our affiliates.

We have not retained any dealer-manager in connection with the exchange offer and will not make any payments to broker-dealers or others soliciting acceptances of the exchange offer. We will, however, pay the exchange agent reasonable and customary fees for its services and reimburse it for its related reasonable out-of-pocket expenses.

We will pay the cash expenses to be incurred in connection with the exchange offer. They include:

all registration and filing fees and expenses;

all fees and expenses of compliance with federal securities and state blue sky or securities laws;

accounting fees, legal fees incurred by us, disbursements and printing, messenger and delivery services, and telephone costs; and

related fees and expenses.

Transfer Taxes

We will pay all transfer taxes, if any, applicable to the exchange of old notes under the exchange offer. The tendering holder, however, will be required to pay any transfer taxes, whether imposed on the registered holder or any other person, if a transfer tax is imposed for any reason other than the exchange of old notes under the exchange offer.

Consequences of Failure to Exchange

If you do not exchange new notes for your old notes under the exchange offer, you will remain subject to the existing restrictions on transfer of the old notes. In general, you may not offer or sell the old notes unless the offer or sale is either registered under the Securities Act of 1933 or exempt from the registration under the Securities Act of 1933 and applicable state securities laws. Except as required by the registration rights agreement, we do not intend to register resales of the old notes under the Securities Act of 1933.

Accounting Treatment

We will record the new notes in our accounting records at the same carrying value as the old notes. This carrying value is the aggregate principal amount of the old notes less any bond discount, as reflected in our accounting records on the date of exchange. Accordingly, we will not recognize any gain or loss for accounting purposes in connection with the exchange offer.

Other

Participation in the exchange offer is voluntary, and you should carefully consider whether to accept. You are urged to consult your financial and tax advisors in making your own decision on what action to take.

We may in the future seek to acquire untendered old notes in open market or privately negotiated transactions, through subsequent exchange offers or otherwise. We have no present plans to acquire any old notes that are not tendered in the exchange offer or to file a registration statement to permit resales of any untendered old notes.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE NOTES

Oil States International, Inc. issued the old notes and will issue the new notes (the old notes and the new notes referred to in this Description of the Notes as the Notes) under an Indenture (the Indenture) among the Issuer, the Guarantors and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as trustee (the Trustee), dated June 1, 2011. The terms of the Notes include those set forth in the Indenture and those made part of the Indenture by reference to the Trust Indenture Act. You may obtain a copy of the Indenture or the Registration Rights Agreement from the Issuer at its address set forth elsewhere in this prospectus. In this Description of the Notes, the term Issuer refers to Oil States International, Inc. and not to any of its subsidiaries.

The following is a summary of the material terms and provisions of the new notes and the Indenture. The following summary does not purport to be a complete description of the new notes and the Indenture, and is subject to the detailed provisions of, and qualified in its entirety by reference to, the new notes and the Indenture. You can find definitions of certain terms used in this description under the heading Certain Definitions. The new notes will be denominated in U.S. dollars and all payment on the new notes will be made in U.S. dollars.

Principal, Maturity and Interest

The Notes will mature on June 1, 2019. The Notes will bear interest at the rate shown on the cover page of this prospectus, payable in cash semi-annually in arrears on June 1 and December 1 of each year, commencing on December 1, 2011, to Holders of record at the close of business on May 15 or November 15, as the case may be (whether or not a Business Day), immediately preceding the related interest payment date. Interest on the Notes will accrue from and including the most recent date to which interest has been paid or, if no interest has been paid, from and including the date of issuance. Interest on the Notes will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months.

If a payment date falls on a day that is not a Business Day, the payment to be made on such payment date will be made on the next succeeding Business Day with the same force and effect as if made on such payment date, and no additional interest, in the case of the old notes, will accrue solely as a result of such delayed payment. Interest on overdue principal and interest and, with respect to the old notes, Additional Interest, if any, will accrue at the applicable interest rate on the Notes.

The Issuer also will pay Additional Interest to Holders of the old notes in the circumstances described in the Registration Rights Agreement.

The Notes will be issued in registered form, without coupons, and in denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof.

An aggregate principal amount of new notes equal to up to \$600.0 million is being issued in this offering. The Issuer may issue additional Notes having identical terms and conditions to the old notes, except for issue date, issue price and first interest payment date, in an unlimited aggregate principal amount (the Additional Notes), subject to compliance with the covenant described under Certain Covenants Limitation on Additional Indebtedness. The new notes, together with any Additional Notes and unexchanged old notes will be treated as one class under the Indenture, including for purposes of voting, redemptions and offers to purchase. For purposes of this Description of the Notes, references to the Notes include Additional Notes, if any.

Methods of Receiving Payments on the Notes

If a Holder has given wire transfer instructions to the Trustee at least ten Business Days prior to the applicable payment date, the Issuer will make all payments on such Holder's Notes by wire transfer of immediately available funds to the account in the City and State of New York specified in those instructions. Otherwise, payments on the Notes will be made at the office or agency of the paying agent (the Paying Agent) and registrar (the Registrar) for the Notes in the City and State of New York unless the Issuer elects to make interest payments by check mailed to the Holders at their addresses set forth in the register of Holders. The Issuer has initially designated the Trustee to act as Paying Agent and Registrar. The Issuer may

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change the Paying Agent or Registrar without prior notice to the Holders, and the Issuer and/or any Restricted Subsidiary may act as Paying Agent or Registrar.

Ranking

The new notes, like the old notes, will be general unsecured obligations of the Issuer. The new notes, like the old notes, will rank senior in right of payment to all future obligations of the Issuer that are, by their terms, expressly subordinated in right of payment to the Notes and equal in right of payment with all existing and future obligations of the Issuer that are not so subordinated. Each Guarantee will be a general unsecured obligation of such Guarantor and will rank senior in right of payment to all future obligations of such Guarantor that are, by their terms, expressly subordinated in right of payment to such Guarantee and equal in right of payment with all existing and future obligations of such Guarantor that are not so subordinated.

The new notes and each Guarantee will be effectively subordinated to secured Indebtedness of the Issuer and the applicable Guarantor to the extent of the value of the assets securing such Indebtedness. Indebtedness under the Credit Agreement (including borrowings by the Issuer and the Canadian Restricted Subsidiaries that are co-borrowers thereunder) is secured by substantially all of the assets of the Issuer and its material Domestic Restricted Subsidiaries.

The new notes, like the old notes, will also be effectively subordinated to all existing and future obligations, including Indebtedness and trade payables, of any Subsidiaries of the Issuer that do not guarantee the Notes, including any Foreign Restricted Subsidiaries and any Unrestricted Subsidiaries. Certain of the Issuer's Canadian Restricted Subsidiaries are co-borrowers under the Credit Agreement, and their borrowings under the Credit Agreement are guaranteed by the Issuer's material Canadian Restricted Subsidiaries. Additionally, certain of the Issuer's other Foreign Restricted Subsidiaries have Credit Facilities in foreign jurisdictions. Claims of creditors of these Foreign Restricted Subsidiaries and Unrestricted Subsidiaries, including trade creditors, will generally have priority as to the assets of these Subsidiaries over the claims of the Issuer and the holders of Indebtedness of the Issuer and its other Subsidiaries, including the Notes.

Although the Indenture contains limitations on the amount of additional secured Indebtedness that the Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries may incur, under certain circumstances, the amount of this Indebtedness could be substantial. See [Certain Covenants – Limitation on Additional Indebtedness](#) and [Certain Covenants – Limitation on Liens](#).

Guarantees

The Issuer's obligations under the new notes, like the old notes, will be jointly and severally guaranteed, on a senior unsecured basis, by each Restricted Subsidiary that guarantees any Indebtedness of the Issuer or any Guarantor under a Credit Facility.

As with the old notes, not all of the Issuer's Subsidiaries will guarantee the new notes. In the event of a bankruptcy, liquidation or reorganization of any of these non-Guarantor Subsidiaries, the non-Guarantor Subsidiaries will pay the holders of their debt and their trade creditors before they will be able to distribute any of their assets to the Issuer.

The obligations of each Guarantor under its Guarantee will be limited to the maximum amount as will, after giving effect to all other contingent and fixed liabilities of such Guarantor (including, without limitation, any guarantees under the Credit Agreement) and after giving effect to any collections from or payments made by or on behalf of any other Guarantor in respect of the obligations of such other Guarantor under its Guarantee or pursuant to its contribution obligations under the Indenture, result in the obligations of such Guarantor under its Guarantee not constituting a fraudulent conveyance, fraudulent preference or fraudulent transfer or otherwise reviewable transaction under applicable law. Nonetheless, in the event of the bankruptcy, insolvency or financial difficulty of a Guarantor,

such Guarantor's obligations under its Guarantee may be subject to review and avoidance under applicable fraudulent conveyance, fraudulent preference, fraudulent transfer and insolvency laws. Among other things, such obligations may be avoided if a court concludes that such obligations were incurred for less than a reasonably equivalent value or fair or sufficient consideration at

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a time when the Guarantor was insolvent, was rendered insolvent, was on the eve of insolvency or was left with inadequate capital to conduct its business. A court may conclude that a Guarantor did not receive reasonably equivalent value or fair or sufficient consideration to the extent that the aggregate amount of its liability on its Guarantee exceeds the economic benefits it receives from the issuance of the Guarantee. If a Guarantee was rendered avoidable, it could be subordinated by a court to all other indebtedness (including guarantees and other contingent liabilities) of the Guarantor, and, depending on the amount of such indebtedness, a Guarantor's liability on its Guarantee could be reduced to zero. See Risk Factors Risks Relating to the Notes Any guarantees of the notes by our subsidiaries could be deemed fraudulent conveyances under certain circumstances, and a court may subordinate or void the subsidiary guarantees.

Each Guarantor that makes a payment for distribution under its Guarantee is entitled upon payment in full of all guaranteed obligations under the Indenture to seek contribution from each other Guarantor in a pro rata amount of such payment based on the respective net assets of all the Guarantors at the time of such payment in accordance with GAAP.

A Guarantor shall be released from its obligations under its Guarantee and its obligations under the Indenture and the Registration Rights Agreement upon:

(1)

(a) any sale, exchange or transfer (by merger, consolidation or otherwise) of the Equity Interests of such Guarantor after which the applicable Guarantor is no longer a Restricted Subsidiary, which sale, exchange or transfer does not violate the applicable provisions of the Indenture;

(b) the proper designation of any Restricted Subsidiary that is a Guarantor as an Unrestricted Subsidiary;

(c) the release or discharge of all outstanding guarantees by the Guarantor of Indebtedness of the Issuer and its Restricted Subsidiaries under any Credit Facility;

(d) legal or covenant defeasance or satisfaction and discharge of the Indenture as provided below under the captions Legal Defeasance and Covenant Defeasance and Satisfaction and Discharge ; or

(e) dissolution of such Guarantor provided no Default or Event of Default has occurred that is continuing; and

(2) the Issuer delivering to the Trustee an Officers Certificate and an Opinion of Counsel to the effect that all conditions precedent provided for in the Indenture relating to the release of such Guarantor's Guarantee have been complied with.

Optional Redemption

General

Except as set forth below and under Change of Control , the Issuer is not entitled to redeem the Notes at its option prior to June 1, 2014.

At any time or from time to time on or after June 1, 2014, the Issuer, at its option, may redeem the Notes, in whole or in part, at the redemption prices (expressed as percentages of principal amount of the Notes to be redeemed) set forth below, together with accrued and unpaid interest and, with respect to the old notes, Additional Interest thereon, if any, to the redemption date (subject to the right of Holders of record on the

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relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date), if redeemed during the 12-month period beginning June 1 of the years indicated:

Year	Optional Redemption Price
2014	104.875%
2015	103.250%
2016	101.625%
2017 and thereafter	100.000%

Redemption with Proceeds from Equity Offerings

At any time or from time to time prior to June 1, 2014, the Issuer, at its option, may on any one or more occasions redeem up to 35.0% of the principal amount of the outstanding Notes issued under the Indenture (calculated after giving effect to any issuance of Additional Notes) with the net cash proceeds of one or more Qualified Equity Offerings at a redemption price equal to 106.500% of the principal amount of the Notes to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest and, with respect to the old notes, Additional Interest thereon, if any, to the date of redemption (subject to the right of Holders of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date); provided that:

- (1) at least 65.0% of the aggregate principal amount of Notes issued under the Indenture on the Issue Date remains outstanding immediately after giving effect to any such redemption; and
- (2) the redemption occurs not more than 180 days after the date of the closing of any such Qualified Equity Offering.

Redemption at Applicable Premium

The Notes may also be redeemed, in whole or in part, at any time prior to June 1, 2014 at the option of the Issuer upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days prior notice, at a redemption price equal to 100.0% of the principal amount of the Notes redeemed plus the Applicable Premium (calculated by the Issuer) as of, and accrued and unpaid interest and, with respect to the old notes, Additional Interest, if any, to, the applicable redemption date (subject to the right of Holders of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date). Applicable Premium means, with respect to any Note on any applicable redemption date, the greater of:

- (1) 1.0% of the principal amount of such Note; and
- (2) the excess, if any, of:
 - (a) the present value at such redemption date of (i) the redemption price of such Note at June 1, 2014 (such redemption price being set forth in the table appearing above under the caption **Optional Redemption General**) plus (ii) all required interest payments (excluding accrued and unpaid interest to such redemption date) due on such Note through June 1, 2014, computed using a discount rate equal to the Treasury Rate as of such redemption date plus 50 basis points; over
 - (b) the principal amount of such Note.

Treasury Rate means, as of any redemption date, the yield to maturity at the time of computation of United States Treasury securities with a constant maturity (as compiled and published in the most recent Federal Reserve Statistical Release H.15 (519) which has become publicly available at least two Business Days prior to the redemption date (or, if such Statistical Release is no longer published, any publicly available source or similar market data)) most nearly equal to the period from the redemption date to June 1, 2014; *provided, however*, that if the period from the redemption date to June 1, 2014 is not equal to the constant maturity of a United States Treasury security for which a weekly average yield is given, the Treasury Rate shall be obtained by linear interpolation (calculated to the nearest one-twelfth of a year) from the weekly average yields of United States Treasury securities for which such yields are given, except that if the period

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from the redemption date to June 1, 2014 is less than one year, the weekly average yield on actually traded United States Treasury securities adjusted to a constant maturity of one year shall be used.

The Issuer will calculate the Treasury Rate and Applicable Premium and, prior to the redemption date, file an Officers Certificate with the Trustee setting forth the Treasury Rate and Applicable Premium and showing the calculation of each in reasonable detail.

The Issuer may acquire Notes by means other than a redemption, whether pursuant to a tender offer, open market purchase, negotiated transaction or otherwise, in accordance with applicable securities laws.

Selection and Notice of Redemption

In the event that less than all of the Notes are to be redeemed at any time pursuant to an optional redemption, the Trustee will select the Notes for redemption in compliance with the requirements of the principal national securities exchange, if any, on which the Notes are listed or, if the Notes are not then listed on a national security exchange, on a pro rata basis, by lot or by such method as the Trustee in its sole discretion shall deem fair and appropriate (subject to the procedures of DTC); provided, however, that no Notes of a principal amount of \$2,000 in original principal amount or less shall be redeemed in part. In addition, if a partial redemption is made pursuant to the provisions described under **Optional Redemption Redemption with Proceeds from Equity Offerings**, selection of the Notes or portions thereof for redemption shall be made by the Trustee only on a pro rata basis or on as nearly a pro rata basis as is practicable (subject to the procedures of DTC), unless that method is otherwise prohibited.

Notice of redemption will be delivered to the Holders at least 30, but not more than 60, days before the date of redemption, except that redemption notices may be delivered more than 60 days prior to a redemption date if the notice is issued in connection with a satisfaction and discharge of the Indenture. If any Note is to be redeemed in part only, the notice of redemption that relates to that Note will state the portion of the principal amount of the Note to be redeemed. A new Note in a principal amount equal to the unredeemed portion of the Note will be issued in the name of the Holder of the Note upon cancellation of the original Note. On and after the applicable date of redemption, interest will cease to accrue on Notes or portions thereof called for redemption so long as the Issuer has deposited with the Paying Agent for the Notes funds in satisfaction of the applicable redemption price (including accrued and unpaid interest on the Notes to be redeemed) pursuant to the Indenture.

Change of Control

Upon the occurrence of any Change of Control, unless the Issuer has previously or concurrently exercised its right to redeem all of the Notes as described under **Optional Redemption**, each Holder will have the right to require that the Issuer purchase all or any portion (equal to \$2,000 or an integral multiple of \$1,000 in excess thereof) of that Holder's Notes for a cash price (the **Change of Control Purchase Price**) equal to 101.0% of the principal amount of the Notes to be purchased, plus accrued and unpaid interest and, with respect to the old notes, Additional Interest, if any, thereon to the date of purchase.

Not later than 30 days following any Change of Control, the Issuer will deliver, or cause to be delivered, to the Holders, with a copy to the Trustee, a notice:

(1) describing the transaction or transactions that constitute the Change of Control;

(2) offering to purchase, pursuant to the procedures required by the Indenture and described in the notice (a **Change of Control Offer**), on a date specified in the notice, which shall be a Business Day not earlier than 30 days, nor later than 60 days, from the date the notice is delivered (the **Change of Control Payment Date**), and for the Change of Control

Purchase Price, all Notes properly tendered by such Holder pursuant to such Change of Control Offer prior to 5:00 p.m. New York time on the second Business Day preceding the Change of Control Payment Date; and

(3) describing the procedures, as determined by the Issuer, consistent with the Indenture, that Holders must follow to accept the Change of Control Offer.

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On or before the Change of Control Payment Date, the Issuer will, to the extent lawful, deposit with the Paying Agent an amount equal to the Change of Control Purchase Price in respect of the Notes or portions of Notes properly tendered.

On the Change of Control Payment Date, the Issuer will, to the extent lawful:

(1) accept for payment all Notes or portions of Notes (of \$2,000 or integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof) properly tendered pursuant to the Change of Control Offer; and

(2) deliver or cause to be delivered to the Trustee the Notes so accepted together with an Officers Certificate stating the aggregate principal amount of Notes or portions of Notes being purchased by the Issuer.

The Paying Agent will promptly deliver to each Holder who has so tendered Notes the Change of Control Purchase Price for such Notes, and the Trustee will promptly authenticate and mail (or cause to be transferred by book-entry) to each Holder a new Note equal in principal amount to any unpurchased portion of the Notes so tendered, if any; provided that each such new Note will be in a principal amount of \$2,000 or integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof.

If the Change of Control Payment Date is on or after an interest record date and on or before the related interest payment date, any accrued and unpaid interest, if any, will be paid on the relevant interest payment date to the Person in whose name a Note is registered at the close of business on such record date.

A Change of Control Offer will be required to remain open for at least 20 Business Days or for such longer period as is required by law. The Issuer will publicly announce the results of the Change of Control Offer on or as soon as practicable after the date of purchase.

If a Change of Control Offer is made, there can be no assurance that the Issuer will have available funds sufficient to pay for all or any of the Notes that might be delivered by Holders seeking to accept the Change of Control Offer. See Risk Factors Risks Relating to the Notes We may not be able to repurchase the notes in certain circumstances. In addition, in the event of a Change of Control the Issuer may not be able to obtain the consents necessary to consummate a Change of Control Offer from the lenders under agreements governing outstanding Indebtedness which may prohibit the offer. If the Issuer fails to repurchase all of the Notes tendered for purchase upon a Change of Control, such failure will constitute an Event of Default. In addition, the occurrence of certain of the events which would constitute a Change of Control may constitute an event of default under the Credit Agreement and may constitute an event of default under other existing or future Indebtedness. Moreover, the exercise by the Holders of their right to require the Issuer to purchase the Notes could cause a default under such Indebtedness, even if the Change of Control itself does not, due to the financial effect of the repurchase on the Issuer. Finally, the Issuer's ability to pay cash to the Holders upon a Change of Control may be limited by its then existing financial resources.

The provisions described above that require the Issuer to make a Change of Control Offer following a Change of Control will be applicable regardless of whether any other provisions of the Indenture are applicable to the transaction giving rise to the Change of Control. The Change of Control purchase feature of the Notes may in certain circumstances make more difficult or discourage a sale or takeover of the Issuer and, thus, the removal of incumbent management. The Change of Control purchase feature is a result of negotiations between the Issuer and the initial purchasers. The Issuer does not have the present intention to engage in a transaction involving a Change of Control, although it is possible that the Issuer could decide to do so in the future. Subject to the limitations discussed below, the Issuer could, in the future, enter into certain transactions, including acquisitions, refinancing or other recapitalizations, that would not constitute a Change of Control under the Indenture, but that could increase the amount of Indebtedness outstanding at such time or otherwise effect the Issuer's capital structure or credit ratings. Restrictions on the Issuer's

ability to incur additional Indebtedness are contained in the covenants described under Certain Covenants Limitation on Additional Indebtedness and Certain Covenants Limitation on Liens. Except as described above with respect to a Change of Control, the Indenture does not contain provisions that permit the Holders to require that the Issuer purchase or redeem the Notes in the event of a takeover, recapitalization or similar transaction.

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The Issuer's obligation to make a Change of Control Offer will be satisfied if a third party makes the Change of Control Offer in the manner, at the times and otherwise in compliance with the requirements set forth in the Indenture applicable to a Change of Control Offer made by the Issuer and purchases all Notes properly tendered and not withdrawn under such Change of Control Offer.

If Holders of not less than 90.0% in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes validly tender and do not withdraw such Notes in a Change of Control Offer and the Issuer, or any third party making a Change of Control Offer in lieu of the Issuer as described above, purchases all of the Notes validly tendered and not withdrawn by such Holders, the Issuer will have the right, upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' prior notice, given not more than 30 days following such purchase pursuant to the Change of Control Offer described above, to redeem all Notes that remain outstanding following such purchase at a redemption price in cash equal to the applicable Change of Control Purchase Price plus, to the extent not included in the Change of Control Payment, accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of redemption.

With respect to any disposition of assets, the phrase "all or substantially all" as used in the Indenture (including as set forth under the definition of "Change of Control" and "Certain Covenants - Limitation on Mergers, Consolidations, Etc." below) varies according to the facts and circumstances of the subject transaction, has no clearly established meaning under New York law (which governs the Notes and the Indenture) and is subject to judicial interpretation.

Accordingly, there may be a degree of uncertainty in ascertaining whether a particular transaction would involve a disposition of "all or substantially all" of the assets of the Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries, and therefore it may be unclear as to whether a Change of Control has occurred and whether the Holders have the right to require the Issuer to purchase Notes.

The Issuer will comply with all applicable securities legislation in the United States, including, without limitation, the requirements of Rule 14e-1 under the Exchange Act and any other applicable laws and regulations in connection with the purchase of Notes pursuant to a Change of Control Offer. To the extent that the provisions of any applicable securities laws or regulations conflict with the "Change of Control" provisions of the Indenture, the Issuer shall comply with the applicable securities laws and regulations and will not be deemed to have breached its obligations under the "Change of Control" provisions of the Indenture by virtue of such compliance.

The provisions under the Indenture relating to the Issuer's obligation to make a Change of Control Offer may be waived, modified or terminated with the written consent of the Holders of a majority in principal amount of the Notes then outstanding.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained herein, a Change of Control Offer may be made in advance of a Change of Control, conditional upon such Change of Control, if a definitive agreement is in place for the Change of Control at the time of making of the Change of Control Offer.

Certain Covenants

As of the Issue Date, all of the Issuer's Subsidiaries were Restricted Subsidiaries. However, under the circumstances described below under the subheading "Certain Covenants - Limitation on Designation of Unrestricted Subsidiaries," the Issuer will be permitted to designate any of the Issuer's Subsidiaries as Unrestricted Subsidiaries. The effect of designating a Subsidiary as an Unrestricted Subsidiary will be that:

- (1) an Unrestricted Subsidiary will not be subject to any of the restrictive covenants in the Indenture;
- (2) an Unrestricted Subsidiary will not guarantee the Notes;

(3) a Subsidiary that has previously been a Guarantor and that is designated an Unrestricted Subsidiary will be released from its Guarantee and its obligations under the Indenture and the Registration Rights Agreement; and

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(4) the assets, income, cash flows and other financial results of an Unrestricted Subsidiary will not be consolidated with those of the Issuer for purposes of calculating compliance with the restrictive covenants contained in the Indenture.

Covenant Termination

Following the first date that the Notes have a Moody's rating of Baa3 or higher or an S&P rating of BBB- or higher (each, an Investment Grade Rating) and no Default or Event of Default has occurred and is then continuing, then upon delivery by the Issuer to the Trustee of an Officers' Certificate to the foregoing effect, the Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries will no longer be subject to the following covenants:

- (1) Certain Covenants Limitation on Additional Indebtedness ;
- (2) Certain Covenants Limitation on Restricted Payments ;
- (3) Certain Covenants Limitation on Dividend and Other Restrictions Affecting Restricted Subsidiaries ;
- (4) Certain Covenants Limitation on Transactions with Affiliates ;
- (5) Certain Covenants Limitation on Asset Sales ;
- (6) clause (3) of the covenant described under Certain Covenants Limitation on Mergers, Consolidations, Etc. ; and
- (7) Certain Covenants Conduct of Business.

After the foregoing covenants have been terminated, the Issuer may not designate any of its Subsidiaries as Unrestricted Subsidiaries pursuant to the covenant described under Limitation on Designations of Unrestricted Subsidiaries.

Limitation on Additional Indebtedness

The Issuer will not, and will not permit any Restricted Subsidiary to, directly or indirectly, incur any Indebtedness (including Acquired Indebtedness); provided that the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary may incur additional Indebtedness (including Acquired Indebtedness), in each case, if, after giving effect thereto on a pro forma basis (including giving pro forma effect to the application of the proceeds thereof), the Issuer's Consolidated Interest Coverage Ratio would be at least 2.00 to 1.00 (the Coverage Ratio Exception).

Notwithstanding the above, each of the following incurrences of Indebtedness shall be permitted (the Permitted Indebtedness):

- (1) Indebtedness under one or more Credit Facilities in an aggregate principal amount at any time outstanding, including the issuance and creation of letters of credit and bankers' acceptances thereunder (with letters of credit and bankers' acceptances being deemed to have a principal amount equal to the face amount thereof) not to exceed the greater of (i) \$1.2 billion or (ii) the sum of \$600.0 million plus 25.0% of the Issuer's Consolidated Tangible Assets determined at the time of incurrence;
- (2) Indebtedness under (a) the Notes issued on the Issue Date, (b) the Exchange Notes issued in exchange therefor pursuant to the Registration Rights Agreement, and (c) the Guarantees of the Notes;

(3) Indebtedness of the Issuer and its Restricted Subsidiaries to the extent outstanding on the Issue Date after giving effect to the use of proceeds of the Notes (other than Indebtedness referred to in clause (1), (2), (4), (6), (7), (9), (10) and (12));

(4) guarantees by (a) the Issuer or Guarantors of Indebtedness permitted to be incurred in accordance with the provisions of the Indenture; provided that in the event such Indebtedness that is being guaranteed is Subordinated Indebtedness, then the related Guarantee shall be subordinated in right of payment to the Notes or the Guarantee, as the case may be, and (b) Guarantees of Indebtedness incurred by Restricted Subsidiaries that are not Guarantors in accordance with the provisions of the Indenture;

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(5) Indebtedness under Hedging Obligations entered into for bona fide hedging purposes of the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary in the ordinary course of business and not for the purpose of speculation; provided that in the case of Hedging Obligations relating to interest rates, (a) such Hedging Obligations relate to payment obligations on Indebtedness otherwise permitted to be incurred by this covenant, and (b) the notional principal amount of such Hedging Obligations at the time incurred does not exceed the principal amount of the Indebtedness to which such Hedging Obligations relate;

(6) Indebtedness of the Issuer owed to and held by a Restricted Subsidiary and Indebtedness of any Restricted Subsidiary owed to and held by the Issuer or any other Restricted Subsidiary; provided, however, that

(a) if the Issuer is the obligor on Indebtedness and a Restricted Subsidiary that is not a Guarantor is the obligee, such Indebtedness is expressly subordinated to the prior payment in full in cash of all obligations with respect to the Notes;

(b) if a Guarantor is the obligor on such Indebtedness and a Restricted Subsidiary that is not a Guarantor is the obligee, such Indebtedness is subordinated in right of payment to the Guarantee of such Guarantor; and

(c)

(i) any subsequent issuance or transfer of Equity Interests or any other event which results in any such Indebtedness being held by a Person other than the Issuer or any other Restricted Subsidiary; and

(ii) any sale or other transfer of any such Indebtedness to a Person other than the Issuer or any other Restricted Subsidiary shall be deemed, in each case of this clause (c), to constitute an incurrence of such Indebtedness not permitted by this clause (6);

(7) Indebtedness in respect of workers' compensation claims, bank guarantees, warehouse receipt or similar facilities, property, casualty or liability insurance, take-or-pay obligations in supply arrangements, self-insurance obligations or completion, performance, bid performance, appeal or surety bonds in the ordinary course of business, including guarantees or obligations with respect to letters of credit supporting such workers' compensation claims, bank guarantees, warehouse receipt or similar facilities, property, casualty or liability insurance, take-or-pay obligations in supply arrangements, self-insurance obligations or completion, performance, bid performance, appeal or surety bonds;

(8) Purchase Money Indebtedness incurred by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary after the Issue Date, and Refinancing Indebtedness thereof, in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed at any time outstanding the greater of (a) \$75.0 million or (b) 3.0% of the Issuer's Consolidated Tangible Assets determined at the time of incurrence;

(9) Indebtedness arising from the honoring by a bank or other financial institution of a check, draft or similar instrument inadvertently (except in the case of daylight overdrafts) drawn against insufficient funds in the ordinary course of business;

(10) Indebtedness arising in connection with endorsement of instruments for deposit in the ordinary course of business;

(11) Refinancing Indebtedness with respect to Indebtedness incurred pursuant to the Coverage Ratio Exception or with respect to Indebtedness incurred pursuant to clause (2), (3) or (8) above, this clause (11), or clause (15) below;

(12) indemnification, adjustment of purchase price, earn-out or similar obligations, in each case, incurred or assumed in connection with the acquisition or disposition of any business or assets of the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary or Equity Interests of a Restricted Subsidiary, other than guarantees of Indebtedness incurred by any Person acquiring all

or any portion of such business, assets or Equity Interests for the purpose of financing or in contemplation of any such acquisition; provided that (a) any amount of such obligations included on the face of the balance sheet of the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary shall not be permitted under this clause (12) (contingent obligations referred to on the face of

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a balance sheet or in a footnote thereto and not otherwise quantified and reflected on the balance sheet will not be deemed included on the face of the balance sheet for purposes of the foregoing) and (b) in the case of a disposition, the maximum aggregate liability in respect of all such obligations outstanding under this clause (12) shall at no time exceed the gross proceeds actually received by the Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries in connection with such disposition;

(13) additional Indebtedness of the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary in an aggregate principal amount which, when taken together with the principal amount of all other Indebtedness incurred pursuant to this clause (13) and then outstanding, will not exceed the greater of (a) \$150.0 million or (b) 7.0% of the Issuer's Consolidated Tangible Assets determined at the time of incurrence;

(14) Indebtedness in respect of Specified Cash Management Agreements entered into in the ordinary course of business;

(15) Indebtedness of Persons incurred and outstanding on the date on which such Person was acquired by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary, or merged or consolidated with or into the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary (other than Indebtedness incurred in connection with, or in contemplation of, such acquisition, merger or consolidation); provided, however, that at the time such Person or assets is/are acquired by the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary, or merged or consolidated with the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary and after giving pro forma effect to the incurrence of such Indebtedness pursuant to this clause (15) and any other related Indebtedness, either (i) the Issuer would have been able to incur \$1.00 of additional Indebtedness pursuant to the Coverage Ratio Exception; or (ii) the Consolidated Interest Coverage Ratio of the Issuer and its Restricted Subsidiaries would be greater than or equal to such Consolidated Interest Coverage Ratio immediately prior to such acquisition, merger or consolidation; and

(16) Indebtedness representing deferred compensation to directors, officers, members of management or employees (in their capacities as such) of the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary and incurred in the ordinary course of business.

For purposes of determining compliance with this covenant, in the event that an item of Indebtedness meets the criteria of more than one of the categories of Permitted Indebtedness described in clauses (1) through (16) above or is entitled to be incurred pursuant to the Coverage Ratio Exception, the Issuer shall, in its sole discretion, classify such item of Indebtedness and may divide and classify such Indebtedness in more than one of the types of Indebtedness described, except that Indebtedness incurred under the Credit Agreement on the Issue Date after giving effect to the application of the proceeds from the offering of the old notes shall be deemed to have been incurred under clause (1) above, and may later reclassify any item of Indebtedness described in clauses (1) through (16) above (provided that at the time of reclassification it meets the criteria in such category or categories). In addition, for purposes of determining any particular amount of Indebtedness under this covenant, (i) guarantees, Liens or letter of credit obligations supporting Indebtedness otherwise included in the determination of such particular amount shall not be included so long as incurred by a Person that could have incurred such Indebtedness; and (ii) the amount of Indebtedness issued at a price that is less than the principal amount thereof will be equal to the amount of the liability in respect thereof determined in accordance with GAAP.

For the purposes of determining compliance with any U.S. dollar-denominated restriction on the incurrence of Indebtedness denominated in a foreign currency, the U.S. dollar-equivalent principal amount of such Indebtedness incurred pursuant thereto shall be calculated based on the relevant currency exchange rate in effect on the earlier of the date that such Indebtedness was incurred, in the case of term Indebtedness, or first committed, in the case of revolving credit Indebtedness; provided that if such Indebtedness is incurred to refinance other Indebtedness denominated in a foreign currency, and such refinancing would cause the applicable U.S. dollar-denominated restriction to be exceeded if calculated at the relevant currency exchange rate in effect on the date of such refinancing, such U.S. dollar-denominated restriction shall be deemed not to have been exceeded so long as the principal amount

of such Refinancing Indebtedness does not exceed the principal amount of such Indebtedness being refinanced. The principal amount of any Indebtedness incurred to refinance other Indebtedness, if incurred in a different currency from the Indebtedness being refinanced, shall

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be calculated based on the currency exchange rate applicable to the currencies in which such Refinancing Indebtedness is denominated that is in effect on the date of such refinancing.

If at any time an Unrestricted Subsidiary becomes a Restricted Subsidiary, any Indebtedness of such Subsidiary shall be deemed to be incurred by a Restricted Subsidiary as of such date (and, if such Indebtedness is not permitted to be incurred as of such date under this Limitation on Additional Indebtedness covenant, the Issuer shall be in Default of this covenant).

Limitation on Restricted Payments

The Issuer will not, and will not permit any Restricted Subsidiary to, directly or indirectly, make any Restricted Payment if at the time of such Restricted Payment:

- (1) a Default shall have occurred and be continuing or shall occur as a consequence thereof;
- (2) the Issuer is not able to incur at least \$1.00 of additional Indebtedness pursuant to the Coverage Ratio Exception; or
- (3) the amount of such Restricted Payment, when added to the aggregate amount of all other Restricted Payments made after the Issue Date (other than Restricted Payments made pursuant to clauses (2) through (12) of the next paragraph), exceeds the sum (the Restricted Payments Basket) of (without duplication):
 - (a) 50.0% of Consolidated Net Income of the Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries for the period (taken as one accounting period) commencing on April 1, 2011 to and including the last day of the fiscal quarter ended immediately prior to the date of such calculation for which consolidated financial statements are available (or, if such Consolidated Net Income shall be a deficit, minus 100.0% of such deficit), plus
 - (b) 100.0% of (A) (i) the aggregate net cash proceeds and (ii) the Fair Market Value of (x) marketable securities (other than marketable securities of the Issuer), (y) Equity Interests of a Person (other than the Issuer or a Subsidiary of the Issuer) engaged in a Permitted Business and (z) other assets used in any Permitted Business, received by the Issuer or its Restricted Subsidiaries after the Issue Date, in each case as a contribution to its common equity capital or from the issue or sale of Qualified Equity Interests or from the issue or sale of convertible or exchangeable Disqualified Equity Interests or convertible or exchangeable debt securities of the Issuer that have been converted into or exchanged for such Qualified Equity Interests (other than Equity Interests or debt securities sold to a Subsidiary of the Issuer or net cash proceeds received by the Issuer from Qualified Equity Offerings to the extent applied to redeem the Notes in accordance with the provisions set forth under Redemption with Proceeds from Equity Offerings), and (B) the aggregate net cash proceeds, if any, received by the Issuer or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries upon any conversion or exchange described in clause (A) above, plus
 - (c) 100.0% of the aggregate amount by which Indebtedness (other than Indebtedness held by a Subsidiary of the Issuer) of the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary is reduced on the Issuer's consolidated balance sheet upon the conversion or exchange after the Issue Date of any such Indebtedness into or for Qualified Equity Interests, plus
 - (d) in the case of the disposition or repayment of or return on any Investment that was treated as a Restricted Payment made by the Issuer after the Issue Date, an amount (to the extent not included in the computation of Consolidated Net Income) equal to the lesser of (i) 100.0% of the aggregate amount received by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary in cash or other property (valued at the Fair Market Value thereof) as the return of capital with respect to such Investment and (ii) the amount of such Investment that was treated as a Restricted Payment, plus

(e) upon a Redesignation of an Unrestricted Subsidiary as a Restricted Subsidiary, an amount (to the extent not included in the computation of Consolidated Net Income) equal to the lesser of (i) the Fair Market Value of the Issuer's proportionate interest in such Subsidiary immediately

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following such Redesignation, and (ii) the aggregate amount of the Issuer's Investments in such Subsidiary to the extent such Investments reduced the Restricted Payments Basket and were not previously repaid or otherwise reduced.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the provisions set forth in the immediately preceding paragraph will not prohibit:

- (1) the payment of any dividend or redemption payment or the making of any distribution within 60 days after the date of declaration thereof if, on the date of declaration, the dividend, redemption or distribution payment, as the case may be, would have complied with the provisions of the Indenture;
- (2) any Restricted Payment made in exchange for, or out of the proceeds of, the substantially concurrent issuance and sale of Qualified Equity Interests;
- (3) the purchase, repurchase, redemption, defeasance or other acquisition or retirement for value of Subordinated Indebtedness of the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary in exchange for, or out of the proceeds of, the substantially concurrent incurrence of, Refinancing Indebtedness permitted to be incurred under the Limitation on Additional Indebtedness covenant and the other terms of the Indenture;
- (4) the purchase, repurchase, redemption, defeasance or other acquisition or retirement for value of Subordinated Indebtedness of the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary (a) at a purchase price not greater than 101.0% of the principal amount of such Subordinated Indebtedness in the event of a Change of Control in accordance with provisions similar to the covenant described under Change of Control or (b) at a purchase price not greater than 100.0% of the principal amount thereof in accordance with provisions similar to the covenant described under Limitation on Asset Sales ; provided that, prior to or simultaneously with such purchase, repurchase, redemption, defeasance or other acquisition or retirement, the Issuer has made the Change of Control Offer or Net Proceeds Offer, as applicable, as provided in such covenant with respect to the Notes and has completed the repurchase or redemption of all Notes validly tendered for payment in connection with such Change of Control Offer or Net Proceeds Offer;
- (5) the redemption, repurchase or other acquisition or retirement for value of Equity Interests of the Issuer held by officers, directors or employees or former officers, directors or employees (or their transferees, estates or beneficiaries under their estates), either (x) upon any such individual's death, disability, retirement, severance or termination of employment or service or (y) pursuant to any equity subscription agreement, stock option agreement, stockholders agreement or similar agreement; provided, in any case, that the aggregate cash consideration paid for all such redemptions, repurchases or other acquisitions or retirements shall not exceed (A) \$10.0 million during any calendar year (with unused amounts in any calendar year being carried forward to the next succeeding calendar year) plus (B) the amount of any net cash proceeds received by or contributed to the Issuer from the issuance and sale after the Issue Date of Qualified Equity Interests to its officers, directors or employees that have not been applied to the payment of Restricted Payments pursuant to this clause (5), plus (C) the net cash proceeds of any key-man life insurance policies that have not been applied to the payment of Restricted Payments pursuant to this clause (5); and provided further that cancellation of Indebtedness owing to the Issuer from members of management of the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary in connection with a repurchase of Equity Interests of the Issuer will not be deemed to constitute a Restricted Payment for purposes of this covenant or any other provision of the Indenture;
- (6) (a) repurchases, redemptions or other acquisitions or retirements for value of Equity Interests of the Issuer deemed to occur upon the exercise of stock options, warrants, rights to acquire Equity Interests of the Issuer or other convertible securities to the extent such Equity Interests of the Issuer represent a portion of the exercise or exchange price thereof and (b) any repurchases, redemptions or other acquisitions or retirements for value of Equity Interests of the Issuer made in lieu of withholding taxes in connection with any exercise or exchange of stock options, warrants or other similar rights;

(7) dividends or distributions on Disqualified Equity Interests of the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary or on any Preferred Stock of any Restricted Subsidiary, in each case issued in compliance with

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the covenant Limitation on Additional Indebtedness to the extent such dividends or distributions are included in the definition of Consolidated Interest Expense;

(8) the payment of cash in lieu of fractional Equity Interests of the Issuer;

(9) payments or distributions to dissenting stockholders pursuant to applicable law in connection with a merger, consolidation or transfer of assets that complies with the provisions described under the caption Limitation on Mergers, Consolidations, Etc. ;

(10) cash distributions by the Issuer to the holders of Equity Interests of the Issuer in accordance with a distribution reinvestment plan or dividend reinvestment plan to the extent such payments are applied to the purchase of Equity Interests directly from the Issuer;

(11) Restricted Payments consisting of purchases of the Issuer's common stock from time to time in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$100.0 million; or

(12) payment of other Restricted Payments from time to time in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$50.0 million;

provided that no issuance and sale of Qualified Equity Interests used to make a payment pursuant to clauses (2) or (5)(B) above shall increase the Restricted Payments Basket to the extent of such payment.

For the purposes of determining compliance with any U.S. dollar-denominated restriction on Restricted Payments denominated in a foreign currency, the U.S. dollar-equivalent amount of such Restricted Payment shall be calculated based on the relevant currency exchange rate in effect on the date that such Restricted Payment was made.

The Issuer will not permit any Unrestricted Subsidiary to become a Restricted Subsidiary except pursuant the covenant described under Limitation on Designations of Unrestricted Subsidiaries. For purposes of designating any Restricted Subsidiary as an Unrestricted Subsidiary, all outstanding Investments by the Issuer and its Restricted Subsidiaries (except to the extent repaid) in the Subsidiary so designated will be deemed to be Restricted Payments in an amount determined as set forth in the definition of Investment. Such designation will be permitted only if a Restricted Payment in such amount would be permitted at such time and if such Subsidiary otherwise meets the definition of an Unrestricted Subsidiary.

Limitation on Dividend and Other Restrictions Affecting Restricted Subsidiaries

The Issuer will not, and will not permit any Restricted Subsidiary to, directly or indirectly, create or otherwise cause or permit to exist or become effective any consensual encumbrance or consensual restriction on the ability of any Restricted Subsidiary to:

(a) pay dividends or make any other distributions on or in respect of its Equity Interests to the Issuer or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries, or with respect to any other interest or participation in, or measured by, its profits (it being understood that the priority of any Preferred Stock in receiving dividends or liquidating distributions prior to dividends or liquidating distributions being paid on Common Stock shall not be deemed a restriction on the ability to make distributions on Equity Interests);

(b) make loans or advances, or pay any Indebtedness or other obligation owed, to the Issuer or any other Restricted Subsidiary (it being understood that the subordination of loans or advances made to the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary to other Indebtedness or obligations incurred by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary shall not be deemed a restriction on the ability to make loans or advances); or

(c) transfer any of its property or assets to the Issuer or any other Restricted Subsidiary (it being understood that such transfers shall not include any type of transfer described in clause (a) or (b) above);

except for, in each case:

(1) encumbrances or restrictions existing under agreements existing on the Issue Date (including, without limitation, the Credit Agreement) as in effect on that date;

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- (2) encumbrances or restrictions existing under the Indenture, the Notes and the Guarantees;
- (3) any instrument governing Acquired Indebtedness or Equity Interests of a Person acquired by the Issuer or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries, which encumbrance or restriction is not applicable to any Person, or the properties or assets of any Person, other than the Person or the properties or assets of the Person so acquired;
- (4) any agreement or other instrument of a Person acquired by the Issuer or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries in existence at the time of such acquisition (but not created in contemplation thereof), which encumbrance or restriction is not applicable to any Person, or the properties or assets of any Person, other than the Person and its Subsidiaries, or the property or assets of the Person and its Subsidiaries, so acquired (including after acquired property);
- (5) any amendment, restatement, modification, renewal, supplement, refunding, replacement or refinancing of an agreement referred to in clauses (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), or (10); provided, however, that such amendments, restatements, modifications, renewals, supplements, refunding, replacements or refinancing are, in the good faith judgment of the Issuer, not materially more restrictive than the encumbrances and restrictions contained in the agreements referred to in such clauses on the Issue Date or the date such Restricted Subsidiary became a Restricted Subsidiary or was merged into a Restricted Subsidiary, whichever is applicable;
- (6) encumbrances or restrictions existing under or by reason of applicable law, regulation or order;
- (7) non-assignment provisions of any contract or any lease entered into in the ordinary course of business;
- (8) in the case of clause (c) above, Liens permitted to be incurred under the provisions of the covenant described under **Limitation on Liens** that limit the right of the debtor to dispose of the assets securing such Indebtedness;
- (9) restrictions imposed under any agreement to sell Equity Interests or assets, as permitted under the Indenture, to any Person pending the closing of such sale;
- (10) any other agreement governing Indebtedness or other obligations entered into after the Issue Date that either (A) contains encumbrances and restrictions that in the good faith judgment of the Issuer are not materially more restrictive with respect to any Restricted Subsidiary than those in effect on the Issue Date with respect to that Restricted Subsidiary pursuant to agreements in effect on the Issue Date or (B) any such encumbrance or restriction contained in such Indebtedness that is customary and does not prohibit (except upon a default or an event of default thereunder) the payment of dividends in an amount sufficient, as determined by the Issuer in good faith, to make scheduled payments of cash interest and principal on the Notes when due;
- (11) customary provisions in partnership agreements, limited liability company organizational governance documents, joint venture agreements, shareholder agreements and other similar agreements entered into in the ordinary course of business that restrict the disposition or distribution of ownership interests in or assets of such partnership, limited liability company, joint venture, corporation or similar Person;
- (12) Purchase Money Indebtedness and any Refinancing Indebtedness in respect thereof incurred in compliance with the covenant described under **Limitation on Additional Indebtedness** that imposes restrictions of the nature described in clause (c) above on the assets acquired; and
- (13) restrictions on cash or other deposits or net worth imposed by customers, suppliers or landlords under contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business.

Limitation on Transactions with Affiliates

The Issuer will not, and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, directly or indirectly, in one transaction or a series of related transactions, sell, lease, transfer or otherwise dispose of any of its assets to,

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or purchase any assets from, or enter into any contract, agreement, understanding, loan, advance or guarantee with, or for the benefit of, any Affiliate (an Affiliate Transaction), unless:

(1) the terms of such Affiliate Transaction are not materially less favorable to the Issuer or such Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be, than those that could reasonably be expected to have been obtained in a comparable transaction at the time of such transaction in arm's-length dealings with a Person who is not such an Affiliate or are otherwise fair to the Issuer or such Restricted Subsidiary from a financial point of view; and

(2) the Issuer delivers to the Trustee, with respect to any Affiliate Transaction involving aggregate value in excess of \$25.0 million, an Officers' Certificate certifying that such Affiliate Transaction complies with clause (1) above and a Secretary's Certificate which sets forth and authenticates a resolution that has been adopted by the Independent Directors approving such Affiliate Transaction.

The foregoing restrictions shall not apply to:

(1) transactions to the extent between or among (a) the Issuer and one or more Restricted Subsidiaries or (b) Restricted Subsidiaries;

(2) reasonable director, trustee, officer and employee compensation (including bonuses) and other benefits (including pursuant to any employment agreement or any retirement, health, stock option or other benefit plan), payments or loans (or cancellation of loans) to employees of the Issuer and indemnification arrangements, in each case, as determined in good faith by the Issuer's Board of Directors or senior management;

(3) the entering into of a tax sharing agreement, or payments pursuant thereto, between the Issuer and/or one or more Subsidiaries, on the one hand, and any other Person with which the Issuer or such Subsidiaries are required or permitted to file a consolidated tax return or with which the Issuer or such Subsidiaries are part of a consolidated group for tax purposes to be used by such Person to pay taxes, and which payments by the Issuer and the Restricted Subsidiaries are not in excess of the tax liabilities that would have been payable by them on a stand-alone basis or payable based on the allocation of tax liabilities under applicable tax laws;

(4) any Permitted Investments (other than pursuant to clause (1) of the definition thereof);

(5) any Restricted Payments which are made in accordance with the covenant described under Limitation on Restricted Payments;

(6) any agreement in effect on the Issue Date or as thereafter amended or replaced in any manner that, taken as a whole, is not more disadvantageous to the Holders or the Issuer in any material respect than such agreement as it was in effect on the Issue Date;

(7) any transaction with a Person (other than an Unrestricted Subsidiary of the Issuer) which would constitute an Affiliate of the Issuer solely because the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary owns an equity interest in or otherwise controls such Person;

(8) transactions with customers, clients, suppliers, or purchasers or sellers of goods or services, in each case in the ordinary course of business and otherwise in compliance with the terms of the Indenture; *provided* that in the reasonable determination of the Board of Directors of the Issuer or the senior management of the Issuer, such transactions are on terms not materially less favorable to the Issuer or the relevant Restricted Subsidiary than those that could reasonably be expected to be obtained in a comparable transaction at such time on an arm's-length basis from a Person that is not an Affiliate of the Issuer; and

(9) (a) any transaction with an Affiliate where the only consideration paid by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary is Qualified Equity Interests or (b) the issuance or sale of any Qualified Equity Interests and the granting of registration and other customary rights in connection therewith.

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Limitation on Liens

The Issuer shall not, and shall not permit any Restricted Subsidiary to, directly or indirectly, create, incur, assume or permit or suffer to exist any Lien (other than Permitted Liens) upon any of their property or assets (including Equity Interests of any Restricted Subsidiary), whether owned at the Issue Date or thereafter acquired, which Lien secures Indebtedness, unless contemporaneously with the incurrence of such Lien:

(1) in the case of any Lien securing Indebtedness that ranks pari passu with the Notes or a Guarantee, effective provision is made to secure the Notes or such Guarantee, as the case may be, at least equally and ratably with or prior to such Indebtedness with a Lien on the same collateral; and

(2) in the case of any Lien securing Indebtedness that is subordinated in right of payment to the Notes or a Guarantee, effective provision is made to secure the Notes or such Guarantee, as the case may be, with a Lien on the same collateral that is senior to the Lien securing such subordinated Indebtedness, in each case, for so long as such obligation is secured by such Lien.

Limitation on Asset Sales

The Issuer will not, and will not permit any Restricted Subsidiary to, directly or indirectly, consummate any Asset Sale unless:

(1) the Issuer or such Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be, receives consideration at least equal to the Fair Market Value (such Fair Market Value to be determined on the date of contractually agreeing to such Asset Sale) of the shares and assets subject to such Asset Sale; and

(2) at least 75.0% of the total consideration from such Asset Sale and all other Asset Sales on a cumulative basis since the Issue Date received by the Issuer or such Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be, is in the form of cash or Cash Equivalents.

For purposes of clause (2) above and for no other purpose, the following shall be deemed to be cash:

(a) the amount (without duplication) of any Indebtedness (other than Subordinated Indebtedness or intercompany Indebtedness) of the Issuer or such Restricted Subsidiary that is expressly assumed by the transferee of any such assets pursuant to a written agreement that releases the Issuer or such Restricted Subsidiary from further liability therefor,

(b) the amount of any securities, notes or other obligations received from such transferee that are within 180 days after such Asset Sale converted by the Issuer or such Restricted Subsidiary into cash (to the extent of the cash actually so received),

(c) any Designated Non-cash Consideration received by the Issuer or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries in such Asset Sale having an aggregate Fair Market Value, taken together with all other Designated Non-cash Consideration received pursuant to this clause (c) that is at that time outstanding, not to exceed the greater of (i) \$75.0 million or (ii) 2.5% of the Issuer's Consolidated Tangible Assets at the time of receipt of such Designated Non-cash Consideration, with the Fair Market Value of each item of Designated Non-cash Consideration being measured at the time received and without giving effect to subsequent changes in value, and

(d) the Fair Market Value of (i) any assets (other than securities) received by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary to be used by it in a Permitted Business, (ii) Equity Interests in a Person that is a Restricted Subsidiary or in a Person engaged in a Permitted Business that shall become a Restricted Subsidiary immediately upon the acquisition of such

Person by the Issuer or (iii) a combination of (i) and (ii).

If at any time any non-cash consideration received by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be, in connection with any Asset Sale is repaid or converted into or sold or otherwise disposed of for cash (other than interest received with respect to any such non-cash consideration), then the date of such repayment, conversion or disposition shall be deemed to constitute the date of an Asset Sale hereunder and the Net Available Proceeds thereof shall be applied in accordance with this covenant.

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Any Asset Sale pursuant to a condemnation, appropriation or other similar taking, including by deed in lieu of condemnation, or pursuant to the foreclosure or other enforcement of a Permitted Lien or exercise by the related lienholder of rights with respect thereto, including by deed or assignment in lieu of foreclosure shall not be required to satisfy the conditions set forth in clauses (1) and (2) of the first paragraph of this covenant.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the 75.0% limitation referred to above shall be deemed satisfied with respect to any Asset Sale in which the cash or Cash Equivalents portion of the consideration received therefrom, determined in accordance with the foregoing provision on an after-tax basis, is equal to or greater than what the after-tax proceeds would have been had such Asset Sale complied with the aforementioned 75.0% limitation.

If the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary engages in an Asset Sale, the Issuer or such Restricted Subsidiary may, no later than 365 days following the consummation thereof, apply all or any of the Net Available Proceeds therefrom to:

(1) repay, redeem or otherwise retire any Indebtedness of the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary (other than any Disqualified Equity Interests or Subordinated Indebtedness of the Issuer or a Guarantor, and other than Indebtedness owed to the Issuer or an Affiliate of the Issuer); or

(2) (A) make any capital expenditure or otherwise invest all or any part of the Net Available Proceeds thereof in the purchase of assets (other than securities and excluding working capital or current assets for the avoidance of doubt) to be used by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary in a Permitted Business, (B) acquire Qualified Equity Interests held by a Person other than the Issuer or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries in a Person that is a Restricted Subsidiary or in a Person engaged in a Permitted Business that shall become a Restricted Subsidiary immediately upon the consummation of such acquisition or (C) a combination of (A) and (B).

The amount of Net Available Proceeds not applied or invested as provided in clauses (1) or (2) of the preceding paragraph will constitute Excess Proceeds.

On the 366th day after an Asset Sale (or, at the Issuer's option, an earlier date), if the aggregate amount of Excess Proceeds equals or exceeds \$50.0 million, the Issuer will be required to make an offer to purchase or redeem (a Net Proceeds Offer) from all Holders and, to the extent required by the terms of other Pari Passu Indebtedness of the Issuer, to all holders of other Pari Passu Indebtedness outstanding with similar provisions requiring the Issuer to make an offer to purchase or redeem such Pari Passu Indebtedness with the proceeds from any Asset Sale, to purchase or redeem the maximum principal amount of Notes and any such Pari Passu Indebtedness to which the Net Proceeds Offer applies that may be purchased or redeemed out of the Excess Proceeds, at an offer price in cash in an amount equal to 100.0% of the principal amount of Notes and Pari Passu Indebtedness plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon, if any, to the date of purchase, in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Indenture or the agreements governing the Pari Passu Indebtedness, as applicable, in each case in denominations of \$2,000 or integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof.

To the extent that the sum of the aggregate principal amount of Notes and Pari Passu Indebtedness so validly tendered pursuant to a Net Proceeds Offer is less than the Excess Proceeds, the Issuer may use any remaining Excess Proceeds, or a portion thereof, for any purposes not otherwise prohibited by the provisions of the Indenture. If the aggregate principal amount of Notes and Pari Passu Indebtedness so validly tendered pursuant to a Net Proceeds Offer exceeds the amount of Excess Proceeds, the Issuer shall select the Notes and Pari Passu Indebtedness to be purchased on a pro rata basis on the basis of the aggregate outstanding principal amount of Notes and Pari Passu Indebtedness. Upon completion of such Net Proceeds Offer in accordance with the foregoing provisions, the amount of Excess Proceeds with respect to which such Net Proceeds Offer was made shall be deemed to be zero.

The Net Proceeds Offer will remain open for a period of 20 Business Days following its commencement, except to the extent that a longer period is required by applicable law (the Net Proceeds Offer Period). No later than five Business Days after the termination of the Net Proceeds Offer Period (the Net Proceeds

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Purchase Date), the Issuer will purchase the principal amount of Notes and Pari Passu Indebtedness required to be purchased pursuant to this covenant (the Net Proceeds Offer Amount) or, if less than the Net Proceeds Offer Amount has been so validly tendered, all Notes and Pari Passu Indebtedness validly tendered in response to the Net Proceeds Offer.

If the Net Proceeds Purchase Date is on or after an interest record date and on or before the related interest payment date, any accrued and unpaid interest will be paid to the Person in whose name a Note is registered at the close of business on such record date, and no additional interest will be payable to Holders who tender Notes pursuant to the Net Proceeds Offer.

Pending the final application of any Net Available Proceeds pursuant to this covenant, the holder of such Net Available Proceeds may apply such Net Available Proceeds temporarily to reduce Indebtedness outstanding under a revolving Credit Facility or otherwise invest such Net Available Proceeds in any manner not prohibited by the Indenture.

On or before the Net Proceeds Purchase Date, the Issuer will, to the extent lawful, accept for payment, on a pro rata basis to the extent necessary, the Net Proceeds Offer Amount of Notes and Pari Passu Indebtedness or portions of Notes and Pari Passu Indebtedness so validly tendered and not properly withdrawn pursuant to the Net Proceeds Offer, or if less than the Net Proceeds Offer Amount has been validly tendered and not properly withdrawn, all Notes and Pari Passu Indebtedness so validly tendered and not properly withdrawn, in each case in denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof. The Issuer or the Paying Agent, as the case may be, will promptly (but in any case not later than five Business Days after termination of the Net Proceeds Offer Period) mail or deliver to each tendering Holder and the Issuer will mail or deliver to each tendering holder or lender of Pari Passu Indebtedness, as the case may be, an amount equal to the purchase price of the Notes or Pari Passu Indebtedness so validly tendered and not properly withdrawn by such holder or lender, as the case may be, and accepted by the Issuer for purchase, and the Issuer will promptly issue a new Note, and the Trustee, upon delivery of an Officers Certificate from the Issuer, will authenticate and mail or deliver such new Note to such Holder, in a principal amount equal to any unpurchased portion of the Note surrendered; provided that each such new Note will be in a principal amount of \$2,000 or an integral multiple of \$1,000 in excess thereof. In addition, the Issuer will take any and all other actions required by the agreements governing the Pari Passu Indebtedness. Any Note not so accepted will be promptly mailed or delivered by the Issuer to the Holder thereof. The Issuer will publicly announce the results of the Net Proceeds Offer on the Net Proceeds Purchase Date.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the sale, conveyance or other disposition of all or substantially all of the assets of the Issuer and its Restricted Subsidiaries, taken as a whole, will be governed by the provisions of the Indenture described under the caption Change of Control and/or the provisions described under the caption Limitation on Mergers, Consolidations, Etc. and not by the provisions of the Asset Sale covenant.

The Issuer will comply with all applicable securities laws and regulations in the United States, including, without limitation, the requirements of Rule 14e-1 under the Exchange Act and any other applicable laws and regulations in connection with the purchase of Notes pursuant to a Net Proceeds Offer. To the extent that the provisions of any applicable securities laws or regulations conflict with the Limitation on Asset Sales provisions of the Indenture, the Issuer shall comply with the applicable securities laws and regulations and will not be deemed to have breached its obligations under the Limitation on Asset Sales provisions of the Indenture by virtue of such compliance.

Limitation on Designation of Unrestricted Subsidiaries

The Board of Directors of the Issuer may designate any Subsidiary (including any newly formed or newly acquired Subsidiary or a Person becoming a Subsidiary through merger or consolidation or Investment therein) of the Issuer as

an Unrestricted Subsidiary under the Indenture (a Designation) only if:

(1) no Default shall have occurred and be continuing at the time of or after giving effect to such Designation; and

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(2) the Issuer would be permitted to make, at the time of such Designation, (a) a Permitted Investment or (b) an Investment pursuant to the covenant described under Limitation on Restricted Payments above, in either case, in an amount (the Designation Amount) equal to the Fair Market Value of the Issuer's proportionate interest in such Subsidiary on such date.

No Subsidiary shall be Designated as an Unrestricted Subsidiary unless:

(1) all of the Indebtedness of such Subsidiary and its Subsidiaries shall, at the date of Designation, consist of Non-Recourse Debt, except for any guarantee given solely to support the pledge by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary of the Equity Interests of such Unrestricted Subsidiary, which guarantee is not recourse to the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary, and except for any guarantee of Indebtedness of such Subsidiary by the Issuer or a Restricted Subsidiary that is permitted as both an incurrence of Indebtedness and an Investment (in each case in amount equal to the amount of such Indebtedness so guaranteed) permitted by the covenants described under Limitation on Additional Indebtedness and Limitation on Restricted Payments ;

(2) on the date such Subsidiary is Designated an Unrestricted Subsidiary, such Subsidiary is not party to any agreement, contract, arrangement or understanding (other than a guarantee permitted under clause (1) above) with the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary unless the terms of the agreement, contract, arrangement or understanding are not materially less favorable to the Issuer or the Restricted Subsidiary than those that could reasonably be expected to have been obtained at the time from Persons who are not Affiliates of the Issuer; and

(3) such Subsidiary is a Person with respect to which neither the Issuer nor any of its Restricted Subsidiaries has any direct or indirect obligation (a) to subscribe for additional Equity Interests of such Person or (b) to maintain or preserve the Person's financial condition or to cause the Person to achieve any specified levels of operating results (in each case other than a guarantee permitted under clause (1) above).

Any such Designation by the Board of Directors of the Issuer shall be evidenced to the Trustee by filing with the Trustee a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Issuer giving effect to such Designation and an Officers Certificate certifying that such Designation complies with the foregoing conditions. If, at any time, any Unrestricted Subsidiary fails to meet the preceding requirements as an Unrestricted Subsidiary, it shall thereafter cease to be an Unrestricted Subsidiary for purposes of the Indenture and any Indebtedness of the Subsidiary and any Liens on assets of such Subsidiary shall be deemed to be incurred by a Restricted Subsidiary at such time and, if the Indebtedness is not permitted to be incurred under the covenant described under Limitation on Additional Indebtedness or the Lien is not permitted under the covenant described under Limitation on Liens, the Issuer shall be in default of the applicable covenant.

The Board of Directors of the Issuer may redesignate an Unrestricted Subsidiary as a Restricted Subsidiary (a Redesignation) only if:

(1) no Default shall have occurred and be continuing at the time of and after giving effect to such Redesignation; and

(2) all Liens, Indebtedness and Investments of such Unrestricted Subsidiary outstanding immediately following such Redesignation would, if incurred or made at such time, have been permitted to be incurred or made for all purposes of the Indenture.

Any such Redesignation shall be evidenced to the Trustee by filing with the Trustee a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Issuer giving effect to such designation and an Officers Certificate certifying that such Redesignation complies with the foregoing conditions.

Limitation on Mergers, Consolidations, Etc.

The Issuer will not, directly or indirectly, in a single transaction or a series of related transactions, consolidate, or merge with or into another Person (whether or not the Issuer is the surviving Person), or sell,

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lease, transfer, convey or otherwise dispose of or assign all or substantially all of the assets of the Issuer and its Restricted Subsidiaries (taken as a whole) to any Person unless:

(1) either:

(a) the Issuer will be the surviving or continuing Person; or

(b) the Person (if other than the Issuer) formed by or surviving or continuing from such consolidation or merger or to which such sale, lease, transfer, conveyance or other disposition or assignment shall be made (collectively, the Successor) is a corporation, limited liability company or limited partnership organized and existing under the laws of the United States or of any State of the United States or the District of Columbia, and the Successor expressly assumes, by agreements in form and substance reasonably satisfactory to the Trustee, all of the obligations of the Issuer under the Notes and the Indenture; provided, that if the Successor is not a corporation, a Restricted Subsidiary that is a corporation expressly assumes as co-obligor all of the obligations of the Issuer under the Indenture and the Notes pursuant to a supplemental indenture to the Indenture executed and delivered to the Trustee;

(2) immediately after giving effect to such transaction and the assumption of the obligations as set forth in clause (1)(b) above and the incurrence of any Indebtedness to be incurred in connection therewith, and the use of any net proceeds therefrom on a pro forma basis, no Default shall have occurred and be continuing;

(3) immediately after giving pro forma effect to such transaction and the assumption of the obligations as set forth in clause (1)(b) above and the incurrence of any Indebtedness to be incurred in connection therewith, and the use of any net proceeds therefrom on a pro forma basis, (i) the Issuer or its Successor, as the case may be, could incur \$1.00 of additional Indebtedness pursuant to the Coverage Ratio Exception or (ii) the Consolidated Interest Coverage Ratio for the Issuer or its Successor, as the case may be, and its Restricted Subsidiaries would be greater than or equal to such Consolidated Interest Coverage Ratio prior to such transaction; and

(4) the Issuer shall have delivered to the Trustee an Officers Certificate and an Opinion of Counsel to the effect that such merger, consolidation or transfer and such agreement and/or supplemental indenture (if any) comply with the Indenture.

For purposes of this covenant, any Indebtedness of the Successor which was not Indebtedness of the Issuer immediately prior to the transaction shall be deemed to have been incurred in connection with such transaction.

Except in circumstances under which the Indenture provides for the release of the Guarantee of a Guarantor as described under the caption Guarantees, no Guarantor will, and the Issuer will not permit any Guarantor to, directly or indirectly, in a single transaction or a series of related transactions, consolidate or merge with or into another Person (whether or not the Guarantor is the surviving Person), unless either:

(1)

(a) (i) such Guarantor will be the surviving or continuing Person; or (ii) the Person (if other than such Guarantor) formed by or surviving any such consolidation or merger is the Issuer or another Guarantor or assumes, by agreements in form and substance reasonably satisfactory to the Trustee, all of the obligations of such Guarantor under the Guarantee of such Guarantor and the Indenture;

(b) immediately after giving effect to such transaction, no Default shall have occurred and be continuing; and

(c) the Issuer shall have delivered to the Trustee an Officers Certificate and an Opinion of Counsel, each stating that such merger or consolidation and such agreements and/or supplemental indenture (if any) comply with the Indenture; or

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(2) the transaction is made in compliance with the covenant described under Limitation on Asset Sales.

For purposes of the foregoing, the transfer (by lease, assignment, sale or otherwise, in a single transaction or series of transactions) of all or substantially all of the properties or assets of one or more Restricted Subsidiaries of the Issuer, the Equity Interests of which constitute all or substantially all of the properties and assets of the Issuer, will be deemed to be the transfer of all or substantially all of the properties and assets of the Issuer.

Upon any consolidation or merger of the Issuer or a Guarantor, or any transfer of all or substantially all of the assets of the Issuer in accordance with the foregoing, in which the Issuer or such Guarantor is not the continuing obligor under the Notes or its Guarantee, as applicable, the surviving entity formed by such consolidation or merger or into which the Issuer or such Guarantor is merged or the Person to which the sale, conveyance, lease, transfer, disposition or assignment is made will succeed to, and be substituted for, and may exercise every right and power of, the Issuer or such Guarantor under the Indenture, the Notes and the Guarantees with the same effect as if such surviving entity had been named therein as the Issuer or such Guarantor and, except in the case of a lease, the Issuer or such Guarantor, as the case may be, will be released from the obligation to pay the principal of and interest on the Notes or in respect of its Guarantee, as the case may be, and all of the Issuer's or such Guarantor's other obligations and covenants under the Notes, the Indenture and its Guarantee, if applicable.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, (i) any Restricted Subsidiary may consolidate or merge with or into or convey, transfer or lease, in one transaction or a series of transactions, all or substantially all of its assets to the Issuer or another Restricted Subsidiary and (ii) the Issuer or any Guarantor may consolidate or merge with or into or convey, transfer or lease, in one transaction or a series of transactions, all or part of its properties and assets to the Issuer or another Guarantor or merge with a Restricted Subsidiary of the Issuer solely for the purpose of reincorporating the Issuer or Guarantor in a State of the United States or the District of Columbia, as long as the amount of Indebtedness of the Issuer or such Guarantor and its Restricted Subsidiaries is not increased thereby.

Additional Guarantees

If any Restricted Subsidiary of the Issuer, other than a Guarantor, shall guarantee any Indebtedness of the Issuer or any Guarantor under a Credit Facility, then the Issuer shall, within 30 days thereof, cause such Restricted Subsidiary to execute and deliver to the Trustee a supplemental indenture in form and substance satisfactory to the Trustee pursuant to which such Restricted Subsidiary shall become a Guarantor with respect to the Notes, upon the terms and subject to the release provisions and other limitations described under Guarantees.

Conduct of Business

The Issuer will engage, and will cause its Restricted Subsidiaries to engage, only in businesses that, when considered together as a single enterprise, are primarily the Permitted Business.

Reports

Whether or not required by the SEC, so long as any Notes are outstanding, the Issuer will furnish to the Trustee and the Holders of the Notes, or, to the extent permitted by the SEC, file electronically with the SEC through the SEC's Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis and Retrieval System (or any successor system) within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and regulations:

(1) all quarterly and annual reports that would be required to be filed with the SEC on Forms 10-Q and 10-K if the Issuer were required to file such reports; and

(2) all current reports that would be required to be filed with the SEC on Form 8-K if the Issuer were required to file such reports.

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If the Issuer has designated any of its Subsidiaries as Unrestricted Subsidiaries, and such Unrestricted Subsidiaries, individually or taken together, would constitute a Significant Subsidiary, then the quarterly and annual financial information required by the preceding paragraph will include a reasonably detailed presentation, either on the face of the financial statements or in the footnotes thereto, and in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, of the financial condition and results of operations of the Issuer and its Restricted Subsidiaries excluding the Unrestricted Subsidiaries.

The Issuer and the Guarantors have agreed that, for so long as any Notes remain outstanding, the Issuer will furnish to the Holders and to securities analysts and prospective investors, upon their request, the information required to be delivered pursuant to Rule 144A(d)(4) under the Securities Act.

The Issuer will be deemed to have furnished such reports to the Trustee and the Holders of the Notes if it has filed such reports with the SEC using the EDGAR filing system or if it has made such reports publicly available on its website.

Events of Default

Each of the following is an Event of Default :

- (1) failure to pay interest on, or, with respect to the old notes, Additional Interest with respect to, any of the Notes when the same becomes due and payable and the continuance of any such failure for 30 days;
- (2) failure to pay principal of or premium, if any, on any of the Notes when it becomes due and payable, whether at Stated Maturity, upon redemption, upon purchase, upon acceleration or otherwise;
- (3) failure by the Issuer or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to comply with any of their respective agreements or covenants described above under Certain Covenants Limitation on Mergers, Consolidations, Etc., or failure by the Issuer to comply in respect of its obligations to make a Change of Control Offer as described under Change of Control ;
- (4) (a) except with respect to the covenant described under the heading Certain Covenants Reports, failure by the Issuer or any Restricted Subsidiary to comply with any other agreement or covenant in the Indenture and continuance of this failure for 60 days after notice of the failure has been given to the Issuer by the Trustee or to the Issuer and the Trustee by the Holders of at least 25.0% of the aggregate principal amount of the