

ATWOOD OCEANICS INC  
Form 424B5  
January 13, 2012  
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Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b)(5)  
Registration No. 333-178937

## Atwood Oceanics, Inc.

\$450,000,000

### 6.50% Senior Notes due 2020

We are offering \$450,000,000 of our 6.50% Senior Notes due 2020. Interest on the notes will accrue from January 18, 2012 and will be payable semiannually on February 1 and August 1 of each year, beginning on August 1, 2012. The notes will mature on February 1, 2020.

We may redeem all or part of the notes at any time on or after February 1, 2016 at the redemption prices set forth in this prospectus. In addition, before February 1, 2015, we may redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of the notes with the net cash proceeds of certain equity offerings if certain conditions are met.

The notes will be our senior unsecured obligations and will rank equal in right of payment with all of our other existing and future senior debt, senior in right of payment to any of our future subordinated debt and effectively subordinated to any of our secured debt, including all debt under our secured credit facility, to the extent of the value of the collateral securing that debt. The notes will not initially be guaranteed by any of our subsidiaries.

**Investing in our notes involves risks. Please read Risk Factors beginning on page 12 of this prospectus. You should read this prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference carefully before making an investment decision.**

	Per Note	Total
Price to Public(1)	100.00%	\$450,000,000
Underwriting Discounts	2.00%	\$9,000,000
Proceeds to Atwood Oceanics, Inc., before Expenses(1)	98.00%	\$441,000,000

(1) Plus accrued interest, if any, from January 18, 2012.

The notes will not be listed on any securities exchange. Currently, there is no public market for the notes. Delivery of the notes, in book-entry form, will be made on or about January 18, 2012 through The Depository Trust Company. Affiliates of each of the underwriters are lenders under our senior secured revolving credit facility and therefore will receive a substantial portion of the net proceeds of this offering. See Underwriting (Conflicts of Interest).

**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.**

*Joint Book-Running Managers*

**Credit Suisse**

**Barclays Capital**

**Wells Fargo Securities**

**DNB Markets**

*Senior Co-Managers*

**Natixis**

**Credit Agricole CIB**

**BNP PARIBAS**

**Nordea**

**UniCredit Capital Markets**

*Co-Managers*

**HSBC**

**ING**

**Morgan Keegan**

January 12, 2012

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We have not, and the underwriters have not, authorized anyone to provide any information or to make any representations other than those contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus or any free writing prospectus we have prepared. We take no responsibility for, and can provide no assurance as to the reliability of, any other information that others may give you. This prospectus is an offer to sell only the notes offered hereby, but only under circumstances and in jurisdictions where it is lawful to do so. You should assume that the information we have included in this prospectus is accurate only as of the date of this prospectus and that any information we have incorporated by reference is accurate only as of the date of the document incorporated by reference. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since these dates. It is important for you to read and consider all information contained in this prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference herein in making your investment decision. You should also read and consider the additional information under the caption "Where You Can Find Additional Information" in this prospectus.

We obtained the industry, market and competitive position data used throughout this prospectus from our own research, internal surveys or studies conducted by third parties, independent industry or general publications and other publicly available information. Independent industry publications and surveys generally state that they have obtained information from sources believed to be reliable, but do not guarantee the accuracy and completeness of such information. While we believe that each of these studies and publications is reliable, neither we nor the underwriters have independently verified such data, and neither we nor the underwriters make any representations as to the accuracy of such information. Similarly, we believe that our internal research is reliable, but it has not been verified by any independent sources.

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*This summary highlights information from this prospectus to help you understand our business and an investment in the notes offered hereby. You should read carefully this entire prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference herein for a more complete understanding of this offering. For more information about important risks that you should consider before making a decision to purchase notes in this offering, you should read the Risk Factors beginning on page 12 of this prospectus, as well as the Risk Factors appearing in our annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2011. Except in the Description of Notes section of this prospectus, and unless the context requires otherwise, references to Atwood Oceanics, Atwood, us, we and our mean Atwood Oceanics, Inc. together with its subsidiaries.*

**Atwood Oceanics, Inc.****Business Overview**

We are an international offshore drilling contractor engaged in the drilling and completion of exploratory and developmental offshore oil and natural gas wells. We currently own 10 mobile offshore drilling units, or rigs, located in Australia, Southeast Asia, West Africa, the Mediterranean Sea, South America and the U.S. Gulf of Mexico, and are constructing an ultra-deepwater semisubmersible, two ultra-deepwater drillships, and three high-specification jack ups scheduled for delivery in 2012 through 2014. We were founded in 1968 and have our headquarters in Houston, Texas, with other offices in Australia, Malaysia, Singapore and the United Kingdom.

During our 43 year history, the majority of our drilling units have operated outside of United States waters, and we have conducted drilling operations in most of the major offshore exploration areas of the world. Approximately 97% of our contract revenues were derived from foreign operations in each of our prior three fiscal years.

The following table presents our actively marketed rig fleet as of December 31, 2011, all of which are wholly-owned:

<b>Rig Name</b>	<b>Rig Type</b>	<b>Water Depth</b>	<b>Year Constructed/</b>
		<b>Rating (feet)</b>	<b>Upgraded</b>
<i>Atwood Osprey</i>	Semisubmersible	8,200	2011
<i>Atwood Eagle</i>	Semisubmersible	5,000	2002*
<i>Atwood Falcon</i>	Semisubmersible	5,000	2006*
<i>Atwood Hunter</i>	Semisubmersible	5,000	2001*
<i>Atwood Aurora</i>	Jack-up	350	2009
<i>Atwood Beacon</i>	Jack-up	400	2003
<i>Vicksburg</i>	Jack-up	300	1998*

\* Denotes year of substantial upgrade.

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In addition to our existing drilling rigs, we are in the process of constructing six additional drilling rigs. The following table presents our rigs under construction as of December 31, 2011:

Rig Name	Rig Type	Water Depth		Shipyard	Expected	Expected
		Rating (feet)			Delivery Date	Cost (in millions)
<i>Atwood Advantage</i>	Drillship	12,000		Daewoo Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Co., Ltd. ( DSME )	September 30, 2013	\$600
<i>Atwood Achiever</i>	Drillship	12,000		DSME	June 30, 2014	600
<i>Atwood Condor</i>	Semisubmersible	10,000		Jurong Shipyard Pte. Ltd.	June 30, 2012	750
<i>Atwood Mako</i>	Jack-up	400		PPL Shipyard PTE LTD ( PPE )	September 30, 2012	190
<i>Atwood Manta</i>	Jack-up	400		PPE	December 31, 2012	190
<i>Atwood Orca</i>	Jack-up	400		PPE	June 30, 2013	190

As of September 30, 2011, we had approximately \$1.2 billion of estimated capital commitments primarily related to the construction of our five new drilling rigs under construction at that time. In October 2011, we entered into a turnkey construction contract with DSME to construct a second ultra-deepwater drillship to be named the *Atwood Achiever* at the DSME yard in South Korea. The *Atwood Achiever* is expected to be constructed for a total cost of approximately \$600 million and is scheduled for delivery by June 30, 2014. The *Atwood Achiever* will be substantially identical to the previously ordered *Atwood Advantage* and will be a DP-3 dynamically-positioned, dual derrick ultra-deepwater drillship rated to operate in water depths up to 12,000 feet and drill to a depth of 40,000 feet.

Maintaining high equipment utilization and revenue efficiency through industry cycles is a significant factor in generating cash flow to satisfy current and future obligations and has been one of our primary performance initiatives. We had an average utilization rate of 95% for our fiscal year ended September 30, 2011 for our seven in-service rigs, and our utilization rate has averaged over 90% during the past 10 fiscal years. As of December 31, 2011, our seven actively marketed rigs have approximately 92% and 44% of our available rig days contracted for fiscal years 2012 and 2013, respectively. Our contract backlog at December 31, 2011 was approximately \$1.7 billion, representing an approximate 42% increase compared to our contract backlog of \$1.2 billion at September 30, 2010. In addition to our active rigs and our new builds under construction, we have three rigs that are currently cold-stacked and are not actively marketed, the *Atwood Southern Cross*, *Richmond* and *Seahawk*.

Our revenue, EBITDA and net income for fiscal year 2011 were \$645.1 million, \$372.3 million and \$271.7 million, respectively. We believe EBITDA provides useful information to investors because it is a basis upon which we measure our operations and efficiency. Please see

Summary Consolidated Financial Data for a definition of EBITDA and a reconciliation to net income, the most directly comparable financial measure under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ( GAAP ).

**Industry Conditions**

During 2011, the offshore drilling market experienced increased utilization rates across all rig classes in response to better-than-anticipated oil prices. The degree of day rate improvement varied among rig classes, with the ultra-deepwater floater market, particularly high-specification drilling rigs, enjoying significant day rate improvement as well as near full utilization for the rig class during 2011.

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Recently, federal agencies have clarified and streamlined the drilling permit process in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico, resulting in deepwater drilling activity beginning to return to a level comparable to the drilling activity prior to the Macondo well incident, as evidenced by the number of drilling permits approved in recent months. From July 2011 through October 2011, 25 new drilling permits were awarded, compared to 15 permits issued during the 15 months prior to July 2011. We are encouraged by this increase in permitting activity and expect activity in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico to continue to increase into 2012. As a result, tendering activity in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico has also increased, resulting in several recent drilling contract awards.

Additionally, the West African, East African and Brazilian markets are experiencing increased tender requests and contract awards at increasingly higher day rates. Further improvements in ultra-deepwater and deepwater rig utilization and day rates will depend in large part on projected oil prices, the strength of the global economy, and any additional adverse impacts from the Macondo incident and any associated regulatory, legislative and permitting requirements. Despite recent improvements in the industry, the global economic and political environment, including recent events in North Africa and the Middle East, the sovereign debt crisis in Europe and slower economic growth in the U.S. and China introduce a high level of market volatility and threaten to disrupt these favorable and improving conditions in the offshore drilling market.

### **Trends Affecting Our Industry**

The offshore drilling market is typically driven by global hydrocarbon demand growth and actual or anticipated oil and natural gas prices. Generally, sustained high energy prices translate into increased exploration and production spending by oil and natural gas companies, which, in turn, results in increased demand for drilling equipment like ours. We believe that the current development of the Southeast Asian, West African, Australian and South American drilling markets offers the potential for high rig utilization rates over the long-term. Brent oil prices averaged \$105 per barrel during our fiscal year ended September 30, 2011, ranging from \$82 to \$124 per barrel during this period. At these price levels, we anticipate that our customers will continue to execute drilling programs resulting in increased levels of offshore drilling activity, with increased emphasis on the ultra-deepwater floater market.

Our customers are increasingly demanding newer, higher specification rigs to perform contract drilling services. This trend is commonly referred to as the bifurcation of the drilling fleet. Bifurcation is occurring in both the jack-up and floater rig classes and is evidenced by the higher specification rigs operating at generally higher overall utilization levels and day rates than the lower specification rigs. The lower specification segment is also experiencing a significant number of rigs being either warm or cold-stacked.

### **Our Strengths**

#### ***Growing fleet of modern, ultra-deepwater and high-specification offshore drilling rigs***

Including actively marketed rigs and our new builds under construction, 12 of our 13 rigs have been constructed or substantially upgraded since 2001. We believe our modern, high-specification fleet provides advantages to many of the older fleets still in operation, including lower maintenance capital expenditure requirements. Our five-year average level of maintenance capital expenditures is leading among our peer group at nearly one-fifth of the amount of the next lowest competitor in our peer group. For a list of the members of our defined peer group see

Business Competition. In addition, the size of our fleet allows us to maintain an aggressive maintenance program resulting in less downtime than our peer group.

Since 2009, we have undertaken a \$3.3 billion organic growth program that will nearly double our fleet size over the next three years with the addition of two ultra-deepwater drillships, one ultra-deepwater semisubmersible and three high-specification jack-up rigs. We believe the addition of these rigs positions us to take advantage of the industry shift towards high-specification rigs and to meet demand for drilling deeper and more complicated wells.

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#### ***Strong backlog with high-quality customers***

Our customer base includes a number of high quality companies, such as Chevron Corporation, Apache Corporation and Hess Corp. Our contract backlog as of December 31, 2011 was approximately \$1.7 billion, representing a 42% increase compared to our contract backlog of \$1.2 billion at September 30, 2010. We believe that the size of our backlog and the financial strength of our customers provide us with dependable and visible cash flow through 2013 and into 2014.

#### ***Broad geographic scope of operations***

A majority of our backlog is derived from contracts for operations in low-risk geographies located within politically stable environments, including Australia and, when the *Atwood Condor* is delivered, the U.S. Gulf of Mexico. We also operate in Southeast Asia, West Africa, the Mediterranean Sea and South America. We believe that this geographic scope helps diversify our operations and therefore reduce our overall exposure to regional economic and political disruptions.

#### ***History and reputation of safe and efficient operations***

We believe that the attributes of our rigs, the experience of our management team, the caliber of our rig-based employees and the quality of our operations make us an attractive operating partner for our customers. Our emphasis on safety, training and retention of high-quality operating personnel has resulted in a low incident rate, minimal operational downtime and increased customer satisfaction. Historically, we have made significant capital expenditures and incurred additional expenses to ensure that our equipment complies with applicable local and international health and safety regulations. Recent accomplishments highlighting our strong record include:

ExxonMobil's Safe Drilling Contractor of the Year, Gold Award and Grand Award;

British Gas Chairman's Award;

Hess Corp.'s Chairman's Award for Safety Excellence;

Accident Prevention Award in the U.S. and International by the International Association of Drilling Contractors; and

Best Safety Award by the Australian Petroleum Production and Exploration Association.

In addition, the *Atwood Falcon* was recently named by Shell as its Floater Rig of the Year for 2011 based on the rig's safety and operational performance.

#### ***Conservative financial profile***

We continually seek to manage risk and leverage from a capital structure perspective. At September 30, 2011, we had a debt to total capitalization ratio of 24% and debt to EBITDA ratio of 1.4x, levels we believe are below that of many of our industry peers. As of December 31, 2011, we had access to liquidity of approximately \$320 million from our cash on hand and the undrawn portion of our revolving credit facility. We do not currently pay dividends to our shareholders nor do we have plans to implement a dividend policy, choosing instead to reinvest our capital proceeds back into the growth and expansion of our core business. Going forward, we intend to prudently use debt in order to grow the company, exploit timely market arbitrage opportunities, and deliver strong shareholder returns.





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***Knowledgeable and experienced management team***

Our five senior executives have, on average, over 20 years of experience in the energy industry serving in a variety of leadership positions. We believe their combined years of experience and understanding of the underlying drivers in the exploration and development business enables us to exploit emerging opportunities, continually positioning Atwood for growth.

**Our Strategy**

Our goal is to enhance our position as a leading global provider of offshore drilling services. Key elements of our strategy include:

***Maximizing fleet utilization efficiency through favorable contract structuring***

We pursue contracts that offer an attractive mix of duration and day rate, with emphasis on duration. In structuring our contracts, we seek to secure cost escalation provisions whenever possible. In addition, we seek to obtain reimbursement of mobilization costs and to earn a competitive day rate during mobilization. We believe this strategy provides a hedge against increasing operating costs and ensures the revenue generating capacity of our fleet is not lost with units in transit.

***Continued focus on safety and operational excellence***

We emphasize training our personnel in operational best practices, as well as leading safety standards and procedures. We invest in providing our personnel with relevant and current technology, including blow-out preventer ( BOPs ) enhancements and testing, in order to be a more efficient, safer operator. We also have a comprehensive program to ensure compliance with industry requirements and operating standards. We believe the overlap of these operating strategies has been fundamental to our success and will continue to play an increasingly vital role in our success going forward.

***Adding complementary, ultra-deepwater and high-specification offshore drilling rigs to our fleet***

We are focused on competing in the high-specification drilling segment. We have employed an aggressive, yet cost-effective, new build program to nearly double our active fleet by 2014. This growth represents a \$3.3 billion investment over six years, with approximately 86% of such investment planned to be funded through cash flow from operations and credit facility borrowings. We are confident that this expansion of our fleet positions us to take advantage of the shift to high-specification rigs, which historically have achieved both higher utilization and day rates. Additionally, we have a strategy to divest non-core assets as opportunities arise. We will continually evaluate opportunities to expand our fleet with additional drilling rigs as customer demand requires, while maintaining our conservative financial profile.

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**Organizational Structure**

The following diagram depicts a condensed version of our organizational structure:

- (1) Atwood Offshore Worldwide Limited is the borrower under our senior secured revolving credit facility. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources Revolving Credit Facility.

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**The Offering**

The following is a brief summary of some of the terms of this offering. Certain of the terms described below are subject to important limitations and exceptions. The Description of Notes section of this prospectus contains a more detailed description of the terms of the notes.

<b>Issuer</b>	Atwood Oceanics, Inc.
<b>Notes Offered</b>	\$450,000,000 aggregate principal amount of our 6.50% senior notes due 2020.
<b>Issue Price</b>	100.0% plus accrued interest, if any, from January 18, 2012.
<b>Interest</b>	6.50% per year (calculated using a 360-day year).
<b>Interest Payment Dates</b>	Each February 1 and August 1, commencing August 1, 2012.
<b>Maturity Date</b>	February 1, 2020.
<b>Ranking</b>	The notes will be our senior unsecured obligations.
Accordingly, they will rank:	

equal in right of payment with all of our existing and future senior unsecured indebtedness;

effectively subordinate in right of payment to all of our existing and future secured indebtedness, including indebtedness under our senior secured revolving credit facility, to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness;

effectively subordinate in right of payment to all of our existing and future indebtedness and other liabilities, including trade payables, of our subsidiaries that do not guarantee the notes (other than indebtedness and other liabilities owed to us); and

senior in right of payment to all of our future subordinated indebtedness.

As of September 30, 2011, after giving effect to this offering and the application of the net proceeds therefrom as described under Use of Proceeds, we would have had approximately \$530.4 million of total indebtedness, of which \$80.4 million would have

been senior secured indebtedness and none of which would have been subordinate in right of payment to the notes, and approximately \$669.6 million available for borrowings under our senior secured revolving credit facility.

**Subsidiary Guarantees**

The notes will not initially be guaranteed by any of our subsidiaries. The notes contain covenants which may require certain of our subsidiaries in the future to guarantee the payment obligations under the notes simultaneously with its guarantee of our other indebtedness (except indebtedness under our senior secured revolving credit facility). See

Description of Notes Certain Covenants Limitation on Issuances of Guarantees of Indebtedness.

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The subsidiary guarantee of each guarantor subsidiary, if any, will be a senior unsecured obligation of such guarantor subsidiary. Accordingly, each subsidiary guarantee will rank:

equal in right of payment with all existing and future senior unsecured indebtedness of the guarantor subsidiary;

effectively subordinate in right of payment to all existing and future secured indebtedness of the guarantor subsidiary, including its guarantee of indebtedness under our senior secured revolving credit facility, to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness;

effectively subordinate in right of payment to all existing and future indebtedness and other liabilities, including trade payables, of any subsidiaries of such guarantor subsidiary that do not guarantee the notes (other than indebtedness owed to such guarantor subsidiary); and

senior in right of payment to any future subordinated indebtedness of the guarantor subsidiary.

Our subsidiaries, all of whom currently are non-guarantors, generated all of our consolidated operating revenues for fiscal year 2011 and held all of our consolidated assets as of September 30, 2011.

**Optional Redemption**

At any time prior to February 1, 2015, we may, on any one or more occasions, redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of the notes with the net cash proceeds of certain equity offerings at the redemption price set forth under Description of Notes Optional Redemption, if at least 65% of the aggregate principal amount of the notes originally issued under the indenture remains outstanding immediately after such redemption and the redemption occurs within 90 days of the closing date of such equity offering.

At any time prior to February 1, 2016, we may, on any one or more occasions, redeem the notes, in whole or in part, at a make whole redemption price set forth under Description of Notes Optional Redemption.

On and after February 1, 2016, we may, on any one or more occasions, redeem the notes, in whole or in part, at the redemption prices set forth under Description of Notes Optional Redemption.

**Change of Control**

If a change of control occurs as described under Description of Notes Repurchase at the Option of Holders, each holder of notes may require us to repurchase all or a portion of its notes for cash at a price equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount of such

notes, plus any accrued and unpaid interest to, but not including, the date of repurchase.

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**Certain Covenants**

The indenture governing the notes will contain covenants that, among other things, limit our ability and the ability of our restricted subsidiaries to:

incur, assume or guarantee additional indebtedness or issue certain preferred stock;

pay dividends or make distributions on capital stock or redeem, repurchase or retire our capital stock or subordinated indebtedness;

transfer or sell assets;

make investments;

create certain liens;

enter into agreements that restrict dividends or other payments from our restricted subsidiaries to us;

consolidate or merge with or into, or transfer all or substantially all of the assets of our company to, another person;

engage in transactions with affiliates;

create unrestricted subsidiaries; and

enter into new lines of business.

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

**Additional Amounts**

Any payments made by us under or with respect to the notes will be made without withholding or deduction for taxes unless required by law. If we are succeeded by a successor company in a permitted foreign jurisdiction as permitted by the covenant described under Description of Notes Certain Covenants Merger, Consolidation or Sale of Assets and we are required by law to withhold or deduct for taxes in any relevant taxing jurisdiction with respect to a payment to the holders of notes, we will pay the additional amounts necessary so that the net amount received by the holders of notes after the withholding will equal the amount that they would have received in the absence of the withholding, subject to certain exceptions. See Description of Notes Additional Amounts.

**Optional Redemption for Tax Reasons**

If, as a result of certain developments in respect of taxes, we are required to pay additional amounts, we may redeem the notes in whole, but not in part, at any time, at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, and additional amounts, if any, to the date of redemption. See Description of Notes Redemption for Changes in Taxes.



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**Use of Proceeds**

We estimate that the net proceeds from this offering, after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses, will be approximately \$439.6 million. We intend to use the net proceeds from this offering to reduce outstanding borrowings under our senior secured revolving credit facility.

**Conflicts of Interest**

Affiliates of each of the underwriters are lenders under our credit facility and, accordingly, will receive a substantial portion of the proceeds from this offering in the form of the repayment of borrowings under such facility.

Because affiliates of certain of the underwriters are lenders under our credit facility and will receive more than 5% of the net proceeds of this offering due to such repayment, this offering will be conducted in accordance with Rule 5121 of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc., which requires, among other things, that a qualified independent underwriter has participated in the preparation of, and has exercised the usual standards of due diligence with respect to, the registration statement and this prospectus. Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC has agreed to act as qualified independent underwriter for the offering and to undertake the legal responsibilities and liabilities of an underwriter under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, specifically including those inherent in Section 11 of the Securities Act. See [Use of Proceeds](#) and [Underwriting \(Conflicts of Interest\)](#) Affiliations and Conflicts of Interest.

**Absence of Established Market for the Notes**

The notes are a new issue of securities and will not be listed on any securities exchange or included in any automated quotation system, and there is currently no established market for the notes. The underwriters have advised us that they intend to make a market in the notes. The underwriters are not obligated, however, to make a market in the notes, and any such market-making activities may be discontinued by the underwriters in their discretion at any time without notice. See [Underwriting \(Conflicts of Interest\)](#).

**Risk Factors**

You should consider carefully the information set forth in the section entitled [Risk Factors](#) beginning on page 12 and all other information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus before deciding to invest in the notes.

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We have derived the selected consolidated financial information as of September 30, 2011 and 2010 and for fiscal years 2011, 2010 and 2009 from our audited consolidated financial statements included in this prospectus. We have derived the selected consolidated financial information as of September 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007 and for fiscal years 2008 and 2007 from audited consolidated financial information not included herein. The selected consolidated financial information below should be read together with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes included in this prospectus.

(in thousands, except ratios)	For the Years Ended September 30,				
	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
<b>Statement of Operations Data</b>					
Operating revenues	\$ 645,076	\$ 650,562	\$ 586,507	\$ 526,604	\$ 403,037
Contract drilling costs	(223,565)	(252,427)	(221,709)	(216,395)	(186,949)
Depreciation	(43,597)	(37,030)	(35,119)	(34,783)	(33,366)
General and administrative	(44,407)	(40,620)	(31,639)	(30,975)	(23,929)
Other, net	(4,847)	1,855	402	155	414
<b>Operating income</b>	<b>328,660</b>	<b>322,340</b>	<b>298,442</b>	<b>244,606</b>	<b>159,207</b>
Other (expense) income	(3,813)	(2,361)	(2,011)	169	752
Income tax provision	(53,173)	(62,983)	(45,686)	(29,337)	(20,935)
<b>Net Income</b>	<b>\$ 271,674</b>	<b>\$ 256,996</b>	<b>\$ 250,745</b>	<b>\$ 215,438</b>	<b>\$ 139,024</b>
<b>Balance Sheet Data (at end of period):</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 295,002	\$ 180,523	\$ 100,259	\$ 121,092	\$ 100,361
Working capital	301,608	266,534	191,686	248,052	158,549
Net property and equipment	1,887,321	1,343,961	1,184,300	787,838	493,851
Total assets	2,375,391	1,724,440	1,509,402	1,096,597	717,724
Total long-term debt	520,000	230,000	275,000	170,000	
Shareholders' equity	1,652,787	1,370,134	1,102,293	843,690	615,855
<b>Other Financial Data:</b>					
EBITDA(1)	\$ 372,257	\$ 359,370	\$ 333,561	\$ 279,389	\$ 192,573
Ratio of total long-term debt to EBITDA	1.4x	0.6x	0.8x	0.6x	x

- (1) We define EBITDA as net income before interest expense (income), net, income taxes and depreciation. EBITDA is presented as a supplemental financial measurement in the evaluation of our business. We believe that it provides additional information regarding our ability to meet our future debt service, capital expenditure and working capital requirements. This measure is widely used by investors and rating agencies in the valuation, comparison, rating and investment recommendations of companies. EBITDA is not a measure of financial performance under GAAP. Accordingly, it should not be considered as a substitute for net income, income from operations or cash flow provided by operating activities prepared in accordance with GAAP. EBITDA is reconciled to net income as follows:

(in thousands)	For the Years Ended September 30,				
	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Net income	\$ 271,674	\$ 256,996	\$ 250,745	\$ 215,438	\$ 139,024
Interest expense (income), net	3,813	2,361	2,011	(169)	(752)
Income tax provision	53,173	62,983	45,686	29,337	20,935
Depreciation	43,597	37,030	35,119	34,783	33,366

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EBITDA	\$ 372,257	\$ 359,370	\$ 333,561	\$ 279,389	\$ 192,573
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**RISK FACTORS**

*An investment in the notes involves risks. Before making an investment decision, you should carefully consider the following risk factors in addition to the other information included or incorporated by reference into this prospectus. If any of these risks were to materialize, our business, results of operations, cash flows and financial condition could be materially adversely affected. In that case, the trading price of the notes could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment.*

**Risks Related to Our Business**

**Our business depends on the level of activity in the oil and natural gas industry, which is significantly impacted by the volatility in oil and natural gas prices.**

Our business depends on the conditions of the offshore oil and natural gas industry. Demand for our services depends on oil and natural gas industry exploration and production activity and expenditure levels, which are directly affected by trends in oil and natural gas prices. Oil and natural gas prices, and market expectations regarding potential changes to these prices, significantly affect oil and natural gas industry activity. Higher oil and natural gas prices do not necessarily translate into increased activity because demand for our services is typically driven by our customers' expectations of future commodity prices. Commodity prices have historically been volatile. Oil and natural gas prices are impacted by many factors beyond our control, including:

the demand for oil and natural gas;

the cost of exploring for, developing, producing and delivering oil and natural gas;

the worldwide economy;

expectations about future prices;

domestic and international tax policies;

political and military conflicts in oil producing regions or other geographical areas or acts of terrorism in the U.S. or elsewhere;

technological advances;

the development and exploitation of alternative fuels;

local and international political, economic and weather conditions;

the ability of The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries ( OPEC ) to set and maintain production levels and pricing;

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

environmental and other laws and governmental regulations regarding exploration and development of oil and natural gas reserves. During recent years, the level of offshore exploration, development and production activity and the price for oil and natural gas has been volatile. Such volatility is likely to continue in the future. A decline in the worldwide demand for oil and natural gas or prolonged low oil or natural gas prices in the future would likely result in reduced exploration and development of offshore areas and a decline in the demand for our services. Even during periods of high prices for oil and natural gas, companies exploring for oil and natural gas may cancel or curtail related programs, or reduce their levels of capital expenditures for exploration and production for a variety of reasons. These factors could cause our revenues and margins to decline, reduce day rates and utilization of our rigs and limit our future growth prospects and, therefore, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

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**Our industry is subject to intense price competition and volatility.**

The contract drilling business is highly competitive with numerous industry participants. Drilling contracts are traditionally awarded on a competitive bid basis. Price competition is often the primary factor in determining which qualified contractor is awarded a job, although rig availability, the quality and technical capability of service and equipment and safety record are also factors. We compete with a number of offshore drilling contractors, many of which are substantially larger than we are and which possess appreciably greater financial and other resources and assets than we do.

The industry in which we operate historically has been volatile, marked by periods of low demand, excess rig supply and low day rates, followed by periods of high demand, low rig availability and increasing day rates. Periods of excess rig supply intensify the competition in the industry and often result in rigs being idled. We may be required to idle additional rigs or to enter into lower-rate contracts in response to market conditions in the future. Presently, there are numerous recently constructed ultra-deepwater vessels and high-specification jack-ups that have entered the market and more are under contract for construction. Many of these units do not have drilling contracts in place. The entry into service of these new units has increased and will continue to increase supply and could curtail a strengthening, or trigger a reduction, in day rates and utilization as rigs are absorbed into the active fleet. Any further increase in construction of new units may increase the negative impact on day rates and utilization. In addition, rigs may be relocated to markets in which we operate, which could result in or exacerbate excess rig supply which may lower day rates in those markets.

Lower utilization and day rates in one or more of the regions in which we operate would adversely affect our revenues and profitability. Prolonged periods of low utilization and day rates could also result in the recognition of impairment charges on certain of our drilling rigs if future cash flow estimates, based upon information available to management at the time, indicate that the carrying value of these rigs may not be recoverable.

**Our business relies heavily on a limited number of drillings units and a limited number of customers and the loss of a significant customer could have an adverse impact on our business.**

Our customer base includes major and independent oil and natural gas companies as well as government-owned oil companies. The contract drilling business is subject to the usual risks associated with having a limited number of customers for our services. Such risks are heightened by our limited number of drilling units. Consolidation among oil and natural gas exploration and production companies has reduced the number of available customers. In fiscal year 2011, three customers each accounted for over 10% of our operating revenues: Chevron Australia, 31%; Sarawak Shell Bhd., 22%; and Kosmos Energy Ghana Inc., 21%. Our business could be materially and adversely affected if any of our major customers terminate their contracts with us, fail to renew our existing contracts, refuse to award new contracts to us or experience difficulties in obtaining financing to fund their drilling programs. In addition, we currently have 10 drilling units, only seven of which are currently in operation and actively marketed. As a result, if any one or more of our active drilling units were out-of-service for a prolonged period of time, our business and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

**High capital expenditures will be necessary in response to the bifurcation of the drilling fleet.**

The market for our services is characterized by continual and rapid technological developments that have resulted in, and will likely continue to result in, substantial improvements in the functionality and performance of rigs and equipment. Our customers are increasingly demanding the services of newer, higher specification drilling rigs. This results in a bifurcation of the drilling fleet for both the jack-up and floater rig classes and is evidenced by the higher specification drilling rigs generally operating at higher overall utilization levels and day rates than the lower specification or standard drilling rigs. A significant number of lower specification rigs are being either warm- or cold-stacked. As a result of this bifurcation, high capital expenditures will be required to maintain and improve existing rigs and equipment and purchase and construct newer, higher specification drilling rigs to meet the increasingly sophisticated needs of our customers.

If we are not successful in acquiring new rigs and equipment or upgrading our existing rigs and equipment on a timely and cost-effective manner, we could lose business and profits. In addition, current competitors or new

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market entrants may develop new technologies, services or standards that could render some of our services or equipment obsolete, which could have a material adverse effect on our operations.

**Rig upgrade, repair and construction projects are subject to risks, including failure to secure drilling contracts, delays and cost overruns.**

As of December 31, 2011, we had new build projects consisting of one ultra-deepwater drillship, one ultra-deepwater semisubmersible rig and three high-specification jack-up rigs under construction and have entered into a contract for the construction of an additional ultra-deepwater drillship. Four of our five new builds currently under construction and our recently announced new build drillship do not have long-term drilling contracts in place. We may also commence the construction of additional rigs for our fleet from time to time without first obtaining drilling contracts covering any such rig. Our failure to secure drilling contracts for rigs under construction, including our remaining uncontracted new build construction projects, prior to deployment could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Since 2009, we have invested or committed to invest over \$3.3 billion in the expansion of our fleet, including ultra-deepwater and jack-up rigs. Depending on available opportunities, we may construct additional rigs for our fleet in the future. In addition, we make significant upgrade, refurbishment and repair expenditures on our fleet from time to time. Some of these expenditures are unplanned. These projects are subject to risks of delay or cost overruns inherent in any large construction project resulting from numerous factors, including the following:

shortages of equipment, materials or skilled labor;

unscheduled delays in the delivery of ordered materials and equipment;

unanticipated increases in the cost of equipment, labor and raw materials, particularly steel;

weather interferences;

difficulties in obtaining necessary permits or in meeting permit conditions;

design and engineering problems;

client acceptance delays;

political, social and economic instability, war and civil disturbances;

delays in customs clearance of critical parts or equipment;

financial or other difficulties or failures at shipyards and suppliers;

disputes with shipyards and suppliers; and

work stoppages and other labor disputes.

Delays in the delivery of rigs being constructed or undergoing upgrade, refurbishment or repair may result in delay in contract commencement, resulting in a loss of revenue to us, and may cause our customers to seek to terminate or shorten the term of the contract under applicable late delivery clauses, if any. In the event of termination of one of these contracts, we may not be able to secure a replacement contract on as favorable terms, if at all. The estimated capital expenditures for rig upgrades, refurbishments and construction projects could materially exceed our planned capital expenditures. Moreover, our rigs undergoing upgrade, refurbishment and repair may not earn a day rate during the period they are out of service.

**Our business may experience reduced profitability if our customers terminate or seek to renegotiate our drilling contracts.**

Currently, our contracts with customers are day rate contracts, in which we charge a fixed amount per day regardless of the number of days needed to drill the well. During depressed market conditions, a customer may no longer need a rig that is currently under contract or may be able to obtain a comparable rig at a lower day rate. Customers may seek to renegotiate the terms of their existing drilling contracts or avoid their obligations under



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those contracts. In addition, certain of our contracts may be cancelled upon specified notice at the option of the customer upon payment of an early termination payment. Contracts also customarily provide for either automatic termination or termination at the option of the customer in the event of total loss of the drilling rig, if a rig is not timely delivered to the customer, if a rig does not pass acceptance testing within the period specified in the contract, if drilling operations are suspended for extended periods of time by reason of excessive rig downtime for repairs, or other specified conditions, including force majeure or failure to meet minimum performance criteria. Early termination of a contract may result in a rig being idle for an extended period of time. Not all of our contracts require the customer to fully compensate us for the loss of the contract. Our revenues may be adversely affected by customers' early termination of contracts, especially if we are unable to re-contract the affected rig within a short period of time. The termination or renegotiation of a number of our drilling contracts could adversely affect our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

**Our business will be adversely affected if we are unable to secure contracts on economically favorable terms.**

The drilling markets in which we compete frequently experience significant fluctuations in the demand for drilling services, as measured by the level of exploration and development expenditures, and the supply of capable drilling equipment. The *Atwood Hunter*, *Atwood Beacon*, *Atwood Aurora* and *Vicksburg* each have contracts expiring in calendar year 2012 without subsequent contracts currently in place. Our ability to renew these contracts or obtain new contracts and the terms of any such contracts will depend on market conditions. We may be unable to renew our expiring contracts or obtain new contracts for the rigs under contracts that have expired or been terminated, and the day rates under any new contracts may be substantially below the existing day rates, which could materially reduce our revenues and profitability. We can, as we have done in the past, relocate drilling rigs from one geographic area to another, but only when such moves are economically justified, or we can idle rigs temporarily to save operating expenses and reduce rig supply. If demand for our rigs declines, rig utilization and day rates are generally adversely affected, which in turn, would adversely affect our revenues.

**Our current backlog of contract drilling revenue may not be ultimately realized.**

As of September 30, 2011, our contract drilling backlog was approximately \$1.5 billion for future revenues under firm commitments. We may not be able to perform under these contracts due to events beyond our control, and our customers may seek to cancel or renegotiate our contracts for various reasons, including those described above. In addition, some of our customers could experience liquidity issues or could otherwise be unable or unwilling to perform under the contract, which could ultimately lead a customer to go into bankruptcy or to otherwise encourage a customer to seek to repudiate, cancel or renegotiate a contract. Our inability or the inability of our customers to perform under our or their contractual obligations may have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

**Our customers may be unable or unwilling to indemnify us.**

Consistent with standard industry practice, we typically obtain contractual indemnification from our customers whereby they agree to protect and indemnify us for liabilities resulting from various hazards associated with the drilling industry. We can provide no assurance, however, that our customers will be willing or financially able to meet these indemnification obligations. Also, we may choose not to enforce these indemnities because of business reasons.

**Operating hazards increase our risk of liability; we may not be able to fully insure against all of these risks.**

Our operations are subject to various operating hazards and risks, including:

well blowouts, loss of well control and reservoir damage;

fires and explosions;

catastrophic marine disaster;



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adverse sea and weather conditions;

mechanical failure;

navigation errors;

collision;

oil and hazardous substance spills, containment and clean up;

lost or stuck drill strings;

equipment defects;

labor shortages and strikes;

damage to and loss of drilling rigs and production facilities; and

war, sabotage, terrorism and piracy.

These risks present a threat to the safety of personnel and to our rigs, cargo, equipment under tow and other property, as well as the environment. Our operations and those of others could be suspended as a result of these hazards, whether the fault is ours or that of a third party. In certain circumstances, governmental authorities may suspend drilling operations as a result of these hazards, and our customers may cancel or terminate their contracts. Third parties may have significant claims against us for damages due to personal injury, death, property damage, pollution and loss of business if such event were to occur in our operations.

Our offshore drilling operations are also subject to marine hazards, either at offshore sites or while drilling equipment is under tow, such as vessel capsizings, sinking, collisions or groundings. In addition, raising and lowering jack-up drilling rigs, flooding semisubmersible ballast tanks and drilling into high-pressure formations are complex, hazardous activities, and we can encounter problems.

We have had accidents in the past due to some of the hazards described above. Because of the ongoing hazards associated with our operations:

we may experience accidents;

our insurance coverage may prove inadequate to cover our losses;

our insurance deductibles may increase; or

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our insurance premiums may increase to the point where maintaining our current level of coverage is prohibitively expensive or we may be unable to obtain insurance at all.

We maintain insurance coverage against casualty and liability risks and have renewed our primary insurance program through June 30, 2012. Certain risks, however, such as pollution, reservoir damage and environmental risks generally are not fully insurable. Although we believe our insurance is adequate, our policies and contractual indemnity rights may not adequately cover all losses or may have exclusions of coverage for certain losses. We do not have insurance coverage or rights to indemnity for all risks. In addition, we may be unable to renew or maintain our existing insurance coverage at commercially reasonable rates or at all. If a significant accident or other event occurs and is not fully covered by insurance or contractual indemnity, it could adversely affect our financial position, results of operations or cash flows. There is no assurance that our insurance coverage will be available or affordable and, if available, whether it will be adequate to cover future claims that may arise. Additionally, there is no assurance that those parties with contractual obligations to indemnify us will necessarily be financially able or willing to indemnify us against all these risks.

Our drilling contracts provide for varying levels of indemnification from our customers and in most cases may require us to indemnify our customers. Under offshore drilling contracts, liability with respect to personnel and property is customarily assigned on a knock-for-knock basis, which means that we and our customers

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assume liability for our respective personnel and property. However, in certain cases we may have liability for damage to our customer's property and other third-party property on the rig. Our customers typically assume responsibility for and indemnify us from any loss or liability resulting from pollution or contamination, including clean-up and removal and third-party damages, arising from operations under the contract and originating below the surface of the water, including as a result of blow-outs or cratering of the well. In some drilling contracts, however, we may have liability for third-party damages resulting from such pollution or contamination caused by our gross negligence, or, in some cases, ordinary negligence, subject to negotiated caps. We generally indemnify the customer for legal and financial consequences of spills of industrial waste and other liquids originating from our rigs or equipment above the surface of the water.

The above description of our insurance program and the indemnification provisions of our drilling contracts is only a summary and is general in nature. Our insurance program and the terms of our drilling contracts may change in the future. In addition, the indemnification provisions of our drilling contracts may be subject to differing interpretations, and enforcement of those provisions may be limited by public policy and other considerations.

**Our long-term contracts are subject to the risk of cost increases, which could adversely impact our profitability.**

In periods of rising demand for offshore rigs, a drilling contractor generally would prefer to enter into well-to-well or other short-term contracts less than one year in duration that would allow the contractor to profit from increasing day rates, while customers with reasonably definite drilling programs would typically prefer long-term contracts in order to maintain day rates at a consistent level. Conversely, in periods of decreasing demand for offshore rigs, a drilling contractor generally would prefer long-term contracts to preserve day rates and utilization, while customers generally would prefer well-to-well or other short-term contracts that would allow the customer to benefit from the decreasing day rates. For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2011, a majority of our revenue was derived from long-term day rate contracts greater than one year in duration, and substantially all of our backlog as of September 30, 2011 was attributable to long-term day rate contracts. As a result, our inability to fully benefit from increasing day rates in an improving market may limit our profitability.

In general, our costs increase as the business environment for drilling services improves and demand for oilfield equipment and skilled labor increases. While many of our contracts include cost escalation provisions that allow changes to our day rate based on stipulated cost increases or decreases, the timing and amount earned from these day rate adjustments may differ from our actual increase in costs. Additionally, if our rigs incur idle time between contracts, we typically do not remove personnel from those rigs because we utilize the crew to prepare the rig for its next contract. During times of reduced activity, reductions in costs may not be immediate as portions of the crew may be required to prepare our rigs for stacking, after which time the crew members are assigned to active rigs or dismissed. Moreover, as our rigs are mobilized from one geographic location to another, the labor and other operating and maintenance costs can vary significantly. In general, labor costs increase primarily due to higher salary levels and inflation. Equipment maintenance expenses fluctuate depending upon the type of activity the unit is performing and the age and condition of the equipment. Contract preparation expenses vary based on the scope and length of contract preparation required and the duration of the firm contractual period over which such expenditures are amortized.

**A change in tax laws in any country in which we operate could result in higher tax expense.**

We conduct our worldwide operations through various subsidiaries. Tax laws and regulations are highly complex and subject to interpretation. Consequently, we are subject to changing tax laws, treaties and regulations in and between countries in which we operate. Our income tax expense is based on our interpretation of the tax laws in effect at the time the expense was incurred. Tax legislation is proposed from time to time which could, among other things, limit our ability to defer the taxation of non-U.S. income and would increase current tax expense. A change in tax laws, treaties or regulations, or in the interpretation thereof, could result in a materially higher tax expense or a higher effective tax rate on our worldwide earnings.

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We file periodic tax returns that are subject to review and audit by various revenue agencies in the jurisdictions in which we operate. Taxing authorities may challenge any of our tax positions. We are currently contesting tax assessments that could be material and we may contest future assessments where we believe the assessments are in error. Determinations by such authorities that differ materially from our recorded estimates, favorably or unfavorably, may have a material impact on our results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

#### **Government regulation and environmental risks could reduce our business opportunities and increase our costs.**

We must comply with extensive government regulation in the form of international conventions, federal, state and local laws and regulations in jurisdictions where our vessels operate and are registered. These conventions, laws and regulations govern oil spills and matters of environmental protection, worker health and safety, and the manning, construction and operation of vessels, and vessel and port security. We believe that we are in material compliance with all applicable environmental, health and safety and vessel and port security laws and regulations as currently in effect. We are not a party to any pending governmental litigation or similar proceeding, and we are not aware of any threatened governmental litigation or proceeding which, if adversely determined, would have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations. However, failure to comply with these laws and regulations may result in the assessment of administrative, civil and even criminal penalties, the imposition of remedial obligations, the denial or revocation of permits or other authorizations and the issuance of injunctions that may limit or prohibit our operations. In addition, compliance with environmental, health and safety and vessel and port security laws increases our costs of doing business.

Environmental, health and safety and vessel and port security laws change frequently, and we may not be able to anticipate such changes or the impact of such changes. There is no assurance that we can avoid significant costs, liabilities and penalties imposed as a result of governmental regulation in the future. Changes in laws or regulations regarding offshore oil and natural gas exploration and development activities, the cost or availability of insurance, and decisions by customers, governmental agencies, or other industry participants could reduce demand for our services or increase our costs of operations, which could have a negative impact on our financial condition and operating results, but we cannot reasonably or reliably estimate that such changes will occur, when they will occur, or if they will impact us.

The Macondo well incident in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico in April 2010 and its impact on worldwide drilling operations could have a material adverse effect on our business. The *Atwood Condor*, which is expected to be delivered from the shipyard in June 2012, will mobilize to the U.S. Gulf of Mexico to operate under a 21-month contract expected to commence in September 2012. In the future, we may relocate other rigs to or place other new build rigs in service in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico. The Macondo incident and its consequences, including actions taken, or that may be taken, by the U.S. and other governments or our customers, could have a material adverse effect on our business. In addition, regulatory actions within a region, such as the U.S. Gulf of Mexico, may have an impact on global utilization and day rates.

#### **Failure to comply with the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act or foreign anti-bribery legislation could have an adverse impact on our business.**

The U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act ( FCPA ) and similar anti-bribery laws in other jurisdictions, including the United Kingdom Bribery Act 2010, generally prohibit companies and their intermediaries from making improper payments to foreign officials for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. We operate in many parts of the world that have experienced governmental corruption to some degree and, in certain circumstances, strict compliance with anti-bribery laws may conflict with local customs and practices and impact our business. Although we have programs in place covering compliance with anti-bribery legislation, any failure to comply with the FCPA or other anti-bribery legislation could subject us to civil and criminal penalties or other sanctions, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of

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operations. We could also face fines, sanctions and other penalties from authorities in the relevant foreign jurisdictions, including prohibition of our participating in or curtailment of business operations in those jurisdictions and the seizure of rigs or other assets.

**Our international operations may involve risks not generally associated with domestic operations.**

We derive substantially all of our revenues from operations outside the United States. Our operations are subject to risks inherent in conducting business internationally, such as:

legal and governmental regulatory requirements;

difficulties and costs of staffing and managing international operations;

political, social and economic instability;

terrorist acts, piracy, war and civil disturbances;

language and cultural difficulties;

potential vessel seizure, expropriation or nationalization of assets or confiscatory taxation;

import-export quotas or other trade barriers;

renegotiation, nullification or modification of existing contracts;

difficulties in collecting accounts receivable and longer collection periods;

foreign and domestic monetary policies;

work stoppages;

complications associated with repairing and replacing equipment in remote locations;

limitations on insurance coverage, such as war risk coverage, in certain areas;

wage and price controls;

assaults on property or personnel, including kidnappings;

travel limitations or operational problems caused by public health or security threats;

imposition of currency exchange controls;

solicitation by governmental officials for improper payments or other forms of corruption;

currency exchange fluctuations and devaluations; or,

potentially adverse tax consequences, including those due to changes in laws or interpretation of existing laws.

Our non-U.S. operations are subject to various laws and regulations in certain countries in which we operate, including laws and regulations relating to the import and export, equipment and operation of drilling units, currency conversions and repatriation, oil and natural gas exploration and development, and taxation of offshore earnings and earnings of expatriate personnel. Governments in some foreign countries have become increasingly active in regulating and controlling the ownership of concessions and companies holding concessions, the exploration for oil and natural gas and other aspects of the oil and natural gas industries in their countries, including local content requirements for participating in tenders for certain drilling contracts. Many governments favor or effectively require the awarding of drilling contracts to local contractors or require foreign contractors to employ citizens of, or purchase supplies from, a particular jurisdiction. In addition, government action, including initiatives by OPEC, may continue to cause oil or natural gas price volatility. In some areas of the world, this governmental activity has adversely affected the amount of exploration and development work by



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major oil companies and may continue to do so. Operations in less developed countries can be subject to legal systems which are not as mature or predictable as those in more developed countries, which can lead to greater uncertainty in legal matters and proceedings.

Some of our drilling contracts are partially payable in local currency. Those amounts may exceed our local currency needs, leading to the accumulation of excess local currency, which, in certain instances, may be subject to either temporary blocking or other difficulties converting to U.S. dollars. Excess amounts of local currency may be exposed to the risk of currency exchange losses.

The shipment of goods, services and technology across international borders subjects us to extensive trade and other laws and regulations. Our import and export activities are governed by unique customs laws and regulations in each of the countries where we operate. Moreover, many countries, including the U.S., control the import and export of certain goods, services and technology and impose related import and export recordkeeping and reporting obligations, the laws and regulations related to which are complex and constantly changing. These laws and regulations may be enacted, amended, enforced or interpreted in a manner materially impacting our operations. Shipments may be delayed and denied import or export for a variety of reasons, some of which are outside our control, and such delays or denials could cause unscheduled operational downtime. Any failure to comply with these applicable legal and regulatory obligations also could result in criminal and civil penalties and sanctions, such as fines, imprisonment, debarment from government contracts, seizure of shipments and loss of import and export privileges.

In the past, these conditions or events have not materially affected our operations. However, we cannot predict whether any such conditions or events might develop in the future. Also, we organized our subsidiary structure and our operations, in part, based on certain assumptions about various foreign and domestic tax laws, currency exchange requirements, and capital repatriation laws. While we believe our assumptions are correct, there can be no assurance that taxing or other authorities will reach the same conclusion. If our assumptions are incorrect, or if the relevant countries change or modify such laws or the current interpretation of such laws, we may suffer adverse tax and financial consequences, including the reduction of cash flow available to meet required debt service and other obligations. Any of these factors could materially adversely affect our international operations and, consequently, our business, operating results and financial condition.

#### **Our business is subject to war, sabotage, terrorism and piracy, which could have an adverse effect.**

It is unclear what impact the current United States military campaigns or possible future such campaigns will have on the energy industry in general, or us in particular, in the future. Uncertainty surrounding retaliatory military strikes or a sustained military campaign may affect our operations in unpredictable ways, including changes in the insurance markets, disruptions of fuel supplies and markets, particularly oil, and the possibility that infrastructure facilities, including pipelines, production facilities, refineries, electric generation, transmission and distribution facilities, could be direct targets of, or indirect casualties of, an act of terror. War or risk of war may also have an adverse effect on the economy.

Acts of war, sabotage, terrorism, piracy and social unrest, brought about by world political events or otherwise, have caused instability in the world's financial and insurance markets in the past and may continue to do so in the future. Such acts could be directed against companies such as ours, and could also adversely affect the oil, natural gas and power industries and restrict their future growth. Insurance premiums could increase and coverage may be unavailable in the future.

#### **Failure to obtain and retain key personnel could impede our operations.**

We depend to a significant extent upon the efforts and abilities of our executive officers and other key management personnel. There is no assurance that these individuals will continue in such capacity for any particular period of time. The loss of the services of one or more of our executive officers or other personnel could adversely affect our operations.

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We require highly skilled personnel to operate and provide technical services and support for our business worldwide. Historically, competition for the labor required for drilling operations and construction projects, has intensified as the number of rigs activated, added to worldwide fleets or under construction increased, leading to shortages of qualified personnel in the industry and creating upward pressure on wages and higher turnover. We may experience increased competition for the crews necessary to operate our rigs currently under construction. If increased competition for labor were to intensify in the future we may experience increases in costs or reductions in experience levels which could impact operations. The shortages of qualified personnel or the inability to obtain and retain qualified personnel could also negatively affect the quality, safety and timeliness of our work.

**Consolidation of suppliers may limit our ability to obtain supplies and services at an acceptable cost, on our schedule or at all.**

Our operations rely on a significant supply of capital and consumable spare parts and equipment to maintain and repair our fleet. We also rely on the supply of ancillary services, including supply boats and helicopters. Recent consolidation has reduced the number of available suppliers, resulting in fewer alternatives for sourcing of key supplies and services. We may not be able to obtain supplies and services at an acceptable cost, at the times we need them or at all. These cost increases, delays or unavailability could negatively impact our future operations and result in increases in rig downtime, and delays in the repair and maintenance of our fleet.

**Unionization efforts and labor regulations in certain countries in which we operate could materially increase our costs or limit our flexibility.**

Certain of our employees and contractors in international markets are represented by labor unions and work under collective bargaining or similar agreements, which are subject to periodic renegotiation. Efforts may be made from time to time to unionize portions of our workforce. In addition, we may in the future be subject to strikes or work stoppages and other labor disruptions. Additional unionization efforts, new collective bargaining agreements or work stoppages could materially increase our costs, reduce our revenues or limit our flexibility.

**Climate change legislation or regulations restricting emissions of greenhouse gases could result in increased operating costs and reduced demand for the oil and natural gas we produce.**

There is a concern that emissions of greenhouse gases ( GHG ) may alter the composition of the global atmosphere in ways that affect the global climate. Climate change, including the impact of global warming, may create physical and financial risk. Physical risks from climate change include an increase in sea level and changes in weather conditions. Given the maritime nature of our business, we do not believe that physical climate change is likely to have a material adverse effect on us. Financial risks relating to climate change are likely to arise from increasing legislation and regulation, as compliance with any new rules could be difficult and costly.

United States federal legislation has been proposed in Congress to reduce GHG emissions and federal legislation limiting GHG emissions may be imposed in the United States. In addition, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (the EPA ) has undertaken new efforts to collect information regarding GHG emissions and their effects and has begun adopting and implementing regulations to restrict emissions of GHGs under existing provisions of the federal Clean Air Act, 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 United States on an annual basis, as well as certain onshore and offshore oil and natural gas production facilities on an annual basis, beginning in 2012 for emissions occurring in 2011. Foreign jurisdictions are also addressing climate changes by legislation or regulation. The adoption of legislation and regulatory programs to reduce emissions of GHGs could require us to incur increased energy, environmental and other costs and capital expenditures to comply. Consequently, legislation and regulatory programs to reduce emissions of GHGs could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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Adverse impacts upon the oil and natural gas industry relating to climate change may also affect us as demand for our services depends on the level of activity in offshore oil and natural gas exploration, development and production. Although we do not expect that demand for oil and natural gas will lessen dramatically over the short term, in the long term global warming may reduce the demand for oil and natural gas or increased regulation of GHG may create greater incentives for use of alternative energy sources. Any long term material adverse effect on the oil and natural gas industry may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and operating results, but we cannot reasonably or reliably estimate if it will occur, when it will occur or that it will impact us.

**Risks Related to Our Indebtedness and the Notes**

**The notes will be our senior unsecured obligations and, except in certain limited instances, will not be guaranteed by any of our subsidiaries. As such, the notes will be effectively subordinated to any of our secured debt, including our existing and any future debt under our credit facility, and the debt of our subsidiaries. Furthermore, as a holding company, we depend on cash we obtain from our subsidiaries to meet our debt service obligations.**

The notes will constitute our senior unsecured debt and will rank equally in right of payment with all of our existing and any future unsecured senior indebtedness and senior in right of payment to any of our future subordinated indebtedness. The notes will be effectively subordinated to our existing and any future secured indebtedness, to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness, including our senior secured revolving credit facility, which is secured by certain of our offshore drilling rigs and other assets. If we are involved in any dissolution, liquidation or reorganization, holders of our secured debt would be paid before holders of the notes receive any amounts due under the notes to the extent of the value of the collateral securing such debt. In that event, holders of the notes may not be able to recover any or all of the principal or interest due under the notes.

Our operations are conducted through our subsidiaries and, therefore, we depend on the cash flow of our subsidiaries to meet our obligations, including our obligations under the notes. Our subsidiaries, none of whom will guarantee the notes as of the date of issuance of the notes, generated all of our consolidated operating revenues for fiscal year 2011 and held all of our consolidated assets as of September 30, 2011. Contractual provisions, including those contained in our senior secured revolving credit facility, or laws, as well as our subsidiaries' financial condition and operating requirements, may limit our ability to obtain the cash from our subsidiaries that we require to pay our debt service obligations, including payments on the notes. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources Revolving Credit Facility. We intend to loan the net proceeds from the issuance of the notes to our subsidiary Atwood Offshore Worldwide Limited ( AOWL ). In accordance with the provisions of our senior secured revolving credit facility, that intercompany loan must be subordinated in right of payment to the obligations under the credit facility. As a result, if a default or event of default occurs under the credit facility, AOWL will not be permitted to make payments on the intercompany loan, and we may not be able to receive the cash necessary to make payments on the notes. The notes will be effectively subordinated in right of payment to all indebtedness and other liabilities and commitments (including trade payables and lease obligations) of our non-guarantor subsidiaries. Our right to receive assets of any of our non-guarantor subsidiaries upon the subsidiary's liquidation or reorganization (and the consequent right of the holders of the notes to participate in those assets) will be effectively subordinated to the claims of that subsidiary's creditors, except to the extent that we are recognized as a creditor of the subsidiary, in which case our claims would still be subordinate in right of payment to any indebtedness of the subsidiary senior to that held by us and any secured indebtedness of the subsidiary to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness. As of September 30, 2011, after giving effect to the issuance of the notes and the application of the net proceeds as described under Use of Proceeds, our non-guarantor subsidiaries would have had approximately \$80.4 million of indebtedness and \$202.6 million of trade payables and other liabilities outstanding.

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**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 investment decisions 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 agreement relating to our senior secured revolving credit facility 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 due. These alternative measures may not be successful and may not permit us to meet our scheduled debt service obligations. If we breach our covenants under our senior secured revolving credit facility 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 senior secured revolving credit facility, the lenders could exercise their rights and we could be forced into bankruptcy or liquidation. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources Revolving Credit Facility and Description of Notes.

**We and our subsidiaries may incur substantial additional indebtedness. This could increase the risks associated with the notes.**

Subject to the restrictions in the indenture governing the notes and in other instruments governing our other outstanding indebtedness (including our senior secured revolving credit facility), we and our subsidiaries may incur substantial additional indebtedness (including secured indebtedness) in the future. Although the indenture governing the notes will contain, and our senior secured revolving credit facility contains, restrictions on the incurrence of additional indebtedness, these restrictions are subject to waiver and a number of significant qualifications and exceptions, and indebtedness incurred in compliance with these restrictions could be substantial.

If we incur any additional indebtedness that ranks equally with the notes, including additional unsecured indebtedness or trade payables, the holders of that indebtedness will be entitled to share ratably with holders of the notes in any proceeds distributed in connection with any insolvency, liquidation, reorganization, dissolution or other winding-up of us. This may have the effect of reducing the amount of proceeds paid to holders of the notes in connection with such a distribution.

Any increase in our level of indebtedness will have several important effects on our future operations, including, without limitation:

we will have additional cash requirements in order to support the payment of interest on our outstanding indebtedness;

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increases in our outstanding indebtedness and leverage will increase our vulnerability to adverse changes in general economic and industry conditions, as well as to competitive pressure; and

depending on the levels of our outstanding indebtedness, our ability to obtain additional financing for working capital, capital expenditures, general corporate and other purposes may be limited.

**If we are unable to comply with the restrictions and covenants in the agreements governing the notes and our 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 our credit facility 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 facility, 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 facility and the indenture governing the notes), we could be in default under the terms of the agreements governing such indebtedness, including our credit facility 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 facility 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.

Moreover, our credit facility and the indenture governing the notes offered hereby each contain cross-default or cross-acceleration provisions that would be triggered by the occurrence of a default or acceleration under other instruments governing our indebtedness. If the payment of our indebtedness is accelerated, there can be no assurance that our assets would be sufficient to repay in full that indebtedness and our other indebtedness that would become due as a result of any acceleration.

If our operating performance declines, we may in the future need to obtain waivers from the required lenders under our credit facility to avoid being in default. If we breach our covenants under our credit facility 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 facility, 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 with cash upon a change of control or in connection with an offer to repurchase the notes as a result of an asset sale or an excess cash flow offer as required by the indenture.**

Upon the occurrence of a change of control (as defined in the indenture governing the notes), we will be required to offer to repurchase all of the notes at a price equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount of the notes repurchased, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of repurchase. In addition, in connection with certain asset sales, we will be required to offer to repurchase the notes at a price equal to 100% of the

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principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of repurchase. See Description of Notes Repurchase at the Option of Holders. We may not have sufficient funds available to repurchase all of the notes tendered pursuant to any such offer and any other debt that would become payable upon a change of control or in connection with such offer. Any of our future debt agreements may also limit our ability to repurchase the notes until all such debt is paid in full. If we fail to repurchase the notes, we would be in default under the indenture, which would likely in turn trigger a default under the instruments governing our existing and any future indebtedness, including our senior secured revolving credit facility. In addition, the occurrence of a change of control may also constitute an event of default under the instruments governing our existing and any future debt. In such an event, we would be required to cure or refinance the applicable indebtedness before making an offer to purchase the notes. Any requirement to offer to repurchase notes may therefore require us to refinance other outstanding debt, which we may be unable to achieve on commercially reasonable terms, if at all.

Certain important corporate events, such as takeovers, recapitalizations, restructurings, mergers or similar transactions, may not constitute a change of control under the indenture governing the notes and thus would not permit the holders of the notes to require us to repurchase the notes. In addition, the definition of change of control in the indenture governing the notes includes a phrase relating to the direct or indirect sale, lease, transfer, conveyance or other disposition of all or substantially all of our and our subsidiaries properties or assets taken as a whole. Although there is a limited body of case law interpreting the phrase substantially all, there is no precise established definition of the phrase under applicable law. Accordingly, the ability of a holder of notes to require us to repurchase its notes as a result of a sale, lease, transfer, conveyance or other disposition of less than all of our and our subsidiaries assets taken as a whole to another person or group may be uncertain.

Additionally, the exercise by the holders of notes of their right to require us to repurchase the notes upon an asset sale offer could cause a default under our existing and any future debt agreements if we are then prohibited by the terms of the applicable debt agreements from making the asset sale offer under the indenture. In the event an asset sale occurs at a time when we are prohibited from repurchasing notes, we could seek the consent of our other applicable lenders to the repurchase of notes or could attempt to refinance the borrowings that contain such prohibition. If we do not obtain such consent or repay those borrowings, we will remain prohibited from repurchasing 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.**

The indenture governing the notes does not require any subsidiary to guarantee the notes unless that subsidiary guarantees any of our other indebtedness (excluding our indebtedness under credit facilities) as described under Description of Notes Future Note Guarantees. The notes will not be guaranteed by any of our subsidiaries as of the issue date of the notes offered hereby. However, various fraudulent conveyance or transfer laws have been enacted for the protection of creditors, and a court may use these laws to subordinate or avoid any subsidiary guarantee that may be delivered in the future. Generally, a subsidiary guarantee may be voided as a fraudulent conveyance or held unenforceable if a U.S. court were to find that at the time one of our subsidiaries entered into a subsidiary guarantee 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, in either case, at the time it issued the subsidiary guarantee, the subsidiary:

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

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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.

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 or the delivery of the subsidiary guarantee. To the extent the subsidiary guarantee was avoided as a fraudulent conveyance or held unenforceable for any other reason, the holders of the notes would cease to have any claim against that subsidiary guarantor and would be solely creditors of the parent company and of any subsidiary guarantors whose subsidiary guarantees were not avoided or held unenforceable. In that event, the claims of the holders of the notes against the issuer of an invalid subsidiary guarantee would be subject to the prior payment of all liabilities of that subsidiary guarantor.

### **Many of the covenants contained in the indenture governing the notes terminate if the notes are rated investment grade by either 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 either 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 and even if the notes fail to maintain such ratings, allow us to engage in certain transactions that would not be permitted while these covenants were in force. Please read "Description of Notes - Certain Covenants - Changes in Covenants when Notes Rated Investment Grade."

### **Because there is no public market for the notes, you may not be able to resell the notes easily or at a favorable price.**

There are no existing trading markets for the notes. A market for the notes may not develop, and we are not certain of the liquidity of any market that may develop, the ability of the holders to sell their notes at all or the price at which holders would be able to sell their notes. If a market were to develop, the market price for the notes may be adversely affected by changes in prevailing interest rates, changes in our operating results and financial condition, performances or prospects for companies in our industry and changes in our overall market for similar securities.

### **Covenants in the indenture governing the notes and our senior secured revolving credit facility restrict our ability to engage in certain activities.**

The indenture governing the notes and our senior secured revolving credit facility restrict our ability to, among other things:

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

pay dividends or distributions;

make loans and other types of investments;

incur liens;

restrict dividends, loans or asset transfers from our subsidiaries;

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

consolidate or merge with or into, or sell substantially all of our assets to, another person;



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acquire assets or businesses;

enter into transactions with affiliates; and

enter into new lines of business.

In addition, our credit facility contains various financial covenants that impose a maximum leverage ratio of 4.0 to 1.0, a debt to capitalization ratio of 0.5 to 1.0, a minimum interest expense coverage ratio of 3.0 to 1.0 and a minimum collateral maintenance of 150% of the aggregate amount outstanding under the credit facility. Our ability to meet these covenants or requirements may be affected by events beyond our control, and there can be no assurance that we will satisfy such covenants and requirements in the future. Such restrictions may limit our ability to successfully execute our business plans, which may have adverse consequences on our operations.

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**USE OF PROCEEDS**

We estimate that the net proceeds from this offering, after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses, will be approximately \$439.6 million. We intend to use the net proceeds from this offering to reduce outstanding borrowings under our senior secured revolving credit facility. Amounts repaid under our credit facility may be reborrowed to fund our new build program or for general corporate purposes. As of December 31, 2011, the weighted average interest rate with respect to outstanding borrowings under our credit facility was 3.1%. The indebtedness under our credit facility matures in May 2016. Borrowings under our credit facility were incurred for general corporate purposes, including funding the construction of our new build program and other capital expenditures.

Affiliates of each of the underwriters are lenders under our credit facility, and accordingly, will receive a substantial portion of the proceeds from this offering in the form of the repayment of borrowings under such facility. See Underwriting (Conflicts of Interest) Affiliations and Conflicts of Interest.

**Table of Contents****Index to Financial Statements****CAPITALIZATION**

The following table sets forth our cash and cash equivalents and our unaudited capitalization as of September 30, 2011 on an actual basis and on an as adjusted basis to reflect this offering and the application of the net proceeds as described under "Use of Proceeds." The following table is unaudited and should be read together with our financial statements and accompanying notes included elsewhere in this prospectus.

	<b>As of September 30, 2011</b>	
	<b>Actual</b>	<b>As Adjusted</b>
	<b>(in millions)</b>	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 295.0	\$ 295.0
<b>Long-term debt:</b>		
Senior secured revolving credit facility(1)	\$ 520.0	\$ 80.4
6.50% senior notes due 2020 offered hereby		450.0
<b>Total long-term debt</b>	520.0	530.4
Total shareholders' equity	1,652.8	1,652.8
<b>Total capitalization</b>	<b>\$ 2,172.8</b>	<b>\$ 2,183.2</b>

(1) As of December 31, 2011, outstanding borrowings under our senior secured revolving credit facility were approximately \$520 million.

**Table of Contents****Index to Financial Statements****RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES**

The table below sets forth our historical and pro forma ratios of earnings to fixed charges on a consolidated basis for each of the periods indicated:

	<b>Historical Years Ended September 30,</b>					<b>Pro Forma(1) Year Ended September 30,</b>
	<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2011</b>
<b>Ratio of earnings to fixed charges</b>	25.8x	48.4x	27.0x	61.3x	37.3x	11.0x

- (1) The pro forma calculation assumes that the notes were issued on, and accrued interest from, October 1, 2010 and that the net proceeds were used, on the first day of each fiscal quarter, to reduce amounts outstanding under our senior secured revolving credit facility at the end of such quarter. The calculation also assumes that such net amount outstanding under the credit facility, if any, was outstanding for the full fiscal quarter.

For purposes of this table, earnings consists of income before income taxes plus fixed charges and less capitalized interest. Fixed charges consists of interest expense and capitalized interest.

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We have derived the selected consolidated financial information as of September 30, 2011 and 2010 and for fiscal years 2011, 2010 and 2009 from our audited consolidated financial statements included in this prospectus. We have derived the selected consolidated financial information as of September 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007 and for fiscal years 2008 and 2007 from audited consolidated financial information not included herein. The selected consolidated financial information below should be read together with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes included in this prospectus.

(in thousands)	<b>For the Years Ended September 30,</b>				
	<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>
<b>Statement of Operations Data:</b>					
Operating revenues	\$ 645,076	\$ 650,562	\$ 586,507	\$ 526,604	\$ 403,037
Contract drilling costs	(223,565)	(252,427)	(221,709)	(216,395)	(186,949)
Depreciation	(43,597)	(37,030)	(35,119)	(34,783)	(33,366)
General and administrative	(44,407)	(40,620)	(31,639)	(30,975)	(23,929)
Other, net	(4,847)	1,855	402	155	414
<b>Operating income</b>	<b>328,660</b>	<b>322,340</b>	<b>298,442</b>	<b>244,606</b>	<b>159,207</b>
Other (expense) income	(3,813)	(2,361)	(2,011)	169	752
Tax provisions	(53,173)	(62,983)	(45,686)	(29,337)	(20,935)
<b>Net Income</b>	<b>\$ 271,674</b>	<b>\$ 256,996</b>	<b>\$ 250,745</b>	<b>\$ 215,438</b>	<b>\$ 139,024</b>
<b>Balance Sheet Data (at end of period):</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 295,002	\$ 180,523	\$ 100,259	\$ 121,092	\$ 100,361
Working capital	301,608	266,534	191,686	248,052	158,549
Net property and equipment	1,887,321	1,343,961	1,184,300	787,838	493,851
Total assets	2,375,391	1,724,440	1,509,402	1,096,597	717,724
Total long-term debt	520,000	230,000	275,000	170,000	
Shareholders' equity	1,652,787	1,370,134	1,102,293	843,690	615,855

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

**Market Outlook**

*Overview*

The following discussion is intended to assist in understanding our financial position at September 30, 2011 and 2010, and our results of operations for each of the fiscal years for the three year period ended September 30, 2011. Please read the accompanying consolidated financial statements and related notes in conjunction with this discussion.

Our fiscal year 2011 financial and operating results include:

Operating revenues totaling \$645 million;

Record net income of \$272 million;

Net cash from operating activities of \$340 million; and

Debt to capitalization ratio of 24% at September 30, 2011.

*Industry Conditions*

Over the past year, the offshore drilling market experienced improving utilization rates across all rig classes in response to better than anticipated oil prices. The degree of day rate improvement, however, differed in absolute levels between these rig classes with the ultra-deepwater floater market enjoying the most improvement as evidenced by the near full utilization for this rig class during the year. Day rates for other rig classes also experienced improvement, albeit at a slower pace.

However, the global macro environment, including the geopolitical issues in North Africa and the Middle East, the sovereign debt issues in Europe and slower economic growth in the U.S. and China, introduced a high level of market volatility and threatens to disrupt these favorable and improving offshore drilling market conditions.

On October 1, 2011, the former Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement ( BOEMRE ) split into two agencies, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management ( BOEM ) and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement ( BSEE ). The BSEE is now responsible for issuing drilling permits. These agencies have recently clarified and simplified the drilling permit process and the industry has seen a significant increase in the number of approved drilling permits. For example, from July 2011 through October 2011, 25 new well drilling permits were awarded. This compares to 15 permits issued for the 15 months prior to July 2011. We are encouraged by this increase in permitting activity and expect permitting activity to continue to increase into 2012. As a result, tendering activity in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico has also increased resulting in several recent drilling contract awards. However, we cannot be certain that such increases will continue into the future or that additional restrictions or regulations will not be implemented which might negatively impact drilling activity in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico.

Additionally, West Africa, East Africa and Brazil are experiencing increased tender requests and contract awards at increasingly higher day rates. Further improvements in ultra-deepwater and deepwater rig utilization and day rates will depend in large part on projected oil prices, the strength of the global economy, and any additional impacts from the Macondo incident and associated new regulatory, legislative and permitting requirements.

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Brent oil prices averaged \$105 during our fiscal year ended September 30, 2011, ranging from \$82 to \$124 during this period. At these price levels, we anticipate that our customers will continue to execute drilling programs resulting in increased levels of offshore drilling activity.

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Industry-wide, deepwater rig utilization increased from 86% for fiscal year 2010 to 89% for fiscal year 2011, while ultra-deepwater utilization remains at full utilization. As of October 31, 2011, for calendar year 2012, 91% of ultra-deepwater available days are contracted, with 74% of available days contracted for the industry-wide deepwater fleet. As of October 31, 2011, only one new build ultra-deepwater unit, which delivers from the shipyard in December 2012, was available through the end of calendar year 2012.

The *Atwood Osprey* continued its three-year contract with Chevron in Australia and is contracted through mid-2014. The *Atwood Eagle* and *Atwood Falcon* are contracted through the second quarter of fiscal year 2014 and the first quarter of fiscal year 2015, respectively, while the *Atwood Hunter* is contracted into the first quarter of fiscal year 2013.

The *Atwood Condor*, a dynamically positioned, 10,000 foot water depth ultra-deepwater semisubmersible, is on schedule to be delivered from the Jurong shipyard during the third quarter of fiscal year 2012 at a total cost, including project management, drilling, handling tools and spares, of approximately \$750 million. The *Atwood Condor* is contracted to Hess Corporation for 21 months in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico directly after mobilization from the shipyard in Singapore.

The *Atwood Advantage*, a DP-3 dynamically-positioned, dual derrick, ultra-deepwater drillship rated to operate in water depths up to 12,000 feet, is currently under construction at the Daewoo Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Co., Ltd. ( DSME ) shipyard in South Korea. The *Atwood Advantage* will have enhanced technical capabilities, including a seven-ram BOP, the ability to operate two BOPs, three 100-ton knuckle boom cranes, a 165-ton active heave tree-running knuckle boom crane and 200 person accommodations. The *Atwood Advantage* is expected to be delivered during the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2013 at a total cost, including project management, drilling, handling tools and spares, of approximately \$600 million.

In October 2011, we exercised an option to construct a second ultra-deepwater drillship, the *Atwood Achiever*, at the DSME shipyard in South Korea. The *Atwood Achiever* is substantially identical to the *Atwood Advantage*. The *Atwood Achiever* is expected to be delivered by June 2014 at a total cost, including project management, drilling, handling tools and spares, of approximately \$600 million.

In addition, we have until July 31, 2012 to exercise our option to build an additional ultra-deepwater drillship with DSME. At this time, we have made no determination as to whether we will exercise this option.

Although we currently do not have drilling contracts for the *Atwood Advantage* or the *Atwood Achiever*, we expect that the long-term demand for deepwater drilling capacity in established and emerging basins should provide us with opportunities to contract these two rigs prior to their delivery dates.

As of September 30, 2011, we have invested approximately \$546 million toward the construction of the *Atwood Condor* and *Atwood Advantage* drilling units. As of December 31, 2011, we had \$520 million of outstanding borrowings under our revolving credit facility.

***Jack-ups***

A bifurcation in day rates and utilization has become more evident in the jack-up market. Currently, higher specification jack-up rigs are achieving marketed utilization levels of approximately 96% as compared to 82% for the remainder of the global jack-up fleet. Higher specification rigs represent less than 30% of the global jack-up fleet. We expect this trend to continue into 2012 despite the expected supply increase from new build rigs being delivered throughout next year. We expect that operators will continue to prefer contracting newer, more capable high-specification rigs in continuation of the bifurcation trend.

As a result of new build construction programs initiated during 2005 and continuing through 2010, the jack-up supply continues to increase. As of October 31, 2011, there were 75 new build jack-up rigs under construction, of which eight are scheduled for delivery during the remainder of 2011, while 21 are scheduled for



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delivery during 2012 and the remainder thereafter. Although the majority of jack-up rigs scheduled for delivery during the remainder of 2011 and 2012 are not contracted, approximately 15% are not considered high-specification rigs (i.e., less than 350 foot water depth capability) and therefore do not compete with the majority of our jack-up fleet.

The *Atwood Beacon* is contracted for eight months of fiscal year 2012. The *Atwood Aurora* is contracted into the first quarter of fiscal year 2013. The *Vicksburg* is contracted through the end of the first quarter of fiscal year 2013. Due to market bifurcation for high-specification jack-ups, we expect the *Atwood Aurora* and *Atwood Beacon* to continue to operate with high utilization and increasing day rates while the *Vicksburg* may encounter greater competition resulting in lower utilization, with day rates remaining under pressure for the foreseeable future.

We currently have three Pacific Class 400 jack-up drilling units, the *Atwood Mako*, the *Atwood Manta* and the *Atwood Orca*, under construction at the PPL Shipyard Pte. Ltd. ( PPL ) shipyard in Singapore. These new rigs will have a rated water depth of 400 feet, accommodations for 150 personnel and significant offline handling features. The three rigs are expected to cost approximately \$190 million each, including project management, drilling, handling tools and spares, and are scheduled for delivery during the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2012, the first quarter of fiscal year 2013, and the third quarter of fiscal year 2013, respectively. Although we currently do not have drilling contracts for our three new build jack-ups, we expect to contract these high-specification rigs prior to their delivery dates due to the preference of customers for these newer, more capable high-specification assets.

***Idled Rigs***

During fiscal year 2010, the *Atwood Southern Cross*, *Richmond* and *Seahawk* completed their drilling contracts and were subsequently idled. We anticipate these units will not return to service during fiscal year 2012 due to the lack of sufficient continuous demand, and thus, we are not actively marketing these rigs at this time.

***Contract Backlog***

We maintain a backlog of commitments for contract drilling revenues. Our contract backlog at September 30, 2011 was approximately \$1.5 billion, representing a 25% increase compared to our contract backlog of \$1.2 billion at September 30, 2010. We calculate our backlog by multiplying the day rate under our drilling contracts by the number of days remaining under the contract, assuming full utilization. The calculation does not include any revenues related to other fees such as for mobilization, demobilization, contract preparation, customer reimbursables and bonuses. The amount of actual revenues earned and the actual periods during which revenues are earned will be different from amounts our backlog calculations due to various factors, including unscheduled repairs, maintenance, weather and other factors. Such factors may result in lower applicable day rates than the full contractual day rate. In addition, under certain circumstances, our customers may seek to terminate or renegotiate our contracts. See Risk Factors Risks Related to our Business Our business may experience reduced profitability if our customers terminate or seek to renegotiate our drilling contracts.

The following table sets forth as of September 30, 2011 the amount of our contract drilling revenue backlog and the percent of available operating days committed for our actively marketed drilling units for the periods indicated (in millions except for percent of available operating days committed):

	Fiscal 2012	Fiscal 2013	Fiscal 2014	Fiscal 2015	Total
<b>Contract drilling revenue backlog</b>					
Ultra-deepwater and Deepwater	\$ 610	\$ 477	\$ 323	\$ 12	\$ 1,422
Jackups	82	9			91
	\$ 692	\$ 486	\$ 323	\$ 12	\$ 1,513
Percent of Available Operating Days Committed	80%	33%	17%	%	

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On October 17, 2011, we announced that one of our subsidiaries was awarded a drilling services contract by Hess Corporation for work in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico for the *Atwood Condor*. As a result of this contract, our contract backlog as of December 31, 2011 was \$1.7 billion.

**Results of Operations*****Fiscal Year 2011 versus Fiscal Year 2010***

**Operating Revenues.** Revenues for fiscal year 2011 decreased \$5.5 million, or 1%, compared to the prior fiscal year. A comparative analysis of revenues by rig for fiscal years 2011 and 2010 is as follows:

	Operating Revenues (In millions)		
	Fiscal Year 2011	Fiscal Year 2010	Variance
<i>Atwood Osprey</i>	\$ 59.9	\$	\$ 59.9
<i>Atwood Beacon</i>	45.1	34.1	11.0
<i>Atwood Eagle</i>	139.8	134.1	5.7
<i>Vicksburg</i>	34.3	34.2	0.1
<i>Atwood Falcon</i>	153.4	154.0	(0.6)
<i>Atwood Hunter</i>	183.4	197.4	(14.0)
<i>Atwood Aurora</i>	29.2	46.6	(17.4)
<i>Richmond</i>		10.0	(10.0)
<i>Atwood Southern Cross</i>		13.0	(13.0)
<i>Seahawk</i>		27.2	(27.2)
	\$ 645.1	\$ 650.6	\$ (5.5)

Our newest active drilling rig, the *Atwood Osprey*, commenced drilling operations in late May 2011 offshore Australia, and thus, earned no revenue in the prior fiscal year.

The increase in revenues for the *Atwood Beacon* is due to working under a higher day rate contract offshore South America compared to the prior fiscal year when the rig was working at a lower day rate offshore West Africa.

Revenues for the *Atwood Eagle*, *Vicksburg* and *Atwood Falcon* were relatively consistent compared to the prior fiscal year. The *Atwood Eagle* continued to work offshore Australia during both fiscal years 2011 and 2010, the *Falcon* continued work on a long term contract offshore Malaysia during both fiscal years 2011 and 2010, and the *Vicksburg* worked offshore Thailand during both fiscal years 2011 and 2010.

The decrease in revenues for the *Atwood Hunter* is due to an increase in downtime related to unplanned repairs and maintenance and a planned regulatory inspection during fiscal year 2011. The *Atwood Hunter* worked offshore West Africa in fiscal years 2011 and 2010.

Revenues for the *Atwood Aurora* decreased during fiscal year 2011 due to the completion of its most recent contract commitment in May, which was followed by a planned shipyard project through June 2011. Following the shipyard project, the rig was idled for most of the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2011. The rig experienced virtually no downtime during the prior fiscal year. In fiscal year 2011, until the time of the shipyard project, the rig worked offshore Egypt on the same long term contract that it worked under during fiscal year 2010. The *Atwood Aurora* resumed drilling operations offshore West Africa under a new contract that commenced late September 2011.

During fiscal year 2010, the *Atwood Southern Cross*, *Richmond*, and *Seahawk* all completed their respective drilling contracts and were subsequently idled. The idle state of these rigs resulted in the decrease of revenues for such rigs for fiscal year 2011 compared to the previous fiscal year.



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**Contract Drilling Costs.** Contract drilling costs for fiscal year 2011 decreased \$28.8 million, or 11%, compared to the prior fiscal year. A comparative analysis of contract drilling costs by rig for fiscal years 2011 and 2010 is as follows:

	Contract Drilling Costs (In millions)		
	Fiscal Year 2011	Fiscal Year 2010	Variance
<i>Atwood Osprey</i>	\$ 22.9	\$	\$ 22.9
<i>Atwood Eagle</i>	62.5	53.0	9.5
<i>Atwood Hunter</i>	39.0	37.0	2.0
<i>Atwood Beacon</i>	28.7	27.8	0.9
<i>Vicksburg</i>	16.4	16.5	(0.1)
<i>Atwood Falcon</i>	29.4	31.5	(2.1)
<i>Atwood Aurora</i>	18.5	21.7	(3.2)
<i>Richmond</i>	1.8	14.6	(12.8)
<i>Atwood Southern Cross</i>	2.8	18.0	(15.2)
<i>Seahawk</i>	2.4	24.6	(22.2)
Other	(0.8)	7.7	(8.5)
	\$ 223.6	\$ 252.4	\$ (28.8)

The *Atwood Osprey* commenced drilling operations in late May 2011, incurring approximately four months of drilling costs in the current fiscal year compared to none in the prior fiscal year.

The increase in contract drilling costs for the *Atwood Eagle* for fiscal year 2011 compared to the prior fiscal year is attributable to higher local payroll and payroll related costs due to the strengthening of the Australian dollar along with increased equipment related costs due to contract specific enhancements and additional maintenance projects performed during the extended regulatory inspection period during the fiscal year.

Contract drilling costs for the *Atwood Hunter*, *Atwood Beacon*, *Vicksburg* and the *Atwood Falcon* were relatively consistent when compared to the prior fiscal year.

The decrease in contract drilling costs for the *Atwood Aurora* for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2011 compared to the prior fiscal year is due to lower operating expenses being incurred during a planned shipyard project in May and June 2011 and the idle time incurred during the remainder of fiscal year 2011.

The decrease in drilling costs for the *Richmond*, *Atwood Southern Cross* and *Seahawk* is due to reduced operating costs as a result of these rigs being idle and not being actively marketed.

Decreases in Other contract drilling costs during the current fiscal year are due to a combination of higher percentage of Other contract drilling costs allocated to rig contract drilling costs in the current fiscal year when compared to the prior fiscal year and recognition of foreign exchange gains in the current fiscal year compared to foreign exchange losses in the prior fiscal year.

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**Depreciation.** Depreciation expense for the fiscal year 2011 increased 18% compared to the prior fiscal year. A comparative analysis of depreciation expense by rig for fiscal years 2011 and 2010 is as follows:

	Depreciation Expense (In millions)		Variance
	Fiscal Year 2011	Fiscal Year 2010	
<i>Atwood Osprey</i>	\$ 8.3	\$	8.3
<i>Atwood Aurora</i>	7.4	7.3	0.1
<i>Atwood Eagle</i>	4.9	4.8	0.1
<i>Atwood Hunter</i>	6.4	6.3	0.1
<i>Richmond</i>	1.7	1.7	
<i>Atwood Beacon</i>	4.6	4.6	
<i>Seahawk</i>	2.0	2.0	
<i>Vicksburg</i>	2.0	2.0	
<i>Atwood Falcon</i>	5.1	5.4	(0.3)
<i>Atwood Southern Cross</i>	0.7	2.4	(1.7)
Other	0.5	0.5	
	\$ 43.6	\$ 37.0	\$ 6.6

The *Atwood Osprey*, which was placed into service in late May 2011, incurred no depreciation expense in fiscal year 2010.

Depreciation expense for all other rigs remained relatively consistent during fiscal year 2011 as compared to the prior fiscal year.

**General and administrative.** General and administrative expenses for fiscal year 2011 increased approximately \$3.8 million, or 9%, compared to the prior fiscal year primarily due to rising personnel costs resulting, in part, from various expenses related to the transition of executive leadership, wage increases and increased annual bonus and share-based compensation costs during fiscal year 2011.

**Other.** The increase in Other expenses is primarily due to a \$5.0 million charge related to an impairment of certain of our idled equipment during fiscal year 2011. The Other category amounts for fiscal year 2010 were attributable to the sale of equipment during the year,

**Income taxes.** Our effective tax rate was 16% for fiscal year 2011, as compared to the prior fiscal year effective tax rate of 20%. The lower effective income tax was primarily due to lower taxes on foreign earned income.

**Table of Contents****Index to Financial Statements*****Fiscal Year 2010 versus Fiscal Year 2009***

**Operating Revenues.** Revenues for fiscal year 2010 increased \$64.1 million, or 11%, compared to fiscal year 2009. A comparative analysis of revenues by rig for fiscal years 2010 and 2009 is as follows:

	<b>Operating Revenues</b> (In millions)		
	<b>Fiscal Year 2010</b>	<b>Fiscal Year 2009</b>	<b>Variance</b>
<i>Atwood Falcon</i>	\$ 154.0	\$ 81.6	\$ 72.4
<i>Atwood Aurora</i>	46.6	20.2	26.4
<i>Atwood Hunter</i>	197.4	182.5	14.9
<i>Seahawk</i>	27.2	31.1	(3.9)
<i>Atwood Beacon</i>	34.1	38.3	(4.2)
<i>Vicksburg</i>	34.2	43.0	(8.8)
<i>Richmond</i>	10.0	19.1	(9.1)
<i>Atwood Eagle</i>	134.1	145.1	(11.0)
<i>Atwood Southern Cross</i>	13.0	25.6	(12.6)
	<b>\$ 650.6</b>	<b>\$ 586.5</b>	<b>\$ 64.1</b>

The increase in revenues for the *Atwood Falcon* was related to a substantially higher day rate in deeper water in Malaysia in fiscal year 2010 compared to fiscal year 2009.

The *Atwood Aurora* commenced drilling operations in April 2009 in Egyptian waters. The rig was actively engaged in drilling operations for a full 12 months during fiscal year 2010, accounting for the increase in revenues when compared to fiscal year 2009.

The increase in revenues for the *Atwood Hunter* was due to higher day rates and additional mobilization revenue working in the offshore Western Africa region in fiscal year 2010 compared to fiscal year 2009 working offshore Israel in the Mediterranean.

The decrease in revenues for the *Seahawk* was due to the end of a long term contract working offshore Equatorial Guinea in August 2010 with no follow-on work in fiscal year 2010 compared to full utilization of the rig in fiscal year 2009.

The decrease in revenues for the *Atwood Beacon* and *Vicksburg* was due to lower day rate contracts in fiscal year 2010 compared to higher day rate contracts during fiscal year 2009. The decrease in revenues for the *Atwood Beacon* was also impacted by fewer operating days at full contract rate working offshore Equatorial Guinea in fiscal year 2010 as compared to working more operating days at full contract rate offshore India during fiscal year 2009. The *Vicksburg* worked in the waters offshore Thailand during fiscal years 2009 and 2010.

The decrease in revenues in fiscal year 2010 for the *Richmond* was due to lower day rates and more idle time as a result of the temporary moratorium on drilling activities in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico during fiscal year 2010 as compared to full rig utilization working at a higher day rate in fiscal year 2009. While the moratorium generally applied to deepwater drilling units, shallow water units were also affected as no permits were issued during the last half of fiscal year 2010.

The decrease in revenues for the *Atwood Eagle* was due to the completion of a one well drilling program during fiscal year 2010 at a significantly lower day rate under a contract option that had been deferred from fiscal year 2009.

While the *Atwood Southern Cross* was idle for most of fiscal years 2009 and 2010, the decrease in revenues was due to working at a lower day rate during fiscal year 2010 compared to fiscal year 2009 for the brief time the rig was operational during each fiscal year.



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**Contract Drilling Costs.** Contract drilling costs for fiscal year 2010 increased \$30.7 million, or 14%, compared to fiscal year 2009. A comparative analysis of contract drilling costs by rig for fiscal years 2010 and 2009 is as follows:

	Contract Drilling Costs (In millions)		
	Fiscal Year 2010	Fiscal Year 2009	Variance
<i>Atwood Aurora</i>	\$ 21.7	\$ 9.7	\$ 12.0
<i>Atwood Beacon</i>	27.8	16.7	11.1
<i>Atwood Eagle</i>	53.0	47.0	6.0
<i>Atwood Falcon</i>	31.5	25.8	5.7
<i>Vicksburg</i>	16.5	15.2	1.3
<i>Richmond</i>	14.6	14.2	0.4
<i>Atwood Hunter</i>	37.0	36.8	0.2
<i>Seahawk</i>	24.6	24.7	(0.1)
<i>Atwood Southern Cross</i>	18.0	23.9	(5.9)
Other	7.7	7.7	
	\$ 252.4	\$ 221.7	\$ 30.7

The *Atwood Aurora* commenced drilling operations in April 2009, incurring approximately six months of drilling costs in fiscal year 2009 compared to a full year of costs in fiscal year 2010.

The increase in contract drilling costs for the *Atwood Beacon* was due to a combination of cost increases resulting from the amortization of deferred mobilization expenses incurred when the rig relocated from India to Equatorial Guinea in October 2009, increased maintenance projects, and increased personnel travel costs due to the remote geographical location in Equatorial Guinea during fiscal year 2010 as compared to fiscal year 2009.

The increase in contract drilling costs for the *Atwood Eagle* for fiscal year 2010 compared to fiscal year 2009 was primarily due to higher Australian payroll costs attributable to requirements for increased payroll related benefits and the strengthening value of the Australian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar.

The increase in contract drilling costs for the *Atwood Falcon* was due to an increase in agent fees, which is based on a percent of revenue earned, and due to an increase in equipment related costs resulting from a higher number of repair and maintenance projects during fiscal year 2010 when compared to fiscal year 2009.

Contract drilling costs for the *Vicksburg*, *Atwood Hunter*, *Richmond* and *Seahawk* for fiscal year 2010 were relatively consistent with fiscal year 2009.

The decrease in drilling costs for the *Atwood Southern Cross* for fiscal year 2010 compared to the fiscal year 2009 was due to reduced equipment related costs and headcount reduction of non-essential personnel, as the rig was idle from December 2008 through June 2010.

Other contract drilling costs for fiscal year 2010 were relatively consistent with fiscal year 2009.



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**Depreciation.** Depreciation expense for fiscal year 2010 increased \$1.9 million, or 5%, as compared to fiscal year 2009. A comparative analysis of depreciation expense by rig for fiscal years 2010 and 2009 is as follows:

	Depreciation Expense (In millions)		
	Fiscal Year 2010	Fiscal Year 2009	Variance
<i>Atwood Aurora</i>	\$ 7.3	\$ 3.3	\$ 4.0
<i>Atwood Eagle</i>	4.8	4.5	0.3
<i>Richmond</i>	1.7	1.7	
<i>Atwood Hunter</i>	6.3	6.3	
<i>Atwood Falcon</i>	5.4	5.5	(0.1)
<i>Atwood Beacon</i>	4.6	4.8	(0.2)
<i>Seahawk</i>	2.0	2.3	(0.3)
<i>Vicksburg</i>	2.0	2.4	(0.4)
<i>Atwood Southern Cross</i>	2.4	3.8	(1.4)
Other	0.5	0.5	
	\$ 37.0	\$ 35.1	\$ 1.9

The *Atwood Aurora* incurred a full year of depreciation expense in the fiscal year 2010 compared to approximately five months of depreciation expense in fiscal year 2009 as the rig was placed into service during late April 2009.

Depreciation expense for all of our other rigs remained relatively consistent with fiscal year 2009.

**General and administrative.** General and administrative expenses for fiscal year 2010 increased approximately 28% compared to fiscal year 2009 primarily due to rising personnel costs resulting, in part, from various expenses related to the transition of executive leadership, wage increases and increased annual bonus and share-based compensation costs during fiscal year 2010. Interest expense and interest income has remained relatively consistent during fiscal years 2010 and 2009.

**Income Taxes.** As a result of working in foreign jurisdictions, we earned a high level of operating income in certain nontaxable and deemed profit tax jurisdictions, which significantly reduced our effective tax rate for fiscal years 2010 and 2009 when compared to the United States statutory rate.

However, during fiscal year 2010, our low effective tax rate was partially offset by the recording of a \$16.5 million valuation allowance on deferred tax assets related to our United States net operating loss carryforwards ( NOLs ) which primarily accounts for the increase in our effective tax rate to 20% during fiscal year 2010 compared to 15% in fiscal year 2009. Even though the NOLs do not commence expiring until 2025, due to the current uncertainties in the United States offshore drilling market, including uncertainties resulting from the Macondo incident, we cannot be assured that sufficient future United States taxable income will be generated in order to utilize these NOLs and related deferred tax assets. In addition, if any future NOLs or related deferred tax assets are generated, we expect to provide a full valuation allowance on such assets until we are sufficiently assured of their utilization.

**Liquidity and Capital Resources**

Capital expenditures totaled \$515 million for fiscal year 2011. During fiscal year 2011, capital expenditures and working capital needs were funded by cash flows from operations of approximately \$340 million and borrowings under our credit facility of \$290 million, with the resulting excess increasing our cash and cash

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equivalents to \$295 million as of September 30, 2011. Cash flows from operations of \$340 million increased \$34 million as compared to approximately \$306 million for the prior fiscal year, primarily due to the increase in net income over prior fiscal year and a decrease of accounts receivable attributable to improved collection efforts and more timely payments from our customers.

Although our cash and cash equivalents have increased to \$295 million as of September 30, 2011 from \$181 million as of September 30, 2010, our working capital has only increased to \$302 million from \$267 million for the same fiscal year end periods primarily due to a \$76 million increase in accounts payable as of September 30, 2011 which includes accrued but unpaid invoices related to the ongoing construction of the *Atwood Condor*.

To date, general inflationary trends have not had a material effect on our operating revenues or expenses.

***Revolving Credit Facility***

As of September 30, 2011, we had \$520 million of outstanding borrowings under our five-year \$750 million senior secured revolving credit facility, which we entered into in May 2011, for a total debt to capitalization ratio of 24%. As of December 31, 2011, no additional funds had been borrowed subsequent to September 30, 2011. We intend to use the net proceeds from this offering to repay outstanding borrowings under the credit facility. Our subsidiary, Atwood Offshore Worldwide Limited ( AOWL ), is the borrower under the credit facility, and we and certain of our other subsidiaries are guarantors under the facility. Borrowings under the credit facility bear interest at the Eurodollar rate plus a margin of 2.50% (approximately 2.8% per annum at September 30, 2011). Certain borrowings effectively bear interest at a fixed rate due to our interest rate swaps. The credit facility also provides for the issuance, when required, of standby letters of credit. The credit facility has a commitment fee of 1.0% per annum on the unused portion of the underlying commitment. The credit facility includes an accordion feature which, if exercised by us, allows for the increase of the total commitments thereunder to \$1.1 billion.

The credit facility contains various financial covenants that impose a maximum leverage ratio of 4.0 to 1.0, a debt to capitalization ratio of 0.5 to 1.0, a minimum interest expense coverage ratio of 3.0 to 1.0 and a minimum collateral maintenance of 150% of the aggregate amount outstanding under the credit facility. In addition, the credit facility contains limitations on our and certain of our subsidiaries' ability to incur liens; merge, consolidate or sell substantially all assets; pay dividends (including restrictions on AOWL's ability to pay dividends to us); incur additional indebtedness; make advances, investments or loans; and transact with affiliates. The credit facility also contains customary events of default, including but not limited to delinquent payments, bankruptcy filings, material adverse judgments, guarantees or security documents not being in full effect, non-compliance with the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, cross-defaults under other debt agreements, or a change of control. The credit facility is secured primarily by first preferred mortgages on six of our active drilling units (the *Atwood Aurora*, the *Atwood Beacon*, the *Atwood Eagle*, the *Atwood Falcon*, the *Atwood Hunter*, and the *Atwood Osprey*), as well as liens on the equity interests of our subsidiaries that own, directly or indirectly, such drilling units. In addition, if we exercise the accordion feature and increase the total commitments, the credit facility requires that we provide a first preferred mortgage on the *Atwood Condor*, as well as a lien on the equity interests of our subsidiaries that own, directly or indirectly, the *Atwood Condor*. We were in compliance with all financial covenants under the credit facility at September 30, 2011.

Prior to the execution of our new credit facility, we had a five year \$300 million credit facility executed in October 2007 and a five year \$280 million credit facility executed in November 2008. Both of these credit facilities were retired in May 2011 with borrowings under our new facility.

***2012 Capital Budget***

We estimate that our total capital expenditures for fiscal year 2012 will be approximately \$775 million, substantially all of which is contractually committed. These capital expenditures are expected to be funded with existing cash balances on hand, cash flows from operations and additional borrowings under our credit facility. We expect to end fiscal year 2012 with outstanding long-term debt between \$725 million and \$775 million. As of September 30, 2011, we had expended approximately \$650 million on our five drilling units under construction at such time. In October 2011, we exercised an option to construct a second ultra-deepwater drillship, the *Atwood*

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*Achiever*, at the DSME shipyard in South Korea. The *Atwood Achiever* is expected to be delivered by June 2014 at a total cost, including project management, drilling, handling tools and spares, of approximately \$600 million. The expected remaining costs for our six drilling units under construction are as follows (in millions):

Fiscal	Fiscal	Fiscal	Fiscal	Total
2012	2013	2014	2015	
\$705	\$360	\$815	\$	\$1,880

We believe that we will be able to fund primarily all of our additional construction costs with cash on hand, the net proceeds from the offering, cash flow from operations and borrowings under our credit facility.

***Other***

From time to time, we may seek possible expansion and acquisition opportunities relating to our business, which may include the construction or acquisition of rigs or other businesses in addition to those described in this prospectus. Such determinations will depend on market conditions and opportunities existing at that time, including with respect to the market for drilling contracts and day rates and the relative costs associated with such expansions or acquisitions. The timing, success or terms of any such efforts and the associated capital commitments are not currently known. In addition to cash on hand, cash flow from operations and borrowings under our revolving credit facility, we may seek to access the capital markets to fund such opportunities. Our ability to access the capital markets depends on a number of factors, including, among others, our credit rating, industry conditions, general economic conditions, market conditions and market perceptions of us and our industry. In addition, we continually review the possibility of disposing of assets that we do not consider core to our long-term business plan.

In addition, in the future, we may seek to redeploy our assets to more active regions if we have the opportunity to do so on attractive terms. We frequently bid for or negotiate with customers regarding multi-year contracts that could require significant capital expenditures and mobilization costs. We expect to fund these opportunities primarily with cash on hand, cash flow from operations and borrowings under our revolving credit facility.

**Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements**

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements as that term is defined in Item 303(a)(4)(ii) of Regulation S-K.

**Commitments and Contractual Obligations**

The following table summarizes our obligations and commitments (in thousands) as of September 30, 2011:

	Fiscal	Fiscal	Fiscal	Fiscal	Fiscal	Total
	Year 2012	Year 2013	Year 2014	Year 2015	Year 2016 and thereafter	
Debt(1)	\$ 6,150	\$ 6,150	\$ 6,150	\$	\$ 520,000	\$ 538,450
Insurance Note Payable(2)	5,461					5,461
Purchase Commitments(3)	506,000	333,000	315,000			1,154,000
Operating Leases(4)	1,484	1,280	1,258	290		4,312
	\$ 519,095	\$ 340,430	\$ 322,408	\$ 290	\$ 520,000	\$ 1,702,223

(1)

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Amounts include loans outstanding under our senior secured revolving credit facility and the known fixed interest payments under the credit facility.

- (2) Includes amounts owed in connection with financing of certain of our annual insurance premiums.
- (3) Does not include commitments related to the *Atwood Achiever*, as the construction contract for this rig was executed subsequent to September 30, 2011.

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- (4) We enter into operating leases in the normal course of business. Some lease agreements provide us with the option to renew the leases. Our future operating lease payments would change if we exercised these renewal options and if we entered into additional operating lease agreements.

**Critical Accounting Policies**

Significant accounting policies are included in Note 2 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2011. These policies, along with the underlying assumptions and judgments made by management in their application, have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements. We identify our most critical accounting policies as those that are the most pervasive and important to the portrayal of our financial position and results of operations, and that require the most difficult, subjective and/or complex judgments by management regarding estimates about matters that are inherently uncertain. Our most critical accounting policies are those related to revenue recognition, property and equipment, impairment of assets, income taxes, and employee stock-based compensation.

***Revenue Recognition***

We account for contract drilling revenue in accordance with the terms of the underlying drilling contract. These contracts generally provide that revenue is earned and recognized on a daily rate (i.e. day rate ) basis, and day rates are typically earned for a particular level of service over the life of a contract. Day rate contracts can be performed for a specified period of time or the time required to drill a specified well or number of wells. Revenues from day rate drilling operations, which are classified under contract drilling services, are recognized on a per day basis as services are performed assuming collectability is reasonably assured.

***Deferred fees and costs***

Fees received prior to the commencement of the drilling contract as compensation for the cost of relocating drilling rigs from one major operating area to another, equipment and upgrade costs reimbursed by the customer, as well as receipt of advance billings of day rates are recognized as earned on a straight-line method over the expected term of the related drilling contract, as are the day rates associated with such contracts. However, fees received upon termination of a drilling contract are generally recognized as earned during the period termination occurs as the termination fee is usually conditional based on the occurrence of an event as defined in the drilling contract, such as obtaining follow on work to the contract in progress or relocation beyond a certain distance when the contract is completed. In addition, we defer the mobilization costs relating to moving a drilling rig to a new area which are incurred prior to the commencement of the drilling contract and customer requested equipment purchases that will revert to the customer at the end of the applicable drilling contract. We amortize such costs on a straight-line basis over the life of the applicable drilling contract. Contract revenues and drilling costs are reported in the Consolidated Statements of Operations at their gross amounts.

***Property and Equipment***

Property and equipment is stated at cost, reduced by provisions to recognize economic impairment in value whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate an asset's carrying value may not be recoverable. At September 30, 2011, the carrying value of our property and equipment totaled approximately \$1.9 billion, which represents approximately 79% of our total assets. The carrying value reflects the application of our property and equipment accounting policies, which incorporate estimates, assumptions and judgments by management relative to the useful lives and salvage values of our units. Once rigs and related equipment are placed in service, they are depreciated on the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, with depreciation discontinued only during the period when a drilling unit is out of service while undergoing a significant upgrade that extends its useful life. The estimated useful lives of our drilling units and related equipment can range from three years to 35 years and our salvage values are generally based on 5% of capitalized costs. Any future increases in our

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estimates of useful lives or salvage values will have the effect of decreasing future depreciation expense in any one year while spreading the expense out to later years. Any future decreases in our useful lives or salvage values will have the effect of accelerating future depreciation expense.

We evaluate the carrying value of our property and equipment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of such assets may be impaired. In evaluating the need for impairment, we utilize a number of methodologies in the evaluation of our rigs including both a market-based and a modified income-based approach based on potential cash flows. An impairment loss on our property and equipment exists when both the market-based approach and the estimated undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition are less than the asset's carrying value. Asset impairment evaluations are, by nature, highly subjective. Operations of our drilling equipment are subject to the offshore drilling requirements of oil and natural gas exploration and production companies and agencies of foreign governments. These requirements are, in turn, subject to fluctuations in government policies, world demand and price for petroleum products, proved reserves in relation to such demand and the extent to which such demand can be met from onshore sources. The critical estimates which result from these dynamics include projected utilization, day rates, and operating expenses, each of which impacts our estimated future cash flows. Over the last ten years, our equipment utilization rate has averaged approximately 94%; however, if a drilling unit incurs significant idle time or receives day rates below operating costs, its carrying value could become impaired.

The estimates, assumptions and judgments used by management in the application of our property and equipment and asset impairment policies reflect both historical experience and expectations regarding future industry conditions and operations. The use of different estimates, assumptions and judgments, especially those involving the useful lives of our rigs and vessels and expectations regarding future industry conditions and operations, would likely result in materially different carrying values of assets and results of operations.

***Income Taxes***

We conduct operations and earn income in numerous foreign countries and are subject to the laws of taxing jurisdictions within those countries, as well as United States federal and state tax laws. At September 30, 2011, we have an approximate \$9.8 million net deferred income tax liability. This balance reflects the application of our income tax accounting policies in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 740. Such accounting policies incorporate estimates, assumptions and judgments by management relative to the interpretation of applicable tax laws, the application of accounting standards, and future levels of taxable income. The estimates, assumptions and judgments used by management in connection with accounting for income taxes reflect both historical experience and expectations regarding future industry conditions and operations. Changes in these estimates, assumptions and judgments could result in materially different provisions for deferred and current income taxes.

We account for uncertain tax positions in accordance with ASC 740. ASC 740 prescribes a comprehensive model for how companies should recognize, measure, present and disclose in their financial statements uncertain tax positions taken or to be taken on a tax return. The income tax laws and regulations are voluminous and are often ambiguous. As such, we are required to make many subjective assumptions and judgments regarding our tax positions that can materially affect amounts recognized in our consolidated balance sheets and statements of income.

***Employee Share-based Compensation***

We account for share-based compensation in accordance with ASC 718. Under ASC 718, share-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date, based on the calculated fair value of the award, and is recognized as an expense over the requisite service period (generally the vesting period of the equity grant). In addition, share-based compensation cost recognized includes compensation cost for unvested share-based awards as of October 1, 2005.

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**Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements**

In June 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ( FASB ), issued Accounting Standards Update ( ASU ) 2011-05, *Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Presentation of Comprehensive Income*, which amends the presentation requirements for comprehensive income and requires that all non-owner changes in stockholders' equity be presented either as a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. Additionally, the update requires presentation of reclassification adjustments on the face of the financial statement. The update is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011, with early adoption permitted. We adopted the amendments in this update on June 30, 2011 with no material impact on our consolidated financial statements or disclosures in our financial statements.

In May 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-04, *Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRS*. The amendment clarifies existing fair value measurement and disclosure requirements, amends certain fair value measurement principles and requires additional disclosures about fair value measurements. ASU 2011-04 is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011. We will adopt the accounting standards effective January 1, 2012. We do not expect that our adoption will have a material effect on our financial statements or disclosures in our financial statements.

In April 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-13, *Compensation Stock Compensation (Topic 718)*. The amendment provides updated guidance on the classification of a share-based payment award as either equity or a liability. The objective of this update is to address the classification of an employee share-based payment award with an exercise price denominated in the currency of a market in which the underlying equity security trades. A share-based payment award that contains a condition that is not a market, performance, or service condition is required to be classified as a liability. We adopted the amendments in this update on October 1, 2010, with no material impact on our financial statements or disclosures in our financial statements.

**Disclosures about Market Risk**

We are exposed to market risk, including adverse changes in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates as discussed below.

***Interest Rate Risk***

The provisions of our credit facility provide for a variable interest rate cost on the \$520 million outstanding as of September 30, 2011. However, we employ an interest rate risk management strategy that utilizes derivative instruments with respect to \$200 million as of September 30, 2011 in order to minimize or eliminate unanticipated fluctuations in earnings and cash flows arising from changes in, and volatility of, interest rates. Effectively, only \$320 million of our long-term debt outstanding is subject to changes in interest rates. Thus, a 10% change in the interest rate on the floating rate debt would have an immaterial impact on our annual earnings and cash flows. See Note 6 of the notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in this prospectus for a description of our interest rate swaps.

***Foreign Currency Risk***

As a multinational company, we conduct business in numerous foreign countries. Our functional currency is the U.S. dollar, which is consistent with industry practice. Certain of our subsidiaries have monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in a currency other than our functional currency. Based on September 30, 2011 amounts, a decrease in the value of 10% in foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar would have an immaterial effect to our annual earnings and cash flows. We did not have any open derivative contracts relating to foreign currencies at September 30, 2011.

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We are an international offshore drilling contractor engaged in the drilling and completion of exploratory and developmental oil and natural gas wells. We currently own a diversified fleet of 10 mobile offshore drilling units located in the Australia, Southeast Asia, West Africa, the Mediterranean Sea, South America and the U.S. Gulf of Mexico, and are constructing an ultra-deepwater semisubmersible, two ultra-deepwater drillships, and three high-specification jack ups for delivery in 2012 through 2014. We were founded in 1968 and are headquartered in Houston, Texas with other offices in Australia, Egypt, South Korea, Malaysia, Singapore and the United Kingdom.

During our 43 year history, the majority of our drilling units have operated outside of United States waters, and we have conducted drilling operations in most of the major offshore exploration areas of the world. Approximately 97% or more of our contract revenues were derived from foreign operations in each of the prior three fiscal years. We support our operations from our U.S. headquarters, located in Houston, Texas, and offices currently located in Australia, Malaysia, Singapore and the United Kingdom.

We report our offshore contract drilling operation as a single reportable segment: Offshore Contract Drilling Services. The mobile offshore drilling units and related equipment comprising our offshore rig fleet operate in a single, global market for contract drilling services and are often redeployed globally due to changing demands of our customers, which consist largely of major integrated oil and natural gas companies and independent oil and natural gas companies.

The following table presents our actively marketed rig fleet as of December 31, 2011, all of which are wholly owned:

<b>Rig Name</b>	<b>Rig Type</b>	<b>Water Depth Rating (feet)</b>	<b>Year Constructed/ Upgraded</b>
<i>Atwood Osprey</i>	Semisubmersible	8,200	2011
<i>Atwood Eagle</i>	Semisubmersible	5,000	2002*
<i>Atwood Falcon</i>	Semisubmersible	5,000	2006*
<i>Atwood Hunter</i>	Semisubmersible	5,000	2001*
<i>Atwood Aurora</i>	Jack-up	350	2009
<i>Atwood Beacon</i>	Jack-up	400	2003
<i>Vicksburg</i>	Jack-up	300	1998*

\* Denotes year of substantial upgrade.



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In addition to the above drilling units, we are in the process of constructing six additional drilling units. The following table presents our current build projects as of December 31, 2011:

Rig Name	Rig Type	Water Depth		Shipyard	Expected	Expected
		Rating (feet)			Delivery Date	Cost (in millions)
<i>Atwood Advantage</i>	Drillship	12,000		Daewoo Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Co., Ltd. ( DSME )	September 30, 2013	\$600
<i>Atwood Achiever</i>	Drillship	12,000		DSME	June 30, 2014	600
<i>Atwood Condor</i>	Semisubmersible	10,000		Jurong Shipyard Pte. Ltd.	June 30, 2012	750
<i>Atwood Mako</i>	Jack-up	400		PPL Shipyard PTE LTD ( PPE )	September 30, 2012	190
<i>Atwood Manta</i>	Jack-up	400		PPE	December 31, 2012	190
<i>Atwood Orca</i>	Jack-up	400		PPE	June 30, 2013	190

As of September 30, 2011, we had approximately \$1.2 billion of estimated capital commitments primarily related to the construction of our five new drilling units under construction at that time. In October 2011, we entered into a turnkey construction contract with DSME to construct a second ultra-deepwater drillship to be named the *Atwood Achiever* at the DSME yard in South Korea. The *Atwood Achiever* is expected to be constructed for a total cost of approximately \$600 million and is scheduled for delivery by June 30, 2014. The *Atwood Achiever* will be substantially identical to the previously ordered *Atwood Advantage* and will be a DP-3 dynamically-positioned, dual derrick ultra-deepwater drillship rated to operate in water depths up to 12,000 feet and drill to a depth of 40,000 feet.

Maintaining high equipment utilization and revenue efficiency through industry cycles is a significant factor in generating cash flow to satisfy current and future obligations and has been one of our primary performance initiatives. We had an average utilization rate of 95% for our fiscal year ended September 30, 2011 for our seven in-service rigs, and our utilization rate has averaged over 90% during the past 10 fiscal years. As of December 31, 2011, our seven actively marketed rigs have approximately 92% and 44% of our available rig days contracted for fiscal years 2012 and 2013, respectively. Our contract backlog at December 31, 2011 was approximately \$1.7 billion, representing an approximate 42% increase compared to our contract backlog of \$1.2 billion at September 30, 2010. See Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Business Our current backlog of contract drilling revenue may not be ultimately realized and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Market Outlook Contract Backlog. In addition to our active rigs and our new builds under construction, we have three rigs that are currently cold-stacked and are not actively marketed, the *Atwood Southern Cross*, *Richmond* and *Seahawk*.

**Offshore Drilling Equipment**

Each type of drilling rig is uniquely designed for different purposes and applications, for operations in different water depths, bottom conditions, environments and geographical areas, and for different drilling and operating requirements. We classify rigs with the ability to operate in greater than 5,000 feet of water as deepwater rigs and rigs with the ability to operate in a greater than 7,500 feet of water as ultra-deepwater rigs. The following descriptions of the various types of drilling rigs we own or are constructing illustrate the diversified range of applications of our rig fleet.

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#### ***Ultra-Deepwater Drillships***

Drillships are generally self-propelled vessels, shaped like conventional ships, and are the most mobile of the major rig types. Our high-specification drillships currently under construction are dynamically positioned, which allows them to maintain position without anchors through the use of their onboard propulsion and station-keeping systems. Drillships typically have greater load capacity than semisubmersible rigs, which enables them to carry more supplies on board, often making them better suited for drilling in remote locations where resupply is more difficult. Drillships are often referred to as floating rigs or floaters.

#### ***Semisubmersible Rigs***

Each semisubmersible drilling unit has two hulls, the lower of which is capable of being flooded. Drilling equipment is mounted on the main hull. After the drilling unit is towed to location, the lower hull is flooded, lowering the entire drilling unit to its operating draft, and the drilling unit is either anchored in place (conventionally moored drilling unit) or maintains position without anchors through the use of onboard propulsion and station-keeping systems (dynamically positioned drilling unit). On completion of operations, the lower hull is deballasted, raising the entire drilling unit to its towing draft. This type of drilling unit is designed to operate in greater water depths than bottom supported drilling rigs and in more severe sea conditions than other types of drilling units. Semisubmersible rigs are also often referred to as floating rigs or floaters.

#### ***Jack-up Drilling Rigs***

A jack-up drilling rig contains all of the drilling equipment on a single hull designed to be towed to a well site. Once on location, legs are lowered to the sea floor and the unit is raised out of the water by jacking the hull up the legs.

#### ***Semisubmersible Tender Assist Rigs***

Semisubmersible tender assist rigs operate like semisubmersible rigs except that their drilling equipment is temporarily installed on permanently constructed offshore support platforms. Semisubmersible tender assist rigs provide crew accommodations, storage facilities and other support for drilling operations.

#### ***Submersible Drilling Rigs***

The submersible drilling rig we own has two hulls, the lower being a mat, which is capable of being flooded. Drilling equipment and crew accommodations are located on the main hull. After the drilling unit is towed to its location, the lower hull is flooded, lowering the entire unit to its operating draft at which it rests on the sea floor. On completion of operations, the lower hull is deballasted, raising the entire unit to its towing draft. This type of drilling unit is designed to operate in shallow water depths ranging from nine to 70 feet and can operate in moderately severe sea conditions.

### **Industry Trends**

Our industry is subject to intense price competition and volatility. Periods of high demand and higher day rates are often followed by periods of low demand and lower day rates. Offshore drilling contractors can build new drilling rigs, mobilize rigs from one region of the world to another, idle or scrap rigs (taking them out of service) or reactivate idled rigs in order to adjust the supply of existing equipment in various markets to meet demand. The market is typically driven by global hydrocarbon demand growth and changes in actual or anticipated oil and natural gas prices. Generally, sustained high energy prices translate into increased exploration and production spending by oil and natural gas companies, which in turn results in increased drilling activity and demand for equipment like ours.

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Our customers are increasingly demanding newer, higher specification drilling rigs to perform contract drilling services. This trend is commonly referred to as the bifurcation of the drilling fleet. Bifurcation is occurring in both the jack-up and floater rig classes and is evidenced by the higher specification drilling rigs operating at generally higher overall utilization levels and day rates than the lower specification or standard drilling rigs. The lower specification segment is also experiencing a significant number of rigs being either warm- or cold-stacked.

Floating drilling rigs are outfitted with highly sophisticated subsea well control equipment. The number of original equipment manufacturer ( OEM ) vendors manufacturing and servicing this equipment is limited and their ability to service the drilling industry on a timely basis is becoming challenging. These elongated delivery times are being driven by the recent significant increase in the number of rigs under construction, and related demand for new BOPs and the post-Macondo requirement by the Notice to Lessees 05 issued by the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management ( BOEM ) requiring that only OEM vendors service and/or recertify BOPs and other well control equipment.

The offshore drilling markets where we currently operate, including Southeast Asia, West Africa, Australia and South America, are rich in hydrocarbon deposits and thus offer the potential for high rig utilization over the long-term. In addition, deepwater drilling activity in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico is beginning to return to pre-Macondo levels, as evidenced by the number of drilling permits approved in recent months. Current market activity reflects a volatile but modestly improving global macro environment with a degree of risk from European sovereign debt issues that could result in certain European and other countries experiencing slower growth or recession in the future.

Although Brent crude oil prices remain volatile as evidenced by a trading range between \$82 and \$124 per barrel during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2011, prices have averaged \$105 per barrel during that period. At these oil price levels, we expect improving utilization rates across all rig sub-segments into 2012 with increased emphasis on the ultra-deepwater floater market.

### **Drilling Contracts**

We obtain the contracts under which we operate our units either through individual negotiation with customers or by submitting proposals in competition with other contractors. Our contracts vary in their terms and rates depending on the nature of the operation to be performed, the duration of the work, the amount and type of equipment and services provided, the geographic areas involved, market conditions and other variables. The initial term of contracts for our units has ranged from the length of time necessary to drill one well to several years. It is not unusual for contracts to contain renewal provisions, which in time of weak market conditions are usually at the option of the customer, and in strong market conditions are usually mutually agreeable.

Generally, contracts for drilling services specify a basic rate of compensation computed on a day rate basis. Contracts generally provide for a reduced day rate payable when operations are interrupted by equipment failure and subsequent repairs, field moves, adverse weather conditions or other factors beyond our control. Some contracts also provide for revision of the specified day rates in the event of material changes in certain items of cost. Any period during which a rig is not earning a full operating day rate because of the above conditions or because the rig is idle and not on contract will have an adverse effect on operating profits. An over-supply of drilling rigs in any market area can adversely affect our ability to employ our drilling units in these market areas.

For long moves of drilling equipment, we may obtain from our customers either a lump sum or a day rate as mobilization compensation for expenses incurred during the period in transit. In a weaker market environment, we may not fully recover our relocation costs due to the relative supply of and demand for available rigs and current day rate pricing trends. However, in a stronger market environment, we are generally able to obtain full reimbursement of relocation costs plus a day rate as mobilization compensation. We can give no assurance that we will receive full or partial recovery of any future relocation costs beyond that for which we have already contracted.

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Certain of our contracts may be cancelled upon specified notice at the option of the customer and such cancellations may not require our customer to fully compensate us for the loss of the contract. Contracts also customarily provide for either automatic termination or termination at the option of the customer in the event of total loss of the drilling rig, if a rig is not timely delivered to the customer, if a rig does not pass acceptance testing within the period specified in the contract, if drilling operations are suspended for extended periods of time by reason of excessive rig downtime for repairs, or other specified conditions, including force majeure or failure to meet minimum performance criteria. Early termination of a contract may result in a rig being idle for an extended period of time. Not all of our contracts require the customer to fully compensate us for the loss of the contract.

Operation of our drilling equipment is subject to the offshore drilling requirements of petroleum exploration companies and agencies of local or foreign governments. These requirements are, in turn, subject to changes in government policies, world demand and prices for petroleum products, proved reserves in relation to such demand and the extent to which such demand can be met from onshore sources.

The majority of our contracts are denominated in U.S. dollars, but occasionally a portion of a contract is payable in local currency. To the extent there is a local currency component in a contract, we attempt to match revenue in the local currency to operating costs paid in the local currency such as local labor, shore base expenses, and local taxes, if any.

Our drilling contracts provide for varying levels of indemnification from our customers and in most cases may require us to indemnify our customers. Under offshore drilling contracts, liability with respect to personnel and property is customarily assigned on a knock-for-knock basis, which means that we and our customers assume liability for our respective personnel and property. However, in certain cases we may have liability for damage to our customer's property and other third-party property on the rig. Our customers typically assume responsibility for and indemnify us from any loss or liability resulting from pollution or contamination, including clean-up and removal and third-party damages, arising from operations under the contract and originating below the surface of the water, including as a result of blow-outs or cratering of the well. In some drilling contracts, however, we may have liability for third-party damages resulting from such pollution or contamination caused by our gross negligence, or, in some cases, ordinary negligence, subject to negotiated caps. We generally indemnify the customer for legal and financial consequences of spills of industrial waste and other liquids originating from our rigs or equipment above the surface of the water.

### **Insurance and Risk Management**

Our operations are subject to the usual hazards associated with the drilling of oil and natural gas wells, such as blowouts, explosions and fires. In addition, our equipment is subject to various risks particular to our industry which we seek to mitigate by maintaining insurance. These risks include, among others, leg damage to jack-ups during positioning, capsizing, grounding, collision and damage from severe weather conditions. Any of these risks could result in damage or destruction of drilling rigs and oil and natural gas wells, personal injury and property damage, suspension of operations or environmental damage through oil spillage or extensive, uncontrolled fires. Therefore, in addition to general business insurance policies, we maintain the following insurance relating to our rigs and rig operations: hull and machinery, protection and indemnity, mortgagee's interest, cargo, war risks, casualty and liability including excess liability, and in certain instances, loss of hire, among others. Our casualty and liability insurance policies are subject to self-insured deductibles. With respect to hull and machinery we generally maintain a deductible of \$5 million per occurrence. For general and marine third-party liabilities we generally maintain a \$1 million per occurrence deductible on personal injury liability for crew claims. Our rigs are insured at values ranging from book value for the cold stacked rigs to estimated market value for the high-specification jack-ups and floaters.

As a result of significant losses incurred by the insurance industry due to offshore drilling rig accidents, such as the April 2010 Macondo incident in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico, damages from hurricanes such as Hurricane

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Ike in 2008, and other events, we have experienced increases in premiums for certain types of insurance coverage. Although we believe that we are adequately insured against normal and foreseeable risks in our operations in accordance with industry standards, such insurance may not be adequate to protect us against liability from all consequences of well disasters, marine perils, extensive fire damage, damage to the environment or disruption due to terrorism. To date, we have not experienced difficulty in obtaining insurance coverage, although we can provide no assurance as to the future availability of such insurance or the cost thereof. The occurrence of a significant event against which we are not adequately insured could have a material adverse effect on our financial position. See Risk Factors Risks Related to our Business Operating hazards increase our risk of liability; we may not be able to fully insure against all of these risks.

**Customers**

During fiscal year 2011, we performed operations for 10 customers. Because of the relatively limited number of customers for which we can operate at any given time, revenues from three different customers amounted to 10% or more of our revenues in fiscal year 2011 as indicated below:

<b>Customer</b>	<b>Percentage of Revenues</b>
Chevron Australia	31%
Sarawak Shell Bhd.	22%
Kosmos Energy Ghana Inc.	21%

Our business operations are subject to the risks associated with a business having a limited number of customers for our products or services, and the loss of, or a decrease in the drilling programs of, these customers may adversely affect our revenues and, therefore, our results of operations and cash flows.

**Competition**

The offshore drilling industry is very competitive, with no single offshore drilling contractor being dominant. We compete with a number of offshore drilling contractors for work, which varies by job requirements and location. Many of our competitors are substantially larger than we are and possess appreciably greater financial and other resources and assets than we do. Our competitors include, among others, the six members of our self-determined peer group, which includes Diamond Offshore Drilling, Inc., Transocean Ltd., Rowan Companies, Inc., Enasco plc, Noble Corporation and Seadrill Limited.

Technical capability, location, rig availability and price competition are generally the most important factors in the offshore drilling industry; however, when there is high worldwide utilization of equipment, rig availability and suitability become more important factors in securing contracts than price. Other competitive factors include work force experience, efficiency, condition of equipment, safety performance, reputation and customer relations. We believe that we compete favorably with respect to these factors.

**International Operations**

During our history, we have operated in most of the major offshore exploration areas of the world. Approximately 97% or more of our contract revenues were derived from foreign operations in each of the prior three fiscal years. Because of our experience in a number of geographic areas and the mobility of our equipment, we believe we are not dependent upon any one area of operation.

For information about risk associated with our foreign operations, see Risk Factors Risks Related to our Business Our international operations may involve risks not generally associated with domestic operations and A change in tax laws in any country in which we operate could result in higher tax expense.

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**Employees**

As of November 8, 2011, we had approximately 1,300 personnel engaged, including through labor contractors or agencies. In connection with our foreign drilling operations, we are often required by the host country to hire substantial portions of our work force in that country and, in some cases, these employees are represented by foreign unions. To date, we have experienced little difficulty in complying with such requirements, and our drilling operations have not been significantly interrupted by strikes or work stoppages. Our success depends to a significant extent upon the efforts and abilities of our executive officers and other key management personnel. There is no assurance that these individuals will continue in such capacity for any particular period of time.

**Environmental Regulation**

Our operations are subject to a variety of U.S. and foreign environmental regulations. We monitor environmental regulation in each country in which we operate and, while we have experienced an increase in general environmental regulation, we do not believe compliance with such regulations will have a material adverse effect upon our business or results of operations. Past environmental issues, such as the Macondo incident, have led to higher drilling costs, a more difficult and lengthy drilling and well maintenance permitting process and, in general, have adversely affected decisions of oil and natural gas companies to drill in these areas. In the United States, regulations applicable to our operations include regulations controlling the discharge of materials into the environment, requiring removal and cleanup of materials that may harm the environment, or otherwise relating to the protection of the environment. Laws and regulations protecting the environment have become more stringent, and may in some cases impose strict liability, rendering a person liable for environmental damage without regard to negligence or fault on the part of such person. Some of these laws and regulations may expose us to liability for the conduct of or conditions caused by others or for acts which were in compliance with all applicable laws at the time they were performed. The application of these requirements or the adoption of new requirements could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows. We believe all of our rigs satisfy current environmental requirements and certifications, if any, required to operate in the jurisdictions where they currently operate, but can give no assurance that in the future they will satisfy new environmental requirements or certifications, if any, or that the costs to satisfy such requirements or certifications, if any, would not materially affect our financial condition and operating results. As a result of the Macondo incident, there is pending legislation which, if enacted, would likely affect liability limits under existing U.S. environmental laws and regulations. If and when such proposed legislation is enacted, we will be able to better assess its impact on us. The description below of U.S. environmental laws and regulations is based upon those currently in effect.

The U.S. Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972 (the Clean Water Act ) prohibits the discharge of specified substances into the navigable waters of the United States without a permit. The regulations implementing the Clean Water Act require permits to be obtained by an operator before specified exploration activities occur. Offshore facilities must also prepare plans addressing spill prevention control and countermeasures. Violations of monitoring, reporting and permitting requirements can result in the imposition of administrative, civil and criminal penalties.

The U.S. Oil Pollution Act of 1990 ( OPA ), and related regulations impose a variety of requirements on responsible parties related to the prevention of oil spills and liability for damages resulting from such spills. Few defenses exist to the strict liability imposed by OPA, and the liability could be substantial. Failure to comply with ongoing requirements or inadequate cooperation in the event of a spill could subject a responsible party to civil or criminal enforcement action. OPA assigns joint and several, strict liability, without regard to fault, to each liable party for all containment and oil removal costs and a variety of public and private damages including, but not limited to, the costs of responding to a release of oil, natural resource damages, and economic damages suffered by persons adversely affected by an oil spill.

The U.S. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act ( CERCLA ), also known as the Superfund law, imposes liability without regard to fault or the legality of the original conduct on

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some classes of persons that are considered to have contributed to the release of a hazardous substance into the environment. Such persons include the owner or operator of a facility where a release occurred and companies that disposed of or arranged for the transport or disposal of the hazardous substances found at a particular site. Persons who are or were responsible for releases of hazardous substances under CERCLA may be subject to joint and several liabilities for the cost of cleaning up the hazardous substances that have been released into the environment, for damages to natural resources, and for the costs of certain health studies. CERCLA also authorizes the EPA and, in some instances, third parties to act in response to threats to the public health or the environment and to seek to recover from the responsible classes of persons the costs they incur. It is also not uncommon for third parties to file claims for personal injury and property damage allegedly caused by the hazardous substances released into the environment. We generate materials in the course of our operations that may be regulated as hazardous substances.

### **Other Governmental Regulation**

Our operations are subject to various international conventions, laws and regulations in the countries in which we operate, including laws and regulations relating to the importation of and operation of drilling units, currency conversions and repatriation, oil and natural gas exploration and development, taxation of offshore earnings and earnings of expatriate personnel, environmental protection, the use of local employees and suppliers by foreign contractors and duties on the importation and exportation of drilling units and other equipment. Governments in some foreign countries have become increasingly active in regulating and controlling the ownership of concessions and companies holding concessions, the exploration for oil and natural gas and other aspects of the oil and natural gas industries in their countries. In some areas of the world, this governmental activity has adversely affected the amount of exploration and development work done by major oil and natural gas companies and may continue to do so. Operations in less developed countries can be subject to legal systems that are not as mature or predictable as those in more developed countries, which can lead to greater uncertainty in legal matters and proceedings.

On October 17, 2011, we announced that one of our subsidiaries was awarded a drilling services contract by Hess Corporation for work in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico for the *Atwood Condor*. Our U.S. operations will be subject to various U.S. laws and regulations, including the new drilling safety rules and workplace safety rules set forth by the BOEM and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement ( BSEE ), which are designed to improve drilling safety by strengthening requirements for safety equipment, well control systems, and blowout prevention practices on offshore oil and natural gas operations, and improve workplace safety by reducing the risk of human error. Implementation of new BOEM or BSEE guidelines or regulations may subject us to increased costs or limit the operational capabilities of our rigs and could materially and adversely affect our operations and financial condition. Please see Risk Factors Risks Related to our Business Government regulation and environmental risks could reduce our business opportunities and increase our costs.

We believe we are in compliance in all material respects with the health, safety and other regulations affecting the operation of our rigs and the drilling of oil and natural gas wells in the jurisdictions in which we operate. Historically, we have made significant capital expenditures and incurred additional expenses to ensure that our equipment complies with applicable local and international health and safety regulations. Although such expenditures may be required to comply with these governmental laws and regulations, such compliance has not, to date, materially adversely affected our earnings, cash flows or competitive position.

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<b>Name</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Position(s) with the Company</b>
Robert J. Saltiel	49	President and Chief Executive Officer
Mark L. Mey	48	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Glen P. Kelley	63	Senior Vice President, Marketing and Business Development
Arthur M. Polhamus	57	Vice President, Operations
Walter A. Baker	50	Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary
Michael A. Campbell	42	Vice President, Controller
Luis A. Jimenez	61	Vice President, Human Resources
Barry M. Smith	53	Vice President, Technical Services
Mark W. Smith	41	Vice President, Corporate Services
Deborah A. Beck	64	Director
George S. Dotson	71	Director
Jack E. Golden	63	Director
Hans Helmerich	53	Director
James R. Montague	64	Director
Phil D. Wedemeyer	62	Director

*Robert J. Saltiel* has served as the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer since December 2009 and was first elected to the Board of Directors in February 2010. Mr. Saltiel has more than 25 years of experience in the oil and gas industry, having served in a variety of leadership roles focused on general management, operations, marketing and strategic planning. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Saltiel was Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer for Transocean Ltd. and from July 2003 to December 2009 served in various other executive roles at Transocean Ltd., including Executive Vice President, Performance and Senior Vice President of Transocean's North and South America Unit, which covered the U.S. Gulf of Mexico, Canada, Trinidad and Brazil.

*Mark L. Mey* has served as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company since August 2010. Mr. Mey brings to the Company more than 20 years of experience in the energy and financial services industries. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Mey served as Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and a director of Scorpion Offshore Ltd., a publicly-traded offshore drilling contractor, from August 2005 until it was acquired in July 2010. Prior to 2005, he held various senior financial and other roles in the drilling and financial services industries.

*Glen P. Kelley* has served as the Company's Senior Vice President, Marketing and Business Development since March 2010. Previously, Mr. Kelly served the Company as Senior Vice President Marketing and Administration from December 2004 to March 2010, Vice President Contracts and Administration from October 1988 to December 2004, and Manager of Operations Administration from January 1983 until October 1988.

*Arthur M. Polhamus* has served as the Company's Vice President, Operations since February 2011. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Polhamus spent nearly 16 years at Transocean Ltd. in positions of increasing general management and operations responsibility involving both domestic and international offshore drilling operations. Mr. Polhamus served Transocean as Managing Director of the West Africa South Division from January 2009 to January 2011 prior to which he served as Division Manager of the North American Division from December 2006 to December 2008.





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*Walter A. Baker* has served as Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary of the Company since February 2011. Mr. Baker brings over 25 years of legal experience to the Company, including over 17 years of experience in the offshore drilling industry. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Baker served as Vice President, General Counsel of Frontier Drilling, Inc., an offshore drilling contractor, from March 2010 until it was acquired in July 2010. Previously, he worked for approximately 15 years in the legal department of Transocean, Ltd. and its predecessor entities, GlobalSantaFe Corporation and Global Marine Inc., most recently as Associate General Counsel from November 2007 until December 2009.

*Michael A. Campbell* has served as the Company's Vice President, Controller since January 2009. From January 2006 to January 2009, Mr. Campbell served as General Manager of Financial Services. He joined the Company in March 2001 in the position of Controller.

*Luis A. Jimenez* has served as the Company's Vice President, Human Resources since December 2010. Mr. Jimenez has more than 20 years of experience in the development and execution of human resources policies and programs. Previously, Mr. Jimenez served the Company as Director, Human Resources from September 2007 to December 2010 and Director, Compensation and Benefits from March 2007 to September 2007. Prior to joining the Company in March 2007, he served as Director, Compensation & Benefits at The Shaw Group, Inc. from March 2005 to March 2007 and Director, Compensation, Benefits & HRIS at De Lage Landen Financial Services, a leading provider of asset based financing from September 2003 to March 2005. Previously, Mr. Jimenez held various human resources roles at Halliburton Company, including Director Global Compensation and Benefits.

*Barry M. Smith* has served as the Company's Vice President, Technical Services since June 2008. From January 2008 to June 2008, Mr. Smith served as General Manager of Technical Services of the Company, prior to which he served as Manager of Maintenance since he joined the Company in June 2006. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Smith worked for 20 years at Transocean, Ltd., the last 10 years of which he served as Corporate Maintenance Manager.

*Mark W. Smith* has served as Vice President, Corporate Services of the Company since August 2011. Mr. Smith has over 17 years of experience in the financial, consulting and energy industries. From February 2008 to August 2011, Mr. Smith served as the head of the Internal Audit Department of the Company. Prior to joining the Company, he was a partner at Calvetti, Ferguson & Wagner P.C., a Houston-based accounting firm from April 2006 to February 2009, assisting public companies with Sarbanes-Oxley 404 compliance, internal audit outsourcing and process improvement, prior to which Mr. Smith spent more than 10 years at major accounting and consulting firms, including PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP and Arthur Andersen.

*Deborah A. Beck* has served on the Board of Directors since February 2003. Ms. Beck served as Executive Vice President Planning and Technology and a member of the Management Committee of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company from 2000 until her retirement in 2006. Ms. Beck joined Northwestern Mutual in 1975 and during her tenure served in various executive capacities, including Senior Vice President-Insurance Operations, Vice President New Business, and Vice-President of Policy Benefits and Assistant General Counsel. Northwestern Mutual is a leading direct provider of individual life insurance and offers insurance products, investment products and advisory services. Ms. Beck also serves as a director of West Bend Mutual Insurance Company, a private property and casualty insurance company.

*George S. Dotson* has served on the Board of Directors since February 1988. Mr. Dotson served as an advisor to Helmerich & Payne, Inc. from March 2006 to March 2009 and was a Director from March 1989 to March 2007. He served as Vice President Drilling of Helmerich & Payne, Inc. and President of Helmerich & Payne International Drilling Co. from 1977 until his retirement in 2006. Helmerich & Payne, Inc. is a publicly-traded energy-oriented company primarily engaged in contract drilling of oil and gas wells both in the United States and internationally.

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*Jack E. Golden* has served on the Board of Directors since September 2009. Dr. Golden is managing partner of Edgewater Energy LLC, a Texas based oil and gas company. Previously, Dr. Golden was employed by BP p.l.c. from 1982 through his retirement in 2005, where he served in various executive capacities including Group Vice President Exploration and Production. As Group Vice President Exploration and Production, he directed significant portions of BP's global exploration and production operations. Dr. Golden also serves as a director of Cobalt International Energy, Inc., a publicly-traded independent exploration and production company.

*Hans Helmerich* has served on the Board of Directors since February 1989. Mr. Helmerich is the President and Chief Executive Officer, as well as a director, of Helmerich & Payne, Inc., a publicly-traded energy-oriented company primarily engaged in contract drilling of oil and gas wells both in the United States and internationally, positions he has held for over 20 years. Mr. Helmerich also serves as a director of Cimarex Energy Co., a publicly-traded energy exploration and production company, and as a trustee of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company.

*James R. Montague* has served on the Board of Directors since June 2006. Mr. Montague served as President of Encana Gulf of Mexico, Inc., a subsidiary of Encana Corporation which is involved in oil and gas exploration and production, from December 2001 to until his retirement in October 2002. Previously, Mr. Montague served as President of two subsidiaries of International Paper Company, IP Petroleum Company, an oil and gas exploration and production company, and GCO Minerals Company, which manages International Paper Company's mineral holdings from 1996 to June 2001. Mr. Montague is a director of Penn Virginia Resource Partners, L.P., a publicly-traded limited partnership which owns and manages coal and natural resource properties and related assets and owns and operates midstream natural gas gathering and processing businesses, and Magellan Midstream Partners, L.P., a publicly-traded limited partnership engaged in the transportation, storage and distribution of refined petroleum products, and also serves the non-executive Chairman of the Board of Directors of Davis Petroleum Company, a private company.

*Phil D. Wedemeyer* has served on the Board of Directors since October 2011. In July 2011, Mr. Wedemeyer retired as a partner from Grant Thornton LLP, an international accounting firm, where he had served since August 2007. From May 2003 to August 2007, Mr. Wedemeyer served with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB), including serving as the Director, Office of Research and Analysis, from August 2005 to July 2007 and Deputy Director, Division of Registration and Inspection, from March 2004 to August 2005. Prior to his service on the PCAOB, Mr. Wedemeyer spent more than 30 years at Arthur Andersen, SC, an international accounting firm, including over 20 years as a partner. Mr. Wedemeyer is a licensed Certified Public Accountant.

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**DESCRIPTION OF NOTES**

You can find the definitions of certain terms used in this description under the subheading *Certain Definitions*. In this description, the terms *the Company*, *us*, *our* or *we* refer only to Atwood Oceanics, Inc. and not to any of its Subsidiaries. The term *notes* refers to the Company's notes being offered hereby.

The Company will issue the notes under an indenture to be dated as of January 18, 2012 (the *Base Indenture*), as supplemented by a supplemental indenture establishing the terms of the notes (together, as such may be amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time, the *Indenture*) between itself and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee. The terms of the notes will include those stated in the Indenture and those made part of the Indenture by reference to the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended (the *Trust Indenture Act*).

The following description is a summary of the material provisions of the Indenture and the notes. Because this description is only a summary, we urge you to read the Indenture because it, and not this description, defines your rights as holders of the notes. We have filed a copy of the Base Indenture as an exhibit to the registration statement which includes this prospectus.

The registered holder of a note will be treated as the owner of it for all purposes. Only registered holders will have rights under the Indenture.

**Brief Description of the Notes and Future Note Guarantees**

*The Notes*

The notes will be:

general unsecured obligations of the Company;

equal in right of payment with all existing and future unsecured senior Indebtedness of the Company; and

senior in right of payment to any future subordinated Indebtedness of the Company.

However, the notes will be effectively subordinated to any secured Indebtedness of the Company, including all Indebtedness under the Credit Agreement (which is secured by certain offshore drilling rigs and other assets of the Company and its Subsidiaries) to the extent of the value of the assets securing such Indebtedness. In addition, the notes will be structurally subordinated to all Indebtedness and other liabilities of our Subsidiaries that do not guarantee the notes (other than Indebtedness and other liabilities owed to the Company). Initially, none of our Subsidiaries will guarantee the notes. See *Risk Factors*. The notes will be our senior unsecured obligations and, except in certain limited instances, will not be guaranteed by any of our subsidiaries. As such, the notes will be effectively subordinated to any of our secured debt, including our existing and any future debt under our credit facility, and the debt of our subsidiaries. Furthermore, as a holding company, we depend on cash we obtain from our subsidiaries to meet our debt service obligations.

*Future Note Guarantees*

The notes will not be guaranteed as of the Issue Date by any of our Subsidiaries. Although there currently are no Guarantors, covenants described below may require a Subsidiary in the future to guarantee the payment obligations under the notes simultaneously with its guarantee of our other Indebtedness (except Indebtedness under the Credit Agreement). See *Certain Covenants* *Limitation on Issuances of Guarantees of Indebtedness*.

Each guarantee of the notes, if any, will be:

a general unsecured obligation of the Guarantor;

equal in right of payment with all existing and future unsecured senior Indebtedness of that Guarantor;

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effectively subordinated to any secured Indebtedness of that Guarantor, to the extent of the value of the assets of that Guarantor securing such Indebtedness;

effectively subordinated to all Indebtedness and other liabilities of any subsidiaries of that Guarantor that do not guarantee the notes (other than Indebtedness owed to that Guarantor); and

senior in right of payment to any future subordinated Indebtedness of that Guarantor.

Our operations are conducted through our Subsidiaries and, therefore, the Company depends on the cash flow of its Subsidiaries to meet its obligations, including its obligations under the notes. Our Subsidiaries, all of whom currently are non-guarantors, generated all of our consolidated operating revenues for fiscal year 2011 and held all of our consolidated assets as of September 30, 2011. The notes will be effectively subordinated in right of payment to all Indebtedness and other liabilities and commitments (including trade payables and lease obligations) of the Company's non-guarantor Subsidiaries. Any right of the Company to receive assets of any of its non-guarantor Subsidiaries upon the Subsidiary's liquidation or reorganization (and the consequent right of the holders of the notes to participate in those assets) will be effectively subordinated to the claims of that Subsidiary's creditors, except to the extent that the Company is itself recognized as a creditor of the Subsidiary, in which case the claims of the Company would still be subordinate in right of payment to any Indebtedness of the Subsidiary senior to that held by the Company and any secured Indebtedness of the Subsidiary to the extent of the value of the assets securing such Indebtedness. As of September 30, 2011, after giving effect to the issuance of the notes and the application of the net proceeds as described under "Use of Proceeds," the Company's non-guarantor Subsidiaries would have had approximately \$80.4 million of Indebtedness and \$202.6 million of trade payables and other liabilities outstanding. See "Risk Factors." The notes will be our senior unsecured obligations and, except in certain limited instances, will not be guaranteed by any of our subsidiaries. As such, the notes will be effectively subordinated to any of our secured debt, including our existing and any future debt under our credit facility, and the debt of our subsidiaries. Furthermore, as a holding company, we depend on cash we obtain from our subsidiaries to meet our debt service obligations.

As of the Issue Date, all of our Subsidiaries will be Restricted Subsidiaries. However, under the circumstances described below under the caption "Certain Covenants - Designation of Restricted and Unrestricted Subsidiaries," we will be permitted to designate certain of our Subsidiaries as Unrestricted Subsidiaries. Our Unrestricted Subsidiaries will not be subject to many of the restrictive covenants in the Indenture. Our Unrestricted Subsidiaries will not, either as of the Issue Date or in the future, guarantee the notes.

**Principal, Maturity and Interest**

The Company will issue \$450.0 million in aggregate principal amount of notes in this offering. The Company may issue additional notes under the Indenture from time to time after this offering. Any issuance of additional notes is subject to all of the covenants in the Indenture, including the covenant described below under the caption "Certain Covenants - Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock." The notes and any additional notes subsequently issued under the Indenture will be treated as a single class for all purposes under the Indenture, including waivers, amendments, redemptions and offers to purchase. Unless the context requires otherwise, references to the notes refer to the notes initially issued and any additional notes subsequently issued. The Company will issue notes in denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess of \$2,000. The notes will mature on February 1, 2020.

Interest on the notes will accrue at the rate of 6.50% per annum and will be payable semi-annually in arrears on February 1 and August 1, commencing on August 1, 2012. Interest on overdue principal, interest and Additional Amounts, if any, will accrue at a rate that is 1% higher than the then applicable interest rate on the notes. The Company will make each interest payment to the holders of record on the January 15 and July 15 immediately preceding the applicable interest payment date.

Interest on the notes will accrue from the date of original issuance or, if interest has already been paid, from the date it was most recently paid. Interest will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year comprised of twelve 30-day months.

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All payments made by us under or with respect to the notes will be made free and clear of and without withholding or deduction for, or on account of, any present or future tax, duty, assessment, or other governmental charge of whatever nature imposed, levied, collected, withheld or assessed (including any penalties and interest related thereto) ( *Taxes* ) unless the withholding or deduction of such Taxes is then required by law. In the event that the Company is succeeded by a Successor Company in a Permitted Foreign Jurisdiction as permitted by the covenant described below under Merger, Consolidation or Sale of Assets and if any deduction or withholding for, or on account of, any Taxes imposed or levied by or on behalf of (1) any jurisdiction in which we (which, for purposes of this discussion, refers to our Successor Company) or any Guarantor, are then incorporated, engaged in business, organized or otherwise resident or treated as resident for tax purposes or any political subdivision thereof or therein or (2) any jurisdiction from or through which payment is made by or on behalf of us (including, without limitation, the jurisdiction of any paying agent) (each of (1) and (2), a *Tax Jurisdiction* ), will at any time be required to be made from any payments made under or with respect to the notes, including, without limitation, payments of principal, redemption price, purchase price, interest or premium, we will pay such additional amounts (the *Additional Amounts* ) as may be necessary in order that the net amounts received in respect of such payments by each holder or beneficial owner of notes after such withholding, deduction or imposition (including any such withholding, deduction or imposition from such Additional Amounts) will equal the respective amounts that would have been received in respect of such payments in the absence of such withholding or deduction; *provided, however*, that no Additional Amounts will be payable with respect to:

1. any Taxes to the extent such Taxes would not have been imposed but for the holder or the beneficial owner of the notes being a citizen or resident or national of, or incorporated in, the relevant Tax Jurisdiction in which such Taxes are imposed or having any other present or former connection with the relevant Tax Jurisdiction other than the mere acquisition, holding, exercise or enforcement of rights, or receipt of payment in respect of the notes;
2. any Taxes to the extent such Taxes are imposed or withheld as a result of the failure of the holder of the note or beneficial owner of the notes to comply, to the extent such holder is legally entitled, with any reasonable written request, made by us or any Guarantor to that holder or beneficial owner in writing at least 90 days before any such withholding or deduction would be payable, to provide information concerning the nationality, residence or identity of such holder or beneficial owner or to make any valid and timely declaration or similar claim or satisfy any certification information or other reporting requirement, which is required or imposed by a statute, treaty, regulation or administrative practice of the relevant Tax Jurisdiction as a precondition to any exemption from or reduction in all or part of such Taxes;
3. any Taxes to the extent such Taxes were imposed as a result of the presentation of a note for payment (where presentation is required) more than 30 days after the relevant payment is first made available for payment to the holder (except to the extent that the holder would have been entitled to Additional Amounts had the note been presented on the last day of such 30 day period);
4. any estate, inheritance, gift, sale, personal property or similar Taxes;
5. any Taxes payable other than by deduction or withholding from payments under, or with respect to, the notes; or
6. any combination of items (1) through (5) above.

We also will not pay any Additional Amounts to any holder who is a fiduciary or partnership or other than the sole beneficial owner of the note to the extent that a beneficiary or settlor with respect to such fiduciary, or a member of such partnership or a beneficial owner thereof, would not have been entitled to the payment of such Additional Amounts had such beneficiary, settlor, member or beneficial owner been the holder of the note.





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In addition to the foregoing, if the Company is succeeded by a Successor Company in a Permitted Foreign Jurisdiction as permitted by the covenant described below under Merger, Consolidation or Sale of Assets, we or a Guarantor, as applicable, will also pay and indemnify the holder for any present or future stamp, issue, registration, value added, court or documentary Taxes, or any other excise or property taxes, charges or similar levies (including penalties, interest and any other reasonable expenses related thereto) or Taxes which are levied by any Tax Jurisdiction on the execution, delivery, registration or enforcement of any of the notes, the indenture, any guarantee, or any other document or instrument referred to therein or the receipt of payments with respect thereto.

If we or any Guarantor become obligated to pay Additional Amounts with respect to any payment under or with respect to the notes or any guarantee, we or any Guarantor, as applicable, will deliver to the trustee on a date that is at least 30 days prior to the date of that payment (unless the obligation to pay Additional Amounts arises after the 30th day prior to that payment date, in which case we will notify the trustee promptly after such obligation arises (and in any event within five Business Days thereof)) an officers' certificate stating the fact that Additional Amounts will be payable and the amount estimated to be so payable. The officers' certificate must also set forth any other information reasonably necessary to enable the paying agents to pay Additional Amounts to holders on the relevant payment date. The trustee shall be entitled to rely solely on such officers' certificate as conclusive proof that such payments are necessary. We or any Guarantor, as applicable, will provide the trustee with documentation reasonably satisfactory to the trustee evidencing the payment of Additional Amounts.

We or any Guarantor, as applicable, will make all withholdings and deductions required by law and will remit the full amount deducted or withheld to the relevant Tax authority in accordance with applicable law. Upon request, we or any Guarantor, as applicable, will provide to the trustee an official receipt or, if official receipts are not obtainable, other documentation reasonably satisfactory to the Trustee evidencing the payment of any Taxes so deducted or withheld and will attach to each official receipt or other documentation an officers' certificate stating the amount of such Taxes paid per \$1,000 principal amount of the notes then outstanding. Upon request, copies of those official receipts or other documentation, as the case may be, will be made available by the trustee to the holders of the notes.

Whenever in the Indenture, the notes, or in this Description of Notes there is mentioned, in any context, the payment of amounts based upon the principal amount of the notes or of principal, interest or of any other amount payable under, or with respect to, any of the notes, such mention shall be deemed to include mention of the payment of Additional Amounts to the extent that, in such context, Additional Amounts are, were or would be payable in respect thereof.

The above obligations will survive termination, defeasance or discharge of the Indenture, any transfer by a holder or beneficial owner of its notes and will apply *mutatis mutandis* to any jurisdiction in which any successor person to us or any Guarantor is incorporated, engaged in business or resident for tax purposes or any jurisdiction from or through which such person makes any payment on the notes (or any note guarantee) and any department or political subdivision thereof or therein.

**Redemption for Changes in Taxes**

The Company may redeem the notes, in whole but not in part, at its discretion at any time upon giving not less than 30 nor more than 60 days prior notice to the holders of the notes (which notice will be irrevocable and given in accordance with the procedures described in Selection and Notice ), at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date fixed by us for redemption (a *Tax Redemption Date* ) and all Additional Amounts, if any, then due and which will become due on the Tax Redemption Date as a result of the redemption or otherwise (subject to the rights of holders of the notes on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date and Additional Amounts, if any, in respect thereof), if on the next date on which any amount would be payable in respect of the notes, the Company is or would be required to pay Additional Amounts, and the Company cannot avoid any such

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payment obligation by taking reasonable measures available (including, for the avoidance of doubt, the appointment of a new paying agent), and the requirement arises as a result of:

1. any change in, or amendment to, the laws (or any regulations or rulings promulgated thereunder) of the relevant Tax Jurisdiction (as defined above) affecting taxation, which change or amendment has not been publicly announced before and which becomes effective on or after the date on which the Tax Jurisdiction imposing the relevant withholding or deduction became the applicable Tax Jurisdiction under the indenture; or
2. any change in, or amendment to, the existing official position regarding the application, administration or interpretation of such laws, regulations or rulings (including a holding, judgment or order by a court of competent jurisdiction or a change in published practice), which change, amendment, application or interpretation has not been publicly announced before and becomes effective on or after the date on which the Tax Jurisdiction imposing the relevant withholding or deduction became the applicable Tax Jurisdiction under the Indenture).

In the case of Additional Amounts required to be paid as a result of our conducting business other than in the place of our organization, such amendment or change must be announced and become effective on or after the date in which we begin to conduct business giving rise to the relevant withholding or deduction.

We will not give any such notice of redemption earlier than 60 days prior to the earliest date on which we would be obligated to make such payment or withholding if a payment in respect of the notes were then due, and at the time such notice is given, the obligation to pay Additional Amounts must remain in effect. Prior to the publication or, where relevant, mailing of any notice of redemption of the notes pursuant to the foregoing, we will deliver to the trustee an opinion of independent tax counsel, the choice of such counsel to be subject to the prior written approval of the trustee (such approval not to be unreasonably withheld) to the effect that there has been such change or amendment which would entitle us to redeem the notes hereunder. In addition, before we publish or mail notice of redemption of the notes as described above, we will deliver to the trustee an officers' certificate to the effect that we cannot avoid our obligation to pay Additional Amounts by taking reasonable measures available to us.

The trustee will accept, and will be entitled to rely solely on, such officers' certificate and opinion of counsel as conclusive proof of the existence and satisfaction of the conditions precedent as described in the immediately preceding paragraph, in which event such satisfaction of the conditions precedent will be conclusive and binding on the holders.

For the avoidance of doubt, the implementation of European Council Directive 2003/48/EC on any other directive implementing the conclusions of the ECOFIN Council meeting of 26 and 27 November 2000 on the taxation of savings income or any law implementing or complying with or introduced in order to conform to, such directive will not be a change or amendment for such purposes.

**Methods of Receiving Payments on the Notes**

All payments on the notes will be made at the office or agency of the paying agent and registrar within the City and State of New York unless the Company, at its option, elects to make interest payments by wire transfer for notes held in book-entry form or by check mailed to the noteholders at their address set forth in the register of holders.

**Paying Agent and Registrar for the Notes**

The trustee will initially act as paying agent and registrar. The Company may change the paying agent or registrar without prior notice to the holders of the notes, and the Company or any of its Subsidiaries may act as paying agent or registrar.

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**Transfer and Exchange**

A holder may transfer or exchange notes in accordance with the provisions of the Indenture. The registrar and the trustee may require a holder, among other things, to furnish appropriate endorsements and transfer documents in connection with a transfer of notes. No service charge will be imposed by the Company, the trustee or the registrar for any registration of transfer or exchange of notes, but holders will be required to pay all taxes due on transfer. The Company will not be required to transfer or exchange any note selected for redemption. Also, the Company will not be required to transfer or exchange any note for a period of 15 days before a selection of notes to be redeemed.

**Future Note Guarantees**

The notes will not be guaranteed as of the Issue Date by any of our Subsidiaries. Under the circumstances described under **Certain Covenants Limitation on Issuances of Guarantees of Indebtedness**, our payment obligations under the notes may in the future be jointly and severally guaranteed by certain or all of our existing or future Subsidiaries as Guarantors. These Note Guarantees will be joint and several obligations of the Guarantors. The obligations of each Guarantor under its Note Guarantee will be limited as necessary to prevent that Note Guarantee from constituting a fraudulent conveyance under applicable law, although this limitation may not be effective to prevent the Note Guarantee from being voidable as a fraudulent conveyance. See **Risk Factors** 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 Guarantor may not sell or otherwise dispose of, in one or more related transactions, all or substantially all of its assets to, or consolidate with or merge with or into (whether or not such Guarantor is the surviving Person) another Person, other than the Company or another Guarantor, unless:

- (1) immediately after giving effect to such transaction, or series of related transactions, no Default or Event of Default exists; and
- (2) either:
  - (a) the Person acquiring the assets in any such sale or disposition or the Person formed by or surviving any such consolidation or merger (if other than the Guarantor) unconditionally assumes, pursuant to a supplemental indenture satisfactory to the trustee, all the obligations of that Guarantor under its Note Guarantee and the Indenture; or
  - (b) the Net Proceeds of such sale or other disposition are applied in accordance with the **Asset Sales** provisions of the Indenture. See **Repurchase at the Option of Holders Asset Sales**.

**Optional Redemption**

The notes are redeemable at the Company's option as described below. In addition, the Company may acquire the notes by means other than a redemption, whether pursuant to a tender offer, open market purchase or otherwise, so long as such acquisition does not violate the terms of the Indenture.

At any time prior to February 1, 2015, the Company may on any one or more occasions redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of notes issued under the Indenture, upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' notice, at a redemption price equal to 106.50% of the principal amount of the notes redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of redemption (subject to the rights of holders of notes on the relevant record date to receive interest on the relevant interest payment date), with the net cash proceeds of one or more Equity Offerings by the Company; *provided* that:

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- (1) at least 65% of the aggregate principal amount of notes originally issued under the Indenture (excluding notes held by the Company and its Subsidiaries) remains outstanding immediately after the occurrence of such redemption; and
- (2) the redemption occurs within 90 days of the date of the closing of such Equity Offering.

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At any time prior to February 1, 2016, the Company may on any one or more occasions redeem all or a part of the notes, upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' notice, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the notes redeemed, plus the Applicable Premium as of, and accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of redemption, subject to the rights of holders of notes on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date. The Company will (a) determine the Treasury Rate at least one Business Day prior to the redemption date and (b) prior to such redemption date file with the trustee an officers' certificate setting forth the Applicable Premium and the Treasury Rate and showing the calculation of each in reasonable detail.

On or after February 1, 2016, the Company may on any one or more occasions redeem all or a part of the notes, upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' notice, at the redemption prices (expressed as percentages of principal amount) set forth below, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, on the notes redeemed, to the applicable date of redemption, if redeemed during the twelve-month period beginning on February 1 of the years indicated below, subject to the rights of holders of notes on the relevant record date to receive interest on the relevant interest payment date:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
2016	103.250%
2017	101.625%
2018 and thereafter	100.000%

Unless the Company defaults in the payment of the redemption price, interest will cease to accrue on the notes or portions thereof called for redemption on the applicable redemption date.

**Mandatory Redemption**

The Company is not required to make mandatory redemption or sinking fund payments with respect to the notes.

**Repurchase at the Option of Holders***Change of Control*

If a Change of Control occurs, each holder of notes will have the right to require the Company to repurchase all or any part (equal to \$2,000 or an integral multiple of \$1,000 in excess thereof) of that holder's notes pursuant to an offer (a *Change of Control Offer*) on the terms set forth in the Indenture. In the Change of Control Offer, the Company will offer a payment in cash (the *Change of Control Payment*) equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount of notes repurchased, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, on the notes repurchased to the date of repurchase (the *Change of Control Purchase Date*), subject to the rights of holders of notes on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date. Within 30 days following any Change of Control, the Company will mail a notice to each holder describing briefly the transactions or events that constitute the Change of Control and offering to repurchase on the Change of Control Purchase Date specified in the notice, which date will be no earlier than 30 days and no later than 60 days from the date such notice is mailed, notes properly tendered and not withdrawn pursuant to the Change of Control Offer, pursuant to the procedures required by the Indenture and described in such notice. The Company will comply with the requirements of Rule 14e-1 under the Exchange Act and any other securities laws and regulations thereunder to the extent those requirements, laws and regulations are applicable in connection with the repurchase of the notes as a result of a Change of Control. To the extent that the provisions of any securities laws or regulations conflict with the Change of Control provisions of the Indenture, the Company will 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.

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Promptly following the expiration of the Change of Control Offer on the Change of Control Purchase Date, the Company will, to the extent lawful, accept for payment all notes or portions of notes properly tendered and not withdrawn pursuant to the Change of Control Offer and deliver or cause to be delivered to the trustee the notes properly accepted together with an officers' certificate stating the aggregate principal amount of notes or portions of notes being purchased by the Company. Payment of the Change of Control Payment for a note properly tendered and not withdrawn prior to the expiration of the Change of Control Offer is conditioned upon delivery of such note (together with necessary endorsements) to the paying agent (whether prior to, on or after the Change of Control Purchase Date), which delivery may be in book-entry form in accordance with the procedures of The Depository Trust Company ( DTC ) for notes issued in global form. The Change of Control Payment for such note will be made promptly following the later of the Business Day following the Change of Control Purchase Date or the time of delivery of such note.

The paying agent will promptly mail to each holder of notes properly tendered and not withdrawn the Change of Control Payment for such notes (or if all notes are then in global form, make such payment through the facilities of DTC), 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 surrendered, if any; provided, however, that each new note will be in a principal amount of \$2,000 or an integral multiple of \$1,000 in excess of \$2,000. The Company will publicly announce the results of the Change of Control Offer as soon as practicable after the Change of Control Purchase Date.

The provisions described above that require the Company to make a Change of Control Offer following a Change of Control will be applicable whether or not any other provisions of the Indenture are applicable. Except as described above with respect to a Change of Control, the Indenture does not contain provisions that permit the holders of the notes to require that the Company repurchase or redeem the notes in the event of a takeover, recapitalization or similar transaction.

The Company will not be required to make a Change of Control Offer upon a Change of Control if (1) 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 Company and purchases all notes properly tendered and not withdrawn under the Change of Control Offer, or (2) notice of redemption has been given pursuant to the Indenture as described above under the caption Optional Redemption, unless and until there is a default in payment of the applicable redemption price. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained herein, a Change of Control Offer may be made in advance of a Change of Control, conditioned upon the consummation of such Change of Control, if a definitive agreement is in place for the Change of Control at the time the Change of Control Offer is made.

The definition of Change of Control includes a phrase relating to the direct or indirect sale, lease, transfer, conveyance or other disposition of all or substantially all of the properties or assets of the Company and its Subsidiaries taken as a whole. Although there is a limited body of case law interpreting the phrase substantially all, there is no precise established definition of the phrase under applicable law. Accordingly, the ability of a holder of notes to require the Company to repurchase its notes as a result of a sale, lease, transfer, conveyance or other disposition of less than all of the assets of the Company and its Subsidiaries taken as a whole to another Person or group may be uncertain.

In the event that not less than 90% of the aggregate principal amount of the then outstanding notes are properly tendered and not withdrawn under a Change of Control Offer and the Company purchases all of such notes, the Company will have the right, upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' prior notice, given not more than 30 days following the Change of Control Purchase Date, to redeem all of the notes that remain outstanding following such purchase at a redemption price equal to the Change of Control Payment plus, to the extent not included in the Change of Control Payment, accrued and unpaid interest on the notes that remain outstanding, 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).

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The Change of Control purchase feature of the notes may, in certain circumstances, make more difficult or discourage a takeover of us and, thus, the removal of incumbent management. The Change of Control purchase feature, however, is not the result of management's knowledge of any specific effort to accumulate shares of our common stock or to obtain control of us by means of a merger, tender offer, solicitation or otherwise, or part of a plan by management to adopt a series of anti-takeover provisions.

*Asset Sales*

The Company will not, and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, consummate an Asset Sale unless:

- (1) the Company (or the Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be) receives consideration at the time of consummation of such Asset Sale at least equal to the Fair Market Value (measured as of the date of the definitive agreement with respect to such Asset Sale) of the assets or Equity Interests issued or sold or otherwise disposed of; and
- (2) at least 75% of the consideration received in the Asset Sale by the Company or such Restricted Subsidiary is in the form of cash or Cash Equivalents. For purposes of this provision, each of the following will be deemed to be cash:
  - (a) any liabilities, as shown on the Company's most recent consolidated balance sheet, of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary (other than contingent liabilities and liabilities that are by their terms subordinated in right of payment to the notes or any Note Guarantee) that are assumed by the transferee of any such assets pursuant to a customary novation or indemnity agreement that releases the Company or such Restricted Subsidiary from or indemnifies the Company or such Restricted Subsidiary against further liability;
  - (b) any securities, notes or other obligations received by the Company or any such Restricted Subsidiary from such transferee that are, within 180 days after receipt thereof, converted by the Company or such Restricted Subsidiary into cash or Cash Equivalents, to the extent of the cash or Cash Equivalents received in that conversion; and
  - (c) any stock or assets of the kind referred to in clauses (2) or (4) of the next paragraph of this covenant.

*provided* that in the case of any Asset Sale pursuant to a condemnation, seizure, appropriation or similar taking, including by deed in lieu of condemnation, or any actual or constructive total loss or an agreed or compromised total loss, such Asset Sale shall not be required to satisfy the requirements of clauses (1) and (2) above.

Within 365 days after the receipt of any Net Proceeds from an Asset Sale, the Company (or the applicable Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be) may apply such Net Proceeds at its option to any combination of the following:

- (1) to permanently repay any Senior Debt, and if the Indebtedness repaid is revolving credit Indebtedness, to correspondingly permanently reduce commitments with respect thereto;
- (2) to acquire all or substantially all of the assets of, or any Capital Stock of, another Person engaged in a Permitted Business, if, in the case of any such acquisition of Capital Stock, such Person is or becomes a Restricted Subsidiary of the Company after giving effect to such acquisition;

(3) to make a capital expenditure; or

(4) to acquire other assets that are not classified as current assets under GAAP and that are used or useful in a Permitted Business.

The requirement of clause (2), (3) or (4) of the preceding paragraph shall be deemed to be satisfied with respect to any Asset Sale if, within 365 days after such Asset Sale, the Company (or the applicable Restricted



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Subsidiary, as the case may be) shall have entered into a binding commitment with respect to an acquisition, expenditure or investment, in compliance with clause (2), (3) or (4), and that acquisition, expenditure or investment is substantially completed no later than (i) one year and three months after the date of such Asset Sale or (ii) with respect to Net Proceeds from any sale, conveyance or other disposition of a Specified Rig, one year and six months after the date of such Asset Sale.

Pending the final application of any Net Proceeds, the Company (or the applicable Restricted Subsidiary) may apply such Net Proceeds temporarily to reduce the Indebtedness outstanding under a revolving Credit Facility or otherwise invest the Net Proceeds in any manner that is not prohibited by the Indenture.

Any Net Proceeds from Asset Sales that are not applied or invested as provided in the second paragraph of this covenant will constitute *Excess Proceeds*. When the aggregate amount of Excess Proceeds exceeds \$50.0 million, within five days thereof, the Company will make an offer (an *Asset Sale Offer*) to all holders of notes and all holders of other Indebtedness that is *pari passu* with the notes containing provisions similar to those set forth in the Indenture with respect to offers to purchase, prepay or redeem with the proceeds of sales of assets to purchase, prepay or redeem the maximum principal amount of notes and such other *pari passu* Indebtedness (plus all accrued interest on the Indebtedness and the amount of all fees and expenses, including premiums, incurred in connection therewith) that may be purchased, prepaid or redeemed out of the Excess Proceeds. The offer price in any Asset Sale Offer will be equal to 100% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of purchase, prepayment or redemption, subject to the rights of holders of notes on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date, and will be payable in cash. If any Excess Proceeds remain after consummation of an Asset Sale Offer, the Company may use those Excess Proceeds for any purpose not otherwise prohibited by the Indenture. If the aggregate principal amount of notes and other *pari passu* Indebtedness tendered in (or required to be prepaid or redeemed in connection with) such Asset Sale Offer exceeds the amount of Excess Proceeds, the Company will select the notes and such other *pari passu* Indebtedness to be purchased on a *pro rata* basis (except that any notes represented by a note in global form will be selected by such method as DTC or its nominee or successor may require or, where the nominee or successor is the trustee, a method that most nearly approximates *pro rata* selection as the trustee deems fair and appropriate), based on the amounts tendered or required to be prepaid or redeemed (with such adjustments as may be deemed appropriate by the Company so that only notes in denominations of \$2,000, or an integral multiple of \$1,000 in excess thereof, will be purchased). Upon completion of each Asset Sale Offer, the amount of Excess Proceeds will be reset at zero.

The Company will comply with the requirements of Rule 14e-1 under the Exchange Act and any other securities laws and regulations thereunder to the extent those requirements, laws and regulations are applicable in connection with each repurchase of notes pursuant to an Asset Sale Offer. To the extent that the provisions of any securities laws or regulations conflict with the Asset Sale provisions of the Indenture, the Company will comply with the applicable securities laws and regulations and will not be deemed to have breached its obligations under the Asset Sale provisions of the Indenture by virtue of such compliance.

The Credit Agreement contains, and future agreements may contain, prohibitions of certain events, including events that would constitute a Change of Control or an Asset Sale. The exercise by the holders of notes of their right to require the Company to repurchase the notes upon a Change of Control or an Asset Sale could cause a default under these other agreements, even if the Change of Control or Asset Sale itself does not, due to the financial effect of such repurchases on the Company or otherwise. In the event a Change of Control or Asset Sale occurs at a time when the Company is prohibited from purchasing notes pursuant to the Credit Agreement or any other debt agreement, the Company could seek the consent of the lenders under those agreements to the purchase of notes or could attempt to refinance the borrowings under those agreements. If the Company does not obtain a consent or repay those borrowings, the Company will remain prohibited from purchasing notes. In that case, the Company's failure to purchase tendered notes would constitute an Event of Default under the Indenture, which could, in turn, constitute a default under the other indebtedness. Finally, the Company's ability to pay cash to the holders of notes upon a repurchase may be limited by the Company's then existing financial resources. See

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**Risk Factors** We may not be able to repurchase the notes with cash upon a change of control or in connection with an offer to repurchase the notes as a result of an asset sale or an excess cash flow offer as required by the indenture.

**Selection and Notice**

If less than all of the notes are to be redeemed at any time, the trustee will select notes for redemption on a *pro rata* basis (or, in the case of notes issued in global form as discussed under Book-Entry, Delivery and Form, based on a method as DTC or its nominee or successor may require or, where the nominee or successor is the trustee, a method that most nearly approximates *pro rata* selection as the trustee deems fair and appropriate) unless otherwise required by law or applicable stock exchange or depositary requirements.

No notes of \$2,000 or less can be redeemed in part. Notices of redemption will be mailed by first class mail at least 30 but not more than 60 days before the redemption date to each holder of notes to be redeemed at its registered address, except that redemption notices may be mailed more than 60 days prior to a redemption date if the notice is issued in connection with a defeasance of the notes or a satisfaction and discharge of the Indenture. Notice of any redemption, including, without limitation, upon an Equity Offering, may, at the Company's discretion, be subject to one or more conditions precedent, including, but not limited to, completion of a related Equity Offering.

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 that note that is to be redeemed. A new note in principal amount equal to the unredeemed portion of the original note will be issued in the name of the holder of notes upon cancellation of the original note. Notes called for redemption become due on the date fixed for redemption. On and after the redemption date, interest ceases to accrue on notes or portions of notes called for redemption.

**Certain Covenants**

*Changes in Covenants when Notes Rated Investment Grade*

If on any date following the Issue Date:

(1) the notes are rated either Baa3 or better by Moody's or BBB- or better by S&P (or, if either such entity ceases to rate the notes for reasons outside of the control of the Company, the equivalent investment grade credit rating or better from any other nationally recognized statistical rating organization within the meaning of Section 3(a)(62) of the Exchange Act selected by the Company as a replacement agency); and

(2) no Default or Event of Default shall have occurred and be continuing, then, beginning on that day and continuing at all times thereafter regardless of any subsequent changes in the rating of the notes, the provisions of the Indenture described under the following captions in this prospectus supplement will no longer be applicable to the notes:

(1) Repurchase at the Option of Holders Asset Sales ;

(2) Certain Covenants Restricted Payments ;

(3) Certain Covenants Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock ;

(4) Certain Covenants Dividend and Other Payment Restrictions Affecting Restricted Subsidiaries ;

- (5) Certain Covenants Designation of Restricted and Unrestricted Subsidiaries ;
- (6) Certain Covenants Transactions with Affiliates ;
- (7) Certain Covenants Business Activities ;
- (8) Certain Covenants Payments for Consent ;

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(9) clause (2) of the covenant described below under the caption Certain Covenants Reports ; and

(10) clause (4) of the covenant described below under the caption Certain Covenants Merger, Consolidation or Sale of Assets.  
There can be no assurance that the notes will ever achieve or maintain an investment grade rating.

*Restricted Payments*

The Company will not, and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, directly or indirectly:

- (1) declare or pay any dividend or make any other payment or distribution on account of the Company s or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries Equity Interests (including, without limitation, any payment in connection with any merger or consolidation involving the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries) or to the direct or indirect holders of the Company s or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries Equity Interests in their capacity as such (other than dividends or distributions payable in Equity Interests (other than Disqualified Stock) of the Company and other than dividends or distributions payable to the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary of the Company);
  - (2) purchase, redeem or otherwise acquire or retire for value (including, without limitation, in connection with any merger or consolidation involving the Company) any Equity Interests of the Company or any direct or indirect parent of the Company;
  - (3) make any principal payment on or with respect to, or purchase, redeem, defease or otherwise acquire or retire for value any Indebtedness of the Company or any Guarantor that is contractually subordinated in right of payment to the notes or to any Note Guarantee (excluding (a) any intercompany Indebtedness between or among the Company and any of its Restricted Subsidiaries, (b) the purchase, redemption, defeasance, repurchase or other acquisition of Indebtedness of the Company or any Guarantor that is contractually subordinated in right of payment to the notes or to any Note Guarantee purchased, redeemed, defeased or otherwise acquired in anticipation of satisfying a sinking fund obligation, principal installment or final maturity, in each case due within one year after the date of purchase, repurchase, redemption, defeasance or acquisition, and (c) any payment of principal at the Stated Maturity thereof); or
  - (4) make any Restricted Investment
- (all such payments and other actions set forth in these clauses (1) through (4) above being collectively referred to as *Restricted Payments* ),

unless, at the time of and immediately after giving effect to such Restricted Payment:

- (a) no Default (other than a Reporting Default) or Event of Default has occurred and is continuing or would occur as a consequence of such Restricted Payment;
- (b) the Company would, at the time of such Restricted Payment and after giving pro forma effect thereto as if such Restricted Payment had been made at the beginning of the applicable four-quarter period, have been permitted to incur at least \$1.00 of additional Indebtedness pursuant to the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio test set forth in the first paragraph of the covenant described below under the caption Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock ; and
- (c) such Restricted Payment, together with the aggregate amount of all other Restricted Payments made by the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries since the Issue Date (excluding Restricted Payments permitted by clauses (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (9), (10) and (11) of the next succeeding paragraph), is less than the sum, without duplication, of:

- (1) 50% of the Consolidated Net Income of the Company for the period (taken as one accounting period) beginning on January 1, 2012 and ending on the last day of the Company's most recently ended fiscal quarter for which internal financial statements are available at the time of such Restricted Payment (or, if such Consolidated Net Income for such period is a deficit, less 100% of such deficit); *plus*

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- (2) 100% of the aggregate net cash proceeds and the Fair Market Value of (i) marketable securities (other than marketable securities of the Company or a Subsidiary of the Company), (ii) Equity Interests of a Person (other than the Company or any Subsidiary of the Company) engaged primarily in a Permitted Business and (iii) other assets used or useful in a Permitted Business, in each case, received by the Company since the Issue Date (A) as a contribution to its common equity capital or from the issue or sale of Qualifying Equity Interests or (B) from the issue or sale of convertible or exchangeable Disqualified Stock of the Company or convertible or exchangeable debt securities of the Company, in each case that have been converted into or exchanged for Qualifying Equity Interests of the Company (other than net cash proceeds received from an issuance or sale of Qualifying Equity Interests, convertible or exchangeable Disqualified Stock or debt securities to a Subsidiary of the Company) or (C) upon the exercise of any options, warrants or rights to purchase Qualifying Equity Interests; *plus*
  
- (3) with respect to any Restricted Investments made by the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries in any Person after the Issue Date:
  - (i) in the case of the disposition or repayment of or return on any Restricted Investment, the amount equal to the lesser of (A) the initial amount of such Restricted Payment and (B) the cash amount (less any expenses incurred in connection with such transaction) and Fair Market Value of assets used or useful in a Permitted Business received by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary; *plus*
  
  - (ii) if, as a result of or in connection with such Restricted Investment, such Person (other than an Unrestricted Subsidiary) becomes a Restricted Subsidiary or is merged or consolidated with the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary, an amount equal to the amount included as a Restricted Payment pursuant to clause (c) above on account of the Company's or any Restricted Subsidiary's Investment in such Person prior to the time it became a Restricted Subsidiary or the time of such merger or consolidation; *plus*
  
- (4) the amount by which Indebtedness of the Company or its Restricted Subsidiaries is reduced on the Company's balance sheet upon the conversion or exchange (other than by a Subsidiary of the Company) subsequent to the Issue Date of any such Indebtedness of the Company or its Restricted Subsidiaries convertible or exchangeable for Equity Interests (other than Disqualified Stock) of the Company (less the amount of any cash, or the Fair Market Value of any other property (other than such Equity Interests), distributed by the Company upon such conversion or exchange), together with the net proceeds, if any, received by the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries upon such conversion or exchange (excluding the net cash proceeds from the conversion or exchange financed, directly or indirectly, using funds borrowed from the Company or any Subsidiary); *plus*
  
- (5) to the extent that any Unrestricted Subsidiary of the Company designated as such after the Issue Date is redesignated as a Restricted Subsidiary pursuant to the terms of the Indenture or is merged or consolidated with or into, or transfers or otherwise disposes of all or substantially all of its properties or assets to or is liquidated into, the Company or Restricted Subsidiary after the Issue Date, the lesser of (i) the Fair Market Value of the Restricted Investment made by the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries in such Subsidiary (or the property or assets disposed of, as applicable) as of the date of such redesignation, merger, consolidation, transfer, disposition or liquidation and (ii) such Fair Market Value as of the date on which such Subsidiary was originally designated as an Unrestricted Subsidiary after the Issue Date.

The preceding provisions will not prohibit:

- (1) the payment of any dividend or the consummation of any irrevocable redemption within 60 days after the date of declaration of the dividend or giving of the redemption notice, as the case may be, if at the date of declaration or notice, the dividend or redemption payment would have complied with the provisions of the Indenture;



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- (2) the making of any Restricted Payment in exchange for, or out of or with the net cash proceeds of the substantially concurrent sale (other than to a Subsidiary of the Company) of, Equity Interests of the Company (other than Disqualified Stock) or from the substantially concurrent contribution of common equity capital to the Company, with a sale or contribution being deemed substantially concurrent if such Restricted Payment occurs not more than 90 days after such sale or contribution; *provided* that the amount of any such net cash proceeds that are utilized for any such Restricted Payment will not be considered to be net proceeds of Qualifying Equity Interests for purposes of clause (c)(2) of the preceding paragraph and will not be considered to be net cash proceeds from an Equity Offering for purposes of the Optional Redemption provisions of the Indenture;
- (3) the payment of any dividend (or, in the case of any partnership or limited liability company, any similar distribution) by a Restricted Subsidiary of the Company to the holders of its Equity Interests on a *pro rata* basis;
- (4) the repurchase, redemption, defeasance or other acquisition or retirement for value of Indebtedness of the Company or any Guarantor that is contractually subordinated to the notes or to any Note Guarantee with the net cash proceeds from a substantially concurrent incurrence of, or exchange for, Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness, with an incurrence of Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness being deemed substantially concurrent if such repurchase, redemption, defeasance, acquisition or retirement occurs not more than 90 days after such incurrence;
- (5) so long as no Default (other than a Reporting Default) or Event of Default has occurred and is continuing, the repurchase, redemption or other acquisition or retirement for value of any Equity Interests of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary of the Company held by any current or former officer, director or employee of the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries pursuant to any equity subscription agreement, stock option agreement, shareholders agreement or similar agreement; *provided* that the aggregate price paid for all such repurchased, redeemed, acquired or retired Equity Interests may not exceed \$5.0 million in any calendar year (with any portion of such \$5.0 million amount that is unused in any calendar year to be carried forward to successive calendar years and added to such amount) *plus*, to the extent not previously applied or included, (i) the net cash proceeds received by the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries from sales of Equity Interests (other than Disqualified Stock) to employees or directors of the Company or its Restricted Subsidiaries that occur after the Issue Date (to the extent the cash proceeds from the sale of such Equity Interests have not otherwise been applied to the payment of Restricted Payments by virtue of clause (c)(2) of the first paragraph of this covenant) and (ii) the net cash proceeds of key man life insurance policies received by the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries after the Issue Date;
- (6) the purchase, redemption or other acquisition or retirement for value of Equity Interests deemed to occur upon the exercise or conversion of stock options, warrants, rights to acquire Equity Interests or other convertible securities, to the extent such Equity Interests represent a portion of the exercise or conversion price thereof;
- (7) the purchase, redemption or other acquisition or retirement for value of Equity Interests of the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary of the Company held by any current or former officers, directors or employees of the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries in connection with the exercise or vesting of any equity compensation (including, without limitation, stock options, restricted stock and phantom stock) in order to satisfy any tax withholding obligation with respect to such exercise or vesting;
- (8) the purchase, redemption, defeasance or other acquisition or retirement of any Indebtedness that is contractually subordinated in right of payment to the notes or to any Note Guarantee (i) at a purchase price not greater than 101.0% of the principal amount of such Indebtedness in the event of a Change of Control in accordance with provisions similar to the covenant described under Repurchase at the Option of Holders Change of Control or (ii) at a purchase price not greater than 100.0% of the principal amount of such Indebtedness in the event of an Asset Sale in accordance with provisions similar to the covenant described under Repurchase at the Option of Holders Asset Sales ; *provided* that, prior to or simultaneously with such purchase, redemption, defeasance or other acquisition or retirement, the Company





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(or a third party to the extent permitted by the Indenture) has made the Change of Control Offer or Asset Sale Offer, as applicable, with respect to the Notes as a result of such Change of Control or Asset Sale, as applicable, and has completed the repurchase or redemption of all Notes validly tendered for payment and not withdrawn in connection with such Change of Control Offer or Asset Sale Offer, as applicable;

- (9) so long as no Event of Default has occurred and is continuing, the declaration and payment of regularly scheduled or accrued dividends to holders of any class or series of Disqualified Stock of the Company or any preferred stock of any Restricted Subsidiary of the Company issued on or after the Issue Date in accordance with the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio test described below under the caption *Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock* ;
- (10) payments of cash, dividends, distributions, advances or other Restricted Payments by the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to allow the payment of cash in lieu of the issuance of fractional shares upon (i) the exercise of options or warrants or (ii) the conversion or exchange of Capital Stock of any such Person; and
- (11) so long as no Event of Default has occurred and is continuing, other Restricted Payments in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$50.0 million since the Issue Date.

For purposes of determining compliance with this *Restricted Payments* covenant, in the event that a Restricted Payment meets the criteria of more than one of the categories of Restricted Payments described in the preceding clauses (1)-(11) or as a Permitted Investment, the Company will be permitted to divide or classify (or later divide, classify or reclassify in whole or in part in its sole discretion) such Restricted Payment in any manner that complies with this covenant.

The amount of all Restricted Payments (other than cash) will be the Fair Market Value on the date of the Restricted Payment of the asset(s) or securities proposed to be transferred or issued by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be, pursuant to the Restricted Payment. The Fair Market Value of any assets or securities that are required to be valued by this covenant will be determined by, in the case of amounts under \$75.0 million, by an officer of the Company and, in the case of amounts greater than or equal to \$75.0 million, the Board of Directors of the Company whose resolution with respect thereto will be delivered to the trustee.

*Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock*

The Company will not, and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, directly or indirectly, create, incur, issue, assume, guarantee or otherwise become directly or indirectly liable, contingently or otherwise, with respect to (collectively, *incur* ) any Indebtedness (including Acquired Debt), and the Company will not issue any Disqualified Stock and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to issue any shares of preferred stock; *provided, however*, that the Company may incur Indebtedness (including Acquired Debt) or issue Disqualified Stock if the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio for the Company's most recently ended four full fiscal quarters for which internal financial statements are available immediately preceding the date on which such additional Indebtedness is incurred or such Disqualified Stock is issued, as the case may be, would have been at least 2.0 to 1.0, determined on a pro forma basis (including a pro forma application of the net proceeds therefrom), as if the additional Indebtedness had been incurred or the Disqualified Stock had been issued, as the case may be, at the beginning of such four-quarter period.

The first paragraph of this covenant will not prohibit the incurrence of any of the following items of Indebtedness or the issuance of any Disqualified Stock or any preferred securities described below (collectively, *Permitted Debt* ):

- (1) the incurrence by the Company and any of its Restricted Subsidiaries of Indebtedness and letters of credit under Credit Facilities in an aggregate principal amount at any one time outstanding under this clause (1) (with letters of credit being deemed to have a principal amount equal to the maximum potential liability of the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries thereunder) not to exceed the greater of (i) \$1,100.0 million and (ii) the sum of \$550.0 million and 25% of the Company's Consolidated Tangible Assets;



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- (2) the incurrence by the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries of the Existing Indebtedness;
- (3) the incurrence by the Company and the Guarantors of Indebtedness represented by the notes and the related Note Guarantees to be issued on the Issue Date;
- (4) the incurrence by the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries of Indebtedness represented by Capital Lease Obligations, mortgage financings or purchase money obligations, in each case, incurred for the purpose of financing all or any part of the purchase price or cost of design, construction, installation or improvement of property, plant or equipment used in the business of the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries, in an aggregate principal amount, including all Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness incurred to renew, refund, refinance, replace, defease or discharge any Indebtedness incurred pursuant to this clause (4), not to exceed the greater of (i) \$75.0 million and (ii) 3% of the Company's Consolidated Tangible Assets at any time outstanding;
- (5) the incurrence by the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries of Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness in exchange for, or the net proceeds of which are used to renew, refund, refinance, replace, defease or discharge, in whole or in part, any Indebtedness (other than intercompany Indebtedness) or Disqualified Stock of the Company that was permitted by the Indenture to be incurred under the first paragraph of this covenant or clauses (2), (3), (4), (5), (10) or (13) of this paragraph;
- (6) the incurrence by the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries of intercompany Indebtedness between or among the Company and any of its Restricted Subsidiaries; *provided, however*, that:
- (a) if the Company or any Guarantor is the obligor on such Indebtedness and the payee is not the Company or a Guarantor, such Indebtedness must be unsecured and expressly subordinated to the prior payment in full in cash of all Obligations then due with respect to the notes, in the case of the Company or the applicable Note Guarantee, in the case of a Guarantor; and
- (b) (i) any subsequent issuance or transfer of Equity Interests that results in any such Indebtedness being held by a Person other than the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary of the Company or (ii) any sale or other transfer of any such Indebtedness to a Person that is not either the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary of the Company will be deemed, in each case, to constitute an incurrence (as of the date of such issuance, sale or transfer) of such Indebtedness by the Company or such Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be, that was not permitted by this clause (6);
- (7) the issuance by any of the Company's Restricted Subsidiaries to the Company or to any of its Restricted Subsidiaries of shares of preferred stock; *provided, however*, that:
- (a) any subsequent issuance or transfer of Equity Interests that results in any such preferred stock being held by a Person other than the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary of the Company; and
- (b) any sale or other transfer of any such preferred stock to a Person that is not either the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary of the Company, will be deemed, in each case, to constitute an issuance of such preferred stock by such Restricted Subsidiary that was not permitted by this clause (7);

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- (8) the incurrence by the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries of Hedging Obligations in the ordinary course of business and not for speculative purposes;
  
- (9) the guarantee by the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary of the Company of Indebtedness of the Company or a Restricted Subsidiary of the Company, to the extent that the guaranteed Indebtedness was permitted to be incurred by another provision of this covenant; *provided* that if the Indebtedness being guaranteed is subordinated to or *pari passu* with the notes, then the Guarantee must be subordinated or *pari passu*, as applicable, to the same extent as the Indebtedness guaranteed;
  
- (10) Permitted Acquisition Indebtedness;

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- (11) Indebtedness in respect of workers' compensation claims, public liability insurance, unemployment insurance, property, casualty or liability insurance, 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, public liability insurance, unemployment insurance, property, casualty or liability insurance, self-insurance obligations or completion, performance, bid performance, appeal or surety bonds;
- (12) the incurrence by the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries of Indebtedness arising from the honoring by a bank or other financial institution of a check, draft or similar instrument inadvertently drawn against insufficient funds in the ordinary course;
- (13) reimbursement obligations with respect to letters of credit issued in the ordinary course of business in support of trade obligations; *provided* that, upon the drawing of such letters of credit, such obligations are reimbursed within one year following such drawing or incurrence;
- (14) accounts payable or other obligations of the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to trade creditors created or assumed by the Company or such Restricted Subsidiary in the ordinary course of business in connection with the obtaining of goods and services; and
- (15) the incurrence by the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries of additional Indebtedness or the issuance by the Company of Disqualified Stock or the issuance by any Restricted Subsidiary of preferred stock in an aggregate principal amount (or accreted value, as applicable) at any time outstanding, including all Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness incurred to renew, refund, refinance, replace, defease or discharge any Indebtedness incurred pursuant to this clause (15) not to exceed the greater of (i) \$150.0 million and (ii) 7% of the Company's Consolidated Tangible Assets determined as of the date of such incurrence or issuance.

The Company will not incur, and will not permit any Guarantor to incur, any Indebtedness (including Permitted Debt) that is contractually subordinated in right of payment to any other Indebtedness of the Company or such Guarantor unless such Indebtedness is also contractually subordinated in right of payment to the notes and the applicable Note Guarantee on substantially identical terms; *provided, however*, that no Indebtedness will be deemed to be contractually subordinated in right of payment to any other Indebtedness of the Company solely by virtue of being unsecured or by virtue of being secured on a junior priority basis.

For purposes of determining compliance with this Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock covenant, in the event that an item of Indebtedness or Disqualified Stock or preferred stock meets the criteria of more than one of the categories of Permitted Debt described in clauses (1) through (15) above, or is entitled to be incurred pursuant to the first paragraph of this covenant, the Company will be permitted to divide and classify such item of Indebtedness, Disqualified Stock or preferred stock, as applicable, on the date of its incurrence, or later re-divide and reclassify all or a portion of such item of Indebtedness, Disqualified Stock or preferred stock, as applicable, in any manner that complies with this covenant. Indebtedness under Credit Facilities outstanding on the date on which notes are first issued and authenticated under the Indenture will initially be deemed to have been incurred on such date in reliance on the exception provided by clause (1) of the definition of Permitted Debt. The accrual of interest or preferred stock dividends, the accretion or amortization of original issue discount, the payment of interest on any Indebtedness in the form of additional Indebtedness with the same terms, the reclassification of preferred stock as Indebtedness due to a change in accounting principles, and the payment of dividends on preferred stock or Disqualified Stock in the form of additional shares of the same class of preferred stock or Disqualified Stock will not be deemed to be an incurrence of Indebtedness or an issuance of preferred stock or Disqualified Stock for purposes of this covenant; *provided*, in each such case, that the amount thereof is included in Fixed Charges of the Company as accrued. Further, the reclassification of any lease or other liability of the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries as Indebtedness due to a change of accounting principles after the Issue Date will not be deemed an incurrence of Indebtedness for purposes of this covenant.

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For purposes of determining compliance with any U.S. dollar-denominated restriction on the incurrence of Indebtedness, the U.S. dollar-equivalent principal amount of Indebtedness denominated in a foreign currency shall be utilized, calculated based on the relevant currency exchange rate in effect on the date 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. Notwithstanding any other provision of this covenant, the maximum amount of Indebtedness that the Company or any Restricted Subsidiary may incur pursuant to this covenant shall not be deemed to be exceeded solely as a result of fluctuations in exchange rates or currency values. The principal amount of any Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness, if incurred in a different currency from the Indebtedness being refinanced, shall be calculated based on the currency exchange rate applicable to the currencies in which such Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness is denominated that is in effect on the date of such refinancing.

*Liens*

The Company will not and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, create, incur, assume or otherwise cause or suffer to exist or become effective any Lien of any kind (other than Permitted Liens) securing Indebtedness upon any of its property or assets, now owned or hereafter acquired, unless all payments due under the Indenture and the notes are secured on an equal and ratable basis with the obligations so secured until such time as such obligations are no longer secured by a Lien.

Any Lien on any property or assets of the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries created for the benefit of the holders of the notes pursuant to the preceding paragraph shall provide by its terms that such Lien shall be automatically and unconditionally released and discharged at such time as there are no other Liens of any kind (other than Permitted Liens) on such property or assets securing Indebtedness.

*Dividend and Other Payment Restrictions Affecting Restricted Subsidiaries*

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

- (a) pay dividends or make any other distributions on its Capital Stock to the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries or pay any indebtedness owed to the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries;
  - (b) make loans or advances to the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries; or
  - (c) sell, lease or transfer any of its properties or assets to the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries.
- However, the preceding restrictions will not apply to encumbrances or restrictions existing under or by reason of:

- (1) agreements (including agreements governing Existing Indebtedness and Credit Facilities) as in effect on the Issue Date and any amendments, restatements, modifications, renewals, supplements, refundings, replacements or refinancings of those agreements; *provided* that the amendments, restatements, modifications, renewals, supplements, refundings, replacements or refinancings are not materially more restrictive, taken as a whole, with respect to such dividend and other payment restrictions than those contained in those agreements on the Issue Date, as determined by the Company in its reasonable and good faith judgment;
- (2) the Indenture, the notes and the Note Guarantees;





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- (3) agreements governing other Indebtedness permitted to be incurred under the provisions of the covenant described above under the caption **Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock** and any amendments, restatements, modifications, renewals, supplements, refundings, replacements or refinancings of those agreements; *provided* that the restrictions therein are not materially more restrictive, taken as a whole, than those contained in (i) the Indenture, the notes and the Note Guarantees or (ii) agreements governing Indebtedness in effect on the Issue Date, in each case, as determined by the Company in its reasonable and good faith judgment;
- (4) applicable law, rule, regulation or order;
- (5) any agreement or instrument governing Indebtedness or Capital Stock of a Person acquired by the Company or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries as in effect at the time of such acquisition (except to the extent such Indebtedness or Capital Stock was incurred in connection with or in contemplation of such acquisition), which encumbrance or restriction is not applicable to any Person, or the properties or assets of any Person, other than the Person, or the property or assets of the Person, so acquired; *provided* that, in the case of Indebtedness, such Indebtedness was permitted by the terms of the Indenture to be incurred;
- (6) customary non-assignment provisions in contracts and licenses entered into in the ordinary course of business;
- (7) purchase money obligations for property acquired in the ordinary course of business and Capital Lease Obligations that impose restrictions on the property purchased or leased of the nature described in clause (c) of the preceding paragraph;
- (8) any agreement for the sale or other disposition of a Restricted Subsidiary that restricts distributions by that Restricted Subsidiary pending its sale or other disposition;
- (9) Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness; *provided* that the restrictions contained in the agreements governing such Permitted Refinancing Indebtedness are not materially more restrictive, taken as a whole, than those contained in the agreements governing the Indebtedness being refinanced, as determined by the Company in its reasonable and good faith judgment;
- (10) Liens permitted to be incurred under the provisions of the covenant described above under the caption **Liens** that limit the right of the debtor to dispose of the assets subject to such Liens;
- (11) provisions limiting the disposition or distribution of assets or property in joint venture agreements, asset sale agreements, sale and leaseback agreements, stock sale agreements and other similar agreements (including agreements entered into in connection with a Restricted Investment) entered (i) in the ordinary course of business or (ii) into with the approval of the Company's Board of Directors, which limitation is applicable only to the assets that are the subject of such agreements;
- (12) restrictions on cash or other deposits or net worth imposed by customers or required by insurance, surety or bonding companies, in each case under contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business; and
- (13) encumbrances or restrictions with respect to property under a charter, lease or other agreement that has been entered into in the ordinary course for the employment, charter or other hire of such property.

*Merger, Consolidation or Sale of Assets*

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The Company will not: (1) consolidate or merge with or into another Person (whether or not the Company is the surviving corporation), or (2) directly or indirectly sell, assign, transfer, convey or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of the properties or assets of the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries taken as a whole, in one or more related transactions, to another Person, unless:

- (1) the resulting or surviving Person or the Person to which such sale, assignment, transfer, conveyance or other disposition has been made (the *Successor Company* ) is (a) an entity organized or existing under the laws of the United States, any state of the United States or the District of Columbia (and, if such entity is not a corporation, a co-obligor of the notes is a corporation organized or existing under any such laws) or (b) an entity organized or existing under the laws of a Permitted Foreign Jurisdiction;

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- (2) the Successor Company (if other than the Company) assumes all the obligations of the Company under the notes and the Indenture pursuant to agr