

Swift Energy Operating, LLC

Form 424B5

May 17, 2007

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This preliminary prospectus supplement relates to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933, but is not complete and may be changed. This preliminary prospectus supplement is not an offer to sell these securities and it is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

**Filed Pursuant To Rule 424(b)(5)
Registration No. 333-143034**

Subject to completion, dated May 16, 2007

**Preliminary prospectus supplement
To prospectus dated May 16, 2007**

\$250,000,000

% Senior Notes Due 2017

Guaranteed by

Swift Energy Operating, LLC

Interest on the notes is payable on and of each year, beginning , 2007. The notes will mature on , 2017. Interest will accrue from , 2007. There is no sinking fund for the notes.

We may redeem the notes on and after , 2012. Prior to , 2010, we may redeem up to 35% of the notes at a price of % with the proceeds of certain equity offerings. In addition, we may redeem the notes prior to , 2012 at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount plus the applicable premium set forth in this prospectus supplement.

The notes will be our senior unsecured obligations and will rank equally in right of payment with all of our existing and future senior unsecured debt and senior to any future subordinated debt that we may incur. The notes will be unconditionally guaranteed initially by our principal domestic operating subsidiary, Swift Energy Operating, LLC on a senior unsecured basis. This guarantee of the notes will rank equally in right of payment with the guarantor's existing and future senior debt, including its indebtedness under our bank credit facility, and senior to any future subordinated debt that it may incur.

See Risk factors beginning on page S-12 for a discussion of certain risks that you should consider in connection with an investment in the notes.

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

		Proceeds, before expenses, to
Public offering price¹	Underwriting discount	Swift Energy Company¹

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Per Note		%		%		%
Total	\$		\$		\$	

(1) Plus accrued interest, if any, from , 2007

The notes will not be listed on any securities exchange. Currently, there is no public market for the notes.

We expect to deliver the notes to purchasers on or about , 2007 through The Depository Trust Company.

Joint book-running managers

JPMorgan

Credit Suisse

Co-managers

Jefferies & Company

UBS Investment Bank

Natexis Bleichroeder Inc.

BNP PARIBAS

Calyon Securities

Comerica Securities

SOCIETE GENERALE

Wells Fargo Securities

May , 2007

We expect delivery of the notes will be made against payment therefor on or about June , 2007, which is the business day following the date of pricing of the notes (such settlement being referred to as T+). Under Rule 15(c)6-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trades in the secondary market generally are required to settle in three business days unless the parties to any such trade expressly agree otherwise. Accordingly, purchasers who wish to trade the notes on the date of pricing of the notes or during the next succeeding business days will be required, by virtue of the fact that the notes initially will settle in T+ , to specify an alternate settlement cycle at the time of any such trade to prevent failed settlement and should consult their own advisers.

We and the underwriters are not making an offer to sell the notes in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

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Forward-looking statements

Some of the information included in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and the documents we have incorporated by reference contain forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements reflect our current views with respect to future events and may be identified by terms such as believe, expect, may, intend, will, plan, budget, should or anticipate or other similar words. These statements discuss forward-looking information such as other anticipated capital expenditures and budgets; future cash flows and borrowings; pursuit of potential future acquisition or drilling opportunities; and sources of funding for exploration and development.

Although we believe the expectations and forecasts reflected in these and other forward-looking statements are reasonable, we can give no assurance they will prove to have been correct. They can be affected by inaccurate assumptions or by known or unknown risks and uncertainties. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from expected results are described under Risk Factors and include:

- volatility in oil and natural gas prices and fluctuation of prices received;
- disruption of operations and damages due to hurricanes or tropical storms;
- demand or market available for our oil and natural gas production;
- production facility constraints;
- uncertainty of drilling results, reserve estimates and reserve replacement;
- drilling and operating risks;
- our level of indebtedness;
- the strength and financial results of our competitors;
- the availability of capital on an economic basis to fund reserve replacement costs;
- uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities of oil and natural gas reserves, projecting future rates of production and the timing of development expenditures;
- acquisition risks;
- unexpected substantial variances in capital requirements;
- environmental matters; and
- general economic conditions.

Other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated are discussed in our periodic filings with the SEC, including our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006.

When considering these forward-looking statements, you should keep in mind the risk factors and other cautionary statements in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and the documents we have incorporated by reference. We will not update these forward-looking statements unless the securities laws require us to do so.

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Where you can find more information

We are subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, which requires us to file annual, quarterly and special reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. You may read and copy any document that we file at the Public Reference Room of the SEC at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the operation of its public reference room. You may view our reports electronically at the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>, or at our own website at <http://www.swiftenergy.com>.

This prospectus supplement constitutes part of a registration statement on Form S-3 filed with the SEC under the Securities Act of 1933. It omits some of the information contained in the registration statement, and reference is made to the registration statement for further information with respect to us and the securities we are offering. Any statement contained in this prospectus supplement concerning the provisions of any document filed as an exhibit to the registration statement or otherwise filed with the SEC is not necessarily complete, and in each instance reference is made to the copy of the filed document.

The SEC allows us to incorporate by reference the information we file with them, which means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you to those documents. Any information referred to in this way is considered part of this prospectus supplement from the date we file that document. Any reports filed by us with the SEC after the date of this prospectus supplement and before the date that the offering of the securities by means of this prospectus supplement is terminated will automatically update and, where applicable, supersede any information contained in this prospectus supplement or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement. We incorporate by reference (excluding any information furnished pursuant to Items 2.02 or 7.01 of any report on Form 8-K) the documents listed below and any future filings made with the SEC under Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 until we sell all the securities covered by this prospectus supplement:

Our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006 filed on March 1, 2007;

Our quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2007, filed on May 4, 2007; and

Our current report on Form 8-K filed on May 11, 2007.

You may request a copy of these filings at no cost, by writing or telephoning:

Director of Investor Relations
16825 Northchase Drive, Suite 400
Houston, Texas 77060
(281) 874-2700

You should rely only on the information incorporated by reference or provided in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. We have not authorized anyone else to provide you with any information. You should not assume that the information provided in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus or incorporated by reference is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front cover of this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus, or the date of the incorporated material, as applicable.

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Prospectus supplement summary

In this prospectus supplement, when we use the terms Swift, the Company, we, us or our, we are referring to Swift Energy Company and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis, unless otherwise indicated or the context requires otherwise. Oil and natural gas terms used in this prospectus supplement are defined in the Glossary section.

The company

We are engaged in developing, exploring, acquiring, and operating oil and gas properties, with a focus on oil and natural gas reserves onshore and in the inland waters of Louisiana and Texas and onshore in New Zealand. We were founded in 1979 and are headquartered in Houston, Texas. At year-end 2006, we had estimated proved reserves of 816.8 Bcfe with a PV-10 Value of \$2.7 billion. Our proved reserves at year-end 2006 were comprised of approximately 50% crude oil, 40% natural gas, and 10% NGLs; and 44% of our total proved reserves were proved developed. Our proved reserves are concentrated 64% in Louisiana, 22% in Texas, 13% in New Zealand, and 1% in other states.

We currently focus primarily on development and exploration of fields in three domestic regions and in New Zealand. The following table sets forth information regarding our 2006 year-end proved reserves of 816.8 Bcfe and production of 70.2 Bcfe by region:

Area	% of year-end 2006 proved reserves	% of 2006 production
South Louisiana	53%	61%
South Texas	18%	12%
Toledo Bend	14%	6%
New Zealand	13%	19%
% of Total	98%	98%

Competitive strengths and business strategy

Our competitive strengths, together with a balanced and comprehensive business strategy, provide us with the flexibility and capability to achieve our goals. Our primary goals for the next five years are to increase proved oil and natural gas reserves at an average rate of 5% to 10% per year and to increase production at an average rate of 7% to 12% per year.

Demonstrated ability to grow reserves and production

We have grown our proved reserves from 645.8 Bcfe to 816.8 Bcfe over the five-year period ended December 31, 2006. Over the same period, our annual production has grown from 44.8 Bcfe to 70.2 Bcfe and our annual net cash

provided by operations has increased from \$139.9 million to \$424.9 million. Our growth in reserves and production over this five-year period has resulted primarily from drilling activities and acquisitions in our four core regions. More recently, we increased our production by 18% during 2006 as compared to our hurricane affected 2005 production. During 2006, our total proved reserves increased by 7%, primarily due to acquisitions of properties in our South Louisiana region. Based on our long-term historical performance and our business strategy going forward, we believe that we have the opportunities, experience, and knowledge to grow both our reserves and production.

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Balanced approach to growth

Our strategy is to increase our reserves and production through both drilling and acquisitions, shifting the balance between the two activities in response to market conditions and strategic opportunities. In general, we focus on drilling in our anchor assets and diversity properties in each of our four regions when oil and natural gas prices are strong. When prices decline and the per unit cost of acquisitions becomes more attractive, or a strategic opportunity exists, we also focus on acquisitions. We believe this balanced approach has resulted in our ability to grow in a strategically cost effective manner. Over the five-year period ended December 31, 2006, we replaced 159% of our production at an average cost of \$2.76 per Mcfe. More recently, we replaced 178% of our 2006 production at an average cost of \$4.29 per Mcfe. For 2007, we are targeting total production to increase 7% to 10% and proved reserves to increase 4% to 6% over 2006 levels.

Our 2007 capital expenditures are currently budgeted at \$350 million to \$400 million, net of minor non-core dispositions and excluding any property acquisitions.

Concentrated focus on regions with operational control

The concentration of our operations in four regions allows us to leverage our drilling unit and workforce synergies while minimizing the continued escalation of drilling and completion costs. Our average lease operating costs, excluding taxes, were \$0.89, \$0.79, and \$0.71 per Mcfe in 2006, 2005, and 2004, respectively. Each of our four regions includes at least one anchor asset and several diversity properties that are targeted for future growth. This concentration allows us to utilize the experience and knowledge we gain in these areas to continually improve our operations and guide us in developing our future activities and in operating similar type assets. For example, in our South Louisiana region, we will apply the experience we have gained in Lake Washington to our Bay de Chene and Cote Blanche Island properties acquired at the end of 2004, which are also situated around salt domes. The value of this concentration is enhanced by our operational control of 94% of our proved oil and natural gas reserves base as of December 31, 2006. Retaining operational control allows us to more effectively manage production, control operating costs, allocate capital, and time field development.

Develop under-exploited properties

We are focused on applying advanced technologies and recovery methods to areas with known hydrocarbon resources to optimize our exploration and exploitation of such properties as illustrated in our four regions. For instance, the Lake Washington field was discovered in the 1930s. We acquired our properties in this area for \$30.5 million in 2001. Since that time, we have increased our average daily net production from less than 700 BOE to 18,700 BOE for the quarter ended December 31, 2006. We have also increased our proved reserves in the area from 7.7 million BOE, or 46.2 Bcfe, to approximately 40.3 million BOE or 241.9 Bcfe, as of December 31, 2006. Additionally, on our original 100,000 acre New Zealand permit, only two wells had been drilled at the time that we acquired our interest in 1999 and since that time we have drilled 50 wells in New Zealand. When we first acquired our interests in AWP Olmos, Brookeland, and Masters Creek, these areas also had significant additional development potential. Our properties in the Bay de Chene and Cote Blanche Island fields hold mainly proved undeveloped reserves and we began our initial development activities of these properties in 2006. We intend to continue acquiring large acreage positions where we can grow production by applying advanced technologies and recovery methods using our experience and knowledge developed in our four regions.

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Maintain financial flexibility and disciplined capital structure

We believe that we practice a disciplined approach to financial management and have historically maintained a disciplined capital structure to provide us with the ability to execute our business plan. As of December 31, 2006, our debt to capitalization was approximately 32%, while our debt to proved reserves ratio was \$0.47 per Mcfe, and our debt to PV-10 ratio was 14%. We intend to maintain a capital structure that provides financial flexibility through the prudent use of capital, aligning our capital expenditures to our cash flows, and maintaining a strategic hedging program. We believe the combination of hedging with collars, floors, forward sales, and the sale of our New Zealand natural gas production under long-term, fixed-price contracts will provide for a more stable cash flow for the periods covered.

Experienced technical team

We employ over 60 oil and gas professionals, including geophysicists, petrophysicists, geologists, petroleum engineers, and production and reservoir engineers, who have an average of approximately 24 years of experience in their technical fields and have been employed by us for an average of over five years. In addition, we engage experienced and qualified consultants to perform various comprehensive seismic acquisitions, processing, reprocessing, interpretation, and other related services. We continually apply our extensive in-house experience and current technologies to benefit our drilling and production operations.

We increasingly use seismic technology to enhance the results of our drilling and production efforts, including two and three-dimensional seismic acquisition, pre-stack image enhancement reprocessing, amplitude versus offset datasets, coherency cubes, and detailed field reservoir depletion planning. In 2004, we completed our 3-D seismic survey covering our Lake Washington area. In 2006, we utilized this seismic data to drill all of our exploratory and development wells. In 2005, we began a seismic program that encompasses 77 square miles in our Cote Blanche Island area, which was completed in 2006 and analysis of this data will continue into 2007. We now have seismic data covering 4,000 square miles in South Louisiana that has been merged into two data sets, inclusive of data covering five newly acquired fields that will form the base dataset for our regional exploration and development program. This data will be analyzed over the next several years feeding our acquisition and organic growth led strategies. In New Zealand, we also acquired seismic on our offshore Kaheru exploration permit in 2006.

We use various recovery techniques, including gas lift, water flooding, and acid treatments to enhance crude oil and natural gas production. We also fracture reservoir rock through the injection of high-pressure fluid, install gravel packs, and insert coiled-tubing velocity strings to enhance and maintain production. We believe that the application of fracturing and coiled-tubing technology has resulted in significant increases in production and decreases in completion and operating costs, particularly in our AWP Olmos area.

We also employ measurement-while-drilling techniques extensively in our South Louisiana region, which allows us to guide the drill bit during the drilling process. This technology allows the well bore path to be steered parallel to the salt face and to intersect multiple targeted sands in a single well bore.

Recent developments

During the first quarter of 2007, we continued to see our revenues increase due to our increased levels of domestic production and strong commodity prices. Our domestic production increase is a result of our continued drilling success in our South Louisiana region along with production from the five new fields

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we acquired in that region in October 2006. We began 2007 with another exploration discovery in our South Louisiana region. The Faria prospect tested over 17 MMcfe/d from two zones in the Bay de Chene field and is another success achieved through our technology led strategy. We have built an expansive exploration and development inventory that we will exploit throughout the remainder of 2007 and over the next several years.

Our domestic results for the first quarter of 2007 are offset by decreased production in New Zealand due to natural declines and no drilling activity by us in this region. After a regular review of all our operating regions, we have decided to begin a review of strategic alternatives for our New Zealand operating unit, which may include an outright sale or merger of some or all of the properties and facilities, entry into joint ventures or reshaping of long-term operational strategy there.

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The offering

Issuer	Swift Energy Company
Notes offered	\$250 million aggregate principal amount of % senior notes.
Maturity	,2017
Interest	% per annum, payable and of each year, commencing , 2007.
Optional redemption	<p>On or after , 2012, we may redeem some or all of the notes at any time at the prices listed under the heading Description of the notes Optional redemption.</p> <p>Before , 2010, we may redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of the notes originally issued with the proceeds from certain equity offerings. In addition, we may redeem some or all of the notes prior to , 2012 at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount plus the applicable premium as described under the heading Description of the notes Optional redemption.</p>
Change of control	If a change of control of Swift occurs, we must offer to repurchase the notes at a purchase price of 101% of their face amount, plus accrued interest to the date we repurchase the notes.
Subsidiary guaranty	Initially, Swift Energy Operating, LLC, our principal domestic operating subsidiary, will guarantee the notes. In the future, if any of our other domestic subsidiaries incurs debt, issues preferred stock or guarantees any of our debt, that subsidiary may be required to guarantee the notes.
Ranking	<p>The notes:</p> <p>are senior unsecured obligations;</p> <p>will rank equally in right of payment with all our existing and future unsecured senior indebtedness;</p> <p>will be effectively subordinated to all of our existing and future secured indebtedness to the extent of the value of the collateral securing such indebtedness, including indebtedness under our bank credit facility, and to all liabilities of our subsidiaries that are not subsidiary guarantors; and</p> <p>will rank senior to all of our existing and future subordinated indebtedness.</p> <p>The guarantee of Swift Energy Operating, LLC will rank equally in right of payment with all of its existing and future senior indebtedness, including its indebtedness under our bank credit facility.</p>

Covenants

We will issue the notes under an indenture containing covenants for your benefit. These covenants restrict our ability and the ability of our subsidiaries to:

incur additional debt or issue preferred stock;

create liens;

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pay dividends or make other restricted payments;

make investments;

transfer or sell assets;

enter into transactions with affiliates;

incur dividend or other payment restrictions affecting subsidiaries; or

consolidate, merge or transfer all or substantially all of our assets.

These covenants are subject to important exceptions and qualifications, which are described under the captions "Description of the notes," "Certain covenants," and "Merger, consolidation and sale of substantially all assets."

The indenture allows termination of many of the covenants discussed above if in the future the notes are rated investment grade by both Moody's and S&P and no default has occurred and is continuing under the indenture. See "Description of the notes," "Covenant termination."

Use of proceeds

We will receive net proceeds from this offering of approximately \$245.5 million. We intend to use the net proceeds to redeem all of our \$200 million 93/8% senior subordinated notes due 2012, and pay related fees and expenses, with the remainder to repay indebtedness under our bank credit facility, and for general corporate purposes.

Risk factors

See "Risk factors" beginning on page S-12 of this prospectus supplement for a discussion of certain factors that you should carefully consider before investing in the notes.

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The summary historical consolidated financial data set forth below as of and for each of the three years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements. The summary consolidated financial data as of and for each of the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2007 has been derived from our unaudited consolidated financial statements. The summary consolidated financial data are qualified in their entirety by and should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006, and our quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2007, both of which are incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement.

(In thousands, except ratios)	Year ended December 31,			Three months ended	
	2004	2005	2006	2006	March 31, 2007
Income Statement Data					
Revenues:					
Oil and gas sales	\$ 311,285	\$ 423,766	\$ 601,551	\$ 134,953	\$ 141,029
Price-risk management and other, net	(1,008)	(540)	13,890	1,216	64
	310,277	423,226	615,441	136,169	141,093
Costs and Expenses:					
General and administrative, net	17,788	22,176	31,316	7,687	8,529
Depreciation, depletion, and amortization	81,581	107,478	169,296	35,406	47,647
Accretion of asset retirement obligation	674	761	1,034	292	386
Lease operating cost	41,214	47,322	62,475	14,394	18,304
Severance and other taxes	30,401	42,177	65,452	14,754	16,748
Interest expense, net	27,643	24,873	23,582	5,861	6,745
Debt retirement cost	9,536				
	208,837	244,787	353,155	78,394	98,359
Income Before Income Taxes	101,440	178,439	262,286	57,775	42,734
Provision for Income Taxes	32,989	62,661	100,721	20,460	15,146
Net Income	\$ 68,451	\$ 115,778	\$ 161,565	\$ 37,315	\$ 27,588

Other Financial Data

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EBITDA ¹	\$ 211,338	\$ 311,551	\$ 456,198	\$ 99,334	\$ 97,512
Net cash provided by operating activities	182,583	285,333	424,921	83,900	85,967
Capital expenditures including acquisitions	198,291	264,475	557,492	77,963	113,374
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges ²	3.8x	6.3x	8.6x	7.9x	5.3x
Ratio of EBITDA to cash interest ^{1 3}	6.5x	9.8x	14.3x	16.9x	13.9x

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(In thousands, except ratios)	Year ended December 31,			Three months ended	
	2004	2005	2006	2006	March 31, 2007
Balance Sheet Data (at end of Period)					
Working capital (deficit)	\$ (14,232)	\$ 16,634	\$ (53,402)	\$ 49,089	\$ (27,658)
Total assets	990,573	1,204,413	1,585,682	1,304,905	1,640,694
Total debt	357,500	350,000	381,400	350,000	414,000
Stockholders' equity	474,172	607,318	797,917	650,162	828,961

- (1) EBITDA represents income before interest expense, income tax, depreciation, depletion, amortization and accretion of asset retirement obligation. We have reported EBITDA because we believe EBITDA is a measure commonly reported and widely used by investors as an indicator of a company's operating performance and ability to incur and service debt. We believe EBITDA assists such investors in comparing a company's performance on a consistent basis without regard to depreciation, depletion and amortization, which can vary significantly depending upon accounting methods or nonoperating factors such as historical cost. EBITDA is not a calculation based on GAAP and should not be considered an alternative to net income in measuring our performance or used as an exclusive measure of cash flow because it does not consider the impact of working capital growth, capital expenditures, debt principal reductions and other sources and uses of cash which are disclosed in our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. Investors should carefully consider the specific items included in our computation of EBITDA. While EBITDA has been disclosed herein to permit a more complete comparative analysis of our operating performance and debt servicing ability relative to other companies, investors should be cautioned that EBITDA as reported by us may not be comparable in all instances to EBITDA as reported by other companies. EBITDA amounts may not be fully available for management's discretionary use, due to certain requirements to conserve funds for capital expenditures, debt service and other commitments. The definition of EBITDA stated herein differs from the definition of EBITDA applicable to the covenants for the notes, in that the notes definition makes certain exclusions to net income, some of which would reduce EBITDA. See Description of the notes' Certain definitions' Consolidated net income' and EBITDA.

EBITDA is not intended to represent net income as defined by GAAP and such information should not be considered as an alternative to net income, cash flow from operations or any other measure of performance prescribed by GAAP in the United States. The following table reconciles net income to EBITDA for the periods presented:

(in thousands)	Year ended December 31,			Three months ended	
	2004	2005	2006	2006	March 31, 2007
Net Income	\$ 68,451	\$ 115,778	\$ 161,565	\$ 37,315	\$ 27,588
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	81,581	107,478	169,296	35,406	47,647
	674	761	1,034	292	386

Accretion of asset retirement obligation

Interest expense	27,643	24,873	23,582	5,861	6,745
Provision for income taxes	32,989	62,661	100,721	20,460	15,146
EBITDA	211,338	311,551	456,198	99,334	97,512

(2) For purposes of calculating the ratio of earnings to fixed charges, fixed charges include interest expense, capitalized interest, amortization of debt issuance costs and that portion of non-capitalized rental expense deemed to be the equivalent of interest. Earnings represent income before income taxes from continuing operations before fixed charges.

(3) Cash interest is defined as the total amount of interest paid on our obligations, prior to any allowed capitalized amount.

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The following tables summarize our estimates of our proved oil and natural gas reserves, and additional production and operating data as of and for the periods presented. Our proved reserve estimates were audited by H.J. Gruy and Associates, Inc., independent petroleum consultants. Gruy's audit included examination, on a test basis, of the evidence supporting our reserves and was based upon review of production histories and other geological, economic, and engineering data provided by us.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2004	2005	2006
Estimated Proved Oil and Natural Gas Reserves			
Natural gas reserves (MMcf):			
Proved developed	193,311	152,001	151,276
Proved undeveloped	124,935	135,472	172,855
 Total	 318,246	 287,473	 324,131
 Oil reserves (MBbl):			
Proved developed	42,038	37,990	34,956
Proved undeveloped	38,229	41,063	47,163
 Total	 80,267	 79,053	 82,119
 Total Estimated Reserves (Bcfe)	 800	 762	 817
Estimated Discounted Present Value of Proved Reserves (In millions)			
Proved developed	\$ 1,182	\$ 1,721	\$ 1,382
Proved undeveloped	839	1,450	1,326
 PV-10 Value	 \$ 2,021	 \$ 3,171	 \$ 2,708
 Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows to proved oil and gas reserves ¹	 \$ 1,465	 \$ 2,159	 \$ 1,869
Prices used in calculating end of year reserves²:			
Oil (per (Bbl)	\$ 41.07	\$ 60.12	\$ 60.41

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Natural Gas (per Mcf)	\$	5.16	\$	8.94	\$	5.46
NGL (per Bbl)	\$	25.48	\$	31.40	\$	30.93
Other reserves data:						
Three-year reserve replacement cost (Mcf) ³	\$	1.54	\$	3.16	\$	5.15
Three-year reserve replacement rate ⁴		196%		107%		98%
Crude oil and NGLs as percent of total proved reserves		60%		62%		60%
Proved developed reserves as a percent of total proved reserves		56%		50%		44%

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	Year ended December 31,			Three months ended	
	2004	2005	2006	2006	March 31 2007
Net sales volume:					
Oil (per MBbl)	4,722	5,159	7,190	1,611	1,836
Natural gas (MMcf)	23,742	23,609	22,788	6,007	5,418
NGL (per MBbl)	1,040	838	713	152	180
Total production (MMcfe)	58,319	59,590	70,205	16,587	17,511
Weighted average sales prices:					
Oil (per Bbl)	\$ 40.24	\$ 53.63	\$ 64.47	\$ 60.83	\$ 58.07
Natural gas (per Mcf)	\$ 4.12	\$ 5.23	\$ 5.05	\$ 5.38	\$ 5.14
NGL (per Bbl)	\$ 22.52	\$ 28.04	\$ 32.15	\$ 30.34	\$ 36.48
Selected data (per Mcfe):					
Lease operating costs	\$ 0.71	\$ 0.79	\$ 0.89	\$ 0.87	\$ 1.05
Severance and other taxes	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.71	\$ 0.93	\$ 0.89	\$ 0.96
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	\$ 1.40	\$ 1.80	\$ 2.41	\$ 2.13	\$ 2.72
General and administrative, net of reimbursement	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.49

- (1) The closest GAAP measure to PV-10, a non-GAAP measure, is the standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows. We believe PV-10 is a helpful measure in evaluating the value of our oil and gas reserves and many securities analysts and investors use PV-10. We use PV-10 in our ceiling test computations, and we also compare PV-10 against our debt balances. The following table is a reconciliation between PV-10 and the standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows.

	As of December 31, 2004 (In millions)
PV-10 value	\$ 2,021
Future income taxes (discounted at 10%)	(533)
Asset retirement obligations (discounted at 10%)	(23)
Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows relating to oil and gas reserves	\$ 1,465

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	As of December 31, 2005 (In millions)
PV-10 value	\$ 3,171
Future income taxes (discounted at 10%)	(984)
Asset retirement obligations (discounted at 10%)	(27)
Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows relating to oil and gas reserves	\$ 2,159

	As of December 31, 2006 (In millions)
PV-10 value	\$ 2,708
Future income taxes (discounted at 10%)	(800)
Asset retirement obligations (discounted at 10%)	(39)
Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows relating to oil and gas reserves	\$ 1,869

- (2) Represents the total weighted average year-end prices for all our reserves, both domestically and in New Zealand.
- (3) Calculated for a three-year period ending with the year presented by dividing total acquisition, exploration and development costs, excluding future development costs, during such period by net proved reserves added during the period.
- (4) Calculated for a three-year period ending with the year presented by dividing the increase in net proved reserves by the production quantities for such period.

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Risk factors

Investing in the notes involves risks. Before purchasing any notes we offer, you should carefully consider the risk factors regarding our business, indebtedness and the notes as described below. Additional risk factors are incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement from Item 1.A., captioned Risk Factors, of our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Risks related to our business

Our oil and gas exploration and production business involves high risks and we may suffer uninsured losses.

These risks include blowouts, explosions, adverse weather effects and pollution and other environmental damage, any of which could result in substantial losses to the Company due to injury or loss of life, damage to or destruction of wells, production facilities or other property, clean-up responsibilities, regulatory investigations and penalties and suspension of operations. Increased hurricane activity in 2004 and 2005 resulted in production curtailments and physical damage to the Company's Gulf Coast operations. Although the Company currently maintains insurance coverage that it considers reasonable and that is similar to that maintained by comparable companies in the oil and gas industry, it is not fully insured against certain of these risks, either because such insurance is not available or because of the high premium costs and deductibles associated with obtaining such insurance.

Oil and natural gas prices are volatile. A substantial decrease in oil and natural gas prices would adversely affect our financial results.

Our future revenues, net income, cash flow, and the value of our oil and natural gas properties depend primarily upon market prices for oil and natural gas. Oil and natural gas prices historically have been volatile and will likely continue to be volatile in the future. The recent record high oil and natural gas prices may not continue and could drop precipitously in a short period of time. The prices for oil and natural gas are subject to wide fluctuation in response to relatively minor changes in the supply of and demand for oil and natural gas, market uncertainty, worldwide economic conditions, weather conditions, currency exchange rates, and political conditions in major oil producing regions, especially the Middle East. A significant decrease in price levels for an extended period would negatively affect us in several ways:

our cash flow would be reduced, decreasing funds available for capital expenditures employed to increase production or replace reserves;

certain reserves would no longer be economic to produce, leading to both lower cash flow and proved reserves;

our lenders could reduce the borrowing base under our bank credit facility because of lower oil and natural gas reserves values, reducing our liquidity and possibly requiring mandatory loan repayments; and

access to other sources of capital, such as equity or long term debt markets, could be severely limited or unavailable in a low price environment.

Consequently, our revenues and profitability would suffer.

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Our level of debt could reduce our financial flexibility, and we currently have the ability to incur substantially more debt, including secured debt.

As of March 31, 2007, our total debt comprised approximately 33% of our total capitalization. Although our bank credit facility and indentures limit our ability and the ability of our restricted subsidiaries to incur additional indebtedness, we will be permitted to incur significant additional indebtedness, including secured indebtedness, in the future if specified conditions are satisfied. All borrowings under our bank credit facility are effectively senior to our outstanding 75/8% senior notes and senior notes being offered hereby to the extent of the value of the collateral securing those borrowings. Our level of indebtedness could negatively affect us in several ways:

- require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow to the payment of interest;
- subject us to a higher financial risk in an economic downturn due to substantial debt service costs;
- limit our ability to obtain financing or raise equity capital in the future; and
- place us at a competitive disadvantage to the extent that we are more highly leveraged than some of our peers.

Higher levels of indebtedness would increase these risks.

Our significant indebtedness could limit our ability to successfully operate our business.

We are leveraged and our exploration and development program will require substantial ongoing capital resources, depending on the level of drilling and the cost of services. Our existing operations will also require ongoing capital expenditures. In addition, if we decide to pursue additional acquisitions, our capital expenditures will increase both to complete such acquisitions and to explore and develop any newly acquired properties.

The degree to which we are leveraged could have other important consequences, including the following:

- We may be required to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flows from operations to the payment of our indebtedness, reducing the funds available for our operations;
- A portion of our borrowings are at variable rates of interest, making us vulnerable to increases in interest rates;
- We may be more highly leveraged than some of our competitors, which could place us at a competitive disadvantage;
- Our degree of leverage may make us more vulnerable to a downturn in our business or the general economy;
- The terms of our existing credit arrangements contain numerous financial and other restrictive covenants;
- Our debt level could limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industry in which we operate; and
- We may have difficulties borrowing money in the future.

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Estimates of proved reserves are uncertain, and revenues from production may vary significantly from expectations.

The quantities and values of our proved reserves incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement are only estimates and subject to numerous uncertainties. Estimates by other engineers might differ materially. The accuracy of any reserves estimate is a function of the quality of available data and of engineering and geological interpretation. These estimates depend on assumptions regarding quantities and production rates of recoverable oil and natural gas reserves, future prices for oil and natural gas, timing and amounts of development expenditures and operating expenses, all of which will vary from those assumed in our estimates. These variances may be significant.

Any significant variance from the assumptions used could result in the actual amounts of oil and natural gas ultimately recovered and future net cash flows being materially different from the estimates in our reserves reports. In addition, results of drilling, testing, production, and changes in prices after the date of the estimates of our reserves may result in substantial downward revisions. These estimates may not accurately predict the present value of net cash flows from our oil and natural gas reserves.

At December 31, 2006, approximately 56% of our estimated proved reserves were undeveloped. Recovery of undeveloped reserves generally requires significant capital expenditures and successful drilling operations. The reserves data assumes that we can and will make these expenditures and conduct these operations successfully, which may not occur.

If we cannot replace our reserves, our revenues and financial condition will suffer.

Unless we successfully replace our reserves, our long- term production will decline, which could result in lower revenues and cash flow. When oil and natural gas prices decrease, our cash flow decreases, resulting in less available cash to drill and replace our reserves and an increased need to draw on our bank credit facility. Even if we have the capital to drill, unsuccessful wells can hurt our efforts to replace reserves. Additionally, lower oil and natural gas prices can have the effect of lowering our reserves estimates and the number of economically viable prospects that we have to drill.

Drilling wells is speculative and capital intensive.

Developing and exploring properties for oil and natural gas requires significant capital expenditures and involves a high degree of financial risk, including the risk that no commercially productive oil or gas reservoirs will be encountered. The budgeted costs of drilling, completing, and operating wells are often exceeded and can increase significantly when drilling costs rise. Drilling may be unsuccessful for many reasons, including title problems, weather, cost overruns, equipment shortages, and mechanical difficulties. Moreover, the successful drilling or completion of an oil or gas well does not ensure a profit on investment. Exploratory wells bear a much greater risk of loss than development wells.

We may incur substantial losses and be subject to substantial liability claims as a result of our oil and natural gas operations.

We are not insured against all risks. Losses and liabilities arising from uninsured and underinsured events could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, or results of operations. Our oil

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and natural gas exploration and production activities are subject to all of the operating risks associated with drilling for and producing oil and natural gas, including the possibility of:

hurricanes or tropical storms;

environmental hazards, such as uncontrollable flows of oil, natural gas, brine, well fluids, toxic gas, or other pollution into the environment, including groundwater and shoreline contamination;

abnormally pressured formations;

mechanical difficulties, such as stuck oil field drilling and service tools and casing collapse;

fires and explosions;

personal injuries and death; and

natural disasters.

Any of these risks could adversely affect our ability to conduct operations or result in substantial losses. We may elect not to obtain insurance if we believe that the cost of available insurance is excessive relative to the risks presented. In addition, pollution and environmental risks generally are not fully insurable. If a significant accident or other event occurs and is not fully covered by insurance, it could adversely affect our financial condition.

We have incurred a write-down of the carrying values of our properties in the past and could incur additional write-downs in the future.

Under the full cost method of accounting, SEC accounting rules require that on a quarterly basis we review the carrying value of our oil and gas properties on a country-by-country basis for possible write-down or impairment. Under these rules, capitalized costs of proved reserves may not exceed a ceiling calculated as the present value of estimated future net revenues from those proved reserves, determined using a 10% per year discount and unescalated prices in effect as of the end of each fiscal quarter. Capital costs in excess of the ceiling must be permanently written down.

Substantial acquisitions or other transactions could require significant external capital and could change our risk and property profile.

To finance acquisitions, we may need to substantially alter or increase our capitalization through the use of our bank credit facility, the issuance of debt or equity securities, the sale of production payments, or by other means. These changes in capitalization may significantly affect our risk profile. Additionally, significant acquisitions or other transactions can change the character of our operations and business. The character of the new properties may be substantially different in operating or geological characteristics or geographic location than our existing properties. Furthermore, we may not be able to obtain external funding for any such acquisitions or other transactions or to obtain external funding on terms acceptable to us.

Reserves on acquired properties may not meet our expectations, and we may be unable to identify liabilities associated with acquired properties or obtain protection from sellers against associated liabilities.

Property acquisition decisions are based on various assumptions and subjective judgments that are speculative. Although available geological and geophysical information can provide information about the

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potential of a property, it is impossible to predict accurately a property's production and profitability. In addition, we may have difficulty integrating future acquisitions into our operations, and they may not achieve our desired profitability objectives. Likewise, as is customary in the industry, we generally acquire oil and gas acreage without any warranty of title except through the transferor. In many instances, title opinions are not obtained if, in our judgment, it would be uneconomical or impractical to do so. Losses may result from title defects or from defects in the assignment of leasehold rights. While our current operations are primarily in Louisiana, Texas, and New Zealand, we may pursue acquisitions of properties located in other geographic areas, which would decrease our geographical concentration, and could also be in areas in which we have no or limited experience.

In addition, our assessment of acquired properties may not reveal all existing or potential problems or liabilities, nor will it permit us to become familiar enough with the properties to assess fully their capabilities and deficiencies. In the course of our due diligence, we may not inspect every well, platform, or pipeline. Inspections may not reveal structural and environmental problems, such as pipeline corrosion or groundwater contamination. We may not be able to obtain contractual indemnities from the seller for liabilities that it created. We may be required to assume the risk of the physical condition of acquired properties in addition to the risk that the properties may not perform in accordance with our expectations.

Prospects that we decide to drill may not yield oil or natural gas in commercially viable quantities.

There is no way to predict in advance of drilling and testing whether any particular prospect will yield oil or natural gas in sufficient quantities, if at all, to recover drilling or completion costs or to be economically viable. The use of seismic data and other technologies and the study of producing fields in the same area will not enable us to know conclusively prior to drilling whether oil or natural gas will be present. We cannot assure you that the analogies we draw from available data from other wells, more fully explored prospects, or producing fields will be applicable to our drilling prospects. In addition, a variety of factors, including geological and market-related, can cause a well to become uneconomical or only marginally economical. For example, if oil and natural gas prices are much lower after we complete a well than when we identified it as a prospect, the completed well may not yield commercially viable quantities.

In many instances, title opinions on our oil and gas acreage are not obtained if in our judgment it would be uneconomical or impractical to do so.

As is customary in the industry, we generally acquire oil and gas acreage without any warranty of title except as to claims made by, through, or under the transferor. Although we have title to developed acreage examined prior to acquisition in those cases in which the economic significance of the acreage justifies the cost, there can be no assurance that losses will not result from title defects or from defects in the assignment of leasehold rights.

Our use of oil and natural gas price hedging contracts involves credit risk and may limit future revenues from price increases and expose us to risk of financial loss.

We enter into hedging transactions for our oil and natural gas production to reduce exposure to fluctuations in the price of oil and natural gas, primarily to protect against declines in prices. Our hedges at year-end 2006 and at March 31, 2007 consisted of natural gas price floors. Our hedging transactions have also historically consisted of financially settled crude oil and natural gas forward sales contracts with

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major financial institutions as well as crude oil price floors. We intend to continue to enter into these types of hedging transactions in the foreseeable future. Hedging transactions expose us to risk of financial loss in some circumstances, including if production is less than expected, the other party to the contract defaults on its obligations, or there is a change in the expected differential between the underlying price in the hedging agreement and actual prices received. Hedging transactions other than floors may limit the benefit we would have otherwise received from increases in the price for oil and natural gas. Additionally, hedging transactions other than floors may expose us to cash margin requirements.

We may have difficulty competing for oil and gas properties or supplies.

We operate in a highly competitive environment, competing with major integrated and independent energy companies for desirable oil and gas properties, as well as for the equipment, labor, and materials required to develop and operate such properties. Many of these competitors have financial and technological resources substantially greater than ours. The market for oil and gas properties is highly competitive and we may lack technological information or expertise available to other bidders. We may incur higher costs or be unable to acquire and develop desirable properties at costs we consider reasonable because of this competition.

Our business depends on oil and natural gas transportation facilities, some of which are owned by others.

The marketability of our oil and natural gas production depends in part on the availability, proximity, and capacity of pipeline systems owned by third parties. The unavailability of or lack of available capacity on these systems and facilities could result in the shut-in of producing wells or the delay or discontinuance of development plans for properties. Although we have some contractual control over the transportation of our product, material changes in these business relationships could materially affect our operations. Federal and state regulation of oil and natural gas production and transportation, tax and energy policies, changes in supply and demand, pipeline pressures, damage to or destruction of pipelines and general economic conditions could adversely affect our ability to produce, gather and transport oil and natural gas.

Governmental laws and regulations are costly and stringent, especially those relating to environmental protection.

Our domestic exploration, production, and marketing operations are subject to complex and stringent federal, state, and local laws and regulations governing the discharge of substances into the environment or otherwise relating to environmental protection. These laws and regulations affect the costs, manner, and feasibility of our operations and require us to make significant expenditures in our efforts to comply. Failure to comply with these laws and regulations may result in the assessment of administrative, civil, and criminal penalties, the imposition of investigatory and remedial obligations, and the issuance of injunctions that could limit or prohibit our operations. In addition, some of these laws and regulations may impose joint and several, strict liability for contamination resulting from spills, discharges, and releases of substances, including petroleum hydrocarbons and other wastes, without regard to fault or the legality of the original conduct. Under such laws and regulations, we could be required to remove or remediate previously disposed substances and property contamination, including wastes disposed or released by prior owners or operations. Changes in or additions to environmental laws and regulations occur frequently, and any changes or additions that result in more stringent and costly waste handling, storage, transport, disposal, or cleanup requirements could have a material adverse effect our operations and financial position.

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Our operations outside of the United States could also be subject to similar foreign governmental controls and restrictions pertaining to protection of human health and the environment. These controls and restrictions may include the need to acquire permits, prohibitions on drilling in certain environmentally sensitive areas, performance of investigatory or remedial actions for any releases of petroleum hydrocarbons or other wastes caused by us or prior owners or operators, closure, and restoration of facility sites, and payment of penalties for violations of applicable laws and regulations.

We are exposed to the risk of fluctuations in foreign currencies, primarily the New Zealand dollar.

Fluctuations in rates between the New Zealand dollar and U.S. dollar impact our financial results from our New Zealand subsidiaries since we have receivables, liabilities, and natural gas and NGL sales contracts denominated in New Zealand dollars. New Zealand income taxes are also computed in New Zealand dollars. We do not hedge against the risks associated with fluctuations in exchange rates. Although we may use hedging techniques in the future, we may not be able to eliminate or reduce the effects of currency fluctuations. As a result, exchange rate fluctuations could have an adverse impact on our operating results.

Risks related to our indebtedness and the notes

As a holding company, our only source of cash is distributions from our subsidiaries.

We are a holding company with no operations of our own and we conduct all of our business through our subsidiaries. We are wholly dependent on the cash flow of our subsidiaries and dividends and distributions to us from our subsidiaries in order to service our current indebtedness, including the notes, and any of our future obligations. Our subsidiaries are separate and distinct legal entities and will have no obligation, contingent or otherwise, to pay any amounts due pursuant to the notes or to make any funds available therefor. The ability of our subsidiaries to pay such dividends and distributions will be subject to, among other things, statutory or contractual restrictions. We cannot assure you that our subsidiaries will generate cash flow sufficient to pay dividends or distributions to us in order to pay interest or other payments on the notes.

Holders of the notes will be effectively subordinated to all of our subsidiaries' indebtedness.

Initially, Swift Energy Operating, LLC is required to guarantee the notes offered by this prospectus supplement. Initially, none of our other subsidiaries will be required to guarantee the notes. In addition, we may not be able to designate one or more subsidiaries in the future as unrestricted subsidiaries, which would not be required to guarantee the notes. As a result, holders of the notes will be effectively subordinated to the indebtedness and other liabilities of these subsidiaries, including trade creditors. Therefore, in the event of the insolvency or liquidation of a non-guarantor subsidiary, following payment by that subsidiary of its liabilities, such subsidiary may not have sufficient remaining assets to make payments to us as a shareholder or otherwise. In the event of a default by any such subsidiary under any credit arrangement or other indebtedness, its creditors could accelerate such debt, prior to such subsidiary distributing amounts to us that we could have used to make payments on the notes.

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The notes and the guarantee are not secured by our assets and are effectively subordinated to all of our secured indebtedness to the extent of the value of assets securing such indebtedness.

The notes and the guarantee will be our general unsecured obligations and will be effectively subordinated in right of payment to all of our secured indebtedness to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness. If we become insolvent or are liquidated, our assets that serve as collateral under our secured indebtedness would be made available to satisfy our obligations under any secured debt before any payments are made on the notes. Our obligations under our bank credit facility are secured by substantially all of our domestic assets and a majority of the capital stock of our New Zealand operating subsidiaries. As of March 31, 2007, after giving effect to this offering and the application of the net proceeds thereof, we would have had \$27.9 million of indebtedness outstanding under our bank credit facility with the ability to borrow up to an additional \$222.1 million, excluding letters of credit, under the facility. See Description of the notes Certain covenants Limitation on indebtedness.

If we experience a change of control, we may be unable to repurchase the notes as required under the indenture.

In the event of a change of control, you will have the right to require us, subject to various conditions, to repurchase the notes. We may not have sufficient financial resources to pay the repurchase price for the notes, or may be prohibited from doing so under our bank credit facility or other debt agreements.

If a change of control occurs and we are prohibited from repurchasing the notes, our failure to do so would constitute a default under the indenture, which in turn is likely to be a default under our bank credit facility and our outstanding senior subordinated notes.

A guarantee could be voided if the guarantor fraudulently transferred the guarantee at the time it incurred the indebtedness, which could result in the noteholders being able to rely on only us to satisfy claims.

Under U.S. bankruptcy law and comparable provisions of state fraudulent transfer laws, a guarantee can be voided, or claims under a guarantee may be subordinated to all other debts of that guarantor if, among other things, the guarantor, at the time it incurred the indebtedness evidenced by its guarantee:

- intended to hinder, delay or defraud any present or future creditor or received less than reasonably equivalent value or fair consideration for the incurrence of the guarantee;

- was insolvent or rendered insolvent by reason of such incurrence;

- was engaged in a business or transaction for which the guarantor's remaining assets constituted unreasonably small capital; or

- intended to incur, or believed that it would incur, debts beyond its ability to pay those debts as they mature.

In addition, any payment by that guarantor under a guarantee could be voided and required to be returned to the guarantor or to a fund for the benefit of the creditors of the guarantor.

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The measures of insolvency for purposes of fraudulent transfer laws vary depending upon the governing law. Generally, a guarantor would be considered insolvent if:

the sum of its debts, including contingent liabilities, was greater than the fair saleable value of all of its assets;

the present fair saleable value of its assets was less than the amount that would be required to pay its probable liability on its existing debts, including contingent liabilities, as they became absolute and mature; or

it could not pay its debts as they became due.

On the basis of historical financial information, recent operating history and other factors, we believe that the subsidiary guarantees are being incurred for proper purposes and in good faith and that each subsidiary guarantor, after giving effect to its guarantee of the notes, will not be insolvent, have unreasonably small capital for the business in which it is engaged or have incurred debts beyond its ability to pay those debts as they mature. We cannot be certain, however, that a court would agree with our conclusions in this regard.

You may find it difficult to sell your notes.

The notes will constitute a new issue of securities with no established public market. Although the underwriters have indicated that they intend to make a market in the notes, they are not obligated to do so and any of their market making activities may be terminated or limited at any time. In addition, although we have registered the offer and sale of the notes under the Securities Act of 1933, there can be no assurance as to the liquidity of markets that may develop for the notes, the ability of noteholders to sell their notes or the prices at which notes could be sold. The notes may trade at prices that are lower than their initial purchase price depending on many factors, including prevailing interest rates and the markets for similar securities. The liquidity of trading markets for the notes may also be adversely affected by general declines or disruptions in the markets for debt securities. Those market declines or disruptions could adversely affect the liquidity of and market for the notes independent of our financial performance or prospects. An active market for the notes may not develop or, if developed, may not continue. In the absence of an active trading market, you may not be able to transfer the notes within the time or at the price you desire.

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Ratio of earnings to fixed charges

The following table sets forth our ratio of earnings to fixed charges: