Hornbeck Offshore Services, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Operations

(in thousands, except Other Operating Data)

_	Three Months Ended					Twelve Months Ended			
	ecember 31,	September 30, 2003		December 31, 2002		December 31, 2003		December 31, 2002	
	2003								
Statement of Operations (unaudited):									
Revenues \$		\$	28,215	\$	26,203	\$	110,813	\$	92,585
Operating expenses	12,965		12,398		10,661		46,805		36,344
Depreciation and amortization	5,156		4,816		3,532		17,590		12,289
General and administrative expenses	2,686		2,725		2,505		10,731		9,681
Total operating expenses	20,807		19,939	_	16,698		75,126		58,314
Operating income	8,433		8,276		9,505		35,687		34,271
Interest expense	(5,145)		(4,804)		(4,389)		(18,523)		(16,207)
Interest income	38		25		91		178		667
Other income (expense), net ¹	9		(10)		55		706		55
Income before income taxes	3,335		3,487		5,262		18,048		18,786
Income tax expense	1,267		1,328		1,987		6,858		7,139
Net income		\$	2,159	\$	3,275	\$	11,190	\$	11,647
Other Operating Data (unaudited): Offshore Supply Vessels:									
Average number	22.0		19.9		12.8		17.3		11.0
Average utilization rate ²	85.5%		88.7%		96.8%		88.6%		94.9%
Average dayrate ³ \$		\$	10,411	\$	12,601	\$	10,940	\$	12,176
Tugs and Tank Barges:									
Average number of tank barges	16.0		16.0		16.0		15.9		16.0
Average fleet capacity (barrels)	1,156,330		1,156,330		1,130,727		1,145,064		1,130,727
Average barge size (barrels)	72,271		72,271		70,670		72,082		70,670
Average utilization rate ²	76.1%		67.7%		78.4%		73.6%		78.1%
Average dayrate ⁴ \$	10,537	\$	10,788	\$	9,842	\$	10,971	\$	9,499
	As of De	cembe	er 31,						
	2003	2002							
Balance Sheet Data (unaudited):									
Cash and cash equivalents \$	12,899	\$	22,228						
Working capital	17,698		22,265						
Property, plant and equipment, net	316,715		226,232						
Total assets	365,242		278,290						
Total long-term debt	212,677		172,306						
Stockholders' equity	112,395		71,876						

¹ Represents other income and expenses, including gains or losses on disposition of assets, foreign currency exchange gains or losses and minority interests in income or loss from unconsolidated entities.

²Utilization rates are average rates based on a 365-day year. Vessels are considered utilized when they are generating revenues.

³ Average dayrates represent average revenue per day, which includes charter hire and brokerage revenue, based on the number of days during the period that the offshore supply vessels generated revenue.

⁴Average dayrates represent average revenue per day, including time charters, brokerage revenue, revenues generated on a per-barrel-transported basis, demurrage, shipdocking and fuel surcharge revenue, based on the number of days during the period that the tank barges generated revenue. For purposes of brokerage arrangements, this calculation excludes that portion of revenue that is equal to the cost of in-chartering third party equipment paid by customers

Hornbeck Offshore Services, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Operations

(in thousands, except Other Operating Data)

	Three Months Ended					Twelve Months Ended					
		December 31, 2003		September 30, 2003		December 31, 2002		December 31, 2003		December 31, 2002	
Other Financial Data (unaudited):											
Offshore Supply Vessels:											
Revenues	\$	17,279	\$	17,355	\$	14,353	\$	62,402	\$	46,378	
Operating income	\$	6,491	\$	6,544	\$	6,665	\$	25,283	\$	22,341	
Operating margin		37.6%		37.7%		46.4%		40.5%		48.2%	
Net income	\$	1,485	\$	1,708	\$	1,977	\$	6,617	\$	6,153	
Plus:											
Interest expense		4,134		3,791		3,559		14,706		12,892	
Income tax expense		910		1,052		1,191		4,055		3,772	
Depreciation and amortization		2,833		2,620		1,771		9,380		5,824	
EBITDA ⁵	\$	9,362	\$	9,171	\$	8,498	\$	34,758	\$	28,641	
Tugs and Tank Barges:											
Revenues	\$	11,961	\$	10,860	\$	11,850	\$	48,411	\$	46,207	
Operating income	\$	1,942	\$	1,732	\$	2,840	\$	10,404	\$	11,930	
Operating margin	•	16.2%		15.9%		24.0%		21.5%		25.8%	
Net income	\$	583	\$	451	\$	1,298	\$	4,573	\$	5,494	
Plus:											
Interest expense		1,011		1,013		830		3,817		3,315	
Income tax expense		357		276		796		2,803		3,367	
Depreciation and amortization		2,323		2,196		1,761		8,210		6,465	
EBITDA ⁵	\$	4,274	\$	3,936	\$	4,685	\$	19,403	\$	18,641	
Total:											
Revenues	\$	29,240	\$	28,215	\$	26,203	\$	110,813	\$	92,585	
Operating income	\$	8,433	\$	8,276	\$	9,505	\$	35,687	\$	34,271	
Operating margin		28.8%	·	29.3%	·	36.3%	·	32.2%	·	37.0%	
Net income Plus:	\$	2,068	\$	2,159	\$	3,275	\$	11,190	\$	11,647	
Interest expense		5,145		4,804		4,389		18,523		16,207	
Income tax expense		1,267		1,328		1,987		6,858		7,139	
Depreciation and amortization		5,156		4,816		3.532		17,590		12,289	
EBITDA ⁵	\$	13,636	\$	13,107	\$	13,183	\$	54,161	\$	47,282	
	Ψ	13,030	ψ	15,107	Ψ	15,105	Ψ	J 4 , 101	Ψ	71,202	

⁵ EBITDA consists of earnings (net income) before interest expense, provision for income taxes, depreciation and amortization. This term, as the Company defines it, may not be comparable to similarly titled measures employed by other companies and is not a measure of performance calculated in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or GAAP. EBITDA should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for operating income, net income or loss, cash flows provided by operating, investing and financing activities, or other income or cash flow statement data prepared in accordance with GAAP.

EBITDA is useful to an investor in evaluating the Company's operating performance because:

- it is widely used by investors in Hornbeck's industry to measure a company's operating performance without regard to items such as interest expense, depreciation and amortization, which can vary substantially from company to company depending upon accounting methods and book value of assets, capital structure and the method by which assets were acquired; and
- it helps investors more meaningfully evaluate and compare the results of the Company's operations from period to period by removing the impact
 of its capital structure (primarily interest charges from the Company's outstanding debt) and asset base (primarily depreciation and amortization
 of vessels) from the operating results.

Company management uses EBITDA:

- as a measure of operating performance because it assists the Company in comparing its performance on a consistent basis as it removes the impact of capital structure and asset base from its operating results;
- in presentations to the board of directors to enable them to have the same consistent measurement basis of operating performance used by Company management
- as a measure for planning and forecasting overall expectations and for evaluating actual results against such expectations
- as a basis for incentive cash bonuses paid to the executive officers and other shore-based employees
- to assess compliance with financial ratios and covenants included in the revolving credit facility and the indenture governing the Company's senior notes; and
- in communications with lenders, senior note holders, rating agencies and others, concerning the Company's financial performance

In March 2003, the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") adopted rules regulating the use of non-GAAP financial measures, such as EBITDA, in filings with the SEC, disclosures and press releases. These rules require non-GAAP financial measures to be presented with and reconciled to the most nearly comparable financial measure calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP. The above table reconciles EBITDA with the Company's net income.