

SAExploration Holdings, Inc.
Form 10-Q
November 04, 2016

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

☒ QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2016

☐ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 001-35471

SAEXPLORATION HOLDINGS, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware 27-4867100
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

1160 Dairy Ashford Road, Suite 160, Houston, Texas, 77079
(Address of principal executive offices)
(Zip Code)

(281) 258-4400
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

N/A
(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes x No o

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes x No o

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See definition of “large accelerated filer”, “accelerated filer” and “smaller reporting company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer ☐ Accelerated filer ☐ Non-accelerated filer ☐ Smaller reporting company ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes ☐ No ☒

Number of shares of common stock, \$0.0001 par value, outstanding as of October 28, 2016: 9,343,513

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

SAExploration Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In thousands, except share and par value amounts)

	September 30, 2016 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2015
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,503	\$ 11,300
Restricted cash	536	518
Accounts receivable, net	76,100	67,882
Deferred costs on contracts	1,642	5,135
Prepaid expenses	3,828	887
Total current assets	93,609	85,722
Property and equipment, net	50,161	61,828
Intangible assets, net	761	789
Goodwill	1,749	1,658
Deferred loan issuance costs, net	26,090	521
Accounts receivable, net, noncurrent	37,984	—
Deferred income tax assets	3,914	3,756
Other assets	150	150
Total assets	\$ 214,418	\$ 154,424
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 16,105	\$ 16,575
Accrued liabilities	14,687	17,818
Income and other taxes payable	13,032	2,586
Borrowings under revolving credit facility	11,627	7,899
Current portion of capital leases	84	115
Deferred revenue	3,000	3,903
Total current liabilities	58,535	48,896
Borrowings under senior loan facility	14,995	—
Second lien notes, net	78,100	—
Senior secured notes, net	1,826	135,630
Long-term portion of capital leases	—	55
Deferred income tax liabilities	55	55
Total liabilities	153,511	184,636
Commitments and contingencies	—	—
Stockholders' equity (deficit):		
Preferred stock	—	—
Common stock, \$0.0001 par value, 55,000,000 shares authorized, 9,343,513 and 129,269 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively	1	2
Additional paid-in capital	131,049	35,763
Accumulated deficit	(70,437)	(66,139)

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Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(4,966	) (4,271	)
Total stockholders' equity (deficit) attributable to the Corporation	55,647	(34,645	)
Noncontrolling interest	5,260	4,433	
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	60,907	(30,212	)
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity (deficit)	\$ 214,418	\$ 154,424	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

SAExploration Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries

UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Revenue from services	\$32,994	\$57,943	\$180,196	\$204,486
Cost of services excluding depreciation and amortization expense	27,469	39,719	123,500	139,879
Depreciation and amortization expense included in cost of services	4,149	4,474	12,520	13,668
Gross profit	1,376	13,750	44,176	50,939
Selling, general and administrative expenses	6,920	8,798	20,879	26,411
Income (loss) from operations	(5,544)	4,952	23,297	24,528
Other income (expense):				
Costs incurred on debt restructuring	(2,891)	—	(5,225)	—
Gain on early extinguishment of debt	—	3,014	—	3,014
Interest expense, net	(7,493)	(4,380)	(15,554)	(13,057)
Foreign exchange gain (loss), net	(322)	(3,501)	2,116	(5,432)
Other income (expense), net	(1)	145	20	(233)
Total other expense, net	(10,707)	(4,722)	(18,643)	(15,708)
Income (loss) before income taxes	(16,251)	230	4,654	8,820
Provision for income taxes	1,146	44	4,550	1,534
Net income (loss)	(17,397)	186	104	7,286
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	15	295	3,021	4,128
Net income (loss) attributable to the Corporation	\$(17,412)	\$(109)	\$(2,917)	\$3,158
Net income (loss) attributable to the Corporation per common share:				
Basic	\$(2.62)	\$(0.93)	\$(1.26)	\$28.01
Diluted	\$(2.62)	\$(0.93)	\$(1.26)	\$28.01
Weighted average shares:				
Basic	6,639,503	117,034	2,315,189	112,726
Diluted	6,639,503	117,034	2,315,189	112,747

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

SAExploration Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries

UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

(In thousands)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net income (loss)	\$(17,397)	\$186	\$104	\$7,286
Foreign currency translation gain (loss)	289	348	(695)	) 105
Total comprehensive income (loss)	(17,108)	) 534	(591)	) 7,391
Less: comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interest	15	295	3,021	4,128
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to the Corporation	\$(17,123)	\$239	\$(3,612)	\$3,263

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

SAExploration Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries
 UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED
 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)
 For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016
 (In thousands, except share amounts)

	Common Shares Issued and Outstanding	Common Stock at Par Value	Common Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss - Foreign Currency Translation	Total Corporation Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)	Non-control- ling Interest	Total Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)
Balance at December 31, 2015	129,269	\$ 2	\$35,763	\$(66,139)	\$ (4,271)	\$(34,645)	\$ 4,433	\$(30,212)
Foreign currency translation	—	—	—	—	(695)	(695)	—	(695)
Distribution to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2,194)	(2,194)
Share-based compensation expense	—	—	616	—	—	616	—	616
Vesting of restricted stock awards	1,542	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grantee election to fund payroll taxes out of restricted stock grant	(386)	—	(9)	—	—	(9)	—	(9)
Vesting of stock options	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common stock issued in exchange of senior secured notes for second lien notes	6,410,502	1	65,002	—	—	65,003	—	65,003
Common stock issued to participants in senior loan facility	2,803,302	—	28,425	—	—	28,425	—	28,425
Fair value of warrants issued to stockholders	—	—	1,381	(1,381)	—	—	—	—
Fractional shares cancelled in reverse stock split	(801)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adjustment for reverse stock split	—	(2)	2	—	—	—	—	—
Legal costs of issuing stock associated with restructuring	—	—	(131)	—	—	(131)	—	(131)
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	(2,917)	—	(2,917)	3,021	104
Balance at September 30, 2016	9,343,513	\$ 1	\$131,049	\$(70,437)	\$ (4,966)	\$ 55,647	\$ 5,260	\$ 60,907

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

SAExploration Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries

UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In thousands)

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016	2015
Operating activities:		
Net income (loss)		
attributable to the Corporation	\$ (2,917)	\$ 3,158
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	3,021	4,128
Net income	104	7,286
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	12,909	14,107
Gain on early extinguishment of debt	—	(3,014)
Amortization of loan issuance costs, debt discount and debt premium	5,194	1,209
Payment interest in kind	1,473	—
Deferred income taxes	—	(1,672)
(Gain) loss on disposal of property and equipment	(38)	395
Share-based compensation	616	675
Bad debt expense	587	—
Unrealized (gain) loss on foreign currency transactions	(2,319)	4,953
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(44,991)	1,246
Prepaid expenses	(3,150)	11,889
Deferred costs on contracts	3,584	3,003
Accounts payable	(495)	(1,041)
Accrued liabilities	4,002	(7,493)
Income and other taxes payable	10,140	(16,236)
Deferred revenue	(903)	(72)
Other, net	(13)	50
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(13,300)	15,285

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Investing activities:			
Purchase of property and equipment	(765)	)	(5,602)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	488		270
Net cash used in investing activities	(277)	)	(5,332)
Financing activities:			
Repayment of notes payable	—		(1,228)
Borrowings under senior loan facility	14,995		—
Payment of loan facility fee, debt discount and loan issuance costs	(1,971)	)	(41)
Revolving credit facility borrowings	35,641		14,200
Revolving credit facility repayments	(31,913)	)	(14,200)
Repayments of capital lease obligations	(86)	)	(259)
Distribution to noncontrolling interest	(2,194)	)	(3,358)
Legal fees for stock issuance associated with restructuring	(131)	)	—
Grantee election to fund payroll taxes out of restricted stock grant	(9)	)	—
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	14,332		(4,886)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(552)	)	(74)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	203		4,993
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period	11,300		12,322
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	\$ 11,503		\$ 17,315

Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:

Interest paid	\$ 7,785	\$ 15,910
Income taxes paid, net	\$ 249	\$ 1,683

Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information -- non-cash investing and financing activities:

\$ 1	\$ 404
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Capital assets acquired
included in accounts
payable

Grantee election to fund
payroll taxes out of

\$	—	\$	85
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restricted stock grant

Common stock issued to
senior loan facility
participants

\$	28,425	\$	—
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Senior secured notes
exchanged for equity

\$	65,003	\$	6,602
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Accrued interest

exchanged for second
lien notes

\$	7,459	\$	—
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Fair value of warrants
issued to stockholders

\$	1,381	\$	—
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

SAExploration Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(In thousands, except for share and per share amounts and as otherwise noted)

NOTE 1 — DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Description of the Business

SAExploration Holdings, Inc. and its Subsidiaries (collectively, the "Corporation") is an internationally-focused oilfield services company offering seismic data acquisition and logistical support services in Alaska, Canada, South America, and Southeast Asia to its customers in the oil and natural gas industry. In addition to the acquisition of 2D, 3D, time-lapse 4D and multi-component seismic data on land, in transition zones and offshore in depths reaching 3,000 meters, the Corporation offers a full-suite of logistical support and in-field data processing services. The Corporation operates crews around the world that utilize over 29,500 owned land and marine channels of seismic data acquisition equipment and other equipment as needed to complete particular projects. Seismic data is used by its customers, including major integrated oil companies, national oil companies and large international independent oil and gas exploration and production companies, to identify and analyze drilling prospects and maximize successful drilling. The results of the seismic surveys the Corporation conducts belong to its customers and are proprietary in nature; the Corporation does not acquire data for its own account or for future sale or maintain multi-client data libraries.

Basis of Presentation

The unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements of the Corporation as of September 30, 2016 and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 included herein, have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") for interim financial information and pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). The year-end condensed consolidated balance sheet was derived from the audited financial statements as of December 31, 2015. Although the financial statements and related information included herein have been prepared without audit, and certain information and note disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP have been condensed or omitted, the Corporation believes that the note disclosures are adequate to make the information presented not misleading. These unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Corporation's audited consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included in the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, as amended by its Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the same period (such report, as amended, the "Amended 10-K"). In the opinion of management, the unaudited interim financial statements included herein reflect all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments, considered necessary for a fair presentation of the Corporation's financial position, results of operations, and cash flows for the periods presented. The results of operations for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results expected for the full year or any future period.

Certain amounts in the condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2015, presented herein have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation. These reclassifications had no effect on financial position, net income, stockholders' deficit, or cash flows. On July 27, 2016, the Corporation completed a 135-for-1 reverse stock split, whereby each 135 shares of its common stock were reclassified into one share of common stock. All share and per share amounts for all periods presented have been adjusted to reflect the reverse split as though it had occurred prior to the earliest period presented.

Significant Accounting Policies

There have been no changes to the significant accounting policies of the Corporation from the information provided in Note 2 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the Corporation's Amended 10-K, except as discussed below under Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements - Statement of Cash Flows, Debt Issuance Costs and

Share-Based Compensation.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Statement of Cash Flows

In August 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued new guidance which clarifies the classification and presentation of certain cash flow receipts and payments on the statement of cash flows. It also requires that transactions with more than one category of classification be separated where possible or, if they are not able to be separated, be classified based on the predominant source or use of the cash flows. The new guidance includes the requirement to classify cash paid for debt prepayment or debt extinguishment costs as a financing outflow. The new guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017 for all public business entities with early adoption permitted. The Corporation has adopted the new guidance as of September 30, 2016 and retrospectively for all periods presented. As a result of the adoption of the new guidance, the amount of \$41 was

SAExploration Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(In thousands, except for share and per share amounts and as otherwise noted)

reclassified from operating activities to financing activities in the condensed consolidated statement of cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2015. Other than this reclassification, the adoption of the new guidance had no impact on the Corporation's condensed consolidated financial statements.

Debt Issuance Costs

In April 2015, the FASB issued new guidance which requires debt issuance costs to be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying value of the associated debt liability, consistent with the presentation of a debt discount. The new guidance does not affect the recognition and measurement of debt issuance costs. Therefore, the amortization of such costs will continue to be calculated using the interest method and be reported as interest expense. The new guidance does not specifically address, and therefore does not affect, the balance sheet presentation of debt issuance costs for revolving debt arrangements. The Corporation adopted the new guidance as of March 31, 2016 and retrospectively for all periods presented. As a result of the adoption of the new guidance, the amount of \$4,370 was reclassified from deferred loan issuance costs to senior secured notes in the December 31, 2015 condensed consolidated balance sheet. Other than this reclassification, the adoption of the new guidance had no impact on the Corporation's condensed consolidated financial statements.

Share-Based Compensation

In March 2016, the FASB issued new guidance intended to simplify various aspects of the accounting for share-based compensation. The new guidance requires the income tax effects related to share-based compensation to be recorded in the income statement at settlement (or expiration), applied prospectively to all excess tax benefits and tax deficiencies resulting from settlements after the date of adoption of the new guidance. The new guidance also removes the requirement to delay recognition of a windfall tax benefit until it reduces current taxes payable. Under the new guidance, the benefit will be recorded when it arises, subject to normal valuation allowance considerations. This change is required to be applied on a modified retrospective basis, with a cumulative effect adjustment to opening retained earnings. All income tax related cash flows resulting from share-based payments are to be reported as operating activities on the statement of cash flows. Either prospective or retrospective transition of this provision is permitted.

Currently, employers are permitted to withhold shares upon settlement of an award to satisfy the employer's tax withholding requirement without causing the award to be liability classified. However, the amount is strictly limited to the employer's minimum statutory tax withholding requirement. The simplification under the new guidance allows entities to withhold an amount up to the employees' maximum individual tax rate in the relevant jurisdiction without resulting in liability classification of the award. This provision is required to be adopted using a modified retrospective approach, with a cumulative effect adjustment to opening retained earnings for any outstanding liability awards that qualify for equity classification. Additionally, the new guidance clarifies that all cash payments made to taxing authorities on the employees' behalf for withheld shares should be presented as financing activities on the statement of cash flows. This change is required to be applied retrospectively. Under the new guidance, entities are permitted to make an accounting policy election for the impact of forfeitures on the recognition of expense for share-based payment awards. Forfeitures can be estimated, as required today, or recognized when they occur. Estimates of forfeitures will still be required in certain circumstances, such as at the time of modification of an award or issuance of a replacement award in a business combination. If elected, the change to recognize forfeitures when they occur needs to be adopted using a modified retrospective approach, with a cumulative effect adjustment recorded to opening

retained earnings.

The classification and measurement guidance will be effective for public business entities in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption permitted. The Corporation adopted the new guidance as of January 1, 2016, including electing to recognize forfeitures when they occur. Adoption of the new guidance did not have a material impact on the Corporation's financial position, results of operations, cash flows or disclosures.

NOTE 2 — RESTRUCTURING

The Corporation previously disclosed in its Amended 10-K and Form 10-Qs for the period ended March 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016 (collectively, the "Filings"), that it was exploring a range of transactions to address the Corporation's significant cash flow and liquidity difficulties and the longer term need to realign its capital structure with its current business, given the uncertainty regarding the State of Alaska tax credit program and the continued downturn in the oil and natural gas exploration sector. The effect of the uncertainty regarding the State of Alaska tax credit program and its effect on the Corporation's cash flow and liquidity are discussed further in Note 3. On June 13, 2016, the Corporation entered into a comprehensive restructuring support agreement

SAExploration Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(In thousands, except for share and per share amounts and as otherwise noted)

(the “Restructuring Support Agreement”) with holders (the “Supporting Holders”) of approximately 66% of the par value of the Corporation’s 10% senior secured notes due 2019 (the “Existing Notes” and the holders thereof, the “Existing Holders”), in which the Supporting Holders and the Corporation agreed to a comprehensive restructuring of the Corporation’s balance sheet, which included the funding of up to \$30 million in new capital (the “Restructuring”).

The following is a summary of the key aspects of the Restructuring:

Exchange of Existing Notes for New Second Lien Notes. The Corporation commenced an offer on June 24, 2016 (“Exchange Offer”) to exchange each \$1 of Existing Notes held by the Existing Holders for (i) \$0.50 of newly issued 10% Senior Secured Second Lien Notes due 2019 (the “New Second Lien Notes”) and (ii) 46.41 shares of newly issued Corporation common stock (giving effect to a 135-for-1 reverse stock split that was effected in connection with closing of the exchange offer, (the “Reverse Stock Split”). The Exchange Offer closed on July 27, 2016 (“Closing Date”). In connection with the Exchange Offer, the Corporation also completed a consent solicitation to make certain proposed limited amendments to the terms of the indenture for the Existing Notes, the related security documents and the existing intercreditor agreement to permit the Restructuring. The exchange was recognized in the three-month period ended September 30, 2016. A further description of the terms of the New Second Lien Notes and revised terms of the Existing Notes is provided in Note 8.

New Senior Loan Facility. On June 29, 2016, the Supporting Holders and the Corporation entered into a \$30 million multi-draw senior secured term loan facility (the “Senior Loan Facility”). All holders of Existing Notes that participated in the Exchange Offer were also able to participate in the Senior Loan Facility. Borrowings under the Senior Loan Facility bear interest at a rate of 10% per year, payable monthly. The Senior Loan Facility has a maturity date of January 2, 2018, unless terminated earlier. As part of the consideration for providing the Senior Loan Facility, the Corporation issued to the lenders shares equal to 28.2% of the outstanding shares of its common stock as of the Closing Date, after giving effect to the Reverse Stock Split. A further description of the terms of the Senior Loan Facility is provided in Note 7.

Change in Priority of Secured Indebtedness. After the Closing Date, the priority claims of the Corporation’s secured indebtedness are (1) the Revolving Credit Facility, which is secured by all of the existing collateral on a senior first lien priority basis, (2) the Senior Loan Facility, which is secured by all of the existing collateral on a junior first lien priority basis, (3) the New Second Lien Notes, which are secured by substantially all of the existing collateral on a second lien priority basis and (4) the Existing Notes, which are secured by substantially all of the existing collateral on a third lien priority basis.

Reverse Stock Split and Issuance of Common Stock. The Corporation’s stockholders approved a 135-for-1 reverse stock split that was effected on the Closing Date. After the reverse stock split, 9,213,804 shares of common stock, representing 92.69% of the shares outstanding as of the Closing Date, were issued to the lenders under the New Senior Loan Facility and to tendering holders of Existing Notes. The effect of the Reverse Stock Split on current and prior periods’ earnings per share is discussed in Note 4 and the effect on shares of common stock outstanding is discussed in Note 10.

New Board of Directors. Effective as of the Closing Date, the Board of the Corporation is comprised of seven directors, of which six directors have been appointed through the date of this filing. After the final director appointment, the Board will consist of: one member of senior management, four directors chosen by the Supporting

Holders, one director chosen by Whitebox Advisors LLC and one director chosen by BlueMountain Capital Management, LLC. Each of Blue Mountain Capital Management, LLC and Whitebox Advisors LLC has the right to choose one director to be nominated by the Corporation for so long as each of their common stock holdings following the Closing Date exceed 10% of the total shares outstanding.

Senior Management and Share-Based Compensation. The Corporation has entered into new employment agreements with members of its existing senior management. Existing equity grants under the 2013 Long-Term Incentive Plan vested as of the Closing Date for all current participants. Additionally, the Corporation adopted a Management Incentive Plan, which reserves 1,038,258 total shares of common stock for distribution to covered employees on terms as further discussed in Note 11.

Warrants. As of the Closing Date, the Corporation issued warrants to existing holders of its common stock for 4.5% of the outstanding common stock. A further description of the terms of the warrants is provided in Note 10.

Costs of Supporting Holders. The Corporation has reimbursed the Supporting Holders and any agent or trustee under the various debt documents for all accrued and unpaid fees and expenses incurred in connection with the Restructuring including the costs and expenses incurred by counsel to the Supporting Holders in connection with the Restructuring.

SAExploration Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(In thousands, except for share and per share amounts and as otherwise noted)

Total Indebtedness. As of July 27, 2016, the closing date of the Restructuring, the Corporation had \$105.2 million face value of total debt outstanding, which was a reduction of \$55.1 million face value of total debt outstanding compared to the face value of indebtedness outstanding as of June 30, 2016.

Effect of Restructuring on Liquidity. As discussed above, the new Senior Loan Facility adds up to \$30.0 million in additional liquidity to the Corporation. The completion of the exchange of the Existing Notes for New Second Lien Notes deferred the cash requirement for the July 2016 interest payment and at the election of the Corporation allows for the payment of interest in kind for interest covering a period of up to 12 months on the exchanged debt, with the deferred and in kind interest payments ultimately due at the maturity of the New Second Lien Notes. As a consequence, the Corporation currently believes that its existing cash, cash generated from operations and other sources of working capital, such as the Revolving Credit Facility described in Note 6 below, coupled with the reduced need for working capital due to reductions in expenses, will be sufficient for the Corporation to meet its anticipated cash needs for the next 12 months.

NOTE 3 — CREDIT CONCENTRATION

At September 30, 2016, the Corporation's largest account receivable from one customer was \$92.5 million, representing 81% of total consolidated accounts receivable. As previously disclosed in the Corporation's Filings, this customer was relying on monetization of tax credits under a State of Alaska tax credit program ("Tax Credits"), either from proceeds from the State of Alaska or from third party financing sources, to satisfy the accounts receivable. There remains substantial uncertainty regarding the timing of reimbursement from the State of Alaska and the availability of third party financing to the customer, or the Corporation, in order for the Corporation to collect its accounts receivable.

Due to the customer's inability to monetize the Tax Credits associated with the accounts receivable, it assigned to the Corporation \$51.6 million of Tax Credits on April 22, 2016 and an additional \$21.3 million of Tax Credits on July 27, 2016, so that the Corporation can seek to monetize these Tax Credits and apply the resulting cash, as monetization occurs, toward the customer's repayment of its overdue account receivable. The Corporation expects the customer to assign to it the remaining Tax Credits once the applications for those Tax Credits have been applied for, which, by statute, cannot be submitted before January 1, 2017. Based upon the expected timing to monetize the Tax Credits as of September 30, 2016, the Corporation has reclassified \$38.0 million from accounts receivable, net to accounts receivable, net, noncurrent in the September 30, 2016 condensed consolidated balance sheet.

In its review of approximately \$30.2 million of Tax Credit applications during the audit process, the Corporation received approximately \$24.4 million of Tax Credit certificates from the State of Alaska during the three-month period ended September 30, 2016. The State of Alaska disallowed approximately \$5.8 million of what the Corporation believes should otherwise be eligible expenditures. The Corporation's customer filed an appeal of this decision on October 18, 2016 and intends to seek a reversal of the disallowed amount. During the three months ended September 30, 2016, the Corporation recorded a reduction of the accounts receivable balance of \$2.7 million related to the start of the monetization of Tax Credits. The Corporation recorded an additional \$6.5 million reduction of the accounts receivable balance related to the further monetization of Tax Credits in October 2016. The Corporation still expects additional Tax Credit certificates from the State of Alaska representing approximately \$60.5 million to be issued on a rolling basis over the next twelve months.

There continues to be uncertainty regarding the timely payment by the State of Alaska of its obligations on issued Tax Credit certificates as well as the Corporation's ability to accurately estimate the timeframe for such payments. The Corporation continues to explore options to monetize the Tax Credit certificates, including an option to sell the certificates in the secondary market at a discount to purchasers that are able to apply the certificates to reduce their own Alaskan tax liabilities. There is a risk that any monetization of the Tax Credits certificates, however, will reflect a substantial discount and may be insufficient to fully repay the customer's outstanding account receivable. Should this occur, the Corporation may be required to record an impairment to the amount due from the customer.

NOTE 4 — EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic income (loss) per share is computed by dividing net income (loss) attributable to the Corporation by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during each period. Diluted income (loss) per share is computed by dividing net income (loss) attributable to the Corporation by the sum of the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during each period and

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the dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the period determined under the treasury stock method. In loss periods, basic net loss and diluted net loss are the same since the effect of potential common shares is anti-dilutive and therefore excluded.

Dilutive potential common shares consist of shares issuable upon (i) the vesting of restricted stock, (ii) the exercising of warrants at average market prices greater than their exercise prices, and (iii) the exercising of stock options at average market prices greater than their exercise prices. Under the treasury stock method, dilutive potential common shares are determined based on the assumed exercise of dilutive restricted stock, stock options and warrants less the number of treasury shares assumed to be purchased from the amount that must be paid to exercise stock options, the amount of compensation expense for future service that has not yet been recognized for restricted stock and stock options, and the amount of tax benefits that will be recorded in additional paid-in capital when the dilutive awards become deductible.

As discussed in Note 2, the Corporation completed a 135-for-1 reverse split of the outstanding common stock effective as of the Closing Date of the Restructuring. As a result, all share and per share amounts for all periods presented have been adjusted to reflect the reverse split as though it had occurred prior to the earliest period presented.

The computation of basic and diluted net income (loss) per share is as follows:

	Three Months Ended			Nine Months Ended		
	Net Loss			Net		
	Attributable			(Loss)		
	to the			Attributable		
	Shares	Per	Share	Shares	Per	Share
	Corporation			to the		
				Corporation		
September 30, 2016:						
Basic loss per share	\$(17,412)	6,639,503	\$(2.62)	\$(2,917)	2,315,189	\$(1.26)
Effect of dilutive securities	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diluted loss per share	\$(17,412)	6,639,503	\$(2.62)	\$(2,917)	2,315,189	\$(1.26)
September 30, 2015:						
Basic income (loss) per share	\$(109)	117,034	\$(0.93)	\$3,158	112,726	\$28.01
Effect of dilutive unvested restricted stock unit awards	—	—	—	—	21	—
Diluted income (loss) per share	\$(109)	117,034	\$(0.93)	\$3,158	112,747	\$28.01

Options to purchase 311,477 shares of common stock have been excluded from the calculation of diluted loss income per share in the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, since the option exercise prices were higher than the weighted average share price during the period the options were outstanding. Options to purchase 1,790 shares of common stock have been excluded from the calculation of diluted net income (loss) per share in the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015, since the option exercise prices were higher than the weighted average share price during the period the options were outstanding.

Unvested restricted stock units representing 39,667 and 17,134 shares under the treasury stock method were excluded from the calculation of diluted net loss per share in the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016,

respectively, since they were anti-dilutive. Unvested restricted stock units representing 63 shares were excluded from the calculation of diluted net loss per share in the three-month month period ended September 30, 2015, since they were anti-dilutive.

Warrants to purchase 308,216 shares of common stock have been excluded from the calculation of diluted net loss per share in the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, since the warrant exercise prices were higher than the weighted average share price during the respective periods. Warrants to purchase 4,310 shares of common stock have been excluded from the calculation of diluted net income (loss) per share in the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2015, since the warrant exercise price was higher than the weighted average share price during the respective periods.

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NOTE 5 — DETAIL OF SELECTED BALANCE SHEET ACCOUNTS

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable is comprised of the following:

	September 30, December 31,	
	2016	2015
Current:		
Accounts receivable	\$ 76,687	\$ 67,882
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	(587)	) —
Accounts receivable, net	\$ 76,100	\$ 67,882
Noncurrent:		
Accounts receivable	\$ 37,984	\$ —
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	—	—
Accounts receivable, net, noncurrent	\$ 37,984	\$ —

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment is comprised of the following:

	September 30, December 31,	
	2016	2015
Property and equipment	\$ 124,664	\$ 123,186
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(74,503)	) (61,358)
Property and equipment, net	\$ 50,161	\$ 61,828

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are comprised of the following:

	September 30, December 31,	
	2016	2015
Intangible assets	\$ 1,373	\$ 1,329
Less accumulated amortization	(612)	) (540)
Intangible assets, net	\$ 761	\$ 789

Accrued Liabilities

Accrued liabilities are comprised of the following:

	September 30, December 31,	
	2016	2015
Accrued payroll liabilities	\$ 8,235	\$ 5,794
Accrued interest	80	6,463
Other accrued liabilities	6,372	5,561
Total accrued liabilities	\$ 14,687	\$ 17,818

NOTE 6 — REVOLVING CREDIT FACILITY

On November 6, 2014, SAExploration, Inc. (“Borrower”), the Corporation and the Corporation’s other domestic subsidiaries and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association (“Wells Fargo” or “Lender”) entered into a Credit and Security Agreement. The credit

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agreement provides for a \$20,000 revolving line of credit facility ("Revolving Credit Facility") secured by the Corporation's and the Corporation's domestic subsidiaries' U.S. assets, including accounts receivable and equipment, subject to certain exclusions and exceptions as set forth in the credit agreement. The proceeds of the Revolving Credit Facility are primarily used to fund the Corporation's working capital needs for its operations and for general corporate purposes. As of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, borrowings of \$11,627 and \$7,899, respectively, were outstanding under the Revolving Credit Facility.

Borrowings made under the Revolving Credit Facility bear interest, payable monthly, at a rate of daily three month LIBOR plus 3% (3.85% at September 30, 2016 and 3.61% at December 31, 2015). The Revolving Credit Facility has a maturity date of November 6, 2017, unless terminated earlier. The Corporation may request, and the Lender may grant, an increase to the maximum amount available under the Revolving Credit Facility in minimum increments of \$1,000 not to exceed an additional \$10,000 in the aggregate, so long as certain conditions as described in the credit agreement are met.

The credit agreement includes a sub-facility for letters of credit in amounts up to the lesser of the available borrowing base or \$10,000. Letters of credit are subject to Lender approval and a fee which accrues at the annual rate of 3% of the undrawn daily balance of the outstanding letters of credit, payable monthly. An unused line fee of 0.5% per annum of the daily average of the maximum Revolving Credit Facility amount reduced by outstanding borrowings and letters of credit is payable monthly. As of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, letters of credit totaling \$1,300 and \$100, respectively, were outstanding under the sub-facility. For a complete discussion of the terms and security for the Revolving Credit Facility, see Note 5 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Corporation's Amended 10-K.

Under the Revolving Credit Facility, borrowings are subject to borrowing base availability and may not exceed 85% of the amount of eligible accounts receivable, as defined, plus the lesser of \$20,000 or 85% of the orderly net liquidation value of existing eligible equipment per appraisal and 85% of hard costs of acquired eligible equipment, less the aggregate amount of any reserves established by the Lender. If borrowings under the revolving credit facility exceed \$5,000, the Corporation is subject to minimum rolling 12 months EBITDA requirements of \$20,000 on a consolidated basis and \$8,000 on the Corporation's operations in the State of Alaska.

The credit agreement contains covenants including, but not limited to (i) maintain and deliver to Lender, as required, certain financial reports, records and other items, (ii) subject to certain exceptions under the credit agreement, restrictions on the ability of the Corporation to incur indebtedness, create or incur liens, enter into fundamental changes to corporate structure or to the nature of the business of the Corporation, dispose of assets, permit a change in control, acquire non-permitted investments, enter into affiliate transactions or make distributions, (iii) maintain the minimum EBITDA specified above and (iv) maintain eligible equipment, as defined, located in the State of Alaska with a value of at least 75% of the value of such equipment included in the borrowing base availability plus the value of equipment outside the United States which would be otherwise eligible under the credit agreement. The credit agreement also contains representations, warranties, covenants and other terms and conditions, including relating to the payment of fees to the Lender, which are customary for agreements of this type. The Corporation was in compliance with the credit agreement covenants as of September 30, 2016.

In connection with the Restructuring discussed in Note 2, the Corporation and Lender entered into an amendment to the Revolving Credit Facility on June 29, 2016, to permit the entry into and borrowings under the new Senior Loan

Facility, the issuance of the New Second Lien Notes, the entry into an amended and restated intercreditor agreement, the amendments to the existing security agreement and any necessary amendments to the collateral agreements relating to the Existing Notes and consented to and waived any and all defaults or events of default resulting directly from the Restructuring. In connection with the execution of the amendment, the Corporation paid \$24 and \$54 in fees which were charged to selling, general and administrative expenses in the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, respectively.

NOTE 7 — SENIOR LOAN FACILITY

On June 29, 2016, the Corporation, as borrower, and each of the Corporation's domestic subsidiaries, as guarantors (the "Guarantors"), entered into the Senior Loan Facility with the Supporting Holders of the Existing Notes. In addition to the Supporting Holders, one additional holder of the Existing Notes subsequently elected to participate as a lender in the Senior Loan Facility based on their proportionate ownership of the Existing Notes as discussed in Note 14, Related Party Transactions. The Senior Loan Facility provides funding up to a maximum amount of \$30,000. A draw of \$5,600 was made on June 29, 2016, followed by a second draw in the amount of \$9,395 on July 27, 2016, for a total of \$14,995 outstanding of the \$15,000 available as of September 30, 2016. Under the terms of the Senior Loan Facility, the remaining \$15,000 becomes available for borrowing based

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upon receipt by the Corporation of Alaska Tax Credits of not less than \$25,000. On October 24, 2016, the lenders amended the Senior Loan Facility to waive the Alaska Tax Credit requirement, thereby allowing the Corporation to immediately access the remaining \$15,000 availability. Under the terms of the Senior Loan Facility, the remaining availability can be borrowed on up to three separate dates.

Borrowings under the Senior Loan Facility bear interest at a rate of 10% per year, payable monthly. The Senior Loan Facility has a maturity date of January 2, 2018, unless terminated earlier. In connection with the borrowing, deferred loan issuance costs totaling \$29,091 and \$30,051 were recorded in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively, which were recorded as a deferred loan issuance cost on the balance sheet. The deferred loan issuance costs recorded in the nine months ended September 30, 2016 consisted of a \$600 facility fee, \$1,026 in legal and investment banking costs, and \$28,425 for the fair value of 2,803,302 shares of Corporation common stock issued to the lenders on July 27, 2016. The fair value of the common stock was determined using the probability-weighted expected return method based on a combination of the income and market approaches and a mergers and acquisition scenario. The deferred loan issuance costs are being amortized on a straight line basis over the term of the Senior Loan Facility.

The Senior Loan Facility is secured by substantially all of the collateral securing the obligations under (i) the Revolving Credit Agreement and (ii) the Existing Notes, including the receivable due to the Corporation discussed in Note 3. This security interest is junior to the security interest in such collateral securing the obligations under the Revolving Credit Facility and senior to the security interests in such collateral securing the obligations under the New Second Lien Notes and the Existing Notes.

The Senior Loan Facility contains negative covenants that restrict the Corporation's and the Guarantors' ability to incur indebtedness, create or incur liens, enter into fundamental changes to the Corporation's corporate structure or to the nature of the Corporation's business, dispose of assets, permit a change in control to occur, make certain prepayments, other payments and distributions, make certain investments, enter into affiliate transactions or make certain distributions, and requires that the Corporation maintain and deliver certain financial reports, projections, records and other items. The Senior Loan Facility also contains customary representations, warranties, covenants and other terms and conditions, including relating to the payment of fees to the Senior Loan Facility agent and the lenders, and customary events of default.

On June 29, 2016, the Corporation, the guarantors party thereto (the "Existing Notes Guarantors") and Wilmington Savings Fund Society, FSB (successor to U.S. Bank National Association), as trustee for the Existing Notes (the "Existing Trustee"), entered into a first supplemental indenture (the "Supplemental Indenture") to the indenture governing the Existing Notes (the "Existing Indenture"). The Supplemental Indenture modified the Existing Indenture to, among other things, permit the incurrence of additional secured indebtedness pursuant to the Senior Loan Facility and the issuance of the New Second Lien Notes in the Exchange Offer. The Supplemental Indenture includes additional changes necessary to give effect to the Restructuring and directed the Existing Trustee, in its capacity as noteholder collateral agent for the Existing Notes, to enter into the Amended and Restated Intercreditor Agreement and the amendment to the Existing Security Agreement, each as described below, on behalf of the Existing Holders. The material terms of the Existing Indenture, other than the amendments summarized above, remain substantially as set forth in the Existing Indenture.

On June 29, 2016, Wells Fargo, in its capacity as lender and collateral agent under the Revolving Credit Facility, Wilmington Savings Fund Society, FSB (successor to U.S. Bank National Association), in its capacity as trustee and collateral agent for the Existing Notes ("Noteholder Collateral Agent"), and Delaware Trust Corporation, in its capacity as administrative agent and collateral agent for the Senior Loan Facility, amended and restated the Intercreditor Agreement, dated as of November 6, 2014, by and between Wells Fargo and Wilmington Savings Fund Society, FSB (as successor to U.S. Bank National Association) (the "Existing Intercreditor Agreement" and as amended and restated, the "Amended and Restated Intercreditor Agreement"), to govern the relationship of the Existing Holders, the holders of New Second Lien Notes, and the lenders under the Corporation's Revolving Credit Facility and Senior Loan Facility, with respect to the collateral and certain other matters. The Amended and Restated Intercreditor Agreement, among other things, modifies the terms of the Existing Intercreditor Agreement to (i) establish the relative priorities, rights, obligations and remedies with respect to the collateral among the Existing Holders, the holders of the New Second Lien Notes, the lenders under the Revolving Credit Facility, the lenders under the Senior Loan Facility, the holders of future debt that is permitted to share the security interests currently held by them and the collateral agents of the foregoing (collectively, the "Secured Parties"); and (ii) modify the terms of the Existing Intercreditor Agreement to permit the holders of obligations under the Senior Loan Facility and the New Second Lien Notes to share the security interests currently held by the Existing Holders and Wells Fargo as the lender under the Revolving Credit Facility as follows:

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- the obligations under the Revolving Credit Facility are secured by all of the existing collateral on a senior first lien priority basis;
- the obligations under the Senior Loan Facility are secured by all of the existing collateral on a junior first lien priority basis;
- the obligations under the New Second Lien Notes are secured by substantially all of the existing collateral on a second lien priority basis; and
- the obligations under the Existing Notes are secured by substantially all of the existing collateral on a third lien priority basis.

In addition, the Amended and Restated Intercreditor Agreement provides that, following a triggering event, as among the Secured Parties, the Senior Representative (defined below) will have the right (subject to a purchase option by the other Secured Parties) to, or the right to direct any other collateral agent to, adjust or settle insurance policies or claims in the event of any loss thereunder relating to insurance proceeds with respect to collateral, to approve any award granted in any condemnation or similar proceeding affecting such insurance proceeds and to enforce rights, exercise remedies and discretionary rights and powers with respect to collateral. The Secured Parties agreed that if the Corporation or any guarantor becomes subject to a case under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, the Secured Parties will only be permitted to object to a debtor-in-possession financing or the use of cash collateral if the Secured Parties for which the Senior Representative is the collateral agent also object. The “Senior Representative” under the Amended and Restated Intercreditor Agreement is Wells Fargo as the Revolving Credit Facility agent, until the obligations under the Revolving Credit Facility have been discharged in full, after which the Senior Loan Facility agent will be the Senior Representative; and once the Revolving Credit Facility agent and the Senior Loan Facility agent each cease to be the Senior Representative and the obligations under each of the Revolving Credit Facility and Senior Loan Facility have been discharged in full, the Senior Representative will be Wilmington Savings Fund Society, FSB, as the New Noteholder Collateral Agent. The material terms of the Amended and Restated Intercreditor Agreement, other than those summarized above, remain substantially as set forth in the Existing Intercreditor Agreement, except that the Noteholder Collateral Agent will no longer have a first-priority security interest in the “Noteholder Priority Collateral” (as such term is defined in the Existing Intercreditor Agreement).

On June 29, 2016, the Corporation and the Existing Notes Guarantors, as pledgors, also entered into an amendment (the “Security Agreement Amendment”) to the Security Agreement, dated as of July 2, 2014 (as amended from time to time, the “Existing Security Agreement”), with Wilmington Savings Fund Society, FSB, as Noteholder Collateral Agent for the Existing Notes. The Security Agreement Amendment introduced conforming changes to reflect the provisions incorporated into the Amended and Restated Intercreditor Agreement.

NOTE 8 — NOTES PAYABLE

Senior secured notes outstanding were as follows:

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
10% senior secured second lien notes due 2019:		
Carrying value, including paid-in-kind interest of \$1,473 and unamortized premium of \$430	\$ 78,426	\$ —
Debt discount, net of accumulated amortization of \$19	(326)	) —

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Total senior secured second lien notes outstanding	78,100	—
10% senior secured notes due 2019:		
Principal outstanding	1,872	140,000
Unamortized deferred loan issuance costs, net of accumulated amortization of \$39 as of September 30, 2016 and \$1,978 as of December 31, 2015	(46)	) (4,370)
Total senior secured notes outstanding	1,826	135,630
Total notes payable outstanding (long-term)	\$ 79,926	\$ 135,630

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10% Senior Secured Notes due July 15, 2019

On July 2, 2014, the Corporation entered into an indenture under which it issued \$150,000 of senior secured notes due July 15, 2019, in a private offering to qualified institutional buyers pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act and to non-U.S. persons in offshore transactions pursuant to Regulation S under the Securities Act. On June 19, 2015, all outstanding senior secured notes were exchanged for an equal amount of new senior secured notes ("Existing Notes"), which are substantially identical in terms to the existing senior secured notes except that the Existing Notes are registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. The Existing Notes bear interest at the annual rate of 10% payable semi-annually in arrears on January 15 and July 15 of each year, commencing on January 15, 2015. For a complete discussion of the terms and security for the Existing Notes, see Note 6 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Corporation's Amended 10-K.

The indenture, which was amended in connection with the Exchange Offer described below, contains covenants which include limitations on the Corporation's ability to: (i) transfer or sell assets; (ii) pay dividends, redeem subordinated indebtedness or make other restricted payments; (iii) incur or guarantee additional indebtedness or, with respect to the Corporation's restricted subsidiaries, issue preferred stock; (iv) create or incur liens; (v) incur dividend or other payment restrictions affecting its restricted subsidiaries; (vi) consummate a merger, consolidation or sale of all or substantially all of its or its subsidiaries' assets; (vii) enter into transactions with affiliates; (viii) engage in business other than its current business and reasonably related extensions thereof; and (ix) take or omit to take any actions that would adversely affect or impair in any material respect the collateral securing the Existing Notes. The Corporation was in compliance with the indenture covenants as of September 30, 2016.

On August 26, 2015, the Corporation entered into a privately-negotiated exchange agreement with certain funds managed by Fidelity Management & Research Company ("Holders") to exchange \$10,000 principal amount of Existing Notes ("Exchanged Notes") for 2,366,307 shares of the Corporation's common stock ("Exchanged Stock"), unadjusted for our recent reverse-stock split, as determined using a 30-day volume weighted average share price as of August 26, 2015. In connection with the exchange, the Corporation paid all accrued unpaid interest on the Exchanged Notes to the Holders in cash, and the Exchanged Notes were cancelled. The Exchanged Stock was valued at \$6,602 based on the \$2.79 average share price on August 27, 2015, the closing date of the exchange. The exchange resulted in a gain on early extinguishment of debt of \$3,014 in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, consisting of the difference between the principal amount of the Exchanged Notes less the fair value of the Exchanged Stock, reduced by the Exchanged Notes pro rata portion of the Notes unamortized deferred loan issuance costs on the closing date of \$343 and legal fees of \$41.

Exchange of Existing Notes for 10% Second Lien Notes

As discussed in Note 2, the Corporation commenced an offer on June 24, 2016 to exchange each \$1 of the Existing Notes for (i) \$0.50 of newly issued 10% Senior Secured Second Lien Notes due 2019 and (ii) 46.41 shares of newly issued Corporation common stock (giving effect to a 135-for-1 reverse stock split that was effected in connection with closing of the Exchange Offer). The Exchange Offer closed on July 27, 2016. On the Closing Date, a total of \$138,128 face value of the Existing Notes were exchanged for (i) \$76,523 New Second Lien Notes, including \$7,459 New Second Lien Notes representing accrued and unpaid interest and (ii) 6,410,502 shares of Corporation common stock.

The exchange was accounted for as a modification during the three-month period ending September 30, 2016. The New Second Lien Notes were recorded at the net carrying value of the Existing Notes exchanged of \$134,522, less the fair value of the Corporation common stock issued to participating noteholders of \$65,003, plus the accrued and unpaid interest of \$7,459 included in the exchange. The resulting \$455 excess of carrying value over face value of the New Second Lien Notes is being amortized to interest expense over the term of the New Second Lien Notes. The fair value of the common stock was determined using the probability-weighted expected return method based on a combination of the income and market approaches and a mergers and acquisition scenario. Costs incurred by the participating noteholders during the exchange of \$345 were recognized as debt discount and are being amortized over the term of the New Second Lien Notes.

In connection with the Exchange Offer, the Corporation also completed a consent solicitation to make certain proposed limited amendments to the terms of the indenture for the Existing Notes, the related security documents and the existing intercreditor agreement to permit the Restructuring as discussed in Note 7. The New Second Lien Notes terms are substantially similar to the Existing Notes with the following modifications:

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The New Second Lien Notes have a maturity date of September 24, 2019, provided that, if any of the Existing Notes remain outstanding as of March 31, 2019, the maturity date of the New Second Lien Notes will become April 14, 2019 upon the vote of the holders of a majority of the then-outstanding New Second Lien Notes.

The liens securing the New Second Lien Notes are junior to the liens securing the Senior Loan Facility and senior to the liens securing the Existing Notes after the Closing Date.

In addition to the exchange consideration, each participating holder received accrued and unpaid interest on its tendered Existing Notes that were accepted for exchange from their last interest payment date of January 15, 2016 to, but not including, the settlement date, which was paid in the form of New Second Lien Notes with a principal amount equal to the amount of such accrued and unpaid interest totaling \$7,459.

Interest on the New Second Lien Notes is payable quarterly. The Corporation may elect to pay interest on the New Second Lien Notes in kind with additional New Second Lien Notes for the first twelve months of interest payment dates following the Closing Date, provided that, if the Corporation makes this election, the interest on the New Second Lien Notes for such in kind payments will accrue at a per annum rate 1% percent higher than the cash interest rate of 10%. The Corporation elected to pay interest due as of September 30, 2016 of \$1,473 in kind.

The New Second Lien Notes have a special redemption right at par of up to \$35 million of the issuance to be paid out of the proceeds of the Alaska Tax Credit certificates and is conditioned upon payment in full of the Revolving Credit Facility and the Senior Loan Facility.

The New Second Lien Notes include a make-whole provision requiring that if the New Second Lien Notes are accelerated or otherwise become due and payable prior to their stated maturity due to an Event of Default (including but not limited to a bankruptcy or liquidation of the Corporation (including the acceleration of claims by operation of law)), then the applicable premium payable with respect to an optional redemption will also be immediately due and payable, along with the principal of, accrued and unpaid interest on, the New Second Lien Notes and constitutes part of the obligations in respect thereof as if such acceleration were an optional redemption of the New Second Lien Notes, in view of the impracticability and extreme difficulty of ascertaining actual damages and by mutual agreement of the parties as to a reasonable calculation of each holder's lost profits as a result thereof.

NOTE 9 — INCOME TAXES

The Corporation's effective tax rate was (7.1)% and 19.1% for the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The change in the 2016 effective tax rate was impacted by the change in valuation allowance related to U.S. operating losses from the Restructuring for which the Corporation cannot currently recognize a tax benefit. The Corporation's effective tax rate was 97.8% and 17.4% for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The change in the 2016 effective tax rate was impacted by the change in valuation allowance related to U.S. operating losses from the Restructuring for which the Corporation cannot currently recognize a tax benefit. The primary reason that the 2016 effective tax rate differs from the 35% Federal statutory corporate rate is an increase in the U.S. valuation allowance due to losses from the Restructuring, further described in Note 2, offset by decreases in permanent tax differences and foreign tax rate differentials.

Due to the Restructuring, the Corporation's U.S. federal tax net operating loss ("NOL") carryforwards and foreign tax credit ("FTC") carryforwards are currently under evaluation, subject to certain requirements and restrictions, including limitations on their use in the event of ownership changes. Section 382 and Section 383 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), imposes an annual limit on the ability of a corporation that undergoes ownership changes to use its NOL and FTC carryforwards to reduce its tax liability.

Earnings associated with the investments in the Corporation's foreign subsidiaries are considered to be indefinitely reinvested outside of the U.S. Therefore, a U.S. provision for income taxes on those earnings or translation adjustments has not been recorded, as permitted by criterion outlined in ASC 740 "Income Taxes." Determination of any unrecognized deferred tax liability for temporary differences related to investments in foreign subsidiaries that are essentially permanent in duration is not practicable due to the inherent complexity of the multi-national tax environment in which the Corporation operates.

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The Corporation believes that without positive evidence, it is more likely than not that the benefit from certain NOL and FTC carryforwards may not be realized. In recognition of this risk, the Corporation has maintained a full valuation allowance for the deferred tax assets relating to these NOL carryforwards and foreign tax credits of certain countries.

NOTE 10 — STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Preferred Stock

The Corporation is authorized to issue 1,000,000 shares of preferred stock with a par value of \$0.0001 per share with such designations, rights, and preferences as may be determined from time to time by the Corporation's Board of Directors. As of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, there were no shares of preferred stock issued or outstanding.

Common Stock

The Corporation is authorized to issue 55,000,000 shares of common stock with a par value of \$0.0001 per share. On June 15, 2016, the Corporation's board of directors authorized a 135-for-1 reverse split of the outstanding common stock effective as of the Closing Date of the Restructuring. All share and per share amounts for all periods presented have been adjusted to reflect the reverse split as though it had occurred prior to the earliest period presented. As of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, a total of 9,343,513 and 129,269 shares were issued and outstanding, respectively.

Warrants

A total of 4,310 warrants with an expiration date of June 24, 2016 and an exercise price of \$12.00 per share expired unexercised.

As an element of the Restructuring discussed in Note 2, on the Closing Date, the Corporation granted to stockholders of record on July 26, 2016, 154,108 Series A Warrants and 154,108 Series B Warrants (together, the "Warrants") to purchase shares of the Corporation's common stock. Each Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one share of the Corporation's common stock. The Series A Warrants and Series B Warrants have exercise prices of \$10.30 and \$12.88, respectively, and expire on July 27, 2021. The Warrants will become exercisable 30 days in advance of their expiration date contingent upon the receipt by the Corporation of Tax Credit certificates in a face amount of at least \$25 million issued by the State of Alaska to the Corporation. The warrants were accounted for in equity and recorded at a fair value of \$1,381 during the three-month period ended September 30, 2016.

Common Stock Held in Escrow in Connection with Merger

The Corporation was initially formed on February 2, 2011 under the name Trio Merger Corp. as a blank check company in order to effect a merger, capital stock exchange, asset acquisition or other similar business combination with one or more business entities. On June 24, 2013 (the "Closing"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Corporation completed a merger ("Merger") under an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization, as amended ("Merger Agreement") with the entity formerly known as SAExploration Holdings, Inc. ("Former SAE"), at which time the business of Former

SAE became the Corporation's business.

Merger Consideration Escrow

A portion of the merger consideration payable at Closing of the Merger was allocable to holders of certain derivative securities of Former SAE that were not converted or exchanged prior to the Merger. As of September 30, 2016, a total of 200 shares of Corporation common stock were held in escrow pending the conversion or exercise of those derivative securities (the "Merger Consideration Escrow"). The escrow agreement provides that CLCH, LLC ("CLCH"), as nominee of the Corporation, will have voting control over all shares of Corporation common stock held in the Merger Consideration Escrow.

Merger Indemnification Escrow

In connection with the Merger, 4,041 shares of Corporation common stock issued to Former SAE stockholders at Closing were deposited in escrow to secure the indemnification obligations under the Merger Agreement. As of May 23, 2016, the remaining escrowed shares had been released to the Former SAE stockholders.

SAExploration Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries

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(In thousands, except for share and per share amounts and as otherwise noted)

NOTE 11 — SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

2013 Long Term Incentive Plan

Share-based compensation expense for stock option and restricted stock unit awards in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 was \$238 and \$581, respectively, for the 2013 Long Term Incentive Plan. Share-based compensation expense for stock option and restricted stock unit awards in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 was \$668 and \$675, respectively. As an element of the Restructuring discussed in Note 2, the Corporation accelerated the vesting of all existing awards under its 2013 Long-Term Incentive Plan effective as of the Closing Date. As a result of the accelerated vesting, the Corporation charged the remaining unrecognized compensation expense on existing awards to the results of operations during the three-month period ending September 30, 2016.

2016 Long Term Incentive Plan

On August 3, 2016, the Board of Directors approved and adopted the 2016 Long Term Incentive Plan ("2016 Plan"), for the purpose of promoting the long-term success of the Corporation and the creation of value for its stockholders. On August 4, 2016, the Corporation received written consents from the holders of a majority of the shares of its common stock outstanding approving and adopting the 2016 Plan. The Company filed a Schedule 14C with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Information Statement") on August 15, 2016 and the 2016 Plan became effective on September 4, 2016. The 2016 Plan supersedes any prior management or employee stock compensation plan of the Corporation in effect on the Closing Date.

The 2016 Plan provides for awards of stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted shares, stock units and performance cash awards. The 2016 Plan reserves 1,038,258 shares of common stock for distribution to covered employees, including a maximum of 519,129 shares that were reserved for issuance pursuant to awards of restricted stock or stock units. On September 26, 2016, 311,477 shares of stock units and stock options for 311,477 shares of Corporation common stock at an exercise price of \$10.19 were granted under the 2016 Plan (the "MIP Awards").

The MIP Awards vest: (a) one-third on the earliest to occur of (1) the date on which the Corporation receives Tax Credit certificates assigned to the Corporation by Alaska Seismic Ventures, LLC and issued by the Tax Division of the State of Alaska that, together with all such certificates received by the Corporation after the Closing Date, have an aggregate face amount of \$25 million or more, or (2) the first anniversary of the Closing Date; and (b) one-third each on the second and third anniversaries of the Closing Date. The MIP Awards expire upon the earlier of termination of the grantee's employment or ten years after the grant date.

In connection with the grants under the 2016 Plan, share-based compensation expense of \$35 was recorded for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016. At September 30, 2016, there was approximately \$3,622 of unrecognized compensation expense for unvested share-based compensation awards with a weighted average period over which it is expected to be recognized of 1.84 years.

NOTE 12 — FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Corporation has certain assets and liabilities that are required to be measured and disclosed at fair value in accordance with GAAP. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in the principal or most advantageous market in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. When an asset or liability is required to be measured at fair value, an entity is required to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs using a fair value hierarchy as follows:

Level 1: Observable inputs such as quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2: Observable inputs other than quoted prices that are directly or indirectly observable for the asset or liability, including quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for similar or identical assets or liabilities in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations whose inputs are observable or whose significant value drivers are observable.

SAExploration Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries

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(In thousands, except for share and per share amounts and as otherwise noted)

Level 3: Unobservable inputs that reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions. Measurement is based on prices or valuation models requiring inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and supported by little or no market activity.

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued liabilities, borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility and borrowings under the Senior Loan Facility are a reasonable estimate of their fair values due to their short duration.

There were no Corporation financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis at September 30, 2016, December 31, 2015 or September 30, 2015.

The Corporation financial instruments not recorded at fair value consist of the Existing Notes and the New Second Lien Notes. At September 30, 2016, the carrying value of the Existing Notes and New Second Lien Notes was \$1,826 and \$78,100, respectively. At September 30, 2016, the estimated fair value of the Existing Notes and New Second Lien Notes was \$1,179 and \$53,949, respectively. The fair value is determined by a market approach using dealer quoted period-end bond prices. These instruments are classified as Level 2 as valuation inputs for fair value measurements as they are dealer quoted market prices at September 30, 2016 obtained from independent third party sources. However, no assurance can be given that the fair value would be the amount realized in an active market exchange.

The Corporation's non-financial assets include goodwill, property and equipment, and other intangible assets, which are classified as Level 3 assets. These assets are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis as part of the Corporation's impairment assessments and as circumstances require. Goodwill is subjected to an annual review for impairment or more frequently as required.

NOTE 13 — NONCONTROLLING INTEREST

Effective November 19, 2012, an agreement was entered into between a subsidiary of the Corporation and Kuukpik Corporation ("Kuukpik") to form a separate legal entity ("Joint Venture") for the purpose of performing contracts for the acquisition and development of geophysical and seismic data and for geophysical and seismic services and any and all related work anywhere on the North Slope of Alaska (onshore or offshore) for a period of five years. The Corporation's and Kuukpik's percentage ownership interests in the Joint Venture are 49.0% and 51.0%, respectively. The sole source of revenue of the Joint Venture is contracts performed by the Corporation. Pre-award costs incurred on potential contracts by Kuukpik and the Corporation are absorbed by each party and not by the Joint Venture. The Joint Venture receives 10% of gross revenues of all North Slope of Alaska contracts performed by the Corporation, which is distributed to Kuukpik and the Corporation based on their relative ownership percentages. Risk of loss on a contract, including credit risk, is the Corporation's sole responsibility. Based on its power to influence the significant business activities of the Joint Venture and its responsibility to absorb contract losses, the Corporation was determined to be the primary beneficiary under GAAP and as such consolidates the Joint Venture. The results of the Joint Venture are combined with the Corporation and all intercompany transactions are eliminated upon consolidation. Amounts reflected for the Joint Venture in the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements consist of the balances reported under net income attributable to noncontrolling interest for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 and noncontrolling interest on the September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 balance sheets.

NOTE 14 — RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Jeff Hastings, the Corporation's Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors, owns and controls Speculative Seismic Investments, LLC ("SSI"), which holds \$1,303 of the Corporation's New Second Lien Notes and 142,968 shares of the Corporation's common stock. SSI is a lender under the Corporation's Senior Loan Facility in the principal amount of \$271 and exchanged \$2,352 of the Corporation's Existing Notes in the Restructuring consummated on July 27, 2016. Mr. Hastings also controls CLCH, LLC, which holds 24,221 shares of the Corporation's common stock. Pursuant to a registration rights agreement dated June 24, 2013, CLCH had one right to demand registration of its shares of our common stock that it acquired in the Merger, as well as piggy-back rights on any offering of our common stock or securities exercisable or exchangeable for our common stock. CLCH has exercised its piggy-back registration rights, and all 24,221 of its shares were registered for resale pursuant to a registration statement on Form S-3, Registration No. 333-213386, that became effective mid-September 2016. The Corporation bore the expense incurred in connection with the registration statement.

SAExploration Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(In thousands, except for share and per share amounts and as otherwise noted)

NOTE 15 — COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Corporation is involved in various legal proceedings involving contractual and employment relationships, liability claims, and a variety of other matters. The outcome of these legal proceedings and other matters is not expected to have, either individually or in the aggregate, a material adverse effect on the Corporation's financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

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Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition should be read in conjunction with the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements as of September 30, 2016 and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 and the accompanying notes to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements. The following discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors, including those set forth under "Risk Factors" in Part II of this Report. See "Forward-Looking Statements" below. Amounts are in thousands, except for share amounts and as otherwise noted.

Highlights

The following discussion is intended to assist in understanding our financial position at September 30, 2016, and our results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016. Financial and operating results for the three months ended September 30, 2016 include:

Revenue from services for the three months ended September 30, 2016 was \$32,994 compared to \$57,943 in 2015.

Gross profit for the three months ended September 30, 2016 decreased to \$1,376 from \$13,750 in 2015.

Gross profit as a percentage of revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2016 decreased to 4.2% from 23.7% in 2015.

Operating income (loss) for the three months ended September 30, 2016 decreased to a loss of \$5,544 from income of \$4,952 in 2015.

Net income (loss) for the three months ended September 30, 2016 decreased to a loss of \$17,397 from income of \$186 in 2015.

Adjusted EBITDA for the three months ended September 30, 2016 decreased to negative \$350 from positive \$10,511 for 2015.

- Adjusted EBITDA as a percentage of revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2016 decreased to negative 1.1% from positive 18.1% in 2015.

Cash and cash equivalents totaled \$11,503 as of September 30, 2016 compared to \$17,315 as of September 30, 2015.

Overview

We are an internationally-focused oilfield services company offering a full range of vertically-integrated seismic data acquisition and logistical support services in Alaska, Canada, South America and Southeast Asia to our customers in the oil and natural gas industry. Our services include the acquisition of 2D, 3D, time-lapse 4D and multi-component seismic data on land, in transition zones between land and water, and offshore in depths reaching 3,000 meters. In addition, we offer a full suite of logistical support and in-field data processing services. Our customers include major integrated oil companies, national oil companies and independent oil and gas exploration and production companies. Our services are primarily used by our customers to identify and analyze drilling prospects and to maximize successful drilling, making demand for such services dependent upon the level of customer spending on exploration, production, development and field management activities, which is influenced by the fluctuation in oil and natural gas commodity prices. Demand for our services is also impacted by long-term supply concerns based on national oil policies and other country-specific economic and geopolitical conditions. We have expertise in logistics and focus

upon providing a complete service package, particularly in our international operations, which allows efficient movement into remote areas, giving us what we believe to be a strategic advantage over our competitors. Many of the areas of the world where we work have limited seasons for seismic data acquisition, requiring high utilization of key personnel and redeployment of equipment from one part of the world to another. All of our remote area camps, drills and support equipment are easily containerized and made for easy transport to locations anywhere in the world. As a result, if conditions deteriorate in a current location or demand rises in another location, we are able to quickly redeploy our crews and equipment to other parts of the world. By contrast, we tend to subcontract out more of our services in North America than in other regions, and our North American revenues tend to be more dependent upon data acquisition services rather than our full line of services.

While our revenues from services are mainly affected by the level of customer demand for our services, operating revenue is also affected by the bargaining power of our customers relating to our services, as well as the productivity and utilization levels of our data acquisition crews. Our logistical expertise can be a mitigating factor in service price negotiation with our customers, allowing us to maintain larger margins in certain regions of the world, particularly in the most remote or most challenging climates of the world. Factors impacting the productivity and utilization levels of our crews include permitting delays, downtime related to inclement weather, decrease in daylight working hours during winter months, the time and expense of repositioning crews, the number and size of each crew, and the number of recording channels available to each crew. We have the ability to optimize the utilization of personnel and equipment, which is a key factor to stabilizing margins in the various regions in which we operate. Specifically, we are investing in equipment that is lighter weight and more easily shipped between the different regions. The ability to reduce both the costs of shipment and the amount of shipping time increases our operating margins and utilization of equipment. Similar logic applies to the utilization of personnel. We focus on employing field managers who are mobile and have the expertise and knowledge of many different markets within our operations. This allows for better timing of operations and the ability of management staff to run those operations while at the same time minimizing personnel costs. An added benefit of a highly mobile field management team is better internal transfer of skill and operational knowledge and the ability to spread operational efficiencies rapidly between the various regions.

Generally the choice of whether to subcontract out services depends on the expertise available in a certain region and whether that expertise is more efficiently obtained through subcontractors or by using our own labor force. For the most part, certain front-end services, such as permitting and survey, are subcontracted within North America and our personnel are used in other regions where we operate. When subcontractors are used, we manage them and require that they comply with our work policies and quality, health, safety and environmental ("QHSE") objectives.

Our customers continue to request increased recording channel capacity on a per crew or project basis in order to produce higher resolution images, to increase crew efficiencies and to allow us to undertake larger scale projects. In order to meet these demands, we routinely deploy a variable number of land and marine channels through various sources with multiple crews in an effort to maximize asset utilization and meet customer needs. We believe that increased channel counts and more flexibility of deployment will result in increased crew efficiencies, which we believe should translate into improved financial performance.

The acquisition of seismic data for the oil and gas industry is a highly competitive business. Factors such as price, experience, asset availability and capacity, technological expertise and reputation for dependability and safety of a crew significantly affect a potential customer's decision to award a contract to us or one of our competitors. Our competitors include much larger companies with greater financial resources, more available equipment and more crews, as well as companies of comparable and smaller sizes. Our primary competitors are Compagnie Générale de Géophysique (CGG), Geokinetics, Inc., Global Geophysical Services, Inc., BGP, Inc. and Dawson Geophysical Company. In addition to those companies, we also compete for projects from time to time with smaller seismic companies that operate in local markets.

Contracts

We conduct data acquisition services under master service agreements with our customers that set forth certain obligations of our customers and us. A supplemental agreement setting forth the terms of a specific project, which may be canceled by either party on short notice, is entered into for every data acquisition project. The supplemental agreements are either "turnkey" agreements that provide for a fixed fee to be paid to us for each unit of data acquired, or "term" agreements that provide for a fixed hourly, daily or monthly fee during the term of the project. Turnkey agreements generally mean more profit potential, but involve more risks due to potential crew downtimes or operational delays. Under term agreements, we are ensured a more consistent revenue stream with improved protection from crew downtime or operational delays, but with a decreased profit potential.

Our contracts for proprietary seismic data acquisition services reflect a high proportion of turnkey contracts, which is preferred by our customers because it shifts much of the business interruption risk onto us; however, it provides us with the greatest opportunity to maximize the advantage we have from being a full-service provider and the operational efficiencies created by our vertical integration. We attempt to negotiate on a project-by-project basis some

level of weather downtime protection within the turnkey agreements and increasingly use hybrid contracts where we may share with our customers a certain degree of the risks for certain business interruptions, such as weather, community relations and permitting delays, that are outside of our control.

How We Generate Revenues

We provide a full range of seismic data acquisition services, including in-field data processing services, and related logistics services. We currently provide our services on only a proprietary basis to our customers and the seismic data acquired is owned by our customers once acquired.

Our seismic data acquisition services include the following:

Program Design, Planning and Permitting. A seismic survey is initiated at the time the customer requests a proposal to acquire seismic data on its behalf. We employ an experienced design team, including geophysicists with extensive experience in 2D, 3D and time-lapse 4D survey design, to recommend acquisition parameters and technologies to best meet the customer's exploration objectives. Our design team analyzes the request and works with the customer to put an operational, personnel and capital resource plan in place to execute the project.

Once a seismic program is designed, we assist the customer in obtaining the necessary permits from governmental authorities and access rights of way from surface and mineral estate owners or lessees where the survey is to be conducted. It is usually our permitting crew that is first to engage with the local residents and authorities. We believe our knowledge of the local environment, cultural norms and excellent QHSE track record enable us to engender trust and goodwill with the local communities, which our customers are able to leverage over the longer exploration cycle in the area.

Camp Services. We have developed efficient processes for assembling, operating and disassembling field camps in challenging and remote project locations. We operate our camps to ensure the safety, comfort and productivity of the team working on each project and to minimize our environmental impact through the use of wastewater treatment, trash management, water purification, generators with full noise isolation and recycling areas.

In areas like South America and Southeast Asia, logistical support needs to be in place to establish supply lines for remote jungle camps. To insure the quality of services delivered to these remote camps, we own ten supply and personnel river vessels to gain access to remote jungle areas. We also have five jungle camps and a series of 40 fly camps that act as advance camps from the main project camp. Each of these jungle base camps contains a full service medical facility complete with doctors and nurses in the remote chance any potential injuries need to be stabilized for medical transport. The camps are equipped with full meal kitchens held to high standards of cleanliness, sleeping and recreational quarters, power supply, communications links, air support, water purification systems, black water purification systems, offices, repair garages, fuel storage and many more support services.

Survey and Drilling. In a typical seismic recording program, the first two stages of the program are survey and drilling. Once the permitting is completed, our survey crews enter the project areas and begin establishing the source and receiver placements in accordance with the survey design agreed to by the customer. The survey crew lays out the line locations to be recorded and, if explosives are being used, identifies the sites for shot-hole placement. The drilling crew creates the holes for the explosive charges that produce the necessary acoustical impulse.

The surveying and drilling crews are usually employed by us but may be third party contractors depending on the nature of the project and its location. Generally the choice of whether to subcontract out services depends on the expertise available in a certain region and whether that expertise is more efficiently obtained through subcontractors or by using our own labor force. For the most part, services are subcontracted within Alaska and Canada and our personnel are used in other regions where we operate. When subcontractors are used, we manage them and require that they comply with our work policies and QHSE objectives.

In Alaska and Canada, the surveying and drilling crews are typically provided by third party contractors but are supervised by our personnel. In Alaska and Canada, our vibroseis source units consist of the latest source technology, including eight AHV IV 364 Commander Vibrators and six environmentally friendly IVI mini vibrators, complete with the latest Pelton DR electronics. In South America and Southeast Asia, we perform our own surveying and drilling, which is supported by up to 200 drilling units, including people-portable, low impact self-propelled walk behind, track-driven and heli-portable deployed drilling rigs. Our senior drilling staff has a combined work experience of over 50 years in some of the most challenging environments in the world. On most programs there are multiple survey and drilling crews that work at a coordinated pace to remain ahead of the data recording crews.

Recording. We use equipment capable of collecting 2D, 3D, time-lapse 4D and multi-component seismic data. We utilize vibrator energy sources or explosives depending on the nature of the program and measure the reflected signals with strategically placed sensors. Onshore, geophones are manually buried, or partially buried, to ensure good coupling with the surface and to reduce wind noise. Offshore, the reflected signals are recorded by either hydrophones towed behind a survey vessel or by geophones placed directly on the seabed. We increasingly employ ocean bottom

nodes positioned by remote operated vehicles on the seafloor in our marine data acquisition operations. We have available over 29,500 owned land and marine seismic recording channels with the ability to access additional equipment, as needed, through rental or long-term leasing sources. All of our systems record equivalent seismic information but vary in the manner by which seismic data is transferred to the central recording unit, as well as their operational flexibility and channel count expandability. We utilize 11,500 channels of Sercel 428/408 equipment, 6,000 channels of Fairfield Land Nodal equipment, 2,000 units Fairfield Ocean Bottom Nodal equipment and 10,000 channels of Geospace GSX equipment.

We have made significant capital investments to increase the recording capacity of our crews by increasing channel count and the number of energy source units we operate. This increase in channel count demand is driven by customer needs and is necessary in order to produce higher resolution images, increase crew efficiencies and undertake larger scale projects. In response to project-based channel requirements, we routinely deploy a variable number of channels with a variable number of crews in an effort to maximize asset utilization and meet customer needs. When recording equipment is at or near full utilization, we utilize rental equipment from strategic suppliers to augment our existing inventories. We believe we will realize the benefit of increased channel counts and flexibility of deployment through increased crew efficiencies, higher revenues and increased margins.

During the past three years, we dedicated a significant portion of our capital investment to purchasing and leasing wireless recording systems rather than the traditional wired systems. We utilize this equipment as primarily stand-alone recording systems, but on occasion it is used in conjunction with cable-based systems. The wireless recording systems allow us to gain further efficiencies in data recording and provide greater flexibility in the complex environments in which we operate. In addition, we have realized increased crew efficiencies and lessened the environmental impact of our seismic programs due to the wireless recording systems because they require the presence of fewer personnel and less equipment in the field. We believe we will experience continued demand for wireless recording systems in the future.

We also utilize multi-component recording equipment on certain projects to further enhance the quality of data acquired and help our customers enhance their development of producing reservoirs. Multi-component recording involves the collection of different seismic waves, including shear waves, which aids in reservoir analysis such as fracture orientation and intensity in shales and allows for more descriptive rock properties.

Reclamation. We have experienced teams responsible for reclamation of the areas where work has been performed so as to minimize the environmental footprint from the seismic program. These programs can include reforestation or other activities to restore the natural landscape at our worksites.

In-field Data Processing. Our knowledgeable and experienced team provides our customers with superior quality in-field data processing. We believe that our strict quality control processes meet or surpass industry-established standards, including identifying and analyzing ambient noise, evaluating field parameters and employing obstacle-recovery strategies. Using the latest technology, our technical and field teams electronically manage customer data from the field to the processing office, minimizing time between field production and processing. All of the steps employed in our in-field data processing sequence are tailored to the particular customer project and objectives.

Results of Operations

The following tables set forth, for the periods indicated, certain financial data derived from our unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations. Amounts are presented in thousands unless otherwise indicated. Percentages shown in the tables below are percentages of total revenue.

Three Months Ended September 30, 2016 Compared to Three Months Ended September 30, 2015

Our operating results for the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 are highlighted below:

	Three Months Ended September 30,					
	2016	% of		2015	% of	
		Revenue			Revenue	
Revenue from services:						
North America	\$734	2.2	%	\$56,345	97.2	%
South America	32,111	97.3	%	869	1.5	%
Southeast Asia	149	0.5	%	729	1.3	%
Total revenue	32,994	100.0	%	57,943	100.0	%
Gross profit	1,376	4.2	%	13,750	23.7	%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	6,920	21.0	%	8,798	15.2	%
Income (loss) from operations	(5,544)	(16.8)	%	4,952	8.5	%
Other expense, net	(10,707)	(32.5)	%	(4,722)	(8.1)	%
Provision for income taxes	1,146	3.4	%	44	0.1	%
Less net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	15	0.1	%	295	0.5	%
Net loss attributable to the Corporation	\$(17,412)	(52.8)	%	\$(109)	(0.2)	%

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016 Compared to Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015

Our operating results for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 are highlighted below:

	Nine Months Ended September 30,					
	2016	% of		2015	% of	
		Revenue			Revenue	
Revenue from services:						
North America	\$81,739	45.3	%	\$157,831	77.2	%
South America	96,723	53.7	%	20,511	10.0	%
Southeast Asia	1,734	1.0	%	26,144	12.8	%
Total revenue	180,196	100.0	%	204,486	100.0	%
Gross profit	44,176	24.5	%	50,939	24.9	%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	20,879	11.6	%	26,411	12.9	%
Income from operations	23,297	12.9	%	24,528	12.0	%
Other expense, net	(18,643)	(10.3)	%	(15,708)	(7.7)	%
Provision for income taxes	4,550	2.5	%	1,534	0.8	%
Less net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	3,021	1.7	%	4,128	2.0	%
Net income (loss) attributable to the Corporation	\$(2,917)	(1.6)	%	\$3,158	1.5	%

Revenue from Services.

North America: Revenue in North America for the three months ended September 30, 2016 decreased by \$55,611 compared to the three months ended September 30, 2015, primarily in Alaska due to several large projects in 2015 that were not repeated in 2016. Revenue in North America for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 decreased by \$76,092 or 48.2% compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2015. In Alaska, we experienced a reduction in the overall amount and scope of projects performed when compared to the same periods in 2015 mainly due to the uncertainty in the macro oil and gas environment and at the State level with respect to changes in Alaskan tax credit legislation.

South America: Revenue in South America for the three months ended September 30, 2016 increased by \$31,242 compared to the three months ended September 30, 2015 primarily due to a large project in Bolivia which began earlier in 2016 and was substantially completed during the third quarter of 2016. Revenue in South America for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 increased by \$76,212 compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2015 mainly attributable to larger scope projects in Bolivia and Colombia in 2016 compared to smaller projects in Peru and Colombia during the same period in 2015. Activity in South America continues to be at reduced levels due to the significant decline in exploration spending related to the instability in oil and gas prices.

Southeast Asia: Revenues in Southeast Asia for the three months ended September 30, 2016 decreased by \$580 compared to the three months ended September 30, 2015. Revenues in Southeast Asia for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 decreased by \$24,410 compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2015. The decrease in 2016 revenue for Southeast Asia was primarily due to the absence of any major projects in 2016 compared to a major deep water ocean bottom marine project in Malaysia that was substantially completed in the second quarter of 2015.

Gross Profit. Gross profit decreased to \$1,376, or 4.2% of revenues for the three months ended September 30, 2016 from \$13,750, or 23.7% of revenues, for the three months ended September 30, 2015. The decline in gross profit is primarily due to a decrease in active projects mainly in Alaska. The decrease in gross profit as a percentage of revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2016 is primarily attributable to increased customer pricing pressure in South America and underutilization of assets in North America due to the decline in active projects this quarter. Gross profit decreased to \$44,176, or 24.5% of revenues, for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 from \$50,939, or 24.9% of revenues, for the nine months ended September 30, 2015. Gross profit decreased due to the decrease in active projects while gross profit as a percentage of revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 was comparable to 2015 due to cost control programs and operational improvements.

Adjusted Gross Profit. For the three months ended September 30, 2016, adjusted gross profit decreased to \$5,525, or 16.7% of revenues, from \$18,224 or 31.5% of revenues, for the three months ended September 30, 2015. The decrease was primarily due to increased pricing pressure in South America. For the nine months ended September 30, 2016, adjusted gross profit decreased to \$56,696, or 31.5% of revenues, from \$64,607, or 31.6% of revenues, for the nine months ended September 30, 2015. While gross profit decreased due to a decrease in revenues, gross profit as a percentage of revenue was stable due to operational improvement in the execution of our projects.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses ("SG&A"). For the three months ended September 30, 2016, SG&A expenses decreased by \$1,878 to \$6,920 or 21.0% of revenue compared to \$8,798 or 15.2% of revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2015. For the nine months ended September 30, 2016, SG&A expenses decreased by \$5,532 to \$20,879 or 11.6% of revenue compared to \$26,411 or 12.9% of revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2015. SG&A expenses in 2016 decreased versus 2015 due to cost reduction initiatives including headcount reductions and cost controls implemented during both periods. SG&A expense includes severance costs from newly implemented headcount reductions incurred in our Peru, Colombia, Canada, Alaska and corporate locations of \$290 and \$700 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively, and \$40 and \$1,036

for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, respectively, related to the initial workforce reduction program announced last year. SG&A as a percentage of revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2016 increased primarily due to the decline in revenue in the third quarter of 2016.

Other Expense. Other expense increased by \$5,985 for the three months ended September 30, 2016, primarily due to the following factors:

- Costs incurred for the debt restructuring completed in July 2016 of \$2,891;

- Increase in interest expense primarily related to the amortization of loan issuance costs for the Senior Loan Facility, which accounted for \$4,266 of the total \$7,493 of interest expense incurred during the period in 2016; and

- Gain on early extinguishment of debt in 2015 not repeated in 2016 of \$3,014; partially offset by

Favorable changes in foreign currency exposure on principally unrealized foreign currency transactions as a result of the weakening U.S. dollar in 2016 versus a strengthening U.S. dollar in 2015 relative to currencies in Canada and South American countries.

Other expense increased by \$2,935 for the nine months ended September 30, 2016, primarily due to the following factors:

- Costs incurred for the debt restructuring completed in July 2016 of \$5,225;
- Increase in interest expense primarily related to the amortization of loan issuance costs for the Senior Loan Facility, which accounted for \$4,269 of the total \$15,554 of interest expense incurred during the period in 2016;
- Gain on early extinguishment of debt in 2015 not repeated in 2016 of \$3,014; partially offset by
- Favorable changes in foreign currency exposure on principally unrealized foreign currency transactions as a result of the weakening U.S. dollar in 2016 versus a strengthening U.S. dollar in 2015 relative to currencies in Canada and South American countries.

Provision for Income Taxes. For the three months ended September 30, 2016, the provision for income taxes was \$1,146 representing a (7.1)% effective tax rate compared to the provision for income taxes of \$44 for the three months ended September 30, 2015 representing a 19.1% effective tax rate. For the nine months ended September 30, 2016, the provision for income taxes was \$4,550 representing a 97.8% effective tax rate compared to the provision for income taxes of \$1,534 for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 representing a 17.4% effective tax rate. The increase in the provision for income taxes was primarily due to income from our foreign businesses. The change in our 2016 effective tax rate was primarily due to a change in valuation allowance related to U.S. operating losses from the debt restructuring for which we cannot currently recognize a tax benefit.

We record income tax expense for interim periods on the basis of an estimated annual effective tax rate. The estimated annual effective tax rate is recomputed on a quarterly basis and may fluctuate due to changes in forecasted annual operating income, positive or negative changes to the valuation allowance for net deferred tax assets, and changes to actual or forecasted permanent book to tax differences. We believe that without positive evidence, it is more likely than not that the benefit from certain net operating loss ("NOL") carryforwards and foreign tax credits may not be realized. In recognition of this risk, we maintain a full valuation allowance for the deferred tax assets relating to these NOL carryforwards and foreign tax credits of certain countries.

Net Income (Loss) Attributable to the Corporation. For the three months ended September 30, 2016, net loss attributable to the Corporation was \$17,412 compared to a net loss of \$109 for the three months ended September 30, 2015.

The increase in net loss for the three months ended September 30, 2016 was primarily due to the following factors:

- Decreased revenues resulting in a narrowing gross profit margin;
- Costs incurred for the debt restructuring and related increase in interest expense for amortization of loan issuance costs; and
- Proportionately higher provision for income taxes; partially offset by
- Lower SG&A expenses; and
- Decreased foreign currency losses on primarily unrealized foreign currency transactions.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2016, net loss attributable to the Corporation was \$2,917 compared to a net income of \$3,158 for the nine months ended September 30, 2015.

The decrease in net income for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 was primarily due to the following factors:

- Lower gross profit in terms of amount and as a percentage of revenue;
- Higher interest expense, partially attributable to amortization of loan issuance costs;
- Higher effective tax rate; and

Costs incurred for the debt restructuring; partially offset by
Lower SG&A expenses; and
Favorable foreign currency exposure on principally unrealized transactions.

Adjusted EBITDA. For the three months ended September 30, 2016, adjusted EBITDA decreased to negative \$350 from positive \$10,511 for the three months ended September 30, 2015. For the nine months ended September 30, 2016, adjusted EBITDA decreased to \$38,302 from \$40,839 for the nine months ended September 30, 2015. The decrease was primarily due to decreased revenues and the resulting impacts on our gross profit, in addition to the other factors discussed above.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Working Capital. Working capital as of September 30, 2016 was \$35,074 compared to \$36,826 as of December 31, 2015. The decrease in working capital for the first nine months of 2016 was primarily due to taxes expensed but not yet paid related to projects

in South America and borrowings under our Senior Loan Facility. This was partially offset by increased amounts due from customers in South America and the amounts due from one customer in Alaska as discussed in Note 3 as well as costs incurred for the debt restructuring. While we still face challenges collecting on the \$92.5 million account receivable owed to us from one customer in Alaska, we have been successful in collecting \$2.7 million in the third quarter of 2016 as a part of the monetization of tax credit certificates. We recorded an additional \$6.5 million reduction of the accounts receivable balance related to the further monetization of Tax Credits in October 2016. We continue to pursue monetizing the remaining tax credit certificates relating to the account receivable, and the Senior Loan Facility described below provides additional funding up to a maximum amount of \$30.0 million. The exchange of our Senior Secured Notes for New Second Lien Notes also provides for payments of interest in kind at our election for the first 12 months. Interest on the New Second Lien Notes recorded as paid in kind for the three months ended September 30, 2016 was \$1,473.

Cash Flows and Liquidity. Cash used in operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 was \$13,300, compared to cash provided by operations of \$15,285 for the nine months ended September 30, 2015, a decrease in cash provided by operations of \$28,585. Cash provided by net loss and net cash adjustments to net loss was \$18,526 for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 compared to cash provided by net income and net cash adjustments to net income of \$23,939 for the nine months ended September 30, 2015. This decrease is primarily driven by the higher provision for income taxes and increased other expenses. Net changes in operating assets and liabilities resulted in cash used of \$31,826 for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 compared to cash used of \$8,654 for the nine months ended September 30, 2015, primarily due to higher accounts receivable from the customer discussed below and in Note 3.

At September 30, 2016, our largest account receivable from one customer was \$92.5 million, representing 81% of total consolidated accounts receivable. This account represents the single largest item affecting our short-term liquidity, other than the general decline in our business due to the downturn in the business of oil and natural gas exploration and production companies. As previously disclosed, our customer was relying on monetization of tax credits under a State of Alaska tax credit program, either from proceeds from the State of Alaska or from third party financing sources, to satisfy the accounts receivable. There remains substantial uncertainty regarding the timing of reimbursement from the State of Alaska and the availability of third party financing to the customer, or us, in order for us to get paid on the accounts receivable.

Due to the customer's inability to monetize the tax credits, our customer assigned \$51.6 million of tax credits on April 22, 2016 and an additional \$21.3 million of tax credits on July 27, 2016 so that we can seek to monetize these tax credits and apply the resulting cash, as monetization occurs, toward the customer's repayment of its overdue account receivable. We expect the customer to assign to us the remaining tax credits once the applications for those tax credits have been applied for, which, by statute, cannot be submitted before January 1, 2017. In its review of approximately \$30.2 million of tax credit applications during the audit process, we received approximately \$24.4 million of tax credits from the State of Alaska during the three-month period ended September 30, 2016. The State of Alaska disallowed approximately \$5.8 million of what we believe should otherwise be eligible expenditures. Our customer filed an appeal of this decision on October 18, 2016 and intends to seek a reversal of the disallowed amount. During the three months ended September 30, 2016, we recorded a reduction of the accounts receivable balance of \$2.7 million related to the monetization of tax credits. We recorded an additional \$6.5 million reduction of the accounts receivable balance related to the further monetization of Tax Credits in October 2016. We still expect additional certificates from the State of Alaska representing approximately \$60.5 million to be issued on a rolling basis over the next twelve months.

There continues to be uncertainty regarding the timely payment by the State of Alaska of its obligations on issued tax credit certificates as well as our ability to accurately estimate the timeframe for such payments. We continue to explore options to monetize the tax credits, including an option to sell the certificates in the secondary market at a

discount to purchasers that are able to apply the certificates to reduce their own Alaskan tax liabilities. We believe that this may be a viable option to monetize the certificates we receive this year and possibly some or all of those to be received next year. There is a risk that any monetization of the tax credit certificates, however, will reflect a substantial discount and may be insufficient to fully repay our customer's outstanding account receivable. Should this occur, we may be required to record an impairment to the amount due from our customer.

We previously disclosed in our Filings that we were exploring a range of transactions to address our significant cash flow and liquidity difficulties and the longer term need to realign our capital structure with our current business. On June 13, 2016, we entered into a comprehensive restructuring support agreement (the "Restructuring Support Agreement") with holders (the "Supporting Holders") of approximately 66% of the par value of our 10% senior secured notes due 2019 (the "Existing Notes" and the holders thereof, the "Existing Holders"), in which the Supporting Holders and we agreed to enter into and implement a proposed comprehensive restructuring of our balance sheet (the "Restructuring"), which was completed in the third quarter of 2016. The Restructuring is discussed further in Note 2.

As part of the Restructuring, we entered into the Senior Loan Facility discussed below, which adds up to \$30.0 million in additional liquidity. We also completed a debt for equity exchange involving our Existing Notes, which deferred the cash requirement for

the July 2016 interest payment and at our election allows for the payment of interest in kind for interest covering a period of up to 12 months on the exchanged debt, with the deferred and in kind interest payments ultimately due at the maturity of the New Second Lien Notes. As a consequence, we currently believe that our existing cash, cash generated from operations and our sources of working capital, such as our Revolving Credit Facility and Senior Loan Facility, coupled with our reduced need for working capital due to our reductions in expenses will be sufficient for us to meet our anticipated cash needs for at least the 12 months, even if we are not able to monetize significant amounts of our tax credits during that period.

Capital Expenditures. Cash used in investing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 was \$277, compared to \$5,332 for the nine months ended September 30, 2015, a decrease in cash used of \$5,055. The change in net investing activities was primarily due to the significantly lower capital expenditures for the first nine months of 2016 compared to 2015. The 2015 capital expenditures included the payment of 2014 capital expenditures for our Alaska operations which were funded by the issuance of the Existing Notes in July 2014. However, given the state of the industry and the significant reduction in oil and gas activity, we believe any significant investment in capital expenditures, particularly in large equipment purchases, will not be merited until we see a consistent and sustainable recovery throughout the broader market. Based on current information, we expect our total capital expenditures for 2016 to be under \$2.0 million.

Financing. Cash provided by financing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 was \$14,332, compared to cash used in financing activities of \$4,886 for the nine months ended September 30, 2015, an increase in cash provided of \$19,218. The increase in cash provided by financing activities during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 was primarily due to borrowings under our Revolving Credit Facility and borrowings under our new Senior Loan Facility during 2016. These increases were offset by the payment of deferred loan issuance costs, debt discount and a loan facility fee related to the Restructuring discussed below and in Note 2.

Senior Secured Notes. On July 2, 2014, we entered into an indenture under which we issued \$150,000 of senior secured notes due July 15, 2019, in a private offering to qualified institutional buyers pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act and to non-U.S. persons in offshore transactions pursuant to Regulation S under the Securities Act. On June 19, 2015, all outstanding senior secured notes were exchanged for an equal amount of new senior secured notes ("Existing Notes"), which are substantially identical in terms to the existing senior secured notes except that the Existing Notes are registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. The Existing Notes bear interest at the annual rate of 10% payable semi-annually in arrears on January 15 and July 15 of each year, commencing on January 15, 2015. For a complete discussion of the terms and security for the Existing Notes, see Note 5 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in our Amended 10-K.

The indenture relating to the Existing Notes contains covenants which include limitations on our ability to:

- transfer or sell assets;
- pay dividends, redeem subordinated indebtedness or make other restricted payments;
- incur or guarantee additional indebtedness or, with respect to our restricted subsidiaries, issue preferred stock;
- create or incur liens;
- incur dividend or other payment restrictions affecting our restricted subsidiaries;
- consummate a merger, consolidation or sale of all or substantially all of our or our subsidiaries' assets;
- enter into transactions with affiliates;
- engage in business other than our current business and reasonably related extensions thereof; and
- take or omit to take any actions that would adversely affect or impair in any material respect the collateral securing the Notes.

We were in compliance with the indenture covenants as of September 30, 2016.

On August 26, 2015, we entered into a privately-negotiated exchange agreement with certain funds managed by Fidelity Management & Research Company ("Holders") to exchange \$10,000 principal amount of Existing Notes ("Exchanged Notes") for 2,366,307 shares of our common stock ("Exchanged Stock"), unadjusted for our recent reverse-stock split, as determined using a 30-day volume weighted average share price as of August 26, 2015. In connection with the exchange, we paid all accrued unpaid interest on the Exchanged Notes to the Holders in cash, and the Exchanged Notes were cancelled. The Exchanged Stock was

valued at \$6,602 based on the \$2.79 average share price on August 27, 2015, the closing date of the exchange. The exchange resulted in a gain on early extinguishment of debt of \$3,014 in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, consisting of the difference between the principal amount of the Exchanged Notes less the fair value of the Exchanged Stock, reduced by the Exchanged Notes pro rata portion of the Notes unamortized deferred loan issuance costs on the closing date of \$343 and legal fees of \$41.

Exchange of Existing Notes for New Second Lien Notes. As discussed in Note 2, we commenced an offer on June 24, 2016 to exchange each \$1 of the Existing Notes for (i) \$0.50 of newly issued 10% Senior Secured Second Lien Notes due 2019 ("New Second Lien Notes") and (ii) 46.41 shares of the newly issued common stock (giving effect to a 135-for-1 reverse stock split that was effected in connection with closing of the exchange offer). The exchange offer closed on July 27, 2016 (the "Closing Date"). On the Closing Date, a total of \$138,128 face value of the Existing Notes were exchanged for (i) \$76,523 New Second Lien Notes, including \$7,459 New Second Lien Notes representing accrued and unpaid interest and (ii) 6,410,502 shares of our common stock.

The exchange was accounted for as a modification during the three-month period ending September 30, 2016. The New Second Lien Notes were recorded at the net carrying value of the Existing Notes exchanged of \$134,522, less the fair value of our common stock issued to participating noteholders of \$65,003, plus the accrued and unpaid interest of \$7,459 included in the exchange. The resulting \$455 excess of carrying value over face value of the New Second Lien Notes is being amortized over the term of the New Second Lien Notes. The fair value of the common stock was determined using the probability-weighted expected return method based on a combination of the income and market approaches and a mergers and acquisition scenario. Costs incurred by the participating noteholders during the exchange of \$345 were recognized as debt discount and are being amortized over the term of the New Second Lien Notes.

In connection with the exchange offer, we also completed a consent solicitation to make certain proposed limited amendments to the terms of the indenture for the Existing Notes, the related security documents and the existing intercreditor agreement to permit the Restructuring as discussed in Note 7. The New Second Lien Notes terms are substantially similar to the Existing Notes with the following modifications:

The New Second Lien Notes have a maturity date of September 24, 2019, provided that, if any of the Existing Notes remain outstanding as of March 31, 2019, the maturity date of the New Second Lien Notes will become April 14, 2019 upon the vote of the holders of a majority of the then-outstanding New Second Lien Notes.

The liens securing the New Second Lien Notes are junior to the liens securing the Senior Loan Facility and senior to the liens securing the Existing Notes after the Closing Date.

In addition to the exchange consideration, each participating holder received accrued and unpaid interest on its tendered Existing Notes that were accepted for exchange from their last interest payment date of January 15, 2016 to, but not including, the settlement date, which was paid in the form of New Second Lien Notes with a principal amount equal to the amount of such accrued and unpaid interest totaling \$7,459.

Interest on the New Second Lien Notes is payable quarterly. We may elect to pay interest on the New Second Lien Notes in kind with additional New Second Lien Notes for the first twelve months of interest payment dates following the Closing Date, provided that, if we make this election, the interest on the New Second Lien Notes for such in kind payments will accrue at a per annum rate 1% percent higher than the cash interest rate of 10%. We elected to pay interest due as of September 30, 2016 of \$1,473 in kind.

The New Second Lien Notes have a special redemption right at par of up to \$35 million of the issuance to be paid out of the proceeds of the Alaska tax credit certificates and is conditioned upon payment in full of the Revolving Credit

Facility and the Senior Loan Facility.

The New Second Lien Notes include a make-whole provision requiring that if the New Second Lien Notes are accelerated or otherwise become due and payable prior to their stated maturity due to an Event of Default (including but not limited to our bankruptcy or liquidation (including the acceleration of claims by operation of law)), then the applicable premium payable with respect to an optional redemption will also be immediately due and payable, along with the principal of, accrued and unpaid interest on, the New Second Lien Notes and constitutes part of the obligations in respect thereof as if such acceleration were an optional redemption of the New Second Lien Notes, in view of the impracticability and extreme difficulty of ascertaining actual damages and by mutual agreement of the parties as to a reasonable calculation of each holder's lost profits as a result thereof.

Revolving Credit Facility. On November 6, 2014, SAExploration, Inc., SAExploration Holdings, Inc., and our other domestic subsidiaries (collectively, "we" or "our") and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association ("Lender") entered into a Credit Agreement providing for a \$20,000 revolving credit facility ("Revolving Credit Facility"). The Revolving Credit Facility is secured by our U.S. assets, including accounts receivable and equipment, subject to certain exclusions and exceptions as set forth in the credit agreement. The proceeds of the Revolving Credit Facility are primarily used to fund our working capital needs for operations and for general corporate purposes. As of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, borrowings of \$11,627 and \$7,899, respectively, were outstanding under the Revolving Credit Facility.

Borrowings made under the Revolving Credit Facility bear interest, payable monthly, at a rate of daily three month LIBOR plus 3% (3.85% at September 30, 2016 and 3.61% at December 31, 2015). The Revolving Credit Facility has a maturity date of November 6, 2017, unless terminated earlier. We may request, and the Lender may grant, an increase to the maximum amount available under the Revolving Credit Facility in minimum increments of \$1,000 not to exceed an additional \$10,000 in the aggregate, so long as certain conditions as described in the credit agreement are met.

The credit agreement includes a sub-facility for letters of credit in amounts up to the lesser of the available borrowing base or \$10,000. Letters of credit are subject to Lender approval and a fee which accrues at the annual rate of 3% of the undrawn daily balance of the outstanding letters of credit, payable monthly. An unused line fee of 0.5% per annum of the daily average of the maximum Revolving Credit Facility amount reduced by outstanding borrowings and letters of credit is payable monthly. As of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, letters of credit totaling \$1,300 and \$100, respectively, were outstanding under the sub-facility. For a complete discussion of the terms and security for the Revolving Credit Facility, see Note 5 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in our Amended 10-K.

Under the Revolving Credit Facility, borrowings are subject to borrowing base availability and may not exceed 85% of the amount of eligible accounts receivable, as defined, plus the lesser of \$20,000 or 85% of the orderly net liquidation value of existing eligible equipment per appraisal and 85% of hard costs of acquired eligible equipment, less the aggregate amount of any reserves established by the Lender. If borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility exceed \$5,000, we are subject to minimum rolling 12 month EBITDA requirements of \$20,000 on a consolidated basis and \$8,000 on our operations in the State of Alaska.

The credit agreement contains covenants including, but not limited to:

- maintain and deliver to Lender, as required, certain financial reports, records and other items, subject to certain exceptions under the credit agreement, restrictions on our ability to incur indebtedness, create or incur liens, enter into fundamental changes to our corporate structure or to the nature of our business, dispose of assets, permit a change in control, acquire non-permitted investments, enter into affiliate transactions or make distributions,
 - maintain the minimum EBITDA specified above, and
 - maintain eligible equipment, as defined, located in the State of Alaska with a value of at least 75% of the value of such equipment included in the borrowing base availability. Eligible equipment also includes the value of equipment outside the United States which would be otherwise eligible under the credit agreement.
- The credit agreement also contains representations, warranties, covenants and other terms and conditions, including relating to the payment of fees to the Lender, which are customary for agreements of this type. We were in compliance with the credit agreement covenants as of September 30, 2016.

In connection with the Restructuring discussed in Note 2, we entered into an amendment with the Lender to the Revolving Credit Facility on June 29, 2016, to permit the entry into and borrowings under the new Senior Loan

Facility, the issuance of the New Second Lien Notes, the entry into an amended and restated intercreditor agreement, the amendments to the existing security agreement and any necessary amendments to the collateral agreements relating to the Existing Notes and consented to and waived any and all defaults or events of default resulting directly from the Restructuring. We paid \$24 and \$54 in fees in connection with the execution of the amendment, which was charged to selling, general and administrative expenses in the three and nine periods ended September 30, 2016, respectively.

Senior Loan Facility. On June 29, 2016, we, as borrower, and each of our domestic subsidiaries, as guarantors (the “Guarantors”), entered into the Senior Loan Facility with the Supporting Holders of the Existing Notes. In addition to the Supporting Holders, certain holders of the Existing Notes subsequently elected to participate as lenders in the Senior Loan Facility based on their proportionate ownership of the Existing Notes. The Senior Loan Facility provides funding up to a maximum amount of \$30,000. A draw of \$5,600 was made on June 29, 2016, followed by a second draw in the amount of \$9,395 on July 27, 2016, for a total of \$14,995 outstanding of the \$15,000 available as of September 30, 2016. Under the terms of the Senior Loan Facility, the

remaining \$15,000 becomes available for borrowing based upon our receipt of Alaska tax credit certificates of not less than \$25,000. On October 24, 2016, the lenders amended the Senior Loan Facility to waive the Alaska tax credit certificate requirement, thereby allowing us to immediately access the remaining \$15,000 availability. Under the terms of the Senior Loan Facility, the remaining availability can be borrowed on up to three separate dates.

Borrowings under the Senior Loan Facility bear interest at a rate of 10% per year, payable monthly. The Senior Loan Facility has a maturity date of January 2, 2018, unless terminated earlier. In connection with the borrowing, deferred loan issuance costs totaling \$29,091 and \$30,051 were recorded in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively, which were recorded as a deferred loan issuance cost on the balance sheet. The deferred loan issuance costs recorded in the nine months ended September 30, 2016 consisted of a \$600 facility fee, \$1,026 in legal and investment banking costs, and \$28,425 for the fair value of 2,803,302 shares of our common stock issued to the lenders on July 27, 2016. The fair value of the common stock was determined using the probability-weighted expected return method based on a combination of the income and market approaches and a mergers and acquisition scenario. The deferred loan issuance costs are being amortized on a straight line basis over the term of the Senior Loan Facility.

The Senior Loan Facility is secured by substantially all of the collateral securing the obligations under (i) Revolving Credit Facility and (ii) the Existing Notes, respectively, including the receivable due us as discussed in Note 3. This security interest is junior to the security interest in such collateral securing the obligations under the Revolving Credit Facility and senior to the security interests in such collateral securing the obligations under the New Second Lien Notes and the Existing Notes.

The Senior Loan Facility contains negative covenants that restrict our and the Guarantors' ability to incur indebtedness, create or incur liens, enter into fundamental changes to our corporate structure or to the nature of our business, dispose of assets, permit a change in control to occur, make certain prepayments, other payments and distributions, make certain investments, enter into affiliate transactions or make certain distributions, and maintain and deliver certain financial reports, projections, records and other items. The Senior Loan Facility also contains customary representations, warranties, covenants and other terms and conditions, including relating to the payment of fees to the Senior Loan Facility agent and the lenders, and customary events of default.

Supplemental Indenture for Existing Notes. On June 29, 2016, we, the guarantors party thereto (the "Existing Notes Guarantors") and Wilmington Savings Fund Society, FSB (successor to U.S. Bank National Association), as trustee for the Existing Notes (the "Existing Trustee"), entered into a first supplemental indenture (the "Supplemental Indenture") to the indenture governing the Existing Notes (the "Existing Indenture"). The Supplemental Indenture modified the Existing Indenture to, among other things, permit the incurrence of additional secured indebtedness pursuant to the Senior Loan Facility and the issuance of the New Second Lien Notes in the exchange offer. The Supplemental Indenture includes additional changes necessary to give effect to the Restructuring and directs the Existing Trustee, in its capacity as noteholder collateral agent for the Existing Notes, to enter into the Amended and Restated Intercreditor Agreement and the amendment to the Existing Security Agreement, each as described below, on behalf of holders of the Existing Notes. The material terms of the Existing Indenture, other than the amendments summarized above, remain substantially as set forth in the Existing Indenture.

Amended and Restated Intercreditor Agreement. On June 29, 2016, Wells Fargo, in its capacity as lender and collateral agent under the Revolving Credit Facility, Wilmington Savings Fund Society, FSB (successor to U.S. Bank National Association), in its capacity as trustee and collateral agent for the Existing Notes, and Delaware Trust Corporation, in its capacity as administrative agent and collateral agent for the Senior Loan Facility, amended and restated the Intercreditor Agreement, dated as of November 6, 2014, by and between Wells Fargo and Wilmington Savings Fund Society, FSB (as successor to U.S. Bank National Association) (the "Existing Intercreditor Agreement" and as amended and restated, the "Amended and Restated Intercreditor Agreement"), to govern the relationship of the holders of the Existing Notes, the holders of New Second Lien Notes, and the lenders under our Revolving Credit

Facility and Senior Loan Facility, with respect to the collateral and certain other matters. The Amended and Restated Intercreditor Agreement, among other things, modifies the terms of the Existing Intercreditor Agreement to (i) establish the relative priorities, rights, obligations and remedies with respect to the collateral among the holders of the Existing Notes, the holders of the New Second Lien Notes, the lenders under the Revolving Credit Facility, the lenders under the Senior Loan Facility, and the holders of future debt that is permitted to share the security interests currently held by them and the collateral agents of the foregoing (collectively, the “Secured Parties”); and (ii) modify the terms of the Existing Intercreditor Agreement so that the holders of obligations under the Senior Loan Facility and the New Second Lien Notes share the security interests currently held by the Trustee on behalf of the Existing Holders and Wells Fargo as the lender under the Revolving Credit Facility as follows:

- the obligations under the Revolving Credit Facility are secured by all of the existing collateral on a senior first lien priority basis;

- the obligations under the Senior Loan Facility are secured by all of the existing collateral on a junior first lien priority basis;

the obligations under the New Second Lien Notes are secured by substantially all of the existing collateral on a second lien priority basis; and

the obligations under the Existing Notes are secured by substantially all of the existing collateral on a third lien priority basis.

In addition, the Amended and Restated Intercreditor Agreement provides that, following a triggering event, as among the Secured Parties, the Senior Representative has the right (subject to a purchase option by the other Secured Parties) to, or the right to direct any other collateral agent to, adjust or settle insurance policies or claims in the event of any loss thereunder relating to insurance proceeds with respect to collateral, to approve any award granted in any condemnation or similar proceeding affecting such insurance proceeds and to enforce rights, exercise remedies and discretionary rights and powers with respect to collateral; and similarly, the Secured Parties agreed that if we or any guarantor becomes subject to a case under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, the Secured Parties will only be permitted to object to a debtor-in-possession financing or the use of cash collateral if the Secured Parties for which the Senior Representative is the collateral agent also object. The “Senior Representative” under the Amended and Restated Intercreditor Agreement will be Wells Fargo as the Revolving Credit Facility agent, until the obligations under the Revolving Credit Facility have been discharged in full, after which the Senior Loan Facility agent will be the Senior Representative; and once the Revolving Credit Facility agent and the Senior Loan Facility agent each cease to be the Senior Representative and the obligations under each of the Revolving Credit Facility and New Senior Loan Facility have been discharged in full, the Senior Representative will be Wilmington Savings Fund Society, FSB, as the New Noteholder Collateral agent. The material terms of the Amended and Restated Intercreditor Agreement, other than those summarized above, remain substantially as set forth in the Existing Intercreditor Agreement, except that the Noteholder Collateral agent will no longer have a first-priority security interest in the “Noteholder Priority Collateral” (as such term is defined in the Existing Intercreditor Agreement).

Security Agreement Amendment. On June 29, 2016, we and the Existing Notes Guarantors, as pledgors, also entered into an amendment (the “Security Agreement Amendment”) to the Security Agreement, dated as of July 2, 2014 (as amended from time to time, the “Existing Security Agreement”), with Wilmington Savings Fund Society, FSB, as noteholder collateral agent for the Existing Notes. The Security Agreement Amendment introduced conforming changes to reflect the provisions incorporated into the Amended and Restated Intercreditor Agreement.

Total Indebtedness. As of July 27, 2016, the closing date of the Restructuring, we had \$105.2 million face value of total debt outstanding. This is a reduction of \$55.1 million face value of total debt outstanding compared to indebtedness outstanding as of June 30, 2016.

We may from time to time seek to retire or purchase our outstanding Existing Notes and New Second Lien Notes through cash purchases and/or exchanges for equity securities, in open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions or otherwise. Such repurchases or exchanges, if any, will depend on prevailing market conditions, the availability of cash and our liquidity requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors. The amounts involved may be material.

Use of EBITDA and Adjusted Gross Profit (Non-GAAP measures) as Performance Measures

EBITDA

We use an adjusted form of EBITDA to measure period over period performance, which is not derived in accordance with GAAP. Adjusted EBITDA is defined as net income (loss) plus interest expense, less interest income, plus income taxes, plus depreciation and amortization, plus nonrecurring major expenses outside of operations, plus nonrecurring one-time expenses, plus costs incurred on debt restructuring, plus share-based compensation and plus foreign exchange (gain) or loss, less gain on early extinguishment of debt. Our management uses adjusted EBITDA as a

supplemental financial measure to assess:

- the financial performance of our assets without regard to financing methods, capital structures, taxes, historical cost basis or non-recurring expenses;
- our liquidity and operating performance over time in relation to other companies that own similar assets and calculate EBITDA in a similar manner; and
- the ability of our assets to generate cash sufficient to pay potential interest cost.

We consider adjusted EBITDA as presented below to be the primary measure of period-over-period changes in our operational cash flow performance.

The computation of our adjusted EBITDA (a non-GAAP measure) from net income (loss), the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure, is provided in the table below (in thousands):

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	Three Months		Nine Months	
	Ended		Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net income (loss)	\$(17,397)	\$186	\$104	\$7,286
Depreciation and amortization (1)	4,271	4,609	12,909	14,107
Interest expense, net	7,493	4,380	15,554	13,057
Provision for income taxes	1,146	44	4,550	1,534
Share-based compensation expense (2)	273	668	616	675
Costs incurred on debt restructuring (3)	2,891	—	5,225	—
Gain on early extinguishment of debt (4)	—	(3,014)	—	(3,014)
Foreign exchange (gain) loss, net (5)	322	3,501	(2,116)	5,432
Nonrecurring expense (6)(7)	651	137	1,460	1,762
Adjusted EBITDA	\$(350)	\$10,511	\$38,302	\$40,839

(1) Depreciation and amortization expense was charged to the statements of operations as follows:

	Three Months		Nine Months	
	Ended		Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Cost of services	\$4,149	\$4,474	\$12,520	\$13,668
Selling, general and administrative expenses	122	135	389	439
Total depreciation and amortization	\$4,271	\$4,609	\$12,909	\$14,107

- Share-based compensation primarily relates to the non-cash value of stock options and restricted stock awards granted to our employees. We did not previously adjust for share-based compensation as it was not a significant component of our overall compensation until the adoption of the 2016 Long Term Incentive Plan further described in Note 11. We have adjusted the results for prior periods for comparability purposes.
- (2) Costs were incurred during the second and third quarters of 2016 on the restructuring of debt which was completed in July 2016.
- (3) The privately-negotiated agreement dated August 26, 2015 with certain funds managed by Fidelity Management & Research Company to exchange \$10,000 principal amount of Notes for 2,366,307 shares of our common stock, unadjusted for our recent reverse-stock split, resulted in a gain on early extinguishment of debt of \$3,014 in the (4) three and nine months ended September 30, 2015. The gain consisted of the difference between the principal amount of the Exchanged Notes less the fair value of the Exchanged Stock, reduced by the Exchanged Notes pro rata portion of the Notes unamortized deferred loan issuance costs on the closing date of \$343 and legal fees of \$41.
- (5) Foreign exchange (gain) loss, net includes the effect of both realized and unrealized foreign exchange transactions.
- Nonrecurring expenses in 2016 primarily consist of severance payments incurred in our Peru, Colombia, Canada, (6) and Alaska locations, payments related to tax services provided in connection with our Restructuring and various non-operating expenses incurred at the corporate and Peru locations.
- (7) Nonrecurring expenses in 2015 primarily consist of severance payments incurred in our Peru, Colombia, Canada, Alaska and corporate locations.

Adjusted Gross Profit

We use an adjusted form of gross profit to measure period over period performance, which is not derived in accordance with GAAP. Adjusted gross profit is defined as gross profit plus depreciation and amortization expense related to the cost of services. Our management uses adjusted gross profit as a substantial financial measure to assess

the cost management and performance of our projects. Within the seismic data services industry, companies present gross profit both with and without depreciation and amortization expense on equipment used in operations, and therefore we also use this measure to assess our performance over time in relation to other companies that own similar assets and calculate gross profit in the same manner.

The computation of our adjusted gross profit (a non-GAAP measure) from gross profit, the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure, is provided in the table below (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2016			2015			Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016			2015		
		% of Revenue			% of Revenue			% of Revenue			% of Revenue	
Gross profit as presented	\$1,376	4.2	%	\$13,750	23.7	%	\$44,176	24.5	%	\$50,939	24.9	%
Depreciation and amortization expense included in cost of services ⁽¹⁾	4,149	12.5	%	4,474	7.8	%	12,520	7.0	%	13,668	6.7	%
Adjusted gross profit	\$5,525	16.7	%	\$18,224	31.5	%	\$56,696	31.5	%	\$64,607	31.6	%

(1) Depreciation and amortization expense included in cost of services includes depreciation and amortization on equipment used in operations.

The terms EBITDA, adjusted EBITDA and adjusted gross profit are not defined under GAAP, and we acknowledge that these are not measures of operating income, operating performance or liquidity presented in accordance with GAAP. When assessing our operating performance or liquidity, investors and others should not consider this data in isolation or as a substitute for net income, gross profit, cash flow from operating activities or other cash flow data calculated in accordance with GAAP. In addition, our calculation of adjusted EBITDA and adjusted gross profit may not be comparable to EBITDA or adjusted gross profit or similarly titled measures utilized by other companies since such other companies may not calculate EBITDA or adjusted gross profit in the same manner. Further, the results presented by adjusted EBITDA and adjusted gross profit cannot be achieved without incurring the costs that the measures exclude.

Critical Accounting Policies

For a discussion of critical accounting policies see the section entitled “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in our Amended 10-K. There have been no changes to the critical accounting policies used in our reporting of results of operations and financial position, except as discussed in Note 1 of the Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements under the captions Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements - "Statement of Cash Flows", "Debt Issuance Costs" and "Share-Based Compensation".

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

Forward-Looking Statements

This report contains “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the U.S. federal securities laws, with respect to our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and business, and our expectations or beliefs concerning future events. These forward-looking statements can generally be identified by phrases such as “expects,” “anticipates,” “believes,” “estimates,” “intends,” “plans to,” “ought,” “could,” “will,” “should,” “likely,” “appears,” “projects,” “forecasts,” “similar words or phrases. There are inherent risks and uncertainties in any forward-looking statements. Although we believe that our expectations are reasonable, we can give no assurance that these expectations will prove to have been correct, and actual results may vary materially. Except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to update, amend or clarify any forward-looking statements to reflect events, new information or otherwise. Some of the important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from our expectations are discussed below. All written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to us, or persons acting on our behalf, are expressly qualified in their entirety by these cautionary statements.

Factors that could cause actual results to vary materially from our expectations include the following:

- developments with respect to the Alaskan oil and natural gas exploration tax credit system that may continue to affect the willingness of third parties to participate in financing and monetization transactions and our ability to timely monetize tax credits that have been assigned to us by our customer;
- changes in the Alaskan oil and natural gas exploration tax credit system that may significantly affect the level of Alaskan exploration spending;
- fluctuations in the levels of exploration and development activity in the oil and natural gas industry;
- intense industry competition;
- limited number of customers;

- credit and delayed payment risks related to our customers;
- the availability of liquidity and capital resources, including our limited ability to make capital expenditures and the potential impact this has on our business and competitiveness;
- need to manage rapid growth and contraction of our business;
- delays, reductions or cancellations of service contracts;
- operational disruptions due to seasonality, weather and other external factors;
- crew availability and productivity;
- whether we enter into turnkey or term contracts;
- high fixed costs of operations;
- substantial international business exposing us to currency fluctuations and global factors, including economic, political and military uncertainties;
- ability to retain key executives; and
- need to comply with diverse and complex laws and regulations.

Refer to the "Risk Factors" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in this report for specific risks that would cause actual results to be significantly different from those expressed or implied by any of our forward-looking statements. It is not possible to identify all of the risks, uncertainties and other factors that may affect future results. In light of these risks and uncertainties, the forward-looking events and circumstances discussed in this report may not occur and actual results could differ materially from those anticipated or implied in the forward-looking statements. Accordingly, readers of this report are cautioned not to place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Management's Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures.

We carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive and principal financial officers, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of September 30, 2016, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective, in all material respects, with regard to the recording, processing, summarizing and reporting, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms for information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act. Our disclosure controls and procedures include controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our President and Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the third quarter of the period covered by this report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Our business, financial position, results of operations or liquidity could be adversely affected by any of these risks. The risks and uncertainties we describe are not the only ones facing us. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also impair our business or operations. Any adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations or liquidity could result in a decline in the value of our common stock and other securities.

Risks Relating to Our Business and Industry

Our business largely depends on the levels of exploration and development activity in the oil and natural gas industry, a historically cyclical industry. A decrease in this activity caused by low oil and natural gas prices, increased supply, and reduced demand, such as has occurred recently, has had an adverse effect on our business, liquidity and results of operations.

Demand for our services depends upon the level of spending by oil and natural gas companies for exploration, production, development and field management activities, which depend, in part, on oil and natural gas supplies and prices. The markets for oil and natural gas have historically been volatile and are likely to continue to be so in the future. In addition to the market prices of oil and natural gas, our customers' willingness to explore, develop and produce depends largely upon prevailing industry conditions that are influenced by numerous factors over which our management has no control. A decline in oil and natural gas exploration activities and commodity prices, as has occurred over the last several years, has adversely affected the demand for our services and our results of operations.

Factors affecting the prices of oil and natural gas and our customers' desire to explore, develop and produce include:

- the level of supply and demand for oil and natural gas;
- expectations about future prices for oil and natural gas;
- the worldwide political, military and economic conditions;
- the ability of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to set and maintain production levels and prices for oil;
- the rate of discovery of new oil and natural gas reserves and the decline of existing oil and natural gas reserves;
- the cost of exploring for, developing and producing oil and natural gas;
- the ability of exploration and production companies to generate funds or otherwise obtain capital for exploration, development and production operations;
- technological advances affecting energy exploration, production and consumption;
- government policies, including environmental regulations and tax policies, regarding the exploration for, production and development of oil and natural gas reserves, the use of fossil fuels and alternative energy sources and climate change;
- weather conditions, including large-scale weather events such as hurricanes that affect oil and natural gas operations over a wide area or affect prices; and
- changes in the Alaskan oil and gas tax credit system which may significantly affect the level of exploration spending within Alaska and has negatively affected our current liquidity position.

Over the last two years, oil prices have declined significantly due in large part to increasing supplies, weakening demand growth, OPEC's and other oil and gas producing countries' position to not cut production and the lifting of sanctions against Iran. The weakening economic outlook for non-U.S. oil demand, especially in China and Europe, has put more downward pressure on prices. Thus, the price for crude oil has decreased significantly beginning in the third quarter of 2014.

As a result of these decreases in crude oil prices, many E&P companies have announced that they are reducing their capital expenditures, which has resulted in diminished demand for our services and products and downward pressure on the prices we charge or the level of work we do for our customers.

We cannot assure you that the exploration and development activities by our customers will be maintained at historical or even current levels. Any significant decline in exploration or production-related spending by our customers, whether due to a decrease in the market prices for oil and natural gas or otherwise, would have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. Additionally, increases in oil and natural gas prices may not increase demand for our products and services or otherwise have a positive effect on our results of operations or financial condition.

Our revenues are subject to fluctuations that are beyond our control, which may be significant and could adversely affect our results of operations in any financial period.

Our operating results may vary in material respects from quarter to quarter. Factors that cause variations include the timing of the receipt and commencement of contracts for seismic data acquisition, processing or interpretation and customers' budgetary cycles, all of which are beyond our control. In addition, in any given period, we could have idle crews which result in a significant portion of our revenues, cash flows and earnings coming from a relatively small number of crews. Lower crew utilization rates can be caused by land access permit and weather delays, seasonal factors such as holiday schedules, shorter winter days or agricultural or hunting seasons, and crew repositioning and crew utilization and productivity. Additionally, due to location, type of service or particular project, some of our individual crews may achieve results that constitute a significant percentage of our consolidated operating results. Should any of our crews experience changes in timing or delays due to one or more of these factors, our financial results could be subject to significant variations from period to period. Combined with our fixed costs, these revenue fluctuations could also produce unexpected adverse results of operations in any fiscal period.

In addition to the above potential fluctuations in our revenue, we may also have significant third-party pass-through costs that are reflected in our revenues but correspond to a very small administrative margin charged to the customer. Therefore, our revenues for certain periods may include a large amount of these third-party charges and can cause our gross profit margin to be lower.

Revenues derived from our projects may not be sufficient to cover our costs of completing those projects or may not result in the profit we anticipated when we entered into the contract.

Our revenue is determined, in part, by the prices we receive for our services, the productivity of our crews and the accuracy of our cost estimates. The productivity of our crews is partly a function of external factors, such as weather and third party delays, over which we have no control. In addition, cost estimates for our projects may be inadequate due to unknown factors associated with the work to be performed and market conditions, resulting in cost over-runs. If our crews encounter operational difficulties or delays, or if we have not correctly priced our services, our results of operation may vary and, in some cases, may be adversely affected.

Our projects are performed on both a turnkey basis where a defined amount and scope of work is provided by us for a fixed price and additional work, which is subject to customer approval, is billed separately, and is performed on a term basis where work is provided by us for a fixed hourly, daily or monthly fee. The relative mix of turnkey and term agreements, as related to our projects, can vary widely from time to time. The revenue, cost and gross profit realized on a turnkey contract can vary from our estimated amount because of changes in job conditions, variations in labor and equipment productivity from the original estimates, and the performance of subcontractors. In addition, if conditions exist on a particular project that were not anticipated in the customer contract such as excessive weather delays, community issues, governmental issues or equipment failure, then the revenue timing and amount from a project can be affected substantially. Turnkey contracts may also cause us to bear substantially all of the risks of business interruption caused by weather delays and other hazards. Those variations, delays and risks inherent in billing customers at a fixed price may result in us experiencing reduced profitability or losses on projects.

The significant fixed costs of our operations could result in operating losses.

We are subject to significant fixed operating costs, which primarily consist of depreciation and maintenance expenses associated with our equipment, certain crew costs and interest expense on our outstanding indebtedness. Extended periods of significant downtime or low productivity caused by reduced demand, weather interruptions, equipment failures, permit delays or other causes could negatively affect our results and have a material adverse effect on our

financial condition and results of operations because we will not be able to reduce our fixed costs as fast as revenues decline.

Our results of operations could be adversely affected by asset impairments.

We periodically review our portfolio of equipment for impairment. A prolonged downturn could affect the carrying value of our equipment or other assets and require us to recognize a loss. We may be required to write down the value of our equipment if the present value of future cash flows anticipated to be generated from the related equipment falls below net book value. A decline in oil and natural gas prices, if sustained, can result in future impairments. Because the impairment of long-lived assets or goodwill would be recorded as an operating expense, such a write-down would negatively affect our net income and may result in a breach of certain of our financial covenants under the terms of the documents governing our indebtedness.

Our working capital needs are difficult to forecast and may vary significantly, which could cause liquidity issues and require us to seek additional financing that we may not be able to obtain on satisfactory terms, or at all.

Our working capital needs are difficult to predict with certainty. Our available cash varies in material respects as a result of, among other things, the timing of our projects, our customers' budgetary cycles and our receipt of payment. Our working capital requirements may continue to increase, due to contraction in our business or expansion of infrastructure that may be required to keep pace with technological advances. In order to remain competitive, we must continue to invest additional capital to maintain, upgrade and expand our seismic data acquisition capabilities. In addition, some of our larger projects require significant upfront costs. We therefore may be subject to significant and rapid increases in our working capital needs that could require us to seek additional financing sources. While we currently have a new senior loan facility and a revolving line of credit, and we have reduced our outstanding indebtedness as a result of the Restructuring, restrictions in our debt agreements as well as our current cash flow and liquidity difficulties may impair our ability to obtain other sources of financing, and access to additional sources of financing may not be available on terms acceptable to us, or at all.

Recent developments in the State of Alaska and their consequences for the market for exploration tax credits have intensified the negative impact on our current liquidity and cash flow.

The State of Alaska offers two types of exploration tax credits ("Tax Credits"), which certain of our Alaskan customers receive in connection with the acquisition of seismic data that we generate. These customers may utilize cash received from the State of Alaska for the Tax Credits or, more typically, from the proceeds of a third party loan secured by the Tax Credits to pay accounts receivable due to us. As a result, we have, from time to time, accounts receivable due from Alaskan customers where the timing and amount of payment to us may be dependent upon when the Tax Credits can be monetized. In connection with the above, our Alaskan customers manage the Tax Credit process, which includes filing an application, undergoing an audit and receiving a Tax Credit certificate for the permitted amount. However, the ultimate disposition and timing of the process of the issuance of a Tax Credit certificate by the State of Alaska is outside our control. Historically, applicants have been able to quickly monetize Tax Credits before the issuance of the Tax Credit certificates and remit prompt payment to us by securing a loan from a financial institution secured by the Tax Credits. However, we believe, based on publicly available information, that the State of Alaska's existing budget deficit, delays in the State of Alaska paying on Tax Credits compared to historical timing, a veto by the governor of Alaska over the line item in the budget to pay Tax Credits in the fiscal 2017 budget and speculation regarding possible legislation that may amend the current Tax Credit program have produced substantial uncertainty about the timing of reimbursement from the State of Alaska for Tax Credits. As a consequence of this uncertainty, we believe that many, if not all, third-party financial institutions have suspended lending against Tax Credits prior to issuance of a Tax Credit certificate. In turn, our Alaskan customers' ability to monetize these Tax Credits in a timely manner has also been materially and adversely affected.

In particular, at September 30, 2016, we had an account receivable of approximately \$92.5 million due to us from one customer, making this currently our largest account receivable and the single largest item affecting our short-term liquidity, other than the general decline in our business due to the downturn in the business of oil and natural gas exploration and production companies. This customer relies upon Tax Credits to fund projects performed by us. Although this customer had previously notified us that it was working on several possible monetization solutions, it informed us that it was unsuccessful in monetizing its Tax Credits and that it was highly unlikely that it would be able to pay us the account receivable on a timely basis. As a result, our customer has assigned \$72.9 million of Tax Credits related to completed programs to us so that we can seek to monetize these Tax Credits and apply the resulting cash, as monetization occurs, toward the customer's repayment of its overdue account receivable. We expect the customer to assign to us the remaining Tax Credits once the applications for those Tax Credits have been applied for, which, by

statute, cannot be submitted before January 1, 2017. Based on the expected timing to monetize the Tax Credits, we have reclassified certain of our receivables, net to accounts receivable, net, noncurrent and may need to reclassify additional accounts receivable in the future.

In its review of approximately \$30.2 million of Tax Credit applications during the audit process, we received approximately \$24.4 million of Tax Credits from the State of Alaska during the three-month period ended September 30, 2016. The State of Alaska disallowed approximately \$5.8 million of otherwise eligible expenditures. Our customer filed an appeal of this decision on October 18, 2016 and intends to seek a reversal of the disallowed amount. During the three months ended September 30, 2016, we recorded a reduction of our accounts receivable balance of \$2.7 million related to the monetization of Tax Credits. We recorded an additional \$6.5 million reduction of the accounts receivable balance related to the further monetization of Tax Credits in October 2016. We will expect certificates representing approximately \$60.5 million to be issued on a rolling basis over the next twelve months.

There continues to be uncertainty regarding the timely payment by the State of Alaska of its obligations on issued tax credit certificates as well as our ability to accurately estimate the timeframe for such payments. We continue to explore options to monetize

the tax credits, including an option to sell the certificates in the secondary market at a discount to purchasers that are able to apply the certificates to reduce their own Alaskan tax liabilities. We believe that this may be a viable option to monetize the certificates we receive this year and possibly some or all of those to be received next year. There is a risk that any monetization of the tax credit certificates, however, will reflect a substantial discount and may be insufficient to fully repay our customer's outstanding account receivable. Should this occur, we may be required to record an impairment of the amount due from our customer.

Until we are able to finally resolve the issue described above, we may continue to experience liquidity issues. The Restructuring, which provided additional borrowing capacity, and the debt exchange which reduces our indebtedness expense and allows us to pay interest in kind, provides significant levels of short term liquidity which should mitigate the acuteness of this issue, but there can be no assurance that it will solve the issue of our need to monetize our Tax Credits.

Our operations are subject to weather and seasonality, which may affect our ability to timely complete projects.

Our seismic data acquisition services are performed outdoors and often in difficult or harsh climate conditions, and are therefore subject to weather and seasonality. In Canada and Alaska, the primary season for seismic data acquisition is during the winter, from December to April, as many areas are only accessible when the ground is frozen. The weather conditions during this time of year can affect the timing and efficiency of operations. In addition, this prime season can be shortened by warmer weather conditions.

In South America and Southeast Asia, our operations are affected by the periods of heavy rain in the areas where seismic operations are conducted. In all areas in which we operate, the weather is an uncontrollable factor that affects our operations at various times of the year. Due to the unpredictability of weather conditions, there may be times when adverse conditions may cause our operations to be delayed and result in additional costs and may negatively affect our results of operations.

Our operations are subject to delays related to obtaining government permits and land access rights from third parties which could result in delays affecting our results of operations.

Our seismic data acquisition operations could be adversely affected by our inability to obtain timely right of way usage from both public and private land and/or mineral owners. We cannot begin surveys on property without obtaining any required permits from governmental entities as well as the permission of the private landowners who own the land being surveyed. In recent years, it has become more difficult, costly and time-consuming to obtain access rights of way as drilling activities have expanded into more populated areas. Additionally, while landowners generally are cooperative in granting access rights, some have become more resistant to seismic and drilling activities occurring on their property. In addition, governmental entities do not always grant permits within the time periods expected. Delays associated with obtaining such permits and rights of way may negatively affect our results of operations.

Our backlog can vary significantly from time to time and our backlog estimates are based on certain assumptions and are subject to unexpected adjustments and cancellations and thus may not be timely converted to revenues in any particular fiscal period, if at all, or be indicative of our actual operating results for any future period.

Our backlog estimates represent those projects for which a customer has executed a contract or signed a binding letter of award. Our backlog can vary significantly from time to time, particularly if the backlog is made up of multi-year contracts with some of our more significant customers. Backlog estimates are based on a number of assumptions and estimates including assumptions related to foreign exchange rates and proportionate performance of contracts. The realization of our backlog estimates is further affected by our performance under term rate contracts, as the early or

late completion of a project under term rate contracts will generally result in decreased or increased, as the case may be, revenues derived from those projects. Contracts for services are also occasionally modified by mutual consent and often can be terminated for convenience by the customer. Because of potential changes in the scope or schedule of our customers' projects, and the possibility of early termination of customer contracts, we cannot predict with certainty when or if our backlog will be realized. Material delays, payment defaults or cancellations on the underlying contracts could reduce the amount of backlog currently reported and, consequently, could inhibit the conversion of that backlog into revenues. In addition, worsening overall market conditions could result in further reductions of backlog which will impact our financial performance.

We face intense competition in our business that could result in downward pricing pressure and the loss of market share.

Competition among seismic contractors historically has been, and likely will continue to be, intense. Competitive factors have in recent years included price, crew experience, asset availability and capacity, technological expertise and reputation for quality and dependability. We also face increasing competition from nationally owned companies in various international jurisdictions that operate under less significant financial constraints than those we experience. Many of our competitors have greater financial and

other resources, more customers, greater market recognition and more established relationships and alliances in the industry than we do. They and other competitors may be better positioned to withstand and adjust more quickly to volatile market conditions, such as fluctuations in oil and natural gas prices and production levels, as well as changes in government regulations. Additionally, the seismic data acquisition business is extremely price competitive and has a history of protracted periods of months or years where seismic contractors under financial duress bid jobs at unattractive pricing levels and therefore adversely affect industry pricing. Competition from those and other competitors could result in downward pricing pressure, which could adversely affect our margins, and could result in the loss of market share.

Capital requirements for the technology we use are significant. If we are unable to finance these requirements, we may not be able to maintain our competitive advantage.

Seismic data acquisition technologies historically have steadily improved and progressed, and we expect this trend to continue. Manufacturers of seismic equipment may develop new systems that have competitive advantages relative to systems now in use that either render the equipment we currently use obsolete or require us to make substantial capital expenditures to maintain our competitive position. In order to remain competitive, we must continue to invest additional capital to maintain, upgrade and expand our seismic data acquisition capabilities.

Our capital requirements, which are primarily the cost of equipment, historically have been significant. We attempt to minimize our capital expenditures by restricting our purchase of equipment to equipment that we believe will remain highly utilized, and we strategically rent equipment utilizing the most current technology to cover peak periods in equipment demands. We may not be able to finance all of our capital requirements, however, when and if needed, to acquire new equipment. If we are unable to do so, there may be a material negative impact on our operations and financial condition.

Our revenues are generated by a concentrated number of customers.

We derive our revenues from a concentrated customer base in the international oil and natural gas industry. Although we historically have not been dependent on any one customer, as of September 30, 2016, we had an account receivable from one customer of approximately \$92.5 million, which represents our largest account receivable and the single largest item affecting our short-term liquidity. Our largest customers can and typically do change from year to year and our largest customers in any one year may not be indicative of our largest customers in the future. If any of our customers were to terminate their contract with us on a large project or fail to contract for our services in the future because they are acquired, alter their exploration or development strategy, experience financial difficulties, as a result of concerns over our current cash flow and liquidity difficulties or for any other reason, and we were not able to replace their business with business from other customers, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

We operate under hazardous conditions that subject us and our employees to risk of damage to property or personal injury and limitations on our insurance coverage may expose us to potentially significant liability costs.

Our activities are often conducted in dangerous environments and include hazardous conditions, including operation of heavy equipment, the detonation of explosives, and operations in remote areas of developing countries. Operating in such environments, and under such conditions, carries with it inherent risks, such as loss of human life or equipment, as well as the risk of downtime or reduced productivity resulting from equipment failures caused by an adverse operating environment. Those risks could cause us to experience injuries to our personnel, equipment losses, and interruptions in our business.

Although we maintain insurance, our insurance contains certain coverage exclusions and policy limits. There can be no assurance that our insurance will be sufficient or adequate to cover all losses or liabilities or that insurance will continue to be available to us on acceptable terms, or at all. Further, we may experience difficulties in collecting from insurers as such insurers may deny all or a portion of our claims for insurance coverage. A claim for which we are not fully insured, or which is excluded from coverage or exceeds the policy limits of our applicable insurance, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

We may be held liable for the actions of our subcontractors.

We often work as the general contractor on seismic data acquisition surveys and consequently engage a number of subcontractors to perform services and provide products. While we generally obtain contractual indemnification and insurance covering the acts of those subcontractors, and require the subcontractors to obtain insurance for our benefit, there can be no assurance we will not be held liable for the actions of those subcontractors. In addition, subcontractors may cause damage or injury to our personnel and property that is not fully covered by insurance or by claims against the subcontractors.

Our agreements with our customers may not adequately protect us from unforeseen events or address all issues that could arise with our customers. The occurrence of unforeseen events or disputes with customers could result in increased liability, costs and expenses for our projects.

We enter into master service agreements with many of our customers that allocate certain operational risks. Despite the inclusion of risk allocation provisions in our agreements, our operations may be affected by a number of events that are unforeseen or not within our control and our agreements may not adequately protect us from each possible event. If an event occurs which we have not contemplated or otherwise addressed in our agreement we, and not our customer, will likely bear the increased cost or liability.

To the extent our agreements do not adequately address those and other issues, or we are not able to successfully resolve resulting disputes, we may incur increased liability, costs and expenses. This may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

We, along with our customers, are subject to compliance with governmental laws and regulations that may expose us to significant costs and liabilities and may adversely affect the demand for our services.

Our operations, and those of our customers, are subject to a variety of federal, provincial, state and local laws and regulations in the United States and foreign jurisdictions, including stringent laws and regulations relating to protection of the environment, particularly those relating to emissions to air, discharges to water, treatment, storage and disposal of regulated materials and remediation of soil and groundwater contamination. Those laws and regulations may impose numerous obligations that are applicable to our operations including:

- the acquisition of permits before commencing regulated activities; and
- the limitation or prohibition of seismic activities in environmentally sensitive or protected areas such as wetlands or wilderness areas.

Numerous governmental authorities, such as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (the “EPA”) and analogous state agencies in the United States and governmental bodies with control over environmental matters in foreign jurisdictions, have the power to enforce compliance with those laws and regulations and any permits issued under them, oftentimes requiring difficult and costly actions. We may incur substantial costs, including fines, damages, criminal or civil sanctions, remediation costs and natural resource damage claims, or experience interruptions in our operations for violations or liabilities arising under these laws and regulations. Further, we may become liable for damages against which we cannot adequately insure or against which we may elect not to insure because of high costs or other reasons. Our customers are subject to similar environmental laws and regulations.

We expend financial and managerial resources to comply with all the laws and regulations applicable to our operations. Any changes in environmental laws and regulations or re-interpretation of enforcement policies that result in more stringent and costly regulations, or that change waste handling, storage, transport, disposal or remediation requirements could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial position. The fact that such laws or regulations change frequently makes it impossible for us to predict the cost or impact of such laws and regulations on our future operations. The costs of complying with applicable environmental laws and regulations are likely to increase over time and we cannot provide any assurance that we will be able to remain in compliance with respect to existing or new laws and regulations or that such compliance will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations, or on the operations of our customers which could affect demand for our services. Although regulatory developments that may occur in subsequent years could have the effect of reducing industry activity, we cannot predict the nature of any new restrictions or regulations that may be imposed. We may be required to increase operating expenses or capital expenditures in order to comply with any new restrictions or regulations.

In addition, as a result of the mobility of our equipment, operations in foreign jurisdictions and the utilization of a multi-national work force, we and our customers are subject to various federal, provincial, state and local laws and regulations in the United States and foreign jurisdictions relating to the import or export of equipment and the immigration and employment of non-citizen employees or sub-contractors. Numerous governmental authorities, such as the U.S. Customs and Border Protection, the Bureau of Industry and Security and the Office of Foreign Assets Control, and analogous governmental bodies in foreign jurisdictions have laws and regulations which prohibit or restrict operations in certain jurisdictions and doing business with certain persons in such jurisdictions, and we and our customers may be required to obtain and maintain licenses, permits, visas and similar documentation for operations. We may incur substantial costs, including fines and damages, criminal or civil sanctions for violations or liabilities arising under these laws and regulations.

Our operations outside of the United States are subject to additional political, economic, and other risks and uncertainties that could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows, and our exposure to such risks will increase as we expand our international operations.

Our operations outside of North America accounted for a large portion of our consolidated income. Our international operations are subject to a number of risks inherent in any business operating in foreign countries, and especially those operating in emerging markets. As we continue to increase our presence in those countries, our operations will continue to encounter the following risks, among others:

- government instability or armed conflict, which can cause our potential customers to withdraw or delay investment in capital projects, thereby reducing or eliminating the viability of some markets for our services;

- potential expropriation, seizure, nationalization or detention of assets;

- risks relating to foreign currency, as described below;

- import/export quotas or unexpected changes in regulatory environments and trade barriers;

- civil uprisings, riots and war, which can make it unsafe to continue operations, adversely affect both budgets and schedules and expose us to losses;

- availability of suitable personnel and equipment, which can be affected by government policy, or changes in policy, which limit the importation of qualified crew members or specialized equipment in areas where local resources are insufficient, and legal restrictions or other limitations on our ability to dismiss employees;

- laws, regulations, decrees and court decisions under legal systems that are not always fully developed and that may be retroactively applied and cause us to incur unanticipated and/or unrecoverable costs, as well as delays which may result in real or opportunity costs; and

- terrorist attacks, including kidnappings of our personnel.

If any of those or other similar events should occur, it could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

We are subject to taxation in many foreign jurisdictions and the final determination of our tax liabilities involves the interpretation of the statutes and requirements of taxing authorities worldwide. Our tax returns are subject to routine examination by taxing authorities, and those examinations may result in assessments of additional taxes, penalties and/or interest.

Our overall success as a global business depends, in part, upon our ability to succeed in differing economic, social and political conditions. We may not succeed in developing and implementing policies and strategies that are effective in each location where we do business, and we may experience project disruptions and losses, which could negatively affect our profitability.

Our results of operations can be significantly affected by foreign currency fluctuations and regulations.

A portion of our revenues is derived in the local currencies of the foreign jurisdictions in which we operate. Accordingly, we are subject to risks relating to fluctuations in currency exchange rates. In the future, and especially as we further expand our operations in international markets, our customers may increasingly make payments in non-U.S. currencies. Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates could affect our revenues, operating costs and operating margins. In addition, currency devaluation can result in a loss to us if we hold deposits of that currency. Hedging foreign currencies can be difficult, especially if the currency is not actively traded. We cannot predict the effect of future exchange rate fluctuations on our operating results.

In addition, we are subject to risks relating to governmental regulation of foreign currency, which may limit our ability to:

- transfer funds from or convert currencies in certain countries;

- repatriate foreign currency received in excess of local currency requirements; and
- repatriate funds held by our foreign subsidiaries to the United States at favorable tax rates.

As we continue to develop our operations in foreign countries, there is an increased risk that foreign currency controls may create difficulty in repatriating profits from foreign countries in the form of taxes or other restrictions, which could restrict our cash flow.

Economic and political conditions in Latin America pose numerous risks to our operations.

Our business operations in the Latin American region constitute a material portion of our business. As events in the region have demonstrated, negative economic or political developments in one country in the region can lead to or exacerbate economic or political instability elsewhere in the region. Furthermore, events in recent years in other developing markets have placed pressures on the stability of the currencies of a number of countries in Latin America in which we operate, including Brazil, Colombia and Peru. While certain areas in the Latin American region have experienced economic growth, this recovery remains fragile.

Certain Latin American economies have experienced shortages in foreign currency reserves and have adopted restrictions on the use of certain mechanisms to expatriate local earnings and convert local currencies into U.S. Dollars. Any such shortages or restrictions may limit or impede our ability to transfer or to convert such currencies into U.S. Dollars and to expatriate such funds for the purpose of making timely payments of interest and principal on our indebtedness. In addition, currency devaluations in one country may have adverse effects in another country. Some Latin American countries have historically experienced high rates of inflation. Inflation and some measures implemented to curb inflation have had significant negative effects on the economies of these countries. Governmental actions taken in an effort to curb inflation, coupled with speculation about possible future actions, have contributed to economic uncertainty at times in most Latin American countries. These countries may experience high levels of inflation in the future that could lead to further government intervention in the economy, including the introduction of government policies that could adversely affect our results of operations. In addition, if any of these countries experience high rates of inflation, we may not be able to adjust the price of our services sufficiently to offset the effects of inflation on our cost structures. A high inflation environment would also have negative effects on the level of economic activity and employment and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Current and future legislation or regulation relating to climate change and hydraulic fracturing could negatively affect the exploration and production of oil and gas and adversely affect demand for our services.

In response to concerns suggesting that emissions of certain gases, commonly referred to as “greenhouse gases” (“GHG”) (including carbon dioxide and methane), may be contributing to global climate change, legislative and regulatory measures to address the concerns are in various phases of discussion or implementation at the federal, state and international levels. Many states, either individually or through multi-state regional initiatives, have already taken legal measures intended to reduce GHG emissions, primarily through the planned development of GHG emission inventories and/or GHG cap and trade programs.

Although various climate change legislative measures have been under consideration by the U.S. Congress, it is not possible at this time to predict whether or when Congress may act on climate change legislation. The EPA has promulgated a series of rulemakings and taken other actions that the EPA states will result in the regulation of GHG as “air pollutants” under the existing federal Clean Air Act. Furthermore, in 2010, EPA regulations became effective that require monitoring and reporting of GHG emissions on an annual basis, including extensive GHG monitoring and reporting requirements. While this rule does not control GHG emission levels from any facilities, it will cause covered facilities to incur monitoring and reporting costs. Moreover, lawsuits have been filed seeking to require individual companies to reduce GHG emissions from their operations.

This increasing focus on global warming may result in new environmental laws or regulations that may negatively affect us and our customers. This could cause us to incur additional direct costs in complying with any new environmental regulations, as well as increased indirect costs resulting from our customers incurring additional compliance costs that get passed on to us. Moreover, passage of climate change legislation or other legislative or regulatory initiatives that regulate or restrict emissions of GHG may curtail production and demand for fossil fuels

such as oil and natural gas in areas where our customers operate and thus adversely affect future demand for our services. Reductions in our revenues or increases in our expenses as a result of climate control initiatives could have adverse effects on our business, financial position, results of operations and prospects.

Hydraulic fracturing is an important and commonly used process in the completion of oil and natural gas wells. Hydraulic fracturing involves the injection of water, sand and chemical additives under pressure into rock formations to stimulate oil and natural gas production. Due to public concerns raised regarding potential impacts of hydraulic fracturing, legislative and regulatory efforts at the federal level and in some states have been initiated to require or make more stringent the permitting, reporting and compliance requirements for hydraulic fracturing operations. These legislative and regulatory initiatives imposing additional reporting obligations on, or otherwise limiting, the hydraulic fracturing process could make it more difficult or costly to complete oil and natural gas wells. Shale gas and shale oil cannot be economically produced without extensive fracturing. In the event such initiatives are successful, demand for our seismic acquisition services may be adversely affected.

As a company subject to compliance with the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (the “FCPA”), our business may suffer because our efforts to comply with U.S. laws could restrict our ability to do business in foreign markets relative to our competitors who are not subject to U.S. law. Any determination that we or our foreign agents have violated the FCPA may adversely affect our business, operations and reputation.

We operate in certain 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. We may be subject to competitive disadvantages to the extent that our competitors are able to secure business, licenses or other preferential treatment by making payments to government officials and others in positions of influence or using other methods that U.S. law and regulations prohibit us from using.

As a U.S. corporation, we are subject to the regulations imposed by the FCPA, which generally prohibits U.S. companies and their intermediaries from making improper payments to foreign officials for the purpose of obtaining or keeping business and which imposes stringent recordkeeping requirements. In particular, we may be held liable for actions taken by our strategic or local partners even though our partners are not subject to the FCPA. Any such violations could result in substantial civil and/or criminal penalties and might adversely affect our results of operations and our ability to continue to work in those countries.

The enactment of legislation implementing changes in U.S. or foreign tax laws affecting the taxation of international business activities or the adoption of other tax reform policies could materially impact our financial position and results of operations.

Changes to U.S. or foreign tax laws could impact the tax treatment of our foreign earnings. Due to the scope of our international business operations, any changes in the U.S. or foreign taxation of these operations may increase our worldwide effective tax rate and adversely affect our financial condition and operating results. The international scope of our operations and our corporate and financing structure may expose us to potentially adverse tax consequences. We are subject to taxation in and to the tax laws and regulations of multiple jurisdictions as a result of the international scope of our operations and our corporate and financing structure. We are also subject to intercompany pricing laws, including those relating to the flow of funds between our companies. Adverse developments in these laws or regulations, or any change in position regarding the application, administration or interpretation of these laws or regulations in any applicable jurisdiction, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, the tax authorities in any applicable jurisdiction, including the United States, may disagree with the positions we have taken or intend to take regarding the tax treatment or characterization of any of our transactions, including the tax treatment or characterization of our indebtedness, intercompany loans and guarantees. If any applicable tax authorities, including the U.S. tax authorities, were to successfully challenge the tax treatment or characterization of any of our transactions, it could result in the disallowance of deductions and the imposition of tax withholding.

We may be unable to attract and retain executive officers and skilled and technically knowledgeable employees, which could adversely affect our business.

Our continued success depends upon retaining and attracting executive officers and highly skilled employees. A number of our executive officers and employees possess many years of industry experience and are highly skilled, and members of our management team also have relationships with oil and gas companies and others in the industry that are integral to our ability to market and sell our services. Our inability to retain such individuals could adversely affect our ability to compete in the seismic service industry. We may face significant competition for such skilled personnel, particularly during periods of increased demand for seismic services. Although we utilize employment agreements and other incentives to retain certain of our key employees, there is no guarantee that we will be able to retain those personnel.

If we do not manage growth and contractions in our business effectively, our results of operations could be adversely affected.

Historically, we have experienced significant growth but recently we have contracted our business in response to the decline in oil and natural gas exploration activities. Both growth and contraction have placed significant demands on our personnel, management, infrastructure and support mechanisms and other resources. We must continue to improve our operational, financial, management, legal compliance and information systems to keep pace with the growth of or contractions in our business. We may also expand through the strategic acquisition of companies and assets. We must plan and manage any acquisitions effectively to achieve revenue growth and maintain profitability in our evolving market. If we fail to manage growth of or contractions in our business effectively, our ability to provide services could be adversely affected, which could negatively affect our operating results.

The requirements of being a public company increase our operating expenses and divert management's attention.

As a public company, we are subject to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, the Dodd-Frank Act and other applicable securities rules and regulations. Compliance with these

rules and regulations require us to incur significant additional legal, accounting and other expenses that we would not incur if we were not a public company.

The Exchange Act requires, among other things, that we file annual, quarterly and current reports with respect to our business and operating results. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act and the rules subsequently implemented by the SEC and the national securities exchanges, establish certain requirements for the corporate governance practices of public companies. For example, as a result of becoming a public company, we have additional board committees and are required to maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting. In order to maintain and, if required, improve our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting to meet this standard, significant resources and management oversight are required. As a result, management's attention has been and will continue to be diverted from other business concerns, which could harm our business and operating results.

Because we are a smaller reporting company, to date our independent auditor has not been required to issue an attestation report regarding our internal control over financial reporting in the annual reports on Form 10-K that we file with the SEC, and we have been subject to scaled disclosure requirements. We will remain a smaller reporting company as long as the market value of our securities held by non-affiliates is below \$75 million, as of the end of our second fiscal quarter each year. If we cease to be a smaller reporting company, our expenses will further increase and additional time will be required of our management to comply with those additional requirements.

Our substantial level of indebtedness could adversely affect our financial condition and prevent us from fulfilling our financial obligations.

While the Restructuring we completed on July 27, 2016 caused our total debt outstanding to decline \$55.1 million in face value from our total debt outstanding on June 30, 2016, our high level of indebtedness could still have significant effects on our business. For example, our level of indebtedness and the terms of our debt agreements may:

- increase the risk that we may default on our debt obligations;
- prevent us from raising the funds necessary to repurchase New Second Lien Notes tendered to us if there is a change of control (as defined in the indenture for the New Second Lien Notes) or other event requiring such a repurchase, and any failure to repurchase New Second Lien Notes tendered for repurchase would constitute a default under the indenture for the New Second Lien Notes and may constitute a default under other debt;
- require us to use a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to pay interest and principal on our indebtedness, which would reduce the funds available for working capital, capital expenditures and other general corporate purposes;
- limit our ability to obtain additional financing for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions and other investments, or general corporate purposes particularly in light of the fact that a substantial portion of our assets have been pledged to secure our indebtedness, which may limit the ability to execute our business strategy;
- heighten our vulnerability to downturns in our business, our industry or in the general economy and restrict us from exploiting business opportunities or making acquisitions;
- place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to those of our competitors that may have proportionately less debt;
- limit management's discretion in operating our business;
- limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business, the industry in which we operate or the general economy; and
- result in higher interest expense if interest rates increase and we have outstanding floating rate borrowings.

Each of these factors may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Our ability to make payments with respect to our indebtedness will depend on our future operating performance, which will be affected by a broad range of factors, including prevailing economic conditions and financial, business and other factors affecting us and our industry, many of which are beyond our control.

Despite existing debt levels, we may still be able to incur substantially more debt, which would increase the risks associated with our leverage.

Even with our existing debt levels, we and our subsidiaries may be able to incur substantial amounts of additional debt in the future, including debt under our existing debt agreements. Although the terms of our debt agreements limit our ability to incur additional debt, these terms may not prevent us from incurring substantial amounts of additional debt. If new debt is added to our current debt levels, the risks associated with our leverage may intensify.

Our debt agreements impose significant operating and financial restrictions on us and our subsidiaries that may prevent us from pursuing certain business opportunities and restrict our ability to operate our business.

Our debt agreements contain covenants that restrict our and our restricted subsidiaries' ability to take various actions, such as:

- transferring or selling certain assets;
- paying dividends or distributions, repaying subordinated indebtedness (if any) or making certain investments or other restricted payments;
- incurring or guaranteeing additional indebtedness or, with respect to our restricted subsidiaries, issuing preferred stock;
- creating or incurring liens securing indebtedness;
- incurring dividend or similar payment restrictions affecting restricted subsidiaries;
- consummating a merger, consolidation or sale of all or substantially all our and our restricted subsidiaries' assets;
- entering into transactions with affiliates; and
- engaging in a business other than our current business and businesses related, ancillary or complementary, to our current businesses or immaterial businesses.

In addition, the security documents relating to our indebtedness restrict us and our restricted subsidiaries from taking or omitting to take certain actions that would adversely affect or impair in any material respect the collateral securing those obligations. Any future debt may also require us to comply with a number of affirmative and negative covenants in addition to the covenants listed above.

We may be prevented from taking advantage of business opportunities that arise if we fail to meet certain financial ratios or because of the limitations imposed on us by the restrictive covenants under these agreements. In addition, the restrictions contained in our debt agreements may also limit our ability to plan for or react to market conditions or meet capital needs, or may otherwise restrict our activities or business plans and adversely affect our ability to finance our operations, enter into acquisitions, execute our business strategy, effectively compete with companies that are not similarly restricted or engage in other business activities that would be in our interest. In the future, we may incur other debt obligations that might subject us to additional and different restrictive covenants that could also adversely affect our financial and operational flexibility. In the event that we default under any of these financial or other covenants, we would be required to seek waivers or amendments to the applicable agreements or to refinance the applicable indebtedness, and we cannot assure you that we would be able to do so on terms we deem acceptable, or at all. Failure to comply with applicable covenants would constitute a default under the applicable debt instrument and would generally allow the applicable lenders or other debt holders to demand immediate repayment of all indebtedness outstanding thereunder and, in the case of secured indebtedness and subject to the intercreditor agreement, if applicable, to seize and sell the collateral and to apply the proceeds from those sales to satisfy such indebtedness, any of which could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations and financial condition. These events would likely in turn trigger cross-acceleration and cross-default rights under other debt, which would allow the applicable lenders or other debt holders to exercise similar rights and remedies. If the amounts outstanding under any of our debt agreements were to be accelerated or if the applicable lenders or other debt holders were to foreclose upon the collateral securing any such indebtedness, we cannot assure you that our assets would be sufficient to repay the money owed to our lenders. We have in the past failed to comply with financial and other covenants in debt and have therefore been required to obtain waivers and amendments from prior lenders, and there can be no assurance that we will not experience similar defaults in the future or that waivers or amendments will be obtained.

Our debt agreements contain restrictive covenants that may limit our ability to respond to changes in market conditions or pursue business opportunities.

Our debt agreements contain restrictive covenants that limit our ability to, among other things:

- incur or guarantee additional debt;
- pay dividends;
- repay subordinated debt prior to its maturity;
- grant additional liens on our assets;

- enter into transactions with our affiliates;
- repurchase stock;
- make certain investments or acquisitions of substantially all or a portion of another entity's business assets;
- undergo a change of control; and
- merge with another entity or dispose of our assets.

Complying with these covenants may limit our ability to respond to changes in market conditions or pursue business opportunities that would otherwise be available to us.

If we are unable to comply with the restrictions and covenants in our debt agreements, there could be a default under the terms of such agreements, which could result in an acceleration of repayment and the sale of our assets to satisfy our obligations with our lenders. Failure to maintain existing financing or to secure new financing could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and financial position.

If we are unable to comply with the restrictions and covenants in our debt agreements, there could be a default under the terms of those agreements. In the event of a default under those agreements, lenders could terminate their commitments to lend or accelerate the loans and declare all amounts borrowed due and payable. Borrowings under other debt that contain cross-acceleration or cross-default provisions, may also be accelerated and become due and payable. In addition, substantially all of our debt obligations are secured by a lien on substantially all of our U.S. assets and certain of our foreign assets, including 65% of the equity interests in our first-tier foreign subsidiaries. In the event of foreclosure, liquidation, bankruptcy or other insolvency proceeding relating to us or to our subsidiaries that have guaranteed our debt, holders of our secured indebtedness and our other lenders will have prior claims on our assets. If any of those events occur, our assets might not be sufficient to repay in full all of our outstanding indebtedness and we may be unable to find alternative financing. Even if we could obtain alternative financing, it might not be on terms that are favorable or acceptable to us. Additionally, we may not be able to amend our debt agreements or obtain needed waivers on satisfactory terms or without incurring substantial costs. Failure to maintain existing or secure new financing could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and financial position.

We have had and in the future may have material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting.

On June 24, 2013, we completed the Merger with Former SAE. Former SAE was not a public reporting company and had limited accounting personnel and systems to adequately execute accounting processes and limited other supervisory resources with which to address internal control over financial reporting, especially in its early years. We and our independent registered public accounting firm identified material weaknesses during the preparation of our financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013 and quarterly periods within 2013 that resulted in restatements of the first and second quarterly periods within 2013. During 2014 we took substantial steps in improving and fortifying our internal controls and remediated the material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting identified in 2013. While these measures correct the material weaknesses identified by us or our independent public accounting firm, we cannot assure that there will not be other material weaknesses that we or our independent registered public accounting firm will identify. If additional material weaknesses in our internal controls are discovered in the future, they may adversely affect our ability to record, process, summarize, and report financial information timely and accurately.

Risks Relating to Our Securities and the Restructuring

There is a limited trading market for our securities and the market price of our securities is subject to volatility.

The market price of our common stock could be subject to wide fluctuations in response to, and the level of trading that develops with our common stock may be affected by, numerous factors, many of which are beyond our control. These factors include, among other things, our reverse stock split, our new capital structure as a result of our

Restructuring, our limited trading history subsequent to our Restructuring, our historically limited trading volume, the concentration of holdings of our common stock, actual or anticipated variations in our operating results and cash flow, business conditions in our markets and the general state of the securities markets and the market for energy-related stocks, as well as general economic and market conditions and other factors that may affect our future results, including those that are described elsewhere in our Risk Factors. While initially there has been significant trading in our common stock after our Restructuring as the market adjusts to our recapitalization and reverse stock split, no assurance can be given that an active market will develop for our common stock or as to the liquidity of the trading market for our common stock. Long term holders of our common stock may experience difficulty in reselling, or an inability to sell, their shares. In addition, if an active trading market does not develop or is not maintained, significant sales of our common stock, or the expectation of these sales, could materially and adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

The composition of our board changed significantly.

Under the Restructuring, the composition of our board changed significantly. Our board will now be made up of seven directors, of which four will not have previously served on our board. The new directors have different backgrounds, experiences and perspectives from those individuals who previously served on our board and, thus, may have different views on the issues that will determine our future. There is no guarantee that the new board will pursue, or will pursue in the same manner, our current strategic plans. As a result, the future strategy and plans may differ materially from those of the past.

There may be circumstances in which the interests of our significant stockholders could be in conflict with the interests of our other stockholders.

Funds associated with Whitebox Advisors LLC ("Whitebox") and BlueMountain Capital Management, LLC ("BlueMountain") currently own a majority of our outstanding common stock and each is a lender under the terms of our New Second Lien Notes and Senior Loan Facility. Circumstances may arise in which these stockholders may have an interest in pursuing or preventing acquisitions, divestitures or other transactions, including the issuance of additional shares or debt that, in their judgment, could enhance their investment in us or another company in which they invest. Such transactions might adversely affect us or other holders of our common stock. Furthermore, the Restructuring Support Agreement with Whitebox, BlueMountain and the other noteholders that entered into the Restructuring Support Agreement provides for certain continuing nomination rights related to six of our board member positions, subject to certain conditions on share ownership. In addition, our significant concentration of share ownership may adversely affect the trading price of our common shares because investors may perceive disadvantages in owning shares in companies with a significant concentration of stockholders.

Our financial results after the Restructuring may not reflect historical trends.

As a result of our Restructuring, our historical financial performance, particularly our earnings per share, may not be indicative of our financial performance after the Restructuring.

If securities or industry analysts do not publish research or reports about our business, if they adversely change their recommendations regarding our common stock or if our operating results do not meet their expectations, our stock price could decline.

The market for our common stock may be influenced by the research and reports that industry or securities analysts publish about us or our business. We currently do not have and may not obtain research coverage of our common stock by securities and industry analysts. Even if we get coverage, if one or more of these analysts cease coverage of our company or fail to publish reports on us regularly, we could lose visibility in the financial markets, which in turn could cause our stock price or trading volume to decline. Moreover, if we do get coverage, if one or more of the analysts who might cover us downgrades our common stock or publishes unfavorable research, ceases to cover us, or if our operating results do not meet their expectations, our stock price and trading volume may decline.

We do not expect to pay dividends in the near future.

We do not anticipate that cash dividends or other distributions will be paid with respect to our common stock in the foreseeable future. In addition, restrictive covenants in certain debt agreements to which we are, or may be, a party, may limit our ability to pay dividends or for us to receive dividends from our operating companies, any of which may negatively impact the trading price of our common stock.

Certain provisions of our certificate of incorporation and our bylaws may make it difficult for stockholders to change the composition of our board and may discourage, delay or prevent a merger or acquisition that some stockholders may consider beneficial.

Certain provisions of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and bylaws may have the effect of delaying or preventing changes in control if our board determines that such changes in control are not in our best interests and in the best interests of our stockholders. Those provisions in our certificate of incorporation and bylaws include, among other things, those that:

- limit the ability of stockholders to nominate or remove directors
- authorize our board to issue preferred stock and to determine the price and other terms, including preferences and voting rights, of those shares without stockholder approval

establish advance notice procedures for nominating directors or presenting matters at stockholder meetings and limit the persons who may call special meetings of stockholders.

While these provisions have the effect of encouraging persons seeking to acquire control of us to negotiate with our board, they could enable the board to hinder or frustrate a transaction that some stockholders may believe to be in their best interests and, in that case, may prevent or discourage attempts to remove and replace incumbent directors. These provisions may frustrate or prevent any attempts by our stockholders to replace or remove our current management by making it more difficult for stockholders to replace members of our board, which is responsible for appointing the members of our management.

We are not currently in compliance with the audit committee independent director requirement of the Nasdaq Global Market. If our common stock is delisted, the market price and liquidity of our common stock and our ability to raise additional capital would be adversely impacted.

Our common stock is currently listed on the Nasdaq Global Market (“Nasdaq”). Continued listing of a security on Nasdaq is conditioned upon compliance with various continued listing standards. Previously we had been in violation of the minimum market value of our publicly-held shares listing requirement and the minimum bid price listing requirement. As a result of our Restructuring, we have regained compliance with these requirements. On July 27, 2016, we notified Nasdaq that we were not in compliance with Nasdaq Listing Rule 5605(c)(2)(A) requiring that we have an audit committee of at least three members that meet the independence requirements set forth in that Rule because we only have two independent directors on our new board that currently satisfy that requirement (the “Audit Committee Notice”) and we continue to not be in compliance. We intend to add another director to our board who satisfies the independence requirement within the 180 day cure period. At this time, however, there can be no assurance that we will be able to regain and maintain compliance with this Nasdaq listing requirement.

The giving of the Audit Committee Notice does not impact our listing on Nasdaq at this time, and our common stock will continue to trade on the Nasdaq Global Market under the symbol “SAEX.” The deficiency also does not impact our obligation to file periodic reports and other reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission under applicable federal securities laws.

If we do not regain compliance with Nasdaq Listing Rule 5605(c)(2)(A) by January 23, 2017, subject to extensions under certain circumstances, the Nasdaq staff may issue a notice that our securities are subject to delisting. If such a notice were issued, we would then have the right to appeal the decision to a Nasdaq Listing Qualifications Panel.

If our common stock were to be delisted from Nasdaq, and we are not able to apply to transfer our common stock to another Nasdaq market, trading of our common stock most likely would be conducted in the over-the-counter market on an electronic bulletin board established for unlisted securities such as the OTC Bulletin Board. Such trading would likely reduce the market liquidity of our common stock. As a result, an investor would find it more difficult to dispose of, or obtain accurate quotations for the price of, our common stock. If our common stock is delisted from Nasdaq and the trading price falls below \$5.00 per share, trading in our common stock might also become subject to the requirements of certain rules promulgated under the Exchange Act, which require additional disclosure by broker-dealers in connection with any trade involving a stock defined as a “penny stock” (generally, any equity security not listed on a national securities exchange or quoted on Nasdaq that has a market price of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions). Many brokerage firms are reluctant to recommend low-priced stocks to their clients. Moreover, various regulations and policies restrict the ability of stockholders to borrow against or “margin” low-priced stocks, and declines in the stock price below certain levels may trigger unexpected margin calls. Additionally, because brokers’ commissions on low-priced stocks generally represent a higher percentage of the stock price than commissions on higher priced stocks, the current price of the common stock can result in an individual stockholder paying transaction costs that represent a higher percentage of total share value than would be the case if our share price were higher. This factor may also limit the willingness of institutions to purchase our common stock. Finally, the

additional burdens imposed upon broker-dealers by these requirements could discourage broker-dealers from facilitating trades in our common stock, which could severely limit the market liquidity of the stock and the ability of investors to trade our common stock. As a result, the ability of our stockholders to resell their shares of common stock, and the price at which they could sell their shares, could be adversely affected. The delisting of our stock from Nasdaq would also make it more difficult for us to raise additional capital.

Item 6. Exhibits
Exhibits

See the Exhibit Index attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference for a list of the exhibits filed herewith.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

SAExploration Holdings, Inc.

By: /s/ Brent Whiteley
Brent Whiteley
Chief Financial Officer, General
Counsel and Secretary (Duly
Authorized Officer and Principal
Financial Officer)

Date: November 4, 2016

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	Description	Included	Form	Filing Date
2.1	Agreement and Plan of Reorganization dated as of December 10, 2012, by and among the Registrant., Trio Merger Sub, Inc., SAExploration Holdings, Inc. and CLCH, LLC.	By Reference	8-K	December 11, 2012
2.2	First Amendment to Agreement and Plan of Reorganization dated as of May 23, 2013, by and among the Registrant, Trio Merger Sub, Inc., SAExploration Holdings, Inc. and CLCH, LLC.	By Reference	8-K	May 28, 2013
3.1	Second Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation.	By Reference	8-K	June 28, 2013
3.2	Certificate of Amendment to the Second Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of SAExploration Holdings, Inc.	By Reference	8-K	August 1, 2016
3.3	Third Amended and Restated Certification of Incorporation.	By Reference	8-K/A	September 9, 2016
3.4	Second Amended and Restated Bylaws.	By Reference	8-K	August 1, 2016
4.1	Specimen Common Stock Certificate.	By Reference	8-K	June 28, 2013
4.2	Indenture, dated July 2, 2014, by and among the Company, the guarantors named therein and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee and noteholder collateral agent.	By Reference	8-K	July 9, 2014
4.3	10.000% Senior Secured Notes due 2019 dated June 19, 2015.	By Reference	10-Q	August 7, 2015
4.4	Notation of Guarantee executed June 19, 2015, among the Company, SAExploration Sub, Inc., SAExploration, Inc., SAExploration Seismic Services (US), LLC, and NES, LLC.	By Reference	10-Q	August 7, 2015
4.5	First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of June 29, 2016, among SAExploration Holdings, Inc., the guarantors party thereto, and Wilmington Savings Fund Society, FSB, as trustee and noteholder collateral agent.	By Reference	8-K	July 1, 2016
4.6	Indenture, dated July 27, 2016, by and among the Company, the guarantors named therein and Wilmington Savings Fund Society, FSB, as trustee and noteholder collateral agent.	By Reference	8-K	August 1, 2016
4.7			8-K	

Form of 10.000% Senior Secured Second Lien Notes due 2019 (included By
in Exhibit 4.6). Reference

August 1,
2016

Exhibit No.	Description	Included	Form	Filing Date
4.8	Notation of Guarantee executed July 27, 2016, among SAExploration Sub, Inc., SAExploration, Inc., SAExploration Seismic Services (US), LLC and NES, LLC.	By Reference	8-K	August 1, 2016
4.9	Additional Indebtedness Joinder and Designation, dated as of July 27, 2016, by and among Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as ABL Agent, Wilmington Savings Fund Society, FSB, as Existing Noteholder Agent, Delaware Trust Company, as Term Agent, and Wilmington Savings Fund Society, FSB, as Additional Noteholder Agent.	By Reference	8-K	August 1, 2016
4.10	Warrant Agreement, dated as of July 27, 2016 between the Company and Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, as Warrant Agent.	By Reference	8-K	August 1, 2016
4.11	Form of Series A Warrant (included in Exhibit 4.10).	By Reference	8-K	August 1, 2016
4.12	Form of Series B Warrant (included in Exhibit 4.10).	By Reference	8-K	August 1, 2016
4.13	Registration Rights Agreement, dated June 24, 2013, by and between the Registrant and CLCH, LLC.	By Reference	8-K	June 28, 2013
4.14	Registration Rights Agreement, dated July 27, 2016, by and between the Company and the holders named therein.	By Reference	8-K	August 1, 2016
4.15	First Amendment dated as of August 25, 2016 to Registration Rights Agreement dated July 27, 2016, between the Company and the holders named therein.	By Reference	8-K	August 25, 2016
10.1	Restructuring Support Agreement, dated as of June 13, 2016, among SAExploration Holdings, Inc., the members of management identified therein and the supporting holders identified therein.	By Reference	8-K	June 13, 2016
10.2	Term Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of June 29, 2016, by and among SAExploration Holdings, Inc., as borrower, the guarantors named therein, as guarantors, the lenders from time to time party thereto, as lenders and Delaware Trust Company, as collateral agent and administrative agent.	By Reference	8-K	July 1, 2016

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Exhibit No.	Description	Included	Form	Filing Date
10.3	Amended and Restated Intercreditor Agreement, dated as of June 29, 2016, by and among Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as lender and collateral agent, Wilmington Savings Fund Society, FSB, as trustee and collateral agent, Delaware Trust Company, as administrative agent and collateral agent and, upon execution of an additional indebtedness joinder and designation, the additional noteholder agent.	By Reference	8-K	July 1, 2016
10.4	First Amendment to Security Agreement, dated as of June 29, 2016, by and among Wilmington Savings Fund Society, FSB, SAExploration Holdings, Inc., SAExploration, Inc., SAExploration Sub, Inc., NES, LLC, and SAExploration Seismic Services (US), LLC.	By Reference	8-K	July 1, 2016
10.5	First Amendment to Credit and Security Agreement, dated as of June 29, 2016, by and among Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, SAExploration, Inc., SAExploration Holdings, Inc., SAExploration Sub, Inc., NES, LLC, and SAExploration Seismic Services (US), LLC.	By Reference	8-K	July 1, 2016
10.6	Security Agreement, dated July 27, 2016, by and among the Company, the guarantors named therein and Wilmington Savings Fund Society, FSB, as noteholder collateral agent.	By Reference	8-K	August 1, 2016
10.7	First Amendment dated as of October 24, 2016 to Term Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of June 29, 2016.	By Reference	8-K	October 27, 2016
10.8	Form of Director and Officer Indemnification Agreement.	By Reference	8-K	August 1, 2016
10.9	Amended and Restated Executive Employment Agreement, dated August 3, 2016, by and between the Company and Jeff Hastings.	By Reference (*)	8-K	August 9, 2016
10.10	Amended and Restated Executive Employment Agreement, dated August 3, 2016, by and between the Company and Brian Beatty.	By Reference (*)	8-K	August 9, 2016
10.11	Amended and Restated Executive Employment Agreement, dated August 3, 2016, by and between the Company and Brent Whiteley.	By Reference (*)	8-K	August 9, 2016
10.12	Amended and Restated Executive Employment Agreement, dated August 3, 2016, by and between the Company and Mike Scott.	By Reference (*)	8-K	August 9, 2016
10.13	Amended and Restated Executive Employment Agreement, dated August 3, 2016, by and between the Company and Darin Silvernagle.	By Reference (*)	8-K	August 9, 2016

Exhibit No.	Description	Included	Form	Filing Date
10.14	Executive Employment Agreement, dated August 3, 2016, by and between the Company and Ryan Abney.	By Reference (*)	8-K	August 9, 2016
10.15	Form of SAExploration Holdings, Inc. 2016 Long-Term Incentive Plan, adopted by the Board of Directors on August 3, 2016.	By Reference (*)	8-K	August 9, 2016
10.16	Form of Notice of Stock Option Award—MIP Options and Form of Stock Option Award Agreement—MIP Options (included in Exhibit 10.15).	By Reference (*)	8-K	August 9, 2016
10.17	Form of Notice of Stock Units Award—MIP Stock Units and Form of Stock Units Award Agreement—MIP Stock Units (included in Exhibit 10.15).	By Reference (*)	8-K	August 9, 2016
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.	Herewith		
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.	Herewith		
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.	Herewith		
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.	Herewith		
101	The following materials from the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2016, formatted in XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language): (i) Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2016 (unaudited) and December 31, 2015, (ii) Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, (iii) Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, (iv) Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity (Deficit) for the nine months ended September 30, 2016, (v) Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 and (vi) Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.	Herewith		

(*) Denotes compensation arrangement.