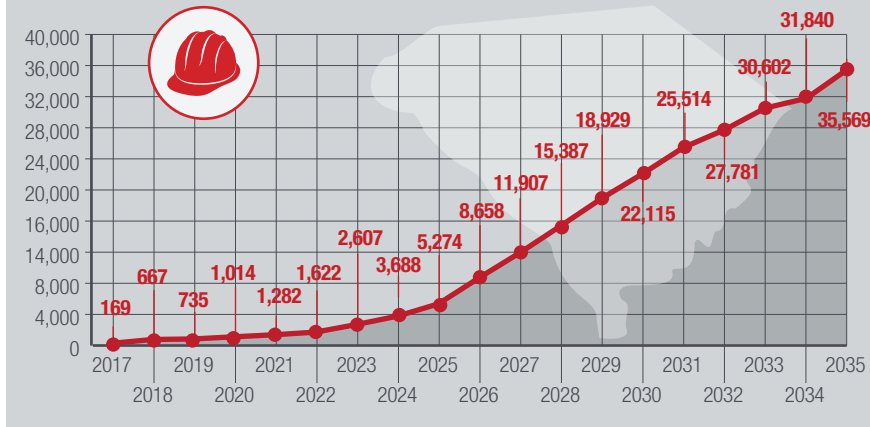


WHAT THEY ARE SAYING ABOUT OFFSHORE OIL & NATURAL GAS IN South Carolina

PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT GAINS FOR SOUTH CAROLINA



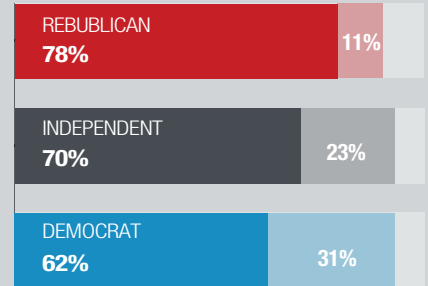
Oil and natural gas development in the Atlantic could create **35,000 jobs** in South Carolina and raise over **\$3.7 billion** for the state budget by 2035 with revenue sharing in place.

— The Economic Benefits of Increasing U.S. Access to Offshore Oil and Natural Gas Resources in the Atlantic, Quest Offshore Resources, Inc., December 2013.

Harris Poll of 604 registered voters on January 13-15, 2015

SUPPORT FROM SOUTH CAROLINA VOTERS

71% of South Carolina votes, a bipartisan majority, **support** offshore drilling.



WHAT THE OFFICIALS SAY



Tim Scott, U.S. Senator

“Safe, responsible energy production has the ability to transform our economy, creating thousands of new jobs in communities across the nation.”



Nikki Haley, Governor

“Exploring for energy off the coast is a critical economic development issue.”



Jeff Duncan, U.S. Representative

“[B]y producing energy in the Atlantic we can strengthen America’s energy security and lessen our dependence on Middle Eastern sources of oil.”



Brad Dean, Myrtle Beach Area Chamber of Commerce

“We may have substantial natural gas resources off our coast which can be secured in an environmentally-friendly manner, which would spur job creation and create economic growth.”

SEISMIC SURVEYS

The first step in exploring for offshore oil and natural gas resources is often conducted through seismic surveys, which are like ultrasounds of the earth. This safe and proven technology is also used by the U.S. Geological Survey, the National Science Foundation, and the offshore wind industry.

Anti-oil and gas activists are spreading misinformation about seismic surveys. Here’s what a top government scientist had to say about their claims.



Dr. William Y. Brown, Chief Environmental Officer at the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

“I think those assertions are wildly exaggerated and not supported by the evidence.”

— National Geographic, August 9, 2014