DYNAMIC MATERIALS CORP
Form 10-K
March 14, 2008

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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

(Mark One)

ý **ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007

o **TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from to
Commission file number 001-14775

DYNAMIC MATERIALS CORPORATION

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	**84-0608431**
(State of Incorporation or Organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

5405 Spine Road, Boulder, Colorado 80301
(Address of principal executive offices, including zip code)

(303) 665-5700
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: **None**

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: **Common Stock, $.05 Par Value**

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes o No ý

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes o No ý

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 ý No o

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ý

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 the definitions of "larger accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12-b2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer o	Accelerated filer ý	Non-accelerated filer o (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller reporting company o

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes o No ý

The approximate aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was $445,798,088 as of June 30, 2007.

The number of shares of Common Stock outstanding was 12,599,518 as of March 4, 2008.

Certain information required by Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of Form 10-K is incorporated by reference into Part III hereof from the registrant's proxy statement for its 2007 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, which is expected to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") within 120 days of the close of the registrant's fiscal year ended December 31, 2007.

PART I

ITEM 1. Business

Overview

Dynamic Materials Corporation is a leading provider of explosion-welded clad metal plates. Explosion-weld cladding uses an explosive charge to bond together plates of different metals that do not bond easily with traditional welding techniques. The process of welding the metal plates through an explosion is also known as "shooting." We refer to this part of our business as "DMC Clad" or the "Explosive Metalworking" segment. We also provide products used in oil and gas fields for exploration and recovery of oil and gas. These products relate primarily to oil and gas well perforation which is a process of punching holes in the casing of a well to enable easier and more precise recovery of oil or gas from a targeted formation. We refer to this part of our business as our "Oilfield Products" or "DYNAwell" segment.

Detaclad® is the main trade name under which DMC Clad markets its explosion-welded clad products. DMC Clad's products are used in critical applications in a variety of industries, including oil and gas, alternative energy, chemical and petrochemical, hydrometallurgy, aluminum production, shipbuilding, power generation and industrial refrigeration. DMC Clad's market leadership for explosion-welded clad metal plates is a result of its state-of-the-art manufacturing facilities, technological leadership and production expertise. We believe our customers select us for our high quality product, speed and reliability of delivery, and cost effectiveness. We have a global sales force that allows us to access international markets. Our Explosive Metalworking operations, which were recently expanded through the acquisition of DYNAenergetics, are located in Pennsylvania, Germany (Würgendorf and Dillenburg), France and Sweden.

Through our new DYNAenergetics Oilfield Products segment, we provide a range of proprietary and nonproprietary products for the global oil and gas industries. Manufactured products include shaped charges, detonators and detonating cords, bidirectional boosters, and perforating guns for the perforation of oil and gas wells. DYNAwell also distributes a line of seismic products that support oil and gas exploration activities. DYNAwell's manufacturing operations are conducted in Troisdorf, Germany, and its sales office is located in Laatzen, Germany.

Through our AMK Welding segment ("AMK Welding"), we also provide advanced welding services, primarily to the power turbine and aircraft engine manufacturing industries. AMK Welding is a highly specialized welding subcontracting shop for complex shapes used principally in gas turbines and aircraft engines. AMK Welding's operations are conducted at its South Windsor, Connecticut facility.

Clad Metals Industry

Clad metal plates are used in the construction of heavy, corrosion resistant pressure vessels and heat exchangers for oil and gas, alternative energy, chemical and petrochemical, hydrometallurgy, aluminum production, shipbuilding, power generation, industrial refrigeration and similar industries. Clad metal plates consist of a thin layer of an expensive, corrosion resistant metal such as titanium or stainless steel, which is metallurgically combined with a less expensive, less corrosion resistant, thicker base metal, typically carbon steel. There are four common ways to use such corrosion-resistant metals in corrosion resistant vessels:

Solid metal construction

Rollbond clad metals

Weld overlay clad metals

Explosion-welded clad metals

The various cladding technologies were developed to produce materials with properties similar to those of a solid metal, but at a lower cost. The most appropriate and cost-effective alternative for an end-user depends on both the type of application and the clad metal thickness required. While explosion-welded, rollbond and weld overlay are competing cladding technologies, there are limitations on the product that each can produce. Explosion-welded clad technology is the only one of these processes suitable for joining titanium, zirconium or tantalum metals to a base metal.

The use of a solid metal is frequently the lowest cost alternative for metal thicknesses of less than 0.75 inch. However, it is generally the most expensive alternative for greater thicknesses.

The rollbond technology is performed by several of the world's heavy plate mills. In this process, the clad metal and base metal are bonded together during a hot rolling process in which a slab of metal is converted to plate. Rollbond clad metals are cost-effective in metal thicknesses up to two inches, depending on the metal alloy type. Rollbond products have lower bond shear strength and corrosion resistance, which limits their use in certain applications, and rollbonding may only be used for a specific group of metal combinations due to metallurgical compatibility issues.

In weld overlay cladding, which is typically performed by equipment fabricators, the cladding layer is deposited on the base metal using arc-welding type processes. Weld overlay is a cost-effective technology for complicated shapes, field service jobs and for production of heavy wall pressure vessel reactors. Due to distortion and dilution concerns, overlay is rarely used for new construction of equipment that is less than two inches thick. Weld overlay clad metals have corrosion resistance that can be compromised by dilution, which limits their use in certain applications. As with rollbond, weld overlay may only be used for a specific group of metal combinations due to metallurgical compatibility issues.

Explosion-welded clad products retain the properties of the original metals before they were bonded, such as corrosion resistance and mechanical properties, unlike materials produced by rollbond or weld overlay. There is no dilution of the original metals and the alloy chemistry is constant over the full thickness of the product. When fabricated properly, the two metals will not come apart, even under the most extreme circumstances. The explosion-welded clad process is suitable for joining most metals used to construct vessels and equipment used in corrosive applications, whereas rollbond and weld overlay are limited to certain compatible metal combinations. Explosion-welded clad metal is used to create flat plates, concentric cylinders, formed heads and transition joints. Explosion-weld cladding is suitable for creating a product that has a cladding thickness of 0.04 inch to two inches and a base thickness of 0.25 inch to forty inches. Depending on alloy type, explosion-welded clad metals are often the most cost effective solution for metal thicknesses of between one and five inches. While rollbond most frequently bonds stainless steel or nickel alloy to a steel plate, welding zirconium, titanium or tantalum to a steel plate or to an alloy plate can only be done by explosion-weld cladding.

Clad Metals End Use Markets

Explosion-welded clad metal is primarily used in construction of large industrial equipment involving high pressures and temperatures, and which needs to be corrosion-resistant. The eight broad industrial sectors discussed below comprise the bulk of demand for DMC Clad's business. The demand for clad metal is driven by the underlying demand for new equipment and facility maintenance in these primary market sectors. Overall, the market for explosion-welded clad metal has continuously grown since its inception, with demand dependent upon the underlying needs of the various market sectors. During the past two years, there has been significant capital investment in many of these markets. This current increase in demand is mainly attributable to strong markets for energy, metals, and petrochemicals.

Oil and Gas: Oil and gas end use markets include both upstream oil and gas applications and petroleum refining. Upstream oil and gas covers a broad scope of operations related to recovering oil and/or gas for subsequent processing in refineries. Clad metal is used in separators, glycol contactors, piping, heat exchangers and other related equipment. The increase in oil and gas production from deep, hot, and corrosive fields has significantly increased the demand for clad equipment. At current energy price levels, many non-traditional energy production methods are potentially commercially viable for bringing natural gas to the market. These include processing gas to a cryogenic liquid, LNG, or to a hydrocarbon product which is liquid at ambient conditions, commonly referred to as Gas to Liquids. Clad is commonly used in these facilities.. The primary clad metals for this market are stainless steel and nickel alloys clad to steel, with some use of reactive metals.

Petroleum refining processes are frequently corrosive, hot, and high pressure. Clad metal is extensively used in a broad range of equipment including desulfurization hydrotreaters, coke drums, distillation columns, separators and heat exchangers. In the United States, refineries are running near full capacity and, adding capacity and reducing costly down-time are a high priority. The increasing reliance upon low quality, high sulfur crude further drives demand for new corrosion resistant equipment. Worldwide trends in regulatory control of sulfur emissions in gas, diesel and jet fuel are also increasing the need for clad equipment. Like the upstream oil and gas sector, the clad metals are primarily stainless steel and nickel alloys.

Alternative Energy: Today's high oil and gas prices are driving significant demand for capital equipment in the alternative energy and non-traditional hydrocarbon sectors. Frequently, alternative energy technologies involve conditions which necessitate clad metals. Solar panels predominantly incorporate high purity silicon. Processes for manufacture of high purity silicon utilize a broad range of highly corrosion resistant clad alloys. Many geothermal fields are corrosive, requiring high alloy clad separators to clean the hot steam. Cellulosic ethanol technologies often require corrosion resistant metals such as titanium and zirconium. Many of the non-traditional hydrocarbon processes require equipment similar to the refinery and upstream oil and gas sectors. Coal gasification, tar sands production, and similar operations typically present corrosion issues necessitating clad equipment.

Chemical and Petrochemical: Many common products, ranging from plastics to drugs to electronic materials, are produced by chemical processes. Because the production of these items is corrosive and conducted under high pressure or temperature, corrosion-resistant equipment is needed, which may be produced most cost-effectively using clad construction. One of the larger applications for titanium-clad equipment is in the manufacture of Purified Terephthalic Acid ("PTA"), a precursor product for polyester, which is used in everything from carpets to plastic bottles. This market requires extensive use of stainless steel and nickel alloy, but also uses titanium and, to a lesser extent, zirconium and tantalum.

Hydrometallurgy: The conversion of raw ore to metal generally involves high energy and/or corrosive processes. Traditionally, most metals have been produced by high temperature smelting. Over the past two decades there has been an increasing trend toward acid leaching processes. These hydrometallurgy processes are more environmentally friendly and more energy efficient. The processes for production of nickel, gold, and copper involve acids, high pressures, and high temperatures. Titanium is the material of choice. Titanium-clad plate is used extensively for construction of autoclaves and peripheral equipment. Increasing demand for metals in the current world market provides the impetus for a significant number of new mining and hydrometallurgy projects.

Aluminum Production: Aluminum is reduced from its oxide in large electro-smelter facilities called potlines. The electric current power is carried via aluminum conductors. The electricity must be transmitted into steel components for the high temperature smelting operations. Aluminum cannot be welded to steel conventionally. Explosion-welded aluminum-steel transition joints provide an energy efficient and highly durable solution for making these connections. Modern potlines may use a large

number of transition joints. The parts are typically replaced when the potlines are refurbished, commonly every few years. Although aluminum production is the major electrochemical application for DMC Clad products, there are a number of other electrochemical applications including production of magnesium, chlorine and chlorate.

Shipbuilding: The combined problems of corrosion and top-side weight drive significant demand for our aluminum-steel transition joints. Top-side weight is often a significant problem with tall ships, including cruise ships, naval vessels, ferries and yachts. Use of aluminum in the upper structure and steel in the lower structure provides stability. Bolted joints between aluminum and steel corrode quickly. Aluminum cannot be welded directly to steel using traditional welding processes. Welded joints can only be made using transition joints. DMC Clad products can be found on many well known ships, including the QE II and modern U.S. Navy aircraft carriers.

Power Generation: Fossil fuel power generation plants require extensive use of heat exchangers, many of which require corrosion resistant alloys to handle low quality cooling water. Our clad plates are used extensively for heat exchanger tubesheets. The largest clad tubesheets in conventional steam plants are used in the final low pressure condensers. For most coastal and brackish water cooled plants, titanium is the metal of choice technically and titanium-clad tubesheets are the low cost solution.

Industrial Refrigeration: Heat exchangers are a core component of refrigeration systems. When the cooling water is seawater, brackish, or even slightly polluted, corrosion resistant metals are necessary. Metal selection can range from stainless steel to copper alloy to titanium, and explosion-welded clad metal is often the low cost solution for making the necessary components. Applications range from refrigeration chillers on fishing boats to massive air conditioning units for skyscrapers, airports, and deep underground mines.

Oil and Gas Field Perforating Industry

The oil and gas industry utilizes perforating products in oil and gas fields to punch holes in the casing or liner of an oil well to connect it to the reservoir. The operator runs a casing or liner into the well and then inserts the perforating guns, which contain a series of specialized shaped charges. Once fired, the perforating guns provide access to the specified sections of the desired areas of the targeted formations. Completing wells though the use of perforation guns can provide more control over the well.

DYNAwell End Use Markets

DYNAwell products are utilized to perform both perforating services, which require shaped charges, detonators, boosters, detonating cords and perforating guns, and seismic prospecting. DYNAwell manufactures and distributes a comprehensive array of perforating products. Our DYNAwell products are generally purchased by oilfield service companies who utilize our perforating products for oil and gas recovery and our seismic products for oil and gas exploration activities.

AMK Welding End Use Markets

Parts for power turbines and aircraft engines must be machined to exacting tolerances and welded according to exacting specifications. Many of those parts have complex shapes, the welding of which requires significant expertise. AMK Welding is a specialized operation that welds complex, shaped parts for machining companies that, in turn, supply the manufacturers of power turbines and aircraft engines. Some machining companies also have their own welding facilities, which compete with AMK Welding for business.

Business Segments

We operate three business segments: Explosive Metalworking (which we also refer to as DMC Clad), Oilfield Products (which we also refer to as DYNAwell) and AMK Welding. The Explosive Metalworking segment uses proprietary explosive processes to fuse dissimilar metals and alloys and has more than 40 years of experience. We are the largest explosion-welded clad metal manufacturer in both North America and Europe. DYNAwell produces special shaped charges, detonators, detonating cords, bidirectional boosters, and perforating guns for the perforation of oil and gas wells and has more than a decade of experience providing specialized products to the oil and gas industry. AMK Welding utilizes various specialized technologies to weld components for use in commercial and military jet engines as well as power-generation turbines and has 40 years of experience.

Explosive Metalworking

The Explosive Metalworking segment seeks to build on its leadership position in its markets. During the year ended December 31, 2007, the Explosive Metalworking segment represented approximately 94% of our revenue. The four manufacturing plants and their respective shooting sites in Pennsylvania, Germany, France and Sweden provide the production capacity to address concurrent projects for DMC Clad's current domestic and international customer base.

The primary product of the Explosive Metalworking segment is explosion-welded clad metal plate. Clad metal plates are used in the construction of heavy, corrosion resistant pressure vessels and heat exchangers for oil and gas, alternative energy, chemical and petrochemical, hydrometallurgy, aluminum production, shipbuilding, power generation, industrial refrigeration and similar industries. The characteristics of DMC Clad's explosive metalworking processes may enable the development of new products in a variety of industries and DMC Clad continues to explore such development opportunities.

The principal product of metal cladding, regardless of the process used, is a metal plate composed of two or more dissimilar metals, usually a corrosion resistant metal and steel, bonded together. Prior to the explosion-welded clad process, the materials are inspected, the mating surfaces are ground, and the metal plates are assembled for cladding. The process involves placing a sheet of the cladder over a parallel plate of backer material and then covering the cladder material with a layer of specifically formulated explosive. A small gap or "standoff space" is maintained between the alloy cladder and the backer substrate. The explosion is then initiated on one side of the cladder and travels across the surface of the cladder forcing it down onto the backer. The explosion happens in approximately one-thousandth of a second. The collision conditions cause a thin layer of the mating surfaces to be spalled away in a jet. This action removes oxides and surface contaminants immediately ahead of the collision point. The extreme pressures force the two metal components together, creating a metallurgical bond between them. The explosion-welded clad process produces a strong, ductile, continuous metallurgical weld over the clad surface. After the explosion is completed, the resulting clad plates are flattened and cut, and then undergo testing and inspection to assure conformance with internationally accepted product specifications.

EXPLOSION-WELDING PROCESS

Explosion-welded cladding technology is a method to weld metals that cannot be welded by conventional processes, such as titanium-steel, aluminum-steel, and aluminum-copper. It can also be used to weld compatible metals, such as stainless steels and nickel alloys to steel. The cladding metals are typically titanium, stainless steel, aluminum, copper alloys, nickel alloys, tantalum, and zirconium. The base metals are typically carbon steel, alloy steel, stainless steel and aluminum. Although the patents for the explosion-welded cladding process have expired, DMC Clad has proprietary knowledge that distinguishes it from its competitors. The entire explosion-welding process involves significant precision in all stages, and any errors can be extremely costly as they result in the discarding of the expensive raw material metals. DMC Clad's technological expertise is a significant advantage in preventing costly waste.

Explosion-welded clad metal is used in critical applications in a variety of industries, including oil and gas, alternative energy, chemical and petrochemical, hydrometallurgy, aluminum production, shipbuilding, power generation, industrial refrigeration and other industries where corrosion, temperature and pressure combine to produce demanding environments. Explosion-welded clad metal is also used to produce bimetal transition joints or other components which are used in ship construction, and in a variety of electrochemical industries including aluminum production.

DMC Clad's metal products are primarily produced on a project-by-project basis conforming to requirements set forth in customers' purchase orders. Upon receipt of an order, DMC Clad obtains the component materials from a variety of sources based on quality, availability and cost and then produces the order in one of its three manufacturing plants. Final products are processed to meet contract specific requirements for product configuration and quality/inspection level.

DYNAwell

DYNAwell manufactures, markets and sells perforating explosives and associated hardware, and seismic explosives, for the international oil and gas industry. In addition, DYNAwell conducts training and seminars for these business areas worldwide. While DYNAwell has been producing detonating cords, detonators and seismic explosives for decades, since 1994 significant emphasis has been placed on enhancing its oilfield product offerings by improving existing products and adding new products. In recent years, various types of detonating cords and detonators have been added as well as bi-directional boosters and a wide range of shaped charges and corresponding gun systems. Additionally, DYNAwell now designs and manufactures custom-ordered perforating products for third-party customers according to their designs and specifications.

The kinds of perforating products manufactured by DYNAwell are essential to certain types of modern oil and gas recovery. The products are sold to large, mid-sized and small oilfield service companies in the U.S., Europe, Africa, the Middle East and Asia. The market for perforating products is growing. Rising worldwide demand for oil increases the demand for perforating products as oil exploration and recovery expands. This economic environment leads to increased investment in the oil and gas production industry. Higher levels of exploration (seismic prospecting) and increased production activities in the global oil and gas industry are expected to continue. Increased exploration has led to increasingly complex drilling operations which raises the demand for high quality perforating products.

AMK Welding

AMK Welding employs a variety of sophisticated processes and equipment to provide specialized welding services principally to a power turbine manufacturer and commercial and military aircraft engine manufacturers. AMK Welding is located in South Windsor, Connecticut.

Welding services are provided on a project-by-project basis based on specifications set forth in customers' purchase orders. Upon receipt of an order for welded assemblies, AMK Welding performs welding services using customer specific welding procedures.

Welding processes utilized by AMK Welding include electron beam and gas tungsten arc welding processes. AMK Welding also has considerable expertise in vacuum chamber welding, which is a critical capability when welding titanium, high temperature nickel alloys and other specialty alloys. These welding techniques are used for the welding of blades and vanes and other turbine parts typically located in the hot gas path of aircraft engines. In addition to its welding capabilities, AMK Welding also uses various heat treatment and non-destructive examination processes, such as radiographic inspection, in support of its welding operations.

Suppliers, Competition, Customer Profile, Marketing and Research and Development

DMC Clad

Suppliers and Raw Materials

DMC Clad uses a range of alloys, steels and other materials for its operations, such as stainless steel, copper alloys, nickel alloys, titanium, zirconium, tantalum, aluminum and other metals. DMC Clad sources its raw materials from a number of different producers and suppliers. DMC Clad holds a limited metal inventory and purchases its raw materials based on contract specifications. Under most contracts, any raw material price increases are passed on to DMC Clad's customers. DMC Clad closely monitors the quality of its supplies and inspects the type, dimensions, markings, and certification of all incoming metals to ensure that the materials will satisfy applicable construction codes. DMC Clad also manufactures a majority of its own explosives from standard raw materials, thus achieving higher quality and lower cost.

Competition

Metal Cladding. DMC Clad faces competition from alternative technologies such as rollbond and weld overlay. Usually the three processes do not compete directly against each other, each having its own preferential domain of application relating to metal used and thicknesses required. However, due to specific project considerations such as technical specifications, price and delivery time, explosion-welding may have the opportunity to compete successfully against these technologies. Rollbond is only produced by a few steel mills in the world. The weld overlay process, which is produced among the many vessel fabricators who are often also DMC Clad customers, is a slow and labor intensive process that requires a large amount of floor space for the equipment.

Explosion-Welded Metal Cladding. Competition in the explosion-welded clad metal business is fragmented. DMC Clad holds a strong market position in the clad metal industry. DMC Clad is the leading producer of explosion-welded clad products in North America, and it has a strong position in Europe against smaller competitors. The main competitor in Asia is a division of Asahi Kasei, which has competitive technology and a recognized local brand name. There are several explosion-welded clad producers in China, most of whom are technically limited and are currently not exporters outside of their domestic market. A number of additional small competitors operate throughout the world. To remain competitive, DMC Clad intends to continue developing and providing technologically advanced manufacturing services, maintain quality levels, offer flexible delivery schedules, deliver finished products on a reliable basis and compete favorably on the basis of price.

Customer Profile

DMC Clad's products are used in critical applications in a variety of industries, including upstream oil and gas, oil refinery, chemical and petrochemical, hydrometallurgy, aluminum production, shipbuilding, power generation, industrial refrigeration and other similar industries. DMC Clad's customers in these industries require metal products that can withstand exposure to corrosive materials, high temperatures and high pressures. DMC Clad's customers can be divided into three tiers: the product end-users (e.g., operators of chemical processing plants), the engineering contractors who design and construct plants for end-users, and the metal fabricators who manufacture the products or equipment that utilize DMC Clad's metal products. It is typically the fabricator that places the purchase order with DMC Clad and pays the corresponding invoice. DMC Clad has developed strong relationships over the years with the engineering contractors (relatively large companies) who sometimes act as prescriptor to fabricators.

Marketing, Sales, Distribution

DMC Clad conducts its selling efforts by marketing its services to potential customers through senior management, direct sales personnel, program managers and independent sales representatives. Prospective customers in specific industries are identified through networking in the industry, cooperative relationships with suppliers, public relations, customer references, inquiries from technical articles and seminars and trade shows. DMC Clad markets its clad metal products to three tiers of customers: product end-users, engineering contractors and metal fabricators. DMC Clad's sales office in the United States covers the Americas and Asia, its sales office in France covers Southern Europe, the Middle East and Africa, while its sales offices in Germany and Sweden cover Northern Europe and Germany. In addition, DMC Clad also operates a sales office in India. Members of the global sales team may be called to work on projects located outside their territory. By maintaining relationships with its existing customers, developing new relationship with prospective customers and educating all its customers as to the technical benefits of DMC Clad's metal-worked products, DMC Clad endeavors to have its products specified as early as possible in the design process.

In addition to its direct sales office, DMC Clad also works with sales agents located in Canada, South Africa, the United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, Norway, Finland, Saudi Arabia, Australia, Indonesia, China, Korea and Japan. DMC Clad has several exclusive or non-exclusive agreements with agents for sales and business promotion in specific territories defined by each agreement. These agency contracts cover additional sales in specific European, Middle Eastern and Far Eastern countries. Agency agreements are usually one to two years in duration and, subject to agents meeting DMC Clad's performance expectations, are automatically renewed.

DMC Clad's sales are generally shipped from the manufacturing locations in the United States, Germany, France and Sweden, and all shipping costs are covered by the customer. Regardless of where the sale is booked (in Europe or the U.S.), DMC Clad will produce it, capacity permitting, at the location closest to the delivery place. In the event that there is a short term capacity issue, DMC Clad produces the order at any of its production sites, prioritizing timing. The various production sites allow DMC Clad to meet customer production needs in a timely manner.

Research and Development

We prepare a formal research and development plan annually. It is implemented at the French, German and U.S. cladding sites and is supervised by a Technical Committee, chaired by our Chief Executive Officer, that reviews progress quarterly and meets once a year to establish the plan for the following 12 months. The research and development projects concern process support, new products and special customer-paid projects.

Oilfield Products

Suppliers and Raw Materials

DYNAwell utilizes a variety of raw materials for the production of oilfield perforating and seismic products, including steel and copper, explosives (RDX, HMX, HNS), granulates, plastics and ancillary plastic product components. DYNAwell's product line consists of complex products which require numerous high quality components. DYNAwell obtains its raw materials primarily from a number of different producers in Germany and other Europe countries, but also purchases materials from North American, Chinese, and other international suppliers.

Competition

DYNAwell faces competition from independent producers of perforating products and from large oil and gas service companies, such as Halliburton and Schlumberger, who supply their needs for certain perforating products through in-house production.

Customer Profile

Onshore and offshore oilfield service companies use our DYNAwell products. Our customers desire perforating products that satisfy both their specific needs and expectations and difficult geological realities, such as high pressures and temperatures in the bore hole, which exist in areas where perforating products and services are used. We believe that our customers must balance costs and risks for every job and that our typical DYNAwell customer possesses a conservative risk tolerance. Consequently, we believe that our customers will be more likely to trust products with proven reliability in the field and will be cautious regarding new product innovation.

The customers for oilfield products can be divided into four broad categories: buying centers of service companies, petroleum engineers, project managers, and perforating staff that work at onshore and offshore oil well sites. DYNAwell's customer base includes clients from each of these categories.

Marketing, Sales, Distribution

DYNAwell's worldwide marketing and sales efforts for its oilfield and seismic products are based in its sales office in Laatzen, Germany. DYNAwell's sales concept focuses on direct selling, distribution through licensed distributors and independent sales representatives, and the establishment of international distribution centers to better manage high international transport costs. Currently, DYNAwell sells its oilfield and seismic products through a U.S. distributor, Austin Explosives, and through trading joint ventures that are located in Russia (DYNAenergetics RUS), and Kazakhstan (KazDYNAenergetics) and Canada (Canada Ltd.) and in which DYNAenergetics holds a majority interest.

Research and Development

DYNAwell attaches great importance to its research and development capabilities and has devoted substantial resources to its R&D programs. The R&D staff works closely with sales and operations management teams to establish priorities and effectively manage individual projects. Recently, DYNAwell won the important Spotlight on New Technology Award at the 2007 Offshore Technology Conference ("OTC") in Houston, Texas for its newly developed No-Debris-Gun technology. Through this success, DYNAwell has increased its profile in the oil and gas industry. An R&D Project Plan, which focuses on new products, process support and customer paid projects, is prepared and reviewed at least annually in cooperation with the Sales, Operations and Quality departments.

AMK Welding

At AMK Welding, the materials welded are a function of the type of parts supplied by the customers and include many steel varieties, various nickel alloys and customer-created proprietary alloys typically used in the aerospace or ground turbines industries. Other than the metal wire used in the welding process, AMK Welding does not purchase metals, and it receives the parts to be welded from the customer.

AMK Welding relies on a few key customers for the majority of its business, including GE Energy, General Electric Aircraft Engines and their first tier subcontractors, such as Barnes Aerospace, and divisions of United Technology, such as Hamilton Standard, Sikorsky Aircraft and Pratt and Whitney. In addition, AMK Welding has entered into a 5-year contract to provide welding services to the GE Energy Business of General Electric Company for up to six H System gas turbine engines per year. During the term of this contract, the customer has agreed to use AMK Welding for welding services for the first six H System gas turbine engines such customer manufactures each year. In the aircraft engine business, AMK Welding competes against a few small welding companies that are typically privately owned. AMK Welding competes successfully based on a reputation for uncompromising quality and rapid responsiveness to customer needs.

Corporate History and Recent Developments

Explosive Fabricators Inc. ("EFI") was founded in 1965 and incorporated in 1971 as a Colorado corporation. In 1976, EFI became a licensee of Detaclad®, the explosion-weld clad process discovered by DuPont in 1959. EFI became a public company in 1977 and was renamed Dynamic Materials Corporation in 1994. In 1996, we purchased the Detaclad operating business from DuPont. We reincorporated in 1997 as a Delaware corporation. In 1998, we acquired AMK Welding, Spin Forge and Precision Machined Products ("PMP").

In a series of transactions including open market purchases and a direct purchase of our common stock pursuant to a stock purchase agreement, SNPE, Inc. ("SNPE"), which is indirectly wholly owned by the government of France, acquired shares of our common stock, resulting by June 30, 2000 in its holding of approximately 56% of our then outstanding shares of common stock. On June 8, 2005,

SNPE exercised its conversion rights on a convertible subordinated note it held, and the note was converted into shares of our common stock increasing SNPE's ownership to approximately 53% of our then outstanding shares. On May 15, 2006, in an underwritten public offering, SNPE sold all of its shares of the Company's common stock.

At the time of its acquisition of our common stock, SNPE's parent company was the indirect owner of Nobelclad, which had been a licensee of the Detaclad® technology in France since 1966, and had acquired its Swedish competitor, Nitro Metall, in 1997, as well as its U.K. and German competitors in 1998. On July 3, 2001, we completed our acquisition of substantially all of the outstanding stock of Nobelclad from Nobel Explosifs France ("NEF"). Together, Nobelclad and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Nitro Metall AB ("Nitro Metall"), are the leading manufacturer of explosion-welded clad products in Europe and operate cladding businesses located in Rivesaltes, France and Likenas, Sweden, respectively, along with sales offices in each country. Products manufactured by Nobelclad and Nitro Metall are similar to those produced by DMC Clad's domestic factory in Mount Braddock, Pennsylvania.

Historically, our Aerospace segment was comprised of the three companies that we acquired in 1998: AMK Welding, Spin Forge and PMP. Because PMP and Spin Forge were sold in October of 2003 and September of 2004, respectively, AMK Welding has become a stand-alone business segment.

In November, 2007, we increased our leading market share of the explosion-welded clad metal market through our acquisition of a German company, DYNAenergetics, which operates an explosion-welded clad metal plate business out of its facilities in Würgendorf and Dillenburg, Germany. DYNAenergetics also operates an oilfield products business known as DYNAwell from a sales office in Laatzen, Germany and a manufacturing plant in Troisdorf, Germany. The acquisition of DYNAenergetics strengthened our access to and position in the European clad metal market and added an excellent component to the DMC Clad business segment. The acquisition also diversified our position in the oil and gas industry through the addition of the DYNAwell oilfield products segment which we believe is a strong complement to our DMC Clad business.

Employees

As of December 31, 2007, we employed approximately 373 permanent employees the majority of whom were engaged in manufacturing operations, and the remainder was engaged in sales and marketing or corporate functions.

The majority of our manufacturing employees are not unionized. Of the 373 permanent employees, 158 are U.S. based, 136 are based in Germany at the DYNAenergetics facilities, 61 are based in France at the Nobelclad facility and 18 are based in Sweden at Nitro Metall. Approximately 60% of DYNAenergetics' employees are members of trade unions. About 43% of Nobelclad's employees and all Nitro Metall employees are members of trade unions. In addition, we also use between 34 and 39 temporary workers at any given time, depending on the workload.

In 2005, approximately half of the employees of the French facility held a strike for one week, which was the first in 8 years. The strike was resolved and we believe that employee relations are good.

Insurance

Our operations expose us to potential liabilities for personal injury or death as a result of the failure of a component that has been designed, manufactured or serviced by us, or the irregularity or failure of metal products we have processed or distributed. We believe that we maintain liability insurance adequate to protect us from future product liability claims.

Proprietary Knowledge, Permits and Patents

Protection of Proprietary Information. We hold patents related to the business of explosive metalworking and metallic processes and also own certain registered trademarks, including Detaclad®, Detacouple®, Dynalock®, EFTEK®, ETJ 2000® and NOBELCLAD®. Although the patents for the explosion-welded cladding process have expired, our current product application patents expire on various dates through 2020. Since individual patents relate to specific product applications and not to core technology, we do not believe that such patents are material to our business and the expiration of any single patent is not expected to have a material adverse effect on our operations. Much of the manufacturing expertise lies in the knowledge of the factors that affect the quality of the finished clad product, including the types of metals to be explosion-welded, the setting of the explosion, the composition of the explosive and the preparation of the plates to be bonded. We have developed this specialized knowledge over our 40 years of experience in the explosive metalworking business. We are very careful in protecting our proprietary know-how and manufacturing expertise, and we have implemented measures and procedures to ensure that the information remains confidential. We hold various patents and licenses through DYNAwell Perforating, but some of the patents are not yet registered. As with the explosive metalworking business segment, since individual patents relate to specific product applications and not to core technology, we do not believe that such patents are material to our business and the expiration of any single patent is not expected to have a material adverse effect on our current operations. The DYNAenergetics portion of DMC Clad is protected through business secrets not through patents.

Permits. Explosive metalworking and the production of perforation products involves the use of explosives, making safety a critical factor in our operations. In addition, explosive metalworking is a highly regulated industry for which detailed permits are required. These permits require renewal every three or four years, depending on the permit. See "Item 1A Risk Factors Risk Factors Related to the Explosive Metalworking Industry" We are subject to extensive government regulation and failure to comply could subject us to future liabilities and could adversely affect our ability to conduct or to expand our business" for a more detailed discussion of these permits.

Foreign and Domestic Operations and Export Sales

All of our sales are shipped from the manufacturing facilities located in the United States, Germany, France and Sweden. The following chart represents our net sales based on the geographic location of the customer. The sales recorded for each country are based on the country to which we

shipped the product, regardless of the country of the actual end-user. Products are usually shipped to the fabricator before being passed on to the end-user.

	(Dollars in Thousands)		
	For the years ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
United States	$ 64,735	$ 56,395	$ 32,126
South Korea	16,904	3,080	7,771
Canada	12,588	10,787	7,562
China	10,790	1,055	3,368
Germany	8,626	2,265	939
Belgium	6,727	2,546	2,495
Italy	5,461	3,466	2,208
France	5,280	4,791	2,417
Spain	3,492	2,465	5,369
Netherlands	3,033	1,967	2,757
Thailand	2,597	1,651	
Norway	2,596	481	469
India	2,355	3,764	140
Malaysia	2,154	358	5,148
Singapore	2,110	149	86
Egypt	1,666		
Sweden	1,378	677	363
United Kingdom	1,278	335	324
Mexico	1,082	1,230	664
Australia	1,039	235	1,940
Russia	607	11,137	838
Other foreign countries	8,677	4,638	2,307
Total	$ 165,175	$ 113,472	$ 79,291

Company Information

Our Internet address is www.dynamicmaterials.com. Information contained on our website does not constitute part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act are available free of charge on our website as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the SEC.

ITEM 1A. Risk Factors

Risk Factors Related to the Explosive Metalworking Industry

Despite substantial growth in recent years in our existing markets, growth in such markets may not continue at the same rate indefinitely.

From both 2005 to 2006 and 2006 to 2007, sales by DMC Clad increased by 43%. However, the explosion-weld cladding market is dependent upon sales of products for use by customers in a limited number of heavy industries, including oil and gas, alternative energy, chemicals and petrochemicals, hydrometallurgy, aluminum production, shipbuilding, power generation and industrial refrigeration. These industries tend to be cyclical in nature, and there can be no assurance that the construction and other needs of those industries for our products will continue to grow at current rates. An economic

slowdown in one or all of these industries, whether due to cyclicality or other factors, could impact capital expenditures within the industry. If demand from such industries were to decline or even grow less quickly, our sales would be expected to be affected proportionately, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

There is a limited availability of sites suitable for cladding operations.

Our cladding process involves the detonation of large amounts of explosives. As a result, the sites where we perform cladding must meet certain criteria, including lack of proximity to a densely populated area, the specific geological characteristics of the site, and the ability to comply with local noise and vibration abatement regulations in conducting the process. The process of identifying suitable sites and obtaining permits for using the sites from local government agencies can be time-consuming and may not be successful. In addition, we could experience difficulty in obtaining or renewing permits because of resistance from residents in the vicinity of proposed sites. The failure to obtain required governmental approvals or permits could limit our ability to expand our cladding business in the future, and the failure to maintain such permits would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Certain raw materials we use are subject to supply shortages due to general economic conditions.

Although we generally use standard metals and other materials in manufacturing our products, certain materials such as specific grades of carbon steel, titanium, zirconium and nickel can be subject to supply shortages due to general economic conditions or problems with individual suppliers. While we seek to maintain sufficient alternative supply sources for these materials, there can be no assurance that we will always be able to obtain sufficient supplies or obtain supplies at acceptable prices without production delays, additional costs or a loss of product quality. If we were to fail to obtain sufficient supplies on a timely basis or at acceptable prices, such loss or failure could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Certain raw materials we use are subject to price increases due to general economic conditions.

The markets for certain metals and other raw materials used in our business are highly variable and are characterized by periods of increasing prices. We generally do not hedge commodity prices or enter into forward supply contracts, and instead we endeavor to pass along price variations to our customers. We may see a general downturn in business if the price of raw materials increases enough for our customers to delay planned projects or use alternative materials to complete their projects.

We are subject to extensive government regulation and failure to comply could subject us to future liabilities and could adversely affect our ability to conduct or to expand our business.

We are subject to extensive government regulation in the United States, Germany, France and Sweden, including guidelines and regulations for the safe manufacture, handling, transport and storage of explosives provided by the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations set forth by the U.S. Department of Transportation and the Safety Library Publications of the Institute of Makers of Explosive and similar guidelines of their European counterparts. In Germany, the transport, storage and use of explosives is governed by a permit issued under the Explosives Act (Sprengstoffgesetz). In Sweden, the purchase, transport, storage and use of explosives is governed by a permit issued by the Police Authority of the County of Varmland. (In France, the manufacture and transportation of explosives is subcontracted to a third party which is responsible for compliance with regulations established by various State and local governmental agencies concerning the handling and transportation of explosives.) We must comply with licensing and regulations for the purchase, transport, storage, manufacture, handling and use of explosives. In addition, while our shooting facilities in Würgendorf and Troisdorf, Germany, France and Sweden are

located outdoors, our shooting facilities located in Pennsylvania and in Dillenburg, Germany are located in mines, which subjects us to certain regulations and oversight of governmental agencies that oversee mines.

We are also subject to extensive environmental and occupational safety regulation, as described below under "Liabilities under environmental and safety laws could result in restrictions or prohibitions on our facilities, substantial civil or criminal liabilities, as well as the assessment of strict liability and/or joint and several liability" and "The use of explosives subjects us to additional regulation, and any accidents or injuries could subject us to significant liabilities."

The export of certain products from the United States or from foreign subsidiaries of U.S. companies is restricted by U.S. export regulations. These regulations generally prevent the export of products that could be used by certain end-users, such as those in the nuclear or biochemical industries. In addition, the use and handling of explosives may be subject to increased regulation due to heightened concerns about security and terrorism. Such regulations could restrict our ability to access and use explosives and increase costs associated with the use of such explosives, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Any failure to comply with current and future regulations in the U.S. and Europe could subject us to future liabilities. In addition, such regulations could restrict our ability to expand our facilities, construct new facilities, compete in certain markets or could require us to incur other significant expenses in order to maintain compliance. Accordingly, our business, results of operations or financial condition could be adversely affected by our non-compliance with applicable regulations, by any significant limitations on our business as a result of our inability to comply with applicable regulations, or by any requirement that we spend substantial amounts of capital to comply with such regulations.

Liabilities under environmental and safety laws could result in restrictions or prohibitions on our facilities, substantial civil or criminal liabilities, as well as the assessment of strict liability and/or joint and several liability.

We are subject to extensive environmental and safety regulation in the United States and Europe. Any failure to comply with current and future environmental and safety regulations could subject us to significant liabilities. In particular, any failure to control the discharge of hazardous materials and wastes could subject us to significant liabilities, which could adversely affect our business, results of operations or financial condition.

We and all our activities in the United States are subject to federal, state and local environmental and safety laws and regulations, including but not limited to, noise abatement and air emissions regulations, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, regulations issued and laws enforced by the labor and employment departments of the U.S. and the states in which we conduct business, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and by state and county health and safety agencies. In Germany, we and all our activities are subject to various safety and environmental regulations of the federal state which are enforced by the local authorities, including the Federal Act on Emission Control (Bundesimmissionsschutzgesetz). The Federal Act on Emission Control permits are held by companies jointly owned by DYNAenergetics and the other companies that are located at the Würgendorf and Troisdorf manufacturing sites and are for an indefinite period of time. In France, we and all our activities are subject to state environmental and safety regulations established by various departments of the French Government, including the Ministry of Labor, the Ministry of Ecology and the Ministry of Industry, and to local environmental and safety regulations and administrative procedures established by DRIRE (Direction Régionale de l'Industrie, de la Recherche et de l'Environnement) and the Préfecture des Pyrénées Orientales. In Sweden, we and all our activities are subject to various safety and environmental regulations, including those established by the Work Environment Authority of

Sweden in its Work Environment Act. In addition, our shooting operations in Germany, France and Sweden may be particularly vulnerable to noise abatement regulations because these operations are primarily conducted outdoors. The Dillenburg facility is operated based on a mountain plan ("Bergplan") which is a specific permit granted by the local mountain authority. This permit must be renewed every three years.

Changes in, or compliance with, environmental and safety regulations could inhibit or interrupt our operations, or require modifications to our facilities. Any actual or alleged violations of environmental and safety laws could result in restrictions or prohibitions on our facilities, substantial civil or criminal sanctions, as well as the assessment of strict liability and/or joint and several liability under applicable law. Under certain environmental laws, we could be held responsible for all of the costs relating to any contamination at our or our predecessor's past or present facilities and at third party waste disposal sites. We could also be held liable for any and all consequences arising out of human exposure to hazardous substances or other environmental damage. Accordingly, environmental, health or safety matters may result in significant unanticipated costs or liabilities.

The use of explosives subjects us to additional regulation, and any accidents or injuries could subject us to significant liabilities.

Our operations involve the detonation of large amounts of explosives. As a result, we are required to use specific safety precautions under U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration guidelines and guidelines of similar entities in Germany, France and Sweden. These include precautions which must be taken to protect employees from exposure to sound and ground vibration or falling debris associated with the detonation of explosives. There is a risk that an accident or death could occur in one of our facilities. Any accident could result in significant manufacturing delays, disruption of operations or claims for damages resulting from death or injuries, which could result in decreased sales and increased expenses. To date, we have not incurred any significant delays, disruptions or claims resulting from accidents at our facilities. The potential liability resulting from any accident or death, to the extent not covered by insurance, may require us to use other funds to satisfy our obligations and could cause our business to suffer. See "Our use of explosives is an inherently dangerous activity that could lead to temporary or permanent closure of our shooting sites" below.

Our use of explosives is an inherently dangerous activity that could lead to temporary or permanent closure of our shooting sites.

We use a large amount of explosives in connection with the creation of clad metals. The use of explosives is an inherently dangerous activity. Explosions, even if occurring as intended, can lead to damage to the shooting facility or to equipment used at the facility or injury to persons at the facility. If a person were injured or killed in connection with such explosives, or if equipment at the mine or either of the outdoor locations were damaged or destroyed, we might be required to suspend our operations for a period of time while an investigation is undertaken or repairs are made. Such a delay might impact our ability to meet the demand for our products. In addition, if the mine were seriously damaged, we might not be able to locate a suitable replacement site to continue our operations.

Risk Factors Related to DYNAwell

Potential downturns in the oil and gas industry and related services industry could have a negative impact on DYNAwell's economic success.

The oil and gas industry is unpredictable, and has historically been subject to occasional downturns. Demand for DYNAwell's products is linked to the financial success of the oil and gas industry as a whole, and downturns in the oil and gas industry could negatively impact DYNAwell's economic success. Demand for oil and gas drives oil and gas field production and exploration, and with

it the demand for services and products produced by DYNAwell. A variety of factors affect the demand for DYNAwell products including governmental regulation of oil and gas industry and markets, international and domestic prices for oil and gas, weather conditions, the financial condition of DYNAwell's clients, and consumption patterns of oil and gas.

The manufacturing of explosives subjects DYNAwell to various environmental, health and safety laws.

DYNAwell is subject to a number of environmental, health and safety laws and regulations, the violation of which could impose significant penalties. DYNAwell's continued success is dependant continued compliance with applicable laws and regulations. In addition, new environmental, health and safety laws and regulations could be passed which could create costly compliance issues. While DYNAwell endeavors to comply with all applicable laws and regulation there is no way to assure that compliance with future laws and regulations is economically feasible or even possible.

DYNAwell's continued economic success depends on remaining at the forefront of innovation in the perforating industry.

DYNAwell's position in the perforation market depends in part on its ability to remain an innovative leader in the field. The ability to remain competitive depends in part on the retention of talented personnel. There can be no assurances that DYNAwell will remain an innovative leader in the perforation market segment or that it will be able to retain top talent in the field.

Risk Factors Related to Dynamic Materials Corporation

Our operating results fluctuate from quarter to quarter.

We have experienced, and expect to continue to experience, fluctuations in annual and quarterly operating results caused by various factors, including the timing and size of orders by major customers, customer inventory levels, shifts in product mix, acquisitions and divestitures, and general economic conditions. The upstream oil and gas, oil refinery, chemical and petrochemical, hydrometallurgy, aluminum production, shipbuilding, power generation, industrial refrigeration and other diversified industries to which we sell our products are, to varying degrees, cyclical and tend to decline in response to overall declines in industrial production. As a result, our business is also cyclical, and the demand for our products by these customers depends, in part, on overall levels of industrial production. Any future material weakness in demand in any of these industries could materially reduce our revenues and profitability. In addition, the threat of terrorism and other geopolitical uncertainty could have a negative impact on the global economy, the industries we serve and our operating results.

We typically do not obtain long-term volume purchase contracts from our customers. Quarterly sales and operating results, therefore, depend on the volume and timing of backlogs as well as bookings received during the quarter. Significant portions of our operating expenses are fixed, and planned expenditures are based primarily on sales forecasts and product development programs. If sales do not meet our expectations in any given period, the adverse impact on operating results may be magnified by our inability to adjust operating expenses sufficiently or quickly enough to compensate for such a shortfall. Results of operations in any period should not be considered indicative of the results to be expected for any future period. Fluctuations in operating results may also result in fluctuations in the price of our common stock. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

Customers have the right to change orders until products are completed.

Customers have the right to change orders after they have been placed. If orders are changed, the extra expenses associated with the change will be passed on to the customer. However, because a

change in an order may delay completion of the project, recognition of income for the project may also be delayed.

There is no assurance that we will continue to compete successfully against other clad, perforating and welding companies.

Our explosion-welded clad products compete with explosion-welded clad products made by other manufacturers in the clad metal business located throughout the world and with clad products manufactured using other technologies. Our combined North American and European operations typically supply explosion-welded clad to the worldwide market. There is one other well-known explosion-welded clad supplier worldwide, a division of Asahi-Kasei Corporation of Japan. There are also a number of smaller companies worldwide with explosion-welded clad manufacturing capability, including several companies in China. There are currently no other significant North American based explosion-welded clad suppliers. We focus strongly on reliability, product quality, on-time delivery performance, and low cost manufacturing to minimize the potential of future competitive threats. However, there is no guarantee we will be able to maintain our competitive position.

Explosion-welded clad products also compete with those manufactured by rollbond and weld overlay cladding processes. In rollbond technology, the clad and base metal are bonded together during a hot rolling process in which slab is converted to plate. In weld overlay, which is typically performed by our fabricator customers, the cladding layer is deposited on the base metal through a fusion welding process. The technical and commercial niches of each cladding process are well understood within the industry and vary from one world market location to another. Our products compete with weld overlay clad products manufactured by a significant number of our fabricator customers.

DYNAwell competes principally with perforating companies based in North and South America who produce and market perforating services and products. DYNAwell also competes with oil and gas service companies who satisfy their perforating needs through in-house production. To remain competitive DYNAwell must continue to provide innovative products and maintain an excellent reputation for quality, safety and value. There can be no assurances that we will continue to compete successfully against these companies.

AMK Welding competes principally with other domestic companies that provide welding services to the aircraft engine and power generation industries. Some of these competitors have established positions in the market and long standing relationships with customers. To remain competitive, we must continue to develop and provide technologically advanced welding, heat-treat and inspection services, maintain quality levels, offer flexible delivery schedules, and compete favorably on the basis of price. We compete against other welding companies on the basis of quality, performance and cost. There can be no assurance that we will continue to compete successfully against these companies.

We are dependent on a relatively small number of customers for a significant portion of our net sales.

A significant portion of our net sales is derived from a relatively small number of customers although sales to no one customer exceeded 10% during the last three years. We expect to continue to depend upon our principal customers for a significant portion of our sales, although there can be no assurance that our principal customers will continue to purchase products and services from us at current levels, if at all. The loss of one or more major customers or a change in their buying patterns could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In past years, the majority of DMC Clad's revenues have been derived from customers in the oil and gas, alternative energy, chemicals and petrochemicals, hydrometallurgy, aluminum production, shipbuilding, power generation and industrial refrigeration industries and the majority of AMK Welding's revenues have been derived from customers in the aircraft engine and power generation industries. Economic

downturns in these industries could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

DYNAwell, which is expected to contribute approximately 10 to 12% to our 2008 sales, has customers throughout the world. The Russian market is currently DYNAwell's largest market with more than 30% of its sales coming from that market. Economic or political instability in Russia could have a material adverse affect on DYNAwell's business and operating results.

AMK Welding, which is expected to contribute approximately 3% to our 2008 sales, continues to rely primarily on one customer for the majority of its sales. This customer and AMK Welding have entered into a long-term supply agreement for certain of the services provided to this customer. Any termination of or significant reduction in AMK Welding's business relationship with this customer could have a material adverse effect on AMK Welding's business and operating results.

Failure to attract and retain key personnel could adversely affect our current operations.

Our continued success depends to a large extent upon the efforts and abilities of key managerial and technical employees. The loss of services of certain of these key personnel could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. There can be no assurance that we will be able to attract and retain such individuals on acceptable terms, if at all, and the failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Work stoppages and other labor relations matters may make it substantially more difficult or expensive for us to produce our products, which could result in decreased sales or increased costs, either of which would negatively impact our financial condition and results of operations.

We are subject to the risk of work stoppages and other labor relations matters, particularly in Germany, France and Sweden, where some of our employees are unionized. The employees at our U.S. facility, where the majority of products are manufactured, are not unionized. While we believe our relations with employees are satisfactory, any prolonged work stoppage or strike at any one of our principal facilities could have a negative impact on our business, financial condition or results of operations. We most recently experienced a one-week work stoppage in 2005 at our facility in France. This strike did not materially impact operations, but we cannot assure you that a work stoppage at one or more of our facilities will not materially impair our ability to operate our business in the future.

We are exposed to potentially volatile fluctuations of the U.S. dollar (our reporting currency) against the currencies of many of our operating subsidiaries.

Many of our operating subsidiaries conduct business in Euros or other foreign currency. Any increase (decrease) in the value of the U.S. dollar against any foreign currency that is the functional currency of any of our operating subsidiaries will cause us to experience unrealized foreign currency translation losses (gains) with respect to amounts already invested in such foreign currencies. In addition, our company and our operating subsidiaries are exposed to foreign currency risk to the extent that we or they enter into transactions denominated in currencies other than our or their respective functional currencies. For example DYNAwell's functional currency is Euros, but its sales often occur in U.S. dollars. Changes in exchange rates with respect to these items will result in unrealized (based upon period-end exchange rates) or realized foreign currency transaction gains and losses upon settlement of the transactions. In addition, we are exposed to foreign exchange rate fluctuations related to our operating subsidiaries' assets and liabilities and the financial results of foreign subsidiaries and affiliates when their respective financial statements are translated into U.S. dollars for inclusion in our consolidated financial statements. Cumulative translation adjustments are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) as a separate component of equity. As a result of foreign currency

risk, we may experience economic loss and a negative impact on earnings and equity with respect to our holdings solely as a result of foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations. The primary exposure to foreign currency risk for us is to the Euro due to the percentage of our U.S. dollar revenue that is derived from countries where the Euro is the functional currency.

We cannot be certain that we will be successful in integrating the DYNAenergetics business with our existing operations.

Historically, our business has grown, in part, through selective acquisitions that enabled us to take advantage of existing manufacturing facilities and shooting sites, developed customer relationships and experienced management teams. In November, 2007, we acquired the German company, DYNAenergetics, which runs explosive metalworking operations and perforation operations. The integration of DYNAenergetics' operations may present significant costs and challenges, including: realizing economies of scale; capitalizing on the larger market share in the cladding industry; utilizing integrated customer lists; integrating DYNAenergetics' management; operating the Oilfield Products business segment; and integrating personnel, financial systems, disclosure and reporting processes, and operational systems. We cannot assure you that we will be successful in realizing the anticipated benefits of the DYNAenergetics acquisition.

The unsuccessful integration of a business we acquire could have a material adverse effect on operating results.

We continue to consider possible acquisitions as part of our growth strategy. Any potential acquisition may require additional debt or equity financing, resulting in additional leverage and dilution to existing stockholders. We cannot assure you that any future acquisition will be consummated, or that if consummated that we will be able to integrate such acquisition successfully without a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

ITEM 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

ITEM 2. Properties

Our corporate headquarters are located in Boulder, Colorado. The lease for the office space is currently set to expire on February 28, 2010, with renewal options through February 28, 2016.

We own our principal domestic manufacturing site, which is located in Mount Braddock, Pennsylvania. We currently lease our only domestic shooting site, which is located in Dunbar, Pennsylvania. The shooting site in Dunba,r Pennsylvania supports our manufacturing facility in Mount Braddock, Pennsylvania. The lease for the Dunbar property will expire on December 15, 2010, but we have options to renew the lease that extend through December 15, 2029. Our German subsidiary DYNAenergetics, has manufacturing sites in Troysdorf and Würgendorf and a shooting site in Dillenburg, Germany. Portions of these sites are leased and portions are owned. The lease expiration dates for our Troysdorf, Würgendorf and Dillenburg manufacturing sites are February 28, 2011, December 31, 2010 and August 31, 2011, respectively. Our French subsidiary, Nobelclad, owns the land and the buildings housing its operations in Rivesaltes, France and Tautavel, France (except for a small portion in Tautavel that is leased). This lease expires on December 31, 2011 and may be extended. Our Swedish subsidiary, Nitro Metall, owns the land and buildings housing its manufacturing operations in Likenas, Sweden. The buildings and land at the Nitro Metall shooting site in Likenas, Sweden and the sales office in Filipstad, Sweden are leased. The lease in Filipstad is automatically renewed every year. The sites in Pennsylvania, Germany, France and Sweden are part of the Explosive Metalworking segment. The DYNAwell manufacturing sites are leased. These leases expire on February 28, 2011. In

addition, we own the land and buildings housing the operations of AMK Welding in South Windsor, Connecticut.

Location	Facility Type	Facility Size	Owned/Leased	Expiration Date of Lease (if applicable)
Boulder, Colorado	Corporate and Sales Office	9,140 sq. ft.	Leased	February 28, 2010, with renewal options through February 28, 2016
Mt. Braddock, Pennsylvania	Clad Plate Manufacturing	48,000 sq. ft.	Owned	
Dunbar, Pennsylvania	Clad Plate Shooting Site	322 acres	Leased	December 15, 2010, with renewal options through December 15, 2029
Rivesaltes, France	Clad Plate Manufacturing, Nobelclad Europe Sales and Administration Office	53,000 sq. ft.	Owned	
Tautavel, France	Clad Shooting Site	114 acres	107 acres owned, 7 acres leased	December 31, 2011
Likenas, Sweden	Clad Plate Manufacturing	26,000 sq. ft.	Owned	
Likenas, Sweden	Clad Plate Shooting Site	15 acres	Leased	January 1, 2016
Filipstad, Sweden	Nitro Metall Sales Office	850 sq. ft.	Leased	January 1, 2008 (renews annually)
South Windsor, Connecticut	AMK Welding	21,000 sq. ft.	Owned	
Troisdorf, Germany	DYNAWELL, Manufacturing	263,201 sq. ft.	Leased	February 28, 2011
Würgendorf, Germany	DYNAPLAT, Manufacturing	Land: 25 acres Building: 20,312 sq. ft.	Owned	
		2,756 sq. ft.	Leased	December 31, 2010
Dillenburg Germany	DYNAPLAT Shooting site	4 acres	Owned	
		9,849 sq. ft.	Leased	August 31, 2011
Würgendorf, Germany	DYNAPLAT Sales	2,815 sq. ft.	Leased	October 31, 2009
	DYNAenergetics Administration	2,799 sq. ft.		January 31, 2011

Location	Facility Type	Facility Size	Owned/Leased	Expiration Date of Lease (if applicable)
Laatzen, Germany	DYNAWELL Sales	2,314 sq. ft.	Leased	December 31, 2008

ITEM 3. Legal Proceedings

Although we may in the future become a party to litigation, there are no pending legal proceedings against us.

ITEM 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

No matters were submitted to security holders for vote during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007.

PART II

ITEM 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Our common stock is publicly traded on The Nasdaq National Market ("Nasdaq") under the symbol "BOOM." The following table sets forth quarterly high and low sales prices for the common stock during our last two fiscal years, as reported by Nasdaq.

	High	Low
2007		
First Quarter	$ 35.90	$ 25.56
Second Quarter	$ 39.35	$ 32.19
Third Quarter	$ 50.07	$ 37.50
Fourth Quarter	$ 66.30	$ 44.72
2006		
First Quarter	$ 38.49	$ 27.03
Second Quarter	$ 43.20	$ 25.05
Third Quarter	$ 37.84	$ 28.15
Fourth Quarter	$ 33.69	$ 27.55

As of February 28, 2008, there were approximately 364 holders of record of our common stock.

We declared and paid a $0.15 per share dividend in 2006 and 2007. We may pay annual dividends subject to capital availability and periodic determinations that cash dividends are in the best interests of our stockholders, but we cannot assure you that such payments will continue. Future dividends may be affected by, among other items, our views on potential future capital requirements, future business prospects, changes in federal income tax law and any other factors that our Board of Directors deems relevant. Any determination to pay cash dividends will be at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

On November 15, 2007, we issued 251,041 shares of common stock to the sellers of DYNAenergetics as partial consideration for the purchase of DYNAenergetics. These shares were not registered under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act") pursuant to the exception provided in section 4(2) of the Securities Act.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The following graph compares the performance of the common stock with the Nasdaq Non-Financial Stocks Index and the Nasdaq Composite (US) Index. The comparison of total return (change in year end stock price plus reinvested dividends) for each of the years assumes that $100 was invested on December 31, 2002 in each of the Company, Nasdaq Non-Financial Stocks Index and the Nasdaq Composite (US) Index with investment weighted on the basis of market capitalization. Historical results are not necessarily indicative of future performance.

Total Return Analysis

	12/31/02	12/31/03	12/31/04	12/30/05	12/29/06	12/31/07
Dynamic Materials Corporation	$ 100	$ 125.64	$ 511.97	$ 2,543.59	$ 2,392.31	$ 5,034.19
Nasdaq Non-Financial Stocks	$ 100	$ 153.09	$ 165.10	$ 97.17	$ 185.15	$ 210.05
Nasdaq Composite (US)	$ 100	$ 149.52	$ 162.72	$ 166.18	$ 182.57	$ 197.98

ITEM 6. Selected Financial Data

The following selected financial data should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements, including the related Notes, and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations." The 2007 selected financial data includes the operating results of DYNAenergetics from the November 15, 2007 acquisition date through December 31, 2007 and balance sheet information as of December 31, 2007.

(Dollars in Thousands, Except Per Share Data)

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2007	**2006**	**2005**	**2004**	**2003**
Statement of Operations					
Net sales	$ 165,175	$ 113,472	$ 79,291	$ 54,165	$ 35,779
Cost of products sold	110,168	71,439	55,856	40,559	26,802
Gross profit	55,007	42,033	23,435	13,606	8,977
Cost and expenses	16,115	11,930	7,667	6,718	5,661
Income from operations	38,892	30,103	15,768	6,888	3,316
Other (income) expense, net	158	(505)	163	524	527
Income before income taxes	38,734	30,608	15,605	6,364	2,789
Income tax provision	14,147	11,341	5,233	1,961	1,504
Income from continuing operations	24,587	19,267	10,372	4,403	1,285
Discontinued operations, net of tax		1,497		(1,570)	(1,993)
Net income (loss)	$ 24,587	$ 20,764	$ 10,372	$ 2,833	$ (708)
Income from continuing operations per share:					
Basic	$ 2.03	$ 1.63	$ 0.92	$ 0.43	$ 0.13
Diluted	$ 2.00	$ 1.58	$ 0.86	$ 0.41	$ 0.13
Net income (loss) per share:					
Basic	$ 2.03	$ 1.75	$ 0.92	$ 0.28	$ (0.07)
Diluted	$ 2.00	$ 1.70	$ 0.86	$ 0.27	$ (0.06)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding:					
Basic	12,083,851	11,841,373	11,290,053	10,269,080	10,134,648
Diluted	12,293,158	12,213,075	12,086,884	10,968,090	10,621,612
DIVIDENDS DECLARED PER COMMON SHARE	$ 0.15	$ 0.15	$ 0.10	$	$
Financial Position					
Current assets	$ 94,730	$ 63,847	$ 36,552	$ 26,246	$ 14,911
Total assets	240,899	84,973	55,311	43,753	35,262
Current liabilities	58,818	25,297	14,838	16,962	10,114
Long-term debt	62,051	382	2,221	2,906	4,155
Other non-current liabilities	21,751	1,714	3,297	3,815	5,409
Stockholders' equity	98,279	57,580	34,955	20,070	15,584

Selected unaudited quarterly financial data for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 is presented below:

	(Dollars in Thousands, Except Per Share Data)			
	Year ended December 31, 2007			
	Quarter ended March 31,	Quarter ended June 30,	Quarter ended September 30,	Quarter ended December 31,
Net sales	$ 33,094	$ 34,454	$ 42,416	$ 55,211
Gross profit	$ 10,851	$ 12,079	$ 14,292	$ 17,785
Income from continuing operations	$ 4,882	$ 5,659	$ 7,117	$ 6,929
Net income	$ 4,882	$ 5,659	$ 7,117	$ 6,929
Income from continuing operations per share basic	$ 0.41	$ 0.47	$ 0.59	$ 0.57
Income from continuing operations per share diluted	$ 0.40	$ 0.46	$ 0.58	$ 0.56
Net income per share basic	$ 0.41	$ 0.47	$ 0.59	$ 0.57
Net income per share diluted	$ 0.40	$ 0.46	$ 0.58	$ 0.56

	Year ended December 31, 2006			
	Quarter ended March 31,	Quarter ended June 30,	Quarter ended September 30,	Quarter ended December 31,
Net sales	$ 25,175	$ 27,754	$ 24,852	$ 35,691
Gross profit	$ 9,281	$ 9,921	$ 8,310	$ 14,521
Income from continuing operations	$ 4,139	$ 5,005	$ 3,690	$ 6,433
Net income	$ 5,496	$ 5,005	$ 3,690	$ 6,573
Income from continuing operations per share basic	$ 0.35	$ 0.42	$ 0.31	$ 0.54
Income from continuing operations per share diluted	$ 0.34	$ 0.41	$ 0.30	$ 0.53
Net income per share basic	$ 0.47	$ 0.42	$ 0.31	$ 0.55
Net income per share diluted	$ 0.45	$ 0.41	$ 0.30	$ 0.54

Total net income per share for the 2007 and 2006 quarters does not equal net income per share for the respective years as the per share amounts for each quarter and for each year are computed based on their respective discrete periods. The quarter ended December 31, 2007 includes the operating results of DYNAenergetics from the November 15, 2007 acquisition date through December 31, 2007.

ITEM 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our historical consolidated financial statements and notes, as well as the selected historical consolidated financial data included elsewhere in this annual report.

Unless stated otherwise, all dollar figures in this discussion are presented in thousands (000's).

Executive Overview

Historically, our business has been organized into two segments: Explosive Metalworking (which we also refer to as DMC Clad) and AMK Welding. On November 15, 2007, we acquired 100% ownership of a German company, DYNAenergetics. DYNAenergetics operates two distinct businesses which have historically been known as DYNAplat and DYNAwell. DYNAplat is a manufacturer of explosion clad products similar to those manufactured by DMC Clad and its operating results from the date of acquisition are included in our Explosive Metalworking segment. DYNAWELL manufactures a number of products for the perforation of oil and gas wells and also distributes a line of seismic products for oil and gas exploration activities. DYNAwell's operating results from the date of acquisition are reported under a new segment that we have named "Oilfield Products".

In 2007, Explosive Metalworking accounted for more than 94% of our net sales and 97% of our income from operations of continuing operations before consideration of stock-based compensation expense, which is not allocated to our business segments. In 2006 and 2005, Explosive Metalworking accounted for more than 95% of our net sales and more than 95% of income from operations of continuing operations.

Our 2007 net sales, which include $6,902 of sales from the newly acquired DYNAenergetics' businesses for the period November 16 through December 31, 2007, increased 45.6% compared to 2006, reflecting year-to-year net sales increases of 43.4% and 40.7% for our Explosive Metalworking and AMK Welding segments, respectively. Explosive Metalworking's 2007 sales included a $4,357 contribution from DYNAenergetics' explosion clad business and our new Oilfield Products segment reported 2007 sales of $2,545. Our income from operations of continuing operations increased 29.2%, to $38,892 in 2007 from $30,103 in 2006, reflecting a $9,297 improvement in Explosive Metalworking's operating income and a $259 improvement in AMK Welding's operating income offset by a small operating loss of $126 reported by Oilfield Products. Income from continuing operations increased 27.6%, to $24,587 in 2007 from $19,267 in 2006. Our net income increased to $24,587 in 2007 from $20,764 in 2006. Our 2006 net income included $1,497 of income from discontinued operations, net of tax, relating to the sale of the Spin Forge real estate option in the first quarter and the sale of leased manufacturing equipment and tooling associated with the Spin Forge business in the fourth quarter. See detailed discussion below under "income from discontinued operations".

Net sales

Explosive Metalworking's net sales are generated principally from sales of clad metal plates and sales of transition joints, which are made from clad plates, to customers that fabricate industrial equipment for various industries, including oil and gas, petrochemicals, alternative energy, hydrometallurgy, aluminum production, shipbuilding, power generation, industrial refrigeration and similar industries. While demand for our clad metal products in the United States is largely driven by new plant construction and large plant expansion projects, maintenance and retrofit projects at existing chemical processing, petrochemical processing and oil refining facilities also account for a significant portion of total demand. In contrast to the U.S. market, demand for our clad products in Europe and Asia is more dependent on new construction projects, such as the building of new Purified Terephthalic Acid ("PTA") plants in different parts of the world, including China, and on sales of electrical transition joints that are used in the aluminum production industry.

Oilfield Products' net sales are generated principally from sales of shaped charges, detonators and detonating cord and bidirectional booster sand perforating guns to customers who perform the perforation of oil and gas wells and from sales of seismic products to customers involved in oil and gas exploration activities.

AMK Welding's net sales are generated from welding, heat treatment and inspection services that are provided with respect to customer-supplied parts for customers primarily involved in the power generation industry and aircraft engine markets.

A significant portion of our net sales is derived from a relatively small number of customers; therefore, the failure to complete existing contracts on a timely basis, and to receive payment for such services in a timely manner, or to enter into future contracts at projected volumes and profitability levels could adversely affect our ability to meet cash requirements exclusively through operating activities. We attempt to minimize the risk of losing customers or specific contracts by continually improving product quality, delivering product on time and competing favorably on the basis of price.

DMC Clad's business is cyclical since it is linked to its customers' end-market activity. For example, the construction cycle for new manufacturing capacity in the chemical industry has historically been one characterized by significant amplitude. It is driven both by global economic demand growth and capacity utilization. As capacity starts to become tight for various chemicals and prices begin to rise, new manufacturing capacity is added in relatively large incremental amounts.

Gross profit and cost of products sold

Cost of products sold for Explosive Metalworking include the cost of metals and alloys used to manufacture clad metal plates, the cost of explosives, employee compensation and benefits, freight, outside processing costs, depreciation of manufacturing facilities and equipment, manufacturing supplies and other manufacturing overhead expenses.

Cost of products sold for Oilfield Products include the cost of metals, explosives and other raw materials used to manufacture shaped charges, detonating products and perforating guns as well as employee compensation and benefits, depreciation of manufacturing facilities and equipment, manufacturing supplies and other manufacturing overhead expenses.

AMK Welding's cost of products sold consists principally of employee compensation and benefits, welding supplies (wire and gas), depreciation of manufacturing facilities and equipment, outside services and other manufacturing overhead expenses.

Discontinued operations

In September 2004, we completed the sale of our Spin Forge division and recorded a loss from discontinued operations of $1,570, net of taxes, including a net of tax operating loss of $783 and a net of tax loss on the divesture transactions of $787. On January 10, 2006, we sold our option rights to purchase the Spin Forge real estate to the property owner for $2,300. We recorded a pre-tax gain of approximately $2,197 on this transaction, which was reported as discontinued operations, net of related taxes, in the first quarter of 2006. In December 2006, we sold the Spin Forge equipment to the buyer of that division who had previously been leasing that equipment from us. The sale of this equipment resulted in an additional pre-tax gain on discontinued operations of $228. We reported a net of tax income of $1,497 for the full year 2006 as a result of these two transactions.

Income taxes

Our effective income tax rate decreased to 36.5% in 2007 from 37.1% in 2006. Income tax provisions on the earnings of Nobelclad, Nitro Metall and DYNAenergetics have been provided based upon the respective French, Swedish and German statutory tax rates for the applicable years. Going forward, based upon existing tax regulations and current federal, state and foreign statutory tax rates, we expect our effective tax rate on our consolidated pre-tax income to range between 36% and 37%.

Backlog

We use backlog as a primary means of measuring the immediate outlook for our business. We define "backlog" at any given point in time to consist of all firm, unfulfilled purchase orders and commitments at that time. Generally speaking, we expect to fill most backlog orders within the following 12 months. From experience, most firm purchase orders and commitments are realized. However, since orders may be rescheduled or canceled, and a significant portion of our net sales is derived from a small number of customers, backlog is not necessarily indicative of future sales levels. Moreover, we cannot be sure of when during the future 12-month period we will be able to recognize revenue corresponding to our backlog nor can we be sure that revenues corresponding to our backlog will not fall into periods beyond the 12-month horizon.

Our backlog with respect to the Explosive Metalworking segment increased to approximately $100,000 at December 31, 2007, including $21,500 of backlog for the recently acquired DYNAenergetics' clad business, from approximately $68,800 at December 31, 2006 and $42,000 at December 31, 2005.

Year ended December 31, 2007 compared to Year Ended December 31, 2006

Net sales

	2007	2006	Change	Percentage Change
Net sales	$ 165,175	$ 113,472	$ 51,703	45.6%

Net sales for 2007 increased 45.6% to $165,175 from $113,472 in 2006. Explosive Metalworking sales increased 43.4% to $155,438 in 2007 (94.1% of total sales) from $108,362 in 2006 (95.5% of total sales). The year-to-year increase in worldwide Explosive Metalworking sales is principally attributable to the improved economic condition of the industries that this business segment serves and also reflects sales of $4,357 for the period November 16 through December 31, 2007 from the acquisition of DYNAenergetics.

Oilfield Products contributed $2,545 to 2007 sales (1.5% of total sales) for the November 16 through December 31, 2007 time period.

AMK Welding contributed $7,192 to 2007 sales (4.4% of total sales) versus sales of $5,110 in 2006 (4.5% of total sales). The increase in AMK Welding's sales relates principally to increased revenues from H System ground-based gas turbine work.

Gross profit

	2007	2006	Change	Percentage Change
Gross profit	$ 55,007	$ 42,033	$ 12,974	30.9%
Consolidated gross profit margin rate	33.3%	37.0%		

Gross profit increased by 30.9% to $55,007 in 2007 from $42,033 in 2006. Our 2007 consolidated gross profit margin rate decreased to 33.3% from 37.0% in 2006. The gross profit margin for Explosive Metalworking decreased from 37.2% in 2006 to 33.6% in 2007. The gross profit margin for AMK Welding decreased to 30.8% in 2007 from 34.9% in 2006. AMK Welding's decreased year to date gross margin rate relates to an increase in fixed manufacturing overhead expenses and changes in product mix. The increase in fixed manufacturing overhead expenses at AMK Welding is attributable to the recently completed facility expansion and staffing additions as AMK readies itself for anticipated increases in production levels during 2008. Oilfield Products reported a gross margin of 26.6% on its 2007 sales of $2,545, which is considered to be within the range of normal for this business.

The decreased year to date gross margin rate for Explosive Metalworking relates primarily to changes in product mix during 2007 as compared to that for 2006. During 2007, the gross margins that we reported in our quarterly financial statements ranged from a low of 32.3% in the fourth quarter to a high of 35.4% in the second quarter. Gross margins for our European operations, including those of the DYNAplat division of DYNAenergetics, are generally lower than those reported by our U.S. Operation. Inclusion of DYNAplat's sales and cost of products sold for the period from November 15 through December 31, 2007 lowered Explosive Metalworking gross margins to a level that is likely more representative of gross margins levels that we expect to report during 2008 than those reported during prior quarters of 2007. During 2006, the gross margins that we reported in our quarterly financial statements ranged from a low of 33.4% in the third quarter to a high of 40.7% in the fourth quarter. The high fourth quarter gross margin reflects the impact of favorable margin levels on an $11,000 contract that shipped during the quarter, which involved complex materials engineering and a tight delivery schedule. We expect to see continued fluctuations in our quarterly gross margin rates during 2008 that result from anticipated fluctuations in quarterly sales volume and changes in product mix.

General and administrative expenses

	2007	2006	Change	Percentage Change
General & administrative expenses	$ 8,049	$ 5,802	$ 2,247	38.7%
Percentage of net sales	4.9%	5.1%		

General and administrative expenses increased by $2,247 or 38.7%, to $8,049 in 2007 from $5,802 in 2006. This increase in general and administrative expenses reflects a $511 increase in accrued incentive compensation expense, an impact of $416 from annual salary adjustments and staffing changes, an aggregate increase of $435 in legal, consulting, audit, tax advisory, and investor relations expenses, an increase in stock-based compensation expense of $395, and $338 of DYNAenergetics' general and administrative expenses for the period from November 15 through December 31, 2007. As a percentage of net sales, general and administrative expenses decreased to 4.9% in 2007 from 5.1% in 2006.

Selling expenses

	2007	2006	Change	Percentage Change
Selling expenses	$ 6,875	$ 6,128	$ 747	12.2%
Percentage of net sales	4.2%	5.4%		

Selling expenses, which include sales commissions of $1,692 in 2007 and $2,528 in 2006, increased by 12.2% to $6,875 in 2007 from $6,128 in 2006. The $836 decrease in sales commissions is primarily attributable to large consulting fees and commissions paid in the fourth quarter of 2006 in connection with an $11,000 order that shipped during the fourth quarter and which involved complex materials engineering and a tight delivery schedule. After excluding sales commissions, selling expenses increased from $3,600 in 2006 to $5,183 in 2007. This increase of $1,583, or 44.0%, reflects an impact of $324 from annual salary adjustments and staffing changes, a $212 increase in accrued incentive compensation expense, an increase in stock-based compensation expense of $149, and $527 of DYNAenergetics' selling expenses for the period from November 15 through December 31, 2007. As a percentage of net sales, selling expenses decreased to 4.2% in 2007 from 5.4% in 2006. Excluding sales commissions, selling expenses as a percentage of sales decreased to 3.1% in 2007 from 3.2% in 2006.

Amortization expenses

	2007	2006	Change	Percentage Change
Amortization expense of purchased intangible assets	$ 1,191	$	$ 1,191	NA
Percentage of net sales	0.7%	0.0%		

Amortization expense relates entirely to the amortization of values assigned to intangible assets in connection with the November 15, 2007 acquisition of DYNAenergetics. Amortization expense for the period from November 15 through December 31, 2007 includes $526, $461, $154 and $50 relating to values assigned to order backlog, customer relationships, core technology and trademarks/trade names, respectively. Based upon the preliminary purchase price allocation and current foreign exchange rates, we expect amortization expense for 2008 to approximate $7,300.

Income from operations of continuing operations

	2007	2006	Change	Percentage Change
Income from operations of continuing operations	$ 38,892	$ 30,103	$ 8,789	29.2%

Income from operations increased by 29.2% to $38,892 in 2007 from $30,103 in x2006. Explosive Metalworking reported income from operations of $38,902 in 2007 as compared to $29,605 in 2006. This 31.4% increase is largely attributable to the 43.4% sales increase discussed above.

Oilfield products reported a loss from operations of $126 for the period from November 15 through December 31, 2007.

AMK Welding reported income from operations of $1,417 in 2007, an increase of 22.4% from the $1,158 that it reported in 2006, which increase follows the 40.7% sales increase.

Income from operations of continuing operations in 2007 and 2006 includes $1,301 and $660, respectively, of stock-based compensation expense. This expense is not allocated to our business segments and thus is not included in the above 2007 and 2006 operating income totals for Explosive Metalworking, Oilfield Products and AMK Welding. Stock-based compensation expense in 2008 is expected to approximate $3,000.

Interest income (expense), net

	2007	2006	Change	Percentage Change
Interest income (expense), net	$ (24)	$ 620	$ (644)	NM

We recorded net interest expense of $24 in 2007 compared to net interest income of $620 in 2006. Net interest expense in 2007 reflects interest expense of $722 offset by interest income of $698. During the first ten and one-half months of 2007 and throughout 2006, we were in a positive cash position and earned interest on investment of excess cash balances. In connection with acquisition of DYNAenergetics, we borrowed approximately $65,000 under our new $100,000 five-year credit facility, assumed approximately $12,000 of DYNAenergetics' debt outstanding as of the acquisition date, and used approximately $16,000 of our existing cash balances to finance the acquisition. As a result of this new indebtedness and a decrease in our cash position, we reported a significant amount of interest expense during the last six weeks of 2007.

Income tax provision

	2007	2006	Change	Percentage Change
Income tax provision	$ 14,147	$ 11,341	$ 2,806	24.7%
Effective tax rate	36.5%	37.1%		

We recorded an income tax provision of $14,147 in 2007 compared to $11,341 in 2006. The effective tax rate decreased to 36.5% in 2007 from 37.1% in 2006. The 2007 and 2006 income tax provisions include $12,105 and $8,167, respectively, related to U.S. taxes, with the remainder relating to foreign taxes associated with the operations of Nobelclad and its Swedish subsidiary, Nitro Metall, as well as the newly acquired DYNAenergetics operations.

Income from discontinued operations

	2007	2006	Change	Percentage Change
Income from discontinued operations	$	$ 1,497	$ (1,497)	NA

We completed the divestiture of our Spin Forge division in September 2004. Under the principal divestiture agreement, we sold the assets of the Spin Forge division to a third party, excluding certain equipment and real estate which were leased or subleased to the buyer. We held a purchase option on the Spin Forge real estate that allowed us to purchase the real estate for $2,880, a price that was below the real estate's appraised value. We completed the sale of the purchase option on the Spin Forge real estate on January 10, 2006. The option rights were sold to the property owner for $2,300 on January 10, 2006. We recorded a pre-tax gain of approximately $2,197 on this transaction, which was reported in discontinued operations, net of related taxes. In December 2006, the third party purchaser of the Spin Forge business purchased the majority of the leased equipment while the remainder of the leased assets was liquidated by the Company. These transactions resulted in a pre-tax gain of $228, which was recorded in discontinued operations, net of related taxes.

Year ended December 31, 2006 compared to Year Ended December 31, 2005

Net sales

	2006	2005	Change	Percentage Change
Net sales	$ 113,472	$ 79,291	$ 34,181	43.1%

Net sales for 2006 increased 43.1% to $113,472 from $79,291 in 2005. Explosive Metalworking sales increased 43.4% to $108,362 in 2006 (95.5% of total sales) from $75,582 in 2005 (95.3% of total sales). The year-to-year increase in worldwide Explosive Metalworking sales is principally attributable to the improved economic condition of the industries that this business segment serves.

AMK Welding contributed $5,110 to 2006 sales (4.5% of total sales) versus sales of $3,709 in 2005 (4.7% of total sales).

Gross profit

	2006	2005	Change	Percentage Change
Gross profit	$ 42,033	$ 23,435	$ 18,598	79.4%
Consolidated gross profit margin rate	37.0%	29.6%		

Gross profit increased by 79.4% to $42,033 in 2006 from $23,435 in 2005. Our 2006 consolidated gross profit margin rate increased to 37.0% from 29.6% in 2005. The gross profit margin for Explosive Metalworking increased from 29.8% in 2005 to 37.2% in 2006 and the gross profit margin for AMK Welding increased to 34.9% in 2006 from 25.2% in 2005. The gross margin improvements for Explosive Metalworking relates primarily to the sales increases discussed above and the resultant more favorable absorption of fixed manufacturing overhead expenses. This gross margin increase also reflects favorable changes in product mix and higher average prices in 2006 with respect to both our U.S. and European operations. During 2006, the gross margins that we reported in our quarterly financial statements ranged from a low of 33.4% in the third quarter to a high of 40.7% in the fourth quarter. The high fourth quarter gross margin rates reflects the impact of favorable margin levels on an $11,000 contract that shipped during the quarter, which involved complex materials engineering and a tight delivery schedule.

General and administrative expenses

	2006	2005	Change	Percentage Change
General & administrative expenses	$ 5,802	$ 4,051	$ 1,751	43.2%
Percentage of net sales	5.1%	5.1%		

General and administrative expenses increased by $1,751 or 43.2%, to $5,802 in 2006 from $4,051 in 2005. This increase in general and administrative expenses reflects stock-based compensation expense of $493, an impact of $352 from annual salary adjustments and staffing changes, a $371 increase in accrued incentive compensation expense and an aggregate increase of $190 in legal, consulting, audit, tax advisory, and investor relations expenses. As a percentage of net sales, general and administrative expenses remained flat at 5.1% in both 2006 and 2005.

Selling expenses

	2006	2005	Change	Percentage Change
Selling expenses	$ 6,128	$ 3,616	$ 2,512	69.5%
Percentage of net sales	5.4%	4.6%		

Selling expenses, which include sales commissions of $2,528 in 2006 and $779 in 2005, increased by 69.5% to $6,128 in 2006 from $3,616 in 2005. The $1,749 increase in sales commissions is primarily attributable to large consulting fees and commissions of approximately $1,650 paid in connection with an 11,000 order that shipped during the fourth quarter and which involved complex materials engineering and a tight delivery schedule. The remaining $763 increase in selling expenses reflects stock-based compensation expense of $96, an impact of $302 from annual salary adjustments and staffing changes and a $160 increase in accrued incentive compensation expense. As a percentage of net sales, selling expenses increased to 5.4% in 2006 from 4.6% in 2005 due to the large increase in sales commissions that relates principally to one order. Excluding sales commissions, selling expenses as a percentage of sales decreased to 3.2% in 2006 from 3.6% in 2005.

Income from operations of continuing operations

	2006	2005	Change	Percentage Change
Income from operations of continuing operations	$ 30,103	$ 15,768	$ 14,335	90.9%

Income from operations increased by 90.9% to $30,103 in 2006 from $15,768 in 2005. Explosive Metalworking reported income from operations of $29,605 in 2006 as compared to $15,160 in 2005. This 95.3% increase is largely attributable to the 43.4% sales increase discussed above.

AMK Welding reported income from operations of $1,158 in 2006, an increase of 90.5% from the $608 that it reported in 2005, which increase follows the 37.8% sales increase.

Income from operations of continuing operations in 2006 includes $660 of stock-based compensation expense (an expense we did not have in 2005). This expense is not allocated to our business segments and thus is not included in the above 2006 operating income totals for Explosive Metalworking and AMK Welding.

Interest income (expense), net

	2006	2005	Change	Percentage Change
Interest income (expense), net	$ 620	$ (156)	$ 776	NM

We recorded net interest income of $620 in 2006 compared to net interest expense of $156 in 2005, an improvement of $776. This change in net interest income (expense) reflects a significant decrease in average outstanding borrowings year-to-year and the large cash balances that we carried.

Income tax provision

	2006	2005	Change	Percentage Change
Income tax provision	$ 11,341	$ 5,233	$ 6,108	116.7%
Effective tax rate	37.1%	33.5%		

We recorded an income tax provision of $11,341 in 2006 compared to $5,233 in 2005. The effective tax rate increased to 37.1% in 2006 from 33.5% in 2005. The 2006 and 2005 income tax provisions include $8,167 and $3,514, respectively, related to U.S. taxes, with the remainder relating to foreign taxes associated with the operations of Nobelclad and its Swedish subsidiary, Nitro Metall.

Income from discontinued operations

	2006	2005	Change	Percentage Change
Income from discontinued operations	$ 1,497	$	$ 1,497	NA

We completed the divestiture of our Spin Forge division in September 2004. Under the principal divestiture agreement, we sold the assets of the Spin Forge division to a third party, excluding certain equipment and real estate which were leased or subleased to the buyer. We held a purchase option on the Spin Forge real estate that allowed us to purchase the real estate for $2,880, a price that was below the real estate's appraised value. We completed the sale of the purchase option on the Spin Forge real estate on January 10, 2006. The option rights were sold to the property owner for $2,300 on January 10, 2006. We recorded a pre-tax gain of approximately $2,197 on this transaction, which was reported in discontinued operations, net of related taxes. In December 2006, the third party purchaser of the Spin Forge business purchased the majority of the leased equipment while the remainder of the leased assets was liquidated by the Company. These transactions resulted in a pre-tax gain of $228, which was recorded in discontinued operations, net of related taxes.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We have historically financed our operations from a combination of internally generated cash flow, revolving credit borrowings, various long-term debt arrangements and the issuance of common stock. Prior to the November 15, 2007 acquisition of DYNAenergetics, we had no outstanding borrowings under our $10,000 revolving credit facility with a U.S. bank and term debt outstanding of 290 Euros (approximately $425) under a term loan with a French bank. In connection with the acquisition of DYNAenergetics, we terminated our $10,000 revolving credit facility and entered into a five-year syndicated credit agreement. The credit agreement, which provides for term loans of $45,000 and 14,000 Euros and revolving loans of $25,000 and 7,000 Euros, is through a syndicate of seven banks. The credit facility in the approximate amount of $100,000 expires on November 16, 2012. As of the acquisition closing date and as of December 31, 2007, term loans of $45,000 and 14,000 Euros were outstanding under the new credit facility. Additionally, we have assumed outstanding debt obligations of DYNAenergetics, including lines of credit loans and term loans in the amounts of $7,587 and $3,517, respectively, as of December 31, 2007.

We believe that cash flow from operations and funds available under our current credit facilities and any future replacement thereof will be sufficient to fund the working capital, debt service and capital expenditure requirements of our current business operations for the foreseeable future. Nevertheless, our ability to generate sufficient cash flows from operations will depend upon our success in executing our strategies. If we are unable to (i) realize sales from our backlog; (ii) secure new customer orders at attractive prices; (iii) successfully integrate the recently-acquired DYNAenergetcis businesses; and (iv) continue to implement cost-effective internal processes, our ability to meet cash requirements through operating activities could be impacted. Furthermore, any restriction on the availability of borrowings under our credit facilities could negatively affect our ability to meet future cash requirements..

Debt and other contractual obligations and commitments

Our existing loan agreements include various covenants and restrictions, certain of which relate to the payment of dividends or other distributions to stockholders, redemption of capital stock, incurrence of additional indebtedness, mortgaging, pledging or disposition of major assets and maintenance of specified financial ratios. As of December 31, 2007, we were in compliance with all financial covenants and other provisions of our debt agreements.

The table below presents principal cash flows by expected maturity dates for our debt obligations and other contractual obligations and commitments as of December 31, 2007:

	Payment Due by Period As of December 31, 2007				
	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	More than 5 Years	Total
Total lines of credit(1)	$ 7,587	$	$	$	$ 7,587
Total long-debt obligations(1)	8,035	21,495	40,035		69,565
Interest expense(2)	4,701	9,873	1,550		16,124
Capital lease obligations(3)	432	312	182	87	1,013
Operating lease obligations(4)	944	1,443	218	89	2,694
Purchase obligations(5)	25,713				25,713
Unrecognized tax benefits(6)		389			389
Total	$ 47,412	$ 33,512	$ 41,985	$ 176	$ 123,085

(1) Amounts represent future cash payments on our debt obligations and are reflected in accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(2) Amounts represent future cash payments of interest expense on our debt obligations. December 31, 2007 interest rates assumed for variable rate debt.

(3) The present value of these capital lease obligations are included in our Consolidation Balance Sheets. See Note 9 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

(4) The operating lease obligations presented reflect future minimum lease payments due under non-cancelable portions of our leases as of December 31, 2007. Our operating lease obligations are described in Note 9 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

(5) Amounts represent commitments to purchase goods or services to be utilized in the normal course of business. These amounts are not reflected in accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(6) Reflected in accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

For more information about our debt obligations, see Note 5 to our consolidated financial statements elsewhere in this annual report.

Cash flows from operating activities

Net cash flows provided by operating activities for 2007 totaled $18,684. Significant sources of operating cash flow included net income of $24,587, non-cash depreciation and amortization expense of $3,377 and stock-based compensation of $1,301. Negative net changes in working capital of $10,200 partly offset these sources of operating cash flows. Negative cash flows from changes in working capital included increases in accounts receivable and inventories and decreases in accrued expenses and other liabilities $9,670, $6,386 and $1,072, respectively, partly offset by decreases in restricted cash and increases in accounts payable and customer advances of $3,059, $1,429 and $1,916, respectively.

Net cash flows provided by operating activities for 2006 totaled $16,557. Significant sources of operating cash flow included net income of $20,764, non-cash depreciation and amortization expense of $1,419, $2,115 from provision for deferred income taxes and stock-based compensation of $660. Negative net changes in working capital of $6,904 partly offset these sources of operating cash flows. Negative cash flows from changes in working capital included increases in restricted cash, accounts

receivable and inventories of $3,059, $5,046 and $6,424, respectively, partly offset by increases in accounts payable and accrued expenses and other liabilities of $5,509 and $2,483, respectively.

Net cash flows provided by operating activities for 2005 totaled $11,638. Significant sources of operating cash flow included net income of $10,372, non-cash depreciation and amortization expense of $1,568, and $3,728 from the tax benefit related to stock options exercised during the year. These sources of operating cash flow were partially offset by a deferred income tax benefit of $1,431 and negative net changes in various components of working capital in the amount of $2,599. Net negative changes in working capital included increases in accounts receivable and inventories of $2,657 and $4,486, respectively. These negative changes in working capital were partially offset by increases in accounts payable, customer advances, and accrued expenses and other liabilities of $1,733, $999 and $2,139 respectively.

Cash flows from investing activities

Net cash flows used in investing activities for 2007 totaled $90,290 and consisted primarily of $81,224 of cash paid in connection with the acquisition of DYNAenergetics (net of cash acquired) and $8,979 in capital expenditures.

Net cash flows used in investing activities for 2006 totaled $2,745 and consisted primarily of $8,650 in capital expenditures that were partly offset by $1,950 from the sale of marketable securities and $3,665 in cash provided by discontinued operations that related to proceeds from the sale of the Spin Forge real estate purchase option and the sale of the Spin Forge leased assets.

Net cash flows used in investing activities for 2005 totaled $3,494 and consisted primarily of $2,848 in capital expenditures and $1,950 for investment in marketable securities that were partially offset by a $1,016 payment received on a portion of the outstanding receivable relating to the Spin Forge divestiture.

Cash flows from financing activities

Net cash flows provided by financing activities for 2007 totaled $62,292 and consisted primarily of $65,480 borrowed under the syndicated credit agreement to help fund the acquisition of DYNAenergetics. Additional sources of cash flow from financing activities include $891 in net proceeds from the issuance of common stock relating to the exercise of stock options and $402 for excess tax benefits related to stock option exercises. These sources of cash flow were partially offset by a payment of annual dividends of $1,821, a payment of deferred debt issuance costs of $1,534, principal payment of $397 on a term loan with a French bank, a $258 principal payment on a Nord LB term loan and net repayments on bank lines of credit of $524.

Net cash flows used in financing activities for 2006 totaled $2,178. Significant uses of cash for financing activities included payment of annual dividends of $1,766, a $364 principal payment on a term loan with a French bank, and final principal payments on the industrial development revenue bond in the amount of $1,720, including $1,630 that was redeemed in advance of scheduled maturity dates. Sources of cash flow from financing activities included $585 in net proceeds from the issuance of common stock relating to the exercise of stock options and $1,154 for excess tax benefits related to stock option exercises.

Net cash flows used in financing activities for 2005 totaled $4,662. Significant uses of cash for financing activities included net repayments on bank lines of credit of $3,216, payment of annual dividends of $1,155, final principal payments on the SNPE term loan of $667, industrial development revenue bond principal payments of $790, and an annual principal payment of $361 on a term loan with a French bank. Sources of cash flow from financing activities included $1,555 in net proceeds from

the issuance of common stock relating to the exercise of stock options and employee stock purchases under our employee stock purchase plan.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our historical consolidated financial statements and notes to our historical consolidated financial statements contain information that is pertinent to our management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations. Preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires that our management make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. However, the accounting principles used by us generally do not change our reported cash flows or liquidity. Interpretation of the existing rules must be done and judgments made on how the specifics of a given rule apply to us.

In management's opinion, the more significant reporting areas impacted by management's judgments and estimates are revenue recognition, asset impairments, inventory valuation and impact of foreign currency exchange rate risks. Management's judgments and estimates in these areas are based on information available from both internal and external sources, and actual results could differ from the estimates, as additional information becomes known. We believe the following to be our most critical accounting policies.

Revenue recognition

Sales of clad metal products and welding services are generally based upon customer specifications set forth in customer purchase orders and require us to provide certifications relative to metals used, services performed and the results of any non-destructive testing that the customer has requested be performed. All issues of conformity of the product to specifications are resolved before the product is shipped and billed. Products related to the oilfield products segment, which include detonating cords, detonators, bi-directional boosters and shaped charges, as well as, seismic related explosives and accessories, are standard in nature. In all cases, revenue is recognized only when all four of the following criteria have been satisfied: persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; the price is fixed or determinable; delivery has occurred; and collection is reasonably assured. For contracts that require multiple shipments, revenue is recorded only for the units included in each individual shipment. If, as a contract proceeds toward completion, projected total cost on an individual contract indicates a potential loss, the Company will account for such anticipated loss.

Asset impairments

We review our long-lived assets and held and used by us for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate their carrying amount may not be recoverable. In so doing, we estimate the future net cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition. If the sum of the expected future net cash flows (undiscounted and without interest charges) is less than the carrying amount of the asset, an impairment loss is recognized to reduce the asset to its estimated fair value. Otherwise, an impairment loss is not recognized. Long-lived assets to be disposed of, if any, are reported at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell.

Business Combinations

We accounted for our business acquisition in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 141, *Business Combinations*, using the purchase method of accounting. We allocated the total cost of the acquisition to the underlying net assets based on their respective estimated fair values. As part of this allocation process, we identified and attributed values and estimated lives to the intangible assets acquired. These determinations involved significant estimates and assumptions regarding multiple,

highly subjective variables, including those with respect to future cash flows, discount rates, asset lives, and the use of different valuation models and therefore require considerable judgment. Our estimates and assumptions were based, in part, on the availability of listed market prices or other transparent market data. These determinations affect the amount of amortization expense recognized in future periods. We based our fair value estimates on assumptions we believe to be reasonable but are inherently uncertain.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

We review the carrying value of goodwill at least annually to assess impairment because it is not amortized. Additionally, we review the carrying value of any intangible asset or goodwill whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that its carrying amount may not be recoverable. Examples of such events or changes in circumstances, many of which are subjective in nature, include significant negative industry or economic trends, significant changes in the manner of our use of the acquired assets or our strategy, a significant decrease in the market value of the asset, and a significant change in legal factors or in the business climate that could affect the value of the asset. We assess impairment by comparing the fair value of an identifiable intangible asset or goodwill with its carrying value. The determination of fair value involves significant management judgment as described further below. Impairments are expensed when incurred. Specifically, we test for impairment as follows:

Goodwill

In accordance with SFAS No. 142, we test goodwill for impairment on a "reporting unit" level as defined by reference to SFAS No. 131,*Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information* on at least an annual basis. A reporting unit is a group of businesses (i) for which discrete financial information is available and (ii) that have similar economic characteristics. We test goodwill for impairment using the following two-step approach:

We first determine the fair value of each reporting unit. If the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value, this is an indicator that the goodwill assigned to that reporting unit might be impaired, which requires performance of the second step. We determine the fair value of our reporting units based on projected future discounted cash flows, which, in turn, are based on our views of uncertain variables such as growth rates, anticipated future economic conditions and the appropriate discount rates relative to risk and estimates of residual values.

In the second step, we allocate the fair value of the reporting unit to the assets and liabilities of the reporting unit as if it had just been acquired in a business combination and as if the purchase price was equivalent to the fair value of the reporting unit. The excess of the fair value of the reporting unit over the amounts assigned to its assets and liabilities is referred to as the implied fair value of goodwill. We then compare that implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill to the carrying value of that goodwill. If the implied fair value is less than the carrying value we recognize an impairment loss for the excess.

The use of different estimates or assumptions within our discounted cash flow model when determining the fair value of our reporting units or using a methodology other than a discounted cash flow model could result in different values for reporting units and could result in an impairment charge.

Intangible assets subject to amortization

An intangible asset that is subject to amortization is reviewed when impairment indicators are present in accordance with SFAS No. 144,*Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*. We compare the expected undiscounted future operating cash flows associated with finite-lived assets to their respective carrying values to determine if the asset is fully recoverable. If the expected

future operating cash flows are not sufficient to recover the carrying value, we estimate the fair value of the asset. Impairment is recognized when the carrying amount of the asset is not recoverable and when the carrying value exceeds fair value. The projected cash flows require several assumptions related to, among other things, relevant market factors, revenue growth, if any, and operating margins. While we believe our assumptions are reasonable, changes in these assumptions may have a material impact on our financial results.

Impact of foreign currency exchange rate risks

The functional currency for our foreign operations is the applicable local currency for each affiliate company. Assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries for which the functional currency is the local currency are translated at exchange rates in effect at period-end, and the statements of operations are translated at the average exchange rates during the period. Exchange rate fluctuations on translating foreign currency financial statements into U.S. dollars that result in unrealized gains or losses are referred to as translation adjustments. Cumulative translation adjustments are recorded as a separate component of stockholders' equity and are included in other cumulative comprehensive income (loss). Transactions denominated in currencies other than the local currency are recorded based on exchange rates at the time such transactions arise. Subsequent changes in exchange rates result in transaction gains and losses, which are reflected in income as unrealized (based on period-end translations) or realized upon settlement of the transactions. Cash flows from our operations in foreign countries are translated at actual exchange rates when known, or at the average rate for the period. As a result, amounts related to assets and liabilities reported in the consolidated statements of cash flows will not agree to changes in the corresponding balances in the consolidated balance sheets. The effects of exchange rate changes on cash balances held in foreign currencies are reported as a separate line item below cash flows from financing activities.

Income taxes

We account for income taxes in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes ("SFAS 109"), which requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities for the expected future income tax consequences of transactions that have been included in our financial statements but not our tax returns. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the temporary differences between the Consolidated Financial Statement basis and the tax basis of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. We routinely evaluate deferred tax assets to determine if they will more likely than not be recovered from future projected taxable income and, if not, we record an appropriate valuation allowance.

During 2005, we completed an analysis of prior year tax credits and related items. As a result of the analysis, we filed amended federal and state income tax returns. The amended state returns reported additional net operating losses and credits above the amounts we had previously recorded in our books and records. In assessing these additional losses and credits, we determined that the utilization of a portion of these did not meet the more likely than not criteria, due to potential changes in the states in which we have income tax nexus. Thus, we recorded a net valuation allowance of approximately $177 against the deferred tax assets during 2005. As of December 31, 2007, the balance of this allowance is $112.

Stock-Based Compensation Expense

We account for stock-based compensation in accordance with the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (revised 2004), Share-Based Payment ("SFAS 123R"). Under the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS 123R, stock-based compensation cost is estimated at the grant date based on the value of the award and is recognized as expense ratably over the requisite

service period of the award. The fair value of restricted stock awards is based on the fair value of the Company's stock on the date of grant. Determining the appropriate fair value model and calculating the fair value of stock options at the grant date requires judgment, including estimating stock price volatility, forfeiture rates and expected option life.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no obligations, assets or liabilities other than those appearing or disclosed in our financial statements forming part of this annual report; no trading activities involving non-exchange traded contracts accounted for at fair value; and no relationships and transactions with persons or entities that derive benefits from their non-independent relationship with us or our related parties.

Forward-Looking Statements

This annual report and the documents incorporated by reference into it contain certain forward-looking statements within the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigations Reform Act of 1995. These statements include information with respect to our financial condition and its results of operations and businesses. Words such as "anticipates," "expects," "intends," "plans," "believes," "seeks," "estimates," "may," "will," "continue," "project" and similar expressions, as well as statements in the future tense, identify forward-looking statements.

These forward-looking statements are not guarantees of our future performance and are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from the results contemplated by the forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include:

The ability to obtain new contracts at attractive prices;

The size and timing of customer orders;

Fluctuations in customer demand;

Competitive factors;

The timely completion of contracts;

The timing and size of expenditures;

The timely receipt of government approvals and permits;

The adequacy of local labor supplies at our facilities;

The availability and cost of funds;

General economic conditions, both domestically and abroad;

The successful integration of acquisitions; and

Fluctuations in foreign currencies.

The effects of these factors are difficult to predict. New factors emerge from time to time and we cannot assess the potential impact of any such factor on the business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statement. Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date of this annual report and we do not undertake any obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date of such statement or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. In addition, see "Risk Factors" for a discussion of these and other factors.

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Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* ("SFAS 157"). SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 was initially effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The FASB issued a staff position statement ("FSP") in February 2008 that defers the required interpretation date of SFAS 157 for certain assets and liabilities. Any amounts recognized upon adoption as a cumulative effect adjustment will be recorded to the opening balance of retained earnings in the year of adoption. The Company is in the process of determining the effect, if any, the adoption of SFAS 157 will have on its results of operations or financial position.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115*. This Statement permits entities to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. This election is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis and is irrevocable. Unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected are reported in earnings. This statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company does not presently intend to elect the fair value option for any of its existing financial assets and liabilities in 2008.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141(R), *Business Combinations* and SFAS No. 160, *Accounting and Reporting of Noncontrolling Interest in Consolidated Financial Statements*, an amendment of ARB No. 51. These new standards will significantly change the accounting for and reporting of business combination transactions and noncontrolling (minority) interests in consolidated financial statements. SFAS Nos. 141(R) and 160 are required to be adopted simultaneously and are effective for the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. Thus, we are required to adopt these Standards on January 1, 2009. Earlier adoption is prohibited. The Company is in the process of determining the effect, if any, the adoption SFAS Nos. 141(R) and 160 will have on its results of operations or financial position.

ITEM 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure about Market Risk

Interest Rate Risk

Our interest rate risk management policies are designed to reduce the potential earnings volatility that could arise from changes in interest rates. Through the use of interest rate swaps, we aim to stabilize funding costs by managing the exposure created by the differing maturities and interest rate structures of our assets and liabilities. See Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information on interest rate risk management.

Foreign Currency Risk

Our consolidated financial statements are express in U.S. dollars, but a portion of our business is conducted in currencies other than U.S. dollars. Changes in the exchange rates for such currencies into U.S. dollars can affect our revenues, earnings and the carrying value of our assets and liabilities in our consolidated balance sheet, either positively or negatively. Sales made in currencies other than U.S. Dollars accounted for 28%, 34% and 32% of total sales for the years ended 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

ITEM 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

DYNAMIC MATERIALS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY
INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of December 31, 2007 and 2006 and for the Three Years Ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005

The consolidated financial statement schedules required by Regulation S-X are filed under Item 15 "Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules".

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Stockholders and the
Board of Directors of Dynamic Materials Corporation:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Dynamic Materials Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2007. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of Dynamic Materials Corporation's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Dynamic Materials Corporation and subsidiaries at December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2007, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

As discussed in Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements, effective January 1, 2006, Dynamic Materials Corporation changed its method of accounting for stock-based compensation in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123(R), "Share-Based Payment".

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Dynamic Materials Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated March 13, 2008 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ ERNST & YOUNG LLP

Denver, Colorado
March 13, 2008

DYNAMIC MATERIALS CORPORATION & SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2007 AND 2006

(Dollars in Thousands)

	2007	2006
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 9,045	$ 17,886
Restricted cash	371	3,059
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of $534 and $260, respectively	39,833	21,549
Inventories	41,628	19,226
Prepaid expenses and other	2,022	1,419
Related party receivable and loan	1,103	
Current deferred tax assets	728	708
Total current assets	94,730	63,847
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	49,590	31,963
Less Accumulated depreciation	(14,144)	(11,703)
Property, plant and equipment, net	35,446	20,260
GOODWILL, net	45,862	847
PURCHASED INTANGIBLE ASSETS, net	61,914	
DEFERRED TAX ASSETS	42	
OTHER ASSETS, net	1,544	19
INVESTMENT IN JOINT VENTURES	1,361	
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 240,899	$ 84,973

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

DYNAMIC MATERIALS CORPORATION & SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2007 AND 2006

(Dollars in Thousands)

	2007	2006
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable	$ 22,590	$ 13,572
Accrued expenses	8,566	3,347
Accrued income taxes	1,212	1,892
Accrued employee compensation and benefits	5,521	3,710
Customer advances	4,593	2,394
Related party accounts payable and loans	325	
Lines of credit current	7,587	
Current maturities on long-term debt	8,035	382
Current portion of capital lease obligations	389	
Total current liabilities	58,818	25,297
LONG-TERM DEBT	61,530	382
CAPITAL LEASE OBLIGATIONS	521	
DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES	20,604	1,512
OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES	1,147	202
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES		
Total liabilities	142,620	27,393
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Preferred stock, $.05 par value; 4,000,000 shares authorized; no issued and outstanding shares		
Common stock, $.05 par value; 25,000,000 shares authorized as of December 31, 2007; 15,000,000 shares authorized as of December 31, 2006; 12,433,768 and 11,981,999 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	622	599
Additional paid-in capital	38,246	22,166
Retained earnings	55,868	33,102
Other cumulative comprehensive income	3,543	1,713
Total stockholders' equity	98,279	57,580
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	$ 240,899	$ 84,973

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

DYNAMIC MATERIALS CORPORATION & SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007, 2006 AND 2005

(Dollars in Thousands, Except Share Data)

	2007	2006	2005
NET SALES	$ 165,175	$ 113,472	$ 79,291
COST OF PRODUCTS SOLD	110,168	71,439	55,856
Gross profit	55,007	42,033	23,435
COSTS AND EXPENSES:			
General and administrative expenses	8,049	5,802	4,051
Selling expenses	6,875	6,128	3,616
Amortization expense of purchased intangible assets	1,191		
Total costs and expenses	16,115	11,930	7,667
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS OF CONTINUING OPERATIONS	38,892	30,103	15,768
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE):			
Other expense	(158)	(115)	(7)
Interest expense	(722)	(84)	(219)
Interest income	698	704	63
Equity in earnings of joint ventures	24		
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	38,734	30,608	15,605
INCOME TAX PROVISION	14,147	11,341	5,233
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	24,587	19,267	10,372
INCOME FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS, net of tax		1,497	
NET INCOME	$ 24,587	$ 20,764	$ 10,372
INCOME PER SHARE BASIC:			
Continuing operations	$ 2.03	$ 1.63	$ 0.92
Discontinued operations		0.12	
Net income	$ 2.03	$ 1.75	$ 0.92
INCOME PER SHARE DILUTED:			
Continuing operations	$ 2.00	$ 1.58	$ 0.86
Discontinued operations		0.12	
Net income	$ 2.00	$ 1.70	$ 0.86

	2007	2006	2005
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING			
Basic	12,083,851	11,841,373	11,290,053
Diluted	12,293,158	12,213,075	12,086,884
ANNUAL DIVIDENDS DECLARED PER COMMON SHARE	$ 0.15	$ 0.15	$ 0.10

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements

DYNAMIC MATERIALS CORPORATION & SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007, 2006 AND 2005

(Amounts in Thousands)

	Common Stock						
	Shares	Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Other Cumulative Comprehensive Income	Total	Comprehensive Income for the Period
Balances, December 31, 2004	10,641	$ 532	$ 13,351	$ 4,887	$ 1,300	$ 20,070	
Shares issued for stock option exercises	707	35	1,447			1,482	
Shares issued in connection with the employee stock purchase plan	11	1	72			73	
Conversion of subordinated note	400	20	1,180			1,200	
Excess tax benefit related to stock options			3,728			3,728	
Dividends paid				(1,155)		(1,155)	
Net income				10,372		10,372	10,372
Change in cumulative foreign currency translation adjustment					(815)	(815)	(815)
Balances, December 31, 2005	11,759	588	19,778	14,104	485	34,955	9,557
Shares issued for stock option exercises	168	8	492			500	
Restricted stock awards	52	3	(3)				
Shares issued in connection with the employee stock purchase plan	3		85			85	
Excess tax benefit related to stock options			1,154			1,154	
Stock-based compensation			660			660	
Dividends paid				(1,766)		(1,766)	
Net income				20,764		20,764	20,764
Change in cumulative foreign currency translation adjustment					1,228	1,228	1,228
Balances, December 31, 2006	11,982	599	22,166	33,102	1,713	57,580	21,992
Shares issued for DYNAenergetics acquisition	251	13	13,496			13,509	
Shares issued for stock option exercises	161	8	738			746	
Restricted stock awards	34	2	(2)				
Shares issued in connection with the employee stock purchase plan	6		145			145	
Excess tax benefit related to stock options			402			402	
Stock-based compensation			1,301			1,301	
Dividends paid				(1,821)		(1,821)	
Net income				24,587		24,587	24,587
Derivative valuation, net of tax of $90					(147)	(147)	(147)

	Common Stock						
Change in cumulative foreign currency translation adjustment					1,977	1,977	1,977
Balances, December 31, 2007	12,434	$ 622	$ 38,246	$ 55,868	$ 3,543	$ 98,279	$ 26,417

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.