

DYNAMIC MATERIALS CORP  
Form 10-Q  
April 30, 2013  
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UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

Form 10-Q  
(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2013

OR

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

84-0608431  
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

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

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  No

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

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 "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer  Accelerated filer

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Non-accelerated filer   
(Do not check if smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company

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

The number of shares of Common Stock outstanding was 13,683,307 as of April 30, 2013.

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CAUTIONARY NOTE ABOUT FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This quarterly report on Form 10-Q contains “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. In particular, we direct your attention to Part I, Item 1- Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements; Item 2 - Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations; Item 3 - Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk; and Part II, Item 1A — Risk Factors. We intend the forward-looking statements throughout this quarterly report on Form 10-Q and the information incorporated by reference herein to be covered by the safe harbor provisions for forward-looking statements. Statements contained in this report which are not historical facts are forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from projected results. All projections, guidance and other statements regarding our expected financial position and operating results, our business strategy, our financing plans and the outcome of any contingencies are forward-looking statements. These statements can sometimes be identified by our use of forward-looking words such as “may,” “believe,” “plan,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend,” and other phrases of similar meaning. The forward-looking information is based on information available as of the date of this quarterly report and on numerous assumptions and developments that are not within our control. Although we believe that our expectations as expressed in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot assure you that our expectations will turn out to be correct. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially include, but are not limited to, the following: changes in global economic conditions; the ability to obtain new contracts at attractive prices; the size and timing of customer orders and shipment; our ability to realize sales from our backlog; fluctuations in customer demand; fluctuations in foreign currencies; competitive factors; the timely completion of contracts; the timing and size of expenditures; the timely receipt of government approvals and permits; the price and availability of metal and other raw material; the adequacy of local labor supplies at our facilities; current or future limits on manufacturing capacity at our various operations; our ability to successfully integrate acquired businesses; the availability and cost of funds; and general economic conditions, both domestic and foreign, impacting our business and the business of the end-market users we serve. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which reflect management’s analysis only as of the date hereof. We undertake no obligation to publicly release the results of any revision to these forward-looking statements that may be made to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

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## Part I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

## ITEM 1. Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

DYNAMIC MATERIALS CORPORATION  
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS  
 (Amounts in Thousands, Except Share and Per Share Data)

	March 31, 2013 (unaudited)	December 31, 2012
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>CURRENT ASSETS:</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$8,174	\$8,200
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$440 and \$406, respectively	32,912	36,981
Inventory	46,862	48,320
Prepaid expenses and other	5,972	5,091
Current deferred tax assets	1,634	2,074
Total current assets	95,554	100,666
<b>PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT</b>	93,871	90,621
Less - accumulated depreciation	(37,608)	(36,645)
Property, plant and equipment, net	56,263	53,976
<b>GOODWILL, net</b>	36,125	37,431
<b>PURCHASED INTANGIBLE ASSETS, net</b>	39,428	41,958
<b>DEFERRED TAX ASSETS</b>	1,107	804
<b>OTHER ASSETS, net</b>	530	596
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>\$229,007</b>	<b>\$235,431</b>

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

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DYNAMIC MATERIALS CORPORATION  
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS  
 (Amounts in Thousands, Except Share and Per Share Data)

	March 31, 2013 (unaudited)	December 31, 2012
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES:</b>		
Accounts payable	\$10,449	\$11,281
Accrued expenses	4,491	4,564
Dividend payable	547	540
Accrued income taxes	295	406
Accrued employee compensation and benefits	3,927	4,977
Customer advances	1,383	1,363
Current debt obligations	64	1,046
Current portion of capital lease obligations	50	52
Current deferred tax liabilities	155	149
 Total current liabilities	 21,361	 24,378
 LINES OF CREDIT	 38,256	 37,779
 LONG-TERM DEBT	 37	 55
 CAPITAL LEASE OBLIGATIONS	 6	 19
 DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES	 8,608	 9,211
 OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES	 1,582	 1,433
 Total liabilities	 69,850	 72,875
 <b>COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES</b>		
 <b>STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:</b>		
Preferred stock, \$0.05 par value; 4,000,000 shares authorized; no issued and outstanding shares	—	—
Common stock, \$0.05 par value; 25,000,000 shares authorized; 13,683,307 and 13,519,555 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	684	676
Additional paid-in capital	60,682	60,158
Retained earnings	107,769	108,101
Other cumulative comprehensive loss	(10,087	) (6,463 )
 Total Dynamic Materials Corporation's stockholders' equity	 159,048	 162,472
Non-controlling interest	109	84
 Total stockholders' equity	 159,157	 162,556

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$229,007	\$235,431
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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DYNAMIC MATERIALS CORPORATION  
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS  
 FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2013 AND 2012  
 (Amounts in Thousands, Except Share and Per Share Data)  
 (unaudited)

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
NET SALES	\$46,270	\$50,212
COST OF PRODUCTS SOLD	33,551	35,835
Gross profit	12,719	14,377
COSTS AND EXPENSES:		
General and administrative expenses	8,138	4,505
Selling and distribution expenses	4,051	4,190
Amortization of purchased intangible assets	1,585	1,544
Total costs and expenses	13,774	10,239
INCOME (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS	(1,055	) 4,138
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE):		
Other income (expense), net	296	(200
Interest expense	(172	) (211
Interest income	3	6
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAXES AND NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST	(928	) 3,733
INCOME TAX PROVISION (BENEFIT)	(1,171	) 1,342
NET INCOME	243	2,391
Less: Net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interest	28	(37
NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO DYNAMIC MATERIALS CORPORATION	\$215	\$2,428
INCOME PER SHARE:		
Basic	\$0.02	\$0.18
Diluted	\$0.02	\$0.18
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING:		
Basic	13,509,792	13,183,000
Diluted	13,513,797	13,190,193
DIVIDENDS DECLARED PER COMMON SHARE	\$0.04	\$0.04

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





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DYNAMIC MATERIALS CORPORATION  
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
 FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2013 AND 2012

(Amounts in Thousands)

(unaudited)

	Three months ended March	
	31,	
	2013	2012
Net income including non-controlling interest	\$243	\$2,391
Change in cumulative foreign currency translation adjustment	(3,627	) 3,829
Total comprehensive income (loss)	(3,384	) 6,220
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interest	25	(35 )
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Dynamic Materials Corporation	\$(3,409	) \$6,255

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

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DYNAMIC MATERIALS CORPORATION  
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY  
 FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2013

(Amounts in Thousands)

(unaudited)

	Dynamic Materials Corporation Stockholders						
	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Other Cumulative Comprehensive Loss	Non- Interest	Controlling Total
Balances, December 31, 2012	13,520	\$676	\$ 60,158	\$108,101	\$ (6,463 )	\$ 84	\$162,556
Net income	—	—	—	215	—	28	243
Change in cumulative foreign currency translation adjustment	—	—	—	—	(3,624 )	(3 )	(3,627 )
Shares issued in connection with stock compensation plans	163	8	(8 )	—	—	—	—
Tax impact of stock-based compensation	—	—	(890 )	—	—	—	(890 )
Stock-based compensation	—	—	1,422	—	—	—	1,422
Dividends declared	—	—	—	(547 )	—	—	(547 )
Balances, March 31, 2013	13,683	\$684	\$ 60,682	\$107,769	\$ (10,087 )	\$ 109	\$159,157

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

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DYNAMIC MATERIALS CORPORATION  
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
 FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2013 AND 2012  
 (Amounts in Thousands)  
 (unaudited)

	2013	2012	
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
Net income	\$243	\$2,391	
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation (including capital lease amortization)	1,417	1,367	
Amortization of purchased intangible assets	1,585	1,544	
Amortization of deferred debt issuance costs	25	35	
Stock-based compensation	1,422	969	
Deferred income tax benefit	(19	) (305	)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	21	—	
Change in:			
Accounts receivable, net	3,553	1,337	
Inventories	550	(363	)
Prepaid expenses and other	(954	) 112	
Accounts payable	(603	) (1,359	)
Customer advances	48	1,517	
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	(998	) (512	)
Net cash provided by operating activities	6,290	6,733	
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(4,453	) (2,633	)
Acquisition of TRX Industries	—	(10,294	)
Change in other non-current assets	45	116	
Net cash used in investing activities	(4,408	) (12,811	)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
Borrowings (repayments) on bank lines of credit, net	(202	) 9,840	
Payment on loans with former owners of LRI	(16	) (1,127	)
Payment on capital lease obligations	(13	) (24	)
Payment of dividends	(540	) (535	)
Tax impact of stock-based compensation	(890	) 19	
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(1,661	) 8,173	
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATES ON CASH	(247	) 162	
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(26	) 2,257	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of the period	8,200	5,276	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of the period	\$8,174	\$7,533	

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

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DYNAMIC MATERIALS CORPORATION  
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(Amounts in Thousands, Except Share and Per Share Data)  
(unaudited)

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The information included in the condensed consolidated financial statements is unaudited but includes all normal and recurring adjustments which, in the opinion of management, are necessary for a fair presentation of the interim periods presented. These condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements that are included in our Annual Report filed on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Principles of Consolidation

The condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Dynamic Materials Corporation (“DMC”) and its controlled subsidiaries. Only subsidiaries in which controlling interests are maintained are consolidated. All significant intercompany accounts, profits, and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Income Taxes

The effective tax rate for each of the periods reported differs from the U.S. statutory rate due primarily to favorable foreign permanent differences, variation in contribution to consolidated pre-tax income from each jurisdiction for the respective periods and differences between the U.S. and foreign tax rates (which range from 20% to 35%) on earnings that have been permanently reinvested.

In January 2013, the United States Congress authorized, and the President signed into law, legislation which retroactively changed federal tax laws for 2012. Since this legislation was enacted in 2013, the financial statement benefit from these changes, totaling approximately \$900, was reflected in the provision for income taxes in the consolidated statement of operations during the three months ended March 31, 2013.

Earnings Per Share

Unvested awards of share-based payments with rights to receive dividends or dividend equivalents, such as our restricted stock awards (“RSAs”), are considered participating securities for purposes of calculating earnings per share (“EPS”) and require the use of the two class method for calculating EPS. Under this method, a portion of net income is allocated to these participating securities and therefore is excluded from the calculation of EPS allocated to common stock, as shown in the table below.

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Computation and reconciliation of earnings per common share are as follows:

	For the three months ended March 31, 2013			For the three months ended March 31, 2012		
	Income	Shares	EPS	Income	Shares	EPS
Basic earnings per share:						
Net income attributable to DMC	\$215			\$2,428		
Less income allocated to RSAs	(2	)		(53	)	
Net income allocated to common stock for EPS calculation	\$213	13,509,792	\$0.02	\$2,375	13,183,000	\$0.18
Adjust shares for dilutives:						
Stock-based compensation plans		4,005			7,193	
Diluted earnings per share:						
Net income attributable to DMC	\$215			\$2,428		
Less income allocated to RSAs	(2	)		(53	)	
Net income allocated to common stock for EPS calculation	\$213	13,513,797	\$0.02	\$2,375	13,190,193	\$0.18

## Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, trade accounts receivable and payable, accrued expenses and long-term debt approximate their fair value.

## Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2013, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued an accounting standards update which requires an entity to disclose amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income by component. In addition, an entity is required to present either on the face of the statement of operations or in the notes significant amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income by the respective line items of net income, but only if the amount reclassified is required to be reclassified to net income in its entirety in the same reporting period. For amounts not reclassified in their entirety to net income, an entity is required to cross-reference to other disclosures that provide additional detail about those amounts. This accounting standards update is effective prospectively for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2012. The adoption of this update did not have a material impact on our financial statements.

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## 3. ACQUISITIONS

## TRX Industries

On January 3, 2012, we acquired the assets and operating business of Texas-based TRX Industries, Inc. (“TRX”), a manufacturer of perforating guns, for a purchase price of \$10,294. TRX, which has now been integrated into DYNAenergetics US, had been a long-term supplier to DYNAenergetics US and, in recent years, accounted for a rapidly growing percentage of its perforating gun purchases.

The acquisition of TRX was structured as an asset purchase in an all-cash transaction. The purchase price was allocated to tangible and identifiable intangible assets based on their fair values as determined by appraisals performed as of the acquisition date on property, plant and equipment and discounted cash flow analysis on the identifiable intangible assets. The allocation of the purchase price to the assets of TRX was as follows:

Current assets	\$2,702
Property, plant and equipment	2,227
Intangible assets	5,365
Deferred tax assets	40
Total assets acquired	10,334
Current liabilities	40
Total liabilities assumed	40
Net assets acquired	\$10,294

We acquired identifiable finite-lived intangible assets as a result of the acquisition of TRX. The finite-lived intangible assets acquired were classified as customer relationships, totaling \$5,365, and are being amortized over 6 years. These amounts are included in Purchased Intangible Assets and are further discussed in Note 6.

## 4. INVENTORY

The components of inventory are as follows at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012:

	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Raw materials	\$15,484	\$16,079
Work-in-process	11,172	12,133
Finished goods	18,917	19,155
Supplies	1,289	953
	\$46,862	\$48,320



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## 5. GOODWILL

The changes to the carrying amount of goodwill during the period are summarized below:

	Explosive Metalworking	Oilfield Products	Total
Goodwill balance at December 31, 2012	\$21,734	\$15,697	\$37,431
Adjustment due to recognition of tax benefit of tax amortization of certain goodwill	(83	) (125	) (208
Adjustment due to exchange rate differences	(628	) (470	) (1,098
Goodwill balance at March 31, 2013	\$21,023	\$15,102	\$36,125

## 6. PURCHASED INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The following table presents details of our purchased intangible assets, other than goodwill, as of March 31, 2013:

	Gross	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Core technology	\$21,819	\$(5,851	) \$15,968
Customer relationships	43,351	(20,742	) 22,609
Trademarks / Trade names	2,336	(1,485	) 851
Total intangible assets	\$67,506	\$(28,078	) \$39,428

The following table presents details of our purchased intangible assets, other than goodwill, as of December 31, 2012:

	Gross	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Core technology	\$22,494	\$(5,749	) \$16,745
Customer relationships	44,334	(20,046	) 24,288
Trademarks / Trade names	2,409	(1,484	) 925
Total intangible assets	\$69,237	\$(27,279	) \$41,958

The change in the gross value of our purchased intangible assets from December 31, 2012 to March 31, 2013 is due solely to the impact of foreign currency translation adjustments.

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## 7. CUSTOMER ADVANCES

On occasion, we require customers to make advance payments prior to the shipment of their orders in order to help finance our inventory investment on large orders or to keep customers' credit limits at acceptable levels. As of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, customer advances totaled \$1,383 and \$1,363, respectively, and originated from several customers.

## 8. DEBT

Lines of credit consisted of the following at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012:

	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Syndicated credit agreement:		
U.S. Dollar revolving loan	\$28,900	\$31,900
Euro revolving loan	9,356	4,625
Canadian Dollar revolving loan	—	1,254
Commerzbank line of credit	—	981
	38,256	38,760
Less current portion	—	(981 )
Long-term lines of credit	\$38,256	\$37,779

Long-term debt consisted of the following at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012:

	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Loans with former owners of LRI	\$101	\$120
Less current maturities	(64 )	(65 )
Long-term debt	\$37	\$55

## Loan Covenants and Restrictions

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 March 31, 2013, we were in compliance with all financial covenants and other provisions of our debt agreements.

## 9. BUSINESS SEGMENTS

Our business is organized in the following three segments: Explosive Metalworking, Oilfield Products, and AMK Welding. The Explosive Metalworking segment uses explosives to perform metal cladding and shock synthesis of industrial diamonds. The most significant product of this group is clad metal which is used in the fabrication of pressure vessels, heat exchangers, and transition joints for various industries, including upstream oil and gas, oil refinery, petrochemicals, hydrometallurgy, aluminum production, shipbuilding, power generation, industrial refrigeration, and similar industries. The Oilfield Products segment manufactures, markets and sells oilfield perforating equipment and explosives, including detonating cords, detonators, bi-directional boosters and shaped charges, and seismic related explosives and accessories. AMK Welding utilizes a number of welding technologies to

weld components for manufacturers of jet engine and ground-based turbines.

The accounting policies of all the segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies included herein and in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012. Our reportable segments are separately managed strategic business units that offer different products and services. Each segment's products are marketed to different customer types and require different manufacturing processes and technologies.

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Segment information is presented for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 as follows:

	Explosive Metalworking	Oilfield Products	AMK Welding	Total
For the three months ended March 31, 2013				
Net sales	\$26,180	\$18,655	\$1,435	\$46,270
Depreciation and amortization	\$1,456	\$1,396	\$150	\$3,002
Income (loss) from operations	\$2,444	\$1,723	\$(294)	) \$3,873
Unallocated amounts:				
Corporate expenses				(3,506 )
Stock-based compensation				(1,422 )
Other income				296
Interest expense				(172 )
Interest income				3
Consolidated loss before income taxes and non-controlling interest				\$(928 )
	Explosive Metalworking	Oilfield Products	AMK Welding	Total
For the three months ended March 31, 2012				
Net sales	\$27,533	\$20,974	\$1,705	\$50,212
Depreciation and amortization	\$1,402	\$1,385	\$124	\$2,911
Income (loss) from operations	\$4,099	\$2,046	\$(87)	) \$6,058
Unallocated amounts:				
Corporate expenses				(951 )
Stock-based compensation				(969 )
Other expense				(200 )
Interest expense				(211 )
Interest income				6
Consolidated income before income taxes and non-controlling interest				\$3,733

During the three months ended March 31, 2013, no one customer accounted for more than 10% of total net sales. During the three months ended March 31, 2012, no one customer accounted for more than 10% of total net sales.

#### 10. RETIREMENT EXPENSES

During the first quarter of 2013 and, as a result of board actions taken in January 2013, we recorded a one-time expense of \$2,965 associated with management retirements, the majority of which relates to the March 1, 2013 retirement of Yvon Cariou, our former President and Chief Executive Officer. This expense includes \$894 of stock-based compensation, with the remainder representing cash payments.

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ITEM 2. 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 that are included in our Annual Report filed on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012.

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

Executive Overview

Our business is organized into three segments: Explosive Metalworking (which we also refer to as Nobelclad), Oilfield Products and AMK Welding. For the three months ended March 31, 2013, Explosive Metalworking accounted for 57% of our net sales and 63% of our income from operations before consideration of unallocated corporate expenses and stock-based compensation expense, which are not allocated to our business segments. Our Oilfield Products segment accounted for 40% of our first quarter 2013 net sales and 44% of our income from operations before consideration of unallocated corporate expenses and stock-based compensation expense. AMK Welding segment accounted for 3% of our net sales and reported an operating loss for the quarter.

Our consolidated net sales for the three months ended March 31, 2013 decreased by \$3,942, or 7.9%, compared to the same period of 2012. The year-to-year consolidated net sales decrease reflects sales decreases of \$1,353 (4.9%) for our Explosive Metalworking segment, \$2,319 (11.1%) for our Oilfield Products segment and \$270 (15.8%) for our AMK Welding segment. These sales decreases combined with an increase of \$3,535 in operating expenses resulted in an operating loss of \$1,055 for the three months ended March 31, 2013 compared to operating income of \$4,138 in the same period of 2012. This \$5,193 decrease in operating income reflects decreases of \$1,655, \$323 and \$207 in the operating income reported by our Explosive Metalworking, Oilfield Products segments and the operating loss reported by our AMK Welding segment, respectively, and a net increase of \$3,008 in aggregate unallocated corporate expenses and stock-based compensation expense which includes \$2,965 of non-recurring expenses associated with executive management retirements. Reported consolidated operating income (loss) for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 includes amortization expense of \$1,585 and \$1,544, respectively, relating to purchased intangible assets associated with several acquisitions executed between November 2007 and January 2012. Net income was \$215 for the first quarter 2013 compared to net income of \$2,428 for the same period of 2012.

Impact of Current Economic Situation on the Company

We were only minimally impacted in 2008 by the global economic slowdown. However, during 2009 and 2010, we experienced a significant slowdown in Explosive Metalworking sales to some of the markets we serve. The explosion-welded clad plate market is dependent upon sales of products for use by customers in a number of heavy industries, including oil and gas, chemicals and petrochemicals, aluminum production, power generation, shipbuilding, industrial refrigeration, alternative energy and hydrometallurgy. These industries tend to be cyclical in nature and the uneven worldwide economic recovery has affected many of these markets. While certain sectors continue to be slow, including alternative energy, hydrometallurgy and power generation, quoting activity in other end markets remains healthy, and we continue to track an extensive list of projects. While timing of new order inflow remains difficult to predict, our Explosive Metalworking segment benefited from the modest improvement in 2011 and early 2012 in some of the industries it supplies and we believe that it is well-positioned to further benefit as global economic conditions improve.

As a result of acquisitions made during 2009, 2010 and 2012 and strong organic sales growth beginning in the third quarter of 2010 and continuing through the second quarter of 2012, our Oilfield Products segment has grown into a second core business for us, generating 39% of our consolidated net sales in 2012 and 40% of our year-to-date 2013

consolidated net sales as compared to only 13% of our consolidated net sales in 2009.

Our Explosive Metalworking backlog increased only slightly from \$46,398 at December 31, 2012 to \$47,558 at March 31, 2013. Based upon the March 31, 2013 Explosive Metalworking backlog, recent quoting activity for this segment and positive sales trends in our Oilfield Products segment, we expect our second quarter 2013 consolidated net sales to increase by 17% to 20% from the \$46,270 that we reported in the first quarter and continue to believe that our full year 2013 consolidated net sales could increase by 8% to 10% from the \$201,567 in consolidated net sales that we reported in 2012.

Net sales

Explosive Metalworking's revenues 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,

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petrochemicals, alternative energy, hydrometallurgy, aluminum production, shipbuilding, power generation, industrial refrigeration, and similar industries. While a large portion of the demand for our clad metal products is driven by new plant construction and large plant expansion projects, maintenance and retrofit projects at existing chemical processing, petrochemical processing, oil refining, and aluminum smelting facilities also account for a significant portion of total demand.

Oilfield Products' revenues are generated principally from sales of shaped charges, detonators and detonating cord, and bidirectional boosters and 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 revenues 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 revenue is derived from a relatively small number of customers; therefore, the failure to complete existing contracts on a timely basis, 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 aggressively on the basis of price.

### Gross profit and cost of products sold

Cost of of products sold for Explosive Metalworking includes 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 includes 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.

### Backlog

We use backlog as a primary means of measuring the immediate outlook for our Explosive Metalworking business. We define "backlog" at any given point in time as consisting 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.

Our backlog with respect to the Explosive Metalworking segment increased to \$47,558 at March 31, 2013 from \$46,398 at December 31, 2012.

Three Months Ended March 31, 2013 Compared to the Three Months Ended March 31, 2012

Net sales

	Three Months Ended			Percentage
	March 31, 2013	2012	Change	Change
Net sales	\$46,270	\$50,212	\$(3,942)	(7.9)%

Net sales for the first quarter of 2013 decreased 7.9% to \$46,270 from \$50,212 for the first quarter of 2012. Explosive Metalworking sales decreased 4.9% to \$26,180 for the three months ended March 31, 2013 (57% of total sales) from \$27,533 for the same period of 2012 (55% of total sales). Since our Explosive Metalworking backlog increased from \$44,564 at December 31, 2011 to \$46,398 at December 31, 2012, the \$1,353 decrease in first quarter 2013 sales relates principally to the timing of orders entering our backlog and the subsequent shipment of these orders.

Oilfield Products contributed \$18,655 to first quarter 2013 sales (40% of total sales), which represents an 11.1% decline from sales of \$20,974 for the first quarter of 2012 (42% of total sales). This \$2,319 decrease relates principally to timing of shipments on an annual tender order from India. Oilfield Products first quarter 2012 sales included approximately \$2.5 million

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in sales relating to the Indian tender order; however, full shipment of the 2013 tender order valued at approximately \$3.2 million is scheduled for shipment in the second quarter.

AMK Welding contributed \$1,435 to first quarter 2013 sales (3% of total sales), compared to sales of \$1,705 for the first quarter of 2012 (3% of total sales), a sales decrease of \$270 or 15.8%. As was the case in the first quarter of 2012, AMK continues to experience a decline in ground power sales that is attributable to a customer's decision to discontinue new production work on a ground turbine platform that has accounted for a major portion of AMK's historical ground power revenues. While we believe that AMK can replace this lost revenue stream over time by developing new business opportunities with both existing and new customers in the aircraft engine, ground turbine, and oil and gas industries, we view 2013 as another transition year for AMK and, at this point, do not expect AMK's full year 2013 sales to improve from the \$8,830 in sales that AMK reported in 2012. However, we do expect AMK to report progressive improvement in its sales during the remaining three quarters of 2013.

## Gross profit

	Three Months Ended			Percentage	
	March 31,		Change	Change	
	2013	2012			
Gross profit	\$12,719	\$14,377	\$(1,658)	(11.5)	)%
Consolidated gross profit margin rate	27.5	% 28.6	%		

Our first quarter 2013 gross profit decreased by 11.5% to \$12,719 from \$14,377 for the three months ended March 31, 2012. Our first quarter 2013 consolidated gross profit margin rate decreased to 27.5% from 28.6% for the first quarter of 2012.

The gross profit margin for Explosive Metalworking decreased from 26.2% in the first quarter of 2012 to 22.5% in the first quarter of 2013. The decline in our first quarter 2013 gross margin relates principally to unfavorable changes in product mix as compared to the first three months of 2012. As has been the case historically, we expect to see continued fluctuations in Explosive Metalworking's quarterly gross margin rates in the future that result from fluctuations in quarterly sales volume and changes in product mix.

Oilfield Products gross profit margin increased to 37.3% in the first quarter of 2013 from 33.5% in the first quarter of 2012. The improved first quarter gross margin performance relates to favorable changes in product/customer mix that reflects the favorable impact of shipping the lower margin Indian tender order during the first quarter of 2012. As discussed above, the full value of the 2013 Indian tender order is expected to ship in the second quarter.

AMK Welding reported a negative gross margin of 6.7% in the first quarter of 2013 compared to a positive gross margin of 11.3% in the first quarter of 2012. The majority of AMK's manufacturing costs are fixed in nature and AMK's low first quarter sales of \$1,435 were not sufficient to cover AMK's variable and fixed manufacturing costs. AMK is expected to report modest and progressive improvement in its reported gross margin during the remaining three quarters of 2013.

Based upon the expected contribution to 2013 consolidated net sales by each of our three business segments, we expect our consolidated full year 2013 gross margin to be in a range of 27% to 29%.

## General and administrative expenses

	Three Months Ended			Percentage	
	March 31,		Change	Change	
	2013	2012			
General and administrative expenses	\$8,138	\$4,505	\$3,633	80.6	%

Percentage of net sales	17.6	%	9.0	%
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General and administrative expenses increased by \$3,633, or 80.6%, to \$8,138 for the three months ended March 31, 2013 from \$4,505 for the same period of 2012. Excluding the impact of \$2,965 from non-recurring expenses associated with the management retirements, our general and administrative increased \$668 or 14.8%. This increase includes an increase of \$211 in professional services, an aggregate increase of \$83 in salaries, benefits and payroll taxes, and a net increase of \$374 in all other expense categories. Excluding the impact of non-recurring management retirement expenses, general and administrative expenses, as a percentage of net sales, increased to 11.2% in the first quarter of 2013 from 9.0% in the first quarter of 2012.

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## Selling and distribution expenses

	Three Months Ended			Percentage	
	March 31,		Change	Change	
	2013	2012			
Selling and distribution expenses	\$4,051	\$4,190	\$(139)	(3.3)	)%
Percentage of net sales	8.8	% 8.3	%		

Our selling and distribution expenses, which include sales commissions of \$309 in the first quarter of 2013 and \$518 in the first quarter of 2012, decreased by 3.3% to \$4,051 in the first quarter of 2013 from \$4,190 in the first quarter of 2012. The decrease in our selling and distribution expenses includes decreased selling and distribution expenses of \$48 and \$91 at our U.S. divisions and foreign divisions, respectively.

The \$48 decrease in our U.S. selling and distribution expenses reflects an aggregate decrease of \$69 in salaries, incentive compensation and commission expense, a decrease in stock-based compensation of \$146 and a net increase of \$167 in all other expense categories. The \$91 decrease in our foreign divisions' selling and distribution expenses reflects an aggregate decrease of \$99 in salary and commission expense and a net increase of \$8 in all other spending categories. As a percentage of net sales, selling and distribution expenses increased to 8.8% in the first quarter of 2013 from 8.3% in the first quarter of 2012.

Our consolidated selling and distribution expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2013 include \$1,604 and \$2,389, respectively, for our Explosive Metalworking and Oilfield Products business segments as compared to \$1,560 and \$2,446, respectively, for the first quarter of 2012. The higher level of selling and distribution expenses for our Oilfield Products segment relative to its contribution to our consolidated net sales reflects the need, particularly in North America, to maintain a number of strategically located distribution centers that are in close proximity to areas which contain a large concentration of oilfields and enjoy a high volume of related oil and gas drilling activities.

## Amortization expense

	Three Months Ended			Percentage	
	March 31,		Change	Change	
	2013	2012			
Amortization of purchased intangible assets	\$1,585	\$1,544	\$41	2.7	%
Percentage of net sales	3.4	% 3.1	%		

Amortization expense relates to the amortization of values assigned to intangible assets in connection with our prior year acquisitions of DYNAenergetics, LRI, the two Russian joint ventures, Austin Explosives and our January 3, 2012 acquisition of TRX Industries. The \$41 increase in first quarter 2013 amortization expenses reflects the impact of foreign currency translation effects. Amortization expense for the three months ended March 31, 2013 includes \$1,255, \$283, and \$47 relating to values assigned to customer relationships, core technology, and trademarks/trade names, respectively. Amortization expense for the three months ended March 31, 2012 includes \$1,217, \$280 and \$47 relating to values assigned to customer relationships, core technology, and trademarks/trade names, respectively.

Amortization expense (as measured in Euros) associated with the DYNAenergetics acquisition and the acquisition of the two Russian joint ventures is expected to approximate €3,490 and €244, respectively, in 2013. Our 2013 amortization expense associated with the June 2010 Austin Explosives acquisition and the January 2012 acquisition of TRX Industries is expected to approximate \$435 and \$895, respectively, and our 2013 amortization expense (as measured in Canadian dollars) associated with the LRI acquisition is expected to approximate 80 CAD.

## Operating income (loss)

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	Three Months Ended			Percentage	
	March 31, 2013	2012	Change	Change	
Operating income (loss)	\$(1,055 )	\$4,138	\$(5,193 )	(125.5 )	%

Our consolidated income (loss) from operations decreased by \$5,193 to an operating loss of \$1,055 in the first quarter of 2013 from operating income of \$4,138 in the first quarter of 2012. These operating income (loss) totals for 2013 and 2012 include \$3,506 and \$951, respectively, of unallocated corporate expenses and \$1,422 and \$969, respectively, of stock-based compensation

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expense. These expenses are not allocated to our business segments and thus are not included in the below 2012 and 2011 operating income totals for Explosive Metalworking, Oilfield Products, and AMK Welding.

The large decrease in our consolidated operating income reflects a decrease of \$2,185 in the aggregate operating income reported by our three business segments and increases in unallocated corporate expenses and stock-based compensation expense of \$2,555 and \$453, respectively. The aggregate increase of \$3,008 in unallocated corporate expenses and stock-based compensation expense includes \$2,965 of non-recurring expenses associated with management retirements, the majority of which relates to the March 1, 2013 retirement of Yvon Cariou, our former President and Chief Executive Officer, who was succeeded in position by Kevin Longe, our former Chief Operating Officer who joined the Company in July 2012.

Explosive Metalworking reported operating income of \$2,444 in the first quarter of 2013 compared to \$4,099 in the first quarter of 2012. This \$1,655 or 40.4% decrease is largely attributable to the 4.9% decline in sales combined with the decrease in the gross margin rate discussed above. Operating results of Explosive Metalworking for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 include \$527 and \$523, respectively, of amortization expense of purchased intangible assets.

Oilfield Products reported operating income of \$1,723 in the first quarter of 2013 compared to \$2,046 in the first quarter of 2012. The decrease in first quarter operating income reflects a relatively flat gross profit, which is attributable to an 11.1% sales decline offset by an 11.4% increase in gross margin rate, and a \$260, or 5.2%, increase in total operating expenses. Operating results of Oilfield Products for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 include \$1,058 and \$1,021, respectively, of amortization expense of purchased intangible assets.

AMK Welding reported an operating loss of \$294 in the first quarter of 2013, a decrease of \$207 from the operating loss of \$87 that it reported in the first quarter of 2012. The increase in AMK's operating loss for the three months ended March 31, 2013 compared to the same period of 2012 is principally attributable to the \$270 sales decline and resultant decrease in gross profit as discussed above.

## Other income (expense), net

	Three Months Ended March 31,			Percentage	
	2013	2012	Change	Change	
Other income (expense), net	\$296	\$(200)	) \$496	(248.0	)%

We reported net other income of \$296 in the first quarter of 2013 compared to net other expense of \$200 in the first quarter of 2012. Our reported first quarter 2013 net other income of \$296 includes net realized and unrealized foreign exchange gains of \$320. Our first quarter 2012 net other expense of \$200 includes net realized and unrealized foreign exchange losses of \$201.

## Interest income (expense), net

	Three Months Ended March 31,			Percentage	
	2013	2012	Change	Change	
Interest income (expense), net	\$(169)	) \$(205)	) \$36	(17.6	)%

We recorded net interest expense of \$169 in the first quarter of 2013 compared to net interest expense of \$205 in the first quarter of 2012 which reflects relatively stable interest rates and a modest decrease in average outstanding borrowings during the first quarter of 2013.

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Income tax provision (benefit)	Three Months Ended March 31,			Percentage	
	2013	2012	Change	Change	
Income tax provision (benefit)	\$(1,171 )	\$1,342	\$(2,513 )	(187.3 )	%
Effective tax rate	126.2	% 35.9	%		

We recorded an income tax benefit of \$1,171 in the first quarter of 2013 compared to an income tax provision of \$1,342 in the first quarter of 2012. Our consolidated income tax provision for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 included

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a U.S. tax benefit of \$1,996 in 2013 and a U.S. tax provision of \$788 in 2012, with the remainder relating to net foreign tax provisions of \$825 and \$554, respectively, associated with our foreign operations and holding companies.

Our statutory income tax rates range from 20% to 35% for our various U.S. and foreign operating entities and holding companies. In January 2013, the United States Congress authorized, and the President signed into law, changes to the U. S. income tax laws which were retroactive to January 1, 2012. However, since these changes were enacted in 2013, the financial statement benefit of such legislation could not be reflected until the first quarter of 2013. The \$908 tax benefit that we recognized in the first quarter of 2013 had a significant impact on our first quarter effective tax rate. Excluding the effect of this \$908 tax benefit, our first quarter 2013 effective tax rate would have been 27.5%. Year-to-year fluctuations in our consolidated effective tax rate also reflect the different tax rates in our U.S. and foreign tax jurisdictions and the variation in contribution to consolidated pre-tax income from each jurisdiction for the respective year.

We expect our blended effective tax rate for the full year 2013 to range from 21% to 23% based on projected pre-tax income and the financial statement benefit of \$908 in certain tax benefits that we recognized in the first quarter of 2013 relating to the tax law changes enacted in January 2013 as discussed above. Excluding the impact of the first quarter tax benefit, the blended effective tax rate for 2013 is projected to be in a range of 26% to 28%.

## Adjusted EBITDA

	Three Months Ended March 31,			Percentage	
	2013	2012	Change	Change	
Adjusted EBITDA	\$3,341	\$8,055	\$(4,714)	(58.5)	)%

Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP measure that we believe provides an important indicator of our ongoing operating performance. Our aggregate non-cash depreciation, amortization of purchased intangible assets and stock-based compensation expense for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 was \$4,424 and \$3,880, respectively. These aggregate non-cash charges represent a significant percentage of the consolidated operating income that we reported for these periods. We use non-GAAP EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA in our operational and financial decision-making and believe that these non-GAAP measures are a reliable indicator of our ability to generate cash flow from operations and facilitate a more meaningful comparison of the operating performance of our three business segments than do certain GAAP measures. Research analysts, investment bankers and lenders also use EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA to assess operating performance. The following is a reconciliation of the most directly comparable GAAP measure to Adjusted EBITDA.

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
Net income attributable to DMC	\$215	\$2,428
Interest expense	172	211
Interest income	(3)	(6)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	(1,171)	1,342
Depreciation	1,417	1,367
Amortization of purchased intangible assets	1,585	1,544
EBITDA	2,215	6,886
Stock-based compensation	1,422	969
Other (income) expense, net	(296)	200
Adjusted EBITDA	\$3,341	\$8,055

Adjusted EBITDA decreased by 58.5% to \$3,341 in the first quarter of 2013 from \$8,055 in the first quarter of 2012 primarily due to the \$5,193 decrease in first quarter 2013 operating income.



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### 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. 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; and (iii) 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 facilities

On December 21, 2011, we entered into a five-year syndicated credit agreement, which provides revolving loan availability of \$36,000, 16,000 Euros and 1,500 Canadian Dollars through a syndicate of four banks, and amends and restates in its entirety our prior syndicated credit agreement entered into on November 16, 2007.

As of March 31, 2013, U.S. dollar revolving loans of \$28,900 and Euro revolving loans of \$9,356 were outstanding under our syndicated credit agreement and \$101 was outstanding under loan agreements with the former owners of LRI. While we had approximately \$23,560 of unutilized revolving credit loan capacity as of March 31, 2013 under our various credit facilities, future borrowings are subject to compliance with financial covenants that could significantly limit availability.

There are two significant financial covenants under our syndicated credit agreement, the leverage ratio and fixed charge coverage ratio requirements. The leverage ratio is defined in the credit agreement as Consolidated Funded Indebtedness at the balance sheet date as compared to Consolidated EBITDA, which is defined as earnings before provisions for income taxes, interest expense, depreciation and amortization, extraordinary, non-recurring charges and other non-cash charges, for the previous twelve months. For the three months ended March 31, 2013 and the year ended December 31, 2012, Consolidated EBITDA approximated the "Adjusted EBITDA" that we reported for the respective periods. As of March 31, 2013, the maximum leverage ratio permitted by our credit facility was 2.25 to 1.0. The actual leverage ratio as of March 31, 2013 was 1.22 to 1.0. The maximum leverage ratio permitted as of June 30, September 30 and December 31, 2013 is also 2.25 to 1.0.

The fixed charge ratio, as defined in the credit agreement, means, for any period, the ratio of Consolidated EBITDA to Fixed Charges. Consolidated EBITDA is defined above and Fixed Charges equals the sum of cash interest expense, cash dividends, cash income taxes and an amount equal to 75% of depreciation expense. As of March 31, 2013, the minimum fixed charge ratio permitted by our credit facility was 2.0 to 1.0. The actual fixed charge ratio as of March 31, 2013 was 2.14 to 1.0. The minimum fixed charge coverage ratio permitted for the twelve month periods ending June 30, September 30 and December 31, 2013 is 2.0 to 1.0.

### 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 March 31, 2013, we were in compliance with all financial covenants and other provisions of our debt agreements.

Our principal cash flows related to debt obligations and other contractual obligations and commitments have not materially changed since December 31, 2012.

Cash flows from operating activities

Net cash flows provided by operating activities decreased to \$6,290 in the first quarter of 2013 from \$6,733 in the first quarter 2012, reflecting a \$2,148 decrease in net income that was partially offset by positive changes in net working capital of \$864 and positive changes in non-cash adjustments aggregating \$841. While we experienced net positive changes to working capital in first quarters of both 2013 and 2012, the net positive change in working capital increased to \$1,596 in 2013 from \$732 in 2012. Positive changes in our 2013 working capital included decreases in accounts receivable and inventories of \$3,553 and \$550, respectively, and an increase in customer advances of \$48. These positive changes were partly offset by a decrease in accounts payable of \$603, a decrease in accrued expenses and other liabilities of \$998, and an increase in prepaid expenses and

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other of \$954. All of foregoing changes in working capital relate to typical fluctuations in our business flow and the related timing of cash payments and receipts.

Net cash flows provided by operating activities for the three months ended March 31, 2012 totaled \$6,733. Significant sources of operating cash flow included net income of \$2,391, non-cash depreciation and amortization expense of \$2,946, stock-based compensation of \$969, and net positive changes in working capital of \$732. Operating cash flow for the first quarter of 2012 was reduced by a deferred income tax benefit of \$305. Positive cash flows from changes in working capital included decreases in accounts receivable and prepaid expenses of \$1,337 and \$112, respectively, and an increase in customer advances of \$1,517. These were partly offset by a \$363 increase in inventory and decreases in accounts payable of \$1,359 and accrued expenses and other liabilities of \$512. All of foregoing changes in working capital relate to typical fluctuations in our business flow and the related timing of cash payments and receipts.

### Cash flows from investing activities

Net cash flows used in investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2013 totaled \$4,408 and consisted almost entirely of capital expenditures. Our capital expenditures included \$2,399 for our greenfield projects in Russia and North America.

Net cash flows used by investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2012 totaled \$12,811 which included our \$10,294 cash investment in TRX Industries and \$2,633 in capital expenditures.

### Cash flows from financing activities

Net cash flows used in financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2013 totaled \$1,661, which included net repayments on bank lines of credit of \$202 and payment of quarterly dividends of \$540.

Net cash flows provided by financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2012 totaled \$8,173, which included net borrowings on bank lines of credit of \$9,840. These sources of cash flow were partially offset by uses of cash flows in financing activities which included payment on our loan with the former owners of LRI of \$1,127 and payment of quarterly dividends of \$535.

### Payment of Dividends

On March 11, 2013, our board of directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$.04 per share which was paid on April 15, 2013. The dividend totaled \$547 and was payable to shareholders of record as of March 29, 2013. We also paid a quarterly cash dividend of \$.04 per share in the first quarter of 2012.

We may continue to pay quarterly dividends in the future subject to capital availability and periodic determinations that cash dividends are in compliance with our debt covenants and 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, debt covenant compliance, changes in federal income tax laws, or any other factors that our board of directors deems relevant. Any decision to pay cash dividends is and will continue to be at the discretion of board of directors.

### Critical Accounting Policies

Our critical accounting policies have not changed from those reported in our Annual Report filed on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012.

ITEM 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure about Market Risk

There have been no events that materially affect our quantitative and qualitative disclosure about market risk from that reported in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012.

ITEM 4. Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our Exchange Act reports is accurately recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and

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evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognized that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and management necessarily applied its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

As of March 31, 2013, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e)). Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level. There have been no changes in our internal controls during the quarter ended March 31, 2013 or in other factors that could materially affect our internal controls over financial reporting.

Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that our disclosure controls or our internal controls will prevent all errors and all fraud. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. As a result of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within our company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple errors or mistakes. As a result of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Accordingly, our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the disclosure controls and procedures are met.

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Part II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

None.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no significant changes in the risk factors identified as being attendant to our business in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6.

Exhibits

10.1 Dynamic Materials Corporation 2012 Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Plan, effective as of January 1, 2013.

31.1 Certification of the President and Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 17 CFR 240.13a-14(a) or 17 CFR 240.15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

31.2 Certification of the Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 17 CFR 240.13a-14(a) or 17 CFR 240.15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

32.1 Certification of the President and Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

32.2 Certification of the Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

101 The following materials from the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Dynamic Materials Corporation, for the quarter ended March 31, 2013, formatted in XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language): (i) the Condensed

Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations, (iii) the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity, (iv) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and (v) the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, tagged as blocks of text.\*

\* Pursuant to Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, the Interactive Data Files on Exhibit 101 hereto are deemed not filed or part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, are deemed not filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and otherwise are not subject to liability under those sections.

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SIGNATURES

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

DYNAMIC MATERIALS CORPORATION  
(Registrant)

Date: April 30, 2013

/s/ Richard A. Santa  
Richard A. Santa, Senior Vice President and Chief  
Financial Officer (Duly Authorized Officer and  
Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)