

Great Lakes Dredge & Dock CORP
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PROSPECTUS

GREAT LAKES DREDGE & DOCK CORPORATION

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18,178,900 Shares of Common Stock

This prospectus relates to the offer and sale of an aggregate of 18,178,900 shares of the common stock of Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation, which Great Lakes may issue upon exercise of outstanding warrants of Aldabra Acquisition Corporation. The warrants became exercisable for shares of common stock of Great Lakes in connection with the merger of Aldabra into a wholly owned subsidiary of Great Lakes on December 26, 2006.

Great Lakes common stock and warrants are traded on The Nasdaq Global Market under the symbols GLDD and GLDDW, respectively. The last reported sales prices of Great Lakes common stock and warrants as reported by The Nasdaq Global Market on April 13, 2007 were \$7.33 and \$2.42, respectively, per share.

See Risk Factors beginning on page 6 for a discussion of certain factors which should be considered in an investment of securities offered hereby.

THESE SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED BY THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION NOR HAS THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION PASSED UPON THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

The date of this prospectus is May 1, 2007.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights the material information contained elsewhere in this prospectus. This summary may not contain all of the information that you consider before exercising your warrants and buying shares of common stock. You should carefully read this entire prospectus, including Risk Factors and our consolidated financial statements, before making an investment decision.

Overview

We are the largest provider of dredging services in the United States. Dredging generally involves the enhancement or preservation of navigability of waterways or the protection of shorelines through the removal or replenishment of soil, sand or rock. The U.S. dredging market consists of three primary types of work: capital, beach nourishment and maintenance. Our bid market is defined as the population of domestic projects on which we bid or could have bid if not for capacity constraints. We achieved a combined U.S. market share of the projects awarded within our bid market of 36%, 31% and 43% in 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. In addition, we are the only U.S. dredging service provider with significant international operations, which averaged 18% of our dredging contract revenues over the last three years. Our fleet of 27 dredges, 25 material transportation barges, two drillboats, and numerous other specialized support vessels is the largest and most diverse fleet in the U.S. We estimate our fleet would cost in excess of \$1.0 billion to build in the current market.

Our largest domestic dredging customer is the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, or the Corps, which has responsibility for federally funded projects related to navigation and flood control. In 2006, approximately 41% of our dredging revenues were earned from contracts with federal government agencies, including the Corps, as well as other federal entities such as the U.S. Coast Guard and U.S. Navy.

We also own 85% of the capital stock of North American Site Developers, Inc. (NASDI), a demolition service provider located in the Boston, Massachusetts area. NASDI's principal services consist of interior and exterior demolition of commercial and industrial buildings, salvage and recycling of related materials, and removal of hazardous substances and materials. One NASDI management stockholder retains a 15% non-voting interest in NASDI, which is reflected as the minority interest in the Company's consolidated financial statements. Since the acquisition of NASDI in 2001, the Company has operated in two reportable segments: dredging and demolition.

Merger with Aldabra Acquisition Corporation

On December 26, 2006, GLDD Acquisitions Corp. merged with a subsidiary of Aldabra Acquisition Corporation. Aldabra was a blank check company formed for the purpose of raising capital through an initial public offering with the intent to use the proceeds to merge with a business to build long term value. The stockholders of GLDD Acquisitions Corp. received 28,906,189 shares of Aldabra common stock in exchange for all of GLDD Acquisitions Corp.'s common and preferred equity securities. Aldabra then merged into an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary and, in connection with this holding company merger, the stockholders of Aldabra, including the former GLDD Acquisitions Corp. stockholders, received shares of our common stock and Aldabra's warrants became exercisable for shares of our common stock. We refer to these transactions in this prospectus as the Aldabra Merger.

The Company is owned approximately 67% by Madison Dearborn Capital Partners IV, L.P. (MDP) and approximately 5% by Great Lakes management. Included in the 28,906,189 of shares at December 31, 2006, were 516,658 shares held in escrow pending the delivery of closing financial statements of GLDD Acquisitions Corp. and the final determination of the working capital and net indebtedness amounts. Such shares were released from escrow following finalization of these amounts. In addition, an additional 120,511 shares were issued to the former GLDD Acquisitions Corp. shareholders as a result of the post-closing adjustment.

General

We are a Delaware corporation. Our principal executive offices are located at 2122 York Road, Oak Brook, Illinois 60523. The telephone number for our principal executive office is (630) 574-3000. Our internet address is gldd.com. The information at this internet address is not part of this prospectus.

The Offering

The following summary highlights selected information about the terms of the warrants and the common stock issuable upon exercise of the warrants. For a more detailed description of the common stock and warrants, see Description of Capital Stock.

Issuer	Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation.
Equity Securities Offered	The warrants are exercisable for an aggregate of 18,178,900 shares of our common stock.
Common Stock Outstanding	40,106,189 shares as of March 31, 2007.
Expiration of Warrants	The warrants are scheduled to expire at 5:00 p.m. eastern standard time on February 16, 2009.
Exercise of Warrants	Each warrant is exercisable for one share of common stock at a price of \$5.00 per share.
Redemption	The Company may redeem the warrants in whole and not in part, at the price of \$.01 per warrant, at any time after the warrants became exercisable, upon not less than 30 days prior written notice of redemption to each warrant holder; provided that the last sales price of the common stock has been at least \$8.50 per share, on each of 20 trading days within any 30 trading day period ending on the third business day prior to the date on which notice of redemption is given.
Listing of Warrants/Common Stock	The warrants are currently traded on The Nasdaq Global Market under the symbol GLDDW. Our common stock is currently traded on The Nasdaq Global Market under the symbol GLDD.
Dividends	We have never paid or declared any cash dividends on our common stock or other securities. Our ability to pay dividends is restricted by certain covenants contained in our senior credit agreement, as well as subject to limitations contained in the indenture relating to our subordinated debt.
Voting	Each share of our common stock is entitled to one vote per share on all matters to be voted upon by stockholders generally. So long as MDP, our principal stockholder, owns capital stock of the Company that possesses 50% or more of the voting power of all capital stock of the Company entitled to vote generally in the election of directors, MDP may designate up to two directors of the Company, each of whom must be a U.S. citizen under applicable maritime laws (as defined in the certificate of incorporation) to have four votes in each matter submitted to directors of the Company for vote. Any director designated as having four votes in each matter submitted to the directors will have four votes in each matter submitted to any committee on which such director serves.
Liquidation	Upon a dissolution or winding up of Great Lakes, holders of common stock will share proportionately in all assets available for distribution, after the satisfaction of all debts and other liabilities and amounts payable on shares of preferred stock, if any.
Registration Statement	We have agreed that we will maintain the effectiveness of the registration statement of which this prospectus is part to permit the holders of warrants to exercise their warrants until the date on which all of the warrants have been exercised (except in connection with a going private transaction).

Summary Historical Consolidated Financial Data

The following table sets forth certain financial data regarding the Company and should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Conditions and Results of Operations and our audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto. The summary financial data presented below have been derived from the Company's audited consolidated financial statements. The merger with Aldabra was accounted for as a reverse acquisition. Under this method of accounting, Great Lakes was the acquiring company for financial reporting purposes. In accordance with applicable guidance, the Aldabra Merger was considered to be a recapitalization. Accordingly, the merger was treated as the equivalent of Great Lakes issuing stock for the net monetary assets of Aldabra accompanied by a recapitalization. The net monetary assets of Aldabra, primarily cash, were stated at their fair value, which was equivalent to the carrying value, and accordingly no goodwill or other intangible assets were recorded. The following summary financial data as of and for the year ended December 31, 2006 reflects the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of Great Lakes including the effects of the Aldabra Merger from the date of such transaction. The summary financial data as of and for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 reflect the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of GLDD Acquisitions Corp. prior to the Aldabra Merger. The accumulated deficit of GLDD Acquisitions Corp. was carried forward to the recapitalized company.

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	Year Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
(in millions except per share data)			
Income Statement Data:			
Contract revenues	\$ 426.0	\$ 423.4	\$ 350.9
Costs of contract revenues	(369.0)	(372.0)	(315.0)
Gross profit	57.0	51.4	35.9
General and administrative expenses	(30.5)	(29.3)	(26.7)
Amortization of intangible assets	(0.3)	(0.8)	(4.2)
Subpoena-related expenses	(0.6)	(2.9)	(2.3)
Impairment of goodwill and intangible		(5.7)	
Sale-related expenses			(0.3)
Operating income	25.6	12.7	2.4
Interest expense, net	(24.3)	(23.1)	(20.3)
Sale-related financing costs			
Equity in earnings (loss) of joint ventures	2.0	2.3	2.3
Minority interests	(0.2)	(0.2)	0.1
Income (loss) before income taxes	3.2	(8.3)	(15.5)
Income tax benefit (provision)	(1.0)	1.4	4.4
Net income (loss)	\$ 2.2	\$ (6.9)	\$ (11.1)
Redeemable preferred stock dividends (1)	(8.2)	(7.7)	(7.3)
Redemption of preferred stock (1)	(2.8)		
Net income (loss) available to common stockholders	\$ (8.8)	\$ (14.6)	\$ (18.4)
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share (1)	\$ (0.90)	\$ (1.57)	\$ (1.98)
Basic and diluted weighted average shares	9,780	9,288	9,288

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Other Data:			
EBITDA (2)	\$ 52.6	\$ 39.4	\$ 31.7
Net cash flows from operating activities	33.9	10.3	17.4
Net cash flows from investing activities	(21.5)	(7.2)	(11.4)
Net cash flows from financing activities	(9.4)	(4.5)	(6.8)
Depreciation and amortization	25.1	24.9	26.9
Maintenance expense	32.7	29.7	22.7
Capital expenditures (3)	29.8	12.7	23.1

	As of December 31,	
	2006	2005
Balance Sheet Data:		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 3.6	\$ 0.6
Working capital	42.9	48.4
Total assets	528.4	507.5
Total debt	194.7	250.8
Total stockholder s equity (deficit)	128.5	78.1

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(1) Refer to Note 1 in the Company's Financial Statements for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 for additional details regarding these amounts.

(2) EBITDA in 2005 includes the impact of a non-cash write-down of goodwill and intangibles for \$5.7 million for

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the demolition business. For the definition of EBITDA and a reconciliation, please see the discussion immediately following.

(3) Capital expenditures in 2006 include approximately \$3.9 million spent to buy out certain equipment previously under long-term operating leases and \$10.4 million related to the reconfiguration of a dredge into a material handling barge that was funded through a sale-leaseback under a long-term operating lease. Capital expenditures in 2004 include spending of approximately \$12.7 million on equipment that was funded by sale-leaseback under an operating lease.

EBITDA, as provided herein, represents net income (loss), adjusted for net interest expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortization expense. The Company presents EBITDA as an additional measure by which to evaluate the Company's operating trends. The Company believes that EBITDA is a measure frequently used to evaluate performance of companies with substantial leverage and that all of its primary stakeholders (i.e. its stockholders, bondholders and banks) use EBITDA to evaluate the Company's period to period performance. Additionally, management believes that EBITDA provides a transparent measure of the Company's recurring operating performance and allows management to readily view operating trends, perform analytical comparisons and identify strategies to improve operating performance. For this reason, EBITDA is the measure the Company uses to assess performance for purposes of determining compensation under its incentive plan. EBITDA should not be considered an alternative to, or more meaningful than, amounts determined in accordance with GAAP including: (a) operating income as an indicator of operating performance; or (b) cash flows from operations as a measure of liquidity. As such, the Company's use of EBITDA, instead of a GAAP measure, has limitations as an analytical tool, including the inability to determine profitability or liquidity due to the exclusion of interest expense and the associated significant cash requirements and the exclusion of depreciation and amortization, which represent significant and unavoidable operating costs given the level of indebtedness and capital expenditures needed to maintain the Company's business. For these reasons, the Company uses operating income to measure its operating performance and uses EBITDA only as a supplement. The following is a reconciliation of EBITDA to net income (loss).

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
	(in millions)		
Net income (loss)	\$ 2.2	\$ (6.9)	\$ (11.1)
Adjusted for:			
Interest expense, net	24.3	23.1	20.3
Income tax expense (benefit)	1.0	(1.4)	(4.4)
Depreciation and amortization	25.1	24.6	26.9
EBITDA	\$ 52.6	\$ 39.4	\$ 31.7

RISK FACTORS**Risks Related to our Business**

We depend on our ability to continue to obtain federal government dredging contracts, and are therefore greatly impacted by the amount of government funding for dredging projects. A reduction in government funding for dredging contracts can materially reduce our revenues and profits.

A substantial portion of our revenue is derived from federal government dredging contracts. Revenues related to contracts with federal agencies or companies operating under contracts with federal agencies and its percentage as a total of dredging revenue for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004 were as follows:

	Year Ended		
	2006	2005	2004
Federal government dredging revenue (in US \$1,000)	\$ 156,348	\$ 297,101	\$ 235,622
Percent of dredging revenue from federal government	41	% 79	% 75

Our dredging operations depend on project funding by various government agencies and are adversely affected by decreased levels of, or delays in, government funding. Beginning in the second half of 2003 and into the first half of 2004, the domestic dredging bid activity declined. Although the Corps' fiscal year 2003 and 2004 budgets were approved at similar levels to the preceding years, it appeared that funds were not being distributed to the Corps' districts. Based on conversations with the Corps' representatives and others in the industry, our management attributed the decline to budgetary pressures given the state of the deficit and the diversion of funds to support the nation's efforts in Iraq. Additionally, during this time period the Corps underwent a reorganization of certain of its administration functions which also delayed its ability to request and receive funding.

As a result of these funding issues, our dredging fleet was underutilized through much of 2004, leading to intense competition and pricing pressures for work that was bid during this period. Although the bidding activity levels improved towards the end of 2004 and throughout 2005, the industry did not have confidence in the market, and continued to bid very aggressively to gain utilization. In the fourth quarter of 2005, as the industry's backlog improved, the pricing finally began to moderate, although pricing has not recovered to the levels seen prior to 2004.

If we are unable, in the future, to obtain bonding for our dredging contracts, our ability to obtain future dredging contracts will be limited, thereby adversely affecting our business.

We, like all dredging service providers, are generally required to post bonds in connection with our domestic dredging contracts to ensure job completion upon our failure to finish a project. We have entered into a bonding agreement with Travelers Casualty and Surety Company of America (Travelers) pursuant to which Travelers acts as surety, issues bid bonds, performance bonds and payment bonds, and obligates itself upon other contracts of guaranty required by us in the day-to-day operations of our dredging and marine construction business. However, Travelers is not obligated under the bonding agreement to issue future bonds for us. Therefore, if we were unable to obtain additional bonds, our ability to take on future work would be severely limited.

Our business is subject to significant operating risks and hazards that could result in damage or destruction to persons or property, which could result in losses or liabilities to us.

The dredging and demolition businesses are generally subject to a number of risks and hazards, including environmental hazards, industrial accidents, encountering unusual or unexpected geological formations, cave-ins below water levels, collisions with fixed objects, disruption of transportation services and flooding. These risks could result in damage to, or destruction of, dredges, transportation vessels, other maritime structures and buildings, and could also result in personal injury, environmental damage, performance delays, monetary losses or legal liability.

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We are subject to risks related to our international operations.

Revenue from foreign contracts and its percentage to total dredging revenue for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 is as follows:

	Year ended		
	2006	2005	2004
Foreign revenue (in US \$1000)	\$ 86,039	\$ 47,402	\$ 62,862
Percent of revenue from foreign contracts	23	% 13	% 20

International operations subject us to additional risks, including:

- uncertainties concerning import and export license requirements, tariffs and other trade barriers;
- restrictions on repatriating foreign profits back to the United States;
- changes in foreign policies and regulatory requirements;
- difficulties in staffing and managing international operations;
- taxation issues;
- greater difficulty in accounts receivable collection and longer collection periods;
- currency fluctuations; and
- political, cultural and economic uncertainties.

The amount of our estimated backlog is subject to change and not necessarily indicative of future revenues.

Our dredging contract backlog represents our estimate of the revenues that we will realize under contracts remaining to be performed based upon estimates relating to, among other things, the time required to mobilize the necessary assets to and from the project site, as well as the amount and type of material and the time it takes for that material to be dredged. However, these estimates are necessarily subject to fluctuations based upon the amount and type of material that actually must be dredged, as well as factors affecting the time required to complete each job. Consequently, backlog is not necessarily indicative of future revenues or profitability. In addition, a significant amount of our dredging backlog relates to government contracts, which can be canceled at any time without penalty, subject to our right, in some cases, to recover our actual committed costs and profit on work performed up to the date of cancellation.

Below is our dredging backlog from federal government contracts as of December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 and the percentage to total backlog as of the same period.

	December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Government contracts in backlog (in US\$1,000)	\$ 75,315	\$ 99,630	\$ 233,482
Percent of government contracts in backlog	21	% 38	% 83

Our profitability is subject to inherent risks because of the fixed-price nature of most of our contracts.

Substantially all of our contracts with our customers are fixed-price contracts. Under a fixed-price contract, the customer agrees to pay a specified price for our performance of the entire contract. Fixed-price contracts carry inherent risks, including risks of losses from underestimating costs, operational difficulties and other changes that may occur over the contract period. One of the most significant factors affecting the profitability of a dredging project is the weather at the project site. Inclement or hazardous weather conditions can result in substantial delays in dredging and additional contract expenses. Due to these factors, it is possible that we will not be able to perform our

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obligations under fixed-price contracts without incurring additional expenses. If we were to significantly underestimate the costs on one or more significant contracts, the resulting losses could have a material adverse effect on us.

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Our business could suffer in the event of a work stoppage by our unionized labor force.

We are a party to numerous collective bargaining agreements in the U.S. that govern our relationships with our unionized hourly workforce. However, four primary agreements apply to approximately 84% of such employees. The inability to successfully renegotiate contracts with these unions as they expire, any future strikes, employee slowdowns or similar actions by one or more unions could have a material adverse effect on our ability to operate our business.

Our business would be adversely affected if we failed to comply with the Jones Act provisions on coastwise trade, or if those provisions were modified or repealed.

We are subject to the Jones Act and other federal laws that restrict dredging in U.S. waters and maritime transportation between points in the United States to vessels operating under the U.S. flag, built in the United States, at least 75% owned and operated by U.S. citizens and manned by U.S. crews. Compliance with these laws increases our operating costs in comparison to non-U.S. dredging operations. We are responsible for monitoring the ownership of our common stock to ensure our compliance with these laws. If we do not comply with these restrictions, we would be prohibited from operating our vessels in the U.S. market, and under certain circumstances we would be deemed to have undertaken an unapproved foreign transfer, resulting in severe penalties, including permanent loss of U.S. dredging rights for our vessels, fines or forfeiture of the vessels.

In the past, interest groups have lobbied Congress to modify or repeal the Jones Act to facilitate foreign flag competition for trades and cargoes currently reserved for U.S. flag vessels under the Jones Act. Foreign vessels generally have lower construction costs and generally operate at significantly lower costs than we do in the U.S. markets, which would likely result in reduced pricing for dredging work. We believe that continued efforts may be made to modify or repeal the Jones Act laws currently benefiting U.S. flag vessels. If these efforts are successful, it could result in significantly increased competition and have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We have a significant amount of indebtedness, which makes us more vulnerable to adverse economic and competitive conditions.

We have a significant amount of indebtedness. As of December 31, 2006, we had outstanding long-term indebtedness of \$194.7 million and stockholders' equity of \$128.5 million. This amount of debt is substantial and our debt could:

- require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to payments on our indebtedness, thereby reducing the availability of our cash flow to fund working capital, capital expenditures and other general corporate purposes;
- limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industry in which we operate;
- place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our less leveraged competitors; or
- increase our vulnerability to both general and industry-specific adverse economic conditions; and limit, among other things, our ability to borrow additional funds.

For example, due to the reduction in our earnings in 2004, we needed to seek an amendment from our senior lenders of the covenants in our senior credit agreement to provide greater flexibility. In exchange, our capital spending limits were reduced and our borrowing availability under our senior credit agreement was reduced. In addition, we obtained certain waivers during 2005 on the minimum net worth requirements under our bonding agreement. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources.

Capital expenditures and other costs necessary to operate and maintain our vessels tend to increase with the age of the vessel and may also increase due to changes in governmental regulations, safety or other equipment standards.

Capital expenditures and other costs necessary to operate and maintain our vessels tend to increase with the age of the vessel. Accordingly, it is likely that the operating costs of our older vessels will increase.

The average age of our more significant vessels, by equipment type, is as follows:

Type of Equipment	Quantity	Weighted Average Age in Years
Hydraulic Dredges	13	39
Hopper Dredges	8	24
Mechanical Dredges	6	33
Unloaders	1	22
Drillboats	2	30
Material Barges	95	27
Total	125	29

Remaining economic life has not been presented because it is difficult to quantify. To the extent that market conditions warrant the expenditures, we can prolong the vessels' lives indefinitely. We operate in an industry where a significant portion of competitors' equipment is of a similar age. It is common in the dredging industry to invest maintenance and capital expenditures into equipment to extend the economic life.

In addition, changes in governmental regulations, safety or other equipment standards, as well as compliance with standards imposed by maritime self-regulatory organizations and customer requirements or competition, may require us to make additional expenditures. For example, if the U.S. Coast Guard enacts new standards, we may be required to make significant expenditures for alterations or the addition of new equipment. In order to satisfy any such requirement, we may be required to take our vessels out of service for extended periods of time, with corresponding losses of revenues. In the future, market conditions may not justify these expenditures or enable us to operate our older vessels profitably during the remainder of their economic lives.

Our employees are covered by federal laws that may provide seagoing employees remedies for job-related claims in addition to those provided by state laws.

All of our seagoing employees are covered by provisions of the Jones Act and general maritime law. These laws typically operate to make liability limits established by state workers' compensation laws inapplicable to these employees and to permit these employees and their representatives to pursue actions against employers for job-related injuries in federal courts. Because we are not generally protected by the limits imposed by state workers' compensation statutes, we have greater exposure for claims made by these employees as compared to employers whose employees are not covered by these provisions.

For example, in the normal course of business, we are a party to various personal injury lawsuits. We maintain insurance to cover claims that arise from injuries to our hourly workforce subject to a deductible. Over the last year, there has been an increase in suits filed in Texas due in large part to two Texas law firms aggressively pursuing personal injury claims on behalf of dredging workers resident in Texas. Aggressive medical advice is increasing the seriousness of claimed injuries and the amount demanded in settlement. In fiscal 2006, \$4.5 million was recorded for our self-insured portion of these liabilities. While our recorded self insurance reserves represent our best estimate of the outcomes of these claims, should these trends persist, we could continue to be negatively impacted in the future. See Note 18, Commitments and Contingencies in the notes to our audited consolidated financial statements.

Environmental regulations could force us to incur significant capital and operational costs.

Our operations and facilities are subject to various environmental laws and regulations relating to, among other things: dredging operations; the disposal of dredged material; protection of wetlands; storm water and waste water discharges; demolition activities; asbestos removal; transportation and disposal of other hazardous substances and materials; and air emissions. We are also subject to laws designed to protect certain marine species and habitats. Compliance with these statutes and regulations can delay performance of particular projects and increase related

project costs. These delays and increased costs could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Our projects may involve demolition, excavation, transportation, management and disposal of hazardous waste and other hazardous substances and materials. Various laws strictly regulate the removal, treatment and transportation of hazardous waste and other hazardous substances and materials and impose liability for human health effects and environmental contamination caused by these materials. Our demolition business, for example, requires us to transport and dispose of hazardous substances and materials, such as asbestos. Services rendered in connection with hazardous substance and material removal and site development may involve professional judgments by licensed experts about the nature of soil conditions and other physical conditions, including the extent to which hazardous substances and materials are present, and about the probable effect of procedures to mitigate problems or otherwise affect those conditions. If the judgments and the recommendations based upon those judgments are incorrect, we may be liable for resulting damages that our clients incur, which may be material. The failure of certain contractual protections, including any indemnification from our clients or subcontractors, to protect us from incurring such liability could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Our demolition business (NASDI) depends on key customer relationships and our reputation in the Boston contract market developed and maintained by our key operations manager. Loss of any of these elements would materially reduce our demolition revenues and profits.

Demolition contracts are entered into on a project by project basis, so NASDI does not have continuing contractual commitments with its demolition customers beyond the terms of the current contract. We benefit from key relationships with certain general and construction contractors in the Boston market. We also benefit from our reputation in the Boston market developed over years of successfully performing on projects. Both of these aspects of the business were developed and are maintained through the demolition business key manager. The inability to maintain relationships with these customers or obtain new customers based on NASDI's reputation would reduce the revenue and profitability from demolition contracts. The inability of NASDI to retain its key demolition manager would have a material adverse effect on NASDI's current customer relationships and reputation.

Risks Related to our Common Stock

Ownership of our common stock is highly concentrated and, as a result, our principal stockholder influences our affairs significantly.

MDP owns approximately 67% of our outstanding common stock. As a result, MDP has the voting power to significantly influence our policies, business and affairs, and the outcome of any corporate transaction or other matter, including mergers, consolidations and the sale of all, or substantially all, of our assets. This concentration in control may have the effect of delaying, deterring or preventing a change in control that otherwise could result in a premium in the price of our common stock.

In addition, as long as MDP owns our capital stock with 50% or more of the voting power of our capital stock, MDP will have the power to designate up to two directors who will be entitled to four votes in each matter submitted to our directors for vote. As a result of this provision, MDP will be able to determine the outcome of matters submitted to a vote of the board of directors, notwithstanding that representatives of MDP do not at the time constitute a majority of the board of directors.

Registration rights held by MDP and other stockholders may have an adverse effect on the market price of our common stock.

An investor rights agreement provides for certain registration rights with respect to shares held by those former Aldabra stockholders who are party to the investor rights agreements (the "Aldabra Registrable Securities") and with respect to shares of common stock held by MDP (the "MDP Registrable Securities") and with respect to shares held by certain other Great Lakes stockholders party to the investor rights agreement (the "Other Registrable Securities"). Approximately 28,805,439 shares are entitled to registration rights, or approximately 72% of our outstanding shares. Holders of at least a majority of MDP Registrable Securities, or Aldabra Registrable Securities after February 17, 2008, will have the right to demand

registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, of all or any portion of their registrable securities subject to certain amount and time limitations. Holders of MDP Registrable Securities may demand three long-form registrations and an unlimited number of short-form registrations, while holders of Aldabra Registrable Securities may only demand one long-form registration and one short-form registration. Additionally, whenever we propose to register any of our securities under the Securities Act and the registration form used for the registration of registrable securities, parties to the investor rights agreement will have the right to request the inclusion of their registrable securities in such registration. The resale of these shares in the public market upon exercise of those registration rights could adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

Our charter will limit the ownership of our common stock by individuals or entities that are not U.S. citizens. This restriction could limit the liquidity of our common stock.

In order to ensure compliance with maritime laws, our charter prohibits persons who are not U.S. citizens for purposes of maritime laws from owning greater than 22.5% of our total outstanding stock or 90% of the stock permitted under maritime laws, whichever is less. This requirement may have an adverse impact on the liquidity or market value of our common stock, because holders may be unable to sell stock to non-U.S. citizens. Any purported transfer of common stock in violation of these provisions will be ineffective to transfer the common stock or any voting, dividend or other rights in respect of the common stock. See Description of Capital Stock.

Delaware law and our charter documents may impede or discourage a takeover that you may consider favorable.

The provisions of our certificate of incorporation and bylaws may also deter, delay or prevent a third-party from acquiring us. These provisions include:

- limitations on the ability of stockholders to amend our charter documents, including stockholder supermajority voting requirements;
- the inability of stockholders to act by written consent or to call special meetings after such time as the existing stockholders own less than 25% of our common stock;
- a classified board of directors with staggered three-year terms;
- advance notice requirements for nominations for election to the board of directors and for stockholder proposals;
- ability of MDP to elect directors that have the majority of the voting power of the board of directors; and
- the authority of our board of directors to issue, without stockholder approval, up to 1,000,000 shares of preferred stock with such terms as the board of directors may determine and to issue additional shares of our common stock.

We are also subject to the protections of Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, which prevents us from engaging in a business combination with a person who acquires at least 15% of our common stock for a period of three years from the date such person acquired such common stock, unless board or stockholder approval were obtained. See Description of Capital Stock.

These provisions could have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of our company, discourage others from making tender offers for our shares, lower the market price of our stock or impede the ability of our stockholders to change our management, even if such changes would be beneficial to our stockholders.

Our stockholders may not receive dividends because of restrictions in our debt agreements, Delaware law and state regulatory requirements.

Our ability to pay dividends is restricted by the agreements governing our debt, including our senior credit facilities and the indenture governing our senior subordinated notes, as well as Delaware law and state regulatory authorities. In addition, we and our subsidiaries are permitted under the terms of our debt agreements to incur additional indebtedness that may restrict or prohibit the payment of dividends. Under Delaware law, our board of directors may not authorize payment of a dividend unless it is either paid out of our surplus, as calculated in accordance with the Delaware General Corporation Law, or, if we do not have a surplus, it is paid out of our net profits for the fiscal year in which the dividend is declared and/or the preceding fiscal year. To the extent we do not have adequate surplus or net profits, we will be prohibited from paying dividends.

We are a controlled company within the meaning of the Nasdaq rules and, as a result, will qualify for, and intend to rely on, exemptions from certain corporate governance requirements.

We are a controlled company under the rules of The Nasdaq Stock Market. Under these rules, a company of which more than 50% of the voting power is held by a group is a controlled company and may elect not to comply with certain Nasdaq corporate governance requirements, including (1) the requirement that a majority of the board of directors consist of independent directors, (2) the requirement that the nominating committee be composed entirely of independent directors, and (3) the requirement that the compensation committee be composed entirely of independent directors. We intend to rely on this exemption as long as it is available to us, and therefore do not have, and do not intend to have, a majority of independent directors or nominating and compensation committees consisting entirely of independent directors. Accordingly, you may not have the same protections afforded to stockholders of companies that are subject to all of the Nasdaq's corporate governance requirements.

Our quarterly operating results may vary significantly, which could negatively impact our stock price.

Our quarterly results of operations have fluctuated in the past and will continue to fluctuate in the future. You should not rely on the results of any past quarter or quarters as an indication of future performance in our business operations or stock price. Our operating results could vary greatly from quarter to quarter due to factors such as:

- inclement or hazardous weather conditions that may result in substantial delays in dredging and additional contract expenses;
- environmental restrictions requiring that certain projects be performed in winter months to protect wildlife habitats; and
- equipment mobilization to and from projects.

If our results of operations from quarter to quarter fail to meet the expectations of public market analysts and investors, our stock price could suffer or be negatively impacted.

CAUTIONARY NOTICE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements may be found throughout this prospectus, particularly under the headings Prospectus Summary, Risk Factors, Dividend Policy, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Business, among others. Forward-looking statements typically are identified by the use of terms such as may, will, should, expect, anticipate, believe, estimate, intend and similar, although some forward-looking statements are expressed differently. You should consider statements that contain these words carefully because they describe our expectations, plans, strategies and goals and beliefs concerning future business conditions, our results of operations, financial position, and our business outlook or state other forward-looking information based on currently available information. The factors listed above under the heading Risk Factors and in the other sections of this prospectus provide a discussion of the most significant risks, uncertainties and events that could cause our actual results to differ materially from the expectations expressed in our forward-looking statements.

The forward-looking statements made in this prospectus relate only to events as of the date on which the statements are made. We undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date on which the statement is made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except to the extent required by applicable securities law.

USE OF PROCEEDS

We cannot predict whether some, all or none of the warrants will be exercised. The warrants to which this prospectus relates are exercisable at an exercise price of \$5.00 per share. If all of the warrants were exercised, the gross proceeds to us would be \$90,894,500. We intend to use any net proceeds from the exercise of the warrants for general corporate purposes.

DIVIDEND POLICY

We have never paid or declared any cash dividends on our common stock or other securities. Our ability to pay dividends is restricted by certain covenants contained in our senior credit agreements, as well as subject to limitations contained in the indenture relating to our subordinated debt.

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MARKET INFORMATION

Our common stock and warrants have been traded under the symbols GLDD, and GLDDW, respectively, on The NASDAQ Global Market since December 27, 2006. The table below sets forth, for the calendar quarters indicated, the high and low sales prices of the common stock and warrants as reported by NASDAQ.

	Common Stock		Warrants	
	High	Low	High	Low
Fourth quarter 2006	\$ 7.50	\$ 5.00	\$ 1.65	\$ 1.45
First quarter 2007	\$ 7.48	\$ 6.11	\$ 2.39	\$ 1.50
Second quarter 2007 (through April 13, 2007)	\$ 7.45	\$ 6.67	\$ 2.45	\$ 1.84

On April 13, 2007, the reported closing sales prices of our common stock and warrants on The NASDAQ Global Market were \$7.33 and \$2.42 per share, respectively.

We made no repurchases of our equity securities during the fourth quarter of 2006 or first quarter 2007.

Holders of Record

As of March 31, 2007, we had approximately 39 shareholders of record of our common stock and one holder of record of our warrants.

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

The following unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated statement of operations was derived by applying pro forma adjustments to Great Lakes consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this registration statement. The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated statement of operations gives effect to the Aldabra Merger as if it had occurred at the beginning of the period (January 1, 2006).

The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2006 is for informational purposes only and should be read in conjunction with the historical financial statements of Great Lakes and Aldabra and the related notes thereto. The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated information is not necessarily indicative of the results of operations that may have actually occurred had the Aldabra Merger taken place on the date indicated, or the operating results of the combined company.

The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial statement was prepared treating the Aldabra Merger as a recapitalization of Great Lakes. Because Aldabra was not an operating company, the Aldabra Merger was treated as the issuance of shares of Great Lakes for the net tangible assets (consisting principally of cash) of Aldabra and no goodwill was recorded in connection with the Aldabra Merger.

Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations

	Year Ended December 31, 2006		Pro Forma
	Great Lakes (dollars in thousands)	Adjustments	
Contract revenues	\$ 425,980	\$	\$ 425,980
Costs of contract revenues	368,991		368,991
Gross profit	56,989		56,989
General and administrative expenses	31,376	(a)	31,376
Operating income	25,613		25,613
Interest expense, net	(24,343)	6,061 (b)	(18,282)
Equity in earnings of joint venture	2,041		2,041
Minority interests	(155)		(155)
Income before income taxes	3,156	6,061	9,217
Income tax benefit (expense)	(971)	(2,390) (c)	(3,361)
Net income (loss)	\$ 2,185	\$ 3,671	\$ 5,856
Redeemable preferred stock dividends	(8,198)	8,198 (d)	
Redemption of preferred stock	(2,790)	2,790 (d)	
Net income (loss) available to common stockholders	\$ (8,803)	14,659	\$ 5,856
Basic earnings per share	\$ (8.80)		\$ 0.15
Basic weighted average shares	1,000	(e)	40,106
Diluted earnings per share	\$ (8.80)		\$ 0.13
Diluted weighted average shares	1,000	(e)	44,176

Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations

(dollars in thousands)

Significant Assumptions and Adjustments

(a) The historical expenses incurred by Aldabra consisted principally of professional fees relating to the search for an acquisition and to Aldabra's SEC reporting requirements, franchise and capital based taxes, directors' and officers' insurance expenses, travel expenses principally related to the search for an acquisition, and administrative fees that are expected to be discontinued upon the finalization of the transaction with Great Lakes. It is not anticipated that these expenses will carryover to Great Lakes because (i) Great Lakes is already an SEC reporting company (ii) Aldabra merged into Great Lakes such that no additional franchise taxes will be payable; and (iii) Great Lakes has existing D&O insurance covering its officers and directors, who will continue to manage the Company. Because Aldabra was not an operating company, its administrative expenses and search costs related to finding an acquisition candidate will not be incurred in the future. Therefore, pro forma effect has not been given to Aldabra's historical expenses. Any incremental expenses that will be incurred by Great Lakes are not estimable at this time, but are not expected to be significant.

(b) Great Lakes used the proceeds from the Aldabra Merger to paydown \$51,300 in term debt. This adjustment reflects the reduction in interest expense from the paydown of that term debt. Average interest rate on the senior bank term debt was 9.5% for the year ended December 31, 2006.

	Year ended December 31, 2006
Elimination of interest expense related to debt repaid	\$ 4,303
Reduction in amortization of deferred financing costs	1,758
	\$ 6,061

(c) To reflect the tax effect of the pro forma interest adjustment, using a combined federal, state and foreign statutory tax rate of 39.4%.

(d) In connection with the purchase of the Company in 2003, Redeemable Preferred Stock was issued to the shareholders. Dividends on the Company's Series A and Series B Preferred Stock were cumulative semiannually and payable upon declaration at a rate of 8% commencing December 23, 2003. The preferred stock was recorded at its redemption and liquidation value of \$1,000 per share, or \$87,000 plus accrued and unpaid dividends. In 2006, \$8,198 of preferred stock dividends were accrued. The holders of Preferred Stock were entitled to payment before any capital distribution was made with respect to any Junior Securities and had no voting rights. The fair value of stock received was in excess

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of the carrying value of the Redeemable Preferred Stock at the time of the exchange. Therefore, the net loss available to common shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2006 was adjusted by \$2,790. The statement of operations gives effect to the merger on January 1, 2006 and therefore the accumulated dividends and effects of redemption of the preferred stock were reversed from the pro forma results.

(e) 40,106,189 shares were outstanding as a result of the merger, which includes 516,658 shares released from escrow and an additional 120,511 shares issued in finalization of the net indebtedness and working capital adjustments. Those shares were used to calculate basic EPS on a pro forma basis. Diluted EPS assumes conversion of all outstanding stock warrants at the current conversion price of \$5.00 per warrant. As a result, an additional 4,069,782 shares were included in diluted weighted average shares outstanding.

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SELECTED HISTORICAL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table sets forth selected financial data and should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto. The selected financial data presented below have been derived from the Company's consolidated financial statements. The acquisition of Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation by MDP in December 2003 was accounted for as a purchase in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 141,

Business Combinations, resulting in a new basis of accounting subsequent to the transaction. Therefore, for presentation below and throughout this prospectus, financial information relating to the Company prior to the acquisition by MDP is denoted as Predecessor Basis, while financial information relating to the Company subsequent to is denoted as Successor Basis.

The merger with Aldabra was accounted for as a reverse acquisition. Under this method of accounting, Great Lakes was the acquiring company for financial reporting purposes. In accordance with applicable guidance, the Aldabra Merger was considered to be a recapitalization. Accordingly, the merger was treated as the equivalent of Great Lakes issuing stock for the net monetary assets of Aldabra accompanied by a recapitalization. The net monetary assets of Aldabra, primarily cash, were stated at their fair value, which was equivalent to the carrying value, and accordingly no goodwill or other intangible assets were recorded. The following selected financial data of and for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, 2004, 2003 and 2002 reflect the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of GLDD Acquisitions Corp. prior to the Aldabra Merger. The accumulated deficit of GLDD Acquisitions Corp. was carried forward to the recapitalized Company.

	Successor Company			Predecessor Company	
	Year Ended December 31,				
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
	(in millions except per share data)				
Income Statement Data:					
Contract revenues	\$ 426.0	\$ 423.4	\$ 350.9	\$ 398.8	\$ 362.6
Costs of contract revenues	(369.0)	(372.0)	(315.0)	(328.2)	(294.6)
Gross profit	57.0	51.4	35.9	70.6	68.0
General and administrative expenses	(30.5)	(29.3)	(26.7)	(27.9)	(29.8)
Amortization of intangible assets	(0.3)	(0.8)	(4.2)		
Subpoena-related expenses	(0.6)	(2.9)	(2.3)		
Impairment of goodwill and intangible		(5.7)			
Sale-related expenses			(0.3)	(10.6)	
Operating income	25.6	12.7	2.4	32.1	38.2
Interest expense, net	(24.3)	(23.1)	(20.3)	(20.7)	(21.1)
Sale-related financing costs				(13.1)	
Equity in earnings (loss) of joint ventures	2.0	2.3	2.3	1.4	(0.1)
Minority interests	(0.2)	(0.2)	0.1		0.4
Income (loss) before income taxes	3.2	(8.3)	(15.5)	(0.3)	17.4
Income tax benefit (provision)	(1.0)	1.4	4.4	(1.3)	(4.4)
Net income (loss)	\$ 2.2	\$ (6.9)	\$ (11.1)	\$ (1.6)	\$ 13.0
Redeemable preferred stock dividends (1)	(8.2)	(7.7)	(7.3)		
Redemption of preferred stock (1)	(2.8)				
Net income (loss) available to common stockholders	\$ (8.8)	\$ (14.6)	\$ (18.4)	\$ (1.6)	\$ 13.0
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share (1)	\$ (0.90)	\$ (1.57)	\$ (1.98)	\$ (32.0)	\$ 260.0
Basic and diluted weighted average shares	9,780	9,288	9,288	50	50

	Successor Company			Predecessor Company	
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	Year Ended December 31,					
	2006	2005	2004		2003	2002
Other Data:						
EBITDA (2)	\$ 52.6	\$ 39.4	\$ 31.7		\$ 49.8	\$ 54.4
Net cash flows from operating activities	33.9	10.3	17.4		19.7	28.4
Net cash flows from investing activities	(21.5)	(7.2)	(11.4)		(183.4)	(17.2)
Net cash flows from financing activities	(9.4)	(4.5)	(6.8)		164.9	(12.3)
Depreciation and amortization	25.1	24.9	26.9		16.3	15.9
Maintenance expense	32.7	29.7	22.7		27.9	25.9
Capital expenditures (3)	29.8	12.7	23.1		37.7	18.3

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	Successor Company			Predecessor Company		
	As of December 31,					
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	
Balance Sheet Data:						
Cash and equivalents	\$ 3.6	\$ 0.6	\$ 2.0	\$ 2.8	\$ 1.5	
Working capital	42.9	48.4	39.2	50.5	14.6	
Total assets	528.4	507.5	508.6	522.9	287.5	
Total debt	194.7	250.8	254.3	258.7	172.8	
Total stockholder s equity (deficit)	128.5	78.1	85.9	97.0	(12.4)	

(1) Refer to Note 1 of our audited financial statements included in this prospectus for additional details regarding these amounts.

(2) EBITDA in 2005 includes the impact of a non-cash write-down of goodwill and intangibles for \$5.7 million for the demolition business. In 2003 EBITDA includes the impact of sale-related expenses totaling \$10.6 million, related to the sale of the Company in 2003. For the definition of EBITDA and a reconciliation, please see the discussion immediately following.

(3) Capital expenditures in 2006 include approximately \$3.9 million spent to buy out certain equipment previously under long-term operating leases and \$10.4 million related to the reconfiguration of a dredge into a material handling barge that was funded through a sale-leaseback under a long-term operating lease. Capital expenditures in 2004 include spending of approximately \$12.7 million on equipment that was funded by sale-leaseback under an operating lease. Capital expenditures in 2003 include approximately \$15.0 million used to buy out certain operating equipment previously under operating lease, and \$3.6 million related to a barge being constructed as part of a like-kind exchange.

EBITDA, as provided herein, represents net income (loss), adjusted for net interest expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortization expense. The Company presents EBITDA as an additional measure by which to evaluate the Company s operating trends. The Company believes that EBITDA is a measure frequently used to evaluate performance of companies with substantial leverage and that all of its primary stakeholders (i.e. its stockholders, bondholders and banks) use EBITDA to evaluate the Company s period to period performance. Additionally, management believes that EBITDA provides a transparent measure of the Company s recurring operating performance and allows management to readily view operating trends, perform analytical comparisons and identify strategies to improve operating performance. For this reason, EBITDA is the measure the Company uses to assess performance for purposes of determining compensation under its incentive plan. EBITDA should not be considered an alternative to, or more meaningful than, amounts determined in accordance with GAAP including: (a) operating income as an indicator of operating performance; or (b) cash flows from operations as a measure of liquidity. As such, the Company s use of EBITDA, instead of a GAAP measure, has limitations as an analytical tool, including the inability to determine profitability or liquidity due to the exclusion of interest expense and the associated significant cash requirements and the exclusion of depreciation and amortization, which represent significant and unavoidable operating costs given the level of indebtedness and capital expenditures needed to maintain the Company s business. For these reasons, the Company uses operating income to measure its operating performance and uses EBITDA only as a supplement. The following is a reconciliation of EBITDA to net income (loss).

	Successor Company			Predecessor Company		
	Years Ended December 31,					
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	
	(in millions)					
Net income (loss)	\$ 2.2	\$ (6.9)	\$ (11.1)	\$ (1.6)	\$ 13.0	
Adjusted for:						
Interest expense, net	24.3	23.1	20.3	20.7	21.1	
Sale-related financing costs				13.1		
Income tax expense (benefit)	1.0	(1.4)	(4.4)	1.3	4.4	
Depreciation and amortization	25.1	24.6	26.9	16.3	15.9	
EBITDA	\$ 52.6	\$ 39.4	\$ 31.7	\$ 49.8	\$ 54.4	

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements contained elsewhere in this prospectus. This discussion contains forward-looking statements based on current expectations that involve risks and uncertainties. Actual results and the timing of certain events may differ significantly from those projected in such forward-looking statements due to a number of factors, including those set forth in Risk Factors and elsewhere in this prospectus.

Overview

Great Lakes is the largest provider of dredging services in the United States. Dredging generally involves the enhancement or preservation of navigability of waterways or the protection of shorelines through the removal or replenishment of soil, sand or rock. The U.S. dredging market consists of three primary types of work: capital, beach nourishment and maintenance, in which sectors the Company has experienced an average combined bid market share in the U.S. of 37% over the past three years. The Company's largest domestic dredging customer is the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, which has responsibility for federally funded projects related to navigation and flood control. In 2006, approximately 41% of the Company's dredging revenues were earned from contracts with federal government agencies, including the Corps as well as other federal entities such as the U.S. Coast Guard and U.S. Navy. This percentage of revenues from the federal government is significantly down from the prior three year average (2003-2005) of 75%. The Company anticipates this percentage will increase once the Corps' funding issues are resolved. Therefore, the Company tracks the annual appropriation process, to the extent that information is available, to assist it in planning for and managing its operations. However, the Company continues to diversify its revenue base, taking on additional work overseas, as well as private work domestically. The Company has continued its role as the only U.S. dredging contractor with significant international operations, which represented an average of 18% of its dredging contract revenues over the past three years. The international operations provide additional customer diversification, which can be particularly beneficial if there is a downturn in the domestic economy.

The Company also owns 85% of the capital stock of North American Site Developers, Inc. (NASDI), a demolition service provider located in the Boston, Massachusetts area. NASDI's principal services consist of interior and exterior demolition of commercial and industrial buildings, salvage and recycling of related materials, and removal of hazardous substances and materials. One NASDI management stockholder retains a 15% non-voting interest in NASDI, which is reflected as the minority interest in the Company's consolidated financial statements. Since the acquisition of NASDI in 2001, the Company has operated in two reportable segments: dredging and demolition.

Recent Developments

In April 2007, Great Lakes announced it had entered into agreements to purchase two dredges. On April 10, 2007, Great Lakes entered into agreements to purchase from affiliates of C.F. Bean LLC (Bean) the Eagle I, a 6,400 cubic yard hopper dredge and the Meridian, a hydraulic dredge, along with attendant plant, for an aggregate purchase price of \$52.5 million. The Company announced that it also intends to invest approximately \$12 million of additional funds to upgrade and outfit certain equipment, for a total expenditure of \$64.5 million.

On April 13, 2007, Great Lakes assigned to Weeks Marine, Inc. its right to purchase the hydraulic dredge Meridian and its attendant plant. Great Lakes will instead purchase from Weeks Marine the Beachbuilder, a large hydraulic dredge, for \$13.3 million. This transaction is advantageous to Great Lakes because the Beachbuilder's larger size will allow the Company to modify this vessel to create a world class hydraulic cutterhead dredge well suited for capital and offshore beach nourishment work. The acquisitions of the Eagle I from Bean and the Beachbuilder from Weeks, as well as the modifications to the Beachbuilder will be accomplished within the \$64.5 million estimate of expenditures that had been previously announced by Great Lakes.

The acquisitions and modifications are expected to be financed through a combination of long term lease financing and a new senior credit facility. It is expected that these two dredges will enhance the Company's competitive strength in capital and beach dredging. Also, with the increase in capacity Great Lakes will be able to take on additional domestic and foreign work. It is the Company's intention to employ both the Eagle I and the Beachbuilder in 2007. The Beachbuilder will operate while the new fabrications for this dredge are being constructed.

Contract Revenues

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Most of the Company's dredging contracts are obtained through competitive bidding on terms specified by the party inviting the bid. The nature of the specified services dictates the types of equipment, material and labor involved, all of which affect the cost of performing the contract and the price that dredging contractors will bid.

The Company recognizes contract revenues under the percentage-of-completion method, based on the Company's engineering estimates of the physical percentage completed for dredging projects and using a cost-to-cost approach for demolition projects. For dredging projects, costs of contract revenues are adjusted to reflect the gross profit percentage expected to be achieved upon ultimate completion of each dredging project. For demolition projects, contract revenues are adjusted to reflect the estimated gross profit percentage. Provisions for estimated losses on contracts in progress are made in the period in which such losses are determined. Claims for additional compensation due the Company are not recognized in contract revenues until such claims are settled. Billings on contracts are generally submitted after verification with the customers of physical progress and may not match the timing of revenue recognition. The difference between amounts billed and recognized as revenue is reflected in the balance sheet as either contract revenues in excess of billings or billings in excess of contract revenues. Modifications may be negotiated when a change from the original contract specifications is encountered, necessitating a change in project scope or performance methodology and/or material disposal. Significant expenditures incurred incidental to major contracts are deferred and recognized as costs of contracts based on contract performance over the duration of the related project. These expenditures are reported as prepaid expenses.

Costs and Expenses

The components of costs of contract revenues include labor, equipment (including depreciation, insurance, fuel, maintenance and supplies), subcontracts, rentals, lease expense, and project overhead. The hourly labor is generally hired on a project basis and laid off upon the completion of the project. Costs of contract revenues vary significantly depending on the type and location of work performed and assets utilized. Generally, capital projects have the highest margins due to the complexity of the projects, while beach nourishment projects have the most volatile margins because they are most often exposed to weather conditions.

The Company's cost structure includes significant annual fixed costs, including depreciation, maintenance, insurance and long-term equipment rentals, averaging approximately 22% to 25% of total costs of contract revenues. During the year, both equipment utilization and the timing of fixed cost expenditures fluctuate significantly. Accordingly, the Company allocates these fixed equipment costs to interim periods in proportion to revenues recognized over the year to better match revenues and expenses. Specifically, at each interim reporting date the Company compares actual revenues earned to date on its dredging contracts to expected annual fixed equipment costs. In the fourth quarter, any over and under allocated fixed equipment costs are recognized such that the expense for the year equals actual fixed equipment costs. As a result of this methodology, the recorded expense in any interim period may be higher or lower than the actual fixed equipment costs incurred.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The Company's significant accounting policies are discussed in the notes to the financial statements. The application of certain of these policies requires significant judgments or an estimation process that can affect the results of operations, financial position and cash flows of the Company, as well as the related footnote disclosures. The Company bases its estimates on historical experience and other assumptions that it believes are reasonable. If actual amounts are ultimately different from previous estimates, the revisions are included in the Company's results of operations for the period in which the actual amounts become known. The following accounting policies comprise those that management believes are the most critical to aid in fully understanding and evaluating the Company's reported financial results.

Percentage-of-completion method of revenue recognition. The Company's contract revenues are recognized under the percentage-of-completion method, which is by its nature based on an estimation process. For dredging projects, the Company uses engineering estimates of the physical percentage of completion. For demolition projects, the Company uses estimates of remaining costs-to-complete to determine project percent complete. In preparing its estimates, the Company draws on its extensive experience in the dredging and demolition businesses and its database of historical information to assure that its estimates are as accurate as possible, given current circumstances. Provisions for estimated losses on contracts in progress are made in the period in which such losses are determined. Claims for additional compensation are not recognized in contract revenues until such claims are settled. It is reasonably possible that cost and profit estimates may be reviewed on a periodic basis to reflect changes in expected project performance.

Impairment of goodwill. SFAS No. 142. *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets* requires that goodwill be tested for impairment at the reporting unit level on an annual basis and between annual tests if an event occurs or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of the reporting unit below its carrying value. Great Lakes believes that this estimate is a critical accounting estimate because: (1) goodwill is a material asset and (2) the impact of an impairment could be material to the consolidated balance sheets, as well as the consolidated statement of operations.

The Company assesses the fair value of the reporting unit considering the market approach and income approach. Under the market approach, the fair value of the Company was based on a valuation by a third party in conjunction with the Aldabra Merger. Under the income approach, the fair value of the reporting unit is based on the present value of estimated future cash flows. The income approach is dependent on a number of factors including estimates of future market growth trends, forecasted revenues and expenses, expected periods the assets will be utilized, appropriate discount rates and other variables. The estimates are based on assumptions that the Company believes to be reasonable, but which are unpredictable and inherently uncertain. Changes in these estimates and assumptions could materially affect the determination of fair value and/or goodwill impairment. Actual future results may differ from those estimates.

At December 31, 2006, goodwill represents the purchase price in excess of the net amount assigned to assets acquired and liabilities assumed by MDP on December 23, 2003. Goodwill was allocated between the Company's two reporting units, Dredging and Demolition at that time based on the value assigned to each unit. At December 31, 2006 and 2005, Dredging goodwill was \$79 million and Demolition goodwill was \$19 million. Goodwill was tested for impairment during the third quarter of 2006. At which time it was concluded that the fair value of the reporting unit was in excess of the carrying value. The next annual impairment test will be performed on September 30, 2007.

Impairment of long-lived assets. In assessing the recoverability of the Company's long-lived assets, primarily operating equipment and intangible assets other than goodwill, the Company makes assumptions regarding estimated future cash flows and other factors to determine the fair value of the respective assets. As it relates to its operating equipment, the Company may estimate cash flows and make assumptions regarding useful lives based on internal historical operating data. If these estimates or their related assumptions change the fair value of these assets in the future, the Company may be required to record impairment charges.

Self-insurance reserves. The Company self-insures estimated costs associated with workers' compensation claims, hull and equipment liability and general business liabilities, up to certain limits. Insurance reserves are established for estimates of the loss that the Company will ultimately incur on reported claims, as well as estimates of claims that have been incurred but not yet reported. In determining its estimates, the Company incorporates historical loss experience and judgments about the present and expected levels of cost per claim. Trends in actual experience are a significant factor in determination of such reserves.

Income taxes. The Company calculates its current and deferred tax provision based on estimates and assumptions that could differ from the actual results reflected in income tax returns filed during the subsequent year. Adjustments based on filed returns are recorded when identified, which is generally in the third quarter of the subsequent year for U.S. federal and state provisions. The amount of income taxes the Company pays is subject to ongoing audits by federal, state and foreign tax authorities, which may result in proposed assessments. The Company's estimate for the potential outcome for any uncertain tax issue is highly judgmental. Management believes it has adequately provided for potential losses that are both probable and reasonably estimable related to these matters. However, the Company's future results may include favorable or unfavorable adjustments to estimated tax liabilities in the period the assessments are made or resolved or when statutes of limitation on potential assessments expire.

Quarterly Results of Operations

The following tables set forth the components of net income (loss) on a quarterly basis for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005.

	Quarter Ended			
	March 31	June 30	Sept. 30	Dec. 31
	(in millions except per share data)			
2006				
Contract revenues	\$ 108.4	\$ 114.1	\$ 81.7	\$ 121.8
Costs of contract revenues	(96.8)	(96.5)	(72.2)	(103.5)
Gross profit	11.6	17.6	9.5	18.3
General and administrative expenses	(7.3)	(7.1)	(6.3)	(9.8)
Amortization of intangible assets	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Subpoena-related expenses	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.2)	
Operating income	3.9	10.3	2.9	8.4
Interest expense, net	(6.2)	(6.0)	(5.1)	(7.0)
Equity in earnings of joint ventures	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.8
Minority interest	0.0	(0.1)	(0.0)	
Income (loss) before income taxes	(2.2)	4.7	(1.5)	2.2
Income tax benefit (provision)	0.7	(1.7)	0.5	(0.5)
Net income (loss)	\$ (1.5)	\$ 3.0	\$ (1.0)	\$ 1.7
Redeemable preferred stock dividends	(2.0)	(2.0)	(2.2)	(2.0)
Redemption of preferred stock				(2.8)
Net income (loss) available to common stockholders	\$ (3.5)	\$ 1.0	\$ (3.2)	\$ (3.1)
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$ (0.38)	\$ (0.10)	\$ (0.35)	\$ (0.27)
Basic and diluted weighted average shares	9,288	9,288	9,288	11,256

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	Quarter Ended			
	March 31	June 30	Sept. 30	Dec. 31
2005	(in millions except per share data)			
Contract revenues	\$ 99.9	\$ 93.4	\$ 119.7	\$ 110.4
Costs of contract revenues	(92.9)	(82.0)	(103.1)	(94.0)
Gross profit	7.0	11.4	16.6	16.4
General and administrative expenses	(6.7)	(7.0)	(7.5)	(8.1)
Amortization of intangible assets	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)
Subpoena-related expenses	(0.9)	(0.9)	(0.5)	(0.6)
Impairment of goodwill and intangible			(5.7)	
Operating income (loss)	(0.8)	3.3	2.7	7.5
Interest expense, net	(6.3)	(4.6)	(6.4)	(5.8)
Equity in earnings of joint ventures	(0.1)	0.9	1.0	0.5
Minority interest	0.0	(0.2)	(0.1)	0.1
Income (loss) before income taxes	(7.2)	(0.6)	(2.8)	2.3
Income tax benefit (provision)	2.5	0.1	(0.9)	(0.3)
Net income (loss)	\$ (4.7)	\$ (0.5)	\$ (3.7)	\$ 2.0
Redeemable preferred stock dividends	(1.8)	(1.9)	(2.0)	(2.0)
Net income (loss) available to common stockholders	\$ (6.5)	\$ (2.4)	\$ (5.7)	\$ (0.0)
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$ (0.70)	\$ (0.26)	\$ (0.61)	\$ (0.00)
Basic and diluted weighted average shares	9,288	9,288	9,288	9,288

Results of Operations Fiscal Years

The following table sets forth the components of net income as a percentage of contract revenues for the years ended December 31.

	2006	2005	2004
Contract revenues	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Costs of contract revenues	(86.6)	(87.9)	(89.8)
Gross profit	13.4	(12.1)	10.2
General and administrative expenses	(7.1)	(6.9)	(7.6)
Amortization of intangible assets	(0.1)	(0.2)	(1.2)
Subpoena-related expenses	(0.1)	(0.7)	(0.7)
Impairment of goodwill and intangible		(1.3)	
Operating income	6.1	3.0	0.7
Interest expense, net	(5.8)	(5.5)	(5.8)
Equity in earnings of joint ventures	0.4	0.5	0.7
Minority interest			
Income (loss) before income taxes	0.7	(2.0)	(4.4)
Income tax benefit (provision)	(0.2)	0.3	1.2
Net income (loss)	0.5 %	(1.7)%	(3.2)%

Components of Contract Revenues and Backlog

The following tables set forth, by segment and type of work, the Company's contract revenues for the years ended and backlog as of December 31 (in thousands).

	2006	2005	2004
Revenues			
Dredging:			
Capital U.S.	\$ 127,205	\$ 161,125	\$ 141,674
Capital foreign	86,039	47,402	62,862
Beach nourishment	94,476	92,746	51,289
Maintenance	69,514	72,989	57,982
Demolition	48,746	49,137	37,055
	\$ 425,980	\$ 423,399	\$ 350,862

	2006	2005	2004
Backlog			
Dredging:			
Capital U.S.	\$ 72,037	\$ 94,504	\$ 180,886
Capital foreign	184,814	90,043	42,617
Beach nourishment	56,018	61,391	23,178
Maintenance	39,691	14,883	33,075
Demolition	16,645	17,365	11,361
	\$ 369,205	\$ 278,186	\$ 291,117

The year ended December 31, 2006 was another solid year for the Company. While the Corps continued to struggle with various funding issues, the Company worked to diversify its revenue base. The Corps has been hampered in getting projects out to bid due to the current federal budget constraints; the change over to central control in Washington governing the release of Corps funds; and new restrictions on the use of continuing contracts that require the Corps to have funding for the entire contract, not just the current year's work, before letting the contract out for bid. Fortunately, state and local authorities have been developing funding sources for beach work to protect vital tourism and beachfront property investments. In addition, the developing market for new liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminals has recently produced privately funded demand for dredging work. Both situations have filled the void in the domestic market caused by the Corps' funding difficulties. The 2006 bid market was on par with the 2005 bid market and Great Lakes won a sizable share at 36%. In 2006, the Company concluded primary operations on its two year project in Bahrain and began initial operations on a three year land reclamation project, Diyaar, also in Bahrain. Land reclamation projects involve the creation of land off-shore for the development of housing, recreational, port or other facilities. Additionally, toward the end of 2006, the Company expanded its presence in the Middle East by repositioning more vessels overseas and signing two further projects in Bahrain for a combined value in excess of \$50 million. Throughout the year, the Company experienced good utilization of its fleet, both domestically and internationally, with stronger contract margins on the projects performed.

Year Ended December 31, 2006 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2005

Revenues for the year ended December 31, 2006 were \$426.0 million, up slightly from 2005 revenues of \$423.4 million. While fleet utilization between years was similar, the increase in gross margin to 13.4% from 12.1% a year ago was a result of the improvement in both domestic and foreign project margins despite the negative impact of the increases in the Company's self-insured claims reserves recorded during the year.

Dredging revenues were \$377.2 million in 2006, an increase of \$3.0 million over 2005 revenue. Detail of the mix of revenue is below. Dredging gross profit was 13.1% in 2006 compared to 11.6% in 2005; again, this is due to improvement in margins on both domestic and foreign projects.

- Domestic capital dredging revenues decreased \$33.9 million, or 21%, to \$127.2 million in 2006 from \$161.2 million in 2005. Capital work was down over last year due to the continued funding issues at the Corps that delayed capital work put out for bid. However, privately funded work helped offset this decline in the federally funded capital market. The developing market for new LNG terminals has recently produced privately funded demand for dredging work, providing more than \$70 million in

revenue in 2006. The Company completed its first LNG terminal project in Freeport, Texas in the third quarter of 2006 and began another LNG terminal project in Golden Pass, Texas. Approximately one third of this \$70 million project was completed in the fourth quarter of 2006 and the remainder of the work will be completed in 2007.

- The Company's 2006 revenue from beach nourishment projects of \$94.5 million was on par with revenue of \$92.8 million in 2005. The market experienced a reduction in beach nourishment work during 2006 to \$126 million following the 2005 record market of \$297 million. However, the beach nourishment market remained robust and was above the beach market in years prior to 2005. Fortunately, while the Corps' funding has been minimal, more beach communities have taken over the responsibility for developing funding sources to meet their beach nourishment needs and are putting out their own projects for bid. Great Lakes completed over \$80 million of beach work in 2006 for non-federally funded customers.
- Revenues from maintenance projects in 2006 of \$69.5 million were similar to 2005 revenues of \$73.0 million. The 2006 maintenance market was above the prior five year historical annual average markets as the Corps continues to put maintenance work out to bid despite struggling to fund capital work.
- Revenues from foreign dredging operations in 2006 totaled \$86.0 million, which is an increase of \$38.6 million, or 82% from 2005 revenues of \$47.4 million, as the Company performed work on a large land reclamation project in Bahrain throughout the year and mobilized and began dredging on the three year, multi-phase Diyaar project also in Bahrain.

NASDI's 2006 demolition revenue was \$48.7 million, on par with 2005 revenues of \$49.1 million. The demolition sector has consistently generated this level over the past several years. The activity in the Boston area continues to provide constant opportunities for NASDI to take on a good number of small projects and a number of larger projects in the range of \$1 to \$5 million. The gross profit margin attributable to NASDI's demolition business was 15.2%, down compared to 16.4% in 2005. This decrease was the result of more interior demolition projects. Interior demolition requires more labor and precision processes than exterior work and has more volatile margins.

For the year ended December 31, 2006, general and administrative expenses totaled \$31.4 million, compared to \$38.7 million in 2005. 2005 includes the impact of a non-cash write-down of goodwill and intangible assets of \$5.7 million, related to the Company's demolition segment. In the third quarter of each year the Company performs its annual test for impairment of goodwill. In 2005, Great Lakes renegotiated its compensation arrangements with the president of its demolition segment. As a result of the increased incentive compensation to be paid in the future, Great Lakes revised future performance expectations for this segment, and wrote down the value of goodwill and certain intangible assets related to the segment by \$5.7 million, which impacted the 2005 quarter. There was no impairment in 2006. 2006 expense included \$0.6 million of expense for legal fees and other costs related to the provision of documents in response to the Department of Justice's subpoena, a significant decrease compared to 2005 expense of \$2.9 million. This decrease is a result of the minimal activity related to this matter throughout 2006. This matter is discussed further in Legal Proceedings.

Operating income for the dredging segment was \$21.9 million, up \$6.7 over 2005 operating income of \$15.2. This is due to improved margins on projects performed throughout year. Demolition operating income was \$3.7 million in 2005 compared to operating loss of \$2.5 million in 2005. The increase in 2006 for NASDI was a result of the negative impact from the impairment of goodwill and intangibles of \$5.7 million discussed above in 2005.

The Company's net interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2006 totaled \$24.3 million compared to \$23.1 million in 2005. Included in interest expense is \$1.4 million in deferred financing fees that were written off as a result of the Aldabra Merger. Additionally, a decrease in the company's average debt outstanding offset an increase in the underlying interest rates.

As a result of its 2006 net income, the Company incurred income tax expense of \$1.0 million. In 2005, the Company had an income tax benefit of \$1.3 million. Tax expense in 2006 resulted from the return to profitability but was offset by an increase in work performed in foreign locations that have more favorable tax rates.

For the year ended December 31, 2006, the Company generated net income of \$2.2 million compared to a net loss of \$6.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. 2006 generated net income as a result of improved margins on work performed throughout the year and the 2005 net loss included the \$5.7 million non-cash write-down of goodwill and intangible assets.

Year Ended December 31, 2005 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2004

The Company's revenues for 2005 were \$423.4 million, representing an increase of \$72.5 million, or 20.7%, compared to 2004 revenues of \$350.9 million. The increase in revenues was driven by the increase in domestic dredging revenue resulting from performing certain capital projects in backlog that the Corps had postponed in 2004, coupled with the increase in bidding activity as discussed previously, as well as an increase in activity from the demolition business. The Company experienced improved equipment utilization and increased revenue throughout the year.

The Company's 2005 gross profit margin was 12.1%, which improved from the 2004 level of 10.2%. The improvement in 2005's gross profit margin was primarily attributable to the mix of projects performed during the year, including more capital work with improved margins and the decreased impact of fixed costs relative to the increased level of utilization for the year.

Dredging revenues were \$374.3 million in 2005, an increase of \$60.5 million over 2004 revenue. Detail of the revenue increase is below. Dredging gross profit was 11.6% in 2005 compared to 9.4% in 2004. Again, this is due to increased fleet utilization throughout the year as more work in backlog was performed and the bid market continued to strengthen.

- Domestic capital dredging revenues increased \$19.5 million, or 13.7%, to \$161.2 million in 2005 from \$141.7 million in 2004. As mentioned above, the increase resulted in part from the Corps' funding capital projects that were in the Company's backlog but had been previously postponed, including work at the Company's projects in Brunswick, GA and Wilmington, NC. The Company also performed work on capital projects in Miami, FL, Arthur Kill, NY and Oakland, CA.
- The Company's 2005 revenues from beach nourishment projects of \$92.8 million were significantly greater than the 2004 level of \$51.3 million. The 2005 beach bid market was \$297 million, well in excess of the prior five year historical annual average of approximately \$114 million. Much of the 2005 beach work was funded by an emergency supplemental bill passed in 2004 to pay for damage from the severe hurricane season experienced in 2004, particularly along the coasts of Florida.
- Revenues from maintenance projects in 2005 increased \$15 million, or 26.9%, to \$73.0 million compared to \$58.0 million in 2004. The 2005 maintenance market was on par with the prior five year historical annual average markets. The Company's portion of revenues generated from maintenance work fluctuates depending on the Company's availability of equipment for such work.
- Revenues from foreign dredging operations in 2005 totaled \$47.4 million, which is down \$15.5 million, or 24.6% from 2004 revenues of \$62.9 million, as the Company completed one large project in Bahrain and began a second sizable job in the same country.

NASDI's 2005 demolition revenues of \$49.1 million, increased \$12.0 million, or 32.3%, over 2004 revenues of \$37.1 million. The demolition sector had solid activity in 2005 with an increase in both the number of projects and the number of larger projects (in the range of \$1 to \$5 million). The gross profit margin attributable to NASDI's demolition business stayed relatively consistent at 16.4% compared to 16.8% in 2004.

For the year ended December 31, 2005, general and administrative expenses totaled \$38.7 million, compared to \$33.5 million in 2004. 2005 includes the impact of a non-cash write-down of goodwill and intangible assets of \$5.7 million, related to the Company's demolition segment. Although NASDI has shown improvement in earnings during 2005 and is expected to continue to achieve positive cash flows in the future, Company management does not believe it will meet the future returns contemplated when the goodwill was originally allocated through purchase accounting in 2003. These downward revised projections for the demolition business are attributable to

higher anticipated incentive compensation required to retain its key manager. Included in both years' expense is amortization of intangibles, which decreased in 2005 to \$0.8 million from \$4.2 million in 2004 due to the relatively short term nature of the most significant intangibles, recorded in purchase accounting in 2003. In addition, both 2005 and 2004 include significant expense of \$2.9 and \$2.3 million respectively, for legal fees and other costs related to the provision of documents in response to the Department of Justice's subpoena. 2004 expense also includes \$1.3 million for the settlement cost of litigation related to NASDI. Therefore, excluding the incremental costs in each year, the Company's 2005 general and administrative expenses would have been approximately \$3.9 million greater, primarily as a result of increased incentive compensation, driven by the improvement in the Company's dredging segment, along with the additional incentive compensation recorded by the Company's demolition segment.

Operating income for the dredging segment was \$15.2 million, up \$13.7 over 2004 operating income of \$1.5. This is due to the increased revenue in 2005 as well as the increased utilization throughout the year. Demolition operating loss was \$2.5 million in 2005 compared to operating income of \$0.9 million in 2004. Although NASDI had a strong year and significantly increased revenue, the impairment of goodwill and intangibles write-down of \$5.7 million discussed above negatively impacted operating income.

The Company's net interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2005 totaled \$23.1 million compared to \$20.3 million in 2004. The increase was due to the higher underlying interest rates and larger spreads on the Company's variable rate debt.

As a result of its 2005 net operating loss, the Company generated an income tax benefit of \$1.3 million. In 2004, the resulting income tax benefit was \$4.4 million.

For the year ended December 31, 2005, the Company incurred a net loss of \$6.9 million compared to a net loss of \$11.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. The 2005 net loss, which includes the \$5.7 million non-cash write-down of goodwill and intangible assets, is improved over the 2004 net loss primarily due to the increased utilization and gross margins as described above.

Bidding Activity and Backlog

The Company's contract backlog represents management's estimate of the revenues that will be realized under the portion of the contracts remaining to be performed. Such estimates are subject to fluctuations based upon the amount of material actually dredged as well as factors affecting the time required to complete the job. In addition, because a substantial portion of the Company's backlog relates to government contracts, the Company's backlog can be canceled at any time without penalty; however, the Company can generally recover the actual committed costs and profit on work performed up to the date of cancellation. Consequently, backlog is not necessarily indicative of future results. The Company's backlog includes only those projects for which the customer has provided an executed contract.

Dredging. The domestic dredging bid market for the 2006 year totaled just over \$714 million and was on par with the last two years. While last year the beach market surged to almost \$300 million, with the special appropriations related to hurricane damage, this year it returned to a more typical level of \$126 million. At the same time, the maintenance work let this year continued to increase, reaching almost \$350 million compared with an average of \$260 million for last three years. Capital work increased as well with the addition of private LNG terminal development projects. Great Lakes' share of the overall market in 2006 was 36%, which is in line with historical averages over the last five years.

The Company's dredging backlog at December 31, 2006 totaled \$352.6 million, which compares to \$260.8 million at December 31, 2005.

Approximately 20% of the Company's year-end dredging backlog of \$352.6 million consists of Deep Port or other domestic capital dredging work, which will be substantially performed in 2007. Only three federally funded capital projects, which were also Deep Port projects, were awarded in 2006 with a total value of \$137 million. While this is more Deep Port work than came out in 2005, the size of these traditionally large projects has shrunk. In 2006, the Corps began bidding projects that include a base amount of work which can be more easily funded, plus options for additional work that can be awarded as more funds are released. The problem for Great Lakes and the

industry overall is the scheduling of equipment and forecasting utilization because the contractor has to commit and reserve equipment for a scope of work that may never be awarded. The 2006 market also included other capital projects not funded by the federal government valued at approximately \$112 million and the Company won 56%, or \$62 million, of this work.

The domestic capital dredging market includes Deep Port projects that are authorized under the 1986 Water Resources Development Act, or WRDA, which had typically been amended or supplemented every two years up until December of 2000. Unfortunately, the 2006 version of the bill did not pass before Congress ended its session in November last year. There is optimism that the bill will pass in the new Congress within the next few months. The important positives for the industry included in the current WRDA are authorization of various additional harbor deepening projects and approval of 12 priority projects under the Louisiana Coastal Restoration Plan. Given the current funding issues for all dredging work, a new authorization bill would not have much impact in the near term but would provide support for continuing Deep Port projects in the future.

Beach backlog decreased slightly to \$56.0 million in 2006 from \$61.4 million at the end of 2005. The 2006 beach nourishment bid market totaled \$126 million, which is below the average bid market over the last five years of \$147 million, primarily due to the record bid market of \$297 million in 2005. Exclusive of this anomaly in 2005, the 2006 bid beach bid market was solid. The Company won \$72 million, or 57%, of this work, bringing the Company's beach backlog to \$56 million at December 31, 2006. While the 2005 beach nourishment market clearly benefited from the supplemental federal funding passed in 2004, the 2006 Corps' funding was minimal. Fortunately, more beach communities have taken over the responsibility for developing funding sources to meet their beach nourishment needs and are putting out their own projects for bid. Great Lakes completed over \$80 million of beach work in 2006 for non-federally funded customers. Based on discussion with numerous local communities and the Corps, the Company has identified beach projects from both federally funded and non-federally funded customers valued at approximately \$190 million that management believes may be bid in the next 6 to 12 months.

Maintenance backlog was \$39.7 million at the end of 2006, a significant increase from \$14.9 million at the end of 2005. The 2006 maintenance bid market totaled \$341.8 million, which is well above the average maintenance market over the last five years of \$273.4 million. Despite the Corps' chronic funding issues, maintenance work continues to be put out to bid and provides steady work. The Company's share of the 2006 market was 34%.

Foreign capital backlog increased to \$185 million at the end of 2006 compared to \$90 million at the end of 2005. This increase is due to the addition of the Diyaar land reclamation project in Bahrain. Phase one of the project has been awarded with revenues of approximately \$150 million to Great Lakes. Work began on this project in the fourth quarter of 2006. Phase one will require approximately three years to complete. The second phase, which can be awarded by the customer any time prior to June of 2009, would also result in revenue of approximately \$150 million to Great Lakes if awarded and will take an additional two years to complete. At December 31, 2006, including the second phase of Diyaar, the Company had dredging work pending award valued at \$186.0 million. The revenue value of these low bids and options pending award will be reflected in the Company's backlog upon execution of signed agreements for the work.

Demolition. The Company's demolition backlog at December 31, 2006 totaled \$16.6 million, which compares to \$17.4 million at December 31, 2005. The 2006 year-end backlog includes five new projects each valued in excess of \$1 million and a typical complement of mid-size projects. With an improved economy in the New England area, NASDI anticipates opportunities to bid on a number of larger projects over the next year, increasing the potential for improved volume and margins in this segment.

Changes in Financial Condition

As discussed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, the Company accounted for the acquisition of Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation by MDP as a purchase, in accordance with SFAS No. 141, Business Combinations. This resulted in a new basis of accounting, effective December 31, 2003, at which point the Company reflected its assets and liabilities at fair value. The excess of the purchase price paid over the net assets acquired was allocated primarily to property and equipment and other intangible assets, and deferred taxes related thereto, with the remaining excess recorded as goodwill. Each year the Company performs its annual assessment for

the impairment of goodwill and intangibles. As previously noted, in 2005 a \$5.7 million non-cash write-down was recorded related to the goodwill and intangibles in the demolition business that had been established as a result of the 2003 purchase price allocation. There was no impairment in 2006.

The Company's operations were previously held by GLDD Acquisitions Corp., which merged with a subsidiary of Aldabra Acquisition Corporation on December 26, 2006. Aldabra was a blank check company formed for the purpose of raising capital through an initial public offering with the intent to use the proceeds to merge with a business to build long term value. Under the terms of the Agreement and Plan of Merger entered into on June 20, 2006, the stockholders of GLDD Acquisitions Corp. received 28,906,189 shares of Aldabra stock in exchange for all common and preferred stock outstanding. Aldabra then merged into an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary and, in connection with this holding company merger, the stockholders of Aldabra, including the former GLDD Acquisitions Corp. stockholders, received stock in a new holding company that was subsequently renamed Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation.

The Company is owned approximately 67% by MDP, and approximately 5% by Great Lakes management, with the remaining shares held by the former Aldabra shareholders. At December 31, 2006, 516,658 of shares were held in escrow pending the delivery of closing financial statements of GLDD Acquisitions Corp. and the final determination of the working capital and net indebtedness amounts. Such shares were released from escrow following finalization of these amounts. In addition, an additional 120,511 shares were issued to the former GLDD Acquisitions Corp. shareholders as a result of the post-closing adjustment.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Historical

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash flow generated from operations and borrowings under its senior credit facility (see Note 11, Long-term Debt in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements). The Company's principal uses of cash are to meet debt service requirements, finance its capital expenditures, provide working capital and meet other general corporate purposes.

The Company's net cash flows provided by operating activities for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 totaled \$33.9 million, \$10.3 million and \$17.4 million, respectively. The increase in 2006 is a result of improved earnings as well as temporary reduction in working capital on favorable contract billing terms. The decrease in 2005 compared to 2004 was a result of the differing levels of activity. The increased activity in 2005 used cash versus the 2004 decline in activity. In 2006, 2005 and 2004, the Company also received distributions from its equity joint ventures totaling \$0.6 million \$1.6 million and \$1.9 million, respectively. In 2004, the Company's cash flows from operations benefited from the receipt of income tax refunds.

The Company's net cash flows used in investing activities for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 were \$21.5 million, \$7.2 million and \$11.4 million, respectively. The use of cash relates primarily to equipment acquisitions, offset by proceeds on the sale of equipment. In 2006, the Company incurred capital expenditures of \$29.8 million. Capital spending included \$10.4 million related to the conversion of the dredge Long Island into a material re-handling barge and in December it was sold for \$12 million and leased back under a long term operating lease arrangement. Also, included in the years total spending was \$3.9 million for the purchase of the dredge Victoria Island and two scows upon exercise of the early buy-out options related to the long term operating lease arrangements of these vessels. NASDI's spending has also increased from prior years related to leasehold improvements for a new office and garage facility on which \$1 million was spent. In 2005, the Company incurred capital expenditures of \$12.7 million. This was offset by proceeds of \$5.5 million, of which \$4.4 million was for a rock barge that was constructed in 2005 and then sold and leased back under an operating lease. No gain was recognized on this transaction. In 2004, the Company incurred capital expenditures of \$23.1 million. This was offset by proceeds of \$10.3 million, which included \$4.6 million for a rock barge that was constructed in 2004 and then sold and leased back under an operating lease, \$4.7 million for capital improvements on the Company's mechanical dredges that were reimbursed and financed by the lessor, and proceeds for other miscellaneous equipment disposals.

The Company's net cash flows used in financing activities for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 were \$9.4, \$4.5 million and \$6.8 million, respectively. In 2006, a voluntary prepayment of \$3.0 million

was made on the Tranche B Term Loan facility. Additionally, as a result of the merger with Aldabra, the Company received \$48.7 million in net proceeds that were used to pay off its senior bank facility Term Loan B. Previous years' cash flows primarily related to scheduled payments under the Company's senior Equipment Term Loan and voluntary prepayments made under the Company's senior bank facility Term Loan B of \$3.5 million and \$2.5 million, respectively. In 2004, the Company also incurred financing fees of \$1.1 million to obtain an amendment to its credit agreement with its senior secured lenders (Credit Agreement) and Equipment Term Loan (collectively, Senior Credit Agreements), as discussed below.

Prospective

The Company's Credit Agreement contains various restrictive covenants. It prohibits the Company from prepaying other indebtedness, including the senior subordinated notes, and it requires the Company to satisfy financial condition tests and to maintain specified financial ratios, such as a maximum total leverage ratio, maximum senior leverage ratio, minimum interest coverage ratio and maximum capital expenditures. It also prohibits the Company from declaring or paying any dividends and from making any payments with respect to the senior subordinated notes if it fails to perform its obligations under, or fails to meet the conditions of, the Credit Agreement or if payment creates a default under the Credit Agreement. The Company's bonding agreement and Equipment Term Loan contain similar restrictive covenants and financial condition tests.

As previously noted Great Lakes merged with a subsidiary of Aldabra Acquisition Corporation, a publicly traded blank check company on December 26, 2006 and is now traded on the NASDAQ. By virtue of the funds received in conjunction with the merger, the Company paid down in full its senior bank term debt of just over \$50 million. The Company's \$175 million of 7¾% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2013 remain outstanding. This merger has allowed the Company to de-lever which will allow more flexibility in pursuing opportunities in 2007 and beyond. At December 31, 2006, the Company had total debt of \$194.7 million, total cash and equivalents of \$3.6 million, and outstanding performance letters of credit totaling \$39.3 million. The Company had no revolver borrowings outstanding and therefore total availability was \$39.2 million. At December 31, 2006, Great Lakes was in compliance with all financial covenants in its senior credit agreements and surety agreement.

The Company's current facility expires in December 2008. The Company anticipates, in the coming year, refinancing this loan to seek to obtain more favorable terms and greater flexibility.

Company management believes its anticipated cash flows from operations and current available credit under its revolving credit facility or a refinanced facility will be sufficient to fund the Company's operations and its capital expenditures, and meet its current annual debt service requirements of approximately \$18 million for the next twelve months.

Beyond the next twelve months, the Company's ability to fund its working capital needs, planned capital expenditures and scheduled debt payments, and to comply with all of the financial covenants under its senior credit agreements and bonding agreement, depends on its future operating performance and cash flow, which in turn, are subject to prevailing economic conditions and to financial, business and other factors, some of which are beyond the Company's control.

In February 2004, the Company entered into an interest rate swap arrangement, which in July 2006 was extended through December 15, 2013, to swap a notional amount of \$50 million from a fixed rate of 7.75% to a floating LIBOR-based rate in order to manage the interest rate paid with respect to the Company's senior subordinated notes. The fair value accounting for the swap resulted in a non-cash gain of \$0.2 million in 2006 and an additional non-cash charge to interest expense of \$0.9 million in 2005. This represents the current fair value of the swap arrangement based on the anticipated future rates. The Company made payments of approximately \$0.6 million and \$0.2 million in 2006 and 2005, respectively, on this swap arrangement. The swap is not accounted for as a hedge, so the fair value is recorded directly to interest expense, thereby introducing potential income volatility on a quarter-by-quarter basis.

The Company has entered into operating lease agreements for certain dredging assets and office space, which require annual operating lease payments declining from \$16 million to \$10 million over the next five years. See Note 14 Lease Commitments in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. As previously mentioned, in 2006 the Company entered into a sale-lease back transaction for the dredge Long Island. Proceeds from the sale were \$12 million, of which \$1.5 million was placed in an escrow account, to be distributed upon

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termination of the lease. The lease is appropriately accounted for as an operating lease and a deferred gain was recorded that will be recognized over the life of the lease. Additionally, the Company expects to incur annual maintenance expenses of approximately \$28 million. Amounts expended for operating leases and maintenance expenses are charged to operations on an annual basis. Planned capital expenditures, which primarily include support equipment and equipment upgrades, are expected to require spending of approximately \$13 million to \$18 million annually, to the extent permitted by the Company's revised Senior Credit Agreements.

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes the Company's contractual cash obligations at December 31, 2006. Additional information related to these obligations can be found in Notes 11 and 14 to Consolidated Financial Statements.

	Total (in millions)	Obligations coming due in year(s) ending:			2014 and beyond
		2007	2008- 2010	2011- 2013	
Long term bank debt (1)	\$ 2.4	\$ 2.4	\$	\$	\$
Equipment term debt (1)	24.7	3.6	9.6	11.5	
Senior subordinated notes (2)	269.9	13.6	40.7	215.7	
Operating lease commitments	115.2	15.5	37.5	28.5	33.7
Capital lease obligations	2.1	1.0	1.1		
Total	\$ 414.4	\$ 36.1	\$ 88.9	\$ 255.7	\$ 33.7

(1) Includes cash interest calculated at weighted average borrowing rates at December 31, 2006, assuming required principal payments are made in accordance with the agreement terms.

(2) Includes cash interest payments calculated at stated fixed rate of 7.75%.

Other Off-Balance Sheet and Contingent Obligations

The Company had outstanding letters of credit relating to foreign contract performance guarantees and insurance payment liabilities totaling \$39.3 million at December 31, 2006. All were undrawn at year-end.

The Company has granted liens on certain of its operating equipment with net book values at December 31, 2006 of \$76.7 million, as security for borrowings under its Credit Agreement. The Company's Credit Agreement also contains provisions that require the Company to maintain certain financial ratios and restrict its ability to pay dividends, incur indebtedness, create liens, and take certain other actions.

The Company finances certain key vessels used in its operations with off-balance sheet lease arrangements with unrelated lessors, requiring annual rentals of \$16 million to \$10 million over the next five years. These off-balance sheet leases contain default provisions, which are triggered by an acceleration of debt maturity under the terms of the Company's Credit Agreement. Additionally, the leases typically contain provisions whereby the Company indemnifies the lessors for the tax treatment attributable to such leases based on the tax rules in place at lease inception. The tax indemnifications do not have a contractual dollar limit. To date, no lessors have asserted any claims against the Company under these tax indemnification provisions.

Performance and bid bonds are customarily required for dredging and marine construction projects, as well as some demolition projects. The Company obtains its performance and bid bonds through a bonding agreement with Travelers, which has been granted a security interest in a substantial portion of the Company's operating equipment with a net book value of approximately \$80.4 million at December 31, 2006. The bonding agreement also contains provisions that require the Company to maintain certain financial ratios and restrict its ability to pay dividends, incur indebtedness, create liens, and take certain other actions. Bid bonds are generally obtained for a percentage of bid value and amounts outstanding typically range from \$5 to \$10 million. At December 31, 2006, the Company had outstanding performance bonds valued at approximately \$289.8 million; however, the revenue value remaining in backlog related to these projects totaled approximately \$168.4 million.

Certain foreign projects performed by the Company have warranty periods, typically spanning no more than three to five years beyond project completion, whereby the Company retains responsibility to maintain the project site to certain specifications during the warranty period. Generally, any potential liability of the Company is mitigated by insurance, shared responsibilities with consortium partners, and/or recourse to owner-provided specifications.

The Company considers it unlikely that it would have to perform under any of these aforementioned contingent obligations and performance has never been required in any of these circumstances in the past.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

A portion of the Company's current dredging operations are conducted outside of the U.S., primarily in the Middle East. It is the Company's policy to hedge foreign currency exchange risk on contracts denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, if available. Currently, the majority of the Company's work is in Bahrain where the currency is the Bahraini Dinar that is linked to the U.S. dollar. Therefore, the Company has not purchased any forward exchange contracts for trading purposes and has none outstanding at December 31, 2006 or 2005.

The Company's obligations under its Senior Credit Agreements expose its earnings to changes in short-term interest rates since interest rates on this debt are variable. If the variable interest rates on the Company's outstanding debt were to increase in 2007 by 10% from the rates at December 31, 2006, assuming scheduled principal payments are made, interest expense would increase by \$0.2 million.

At December 31, 2006 and 2005, the Company had long-term senior subordinated notes outstanding with a recorded book value of \$175.0 million. The fair value of these notes, which bear interest at a fixed rate of 7.75%, was \$168.0 million at December 31, 2006 based on quoted market prices. Assuming a 10% decrease in interest rates from the rates at December 31, 2006 the fair value of this fixed rate debt would have increased to \$177.2 million.

In February 2004, the Company entered into an interest rate swap arrangement, which in July 2006 was extended until December 2013, to swap a notional amount of \$50.0 million from a fixed rate of 7.75% to a floating LIBOR-based rate in order to manage the interest rate paid with respect to the Company's 7.75% senior subordinated notes. The fair value liability of the swap at December 31, 2006 and 2005 was \$1.5 million and \$1.6 million, respectively. Assuming a 10% increase in interest rates at December 31, 2006, the fair value of the swap would decline to \$2.6 million.

A significant operating cost for the Company is diesel fuel, which represents approximately 11.5% of the Company's costs of contract revenues. The Company uses fuel commodity forward contracts, typically with durations of less than two years, to reduce the impacts of changing fuel prices on operations. The Company does not purchase fuel hedges for trading purposes. Based on the Company's 2007 projected domestic fuel consumption, a ten cent increase in the average price per gallon of fuel would increase its fuel expense by less than \$0.1 million, after the effect of fuel commodity contracts in place as of December 31, 2006. At December 31, 2006 and 2005, the Company had outstanding arrangements to hedge the price of a portion of its fuel purchases related to domestic dredging work in backlog, representing approximately 81% of its anticipated domestic fuel requirements for 2006.

BUSINESS

Organization

Great Lakes is the largest provider of dredging services in the United States. The Company was founded in 1890 as Lydon & Drews Partnership and contracted its first project in Chicago, Illinois. The Company changed its name to Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Company in 1905 and was involved in a number of marine construction and landfill projects along the Chicago lakefront and in the surrounding Great Lakes region.

On April 24, 2001, the Company purchased 80% of the capital stock of North American Site Developers, Inc. (NASDI), a demolition services provider located in the Boston, Massachusetts area. In 2003, the Company increased its ownership in NASDI to 85%. One NASDI management stockholder retains a 15% non-voting interest in NASDI. With the acquisition of NASDI, the Company began operating in two reportable segments: dredging and demolition. Financial information about the Company's segments is provided in Note 16, Segment information in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

On December 22, 2003, Madison Dearborn Capital Partners IV, L.P., an affiliate of Chicago-based private equity investment firm Madison Dearborn Partners, LLC, acquired control of Great Lakes from its former owner, Vectura, for approximately \$361.6 million, including fees and expenses, in a transaction accounted for as a purchase. The acquisition was effected by a new company established for this purpose, GLDD Acquisitions Corp., which acquired 100% of the equity securities of the Company. As a result, certain members of Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation's management owned approximately 15% of outstanding common stock of GLDD Acquisitions Corp. and MDP and certain of its co-investors owned the remaining 85%.

On December 26, 2006, GLDD Acquisitions Corp. merged with a subsidiary of Aldabra Acquisition Corporation. Aldabra was a blank check company formed for the purpose of raising capital through an initial public offering with the intent to use the proceeds to merge with a business to build long term value. Under the terms of the Agreement and Plan of Merger entered into on June 20, 2006, the stockholders of GLDD Acquisitions Corp. received 28,906,189 shares of Aldabra common stock in exchange for all of GLDD Acquisitions Corp.'s common and preferred equity. Aldabra then merged into an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary and, in connection with this holding company merger, the stockholders of Aldabra, including the former GLDD Acquisitions Corp. stockholders, received stock in a new holding company that was subsequently renamed Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation.

Dredging Operations

Dredging generally involves the enhancement or preservation of navigability of waterways or the protection of shorelines through the removal or replenishment of soil, sand or rock. The U.S. dredging market consists of three primary types of work: capital, beach nourishment and maintenance. The Company's bid market is defined as the population of domestic projects on which it bid or could have bid if not for capacity constraints (bid market). The Company achieved a combined U.S. market share of the projects awarded within its bid market of 36%, 31% and 43% in 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. In addition, the Company is the only U.S. dredging service provider with significant international operations, which averaged 18% of its dredging contract revenues over the last three years. The Company's fleet of 27 dredges, 25 material transportation barges, two drillboats, and numerous other specialized support vessels is the largest and most diverse fleet in the U.S. The Company estimates its fleet would cost in excess of \$1.0 billion to build in the current market.

Domestic Dredging Operations. Over its 116-year history, the Company has grown to be a leader in each of its primary dredging activities in the U.S., including:

- *Capital* (approximately 34% of 2006 dredging revenues). Capital dredging projects are primarily port expansion projects, which involve the deepening of channels to allow access by larger, deeper draft ships and the providing of land fill for building additional port facilities. Capital projects also include other land reclamations, trench digging for pipes, tunnels and cables, and other dredging related to the construction of breakwaters, jetties, canals and other marine structures. Although capital work can be impacted by budgetary constraints and economic conditions, these projects typically generate an

immediate economic benefit to the ports and surrounding communities. The Company's bid market share of total U.S. capital projects averaged 41% over the last three years.

- The U.S. capital market includes Deep Port projects authorized under the 1986 Water Resource Development Act as amended and supplemented, most recently in December 2000. Without significant deepening efforts, many major U.S. ports risk losing their competitive position as a result of being unable to accommodate larger cargo vessels. The WRDA legislation provides the authorization for federal funding for the deepening of these major domestic ports. While Deep Port work has historically comprised a substantial portion of past bid markets, in the last three years, Deep Port work has only averaged 21% of the bid market (see discussion below). The Company still obtains a large share of the Deep Port projects, winning an average of 44% over the last three years.

- *Beach Nourishment* (approximately 25% of 2006 dredging revenues). Beach nourishment projects generally involve moving sand from the ocean floor to shoreline locations when erosion has progressed to a stage that threatens substantial shoreline assets. Beach nourishment is often viewed as a better response to erosion than trapping sand through the use of sea walls and jetties, or relocating buildings and other assets away from the shoreline. Beach nourishment also facilitates shoreline real estate development and recreational activities. Generally, beach nourishment projects take place during the fall and winter months to minimize interference with bird and marine life migration and breeding patterns and coastal recreation activities. The Company's bid market share of U.S. beach nourishment projects averaged 44% over the last three years.

- *Maintenance* (approximately 18% of 2006 dredging revenues). Maintenance dredging consists of the re-dredging of previously deepened waterways and harbors to remove silt, sand and other accumulated sediments. Due to natural sedimentation, active channels generally require maintenance dredging every one to three years, thus creating a recurring source of dredging work that is typically non-deferrable if optimal navigability is to be maintained. The Company's bid market share of U.S. maintenance projects averaged 28% over the last three years.

Foreign Dredging Operations (approximately 23% of 2006 dredging revenues). Foreign capital projects typically relate to channel deepening, port infrastructure development and land reclamations. Since the early 1990's, the Company has targeted opportunities that are well suited to its equipment and where competition from its European competitors is reduced. While the Company has only a minor share of the international dredging market, it has maintained its presence in the foreign markets to enable it to diversify, particularly at times when there is anticipation of a decrease in domestic demand. Over the last ten years, the Company has worked in Europe, the Middle East, Africa, India, Mexico and South America. In recent years, the Middle East region has presented the most attractive prospects. Therefore, the Company currently maintains certain dredging assets located in Middle East; however, these assets are mobile and may be repositioned according to project requirements. Revenues from foreign capital projects averaged 18% of the Company's dredging revenues over the last three years.

The Company believes that the following factors are important drivers of the demand for dredging services in the U.S. market:

- *Deep Port capital projects.* Historically, the average controlling depth of the 10 largest U.S. ports has been 45 feet compared to over 50 feet for the ten largest non-U.S. ports worldwide. Without continuing significant deepening efforts, most major U.S. ports risk being unable to accommodate the larger cargo vessels increasingly in use throughout the world, which renders them less competitive with deeper ports. Funding for Deep Port projects had represented an average of 35% of the market for the three year period of 2002 to 2004 but has declined over the last three years to 21% due to the funding issues of the Army Corps of Engineers as discussed below. However, the Company continues to believe that Deep Port work will provide significant opportunities for the domestic dredging industry over at least the next ten years.

- *Substantial need for beach nourishment.* Beach erosion is a continuous problem and there is a growing awareness among state and local governments as to the importance of beachfront assets to the multi-billion dollar tourism and coastal real estate industries. Beach nourishment projects are

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generally funded by both federal and state and local monies; therefore, a downturn in the economy can impact the amount of available funding, particularly from state and local sources. The recent annual beach bid markets, however, have grown due to the effects of severe storm activity, especially in Florida. The annual bid market over the last three years has averaged \$178 million, and current bid schedules provided by project owners identify beach projects up for bidding in 2007 valued in excess of \$190 million.

- *Additional significant long-term opportunities.* Other capital projects make consistent contributions to the Company's annual revenues, and, although not part of the Deep Port program, require similar technical expertise and equipment capabilities. For instance, the Company completed one project in 2006 and commenced operations on another to provide ship access to LNG terminals in Texas. The Company is involved in several significant project solicitations with private customers for additional LNG terminal work. This private market appears to be gaining momentum as the global supply of LNG has increased and importation of fuel becomes more cost-competitive, due to the higher prices of domestically-produced natural gas. Therefore, it is likely that this work will provide supplemental opportunities in the near term as the private contractors work to develop the infrastructure necessary for new LNG terminals. Additionally, there are anticipated to be significant capital dredging opportunities related to projects to contain the erosion of wetlands and coastal marshes particularly in Louisiana (Louisiana Coastal Restoration). This work has the potential to drive substantial increases in the dredging market for approximately the next eight to ten years.

While these market conditions provide stimulus for the domestic dredging industry, recently some negative funding developments have occurred related to the Corps, the Company's largest domestic customer. The Corps has been hampered in getting projects out to bid due to the current federal budget constraints, the change over to central control in Washington governing the release of Corps funds and new restrictions concerning obligation of funds for contracts that roll into future years.

In September 2006, Congress failed to pass the federal budget and this has resulted in the operation of the government under a continuing resolution. This has been particularly problematic for the dredging industry when combined with the restrictions on the Corps on the use of continuing contracts. In the past a project could be bid if appropriations were identified for the current year's work only and the rest of the contract could be continued into the next year. The remaining funding would be taken out of the following year's appropriations. However, in 2006 Congress mandated that only projects that are fully funded can go forward. Unfortunately, since the Corps did not have enough funding for every project proposed in the last fiscal year, certain amounts were carried over to be combined with this year's appropriations. However, because the government is operating under a continuing resolution, none of this money can be spent until a budget is passed. Due to the inability to fund continuing contracts, the Corps is bidding projects that include a base amount of work, which can be more easily funded out of the current year's appropriations, plus options that can be awarded as additional funds are released. The problem for the industry overall is the scheduling of equipment and forecasting utilization since the contractor has to commit and reserve equipment for a scope of work that may never be awarded.

The Corps' funding limitations have predominantly impacted the letting of beach and capital projects. Fortunately, state and local authorities have been developing funding sources for beach work to protect vital tourism and beachfront property interests. In addition, the developing market for new LNG terminals has recently produced privately funded demand for capital dredging work. Both situations have filled the void in the domestic market caused by the Corps' funding difficulties. Moreover, during this time period, the Company focused on the overseas market to utilize equipment that might otherwise have been idle in the U.S. market. During 2006, the Company expanded its presence in the Middle East by repositioning more vessels to that market and signing several projects in Bahrain for a combined value in excess of \$200 million.

Demolition Operations (approximately 11% of total 2006 revenue)

NASDI, founded in 1976, is a major U.S. provider of commercial and industrial demolition services. The majority of NASDI's work is performed in the New England area. NASDI's core business is exterior and interior demolition. Exterior demolition involves the complete dismantling and demolition of structures and foundations.

Interior demolition involves removing specific structures within a building. Other business activities include site development and asbestos and other hazardous material removal. NASDI generally contracts hazardous material removal to insured subcontractors and does not take possession of hazardous materials, which remain the property of the site owner. NASDI typically performs numerous small projects (each generating revenue of \$0.1 million to \$0.5 million) but NASDI is one of a few providers in New England with the required licenses, operating expertise, equipment fleet and access to bonding to execute larger, complex industrial demolition projects. For instance, in recent years, NASDI has successfully performed a large demolition project involving the dismantling and disposal of an aging power generation plant, as well as large projects at Logan Airport and various Boston-area office buildings and former manufacturing facilities.

Competitive Strengths

The Company possesses a number of competitive strengths that have allowed it to develop and maintain its leading position within the dredging industry.

- *Favorable competitive dynamic.* The Company benefits from significant advantages relative to both existing and potential competitors, including (i) the requirements of the Foreign Dredge Act of 1906 (the Dredging Act) and Section 27 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1920 (the Jones Act), which effectively prohibit foreign dredges and, to a certain extent, foreign-owned dredging companies from competing in the U.S. (see Business Government Regulations); (ii) the relatively long lead time and high capital cost associated with the construction of a new dredge, which the Company estimates to be two years and between \$20 to \$60 million, depending on the type of dredge; and (iii) the Company s reputation for quality and customer service built up over its 116-year operating history, during which time it has never failed to complete a project.
- *Largest and most diverse dredging fleet.* The Company operates the largest and most diverse dredging fleet in the U.S., with over 180 pieces of equipment, including the largest hydraulic dredges in the U.S. The size, versatility and technical capabilities of the fleet improves the Company s competitiveness by affording the Company the flexibility to select the most efficient equipment for a particular job and enabling the Company to perform multiple projects at the same time. To maintain the value and effectiveness of its fleet, the Company emphasizes preventative maintenance to minimize downtime, increase profitability, extend vessel life and reduce replacement capital expenditure requirements.
- *Specialized capability in capital projects.* The Company is a leader in U.S. capital dredging, which generally requires specialized engineering expertise, specific combinations of equipment and experience in executing complex projects. The Company believes its extensive experience performing complex projects significantly enhances its ability to bid for and complete these contracts profitably.
- *Proprietary and proven project costing methodologies.* Over the course of its 116-year operating history, the Company has developed an extensive proprietary database of publicly-available dredging production records from its own and its competitors activities and past bidding results. The Company believes that this database, combined with its accumulated estimating and bidding expertise, is a significant competitive advantage in bidding for new dredging contracts.
- *Diversified revenue base.* The Company benefits from a dredging revenue base that is broadly diversified across the three dredging sectors, which have different demand drivers. Capital projects primarily consist of port expansion and deepening work, which is driven by competitiveness between ports and growth in U.S. trade and commerce. Beach nourishment and maintenance projects are more heavily influenced by weather and recurring natural sedimentation and erosion. Revenue within each of the Company s dredging sectors comes from a portfolio of separate contracts, which helps to mitigate project-specific risk. For the year ended December 31, 2006, the Company s U.S. dredging revenues were derived from over 70 separate dredging contracts, and no one contract represented more than 8% of its revenues. The Company s foreign dredging operations and demolition operations further diversify its revenue and customer base.

- *Proven, experienced management team.* The Company's top executive management has an average of 25 years of experience in the dredging industry. The Company believes that management's experience provides it with a significant advantage over its competitors.

Customers

Dredging. The dredging industry's customers include federal, state and local governments, foreign governments and both domestic and foreign private concerns, such as utilities and oil companies. Most dredging projects are competitively bid, with the award going to the lowest qualified bidder. There are generally few economical substitutes that customers can use for dredging services. The Corps is the largest dredging customer in the U.S. and has responsibility for federally funded projects related to navigation and flood control. In addition, the U.S. Coast Guard and the U.S. Navy are responsible for awarding federal contracts with respect to their own facilities. In 2006, approximately 41% of the Company's dredging revenues were earned from approximately 50 different contracts with federal agencies or companies operating under contracts with federal agencies.

Foreign governments requiring infrastructure development are the primary dredging customers in international markets. Approximately 23% of the Company's 2006 dredging revenues were earned from contracts with foreign governments or companies operating under contracts with foreign governments, primarily in Bahrain.

Demolition. NASDI's customers include general contractors, corporations that commission projects, non-profit institutions such as universities and hospitals, and local government and municipal agencies. NASDI benefits from key relationships with certain customers in the general contracting and public infrastructure industries. The majority of the demolition services are concentrated in New England. In 2006, no customer contributed more than 17% to NASDI's annual revenues.

Bidding Process

Dredging. Most of the Company's dredging contracts are obtained through competitive bidding on terms specified by the party inviting the bid. The nature of the specified services dictates the types of equipment, material and labor involved, all of which affect the cost of performing the contract and the resulting bid.

For contracts under its jurisdiction, the Corps typically prepares a fair and reasonable cost estimate based on the specifications of the project. To be successful, a bidder must be determined by the Corps to be a responsible bidder (i.e., a bidder that generally has the necessary equipment and experience to successfully complete the project) and submit the lowest responsive bid that does not exceed 125% of the Corps' original estimate. Contracts for projects that are not administered by the Corps are generally awarded to the lowest qualified bidder. While substantially all of the Company's dredging contracts are competitively bid, some government contracts are awarded through a sole source procurement process involving negotiation between the contractor and the government, while other projects are bid by the Corps through a request for proposal process.

Demolition. NASDI negotiates the majority of its demolition contracts as fixed price (lump sum) contracts with other projects negotiated on a time-and-materials basis. NASDI frequently receives revenues from change orders on existing contracts. NASDI has established a network of local contacts with developers and prime contractors that act as referral sources and frequently enable NASDI to procure demolition jobs on a sole-source basis. When NASDI bids on a project, it evaluates the contract specifications and develops a cost estimate to which it adds a reasonable margin. While there are numerous competitors in the demolition services market, NASDI benefits from its relationships and reputation. Therefore, there are occasions where NASDI is not the lowest bidder on a contract, but is still awarded the project based on its reputation and qualifications.

Bonding and Foreign Project Guarantees

Dredging. For most domestic projects and some foreign projects, dredging service providers are required to obtain three types of bonds, which are typically provided by large insurance companies. A bid bond is required to serve as a guarantee that if a service provider's bid is chosen, the service provider will sign the contract. The amount of the bond is typically 20% of the service provider's bid, up to a maximum bond of \$3.0 million. After a contract is signed, the bid bond is replaced by a performance bond, the purpose of which is to guarantee that the job

will be completed. A performance bond typically covers 100% of the contract value with no maximum bond amount. If the service provider fails to complete a job, the bonding company assumes such obligation and pays to complete the job. If the Company were to default on a project, the bonding company would complete the defaulted contract and would be entitled to be paid the contract price directly by the customer. Additionally, the bonding company would be entitled to be paid by the Company for any costs incurred in excess of the contract price. A company's ability to obtain performance bonds with respect to a particular contract depends upon the size of the contract, as well as the size of the service provider and its financial position. A payment bond is also required to protect the service provider's suppliers and subcontractors in the event that the service provider cannot make timely payments. Payment bonds are generally written at 100% of the contract value.

Great Lakes projects are currently bonded by Travelers. Great Lakes has never experienced difficulty in obtaining bonding for any of its projects. Travelers has been granted a security interest in a substantial portion of the Company's operating equipment as collateral for its surety obligations.

For most foreign dredging projects, letters of credit or bank guarantees issued by foreign banks are required as security for the bid, performance and, if applicable, advance payment. The Company obtains its letters of credit under the Credit Agreement or letters of credit issued with the Export-Import Bank of the United States (Ex-Im) under the Ex-Im's Working Capital Guarantee Program. Foreign bid guarantees are usually 2% to 5% of the service provider's bid. Foreign performance and advance payment guarantees are each typically 5% to 10% of the contract value.

Demolition. NASDI's contracts are primarily with private, non-government customers; thus, it often is not required to secure bonding. When NASDI does have bonding requirements, the bonds are also provided by Travelers.

Competitive Environment

Dredging. Competition is limited by the size and complexity of the job, equipment requirements, bonding requirements, certification requirements and government regulations. Great Lakes and four other key competitors perform the majority of the work within the Company's domestic dredging bid market. On average over the last three years, Great Lakes' share of the market was 37% with the other four entities obtaining a 45% share. However, the Company has repositioned two medium size hopper dredges and one small hopper dredge to the Middle East from the U.S. at the same time a competitor began operating a new hopper dredge on a project in the Gulf Coast. The result of these two changes is not yet known, but may shift the U.S. market share footprint in the future.

Competition in the international market is dominated by four large European dredging companies all of which operate larger equipment than Great Lakes. However, Great Lakes has sought out work that suits the size of its fleet. As a result Great Lakes has carved out a niche market primarily in the Middle East over the last few years.

The Dredging Act and the Jones Act provide a significant barrier to entry with respect to foreign competition. Together the two regulations prohibit foreign-built, chartered or operated vessels from competing in the U.S. See Business Government Regulations.

Demolition. The U.S. demolition and related services industry is highly fragmented and is comprised mostly of small regional companies. Unlike many of its competitors, NASDI is able to perform both small and larger, more complex projects and competes in the demolition and related services industry primarily on the basis of its experience, reputation, equipment, key client relationships and price.

Equipment

Dredging. Great Lakes' fleet of dredges, material barges and other specialized equipment is the largest and most diverse in the U.S. The Company operates three principal types of dredging equipment: hopper dredges, hydraulic dredges and mechanical dredges.

- *Hopper Dredges.* Hopper dredges are typically self-propelled and have the general appearance of an ocean-going vessel. The dredge has hollow hulls, or hoppers, into which material is suctioned

hydraulically through drag-arms. Once the hoppers are filled, the dredge sails to the designated disposal site and either (i) bottom dumps the material or (ii) pumps the material from the hoppers through a pipeline to a designated site. Hopper dredges can operate in rough waters, are less likely than other types of dredges to interfere with ship traffic, and can be relocated quickly from one project to another.

- *Hydraulic Dredges.* Hydraulic dredges remove material using a revolving cutterhead which cuts and churns the sediment on the ocean floor and hydraulically pumps the material by pipe to the disposal location. These dredges are very powerful and can dredge some types of rock. Certain dredged materials can be directly pumped as far as seven miles with the aid of a booster pump. Hydraulic dredges work with an assortment of support equipment, which help with the positioning and movement of the dredge, handling of the pipelines, and the placement of the dredged material. Great Lakes operates the only large electric hydraulic dredge in the U.S., which makes the Company particularly competitive in markets with stringent emissions standards, such as California and Houston.
- *Mechanical Dredges.* There are two basic types of mechanical dredges operating in the U.S.: clamshell and backhoe. In both cases, the dredge uses a bucket to excavate material from the ocean floor. The dredged material is placed by the bucket into material barges, or scows, for transport to the designated disposal area. The scows are emptied by bottom-dumping, direct pump-out or removal by a crane with a bucket. Mechanical dredges are capable of removing hard-packed sediments and debris and can work in tight areas such as along docks or terminals. Clamshell dredges with specialized buckets are ideally suited to handle material requiring controlled disposal. The Company has the largest fleet of material barges in the industry, which provides cost advantages when dredged material is required to be disposed far offshore or when material requires controlled disposal. Additionally, the Company recently converted one of its clamshell dredges to electric power to better compete in those markets with stringent emissions standards.

Great Lakes' domestic dredging fleet is typically positioned on the East and Gulf Coasts, with a smaller number of vessels on the West Coast and on inland rivers. The mobility of the fleet enables the Company to move equipment in response to changes in demand. Great Lakes' fleet also includes assets currently positioned internationally in the Middle East.

The Company continually assesses its need to upgrade and expand its dredging fleet to take advantage of improving technology and to address the changing needs of the dredging market. The Company is also committed to preventive maintenance, which it believes is reflected in the long lives of most of its equipment and its low level of unscheduled downtime on jobs. To the extent that market conditions warrant the expenditures, Great Lakes can prolong the useful life of its vessels indefinitely. As such, the Company spent an average of \$28 million on maintenance and \$23 million on capital additions and enhancements, annually over the last three years. During this three year period, the Company's capital expenditures included money to buy out certain operating equipment previously under operating lease, as well as expenditures on equipment that was funded from the proceeds of sale-leasebacks under operating leases or the proceeds from the sale of certain equipment under a like-kind exchange transaction. Therefore, in a typical year, the Company generally funds \$13 to \$18 million of capital expenditures with cash flow from its operations.

Demolition. NASDI owns and operates specialized demolition equipment, including a fleet of excavators equipped with shears, pulverizers, processors, grapples, and hydraulic hammers that provide high-capacity processing of construction and demolition debris for recycling and reclamation. NASDI also owns and maintains a large number of skid-steer loaders, heavy-duty large-capacity loaders, cranes, recycling crushers, off-highway hauling units and a fleet of tractor-trailers for transporting equipment and materials to and from job sites. NASDI rents additional equipment on a project-by-project basis, which allows NASDI flexibility to adjust costs to the level of project activity.

Equipment Certification

Certification of equipment by the U.S. Coast Guard and establishment of the permissible loading capacity by the American Bureau of Shipping (A.B.S.) are important factors in Great Lakes' dredging business. Many

projects, such as beach nourishment projects with offshore sand borrow sites, dredging projects in exposed entrance channels, and dredging projects with offshore disposal areas, are restricted by federal regulations to be performed only by dredges or scows that have U.S. Coast Guard certification and a load line established by the A.B.S. The certifications indicate that the dredge is structurally capable of operating in open waters. The Company has more certified vessels than any domestic competitor and makes substantial investments to maintain these certifications.

Seasonality

Seasonality does not currently have a significant impact on the Company's dredging operations. Some east coast beach nourishment projects are limited by environmental windows, which require that certain work be performed in winter months to protect wildlife habitats. Environmental windows did impact operations in the third quarter of 2006. However, in recent years, this has been mitigated by the increased volume of capital and maintenance work in the market, which can generally be performed throughout the year. The Company has been able to respond to these environmental restrictions since it has the flexibility to reposition its equipment and continue to utilize equipment on different projects that are not limited by these restrictions. However, in the future, seasonality may become more of a factor if the project mix changes and the Company is unable to be as flexible in utilizing its equipment. The Company's demolition operations are not significantly impacted by seasonality.

Backlog

The Company's contract backlog represents management's estimate of the revenues which will be realized under the portion of the contracts remaining to be performed. Such estimates are subject to fluctuations based on the amount of material actually dredged or scope of demolition services to be provided as well as factors affecting the time required to complete the job. In addition, because a substantial portion of the Company's backlog relates to government contracts, the Company's backlog can be canceled at any time without penalty; however, the Company can generally recover actual committed costs and profit on work performed up to the date of cancellation. Consequently, backlog is not necessarily indicative of future results. The Company's backlog includes only those projects for which the customer has provided an executed contract. The components of the Company's backlog are addressed in more detail in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Employees

Dredging. At December 31, 2006, the Company employed approximately 270 full-time salaried personnel, with additional U.S. hourly personnel, most of who are unionized and hired on a project-by-project basis. During 2006, the Company employed an average of 500 hourly personnel to meet domestic project requirements. Crews are generally available for hire on relatively short notice. In addition, the Company employs approximately 23 expatriates and foreign nationals to manage and administer its overseas operations. The Company's overseas crews are generally provided through an employment agreement with a company in the Philippines.

Demolition. At December 31, 2006, NASDI employed approximately 25 full-time salaried administrative employees, in addition to approximately 125 unionized employees who are party to four union agreements. The unionized employees are hired on a project-by-project basis and are generally available for hire on relatively short notice.

The Company is a party to numerous collective bargaining agreements in the U.S. that govern its relationships with its unionized hourly workforce. However, four primary agreements apply to approximately 84% of such employees. The Company's two contracts with Local 25 Operators Union for the northern and southern regions, representing approximately 51% of its unionized workforce were renewed in September 2006 and will expire in three years. The Company's other two union agreements, with Seafarers International Union and Local 3 Operating Engineers, both expire in July 2009. The Company has not experienced any major labor disputes in the past five years and believes it has good relationships with its significant unions; however, there can be no assurances that the Company will not experience labor strikes or disturbances in the future.

Joint Ventures

Amboy Aggregates

The Company and a New Jersey aggregates company each own 50% of Amboy Aggregates (Amboy). Amboy was formed in December 1984 to mine sand from the entrance channel to the New York Harbor and to provide sand and aggregate for use in road and building construction. Great Lakes' dredging expertise and its partner's knowledge of the aggregate market formed the basis for the joint venture. The Company's investment in Amboy is accounted for using the equity method.

Amboy is the only East Coast aggregate producer to mine sand from the ocean floor. Amboy has a specially designed dredge for sand mining, de-watering and dry delivery. No other vessel of this type operates in the U.S. Amboy's ocean-based supply of sand provides a long-term competitive advantage in the Northeast as land-based sand deposits are depleted or rendered less cost competitive by escalating land values.

Mining operations are performed pursuant to permits granted to Amboy by the federal government and the states of New York and New Jersey. In 2002, Amboy was successful in obtaining approval for a new permit allowing it to mine deeper in its sand borrow areas. Amboy's revenues have remained strong over the past three years due to improvement in the construction market, the primary customers for Amboy's product.

Government Regulations

The Company is subject to government regulations pursuant to the Dredging Act, the Jones Act, the Shipping Act, 1916, as amended, and the vessel documentation laws set forth in Chapter 121 of Title 46 of the United States Code (the Vessel Documentation Act). These statutes require vessels engaged in dredging in the navigable waters of the United States to be documented with a coastwise endorsement, to be owned and controlled by U.S. citizens, to be manned by U.S. crews, and to be built in the United States. The U.S. citizen ownership and control standards require the vessel-owning entity to be at least 75% U.S.-citizen owned and prohibit the chartering of the vessel to any entity that does not meet the 75% U.S. citizen ownership test. These statutes, together with similar requirements for other sectors of the maritime industry, are collectively referred to as cabotage laws.

Certain of the above requirements were made applicable to the dredging industry in 1992, when Congress amended the Dredging Act to bring it into conformity with the U.S. citizenship requirements of the rest of the nation's cabotage laws. At that time, Congress included grandfather clauses to protect certain existing dredge operations affected by the change in law. A grandfather provision exempted the hopper dredge STUYVESANT from the 75% ownership and control requirement. The STUYVESANT is chartered to Stuyvesant Dredging Company, Inc., a foreign corporation and wholly-owned subsidiary of Royal Boskalis Westminster, NV, a Dutch company, one of the largest dredging service providers in the world. In early 1999, the Stuyvesant Dredging Company exploited a loophole in the grandfather provision and expanded its control of additional dredging vessels through a joint-venture, Bean Stuyvesant LLC, in which it has a 50% ownership interest. As of December 31, 2006, at least seven dredges plus other ancillary vessels operating in the United States were foreign controlled under this grandfather provision.

A coalition of U.S.-citizen dredging companies, labor unions, U.S. maritime operating companies and U.S. shipbuilders have joined together to try to close the STUYVESANT grandfather clause loophole, through a legislative solution to ensure more equitable treatment among the industry participants.

Environmental Matters

The Company's operations and facilities are subject to various environmental laws and regulations related to, among other things: dredging operations; the disposal of dredged material; protection of wetlands; storm water and waste water discharges; demolition activities; asbestos removal; transportation and disposal of other hazardous substances and materials; and air emissions. The Company is also subject to laws designed to protect certain marine species and habitats. Compliance with these statutes and regulations can delay appropriation with respect to, and performance of, particular projects and increase related expenses.

The Company's projects may involve demolition, excavation, transportation, management and disposal of

hazardous waste and other hazardous substances and materials. Various laws strictly regulate the removal, treatment and transportation of hazardous water and other hazardous substances and materials and impose liability for human health effects and environmental contamination caused by these materials. The Company's demolition business, for example, requires it to transport and dispose of hazardous substances and materials, such as asbestos. The Company takes steps to limit its potential liability by hiring qualified asbestos abatement subcontractors to remove such materials from its projects, and some project contracts require the client to retain liability for hazardous waste generation.

Based on the Company's experience, its management believes that the future cost of compliance with existing environmental laws and regulations (and liability for known environmental conditions) will not have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition or results of operations. However, the Company cannot predict what environmental legislation or regulations will be enacted in the future; how existing or future laws or regulations will be enforced, administered or interpreted; or the amount of future expenditures that may be required to comply with these environmental or health and safety laws or regulations or to respond to future cleanup matters or other environmental claims. See Risk Factors Environmental regulations could force us to incur significant capital and operational costs.

Properties

Dredging. Great Lakes dredging fleet is the largest in the U.S. and one of the largest fleets in the world. The fleet consists of over 200 pieces of equipment, including most of the large hydraulic dredges in the U.S., and is sufficient to meet the Company's project requirements.

The following table provides a listing of the Company's fleet of dredging equipment as of December 31, 2006, including equipment under long-term operating leases:

Type of Equipment	Quantity
Hydraulic Dredges	13
Hopper Dredges	8
Mechanical Dredges	6
Unloaders	1
Drillboats	2
Material Barges	25
Other Barges	70
Booster Pumps	7
Tugs	6
Launches and Survey Boats	53
Other ancillary equipment	30
Total	221

A significant portion of the Company's operating equipment is subject to liens by the Company's senior lenders and bonding company. See Note 5 Property and Equipment, and Note 11, Long-term Debt, in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Company leases approximately 40,000 square feet of office facilities in Oak Brook, Illinois, which serves as its principal administrative facility. The primary lease for this property will expire in 2008. The Company also leases waterfront properties in Baltimore, Maryland and Green Cove Springs, Florida. These locations serve as mooring sites for idle equipment and inventory storage.

Demolition. NASDI leases 13,000 square feet of office, garage and maintenance facilities in Waltham, Massachusetts, from the president of NASDI which expires in 2016. See Note 10 Related Party in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. NASDI maintains a fleet of operating equipment including excavators, loaders, trucks, and similar equipment, to meet its project requirements. Certain pieces of equipment are obtained under capital lease arrangements or rented on a project by project basis.

Legal Proceedings

Although the Company is subject to various claims and legal actions that arise in the ordinary course of business, except as described below, the Company is not currently a party to any material legal proceedings or environmental claims.

The Company or its former subsidiary, NATCO Limited Partnership, are named as defendants in approximately 280 lawsuits, the majority of which were filed between 1989 and 2000, and 18 of which were filed in the last three years. In these lawsuits, the plaintiffs allege personal injury, primarily fibrosis or asbestosis, from exposure to asbestos on our vessels. The vast majority of these lawsuits have been filed in the Northern District of Ohio and a few in the Eastern District of Michigan. All of the cases filed against the Company prior to 1996 were administratively dismissed in May 1996 and any cases filed since that time have similarly been administratively transferred to the inactive docket. Plaintiffs in these cases could seek to reinstate the cases at a future date without being barred by the statute of limitations. However, to date, no plaintiffs with claims against the Company have sought reinstatement. There are therefore no active pending cases against the Company. Management does not believe that these cases will have a material adverse impact on the business.

On February 10, 2004, the Company was served with a subpoena to produce documents in connection with a federal grand jury convened in the United States District Court for the District of South Carolina. The Company believes the grand jury has been convened to investigate the United States dredging industry in connection with work performed for the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers. The Company believes it has fully complied with all requests related to the federal subpoena matter and has delivered its affidavit to that effect. The Company has received no additional communications from the Justice Department since that date; however, the matter continues to remain open. The Company continues to incur legal costs although at a much reduced level from prior years.

On April 24, 2006, a class action complaint was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, on behalf of Louisiana citizens who allegedly suffered property damage from the floodwaters that flooded New Orleans and surrounding areas when Hurricane Katrina hit the area on August 29, 2005 (the Katrina Claims). *Reed v. United States, et al.*, No. 06-2152 (E.D. La.). The Reed suit names as defendants the U.S. government, Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Company and numerous other dredging companies that completed dredging projects on behalf of the Army Corps of Engineers in the Mississippi River Gulf Outlet (MRGO) between 1993 and 2005. The Reed complaint alleges that the dredging of MRGO caused the destruction of Louisiana wetlands, which had provided a natural barrier against some storms and hurricanes. The complaint alleges that this loss of natural barriers contributed to the failure of levees as Katrina floodwaters damaged plaintiffs' property. The Reed complaint asserts claims of negligence, warranty, concealment and violations of the Water Pollution Control Act. Other plaintiffs have filed similar class action complaints. *Anderson v. U.S. et al.*, No. 06-5162 (E.D. La.) (filed Aug. 28, 2006); *Russell v. U.S. et al.*, No. 06-5155 (E.D. La.) (filed on Aug. 28, 2006). In addition, plaintiffs have filed one mass tort case. *Ackerson et al. v. Bean Dredging, LLC*, No. 06-4066 (E.D. La. Aug. 1, 2006). All these cases raise the same claims as Reed. One dredging company has filed a cross-claim seeking contribution and indemnification. *Manson Constr. Co. et al. v. Bean Dredging, LLC*, No. 06-2824 (E.D. La.) (filed on July 14, 2006). The amount of claimed damages in these claims is not stated, but is presumed to be significant. On October 19, 2006, Great Lakes filed for exoneration or limitation of liability under the Limitation of Liability Act in federal district court. In re Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Company, No. 06 C 8676 (U.S. Dist. Ct., E.D. Louisiana). This limitation action stays all outstanding Katrina lawsuits against Great Lakes, including the lawsuits mentioned above, pending resolution of Great Lakes exoneration and limitation claims. Great Lakes believes that it has meritorious claims to either exoneration from all liability or limitation of liability at not more than \$55 million, which is was the value of the vessels which conducted the MRGO dredging work. These defenses include arguments for both statutory and constitutional immunity from liability for the Katrina Claims. In addition, Great Lakes maintains \$150 million in insurance coverage for the Katrina Claims. On March 9, 2007, the District Court dismissed with prejudice the Reed and Ackerson claims against Great Lakes and those plaintiff's have filed an appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. Great Lakes continues to prosecute its limitation of liability proceeding against all the plaintiffs in the District Court on similar grounds that lead to the dismissals in Reed and Ackerson. Great Lakes believes that the Katrina claims will not have a material adverse impact on its financial condition or results of operations and cash flows.

MANAGEMENT**Directors and Executive Officers and Corporate Governance**

Set forth below are the names, ages and positions of the persons who serve as the directors and executive officers of the Company as of March 31, 2007:

Name	Age	Position
Douglas B. Mackie	54	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director
Richard M. Lowry	51	Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer
Deborah A. Wensel	45	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Steven W. Becker	45	Vice President -Plant Equipment and Chief Mechanical Engineer
J. Christopher Gillespie	46	Vice President - Special Projects Manager
Bradley T.J. Hansen	53	Vice President - Division Manager
Kyle D. Johnson	45	Vice President Chief Contract Manager
John F. Karas	45	Vice President - Chief Estimator
Steven F. O Hara	52	Vice President - Division Manager
William F. Pagendarm	57	Vice President - Division Manager
David E. Simonelli	50	Vice President Personnel Director of Field Operations
Jonathan W. Berger	47	Non-executive Director
Bruce J. Biemeck	57	Non-executive Director
Peter R. Deutsch	49	Non-executive Director
Douglas S. Grissom	38	Non-executive Director
Nathan D. Leight	47	Non-executive Director
Thomas S. Souleles	38	Non-executive Director
Jason G. Weiss	37	Non-executive Director

Douglas B. Mackie, President and Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Mackie has been President, Chief Executive Officer and a director of the Company since 1995. He joined the Company in 1978 as Corporate Counsel. In 1987 he was named Senior Vice President. Mr. Mackie earned a MBA from the University of Chicago and a J.D. from Northern Illinois University. He is a former President of the Dredging Contractors of America.

Richard M. Lowry, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer

Mr. Lowry has been the Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of the Company since 1995. He joined the Company in 1978 as a Project Engineer and has since held positions of increasing responsibility in the engineering and operations areas of the Company. In 1990 he was named Senior Vice President and Chief Engineer. He is a member of the Society of American Military Engineers. Mr. Lowry received a Bachelors Degree (Honors) in Civil Engineering from Brighton Polytechnic in England.

Deborah A. Wensel, Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Ms. Wensel has been the Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of the Company since April 1999 and was named Senior Vice President in 2002. Ms. Wensel joined the Company in 1987 as Accounting and Financial Reporting Supervisor. In 1989, she was named Controller and Chief Accounting Officer. She is the current Treasurer of the Dredging Contractors of America. Ms. Wensel is a Certified Public Accountant and also has a MBA from the University of Chicago.

Steven W. Becker, Vice President - Plant Equipment and Chief Mechanical Engineer

Mr. Becker has managed the Equipment Maintenance and Mechanical Engineering Departments since 1995. He joined the Company in 1984 as a Field Engineer and holds a Bachelors degree in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Illinois.

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J. Christopher Gillespie, Vice President Special Projects Manager

Mr. Gillespie was named Vice President and Special Projects Manager in 1997. He joined the Company in 1987 as a Project Engineer and previously served as a Commissioned Officer in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Mr. Gillespie earned a BS in Civil Engineering from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point and a graduate degree in Environmental Engineering from the University of Tulane. He is a member of the Society of American Military Engineers.

Bradley T. J. Hansen, Vice President & Division Manager Hydraulic

Mr. Hansen has been a Vice President and Division Manager of the Company since 1994. He joined the Company in 1977 as an Area Engineer. He was named Vice President & General Superintendent of the Company in 1991. Mr. Hansen earned a BS in Civil Engineering from Louisiana State University. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Kyle D. Johnson, Vice President Chief Contract Manager

Mr. Johnson has been Vice President and Production Engineering/Special Projects Manager since 1997. Prior to joining the Company in 1983, he was a Project Manager with Healy Tibbits Builders. Mr. Johnson earned a BSE in Ocean Engineering from Purdue University and a graduate degree in Construction Engineering & Management from Stanford University. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

John F. Karas, Vice President Chief Estimator

Mr. Karas has been Vice President and Chief Estimator since 1992. He joined the Company in 1983 as Project Engineer in the Hopper Division. Mr. Karas earned a Bachelors degree in Finance from University of Notre Dame. He is a member of the Western Dredging Association.

Steven F. O Hara, Vice President & Division Manager Clamshell

Mr. O Hara has been a Vice President and Division Manager of the Company since 1988. He joined the Company in 1978 as Cost Accountant. He is a member of the Society of American Military Engineers. Mr. O Hara received a BS from the University of Illinois.

William F. Pagendarm, Vice President & Division Manager Hopper

Mr. Pagendarm has been a Vice President and Division Manager of the Company since 1985. He joined the Company in 1979 as Project Superintendent. Mr. Pagendarm is a former President and Chairman of the Western Dredging Association. He is also a former President of the World Dredging Association. Mr. Pagendarm holds a Bachelors degree in Civil Engineering from University of Notre Dame and a MBA from the University of Chicago.

David E. Simonelli, Vice President Personnel Director of Field Operations

Mr. Simonelli was named Vice President and Special Projects Manager in 1996. He joined the Company in 1978 as a Project Engineer and has since managed many of the Company's large domestic and international projects. Mr. Simonelli earned a BS in Civil and Environmental Engineering from University of Rhode Island. He is a member of the Hydrographic Society and the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Jonathan W. Berger, Director

Mr. Berger became a director of the Company following the Aldabra Merger. He was a member of Aldabra's board of directors from its inception until the completion of the Aldabra Merger. Mr. Berger has been associated with Navigant Consulting, Inc., a New York Stock Exchange-listed consulting firm, since December 2001, and is the managing director and co-practice area leader for the corporate finance practice. He has also been president of Navigant Capital Advisors, LLC, Navigant Consulting, Inc.'s registered broker-dealer, since October 2003. Mr. Berger is a director on the Board of Aldabra 2 Acquisition Corp. From January 2000 to March 2001, Mr. Berger was president of DotPlanet.com, an Internet services provider. From August 1983 to December 1999, Mr. Berger was employed by KPMG, LLP, an independent public accounting firm, and served as a partner from August 1991 to December 1999 where he was in charge of the corporate finance practice for three of those years. Mr. Berger received a B.S. from Cornell University and an M.B.A. from Emory University. Mr. Berger is a certified public accountant. Mr. Berger is the cousin of Nathan D. Leight.

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Bruce J. Biemeck, Director

Mr. Biemeck became a director of the Company following the Aldabra Merger. Since April 1999, Mr. Biemeck has been a private real estate investor and developer and has acted as an independent consultant. From 1994 to April 1999, Mr. Biemeck was Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation. Mr. Biemeck received a Bachelor of Science degree from St. Louis University and an M.B.A from the University of Chicago and is a Certified Public Accountant and member of the Financial Executives Institute.

Peter R. Deutsch, Director

Mr. Deutsch became a director of the Company following the Aldabra Merger. He was a member of Aldabra's board of directors from its inception until the completion of the Aldabra Merger. Mr. Deutsch is an attorney in private practice. Mr. Deutsch was a member of the United States House of Representatives from January 1993 until January 2005 representing the 20th Congressional District of Florida. He served on the House Energy and Commerce Committee from January 1994 until January 2005. He was the Ranking Democrat on the Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee during the 104th, 107th and 108th Congresses. Mr. Deutsch was the Ranking Democrat in the investigations of Enron Corporation, Martha Stewart Living Omnimedia Inc., Bridgestone/Firestone Tires and the conflict of interest abuses at the National Institute of Health. He was also a member of the subcommittees on Telecommunications and the Internet, the Environment and Hazardous Materials and Consumer Trade and Protection. Prior to serving in Congress, Mr. Deutsch served in the Florida House of Representatives from November 1982 until November 1992 where he served on the Veterans Affairs Committee, the Health Care Committee, the Criminal Justice Committee, and as Chairman of the Insurance Committee. Mr. Deutsch received a B.S. from Swarthmore College and a J.D. from Yale University Law School.

Douglas C. Grissom, Director

Mr. Grissom became a director of Great Lakes upon completion of the acquisition by MDP in December 2003 and became a director of the Company following the Aldabra Merger. Mr. Grissom is a Director at MDP. Mr. Grissom received an A.B. from Amherst College; and an M.B.A. from the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. Prior to joining MDP, Mr. Grissom was with Bain Capital, Inc. in private equity, McKinsey & Company, Inc., and Goldman, Sachs & Co. Mr. Grissom concentrates on investments in the communications sector and currently serves on the boards of directors of Cbeyond Communications, Inc., Intelsat Holdings Ltd., and the Children's Inner City Educational Fund.

Nathan D. Leight, Director

Mr. Leight became a director of the Company following the Aldabra Merger. He was Aldabra's chairman of the board from its inception until completion of the Aldabra Merger. Mr. Leight is the co-founder and a managing member of Terrapin Partners LLC (including its affiliates), a co-founder and a managing member and the chief investment officer of Terrapin Asset Management, LLC (including its affiliates), and a co-founder and a managing member and the chief investment officer of TWF Management Company, LLC (including its affiliates). Terrapin Partners, established in August 1998, is a private investment management firm focusing on private equity investing. Terrapin Asset Management, established in March 2002, focuses on the management of multi-manager hedge fund portfolios and as of April 1, 2007, managed, or provided sub-advisory services for, more than \$500 million of assets. TWF Management Company, established in December 2004, focuses on the management of a water industry-focused hedge fund, and as of August 1, 2007 managed approximately \$50 million. Mr. Leight is currently Chairman of the Board of Aldabra 2 Acquisition Corp. From September 1998 to March 1999, Mr. Leight served as the interim chief executive officer of e-STEEL LLC, an industry-specific business-to-business software enterprise, and from January 2000 to May 2002, he served as interim chief executive officer of VastVideo, Inc., a provider of special interest video content and related technology to web sites and interactive television operators. Both e-STEEL and VastVideo were Terrapin portfolio companies. From February 1995 to August 1998, Mr. Leight was employed by Gabriel Capital LP, a hedge fund with assets exceeding \$1 billion specializing in investing in bankruptcies, under-valued securities, emerging markets, and merger arbitrage, and from February 1995 to August 1997 he served as its chief investment officer. From December 1991 to February 1995, Mr. Leight served as a managing director of Dillon

Read & Co., a private investment firm, where he oversaw the firm's proprietary trading department which invested primarily in risk arbitrage and bankruptcy/distressed companies. Mr. Leight received a B.A. from Harvard College (cum laude). Mr. Leight is the cousin of Jonathan W. Berger.

Thomas S. Souleles, Director

Mr. Souleles became a director of Great Lakes upon completion of the acquisition by MDP in December 2003 and became a director of the Company following the Aldabra Merger. Mr. Souleles is a Managing Director of MDP. Mr. Souleles received an A.B. from Princeton University; a J.D. from Harvard Law School; and an M.B.A. from the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. Prior to joining MDP, Mr. Souleles was with Wasserstein Perella & Co., Inc. Mr. Souleles concentrates on investments in the basic industries sector and currently serves on the boards of directors of Astoria Generating Holdings, LLC; Forest Products Holdings, LLC (d.b.a. Boise Cascade); Magellan GP, LLC; Magellan Midstream Holdings GP, LLC; Packaging Corporation of America; the Children's Memorial Medical Center; and the Board of Trustees of the National Multiple Sclerosis Society, Greater Illinois Chapter.

Jason G. Weiss, Director

Mr. Weiss became a director of the Company following the Aldabra Merger. He was Aldabra's chief executive officer, secretary and a member of Aldabra's board of directors from Aldabra's inception until the completion of the Aldabra Merger. Mr. Weiss is the co-founder and a managing member of Terrapin Partners (including its affiliates), a co-founder and a managing member of Terrapin Asset Management (including its affiliates), and a co-founder and a managing member of TWF Management Company. Mr. Weiss is Chief Executive Officer and a director of Aldabra 2 Acquisition Corp. From March 1999 to December 1999, Mr. Weiss served as the chief executive officer of PaperExchange.com, Inc., an industry-specific business-to-business software enterprise and a Terrapin portfolio company, and from December 1999 to March 2000 he served as executive vice president of strategy. He also served as a managing member of e-STEEL LLC from September 1998 to March 1999. Mr. Weiss also served as a managing member of Terrapin's portfolio company, American Classic Sanitation, LLC, a construction site and special event services business specializing in portable toilets, temporary fencing, and sink rentals, from August 1998 to December 2000 and from January 2004 to March 2004. He also served as its chief executive officer from August 1998 to December 1999 and as a consultant from August 1998 to January 2004. From November 1997 to August 1998, Mr. Weiss was a private consultant for several companies. From April 1997 to November 1997, Mr. Weiss was the president of Pacific EyeNet, Inc., a privately held physician practice management organization. From June 1996 to April 1997, he was an associate with EGS Securities Corp., an investment banking and private equity boutique focused primarily on the health care sector, and from November 1994 to December 1995, he was an associate with Booz Allen & Hamilton, a management consulting firm. Mr. Weiss received a B.A. from the University of Michigan (with Highest Distinction) and a J.D. (cum laude) from Harvard Law School.

The Company's board of directors has the power to appoint officers. Each officer will hold office for the term determined by the Company's board of directors and until such person's successor is chosen and qualified or until such person's death, resignation or removal.

MDP Rights with respect to Election of Directors

Our charter provides that as long as MDP owns capital stock of the Company that possesses 50% or more of the voting power of all capital stock of the Company entitled to vote generally in the election of directors, MDP may designate up to two directors of the Company, each of whom must be a U.S. citizen under applicable maritime laws (as defined in the certificate of incorporation), to have four votes in each matter submitted to directors of the Company for vote. Any director designated as having four votes in each matter submitted to the directors will have four votes in each matter submitted to any committee on which such director serves. MDP has designated Mr. Grissom and Mr. Souleles to have four votes each.

Family Relationships

Jonathan W. Berger and Nathan D. Leight, both who serve as directors of the Company, are cousins.

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

Overview

On December 26, 2006, as a result of the Aldabra Merger, Great Lakes became a public company and the common stock became listed on The Nasdaq Global Market. For virtually all of fiscal 2006, however, Great Lakes was a private company and its board of directors consisted of three representatives affiliated with MDP, a controlling stockholder, and Douglas B. Mackie, Great Lakes President and Chief Executive Officer. Prior to the Aldabra Merger, the board of directors had a Compensation Committee comprised of the three non-employee directors, all of whom were affiliated with MDP. In fiscal 2006, the Compensation Committee negotiated compensation arrangements with the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Operating Officer and the compensation paid to these executive officers reflects the negotiations between these executive officers and MDP.

Following the Aldabra Merger, the board of directors appointed a Compensation Committee comprised of Messrs. Souleles, Weiss and Grissom. The Compensation Committee, of which Mr. Souleles is Chairman, is responsible for the oversight, implementation and administration of all of the executive compensation plans and programs. The Committee determines all of the components of compensation of the Chief Executive Officer, and, in consultation with the Chief Executive Officer, determines the compensation of the remaining executive officers. To date, the Company has not engaged in the benchmarking of executive compensation but may do so in the future.

Throughout this analysis, the individuals who served as the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer during fiscal 2006, as well as other individuals included in the Summary Compensation Table below, are referred to as the named executive officers.

Compensation Policies and Practices

The primary objectives of Great Lakes' executive compensation program are to:

- Attract and retain the best possible executive talent;
- Achieve accountability for performance by linking annual cash awards to achievement of measurable performance objectives; and
- Align executives' incentives with stockholder value creation.

The Company's executive compensation programs are designed to encourage executive officers to operate the business in a manner that enhances stockholder value. A substantial portion of the executive's overall compensation is tied to the Company's financial performance, specifically operating earnings and EBITDA. The compensation philosophy provides for a direct relationship between compensation and the achievement of Company goals and seeks to include management in upside rewards. Executive compensation consists of base salary and annual cash bonus incentives.

Base Salary. Base salary is established based on the experience, skills, knowledge and responsibilities required of the executive officers in their roles. When establishing the 2006 base salaries of the executive officers, a number of factors were considered, including the years of service of the individual, individual's duties and responsibilities, the ability to replace the individual, and market data on similar positions with competitive companies as information becomes available to the Company informally through recruitment, search consultants in connection with recent hiring efforts and through the directors' experience with other companies. The Company seeks to maintain base salaries that are competitive with the marketplace to allow the Company to attract and retain executive talent.

Salaries for executive officers are reviewed on an annual basis, at the time of a promotion or other change in level of responsibilities, as well as when competitive circumstances may require review. Increases in salary are

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based on evaluation of factors such as the individual's level of responsibility and performance.

Annual Cash Bonus Incentive. The Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Operating Officer of the Company are eligible to receive annual cash bonuses equal to a percentage of their annual salary based upon the Company's achievement of a Dredging EBITDA target, as described in the following table. EBITDA under our annual cash bonus plan is calculated as earnings before interest income, taxes, depreciation and amortization. Extraordinary and non-recurring items may be added back by the Compensation Committee.

Actual Dredging EBITDA (as defined)	Bonus Award- CEO and COO	Bonus Award- CFO
=90% of Budgeted EBITDA	35% of annual salary	23.75% of annual salary
= Budgeted EBITDA	70% of annual salary	47.5% of annual salary
=120% of Budgeted EBITDA	140% of annual salary	95% of annual salary

Between each EBITDA threshold, the bonus amount is interpolated based upon actual EBITDA. The Compensation Committee set Targeted Dredging EBITDA for 2006 at \$43.5 million. For 2006, the Company achieved 115% of Targeted Dredging EBITDA and paid bonuses of 124% to the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Operating Officer and 84% to the Chief Financial Officer of annual salary. The Compensation Committee retains discretion to adjust Targeted Dredging EBITDA. For 2006, the Compensation Committee added back charges related to the class action lawsuit for Hurricane Katrina and additional insurance premiums required due to new solvency requirements for Insurance Mutuals in the U.S. and Europe in calculating Targeted Dredging EBITDA, as the Compensation Committee did not believe such charges were indicative of the Company's operating performance for the year.

Annual performance bonuses are awarded to management employees (other than the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Operating Officer) based on Company performance and individual performance. In fiscal 2006, management employees were eligible to receive bonuses based upon the achievement of Targeted Dredging EBITDA. The Compensation Committee responsible for administering the plan. A bonus amount is established based upon Budgeted EBITDA as follows:

Actual Dredging EBITDA (as defined)	Bonus Amount
<70% of Budgeted EBITDA	No bonus amount
=70% of Budgeted EBITDA	6.75% of eligible salaries
=100% of Budgeted EBITDA	13.5% of eligible salaries
=130% of Budgeted EBITDA	27% of eligible salaries

Between each EBITDA threshold, the bonus amount is interpolated based upon actual EBITDA. For 2006, a bonus amount of 20% of eligible salaries was established based upon the achievement of 115% of Budgeted EBITDA. Individual bonus payments from the pool are discretionary.

Long Term Incentive Awards. Since the acquisition of Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation in 2003, the Company has not issued any stock options or restricted stock. However, in connection with MDP's acquisition of Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation in 2003, each executive officer was given the opportunity to purchase equity in GLDD Acquisitions Corp. on the same terms as MDP. These equity interests were converted into common stock in connection with the Aldabra Merger. The Compensation Committee believes that the substantial equity ownership of management further encourages executive officers to operate the business in a manner that enhances stockholder value. For this reason, incentive equity has not historically comprised a portion of executive compensation arrangements. The Company may, however, choose in the future to adopt an incentive equity plan.

Other Programs. The named executive officers are also provided with life and medical insurance, 401(k) matching and a car allowance program. The Company also sponsors a 401(k) lost benefit plan, which provides an additional bonus to executive officers who are unable to obtain the maximum tax-deferred benefits allowed by the Company's 401(k) plan due to IRS limits. Executive officers receive additional compensation due to dollar limitations on benefits and contributions under the Internal Revenue Service Code to the Company's 401(k) plan. Section 402(g)(3) of the IRS Code limits elective deferrals into the company's qualified 401(k) plan. Section 415(c)(1)(A) limits the total annual contribution into the plan.

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The Company's 401(k) plan allows employees to contribute up to 6% of their salary and bonus and the Company will match the contribution dollar for dollar. However, as indicated, the IRS limits the annual elective

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deferrals by an employee to a qualified plan. This amount was \$15,000 for 2006. The Company therefore provides additional compensation to make up for the lost tax benefit and Company match on the difference of 6% of the executive's salary and bonus over the maximum contribution allowed by the IRS elective deferral limits. This amount is then grossed up and paid as cash compensation to the executive.

The Company also may provide a profit share contribution to an employee as a percentage (between 0% and 10%) of the employee's salary. However, the IRS limits the total annual contribution for an employee into a qualified plan. This amount was \$44,000 for 2006. The Company therefore provides additional compensation to make up for the lost profit sharing amount which cannot be contributed because the executive has hit the maximum annual contribution amount allowed by the IRS limitations. This amount is also grossed up and paid as cash to the executive.

The Company does not sponsor any defined benefit plans or deferred compensation plans.

Summary Compensation Table

The following table summarizes the total compensation earned in 2006 by the Named Executive Officers.

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary	Bonus (1)	Stock Awards	Option Awards	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (2)	Change in Pension Value and Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings	All Other Compensation (3)	Total
Douglas B. Mackie, President and Chief Executive Officer	2006	\$ 400,000				497,548		170,344	\$ 1,067,892
Deborah A. Wensel, Senior Vice President Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer	2006	\$ 239,000				201,729		77,760	\$ 518,489
Richard M. Lowry, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer	2006	\$ 385,000				478,890		160,669	\$ 1,024,559
David E. Simonelli, Vice President and Special Projects Manager	2006	\$ 165,000	83,750					42,000	\$ 290,750
Kyle D. Johnson, Vice President Chief Contract Manager	2006	\$ 151,500	80,000					39,516	\$ 271,016

- (1) Represents discretionary cash bonuses paid to the named executive officers.
- (2) Represents cash bonuses paid under the annual cash bonus plan based upon the achievement of EBITDA-based targets for 2006. Such bonuses were paid in 2007.
- (3) The dollar value of the amounts shown in this column for 2006 includes the following:

Name	Car Allowance	Lost Benefit (a)	Company Contributions to 401 (k) Plan	Total
Douglas B. Mackie	\$ 13,200	128,144	29,000	170,344
Deborah A. Wensel	\$ 12,000	36,760	29,000	77,760
Richard M. Lowry	\$ 12,000	119,669	29,000	160,669
David E. Simonelli	\$ 8,400	4,600	29,000	42,000
Kyle D. Johnson	\$ 8,400	2,116	29,000	39,516

(a) See the description of the 401(k) lost benefit plan above.

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Grant of Plan Based Awards Table

Name	Grant Date	Estimated Future Payouts Under Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards		Maximum (\$)
		Threshold (\$)	Target (\$)	
Douglas B. Mackie	Feb-06		280,000	560,000
Deborah A. Wensel	Feb-06		113,525	227,050
Richard M. Lowry	Feb-06		269,500	539,000
David E. Simonelli				
Kyle D. Johnson				

Executive Employment Arrangements

The Company has entered into an Employment Agreement, dated as of January 1, 1992, with Douglas B. Mackie. The employment agreement provides for an initial term of three years with automatic renewal for successive one-year terms, unless sooner terminated by either party giving 90 days written notice prior to the end of the then current term. In addition, either party may terminate the employment agreement at any time, with or without cause, by giving the other party 30 days prior written notice.

Mr. Mackie's 2006 base salary under his employment agreement was \$400,000, which is subject to annual increase as determined by the Compensation Committee, and benefits as provided from time to time by the Company to its senior executives.

During the term of the employment agreement and for one year thereafter, Mr. Mackie is prohibited from directly or indirectly carrying on, engaging or having a financial interest in any business which is in material competition with the business of the Company.

The Company has also entered into an employment agreement with Richard M. Lowry which contains terms substantially similar to Mr. Mackie's employment agreement, other than the amount of base salary and the office held. Mr. Lowry's 2006 base salary under his employment agreement was \$385,000.

Other Potential Post-Employment Payments

Under the terms of Mr. Mackie's and Mr. Lowry's respective employment agreements, in the event either resigns for good reason (defined to include, among other things, a material breach of the employment agreement by the Company) or the employment agreement is otherwise terminated by the Company for any reason other than cause, death or permanent disability, Messrs. Mackie and Lowry will be entitled to receive from the Company, severance compensation in the amount equal to the sum of (a) each one's current annual current base salary and (b) a bonus calculated by multiplying current base salary by the average percentage of each one's base salary represented by the bonuses they received during the term of the employment agreement. The executive would receive the payment in equal monthly installments for 12 months.

Ms. Wensel and Messrs. Simonelli and Johnson would also be entitled to severance compensation if the executive is terminated by the Company for any reason other than cause, death or permanent disability. Severance payments are based on years of service. Based on their years of service, Ms. Wensel and Mr. Johnson would receive five months of severance pay and Mr. Simonelli would receive six months of severance pay. Payments would be made by the Company on a semi-monthly basis, but could be paid in a lump sum if agreed to by the Compensation Committee.

Below is the estimated amount of severance pay each named executive officer would be entitled to if they were terminated on December 31, 2006.

Name	Severance
Douglas B. Mackie	\$ 763,146
Deborah A. Wensel	\$ 99,583
Richard M. Lowry	\$ 734,975
David E. Simonelli	\$ 82,500
Kyle D. Johnson	\$ 50,500

Compensation of Directors

None of our directors received any compensation for their services as directors in 2006. In 2007, those directors who are not employees of the Company will receive \$60,000 per year, payable quarterly. Messrs. Grissom, Souleles, Leight and Weiss have declined any fees.

CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions with Related Persons

Agreements with Shareholders

In connection with the Aldabra Merger on December 26, 2006, the Company entered into a management equity agreement and an investor rights agreement.

Management Equity Agreement. In connection with the Aldabra Merger, the management investors entered into an amended and restated management equity agreement. The shares of common stock held by our management stockholders were 60% vested as of the date of the merger with the remainder vesting 50% on December 22, 2007; and 50% on December 22, 2008; provided that, as of each such date the executive is and has continued to be employed by the Company or any of its subsidiaries. If an executive ceases to be employed by the Company or its subsidiaries prior to the vesting dates, the cumulative percentage of such executive's vesting shares to become vested shall be determined on a pro rata basis according to the number of days elapsed since the immediately preceding vesting date (or in the event of a termination before December 22, 2007, since December 22, 2006). In no event shall any vesting shares vest after the date that an executive ceases to be employed by the Company or one of its subsidiaries.

In the event of a sale of the Company, all of an executive's unvested shares shall become vested; provided that, as a condition to such vesting, the executive shall, if requested by the purchaser and for no additional consideration, agree to continue employment for up to 12 months following such sale so long as such executive's compensation package and job description immediately following such sale is reasonable similar in scope, remuneration, location and responsibility as prior to such event. For purposes of the management equity agreement, a sale of the Company means the sale of the Company to an independent third party or affiliated group of independent third parties pursuant to which such party or parties acquire (i) capital stock (or rights to acquire capital stock) of the Company possessing the voting power (or the right to acquire capital stock of the Company possessing the voting power) to elect a majority of the Company's board of directors (whether by merger, consolidation or sale or transfer of the company's capital stock) or (ii) substantially all of the Company's assets determined on a consolidated basis.

In the event an executive ceases to be employed by the Company or one of its subsidiaries for any reason, all of such executives unvested shares shall be subject to repurchase by the Company. The purchase price for such unvested shares shall be the lower of the fair market value (FMV) and the original cost of such shares. In no event shall the Company have the right to repurchase vested shares.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, an executive terminated without cause whose unvested shares are repurchased by the Company (the Called Shares) shall be entitled to a purchase price adjustment if: (i) within six months thereafter the Company engages in a merger, consolidation, acquisition, liquidation or public offering of common stock (other than (1) an offering on Form S-8 or any successor forms or any other registration statement relating to a special offering to the Company's employees or (2) a registration statement relating to a unit offering); and (ii) the per share consideration or net proceeds received by the executives in such transaction or offering exceeds the FMV used in calculating the purchase price of the Called Shares (adjusted downward to reflect what the per share consideration or net proceeds for the Called Shares would have been had the Called Shares been outstanding on the date of the closing such transaction or offering). In such event, the executive shall be entitled to receive an amount per Called Share equal to such excess multiplied by the applicable FMV price percentage within 30 days after the closing of any such transaction or offering.

For purposes of the management equity agreement, the following terms shall have the meanings as set forth below:

- Cause means the executive's (i) act or acts of dishonesty, moral turpitude or criminality, (ii) continued failure to perform such executive's duties as an employee or (iii) willful or deliberate violations of such executive's obligations to the Company that result in injury to the Company.
- FMV price percentage means 20% multiplied by the number of full years elapsed between the

effective time of the merger and the termination date for such executive.

The invested shares held by our management stockholders are subject to certain transfer restrictions. Specifically, the only permitted transfers of shares are those made pursuant to laws of descent and distribution or to an executive's family group (meaning such executive's spouse and descendants). Transferees of such shares shall be subject to the transfer restrictions as set forth in the management equity agreement.

Investor Rights Agreement. In connection with the Aldabra Merger, Aldabra Acquisition Corporation, Great Lakes, MDP, certain Aldabra stockholders and certain Great Lakes stockholders entered into an investor rights agreement. The investor rights agreement provides for certain registration rights with respect to the Aldabra Registrable Securities, the MDP Registrable Securities and the Other Registrable Securities. Holders of at least a majority of MDP Registrable Securities, or Aldabra Registrable Securities after February 17, 2008, will have the right to demand registration under the Securities Act of all or any portion of their registrable securities subject to certain amount and time limitations. Holders of the MDP Registrable Securities may demand three long-form registrations and an unlimited number of short-form registrations, while holders of the Aldabra Registrable Securities may only demand one long-form registration and one short-form registration. Additionally, whenever the Company proposes to register any of its securities under the Securities Act and the registration form to be used may be used for the registration of registrable securities, holders of Aldabra Registrable Securities, MDP Registrable Securities or Other Registrable Securities will have the right to request the inclusion of their registrable securities in such registration. The investor rights agreement also provides that MDP has the right to designate the number of directors to Great Lakes' board that is proportionate to its voting power within the Company, as represented by the number of Great Lakes shares owned by MDP. Holders of more than 25% of MDP Registrable Securities will have certain information and inspection rights with respect to the Company.

Additionally, the investor rights agreement sets forth affirmative and negative covenants to which Great Lakes will be subject to as long as MDP owns more than 25% of the voting power of the Company. The negative covenants restrict the Company and/or its subsidiaries from conducting certain activities or taking certain actions, including, without limitation, making distributions on its capital stock, redemptions, purchase or acquisitions of its equity securities, issuance of debt or convertible or exchangeable debt securities, mergers and acquisitions, asset sales, liquidations, recapitalizations, non-ordinary business activities, change of organizational documents, and change of arrangements with its officers, directors, employees and other related persons. Pursuant to the affirmative covenants, without the prior written consent of MDP, Great Lakes and/or its subsidiaries is required to perform certain activities, including, without limitation, preservation of its corporate existence and material licenses, authorizations and permits necessary to the conduct of its business, maintenance of its material properties, discharge of certain statutory liens, performance under material contracts, compliance with applicable laws and regulations, preservation of adequate insurance coverage, and maintenance of proper books of record and account.

Escrow of Aldabra Founders Shares. All of the shares of Great Lakes' common stock that were issued to the founders of Aldabra, including Messrs. Leight, Deutsch and Weiss and their respective affiliates, in exchange for their Aldabra common stock that was issued prior to Aldabra's initial public offering, were placed in escrow with Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, as escrow agent, until the earliest of:

- February 17, 2008;
- liquidation of the Company; and
- the consummation of a liquidation, merger, stock exchange or other similar transaction which results in all of our stockholders having the right to exchange their shares of common stock for cash, securities or other property subsequent to our consummating a business combination with a target business.

During the escrow period, these shares cannot be sold, but the holders of these shares will retain all other rights as stockholders, including, without limitation, the right to vote their shares of common stock and the right to receive cash dividends, if declared. If dividends are declared and payable in shares of common stock, such dividends will also be placed in escrow.

Transactions Involving Aldabra Acquisition Corporation

Prior to Great Lakes merger into a subsidiary of Aldabra, Aldabra entered into the transaction described below, in addition to entering into the escrow agreement described above:

In November 2004, Aldabra issued 1,000,000 shares (the Private Shares) of its common stock to the following individuals (the Aldabra Founders) for \$25,000 in cash, at an average purchase price of approximately \$0.025 per share as set forth below:

Name	Number of Shares	Relationship to Aldabra
Nathan D. Leight	425,925	Chairman of the Board
Jason G. Weiss	425,925	Chief Executive Officer
Leight Family 1998 Irrevocable Trust	46,075	Stockholder
JGW Trust Dated August 18, 2000	46,075	Stockholder
Terrapin Partners Employee Partnership	26,000	Stockholder
Jonathan W. Berger	10,000	Director
Peter R. Deutsch	10,000	Director
Stewart K.P. Gross	10,000	Director

On January 27, 2005, Aldabra board of directors authorized a stock dividend of one share of common stock for each outstanding share of common stock, effectively lowering the purchase price to approximately \$0.0125 per share.

Each of the Aldabra Founders also entered into a letter agreement with Aldabra and Morgan Joseph & Co. pursuant to which, among other things:

- each agreed to vote all Private Shares owned by him in accordance with the majority of the share issued in connection with Aldabra's initial public offering voting in person or by proxy at the special meeting of stockholders if Aldabra solicited approval of its stockholders for a business combination;
- if Aldabra failed to consummate a business combination by August 24, 2006 (or by February 24, 2007 under certain limited circumstances), each agreed to take all reasonable actions within his power to cause Aldabra to liquidate as soon as reasonably practicable;
- each waived any and all rights he may have had to receive any distribution of cash, property or other assets as a result of such liquidation with respect to his Private Shares;
- each agreed that Aldabra could not consummate any business combination which involved a company which is affiliated with any of the Aldabra Founders unless Aldabra obtained an opinion from an independent investment banking firm reasonably acceptable to Morgan Joseph & Co. that the business combination is fair to Aldabra's stockholders from a financial perspective;
- each agreed that he and his affiliates would not be entitled to receive and would not accept any compensation for services rendered to Aldabra prior to the consummation of its business combination; and
- each agreed that he and his affiliates will not be entitled to receive or accept a finder's fee or any other compensation in the event he or his affiliates originated a business combination.

Terrapin Partners LLC, an affiliate of Nathan Leight, Jason Weiss, Lyla Oyakawa and Robert Plotkin, agreed that, through the acquisition of a target business, it would make available to Aldabra certain administrative, technology and secretarial services, as well as the use of certain limited office space, including a conference room, as Aldabra may require from time to time. Aldabra agreed to pay Terrapin Partners LLC \$7,500 per month for these services. This agreement was terminated upon consummation of the merger of GLDD Acquisitions Corp. into a

subsidiary of Aldabra.

During 2004, Nathan Leight and Jason Weiss advanced \$70,000 to Aldabra to cover expenses related to Aldabra's initial public offering. The loans were payable without interest on the earlier of December 10, 2005 or the consummation of Aldabra's initial public offering. These loans were repaid in February 2005. In October 2006, Mr. Leight and Mr. Weiss each made an interest-free loan to Aldabra in the amount of \$150,000, which loans were repaid December 2006, in cash.

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Review, Approval or Ratification of Transactions with Related Persons

Related Party Transaction Policies and Procedures. All interested transactions with related parties are subject to the Company's Related Party Transaction Policies and Procedures (the Related Party Transaction Policy), which is set forth in writing. The Audit Committee is responsible for applying the Related Party Transaction Policy. For purposes of the Related Party Transaction Policy, the terms interested transaction and related parties are defined as follows:

- interested transaction means any transaction, arrangement or relationship or series of similar transactions, arrangements or relationships (including any indebtedness or guarantee of indebtedness) in which (1) the aggregate amount involved will or may be expected to exceed \$100,000 in any calendar year, (2) the Company is a participant, and (3) any related party has or will have a direct or indirect interest (other than solely as a result of being a director or a less than ten percent (10%) beneficial owner of another entity).
- related party means any (a) person who is or was (since the beginning of the last fiscal year for which the Company has filed a Form 10-K and proxy statement, even if they do not presently serve in that role) an executive officer, director or nominee for election as a director, (b) greater than five percent (5%) beneficial owner of the Company's common stock, or (c) immediate family member of any of the foregoing. Immediate family member includes a person's spouse, parents, stepparents, children, stepchildren, siblings, mothers- and fathers-in-law, sons- and daughters-in-law, and brothers- and sisters-in-law and anyone residing in such person's home (other than a tenant or employee).

In determining the propriety of an interested transaction with a related party, the Audit Committee will take into account, among other factors it deems important, whether the interested transaction is on terms no less favorable than terms generally available to an unaffiliated third-party under the same or similar circumstances and the extent of the related party's interest in the transaction.

The Company's board of directors has delegated to the Chair of the Audit Committee the authority to pre-approve or ratify (as applicable) any interested transaction with a related party in which the aggregate amount involved is expected to be less than \$500,000.

The Audit Committee has reviewed the following transactions and determined that each such transaction shall be deemed to be pre-approved or ratified under the terms of the Related Party Transaction Policy:

- *Employment of executive officers.* Any employment by the Company of an executive officer of the Company if:
 - the related compensation is required to be reported in the Company's proxy statement under Item 402 of the Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC's) compensation disclosure requirements (generally applicable to named executive officers); or
 - the executive officer is not an immediate family member of another executive officer or director of the Company, the related compensation would be reported in the Company's proxy statement under Item 402 of the SEC's compensation disclosure requirements if the executive officer was a named executive officer, and the Company's Compensation Committee approved (or recommended that the Company's board of directors approve) such compensation.
- *Director compensation.* Any compensation paid to a director if the compensation is required to be reported in the Company's proxy statement under Item 402 of the SEC's compensation disclosure requirements.
- *Certain transactions with other companies.* Any transaction with another company at which a Related Person's only relationship is as an employee (other than an executive officer), director or beneficial owner of less than ten percent (10%) of that company's shares, if the aggregate amount involved does not exceed the greater of

\$1,000,000 or two percent (2%) of that company's total annual revenues.

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- *Certain Company charitable contributions.* Any charitable contribution, grant or endowment by the Company to a charitable organization, foundation or university at which a Related Person's only relationship is as an employee (other than an executive officer) or a director, if the aggregate amount involved does not exceed the greater of \$1,000,000 or two percent (2%) of the charitable organization's total annual receipts.
- *Transactions where all shareholders receive proportional benefits.* Any transaction where the Related Person's interest arises solely from the ownership of the Company's common stock and all holders of the Company's common stock received the same benefit on a *pro rata* basis (e.g. dividends).

The entering into of the amended and restated management equity agreement and the investor rights agreement were approved by our entire board of directors in connection with the Aldabra Merger. Prior to the Aldabra Merger, we did not have an independent audit committee, as we were a privately-held company.

Director Independence

The Board of Directors has determined that Messrs. Berger, Biemeck and Deutsch are independent directors as defined in the listing standards for NASDAQ. All of such persons serve on our Audit Committee. The Company qualifies as a controlled company under NASDAQ's listing standards because MDP controls more than 50% of the voting power of the Company. Because we are a controlled company, the NASDAQ rules do not require that the members of our Nominating Committee or the Compensation Committee be independent or that a majority of our directors be independent. Our Compensation Committee is comprised of Messrs. Souleles, Grissom and Weiss, none of whom is independent. Our Nominating Committee is comprised of Messrs. Souleles, Grissom and Leight, none of whom is independent.

In reaching the conclusion that Mr. Berger is independent, the Board of Directors considered the fact that he is the cousin of Mr. Leight. In reaching the conclusion that Mr. Biemeck is independent, the board of directors considered the fact the he served as chief financial officer of Great Lakes from 1994 to 1999. The Board of Directors concluded that these relationships did not impact the independence of these directors.

PRINCIPAL STOCKHOLDERS**Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management**

Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation was formed in connection with the Company's merger with Aldabra on December 26, 2006. The total amount of authorized capital stock of Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation consists of 90,000,000 shares of common stock. As of March 31, 2007, Great Lakes had 40,106,189 shares of common stock outstanding. The common stock is the only class of equity capital entitled to vote on matters submitted to a vote.

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to the beneficial ownership of Great Lakes' common stock as of March 31, 2007 by (1) each person whom we know to own beneficially more than five percent of the outstanding shares of Great Lakes' common stock; (2) each of Great Lakes' directors and named executive officers; and (3) all of Great Lakes' directors and executive officers as a group. Unless otherwise stated, each of the persons in the table has sole voting and investment power with respect to the securities beneficially owned.

	Beneficially Owned Number of Shares of Common Stock	Percentage of Common Stock	
Madison Dearborn (1)(2)	26,841,997	66.95	%
Hound Partners LLC, Hound Performance LLC and Jonathan Auerbach (3)	5,146,150	11.60	%
Douglas B. Mackie (4)(5)	515,212	1.28	%
Richard M. Lowry (4)	503,215	1.26	%
Deborah A. Wensel (4)(6)	191,018	0.48	%
David E. Simonelli (4)	63,783	0.16	%
Kyle Johnson (4)	44,803	0.11	%
Thomas S. Souleles (1)(7)			
Douglas C. Grissom (1)(7)			
Nathan Leight (8)	2,605,000	6.25	%
Jason Weiss (9)	2,498,750	6.00	%
Jonathan Berger (10)	20,400	0.05	%
Peter Deutsch (11)	21,800	0.05	%
Bruce J Biemeck (12)	2,500	0.01	%
All directors and executive officers as a group (18 persons)	5,174,771	12.41	%

(1) The address for each of Madison Dearborn Capital Partners IV, L.P. and Messrs. Souleles and Grissom is c/o Madison Dearborn Partners, LLC, 70 W. Madison Street, Suite 3800, Chicago, Illinois 60602.

(2) Includes: 26,708,402 shares directly owned by MDP and 133,598 shares directly owned by Special Co-Invest Partners I (Co-Invest). Madison Dearborn Partners IV, L.P. (MDP IV) is the general partner of MDP. John A. Canning, Jr., Paul J. Finnegan and Samuel M. Menco are the sole members of a limited partner committee of MDP IV (which is the general partner of MDP) that have the power, acting by majority vote, to vote or dispose of the shares held by MDP. William S. Kirsch, as the managing general partner of Co-Invest, has the power to vote or dispose of the shares held by Co-Invest. The address for each of MDP, MDP IV, and Co-Invest is c/o Madison Dearborn Partners, LLC, 70 W. Madison Street, Suite 3800, Chicago, Illinois 60602.

(3) Jonathan Auerbach is the managing member of Hound Performance, LLC (Hound Performance) and Hound Partners, LLC (Hound Partners LLC), investment management firms that serve as the general partner and investment manager, respectively, to Hound Partners, LP (Hound Partners LP) and Hound Partners Offshore Fund, LP (Hound Offshore). Hound Partners LP may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of, and has the shared power to vote, dispose, or direct the voting or disposition of, 2,609,690 shares of common stock of Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation. Hound Offshore may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of, and has the shared power to vote, dispose, or direct the voting or disposition of, 2,637,160 shares of common stock of Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation. Hound Performance and Hound Partners LLC, as the general partner and investment manager, respectively, to Hound Partners LP and Hound Offshore, together with Jonathan

Auerbach, as managing member of Hound Performance and Hound Partners LLC, may be deemed to be the beneficial owners of, and each has the shared power to vote, dispose, or direct the voting or disposition of, 5,246,850 shares of common stock of Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation. The principal business address of Hound Partners, LLC, Hound Performance, LLC, and Jonathan Auerbach is 101 Park Avenue, 48th Floor, New York, New York 10178.

- (4) The address for each of Messrs. Mackie, Lowry, Simonelli and Johnson and Ms. Wensel is c/o Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation, 2122 York Road, Oak Brook, Illinois 60523.
- (5) Includes (i) 105,267 shares held by family trusts established for the benefit of the children of Mr. Mackie, (ii) 6,000 common shares and 6,000 warrants purchased by the wife of Mr. Mackie in the open market.
- (6) Shares are held by the Deborah A Wensel Living Trust, for which Ms. Wensel serves as trustee.
- (7) Mr. Souleles is a managing director of MDP LLC, the general partner of MDP IV, which in turn is the general partner of MDP. As a result, Mr. Souleles may be deemed to share beneficial ownership of the shares owned by MDP. Mr. Grissom is employed by MDP LLC and has a pecuniary interest in the shares held by MDP. Each of Messrs. Souleles and Grissom disclaims beneficial ownership of the shares held of record by MDP, except to the extent of any pecuniary interest therein.
- (8) Includes (i) 92,150 shares of common stock held by the Leight Family 1998 Irrevocable Trust, a trust established for the benefit of Mr. Leight's family, (ii) 52,000 shares of common stock held by the Terrapin Partners Employee Partnership, (iii) 4,000 shares of common stock held by various family trusts and (iv) 1,572,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants held by Terrapin Partners LLC and 14,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants held by Elizabeth B. Leight TTEE Nathan D. Leight Intangible RA UA DTD. Terrapin Partners LLC is the general partner of Terrapin Partners Employee Partnership and Mr. Leight is the co-manager of Terrapin Partners LLC. The Terrapin Partners Employee Partnership intends to distribute its shares to its beneficiaries at a later date. To the extent such shares are not distributed to the current beneficiaries, they will be distributed to other Terrapin Partners LLC employees. The business address for Mr. Leight is c/o Terrapin Partners LLC, 540 Madison Avenue, 17th Floor, New York, New York 10022.
- (9) Includes (i) 851,850 shares of common stock held by the JGW Grantor Retained Annuity Trust 2006 dated June 15, 2006, a trust established for the benefit of Mr. Weiss's family, (ii) 52,000 shares of common stock held by the Terrapin Partners Employee Partnership, (iii) 400 shares of common stock held by various family trusts and IRAs and (iv) 1,572,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants held by Terrapin Partners LLC. Terrapin Partners LLC is the general partner of Terrapin Partners Employee Partnership and Mr. Weiss is the co-manager of Terrapin Partners LLC. The Terrapin Partners Employee Partnership intends to distribute its shares to its beneficiaries at a later date. To the extent such shares are not distributed to the current beneficiaries, they will be distributed to other Terrapin Partners LLC employees. Does not include 92,150 shares of common stock held by the JGW Trust dated August 18, 2000, a trust established for the benefit of Mr. Weiss's family. Mr. Weiss disclaims beneficial ownership of the shares held by the JGW Trust because they were irrevocably transferred to the trust and Mr. Weiss is not the trustee. The business address for Mr. Weiss is c/o Terrapin Partners LLC, 540 Madison Avenue, 17th Floor, New York, New York 10022.
- (10) The business address for Mr. Berger is c/o Navigant Consulting, Inc., 1180 Peachtree Street, N.E., Suite 1900 Atlanta, Georgia 30309.
- (11) The business address for Mr. Deutsch is P.O. Box 817689, Hollywood, Florida 33081.

(12) The address for Mr. Biemeck is 39851 N. Old Stage Road, Cave Creek, AZ 85331.

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DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STOCK

The following description of the material terms of Great Lakes' common stock and warrants is a summary of specified provisions of the charter and bylaws of Great Lakes. This description is subject to relevant provisions of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware (the DGCL) and reference to the actual charter and bylaws of Great Lakes. The current charter and bylaws of Great Lakes are filed as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part.

Capital Stock

General. Great Lakes is authorized to issue 90,000,000 shares of common stock and 1,000,000 shares of preferred stock. The par value of each share of common stock and preferred stock is \$0.0001.

Common Stock. Subject to prior rights of the holders, if any, of the shares of preferred stock, the holders of shares of common stock are entitled to share ratably in any distribution of Great Lakes' assets upon dissolution, liquidation or winding up, after the satisfaction of all debts and other liabilities. In general, holders of Great Lakes' common stock are entitled to one vote for each share of common stock they own and do not have cumulative voting rights. Common stock, however, may not vote on any amendment to Great Lakes' charter that relates solely to the terms of a series of preferred stock if the holders of the series are entitled to vote separately or with the holders of one or more other series. No holder of common stock will have any preemptive rights with respect to the common stock or any other securities of Great Lakes, or to any obligations convertible (directly or indirectly) into securities of Great Lakes.

Preferred Stock. Great Lakes' board of directors is authorized to issue shares of preferred stock in one or more series, to establish the number of shares to be included in each series, and to fix the voting powers, if any, and other rights of the shares of each such series. The issuance of preferred stock, while providing flexibility in connection with possible acquisitions and other corporate purposes, could, among other things, adversely affect the voting power of holders of Great Lakes' common stock. As of the date of this prospectus, there are no outstanding shares of preferred stock.

Election and Removal of Directors. The directors of Great Lakes are elected by a plurality of the votes of the shares present in person or represented by proxy at the meeting and entitled to vote in the election of directors; provided that, whenever the holders of any class or series of capital stock of Great Lakes are entitled to elect one or more directors, such directors will be elected by a plurality of the votes of such class or series present in person or represented by proxy at the meeting and entitled to vote in the election of such directors.

The directors are divided into three classes, designated Class I, Class II and Class III. The Board is authorized to assign members of the Board already in office to such classes at the time such classification becomes effective by resolution of the Board. The term of the initial Class I directors will terminate on the date of the 2007 annual meeting; the term of the initial Class II directors will terminate on the date of the 2008 annual meeting; and the term of the initial Class III directors will terminate on the date of the 2009 annual meeting. At each succeeding annual meeting of the stockholders, successors to the class of directors whose term expires at that annual meeting will be elected for a three-year term. If the number of directors is changed, any increase or decrease will be apportioned among the classes so as to maintain the number of directors in each class as nearly equal as possible, and any additional director of any class elected to fill a vacancy resulting from an increase in such class will hold office for a term that will coincide with the remaining term of that class, but in no case will a decrease in the number of directors shorten the term of any incumbent director.

Subject to the rights of the holders of any series of preferred stock then outstanding, (a) as long as MDP owns capital stock of Great Lakes that possesses 25% or more of the voting power of all capital stock of Great Lakes entitled to vote generally in the election of directors (voting together as a single class), any director may be removed at any time for any reason upon the election of holders of a majority of the voting power of the capital stock of Great Lakes entitled to vote generally in the election of directors, and (b) from and after the date that MDP owns capital stock of Great Lakes that possesses less than 25% of the voting power of all capital stock of Great Lakes entitled to vote generally in the election of directors (voting together as a single class), any director may be removed from office at any time, but only for cause, at a meeting called for that purpose, but only by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least 66 2/3% of the voting power of all outstanding shares of common stock entitled to vote at an

election of directors, voting together as a single class. Vacancies and newly created directorships resulting from any increase in the authorized number of directors and vacancies created from the death, disqualification, resignation or removal of any director will be filled by directors possessing a majority of the voting power of all directors.

Directors with More than One Vote. As long as MDP owns capital stock of Great Lakes that possesses 50% or more of the voting power of all capital stock of Great Lakes entitled to vote generally in the election of directors (voting together as a single class), MDP may, by written notice to Great Lakes made within 20 business days after election of any director to the Board (including, without limitation, any director elected as a replacement of a director that previously had more than one vote in matters submitted to directors), designate up to two directors of Great Lakes, each of whom must be a U.S. citizen under Maritime Laws (as defined below), to have four (4) votes in each matter submitted to directors of Great Lakes for vote and each such director so designated by MDP will thereafter have four votes in matters submitted to Great Lakes for vote until such director's removal or resignation from the Board. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event any director is so designated, such director will continue to retain the right to four votes in each matter submitted to directors of Great Lakes upon re-election unless and until MDP will have notified Great Lakes to the contrary in writing. Any director designated as having four votes in each matter submitted to the directors will have four votes in each matter submitted to any committee on which such director serves.

Anti-Takeover Effects of Unissued Shares.

Common Stock. Great Lakes has 40,106,189 shares of common stock outstanding as of March 31, 2007. The remaining shares of authorized but unissued common stock will be available for future issuance. While the additional shares are not designed to deter or prevent a change of control, under some circumstances, Great Lakes could use the additional shares to create voting impediments or to frustrate persons seeking to effect a takeover or otherwise gain control by, for example, issuing shares in private placements to purchasers who might side with Great Lakes' board of directors opposing a hostile takeover bid.

Preferred Stock. The existence of authorized but unissued shares of preferred stock could reduce Great Lakes' attractiveness as a target for an unsolicited takeover bid, since it could, for example, issue preferred stock to parties who might oppose such a takeover bid or contain terms that a potential acquirer may find unattractive. This may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change of control, discourage bids for the common stock at a premium over market and adversely affect the market price of, and the voting and other rights of the holders of, common stock.

Warrants. As of the date of this prospectus, there were 18,178,900 warrants to purchase our common stock outstanding, each of which entitles the registered holder to purchase one share of our common stock at a price of \$5.00 per share, subject to adjustment as discussed below. The warrants will expire at 5:00 p.m., Eastern Standard time on February 16, 2009, or earlier upon redemption. Great Lakes may redeem the warrants in whole and not in part, at the price of \$.01 per warrant, at any time after the warrants became exercisable, upon not less than 30 days prior written notice of redemption to each warrant holder; provided that the last sales price of the common stock has been at least \$8.50 per share, on each of 20 trading days within any 30 trading day period ending on the third business day prior to the date on which notice of redemption is given. The warrants have been issued in registered form under a warrant agreement dated February 17, 2005 between Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, as warrant agent, and Aldabra, as amended by a warrant clarification agreement, dated September 12, 2006 between the same two parties.

The exercise price and number of shares of common stock issuable on exercise of the warrants may be adjusted in certain circumstances, including in the event of a stock dividend, stock split, recapitalization, reorganization or consolidation of the company. However, the warrants will not be adjusted for issuances of common stock at a price below their respective exercise prices.

The warrants may be exercised upon surrender of the warrant certificate on or prior to the expiration date at the offices of the warrant agent, with the exercise form on the reverse side of the warrant certificate completed and executed as indicated, accompanied by full payment of the exercise price, by certified check payable to us, for the number of warrants being exercised. Warrant holders do not have the rights or privileges

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of holders of common stock, including any voting rights until they exercise their warrants and receive shares of common stock. After the issuance of shares of common stock upon exercise of the warrants, each holder will be entitled to one vote for each

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common stock share held of record on all matters to be voted on by stockholders.

The warrants may be deprived of any value and the market for the warrants may be limited if the prospectus relating to the common stock issuable upon the exercise of the warrants is not current or if the common stock is not qualified or exempt from qualification in the jurisdictions in which the holders of the warrants reside. If Great Lakes is unable to deliver shares of common stock pursuant to the exercise of the warrants because a registration statement with respect to the common stock is not effective or for any other reason, in no event would Great Lakes be obligated to pay cash or other consideration to the holders of the warrants or otherwise net-cash settle any warrant exercise. No fractional shares will be issued upon exercise of the warrants. If, upon exercise of the warrants, a holder would be entitled to receive a fractional interest in a share, Great Lakes will, upon exercise, round up or down to the nearest whole number the number of shares of common stock to be issued to the warrant holder.

Restrictions on Transfer and Ownership. Great Lakes charter contains restrictions on transfer and ownership to ensure its compliance with the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, as amended, the Shipping Act, 1916, as amended, the Foreign Dredge Act of 1906 (46 U.S.C. app. §292) and other statutes regulating or authorizing dredging in the navigable waters of the United States and any successor statutes thereto, and the regulations promulgated thereunder, in each case as amended or supplemented from time to time (collectively, Maritime Laws). Specifically, Great Lakes charter provides that any person other than a citizen of the United States within the meaning of the Maritime Laws (a Non-U.S. Citizen) may not beneficially own, individually or in the aggregate, with respect to any class or series of capital stock of Great Lakes, more than the lesser of (1) 22.5% of the shares of such class or series of capital stock of Great Lakes from time to time issued and outstanding, and (2) 90% of the maximum percentage of the issued and outstanding shares of such class or series of capital stock of Great Lakes permitted to be beneficially owned, individually or in the aggregate, by Non-U.S. Citizens under the Maritime Laws so that Great Lakes does not cease to be qualified under the Maritime Laws to own and operate vessels that may engage in dredging in the navigable waters of the United States and to transport dredged material between points in the United States. We refer to this percentage as the Permitted Percentage.

A person will be deemed to be the beneficial owner of, or to beneficially own, or to have beneficial ownership of, shares or interests in an entity to the extent such person would be deemed to be the beneficial owner thereof pursuant to Rule 13d-3 promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Exchange Act, as such rule may be amended or supplemented from time to time, and any successor rule to such rule, and such terms will apply to and include the holder of record of any such shares or interests.

To help ensure that at no time Non-U.S. Citizens, individually or in the aggregate, become the beneficial owners of more than the Permitted Percentage of the issued and outstanding shares of any class or series of capital stock of Great Lakes, and to enable Great Lakes to submit any proof that it is a U.S. citizen as required by any applicable law or by any contract with the United States government (or any agency thereof) or any other person, Great Lakes charter contains the following provisions:

Stock Certificates. Great Lakes has a dual stock certificate system such that each certificate representing shares of each class or series of capital stock of Great Lakes that are beneficially owned by a U.S. Citizen will be marked U.S. Citizen and each certificate representing shares of each class or series of capital stock of Great Lakes that are beneficially owned by a Non-U.S. Citizen will be marked Non-U.S. Citizen. All stock certificates are identical in all other respects. An application to transfer shares will be set forth on the back of each certificate, in which a person seeking to take title to the shares represented by such certificate will apply to Great Lakes to transfer the number of shares indicated therein and will certify as to its citizenship and the citizenship of any beneficial owner for whom or for whose account such person will hold such shares. A statement will be set forth on the face or back of each certificate representing shares of each class or series of capital stock of Great Lakes to the effect that: (1) such shares and the beneficial ownership thereof are subject to restrictions on transfer set forth in the Certificate of Incorporation; and (2) Great Lakes will furnish without charge to each stockholder of Great Lakes who so requests a copy of the Certificate of Incorporation.

Transfers. Any purported transfer of beneficial ownership of any shares of any class or series of capital stock of Great Lakes (excluding, for the avoidance of doubt, the original issuance of such shares by Great Lakes), the effect of which would be to cause one or more Non-U.S. Citizens in the aggregate to beneficially own shares of any class or series of

capital stock of Great Lakes in excess of the Permitted Percentage for such class or series, will be void and ineffective. A citizenship certification and certain other documentation may be required by Great Lakes

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or its transfer agent from all transferees (and from any recipient upon original issuance) of shares of capital stock of Great Lakes. If such transferee (or recipient) is acting as a fiduciary or nominee for a beneficial owner, with respect to such beneficial owner, the registration of transfer (or the closing of such original issue) will be denied upon refusal to furnish such certificate.

Excess Shares. If on any date (including, without limitation, any record date) (each, an *Excess Share Date*) the number of shares of a class or series of capital stock of Great Lakes beneficially owned by Non-U.S. Citizens exceeds the Permitted Percentage with respect to such class or series of capital stock, irrespective of the date on which such event becomes known to Great Lakes (such shares in excess of the Permitted Percentage, the *Excess Shares*), then the shares of such class or series of capital stock of Great Lakes that constitute *Excess Shares* will be those shares that have been acquired by or become beneficially owned by Non-U.S. Citizens, starting with the most recent acquisition of beneficial ownership of such shares by a Non-U.S. Citizen and including, in reverse chronological order of acquisition, all other acquisitions of beneficial ownership of such shares by Non-U.S. Citizens from and after the acquisition of beneficial ownership of such shares by a Non-U.S. Citizen that first caused such Permitted Percentage to be exceeded. Great Lakes will have the sole power to determine, in the exercise of its reasonable judgment, those shares of such class or series that constitute *Excess Shares* and may, in its reasonable discretion, rely on any reasonable documentation provided by Non-U.S. Citizens with respect to the date of their acquisition of beneficial ownership of *Excess Shares*. If the acquisition of beneficial ownership of more than one *Excess Share* occurs on the same date, then the order in which such acquisitions will be deemed to have occurred on such date will be determined by lot or such shares will be treated as *Excess Shares* on a pro rata basis as Great Lakes may, in its reasonable discretion, deem appropriate. *Excess Shares* that result from a determination that a beneficial owner has ceased to be a U.S. Citizen will be deemed to have been acquired as of the date that such beneficial owner ceased to be a U.S. Citizen. Great Lakes may adjust upward to the nearest whole share the number of shares of such class or series deemed to be *Excess Shares*.

Additional Remedies for Exceeding Permitted Percentage. In the event that (i) the transfer restrictions would not be effective for any reason to prevent the transfer (a *Proposed Transfer*) of beneficial ownership of any *Excess Share* of any class or series of the capital stock of Great Lakes to a Non-U.S. Citizen (a *Proposed Transferee*), (ii) a change in the status (a *Status Change*) of a U.S. Citizen to a Non-U.S. Citizen (a *Disqualified person*) causes a share of any class or series of capital stock of Great Lakes of which such U.S. Citizen is the beneficial owner immediately prior to such change to constitute an *Excess Share*, or (iii) the original issuance by Great Lakes of a share of any class or series of capital stock of Great Lakes to a Non-U.S. Citizen (a *Disqualified Recipient*) results in such share constituting an *Excess Share*, then, effective as of immediately before the consummation of such *Proposed Transfer* (in the case of such *Proposed Transferee*) or such *Status Change* (in the case of such *Disqualified person*), and as of the time of issuance of such *Excess Share* (in the case of such *Disqualified Recipient*), such *Excess Share* will to the fullest extent permitted by law be eligible for redemption by Great Lakes, and such Non-U.S. Citizen (each, a *Restricted person*) will neither acquire nor have any rights or interests in such *Excess Share* subject to redemption.

Redemption. Great Lakes, by action of the Board, in its sole discretion, has the power to redeem *Excess Shares*, unless such redemption is not permitted under the DGCL or other provisions of applicable law, but Great Lakes does not have any obligation under its charter to redeem any *Excess Shares*. Until such time as any *Excess Shares* subject to redemption by Great Lakes are redeemed, the holders of such *Excess Shares* will to the fullest extent permitted by law not be entitled to any voting rights with respect to such *Excess Shares*, and Great Lakes will pay into an escrow account dividends and any other distributions (upon liquidation or otherwise) in respect of such *Excess Shares*. Full voting rights will be restored, and any dividends or distributions with respect thereto that have been previously paid into an escrow account will be due and paid promptly after such time as, and to the extent that, such shares have ceased to be *Excess Shares*. The terms and conditions of redemptions by Great Lakes of *Excess Shares* will be as follows:

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- The per share redemption price (the Redemption Price) to be paid for each Excess Share will be the Fair Market Value of such Excess Share as of the date of redemption plus the amount of any dividend or any other distribution paid into an escrow account by Great Lakes. For purposes of determining Fair Market Value:

- The Fair Market Value of one share of a particular class or series of the capital stock of Great Lakes

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as of any date will mean the average of the daily Market Price (as defined below) of one share of such capital stock for the 20 consecutive Trading Days (as defined below) immediately preceding such date, or, if such capital stock is not listed or admitted for unlisted trading privileges on any National Securities Exchange, the fair value of a share of such class or series of capital stock on such date as determined in good faith by the Board;

- The Market Price of a share of a class or series of capital stock of Great Lakes for a particular day will mean: (A) the last reported sales price on such day, or, in case no sale takes place on such day, the average of the reported closing bid and asked prices on such day, in either case as reported in the principal consolidated transaction reporting system with respect to securities listed or admitted for unlisted trading privileges on the principal National Securities Exchange on which such class or series of capital stock is then listed or admitted for unlisted trading privileges; or (B) if such class or series of capital stock is not then listed or admitted for unlisted trading privileges on any National Securities Exchange, the last quoted price on such day, or, if not so quoted, the average of the closing bid and asked prices on such day in the over-the-counter market, as reported by The Nasdaq Stock Market or such other system then in use; or (C) if on any such day such class or series of capital stock is not quoted by any such organization, the average of the bid and asked prices on such day as furnished by a professional market maker making a market in such capital stock selected by Great Lakes; or (D) if on any such day no market maker is making a market in such capital stock, the fair value of a share of such class or series of capital stock on such day as determined in good faith by the Board (or a duly authorized committee thereof);
- Trading Day will mean a day on which the principal National Securities Exchange on which shares of any class or series of the capital stock of Great Lakes are listed is open for the transaction of business or, if such capital stock is not listed or admitted for unlisted trading privileges on any National Securities Exchange, a day on which banking institutions in New York City generally are open; and
- National Securities Exchange will mean an exchange registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under Section 6(a) of the Exchange Act, as such section may be amended or supplemented from time to time, and any successor to such statute, or The Nasdaq Stock Market or any successor thereto.

The Redemption Price will be paid in cash (by wire transfer or bank or cashier's check) or by the issuance of Redemption Notes, as determined by the Board in its sole discretion. Redemption Notes will mean interest-bearing promissory notes of Great Lakes with a maturity of not more than 10 years from the date of issue and bearing interest at a fixed rate equal to the yield on the U.S. Treasury Note having a maturity comparable to the term of such promissory notes as published in The Wall Street Journal or comparable publication at the time of the issuance of the promissory notes.

Written notice of the date on which the Excess Shares will be redeemed (the Redemption Date), together with a letter of transmittal to accompany certificates representing the Excess Shares that are surrendered for redemption (if any), will be given either by hand delivery or by overnight courier service or by first-class mail, postage prepaid, to each holder of record of the Excess Shares to be redeemed, at such holder's last known address as the same appears on the stock register of Great Lakes (unless such notice is waived in writing by any such holders) (the Redemption Notice).

If a Redemption Notice has been duly sent to the record holders of the Excess Shares to be redeemed and Great Lakes has irrevocably deposited or set aside cash consideration sufficient to pay the Redemption Price to such record holders of such Excess Shares, then dividends will cease to accrue on all such Excess Shares to be redeemed, all such Excess Shares will no longer be deemed outstanding and all right, title and interest in respect of such Excess Shares will forthwith cease and terminate, except only the right of the record holders thereof to receive the Redemption Price, without interest;

Requirement to Provide Citizenship Information. Great Lakes may, to the fullest extent permitted by law, require the beneficial owners of shares of any class or series of Great Lakes capital stock to confirm their

citizenship status from time to time, and, as a condition to acquiring and having beneficial ownership of shares of any class or series of capital stock of Great Lakes, every beneficial owner of any such shares must comply with the following provisions:

- promptly upon a beneficial owner's acquisition of beneficial ownership of five (5%) percent or more of the outstanding shares of any class or series of capital stock of Great Lakes, and at such other times as Great Lakes may determine by written notice to such beneficial owner, such beneficial owner must provide to Great Lakes a written statement or an affidavit, as specified by Great Lakes, duly signed, stating the name and address of such beneficial owner, the number of shares of each class or series of capital stock of Great Lakes beneficially owned by such beneficial owner as of a recent date, the legal structure of such beneficial owner, a statement as to whether such beneficial owner is a U.S. Citizen, and such other information required by 46 C.F.R. part 355;
- promptly upon request by Great Lakes, any beneficial owner must provide to Great Lakes a written statement or an affidavit, as specified by Great Lakes, duly signed, stating the name and address of such beneficial owner, the number of shares of each class or series of capital stock of Great Lakes beneficially owned by such beneficial owner as of a recent date, the legal structure of such beneficial owner, a statement as to whether such beneficial owner is a U.S. Citizen, and such other information required by 46 C.F.R. part 355;
- promptly upon request by Great Lakes, any beneficial owner must provide to Great Lakes a written statement or an affidavit, as specified by Great Lakes, duly signed, stating the name and address of such beneficial owner, together with reasonable documentation of the date and time of such beneficial owner's acquisition of beneficial ownership of the shares of any class or series of capital stock of Great Lakes specified by Great Lakes in its request;
- every beneficial owner must provide, or authorize such beneficial owner's broker, dealer, custodian, depository, nominee or similar agent with respect to the shares of each class or series of Great Lakes' capital stock beneficially owned by such beneficial owner to provide, to Great Lakes such beneficial owner's address; and
- every beneficial owner must provide to Great Lakes, at any time such beneficial owner ceases to be a U.S. Citizen, as promptly as practicable but in no event more than two business days after the date such beneficial owner ceases to be a U.S. Citizen, a written statement, duly signed, stating the name and address of such beneficial owner, the number of shares of each class or series of capital stock of Great Lakes beneficially owned by such beneficial owner as of a recent date, the legal structure of such beneficial owner, and a statement as to such change in status of such beneficial owner to a Non-U.S. Citizen.

Great Lakes may at any time require reasonable proof, in addition to the citizenship certifications and the written statements and affidavits required under the charter, of the citizenship of the beneficial owner or the proposed transferee or, in the case of original issuance, the recipient (and, if such transferee or recipient is acting as a fiduciary or nominee for a beneficial owner, with respect to such beneficial owner) of shares of any class or series of Great Lakes' capital stock. If not provided by the date set forth in a written request, then the voting rights of such beneficial owner's shares of capital stock will, to the fullest extent permitted by law, be suspended, and any dividends or other distributions with respect to such shares will be paid into an escrow account, until such requested documentation is submitted in form and substance reasonably satisfactory to Great Lakes. Great Lakes, acting through its Board, will have the power, in its sole discretion, to extend the date by which such requested documentation must be provided and/or to waive the application of these provisions in any particular instance.

Transfer Agent and Registrar. The transfer agent and registrar for Great Lakes common stock and warrants is Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, 17 Battery Place, New York, New York 10004, (212) 509-4000.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

The common stock offered hereby is being offered by us exclusively to the holders of our warrants. We do not have any agreement with any underwriter or other party for the distribution of the common stock offered hereby. The common stock is being offered by us through this prospectus, and no commissions or other remunerations will be paid to any person for soliciting the exercise of the warrants and the sale of the common stock.

We have agreed to maintain the effectiveness of the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part until the date on which all of the warrants have been exercised. As a result, the common stock issuable upon exercise of the warrants will be freely transferable by the holders thereof (other than by our affiliates).

Persons who are our affiliates who acquire common stock upon exercise of the warrants may be deemed to be issuers under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and, therefore, may be required to deliver a copy of this prospectus, including a prospectus supplement, to any person who purchases shares of common stock acquired by such affiliate through exercise of the warrants. Persons who purchase shares of common stock from affiliates are deemed to be purchasing restricted securities. In addition, any broker or dealer participating in any distribution of the restricted shares may be deemed to be an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act and, therefore, may be required to deliver a copy of this prospectus, including a prospectus supplement, to any person who purchases any restricted shares from or through a broker or dealer.

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the shares of common stock offered pursuant to this prospectus was passed upon by Sidley Austin LLP.

EXPERTS

The financial statements as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006 included in this prospectus have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report appearing herein, and have been so included in reliance upon the report of such firm given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

The consolidated financial statements of Amboy Aggregates (Joint Venture) and Subsidiary as of and for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 included in this prospectus have been audited by J.H. Cohn LLP, an independent public accounting firm, and are included upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We file reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. Our stockholders may read and copy any reports, proxy statements or other information filed by us at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at (800) SEC-0330.

Copies of these materials can also be obtained by mail at prescribed rates from the Public Reference Section of the Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549 or by calling the SEC at (800) SEC-0330. The SEC maintains a website that contains reports, proxy statements and other information regarding Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation (Commission File No. 001-33225). The address of the SEC website is *www.sec.gov*.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation:
Oak Brook, IL

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation and subsidiaries (formerly, GLDD Acquisitions Corp.) (the Company) as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders equity (deficit), and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these 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. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, 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, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Corporation and subsidiaries at December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE
LLP

Chicago, IL
March 19, 2007

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GREAT LAKES DREDGE & DOCK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

DECEMBER 31, 2006 AND 2005

(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	2006	2005
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 3,640	\$ 601
Accounts receivable net	89,505	85,114
Contract revenues in excess of billings	9,561	14,352
Inventories	21,082	17,084
Prepaid expenses	11,810	4,700
Other current assets	18,648	12,413
Total current assets	154,246	134,264
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT Net	239,337	240,849
GOODWILL	98,747	98,747
OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS Net	1,268	1,579
INVENTORIES - NON CURRENT	13,353	11,206
INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES	9,996	8,605
OTHER	11,412	11,987
TOTAL	\$ 528,359	\$ 507,237
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY (DEFICIT)		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable	\$ 57,826	\$ 50,836
Accrued expenses	30,192	22,879
Billings in excess of contract revenues	19,195	8,108
Current portion of long-term debt	4,085	1,950
Total current liabilities	111,298	83,773
LONG-TERM DEBT	190,600	248,850
DEFERRED INCOME TAXES	84,825	88,154
OTHER	11,109	5,858
Total liabilities	397,832	426,635
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES		
MINORITY INTEREST	2,005	1,850
REDEEMABLE PREFERRED STOCK		101,978
STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY (DEFICIT)		

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Common stock \$.0001 par value; 90,000,000 authorized, 39,985,678 shares issued and outstanding	4	
Common stock \$.01 par value; 1,000,000 shares issued and outstanding		10
Additional paid-in capital	168,830	9,990
Accumulated deficit	(39,030)	(33,017)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(1,282)	(209)
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	128,522	(23,226)
TOTAL	\$ 528,359	\$ 507,237

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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GREAT LAKES DREDGE & DOCK CORPORATION**AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS****YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006, 2005 AND 2004****(In thousands, except per share amounts)**

	2006	2005	2004
CONTRACT REVENUES	\$ 425,980	\$ 423,399	\$ 350,862
COSTS OF CONTRACT REVENUES	368,991	372,046	314,940
GROSS PROFIT	56,989	51,353	35,922
OPERATING EXPENSES:			
General and administrative expenses	30,457	29,322	25,473
Amortization of intangible assets	311	786	4,174
Impairment of intangibles		5,718	
Subpoena-related expenses	608	2,865	2,317
Demolition litigation expense			1,275
Sale-related expenses			273
Total operating income	25,613	12,662	2,410
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE):			
Interest expense net	(24,343)	(23,055)	(20,334)
Equity in earnings of joint ventures	2,041	2,328	2,339
Minority interest	(155)	(251)	132
Total other expense	(22,457)	(20,978)	(17,863)
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAXES	3,156	(8,316)	(15,453)
INCOME TAX (PROVISION) BENEFIT	(971)	1,364	4,366
NET INCOME (LOSS)	\$ 2,185	\$ (6,952)	\$ (11,087)
REDEEMABLE PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDENDS	(8,198)	(7,693)	(7,285)
REDEMPTION OF PREFERRED STOCK	(2,790)		
NET LOSS AVAILABLE TO COMMON STOCKHOLDERS	\$ (8,803)	\$ (14,645)	\$ (18,372)
Basic and diluted loss per share	\$ (0.90)	\$ (1.58)	\$ (1.98)
Basic and diluted weighted average shares	9,780	9,288	9,288

GREAT LAKES DREDGE & DOCK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY (DEFICIT)

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006, 2005 AND 2004

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	Number of Shares Common Stock	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total
BALANCE January 1, 2004	1,000,000	\$ 10	\$ 9,990	\$	\$	\$ 10,000
Accumulated dividends on preferred stock				(7,285)	)	(7,285)
Comprehensive income (loss):						
Net loss				(11,087)	)	(11,087)
Reclassification of derivative gains to earnings (net of tax of \$1,062)					(1,654)	(1,654)
Change in fair value of derivatives (net of tax of \$1,048)					1,632	1,632
Total comprehensive loss				(11,087)	) (22)	(11,109)
BALANCE December 31, 2004	1,000,000	10	9,990	(18,372)	) (22)	(8,394)
Accumulated dividends on preferred stock				(7,693)	)	(7,693)
Comprehensive income (loss):						
Net loss				(6,952)	)	(6,952)
Reclassification of derivative gains to earnings (net of tax of \$1,192)					(1,838)	(1,838)
Change in fair value of derivatives (net of tax of \$1,071)					1,651	1,651
Total comprehensive loss				(6,952)	) (187)	(7,139)
BALANCE December 31, 2005	1,000,000	10	9,990	(33,017)	) (209)	(23,226)
Recapitalization:						
Elimination of equity	(1,000,000)	) (10)	) (9,990)	)		(10,000)
Common shares issued	39,985,678	4	120,147			120,151
Consideration received as a result of the merger, net of expenses of \$3,715			48,683			48,683
Accumulated dividends on preferred stock				(8,198)	)	(8,198)
Comprehensive income (loss):						
Net income				2,185		2,185
Reclassification of derivative gains to earnings (net of tax of \$575)					886	886
Change in fair value of derivatives (net of tax of \$1,271)					(1,959)	(1,959)
Total comprehensive loss				2,185	(1,073)	1,112
BALANCE December 31, 2006	39,985,678	\$ 4	\$ 168,830	\$ (39,030)	) \$ (1,282)	) \$ 128,522

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

GREAT LAKES DREDGE & DOCK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006, 2005 AND 2004

(In thousands)

	2006	2005	2004
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income (loss)	\$ 2,185	\$ (6,952)	\$ (11,087)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash flows from operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	25,081	24,686	26,853
Earnings of joint ventures	(2,041)	(2,328)	(2,339)
Distribution from equity joint ventures	650	1,625	1,925
Minority interest	155	251	(132)
Deferred income taxes	(6,780)	(1,695)	(6,388)
Gain on dispositions of property and equipment	(679)	(342)	(394)
Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets		5,718	
Amortization of financing fees	3,308	1,667	1,729
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	(4,391)	(19,352)	(893)
Contract revenues in excess of billings	4,791	(1,913)	(1,203)
Inventories	(6,145)	(515)	(3,204)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(5,627)	(1,919)	4,252
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	11,700	10,133	12,495
Billings in excess of contract revenues	11,087	1,401	(2,102)
Other non-current assets and liabilities	605	(185)	(2,063)
Net cash flows from operating activities	33,899	10,280	17,449
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchases of property and equipment	(29,762)	(12,645)	(23,085)
Dispositions of property and equipment	13,571	5,468	10,261
Changes in restricted cash	(3,635)		876
Loan to related party	(1,684)		
Acquisition of Predecessor common and preferred shares			527
Net cash flows from investing activities	(21,510)	(7,177)	(11,421)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Repayments of long-term debt	(54,115)	(5,450)	(4,450)
Borrowings under (repayments of) revolving loans net	(2,000)	2,000	
Repurchase of shares	(65)		
Issuance of shares	40		
Proceeds from Aldabra Transaction	52,398		
Payment of merger costs, net	(3,715)		
Financing fees	(518)		(1,149)
Repayment of capital lease debt	(1,375)	(1,014)	(1,242)
Net cash flows from financing activities	(9,350)	(4,464)	(6,841)
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND EQUIVALENTS	3,039	(1,361)	(813)

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CASH AND EQUIVALENTS	Beginning of period	601	1,962	2,775
CASH AND EQUIVALENTS	End of period	\$ 3,640	\$ 601	\$ 1,962
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION:				
Cash paid for interest		\$ 21,265	\$ 21,230	\$ 17,483