

W R GRACE & CO
Form 10-Q
August 08, 2007

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

OR

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

Commission File Number 1-13953

W. R. GRACE & CO.

Delaware
(State of Incorporation)

65-0773649
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

7500 Grace Drive

Columbia, Maryland 21044

(410) 531-4000

(Address and phone number of
principal executive offices)

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes

No

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

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

Yes

No

70,133,018 shares of Common Stock, \$0.01 par value, were outstanding at July 31, 2007.

W. R. GRACE & CO. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Review by Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

A review of the interim consolidated financial statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 has been performed by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, the company's independent registered public accounting firm. Their report on the interim consolidated financial statements follows. This report is not considered a report within the meaning of Sections 7 and 11 of the Securities Act of 1933, and, therefore, the independent accountants' liability under Section 11 does not extend to it.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of W. R. Grace & Co.:

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of W. R. Grace & Co. and its subsidiaries as of June 30, 2007, and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity (deficit) and comprehensive income (loss) for each of the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2007 and June 30, 2006 and the consolidated statements of cash flows for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2007 and June 30, 2006. These interim financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management.

We conducted our review in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). A review of interim financial information consists principally of applying analytical procedures and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying interim consolidated financial statements for them to be in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Notes 1 and 2 to the interim consolidated financial statements, on April 2, 2001, the Company and substantially all of its domestic subsidiaries voluntarily filed for protection under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code, which raises substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in its present form. Management's intentions with respect to this matter are also described in Notes 1 and 2. The accompanying interim consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

We have previously audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2006, and the related consolidated statements of operations, cash flows, shareholders' equity (deficit) and comprehensive income (loss) for the year then ended, management's assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006 and the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006; and in our report dated March 1, 2007, we expressed (i) an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements with an explanatory paragraph relating to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and, (ii) unqualified opinions on management's assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting and on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. The consolidated financial statements and management's assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting referred to above are not presented herein. In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2006, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the consolidated balance sheet from which it has been derived.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

McLean, Virginia

August 8, 2007

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W. R. Grace & Co. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Operations (Unaudited)
 In millions, except per share amounts

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2007	2006	June 30, 2007	2006
Net sales	\$ 812.8	\$ 729.1	\$ 1,528.4	\$ 1,387.7
Cost of goods sold, exclusive of depreciation and amortization shown separately below	533.9	470.0	1,012.6	907.8
Selling, general and administrative expenses, exclusive of net pension expense and depreciation and amortization shown separately below	138.4	142.3	265.9	271.3
Depreciation and amortization	27.6	28.4	55.2	56.5
Research and development expenses	17.7	14.5	35.5	29.4
Net pension expense	13.1	16.8	25.8	31.6
Interest expense and related financing costs	20.3	19.9	39.7	35.7
Provision for environmental remediation	12.0	30.0	12.0	30.0
Chapter 11 expenses, net of interest income	23.6	11.5	41.4	20.2
Other (income) expense, net	(7.7)	(13.9)	(15.7)	(15.8)
	778.9	719.5	1,472.4	1,366.7
Income (loss) before income taxes and minority interest	33.9	9.6	56.0	21.0
Benefit from (provision for) income taxes	(9.3)	(3.3)	(24.2)	(7.8)
Minority interest in consolidated entities	(4.1)	(11.5)	(6.5)	(18.3)
Net income (loss)	\$ 20.5	\$ (5.2)	\$ 25.3	\$ (5.1)
Basic earnings (loss) per share:				
Net income (loss)	\$ 0.29	\$ (0.08)	\$ 0.36	\$ (0.08)
Weighted average number of basic shares	70.1	67.9	69.8	67.5
Diluted earnings (loss) per share:				
Net income (loss)	\$ 0.29	\$ (0.08)	\$ 0.35	\$ (0.08)
Weighted average number of diluted shares	71.8	67.9	71.4	67.5

The Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

W. R. Grace & Co. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)

In millions

	Six Months Ended	
	June 30,	
	2007	2006
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income (loss)	\$ 25.3	\$ (5.1)
Reconciliation to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:		
Chapter 11 expenses, net of interest income	41.4	20.2
(Benefit from) provision for income taxes	24.2	7.8
Minority interest in consolidated entities	6.5	18.3
Depreciation and amortization	55.2	56.5
Interest accrued on pre-petition liabilities subject to compromise	38.8	34.7
Net (gain) loss on sales of investments and disposals of assets	(3.6)	(2.8)
Net pension expense	25.8	31.6
Payments under defined benefit pension arrangements	(57.0)	(39.6)
Payments under postretirement benefit plans	(3.1)	(6.5)
Net income from life insurance policies	(2.5)	(1.7)
Provision for uncollectible receivables	1.4	0.5
Provision for environmental remediation	12.0	30.0
Expenditures for environmental remediation	(4.8)	(3.4)
Expenditures for retained obligations of divested businesses	(0.8)	(1.3)
Dividends paid to minority interests in consolidated entities	(11.8)	
Changes in assets and liabilities, excluding effect of businesses acquired/divested and foreign currency translation:		
Working capital items (trade accounts receivable, inventories and accounts payable)	(34.2)	(86.2)
Other accruals and non-cash items	(43.3)	(3.7)
Income taxes paid, net of refunds	(18.5)	(17.8)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities before Chapter 11 expenses and settlements	51.0	31.5
Cash paid to resolve contingencies subject to Chapter 11	(10.3)	
Chapter 11 expenses paid	(35.5)	(20.4)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	5.2	11.1
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Capital expenditures	(52.3)	(51.9)
Purchase of short-term investment	(25.0)	
Purchase of equity investment	(6.3)	
Proceeds from sales of investments and disposals of assets	3.0	7.2
Businesses acquired, net of cash acquired		(20.0)
Net investment in life insurance policies	0.2	(0.1)
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	(80.4)	(64.8)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net (repayments) borrowings under credit arrangements	9.6	0.6
Fees under debtor-in-possession credit facility	(1.3)	(1.1)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	19.4	15.8
Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities	27.7	15.3
Effect of currency exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	5.5	6.9
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(42.0)	(31.5)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	536.3	474.7
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 494.3	\$ 443.2

The Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

W. R. Grace & Co. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheets

In millions, except par value and shares

	June 30, 2007 (unaudited)	December 31, 2006
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 494.3	\$ 536.3
Marketable securities	28.1	3.3
Trade accounts receivable, less allowance of \$7.7 (2006 \$6.6)	493.8	426.3
Inventories	287.0	284.6
Deferred income taxes	36.8	37.8
Other current assets	71.4	80.5
Total Current Assets	1,411.4	1,368.8
Properties and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$1,565.3 (2006 \$1,510.5)	671.1	664.5
Goodwill	117.8	116.5
Cash value of life insurance policies, net of policy loans	91.5	89.2
Deferred income taxes	712.8	728.5
Asbestos-related insurance	500.0	500.0
Overfunded defined benefit pension plans	62.5	38.4
Other assets	139.3	131.5
Total Assets	\$ 3,706.4	\$ 3,637.4
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY (DEFICIT)		
Liabilities Not Subject to Compromise		
Current Liabilities		
Debt payable within one year	\$ 12.8	\$ 3.3
Accounts payable	200.2	172.7
Other current liabilities	276.4	272.6
Total Current Liabilities	489.4	448.6
Debt payable after one year	0.3	0.2
Deferred income taxes	54.0	58.9
Minority interest in consolidated entities	59.7	65.0
Underfunded and unfunded defined benefit pension plans	270.2	349.6
Other liabilities	36.6	43.3
Total Liabilities Not Subject to Compromise	910.2	965.6
Liabilities Subject to Compromise Note 2	3,245.6	3,221.6
Total Liabilities	4,155.8	4,187.2
Commitments and Contingencies		
Shareholders Equity (Deficit)		
Common stock issued, par value \$0.01; 300,000,000 shares authorized; outstanding: 2007 70,131,018 (2006 68,915,022)	0.8	0.8
Paid-in capital	428.7	423.8
Accumulated deficit	(460.1)	(487.6)
Treasury stock, at cost: shares: 2007 6,848,742; (2006 8,064,738)	(81.5)	(96.0)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(337.3)	(390.8)
Total Shareholders Equity (Deficit)	(449.4)	(549.8)
Total Liabilities and Shareholders Equity (Deficit)	\$ 3,706.4	\$ 3,637.4

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The Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

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W. R. Grace & Co. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Shareholders Equity (Deficit) (Unaudited)
In millions

	Common Stock and Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Shareholders Equity (Deficit)
Balance, March 31, 2007	\$ 427.9	\$ (480.6)	\$ (85.1)	\$ (384.4)	\$ (522.2)
Net income (loss)		20.5			20.5
Stock plan activity	1.6		3.6		5.2
Other comprehensive income (loss)				47.1	47.1
Balance, June 30, 2007	\$ 429.5	\$ (460.1)	\$ (81.5)	\$ (337.3)	\$ (449.4)
Balance, December 31, 2006	\$ 424.6	\$ (487.6)	\$ (96.0)	\$ (390.8)	\$ (549.8)
Cumulative effect of adoption of FASB Interpretation No.48		2.2			2.2
Balance, January 1, 2007	\$ 424.6	\$ (485.4)	\$ (96.0)	\$ (390.8)	\$ (547.6)
Net income (loss)		25.3			25.3
Stock plan activity	4.9		14.5		19.4
Other comprehensive income (loss)				53.5	53.5
Balance, June 30, 2007	\$ 429.5	\$ (460.1)	\$ (81.5)	\$ (337.3)	\$ (449.4)

W. R. Grace & Co. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) (Unaudited)
In millions

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Net income (loss)	\$ 20.5	\$ (5.2)	\$ 25.3	\$ (5.1)
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Foreign currency translation adjustments	8.9	13.6	14.6	14.6
Gain (loss) from hedging activities, net of income taxes	(1.2)	0.3	(0.1)	(0.3)
Defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans, net of income taxes	39.4		39.0	
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	47.1	13.9	53.5	14.3
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 67.6	\$ 8.7	\$ 78.8	\$ 9.2

The Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

W. R. Grace & Co. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

1. Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting and Financial Reporting Policies

W. R. Grace & Co., through its subsidiaries, is engaged in specialty chemicals and specialty materials businesses on a worldwide basis through two operating segments: Grace Davison, which includes silica- and alumina-based catalysts and materials used in a wide range of industrial applications; and Grace Performance Chemicals, which includes specialty chemicals and materials used in commercial and residential construction and in rigid food and beverage packaging.

W. R. Grace & Co. conducts substantially all of its business through a direct, wholly-owned subsidiary, W. R. Grace & Co.-Conn. (Grace-Conn.). Grace-Conn. owns substantially all of the assets, properties and rights of W. R. Grace & Co. on a consolidated basis, either directly or through subsidiaries.

As used in these notes, the term *Company* refers to W. R. Grace & Co. The term *Grace* refers to the Company and/or one or more of its subsidiaries and, in certain cases, their respective predecessors.

Voluntary Bankruptcy Filing During 2000 and the first quarter of 2001, Grace experienced several adverse developments in its asbestos-related litigation, including: a significant increase in personal injury claims, higher than expected costs to resolve personal injury and certain property damage claims, and class action lawsuits alleging damages from Zonolite Attic Insulation (*ZAI*) a former Grace attic insulation product.

After a thorough review of these developments, the Board of Directors concluded that a federal court-supervised bankruptcy process provided the best forum available to achieve fairness in resolving these claims and on April 2, 2001 (the *Filing Date*), Grace and 61 of its United States subsidiaries and affiliates, including Grace-Conn. (collectively, the *Debtors*), filed voluntary petitions for reorganization (the *Filing*) under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware (the *Bankruptcy Court*). The cases were consolidated and are being jointly administered under case number 01-01139 (the *Chapter 11 Cases*). Grace's non-U.S. subsidiaries and certain of its U.S. subsidiaries were not included in the *Filing*.

Under Chapter 11, the Debtors have continued to operate their businesses as debtors-in-possession under court protection from creditors and claimants, while using the Chapter 11 process to develop and implement a plan for addressing the asbestos-related claims. Since the *Filing*, all motions necessary to conduct normal business activities have been approved by the Bankruptcy Court. (See Note 2 for Chapter 11-Related Information.)

Basis of Presentation The interim Consolidated Financial Statements presented herein are unaudited and should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements presented in the Company's 2006 Annual Report on Form 10-K. Such interim Consolidated Financial Statements reflect all adjustments that, in the opinion of management, are necessary for a fair presentation of the results of the interim periods presented; all such adjustments are of a normal recurring nature. Potential accounting adjustments discovered during normal reporting and accounting processes are evaluated on the basis of materiality, both individually and in the aggregate, and are recorded in the accounting period discovered, unless a restatement of a prior period is necessary. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

The results of operations for the six-month interim period ended June 30, 2007 are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations for the year ending December 31, 2007.

Reclassifications Certain amounts in prior years' Consolidated Financial Statements have been reclassified to conform to the 2007 presentation. Such reclassifications have not materially affected previously reported amounts in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Use of Estimates The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires that management make estimates and assumptions affecting the assets and liabilities reported at the date of the Consolidated Financial Statements, and the revenues and expenses reported for the periods presented. Actual amounts could differ from those estimates, and the differences could be

material. Changes in estimates are recorded in the period identified. Grace's accounting measurements that are most affected by management's estimates of future events are:

- Contingent liabilities which depend on an assessment of the probability of loss and an estimate of ultimate resolution cost, such as asbestos-related matters (see Notes 2 and 3), environmental remediation (see Note 12), income taxes (see Note 4), and litigation (see Note 12);
- Pension and postretirement liabilities that depend on assumptions regarding participant life spans, future inflation, discount rates and total returns on invested funds (see Note 13); and
- Realization values of net deferred tax assets and insurance receivables, which depend on projections of future income and cash flows and assessments of insurance coverage and insurer solvency.

The accuracy of management's estimates may be materially affected by the uncertainties arising under Grace's Chapter 11 proceeding.

Effect of New Accounting Standards In June 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* (FIN 48), which prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for tax positions taken or expected to be taken in tax returns. FIN 48 also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition. Grace adopted FIN 48 effective in the first quarter of 2007. See Note 4 for a discussion of the impact of the adoption of FIN 48.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*. SFAS No. 159 permits entities to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value that are not currently required to be measured at fair value. SFAS No. 159 is effective for the first quarter of 2008, and Grace is currently evaluating the impact on its financial statements of adopting SFAS No. 159.

In September 2006, the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) promulgated Issue No. 06-4, *Accounting for Deferred Compensation and Postretirement Benefit Aspects of Endorsement Split-Dollar Life Insurance Arrangements*. This Issue specifies that if a company provides a benefit to an employee under an endorsement split-dollar life insurance arrangement that extends to postretirement periods, it would have to recognize a liability and related compensation costs. In November 2006, the EITF promulgated Issue No. 06-10, *Accounting for Deferred Compensation and Postretirement Benefit Aspects of Collateral Assignment Split-Dollar Life Insurance Arrangement*. EITF 06-10, among other things, extends the guidance in EITF 06-4 to collateral assignment split-dollar life insurance arrangements. Grace will adopt EITF 06-4 and EITF 06-10 effective in the first quarter of 2008, and has not yet assessed the impact of these Issues on its Consolidated Financial Statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*. SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. Grace will adopt SFAS No. 157 effective in the first quarter of 2008, and has not yet assessed the estimated impact on its Consolidated Financial Statements.

2. Chapter 11-Related Information

Official Parties to Grace's Chapter 11 Proceedings Three creditors' committees, two representing asbestos claimants and the third representing other unsecured creditors, and a committee representing shareholders, have been appointed in the Chapter 11 Cases. These committees, and a legal representative of future asbestos claimants, have the right to be heard on all matters that come before the Bankruptcy Court and have important roles in the Chapter 11 Cases. The Debtors are required to bear certain costs and expenses of the committees and of the representative of future asbestos claimants, including those of their counsel and financial advisors.

Plan of Reorganization On November 13, 2004 Grace filed a plan of reorganization, as well as several associated documents, including a disclosure statement, with the Bankruptcy Court. On January 13, 2005, Grace filed an amended plan of reorganization (the Plan) and related documents to address certain objections of creditors and other interested parties. The Plan is supported by committees representing general unsecured creditors and equity holders, but is not

supported by committees representing asbestos personal injury claimants and asbestos property damage claimants or the representative of future asbestos claimants.

Under the terms of the Plan, a trust would be established under Section 524(g) of the Bankruptcy Code to which all pending and future asbestos-related claims would be channeled for resolution. The Plan contemplates that the Bankruptcy Court will conduct hearings to determine, among other things, the amount that would need to be paid into the trust on the effective date of the Plan to satisfy Grace's asbestos-related liabilities and trust administration costs and expenses over time. The Plan provides that Grace's asbestos-related liabilities would be satisfied using cash and securities from Grace and third parties.

The Plan will become effective only after a vote of eligible creditors and with the approval of the Bankruptcy Court and the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware. Votes on the Plan may not be solicited until the Bankruptcy Court approves the disclosure statement. The Bankruptcy Court has currently deferred consideration of the disclosure statement and Plan until after completion of hearings on the amount of Grace's asbestos-related liability (see Note 3).

Under the terms of the Plan, claims would be satisfied under the Chapter 11 Cases as follows:

Asbestos-Related Claims and Costs

Under the Plan, a trust would be established under Section 524(g) of the Bankruptcy Code to which all pending and future asbestos-related claims would be channeled for resolution. The trust would utilize specified trust distribution procedures to satisfy the following allowed asbestos-related claims and costs:

Personal injury claims that meet specified exposure and medical criteria (Personal Injury-Symptomatic Eligible or PI-SE Claims) In order to qualify for this class, claimants would have to prove that their health is impaired from meaningful exposure to asbestos-containing products formerly manufactured by Grace.

Personal injury claims that do not meet the exposure and medical criteria necessary to qualify as PI-SE Claims (Personal Injury-Asymptomatic and Other or PI-AO Claims) This class would contain all asbestos-related personal injury claims against Grace that do not meet the specific requirements to be PI-SE Claims, but do meet certain other specified exposure and medical criteria.

Property damage claims, including claims related to ZAI (PD Claims) In order to qualify for this class, claimants would have to prove Grace liability for loss of property value or remediation costs related to products formerly manufactured by Grace that claimants allege contained asbestos.

Trust administration costs and legal expenses

The pending asbestos-related legal proceedings are described in Asbestos-Related Litigation (see Note 3). The claims arising from such proceedings would be subject to this classification process as part of the Plan.

The Bankruptcy Court has entered separate case management orders for estimating liability for pending and future personal injury claims and adjudicating pending property damage claims, excluding ZAI claims. A trial for estimating liability for personal injury claims is currently scheduled to begin in the first quarter of 2008. Hearings for the adjudication of various issues regarding certain property damage claims are scheduled for the second and third quarters of 2007. The Debtors expect that the estimated liability for all asbestos-related claims may provide the basis for determining the amount to be paid into a trust on the effective date of a plan of reorganization.

Under the Plan, asbestos personal injury claimants, including both PI-SE and PI-AO claims, would have the option either to litigate their claims against the trust in federal court in Delaware or, if they meet specified eligibility criteria, accept a settlement amount based on the severity of their condition. Under the Plan, asbestos property damage claimants would be required to litigate their claims against the trust in federal court in Delaware. The Plan provides that, as a condition precedent to confirmation, the maximum estimated aggregate funding amount for all asbestos-related liabilities (PI-SE, PI-AO and PD including ZAI) and trust administration costs and expenses as determined by the Bankruptcy Court cannot exceed \$1,613 million, which Grace believes would fund over \$2 billion in claims, costs and expenses over time.

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The PI-SE Claims, the PD Claims and the related trust administration costs and expenses would be funded with (1) a payment of \$512.5 million in cash (plus interest at 5.5% compounded annually from

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December 21, 2002) and 18 million shares (reflecting a two-for-one stock split) of common stock of Sealed Air Corporation (Sealed Air) to be made directly by Cryovac, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Sealed Air (Cryovac), to the asbestos trust pursuant to the terms of a settlement agreement resolving asbestos-related, successor liability and fraudulent transfer claims against Sealed Air and Cryovac and (2) Grace common stock. The number of shares of Grace common stock required to satisfy these claims will depend on the price of Grace common stock on the effective date of the Plan, liability measures approved by the Bankruptcy Court, and the value of the Sealed Air settlement, which changes daily with the accrual of interest and the trading value of Sealed Air common stock. The Sealed Air settlement agreement has been approved by the Bankruptcy Court, but remains subject to the fulfillment of specified conditions.

The PI-AO Claims would be funded with warrants exercisable for that number of shares of Grace common stock which, when added to the shares issued directly to the trust on the effective date of the Plan, would represent 50.1% of Grace's voting securities. If the common stock issuable upon exercise of the warrants is insufficient to pay all PI-AO Claims (the liability for which is uncapped under the Plan), then Grace would pay any additional liabilities in cash.

Under the Plan, the amounts to fund PI-SE Claims, PD Claims and the expense of trust administration would be capped at the amount determined by the Bankruptcy Court. Amounts required to fund PI-AO Claims would not be capped, so if the amount funded in respect thereof later proved to be inadequate, Grace would be responsible for contributing additional funds into the asbestos trust to satisfy PI-AO Claims. Because of the number and nature of the uncertainties involved, Grace is unable to determine the extent to which, if any, the liability under the Plan for PI-AO claims may exceed the amount funded into the trust in respect thereof.

Other Claims

The Plan provides that all allowed administrative or priority claims would be paid 100% in cash and all general unsecured claims, other than those covered by the asbestos trust, would be paid 85% in cash and 15% in Grace common stock. Grace estimates that claims with a recorded value of approximately \$1,293 million, including interest accrued through June 30, 2007, would be satisfied in this manner at the effective date of the Plan. Grace would finance these payments with cash on hand, cash from Fresenius Medical Care Holdings, Inc. (Fresenius) paid in settlement of asbestos and other Grace-related claims, new Grace debt, and Grace common stock. Grace would satisfy other non-asbestos related liabilities and claims (primarily certain environmental, tax, pension and retirement medical obligations) as they become due and payable over time using cash flow from operations, insurance proceeds from policies and settlement agreements covering asbestos-related liabilities, and new credit facilities. Proceeds from available product liability insurance applicable to asbestos-related claims would supplement operating cash flow to service new debt and liabilities not paid on the effective date of the Plan.

Effect on Grace Common Stock

The Plan provides that Grace common stock will remain outstanding at the effective date of the Plan, but that the interests of existing shareholders would be subject to dilution by additional shares of common stock issued under the Plan. In addition, in order to preserve significant tax benefits from net operating loss carryforwards (NOLs) and certain future deductions, which are subject to elimination or limitation in the event of a change in control (as defined by the Internal Revenue Code) of Grace, the Plan places restrictions on the purchase of Grace common stock. The restrictions would prohibit (without the consent of Grace), for a period of three years after the effective date of the Plan, a person or entity from acquiring more than 4.75% of the outstanding Grace common stock or, for those persons already holding more than 4.75%, prohibit them from increasing or decreasing their holdings. The Bankruptcy Court has approved the trading restrictions described above, excluding the restriction on sales, until the effective date of the Plan.

Grace intends to address all pending and future asbestos-related claims and all other pre-petition claims as outlined in the Plan. However, the Plan may not be ultimately approved by the Bankruptcy Court and other interested parties. For example, the asbestos creditors committees and representative of future asbestos claimants have challenged the confirmability of the Plan, arguing that the Plan impairs the rights of asbestos creditors and impermissibly denies them voting rights, and have asserted that Grace's asbestos-related liabilities exceed the fair value of Grace's assets. As a result of these challenges and other Bankruptcy Court rulings, a materially different plan

of reorganization may ultimately be approved and, under the ultimate plan of reorganization, the interests of the Company's shareholders could be substantially diluted or cancelled. The value of Grace common stock following a plan of reorganization, and the extent of any recovery by non-asbestos-related creditors, will depend principally on the amount of Grace's asbestos-related liability under a confirmed plan of reorganization.

On July 26, 2007, the Bankruptcy Court terminated Grace's exclusive rights to propose a plan of reorganization and solicit votes thereon. The termination of such rights will permit any party-in-interest to propose a competing plan of reorganization.

Claims Filings The Bankruptcy Court established a bar date of March 31, 2003 for claims of general unsecured creditors, asbestos-related property damage claims (other than ZAI claims) and medical monitoring claims related to asbestos. The bar date did not apply to asbestos-related personal injury claims or claims related to ZAI.

Approximately 14,900 proofs of claim were filed by the March 31, 2003 bar date. Of these claims, approximately 9,400 were non-asbestos related, approximately 4,300 were for asbestos-related property damage, and approximately 1,000 were for medical monitoring. The medical monitoring claims were made by individuals who allege exposure to asbestos through Grace's products or operations. These claims, if sustained, would require Grace to fund ongoing health monitoring costs for qualified claimants. In addition, approximately 800 proofs of claim were filed after the bar date.

Approximately 7,000 of the non-asbestos related claims involve claims by employees or former employees for future retirement benefits such as pension and retiree medical coverage. Grace views most of these claims as contingent and has proposed a plan of reorganization that would retain such benefits. These claims include claims for payment of goods and services, taxes, product warranties, principal and interest under pre-petition credit facilities, amounts due under leases and other contracts, leases and other executory contracts rejected in the Bankruptcy Court, environmental remediation, pending non-asbestos-related litigation, and non-asbestos-related personal injury. Claims for indemnification or contribution to actual or potential codefendants in asbestos-related and other litigation were also filed.

The Debtors have analyzed the claims filed pursuant to the March 31, 2003 bar date and have found that many are duplicates, represent the same claim filed against more than one of the Debtors, lack any supporting documentation, or provide insufficient supporting documentation. As of June 30, 2007, of the approximately 4,035 asbestos property damage claims filed, two claims have been resolved (these agreements are voidable depending on the terms of a confirmed plan of reorganization), approximately 3,565 claims have been expunged or withdrawn by claimants, leaving approximately 470 claims to be addressed through the property damage case management order approved by the Bankruptcy Court. As of June 30, 2007, of the approximately 3,260 non-asbestos claims filed, approximately 1,780 have been expunged or withdrawn by claimants, approximately 1,115 have been resolved, and an additional approximately 365 claims are to be addressed through the claim objection process and the dispute resolution procedures approved by the Bankruptcy Court.

Grace believes that its recorded liabilities for claims subject to the March 31, 2003 bar date represent a reasonable estimate of the ultimate allowable amount for claims that are not in dispute or have been submitted with sufficient information to both evaluate the merit and estimate the value of the claim. The asbestos-related claims are considered as part of Grace's overall asbestos liability and are being accounted for in accordance with the conditions precedent under the Plan, as described in *Accounting Impact* below. Grace will adjust its recorded asbestos-related liability, as necessary, to reflect rulings by the Bankruptcy Court. Any such adjustments could be material to its consolidated financial position and results of operations.

Litigation Proceedings in Bankruptcy Court In September 2000, Grace was named in a purported class action lawsuit filed in California Superior Court for the County of San Francisco, alleging that the 1996 reorganization involving a predecessor of Grace and Fresenius AG and the 1998 reorganization involving a predecessor of Grace and Sealed Air were fraudulent transfers (*Abner, et al., v. W.R. Grace & Co., et al.*). The Bankruptcy Court authorized the Official Committee of Asbestos Personal Injury Claimants and the Official Committee of Asbestos Property Damage Claimants to proceed with claims against Fresenius

and Sealed Air and Cryovac on behalf of the Debtors' bankruptcy estate.

On November 29, 2002, Sealed Air (and Cryovac) and Fresenius each announced that they had reached agreements in principle with such Committees to settle asbestos, successor liability and fraudulent transfer claims related to such transactions (the "litigation settlement agreements"). Under the terms of the Fresenius settlement, subject to the fulfillment of certain conditions, Fresenius would pay \$115.0 million to the Debtors' estate as directed by the Bankruptcy Court upon confirmation of the Debtors' plan of reorganization. In July 2003, the Fresenius settlement was approved by the Bankruptcy Court. Under the terms of the Sealed Air settlement, subject to the fulfillment of certain conditions, Cryovac would make a payment of \$512.5 million (plus interest at 5.5% compounded annually, commencing on December 21, 2002) and nine million shares (now 18 million shares to reflect a two-for-one stock split) of Sealed Air common stock (collectively valued at \$1,211.4 million as of June 30, 2007), as directed by the Bankruptcy Court upon confirmation of the Debtors' plan of reorganization. In June 2005, the Sealed Air settlement was approved by the Bankruptcy Court.

Debt Capital All of the Debtors' pre-petition debt is in default due to the Filing. The accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets reflect the classification of the Debtors' pre-petition debt within liabilities subject to compromise.

The Debtors have entered into a debtor-in-possession post-petition loan and security agreement with Bank of America, N.A. (the "DIP facility") in the aggregate amount of \$250 million. The term of the DIP facility expires on April 1, 2008.

Accounting Impact The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Statement of Position 90-7 ("SOP 90-7"), Financial Reporting by Entities in Reorganization Under the Bankruptcy Code, promulgated by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. SOP 90-7 requires that financial statements of debtors-in-possession be prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates continuity of operations, realization of assets and liquidation of liabilities in the ordinary course of business. However, as a result of the Filing, the realization of certain of the Debtors' assets and the liquidation of certain of the Debtors' liabilities are subject to significant uncertainty. While operating as debtors-in-possession, the Debtors may sell or otherwise dispose of assets and liquidate or settle liabilities for amounts other than those reflected in the Consolidated Financial Statements. Further, the ultimate plan of reorganization could materially change the amounts and classifications reported in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Pursuant to SOP 90-7, Grace's pre-petition and future liabilities that are subject to compromise are required to be reported separately on the balance sheet at an estimate of the amount that will ultimately be allowed by the Bankruptcy Court. As of June 30, 2007, such pre-petition liabilities include fixed obligations (such as debt and contractual commitments), as well as estimates of costs related to contingent liabilities (such as asbestos-related litigation, environmental remediation, and other claims). Obligations of Grace subsidiaries not covered by the Filing continue to be classified on the Consolidated Balance Sheets based upon maturity dates or the expected dates of payment. SOP 90-7 also requires separate reporting of certain expenses, realized gains and losses, and provisions for losses related to the Filing as reorganization items. Grace presents reorganization items as Chapter 11 expenses, net of interest income, in a separate caption in its Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Grace has not recorded the benefit of any assets that may be available to fund asbestos-related and other liabilities under the litigation settlements with Sealed Air and Fresenius, as such agreements are subject to conditions, which, although expected to be met, have not been satisfied and confirmed by the Bankruptcy Court. The value available under these litigation settlement agreements as measured at June 30, 2007, was \$1,326.4 million comprised of \$115.0 million in cash from Fresenius and \$1,211.4 million in cash and stock from Cryovac. Payments under the Sealed Air settlement will be made directly to the asbestos trust by Cryovac, and will be accounted for as a satisfaction of a portion of Grace's recorded asbestos-related liability and a credit to shareholders' equity.

Grace's Consolidated Balance Sheets separately identify the liabilities that are subject to compromise as a result of the Chapter 11 proceedings. In Grace's case, liabilities subject to compromise represent both pre-petition and future liabilities as determined under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The bases for the asbestos-related liability component of liabilities

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subject to compromise are described in Note 3. Changes to the recorded amount of such liabilities will be based on developments in the Chapter 11 Cases and management's assessment of the claim amounts that will ultimately be allowed by the Bankruptcy Court. Changes to pre-petition liabilities subsequent to the Filing Date reflect: 1) cash payments under approved court orders; 2) the terms of Grace's proposed plan of reorganization, as discussed above, including the accrual of interest on pre-petition debt and other fixed obligations; 3) accruals for employee-related programs; and 4) changes in estimates related to other pre-petition contingent liabilities.

Components of liabilities subject to compromise are as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	June 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
Debt, pre-petition plus accrued interest	\$ 771.3	\$ 739.5
Asbestos-related liability	1,700.0	1,700.0
Income taxes(1)	96.5	141.2
Environmental remediation	368.3	361.1
Postretirement benefits other than pension	78.5	72.7
Unfunded special pension arrangements	98.9	95.6
Retained obligations of divested businesses	31.5	18.0
Accounts payable	31.7	31.7
Other accrued liabilities	80.0	71.2
Reclassification to current liabilities(2)	(11.1)	(9.4)
Total Liabilities Subject to Compromise	\$ 3,245.6	\$ 3,221.6

(1) Amounts as of June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006 are net of expected refunds of \$73.6 million and \$15.0 million, respectively.

(2) As of June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, approximately \$11.1 million and \$9.4 million, respectively, of certain pension and postretirement benefit obligations subject to compromise have been presented in other current liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets in accordance with SFAS No. 158.

Note that the unfunded special pension arrangements reflected above exclude non-U.S. pension plans and qualified U.S. pension plans that became underfunded subsequent to the Filing. Contributions to qualified U.S. pension plans are subject to Bankruptcy Court approval.

Change in Liabilities Subject to Compromise

Set forth below is a reconciliation of the changes in pre-filing date liability balances for the period from the Filing Date through June 30, 2007.

<i>(In millions)</i>	Cumulative Since Filing
Balance, Filing Date April 2, 2001	\$ 2,366.0
Cash disbursements and/or reclassifications under Bankruptcy Court orders:	
Freight and distribution order	(5.7)
Trade accounts payable order	(9.1)
Resolution of contingencies subject to Chapter 11	(130.0)
Other court orders including employee wages and benefits, sales and use tax, and customer programs	(341.2)
Expense/(income) items:	
Interest on pre-petition liabilities	313.7
Employee-related accruals	48.7
Provision for asbestos-related contingencies	744.8
Provision for estimate of environmental contingencies	307.6
Provision for estimate of income tax contingencies	(12.4)
Balance sheet reclassifications	(36.8)
Balance, end of period	\$ 3,245.6

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Additional liabilities subject to compromise may arise due to the rejection of executory contracts or unexpired leases, or as a result of the Bankruptcy Court's allowance of contingent or disputed claims.

For the holders of pre-petition bank credit facilities, beginning January 1, 2006, Grace agreed to pay interest on pre-petition bank debt at the prime rate, adjusted for periodic changes, and compounded quarterly. The effective rates for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 were 8.25% and 7.66%, respectively. From the Filing Date through December 31, 2005, Grace accrued interest on pre-petition bank debt at a negotiated fixed annual rate of 6.09%, compounded quarterly.

For the holders of claims who, but for the Chapter 11 filing, would be entitled under a contract or otherwise to accrue or be paid interest on such claim in a non-default (or non-overdue payment) situation under applicable non-bankruptcy law, Grace accrues interest at the rate provided in the contract between the Grace entity and the claimant or such rate as may otherwise apply under applicable non-bankruptcy law.

For all other holders of allowed general unsecured claims, Grace accrues interest at a rate of 4.19% per annum, compounded annually.

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Chapter 11 Expenses

<i>(In millions)</i>	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2007	2006	June 30, 2007	2006
Legal and financial advisory fees	\$ 26.1	\$ 13.3	\$ 46.1	\$ 24.1
Interest income	(2.5)	(1.8)	(4.7)	(3.9)
Chapter 11 expenses, net	\$ 23.6	\$ 11.5	\$ 41.4	\$ 20.2

Pursuant to SOP 90-7, interest income earned on the Debtors' cash balances must be offset against Chapter 11 expenses.

Condensed Financial Information of the Debtors**W. R. Grace & Co. Chapter 11 Filing Entities****Debtor-in-Possession****Statements of Operations***(In millions)*

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2007	2006
Net sales, including intercompany	\$ 744.2	\$ 733.8
Cost of goods sold, including intercompany, exclusive of depreciation and amortization shown separately below	516.8	549.0
Selling, general and administrative expenses, exclusive of net pension expense and depreciation and amortization shown separately below	151.3	172.2
Research and development expenses	21.1	19.2
Depreciation and amortization	26.9	29.3
Net pension expense	19.2	23.2
Interest expense and related financing costs	39.0	35.6
Provision for environmental remediation	12.0	30.0
Other (income) expense, net	(25.2)	(28.5)
Chapter 11 expenses, net of interest income	41.5	20.2
	802.6	850.2
Income (loss) before income taxes and equity in net income of non-filing entities	(58.4)	(116.4)
Benefit from (provision for) income taxes	12.6	23.2
Income (loss) before equity in net income of non-filing entities	(45.8)	(93.2)
Equity in net income of non-filing entities	71.1	88.1
Net income (loss)	\$ 25.3	\$ (5.1)

W. R. Grace & Co. Chapter 11 Filing Entities**Debtor-in-Possession****Condensed Statements of Cash Flows***(In millions)*

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2007	2006
Operating Activities		
Net income (loss)	\$ 25.3	\$ (5.1)
Reconciliation to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:		
Chapter 11 expenses, net of interest income	41.5	20.2

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(Benefit from) provision for income taxes	(12.6)	(23.2)
Equity in net income of non-filing entities	(71.1)	(88.1)
Depreciation and amortization	26.9	29.3
Interest on pre-petition liabilities subject to compromise	38.8	34.7
Provision for environmental remediation	12.0	30.0
Other non-cash items, net	(6.1)	1.1
Contributions to defined benefit pension plans	(39.4)	(32.8)
Cash paid to resolve contingencies subject to Chapter 11	(10.3)	
Chapter 11 expenses paid	(35.5)	(20.4)
Changes in other assets and liabilities, excluding the effect of businesses acquired/divested	(57.8)	(34.0)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	(88.3)	(88.3)
Investing Activities		
Capital expenditures	(33.9)	(40.1)
Loan repayments and other	100.5	46.6
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	66.6	6.5
Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities	18.1	(1.1)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(3.6)	(82.9)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	233.8	269.2
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 230.2	\$ 186.3

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W. R. Grace & Co. Chapter 11 Filing Entities
Debtor-in-Possession
Balance Sheets
(In millions)

	June 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 230.2	\$ 233.8
Marketable securities	26.0	1.0
Trade accounts receivable, net	121.8	117.9
Receivables from non-filing entities, net	76.7	53.2
Inventories	83.6	72.9
Other current assets	44.3	59.9
Total Current Assets	582.6	538.7
Properties and equipment, net	396.6	394.5
Cash value of life insurance policies, net of policy loans	91.5	89.2
Deferred income taxes	675.6	687.1
Asbestos-related insurance	500.0	500.0
Loans receivable from non-filing entities, net	189.0	237.7
Investment in non-filing entities	698.8	660.3
Other assets	89.4	90.8
Total Assets	\$ 3,223.5	\$ 3,198.3
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY (DEFICIT)		
Liabilities Not Subject to Compromise		
Current liabilities	\$ 208.1	\$ 212.0
Minority interest in consolidated entities	52.1	58.4
Other liabilities	167.1	256.1
Total Liabilities Not Subject to Compromise	427.3	526.5
Liabilities Subject to Compromise	3,245.6	3,221.6
Total Liabilities	3,672.9	3,748.1
Shareholders Equity (Deficit)	(449.4)	(549.8)
Total Liabilities and Shareholders Equity (Deficit)	\$ 3,223.5	\$ 3,198.3

In addition to Grace's financial reporting obligations as prescribed by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the Debtors are also required, under the rules and regulations of the Bankruptcy Code, to periodically file certain statements and schedules and a monthly operating report with the Bankruptcy Court. This information is available to the public through the Bankruptcy Court. This information is prepared in a format that may not be comparable to information in Grace's quarterly and annual financial statements as filed with the SEC. The monthly operating reports are not audited, do not purport to represent the financial position or results of operations of Grace on a consolidated basis, and should not be relied on for such purposes.

3. Asbestos-Related Litigation

Grace is a defendant in property damage and personal injury lawsuits relating to previously sold asbestos-containing products. As of the Filing Date, Grace was a defendant in 65,656 asbestos-related lawsuits, 17 involving claims for property damage (one of which has since been dismissed), and the remainder involving 129,191 claims for personal injury. Due to the Filing, holders of asbestos-related claims are stayed from continuing to prosecute pending litigation and from commencing new lawsuits against the Debtors. Separate creditors' committees representing the interests of property damage and personal injury claimants, and a legal representative of future personal injury claimants, have been appointed in the Chapter 11 Cases. Grace's obligations with respect to present and future claims will be determined through the Chapter 11 process.

Property Damage Litigation The plaintiffs in asbestos property damage lawsuits generally seek to have the defendants pay for the cost of removing, containing or repairing the asbestos-containing materials in the affected buildings. Various

factors can affect the merit and value of property damage claims, including legal defenses, product identification, the amount and type of product involved, the age, type, size and use of the building, the legal status of the claimant, the jurisdictional history of prior cases, the court in which the case is pending, and the difficulty of asbestos abatement, if necessary.

Out of 380 asbestos property damage cases (which involved thousands of buildings) filed prior to the Filing Date, 140 were dismissed without payment of any damages or settlement amounts; judgments after trial were entered in favor of Grace in nine cases (excluding cases settled following appeals of judgments in favor of Grace); judgments after trial were entered in favor of the plaintiffs in eight cases (one of which is on appeal) for a total of \$86.1 million; 207 property damage cases were settled for a total of \$696.8 million; and 16 cases remain outstanding (including the one on appeal). Of the 16 remaining cases, eight relate to ZAI and eight relate to a number of former asbestos-containing products (two of which also are alleged to involve ZAI).

Approximately 4,035 additional property damage claims were filed prior to the March 31, 2003 claims bar date established by the Bankruptcy Court. (The bar date did not apply to ZAI claims.) Such claims

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were reviewed in detail by Grace, categorized into claims with sufficient information to be evaluated or claims that require additional information and, where sufficient information existed, the estimated cost of resolution was considered as part of Grace's recorded asbestos-related liability. (Approximately 200 claims did not contain sufficient information to permit an evaluation.) Grace has objected to virtually all property damage claims on a number of different bases, including: no authorization to file a claim; the claim was previously settled or adjudicated; no or insufficient documentation; failure to identify a Grace product; the expiration of the applicable statute of limitations and/or statute of repose, and/or laches; and a defense that the product in place is not hazardous. As of June 30, 2007, following the reclassification, withdrawal or expungement of claims, approximately 470 property damage claims remain outstanding.

Eight of the ZAI cases were filed as purported class action lawsuits in 2000 and 2001. In addition, ten lawsuits were filed as purported class actions in 2004 and 2005 with respect to persons and homes in Canada. These cases seek damages and equitable relief, including the removal, replacement and/or disposal of all such insulation. The plaintiffs assert that this product is in millions of homes and that the cost of removal could be several thousand dollars per home. As a result of the Filing, the eight U.S. cases have been stayed.

Based on Grace's investigation of the claims described in these lawsuits, and testing and analysis of this product by Grace and others, Grace believes that the product was and continues to be safe for its intended purpose and poses little or no threat to human health. The plaintiffs in the ZAI lawsuits (and the U.S. government in the Montana criminal proceeding described in Note 12) dispute Grace's position on the safety of ZAI. On October 18, 2004, the Bankruptcy Court held a hearing on motions filed by the parties to address a number of important legal and factual issues regarding the ZAI claims. On December 14, 2006, the Bankruptcy Court issued an opinion and order holding that, although ZAI is contaminated with asbestos and can release asbestos fibers when disturbed, there is no unreasonable risk of harm from ZAI. The ZAI claimants intend to appeal such opinion and order. The Bankruptcy Court has scheduled a conference in August 2007 to consider whether any of the claimant's theories of liability still need to be addressed and what claims, if any, may still remain. Grace's recorded asbestos-related liability at June 30, 2007 assumes the risk of loss from ZAI litigation is not probable. If Grace's view as to risk of loss is not sustained, management believes the cost to resolve the matter would be material.

Personal Injury Litigation Asbestos personal injury claimants allege adverse health effects from exposure to asbestos-containing products formerly manufactured by Grace. Historically, Grace's cost to resolve such claims has been influenced by numerous variables, including the nature of the disease alleged, product identification, proof of exposure to a Grace product, negotiation factors, the solvency of other former producers of asbestos containing products, cross-claims by co-defendants, the rate at which new claims are filed, the jurisdiction in which the claims are filed, and the defense and disposition costs associated with these claims.

Cumulatively through the Filing Date, 16,354 asbestos personal injury lawsuits involving approximately 35,720 claims were dismissed without payment of any damages or settlement amounts (primarily on the basis that Grace products were not involved) and approximately 55,489 lawsuits involving approximately 163,698 claims were disposed of (through settlements and judgments) for a total of \$645.6 million. As of the Filing Date, 129,191 claims for personal injury were pending against Grace. Grace believes that a substantial number of additional personal injury claims would have been received between the Filing Date and June 30, 2007 had such claims not been stayed by the Bankruptcy Court.

Asbestos-Related Liability The total recorded asbestos-related liability as of June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006 was \$1,700.0 million and is included in liabilities subject to compromise in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. Grace adjusted its asbestos-related liability in the fourth quarter of 2004 based on its proposed plan of reorganization as discussed in Note 2. The amount recorded at June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006 includes the \$1,613 million maximum amount reflected as a condition precedent to the Plan and \$87 million related to pre-Chapter 11 contractual settlements and judgments included in general unsecured claims.

Under the Plan, Grace is requesting that the Bankruptcy Court determine the aggregate dollar amount, on a net present value basis, that must be funded on the effective date of the Plan into an asbestos trust (established under Section 524(g) of

the Bankruptcy Code) to pay all asbestos-related personal injury and property damage claims (including ZAI) entitled to payment under the Plan and related trust administration costs and expenses on the later of the effective date of the Plan or when allowed (the Funding Amount). It is a condition to confirmation of the Plan that the Bankruptcy Court shall conclude that the Funding Amount is not greater than \$1,613 million. This amount, which should be sufficient to fund over \$2 billion in pending and future claims, was based in part on Grace's 2004 evaluation of (1) existing but unresolved personal injury and property damage claims, (2) actuarially-based estimates of future personal injury claims, (3) the risk of loss from ZAI litigation, (4) proposed claim payments reflected in the Plan, and (5) the cost of the trust administration and litigation. Based upon these and other factors, Grace was prepared to settle its asbestos-related claims at this amount as part of a consensual plan of reorganization. As part of the estimation and litigation process, the amounts proposed to or adopted by the Bankruptcy Court may be materially different than this amount.

The Bankruptcy Court has entered separate case management orders for estimating liability for pending and future personal injury claims and adjudicating pending property damage claims, excluding ZAI claims. A trial for estimating liability for personal injury claims is currently scheduled to begin in the first quarter of 2008. Hearings for the adjudication of various issues regarding certain property damage claims are scheduled for the second and third quarters of 2007. The Debtors expect that the estimated liability will provide the basis for determining the Funding Amount to be paid into the trust on the effective date of the Plan.

For personal injury claims, the Bankruptcy Court ordered that all claimants with claims pending as of the Filing Date (other than settled but unpaid claims) must complete detailed questionnaires providing information on, among other things, their medical condition, including diagnostic support, exposure to Grace and non-Grace asbestos-containing products, employment history, and pending lawsuits against other companies. The Bankruptcy Court required questionnaires to be completed on or before July 12, 2006 and supplemental questionnaires to be completed on or before January 12, 2007.

The Bankruptcy Court also established procedures and deadlines for filing proofs of claims for asbestos personal injury claims pending as of the Filing Date. Claimants asserting claims subject to enforceable written settlement agreements dated prior to the Filing Date, which have not been fully paid or satisfied, were required to file proofs of claim by October 16, 2006. Claimants asserting claims that are not subject to such settlement agreements were required to file proofs of claim by November 15, 2006.

Grace has catalogued and analyzed the information furnished with the proofs of claim and questionnaires. The information has been analyzed and reviewed by experts and Grace, the official committee of asbestos personal injury claimants and the representative of the future asbestos claimants have submitted expert reports that each party will rely upon to support its respective estimate of Grace's asbestos personal injury liability. The estimate of such liability is expected to provide the basis for determining the appropriate funding amount to resolve current and future asbestos personal injury claims in a plan of reorganization. Copies of Grace's and the official committee of asbestos personal injury claimants' expert reports and portions of the representative of the future asbestos claimants' expert report are available through the Bankruptcy Court. These expert reports are subject to supplementation, rebuttal and discovery, and are based on data, methodologies and assumptions that may or may not be accepted by the Bankruptcy Court. Grace expects the estimation litigation process to conclude with hearings currently scheduled to begin in the first quarter of 2008. Grace expects to adjust its recorded asbestos-related liability as necessary to reflect rulings made by the Bankruptcy Court following these hearings after consideration of all evidence presented by Grace, the official committees and the representative of future asbestos claimants; such adjustments may be material.

For property damage claims, the case management order provides that estimation will be preceded by litigation on certain common threshold issues affecting a substantial majority of claims. Such litigation will consist of determining, among other things, (1) whether asbestos-containing products formerly manufactured by Grace are hazardous in place, and (2) compliance with the applicable statute of limitations. Grace will also ask the Bankruptcy Court to rule on Grace's specific objections to individual claims and groups of claims.

The Funding Amount will primarily be a function of the number of property damage and personal injury claims entitled to be paid under the Plan, and the amount payable per claim. Through the estimation process, Grace will seek to demonstrate that most claims have no value because they fail to establish any material property damage, health impairment or significant occupational exposure to asbestos from Grace's operations or products. If the Bankruptcy Court agrees with Grace's position on the number of, and the amounts to be paid in respect of, allowed personal injury and property damage claims, then Grace believes that the Funding Amount could be less than \$1,613 million. However, this outcome is highly uncertain and will depend on a number of Bankruptcy Court rulings favorable to Grace's position.

Conversely, the asbestos claimants committees and the representative of future asbestos claimants continue to assert that Grace's asbestos-related liabilities are substantially higher than \$1,613 million, and in fact are in excess of Grace's business value. If the Court accepts the position of the asbestos claimants committees, then any plan of reorganization likely would result in the loss of all or substantially all equity value by current shareholders. Therefore, due to the significant uncertainties of this process and asbestos litigation generally, Grace is not able to estimate a probable Funding Amount that would be accepted by the Bankruptcy Court.

However, as Grace is willing to proceed with confirmation of the Plan with a Funding Amount of up to \$1,613 million (assuming that other conditions precedent to confirmation of the Plan are satisfied, including the availability of the payment from Cryovac directly to the asbestos trust under the settlement agreement described in Note 2), Grace's recorded asbestos-related liability reflects the maximum amount allowed as a condition precedent under the Plan. This amount, plus \$87.0 million for pre-Chapter 11 contractual settlements and judgments, brings the total recorded asbestos-related liability as of June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006 to \$1,700 million. Any differences between the Plan as filed and as approved for confirmation could fundamentally change the accounting measurement of Grace's asbestos-related liability and that change could be material.

Insurance Rights Grace previously purchased insurance policies that provided coverage for years 1962 to 1985 with respect to asbestos-related lawsuits and claims that, in the aggregate, amounts to \$917 million of available coverage from solvent insurance carriers. Eligible claims would have to exceed \$4 billion to access total coverage. For the most part, coverage for years 1962 through 1972 has been exhausted, leaving coverage for years 1973 through 1985 available for pending and future asbestos claims. Since 1985, insurance coverage for asbestos-related liabilities has not been commercially available to Grace.

With one exception, coverage disputes regarding Grace's primary insurance policies have been settled, and the settlement amounts paid in full. Grace's excess coverage is for loss above certain levels. The levels vary from policy to policy, creating layers of excess coverage, some of which are triggered before others.

Grace has entered into settlement agreements with various excess insurance carriers. These settlements involve amounts paid and to be paid to Grace. The unpaid maximum aggregate amount for settled insurers available under these settlement agreements is approximately \$487 million. With respect to asbestos-related personal injury claims, the settlement agreements generally require that the claims be spread over the claimant's exposure period and that each insurer pay a pro rata portion of each claim based on the amount of coverage provided during each year of the total exposure period.

Presently, Grace has no agreements in place with insurers with respect to approximately \$430 million of excess coverage, which is at layers of coverage that have not yet been triggered, but certain layers would be triggered if the Plan were approved at the recorded asbestos-related liability of \$1,700 million. Grace believes that any allowed ZAI claims also would be covered under the settlement agreements and unsettled policies discussed above to the extent they relate to installations of ZAI occurring after July 1, 1973.

In addition, Grace has approximately \$253 million of excess coverage with insolvent or non-paying insurance carriers. Non-paying carriers are those that, although technically solvent, are not currently meeting their obligations to pay claims. Grace has filed and continues to file claims in the insolvency proceedings of insolvent carriers. Grace is currently receiving distributions from some of these insolvent carriers and expects to receive distributions in the future. Settlement amounts are recorded as income when received.

In November 2006, Grace entered into a settlement agreement with an underwriter of a portion of its excess insurance coverage. The insurer paid a settlement amount of \$90.0 million directly to an escrow account for the benefit of the holders of claims for which Grace was provided coverage under the affected policies. The escrow account balance at June 30, 2007 approximated \$92.5 million, including interest earned on the account. Funds will be distributed from this account directly to claimants at the direction of the escrow agent pursuant to the terms of a confirmed plan of reorganization or as otherwise ordered by the Bankruptcy Court. Grace will record the amount in the escrow account as an asset and reduce its asbestos insurance receivable balance when all contingencies for the release of such amount are satisfied.

As of June 30, 2007, including the settlement discussed above and after subtracting previous reimbursements by insurers and allowing for discounts pursuant to certain settlement agreements, there remains approximately \$917 million of excess coverage from 55 presently solvent insurers. Grace estimates that, assuming the resolution value of asbestos-related claims equal to the recorded liability of \$1,700 million (which should fund claim payments in excess of \$2 billion), it should be entitled to approximately \$500 million of insurance recovery. This amount was determined by estimating the aggregate and per year payout for claims over time and applying the expected insurance recovery factor to such claims. However, the ultimate amount of insurance recovered on such claims will depend on a number of factors that can only be determined at the time claims are paid including: the nature of the claim (PI, PD or ZAI), the relevant exposure years, the timing of payment, the solvency of insurers and the legal status of policy rights. Accordingly, Grace's recorded estimate of insurance recovery may differ materially from actual amounts received.

4. Income Taxes

As disclosed in Note 1, Grace adopted FIN 48 as of January 1, 2007. Under FIN 48, Grace may recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained upon examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position should be measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than fifty percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement.

The effect of the implementation of FIN 48 was to reduce Grace's accumulated deficit as of January 1, 2007 by \$2.2 million. This amount primarily reflected recognition of U.S. federal tax benefits relating to certain expenses incurred in defense of creditor claims and various alternative minimum tax benefits arising from prior year audits, offset by certain increases to reserves on foreign income and undistributed foreign earnings. The amount of unrecognized tax benefits at January 1, 2007 was \$200.2 million. If this amount were recognized it would affect Grace's effective tax rate. However, to the extent that such recognition involves an increase in U.S. net operating losses, an additional tax charge could be required on undistributed foreign earnings. The \$200.2 million of unrecognized tax benefits includes \$45.0 million related to the deduction of certain capital losses in Grace's 1999 U.S. tax return, as further described below, the benefit of which has not been recorded by Grace for financial reporting purposes.

During the three months ended June 30, 2007, Grace became entitled to and recorded interest receivable (net of federal tax) of \$14.7 million related to certain refund claims resulting from losses arising in the years 1997-2002 eligible for carryback. In addition, Grace recorded an increase in its liability for uncertain tax positions of \$3.1 million related primarily to an ongoing income tax examination in Germany.

Grace accrues potential interest and any associated penalties related to uncertain tax positions in benefit from (provision for) income taxes in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The total amount of interest and penalties (on a gross basis) accrued on uncertain tax positions as of January 1, 2007 was \$59.1 million. During the three months ended June 30, 2007, Grace accrued additional interest expense (net of applicable federal benefit) and penalties of \$1.0 million (\$2.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2007).

Grace files U.S. federal income tax returns as well as income tax returns in various states and foreign jurisdictions. In many cases, Grace's uncertain tax positions are related to tax years that remain subject to examination by the relevant taxing authorities. The following table summarizes these open tax years by major jurisdiction:

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Tax Jurisdiction	Examination in Progress	Examination Not Yet Initiated
United States(1)(2)	1993-2004	2005-2006
Germany(1)	1998-2001	2002-2006
United Kingdom	None	2005-2006
Singapore	None	2002-2006
France	None	2004-2006
Italy	None	2000-2006

(1) Includes federal as well as state, provincial or local jurisdictions, as applicable.

(2) In the U.S., the IRS is currently examining tax years 2002-2004. Tax years 1993-1996 and 1997-2001 have been examined and partially resolved and there are still pending issues in appeals or pending legal proceedings as described below.

Based upon the outcome of these examinations, or as a result of the expiration of statute of limitations for specific jurisdictions, Grace believes there may be a material change to Grace's aggregate recorded liabilities for uncertain tax positions in the next twelve months with respect to the following matters:

1. With respect to the 1993-1996 federal income tax audit there is one issue outstanding related to \$7.0 million of research and experimentation (R&E) credits. Grace is currently engaged in settlement discussions with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) regarding this matter.

2. With respect to the IRS examination of the 1997-2001 tax years, Grace has received revised examination reports from the IRS, which include the review of losses carried back to 1988-1989 (collectively, the Examination Reports) asserting, in the aggregate, approximately \$32.5 million of net additional tax plus accrued interest. The most significant issue addressed in the Examination Reports concerns the carryback of a specified liability loss from the 1998 tax period to the 1989 taxable year. On March 22, 2007, Grace received a Notice of Deficiency with respect to the carryback of the specified liability loss and certain other issues. Grace expects to commence tax court litigation to resolve the issues relating to the Notice of Deficiency. Another unresolved issue relates to the 1999 recognition of a capital loss on the disposal of shares of an affiliated entity formed to assist Grace with its environmental remediation needs. The amount at issue is \$45 million and Grace is defending its position administratively through the IRS appeals process.

Other Tax Matters

In January 2007, Grace settled with the IRS on the matter related to federal income tax withholding and Federal Insurance Contributions Act taxes for calendar years 1993 through 1998 of a Grace subsidiary that formerly operated a temporary staffing business for health care personnel. Grace paid a \$13.0 million settlement and received an indemnification payment of approximately \$2.7 million from its former partner in the business.

As of June 30, 2007, Grace had \$256.2 million in U.S. net operating loss (NOL) carryforwards. As reflected in Grace's accrual related to future foreign earnings repatriations, Grace anticipates the utilization of these NOLs to reduce the tax cost of future dividends from its non-U.S. affiliates. Grace anticipates generating additional NOLs upon emergence from bankruptcy as contemplated in the Plan. Because Grace did not pay a significant amount of U.S. taxes in prior years and/or has already received or applied for tax refunds from available NOL carryback years, it expects to carryforward most of its NOLs after emergence from bankruptcy. Under federal income tax law, a corporation is generally permitted to carryforward NOLs for a 20-year period for deduction against future taxable income. Grace's ability to deduct NOL carryforwards could be significantly limited if it were to undergo an ownership change during or as a result of the Chapter 11 proceeding. During the course of the bankruptcy proceeding, the Bankruptcy Court entered an order that places certain limitations on trading in Grace common stock or options convertible into Grace common stock. Pursuant to these limitations, Grace intends to object to any purchase of Grace common stock or options that would potentially contribute to an ownership change. However, Grace can provide no assurance that these limitations will prevent an ownership change or that its ability to utilize net operating loss carryforwards will not be significantly limited as a result of Grace's

reorganization.

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5. Other (Income) Expense

Components of other (income) expense are as follows:

Other (Income) Expense <i>(In millions)</i>	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Income from insurance settlements	\$	\$ (6.9)	\$	\$ (6.9)
COLI income, net	(0.5)	(0.5)	(2.5)	(1.7)
Interest income	(1.6)	(1.6)	(3.7)	(3.0)
Net (gain) loss on sales of investments and disposals of assets	(3.4)	(4.6)	(3.6)	(2.8)
Currency translation intercompany loan	(1.0)	(10.7)	(3.8)	(13.7)
Value of currency contracts	0.4	10.7	2.5	13.5
Other currency transaction effects	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.7
Cash received on previously written-off receivable			(0.9)	
Interest income on joint venture cash balances	(0.6)	(0.1)	(1.3)	(0.2)
Other miscellaneous income	(2.5)	(1.9)	(4.3)	(3.7)
Total other (income) expense	\$ (7.7)	\$ (13.9)	\$ (15.7)	\$ (15.8)

6. Balance Sheet Accounts

Marketable Securities

In April 2007, Grace invested \$25.0 million in a six-month 5.25% note offered by the Federal Home Loan Bank. Principal and interest on the note matures on November 1, 2007. Grace is accounting for this investment as held-to-maturity, and carrying the note at amortized cost, which approximates fair value. Grace has accrued \$0.2 million of interest income on this note in the three months ended June 30, 2007, which is recorded in Chapter 11 expenses, net of interest income in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

Other Balance Sheet Accounts

The following table provides details of Grace's other significant balance sheet accounts as of June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006:

<i>(In millions)</i>	June 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
Inventories		
Raw materials	\$ 70.6	\$ 59.6
In process	40.1	41.4
Finished products	201.4	189.8
General merchandise	36.9	35.6
Less: Adjustment of certain inventories to a last-in/first-out (LIFO) basis	(62.0)	(41.8)
	\$ 287.0	\$ 284.6
Other Assets		
Deferred charges	\$ 39.7	\$ 38.1
Long-term receivables, less allowances of \$0.8 (2005 - \$0.7)	7.9	7.9
Patents, licenses and other intangible assets, net	81.7	84.9
Investments in unconsolidated affiliates and other	10.0	0.6
	\$ 139.3	\$ 131.5
Other Current Liabilities		
Accrued compensation	\$ 70.9	\$ 90.4
Deferred tax liability	7.2	6.7
Customer volume rebates	29.8	41.8

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Accrued commissions	10.1	13.5
Accrued reorganization fees	35.3	24.9
Income taxes payable	33.5	13.9
Other accrued liabilities	89.6	81.4
	\$ 276.4	\$ 272.6
Other Liabilities		
Long-term self-insurance reserve	\$ 8.0	\$ 8.0
Retained obligations of divested businesses	5.3	5.3
Long-term incentive compensation	4.1	12.2
Other accrued liabilities	19.2	17.8
	\$ 36.6	\$ 43.3

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During 2007, a reduction in U.S. LIFO inventory levels resulted in costs pertaining to prior years being reflected in cost of sales for the six months ended June 30, 2007. This had the effect of increasing pre-tax income by \$0.7 million compared to current cost.

Accrued compensation in the table above includes salaries and wages as well as estimated current amounts due under the annual and long-term incentive programs.

7. Life Insurance

Grace is the beneficiary of corporate-owned life insurance (COLI) policies on certain current and former employees with a net cash surrender value of \$91.5 million and \$89.2 million at June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively. The policies were acquired to fund various employee benefit programs and other long-term liabilities and are structured to provide cash flow (primarily tax-free) over an extended number of years.

The following tables summarize activity in these policies for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, and the components of net cash value at June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006:

Life Insurance Activity Summary (In millions)	Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2007	2006
Earnings on policy assets	\$ 2.8	\$ 2.4
Interest on policy loans	(0.3)	(0.7)
Policy loan repayments		
Proceeds from termination of life insurance policies		
Net investing activity	(0.2)	0.1
Change in net cash value	\$ 2.3	\$ 1.8
Tax-free proceeds received	\$	\$ 0.2

Components of Net Cash Value (In millions)	June 30,	December 31,
	2007	2006
Gross cash value	\$ 117.2	\$ 114.7
Principal policy loans	(24.5)	(25.0)
Accrued interest policy loans	(1.2)	(0.5)
Net cash value	\$ 91.5	\$ 89.2
Insurance benefits in force	\$ 197.5	\$ 197.9

Grace's financial statements display income statement activity and balance sheet amounts on a net basis, reflecting the contractual interdependency of policy assets and liabilities.

8. Debt

Components of Debt (In millions)	June 30,	December 31,
	2007	2006
Debt payable within one year		
Other short-term borrowings	\$ 12.8	\$ 3.3
Debt payable after one year		
DIP facility	\$	\$
Other long-term borrowings	0.3	0.2
	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.2
Debt Subject to Compromise		
Bank borrowings	\$ 500.0	\$ 500.0

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Other borrowings	15.5	13.8
Accrued interest	255.8	225.7
	\$ 771.3	\$ 739.5
Annualized weighted average interest rates on total debt	8.3	% 7.9 %

In April 2001, the Debtors entered into the DIP facility for a two-year term in the aggregate amount of \$250 million. The DIP facility is secured by a priority lien on substantially all assets of the Debtors with the exclusion of the capital stock of non-U.S. subsidiaries, and bears interest based on the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR). The Debtors have extended the term of the DIP facility through April 1, 2008. Grace had no outstanding borrowings under the DIP facility as of June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006; however, \$51.1 million and \$55.4 million of standby letters of credit were issued and outstanding under the facility as of June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively. The letters of credit, which reduce available funds under the facility, were issued primarily for trade-related matters such as performance bonds, and certain insurance and environmental matters.

In January 2007, Grace's principal German subsidiary entered into a line of credit arrangement with a German financing company in the maximum aggregate amount of 50.0 million (equivalent to \$67.2 million at June 30, 2007) secured by the accounts receivable of the German subsidiary. The financing arrangement will terminate on December 31, 2009, and includes financing costs based on the EURIBOR rate of interest, plus a minimum annual fee.

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As of June 30, 2007, Grace had access to the equivalent of approximately \$63.7 million in available credit under various non-U.S. credit facilities.

9. Shareholders Equity (Deficit)

Under its Certificate of Incorporation, the Company is authorized to issue 300,000,000 shares of common stock, \$0.01 par value. Of the common stock unissued at June 30, 2007, approximately 3,365,846 shares were reserved for issuance pursuant to stock options and other stock incentives. Since the Filing Date, Grace has not granted any stock options. During the six months ended June 30, 2007, 1,215,996 stock options were exercised for aggregate proceeds of \$19.4 million.

For additional information, see Notes 15 and 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Grace's 2006 Form 10-K.

10. Earnings (Loss) Per Share

The following table shows a reconciliation of the numerators and denominators used in calculating basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share.

Earnings (Loss) Per Share (In millions, except per share amounts)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2007	2006	June 30, 2007	2006
Numerators				
Net income (loss)	\$ 20.5	\$ (5.2)	\$ 25.3	\$ (5.1)
Denominators				
Weighted average common shares - basic calculation	70.1	67.9	69.8	67.5
Dilutive effect of employee stock options	1.7		1.6	
Weighted average common shares - diluted calculation	71.8	67.9	71.4	67.5
Basic earnings (loss) per share	\$ 0.29	\$ (0.08)	\$ 0.36	\$ (0.08)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$ 0.29	\$ (0.08)	\$ 0.35	\$ (0.08)

The average market price of Grace's common stock exceeded the exercise price of all outstanding stock options for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2007. Therefore, there were no antidilutive options outstanding during these periods.

Stock options that could potentially dilute basic earnings (loss) per share (that were excluded from the computation of diluted earnings (loss) per share because their exercise prices were greater than the average market price of the common shares) averaged approximately 5.3 million and 6.1 million for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2006, respectively. As a result of the net losses recorded for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2006, approximately 500,000 and 400,000, respectively, of employee compensation-related shares issuable under stock options were also excluded from the diluted loss per share calculation because their effect would have been antidilutive.

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11. Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The tables below present the pre-tax, tax and after-tax components of Grace's other comprehensive income (loss) for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006:

Three Months Ended June 30, 2007 <i>(In millions)</i>	Pre-Tax Amount	Tax Benefit/ (Expense)	After- Tax Amount
Gain (loss) from hedging activities	\$ (2.0)	\$ 0.8	\$ (1.2)
Defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans:			
Amortization of net prior service credit included in net periodic benefit cost	(1.8)	0.6	(1.2)
Amortization of net deferred actuarial loss included in net periodic benefit cost	7.4	(2.6)	4.8
Other changes in funded status	54.5	(18.7)	35.8
Benefit plans, net	60.1	(20.7)	39.4
Foreign currency translation adjustments	8.9		8.9
Other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 67.0	\$ (19.9)	\$ 47.1

Six Months Ended June 30, 2007 <i>(In millions)</i>	Pre-Tax Amount	Tax Benefit/ (Expense)	After- Tax Amount
Gain (loss) from hedging activities	\$ (0.1)	\$	\$ (0.1)
Defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans:			
Amortization of net prior service credit included in net periodic benefit cost	(3.5)	1.2	(2.3)
Amortization of net deferred actuarial loss included in net periodic benefit cost	14.1	(4.8)	9.3
Other changes in funded status	49.0	(17.0)	32.0
Benefit plans, net	59.6	(20.6)	39.0
Foreign currency translation adjustments	14.6		14.6
Other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 74.1	\$ (20.6)	\$ 53.5

Three Months Ended June 30, 2006 <i>(In millions)</i>	Pre-Tax Amount	Tax Benefit/ (Expense)	After- Tax Amount
Gain (loss) from hedging activities	\$ 0.5	\$ (0.2)	\$ 0.3
Foreign currency translation adjustments	13.6		13.6
Other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 14.1	\$ (0.2)	\$ 13.9

Six Months Ended June 30, 2006 <i>(In millions)</i>	Pre-Tax Amount	Tax Benefit/ (Expense)	After- Tax Amount
Gain (loss) from hedging activities	\$ (0.4)	\$ 0.1	\$ (0.3)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	14.6		14.6
Other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 14.2	\$ 0.1	\$ 14.3

The following table presents the components of Grace's accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) at June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006:

Components of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) <i>(In millions)</i>	June 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
Hedging activities (net of tax)	\$ (1.4)	\$ (1.3)
Defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans:		
Net prior service credit (net of tax)	6.8	9.1

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Net deferred actuarial loss (net of tax)	(362.9)	(404.2)
Benefit plans, net	(356.1)	(395.1)
Foreign currency translation	20.2		5.6	
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (337.3)	\$ (390.8)

Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) related to the defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans at June 30, 2007 represents the accumulation of net actuarial losses of \$362.9 million as well as net prior service credits of \$6.8 million. These amounts are net of tax and are amortized as a component of net periodic benefit cost. For the three months and six months ended June 30, 2007, the pre-tax benefit recognized related to prior service credits was \$1.8 million and \$3.5 million, respectively, and the pre-tax expense recognized for amortization of accumulated actuarial losses was \$7.4 million and \$14.1 million, respectively. In addition, \$54.5 million and \$49.0 million of additional pre-tax comprehensive income was recognized for changes in funded status during the three months and six months ended June 30, 2007, respectively (see Note 13 for more information).

From time to time, Grace enters into commodity derivatives such as forward contracts or option

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contracts directly with natural gas suppliers, and fixed-rate swaps with financial institutions to mitigate the risk of volatility of natural gas prices in the United States. Under fixed-rate swaps, Grace locks in a fixed rate with a financial institution for future natural gas purchases, purchases its natural gas from a supplier at the prevailing market rate, and settles with the bank for any difference in the rates, thereby swapping a variable rate for a fixed rate. Grace purchases forward contracts, swaps and/or options for a portion of its expected natural gas requirements. Grace's forward contracts for natural gas qualify for the normal purchases and normal sales exception from SFAS No. 133, as they do not contain net settlement provisions, and result in physical delivery of natural gas from suppliers. Therefore, the fair values of these contracts are not recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The outstanding swaps and options are treated as effective cash flow hedges for accounting purposes and revalued at the end of each quarter, with corresponding adjustments to other comprehensive income (loss).

Grace is a global enterprise, which operates in over 40 countries with local currency generally deemed to be the functional currency for accounting purposes. The foreign currency translation amount represents the adjustments necessary to translate the balance sheets valued in local currencies to the U.S. dollar as of the end of each period presented, and to translate revenues and expenses at average exchange rates for each period presented. As part of its risk management program, Grace enters into foreign currency exchange rate forward and/or option contracts to mitigate the effects of exchange rate fluctuations. Grace also utilizes foreign currency forward exchange rate and/or option contracts from time to time to hedge the value of its net investment in certain foreign entities. The outstanding foreign currency forward contracts and options were treated as effective cash flow hedges and/or net investments hedges, as appropriate, for accounting purposes and revalued at the end of each quarter, with corresponding adjustments to other comprehensive income (loss).

12. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

Asbestos-Related Liability See Note 3

Environmental Remediation Grace is subject to loss contingencies resulting from extensive and evolving federal, state, local and foreign environmental laws and regulations relating to the generation, storage, handling, discharge and disposition of hazardous wastes and other materials. Grace accrues for anticipated costs associated with investigative and remediation efforts where an assessment has indicated that a probable liability has been incurred and the cost can be reasonably estimated. These accruals do not take into account any discounting for the time value of money.

Grace's environmental liabilities are reassessed whenever circumstances become better defined or remediation efforts and their costs can be better estimated. These liabilities are evaluated based on currently available information, including the progress of remedial investigation at each site, the current status of discussions with regulatory authorities regarding the method and extent of remediation at each site, existing technology, prior experience in contaminated site remediation and the apportionment of costs among potentially responsible parties. Grace expects that the funding of environmental remediation activities will be affected by the Chapter 11 proceedings.

At June 30, 2007, Grace's estimated liability for environmental investigative and remediation costs totaled \$368.3 million, as compared with \$361.1 million at December 31, 2006. The amount is based on funding and/or remediation agreements in place and Grace's best estimate of its cost for sites not subject to a formal remediation plan. Grace's estimated environmental liabilities are included in liabilities subject to compromise in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

For the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2007, Grace recorded pre-tax charges of \$12.0 million to adjust its estimate of costs to resolve environmental remediation claims based on recent information exchanged with the U.S. Government. Of the pre-tax charges, \$9.4 million was in connection with a cost recovery lawsuit brought by the U.S. Government (see below). The remainder of the pre-tax charges were attributable to the ongoing review of recorded environmental liabilities.

Net cash expenditures charged against previously established reserves for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 were \$4.8 million and \$3.4 million, respectively.

Vermiculite Related Matters

EPA Cost Recovery Claim - As a result of a 2002 district court ruling, Grace is required to reimburse

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the U.S. Government for \$54.5 million (plus interest) in costs expended through December 2001, and for all appropriate future costs to complete asbestos-related remediation relating to Grace's former vermiculite mining and processing activities in the Libby, Montana area. These costs include cleaning and/or demolition of contaminated buildings, excavation and removal of contaminated soil, health screening of Libby residents and former mine workers, and investigation and monitoring costs.

Grace's total estimated liability for asbestos remediation related to its former vermiculite operations in Libby, including the cost of remediation at vermiculite processing sites outside of Libby, at June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006 was \$267.3 million and \$255.2 million, respectively. The estimated obligation as of each date includes \$164.4 million for asserted reimbursable costs through 2005 (which includes the \$54.5 million charge discussed above). The estimate as of each date does not include the cost to remediate the Grace-owned mine site at Libby or other nearby properties that may require remediation, which costs are not currently estimable. Grace's estimate of costs is based on recent information exchanged with the EPA. However, the EPA's cost estimates have increased regularly and substantially over the course of this remediation. Consequently, as the EPA's spending on these matters increases, or the expected time frame increases, Grace's liability for remediation may increase.

Montana Criminal Proceeding On February 7, 2005, the United States Department of Justice announced the unsealing of a grand jury indictment against Grace and seven current or former senior level employees (*United States of America v. W. R. Grace & Co. et al*) relating to Grace's former vermiculite mining and processing activities in Libby, Montana. The indictment accuses the defendants of (1) conspiracy to violate environmental laws and obstruct federal agency proceedings; (2) violations of the federal Clean Air Act; and (3) obstruction of justice.

Grace purchased the Libby mine in 1963 and operated it until 1990; vermiculite processing activities continued until 1992. The grand jury charges that the conspiracy took place from 1976 to 2002. According to the U.S. Department of Justice, Grace could be subject to fines in an amount equal to twice the after-tax profit earned from its Libby operations or twice the alleged loss suffered by victims, plus additional amounts for restitution to victims. The indictment alleges that such after-tax profits were \$140 million. Grace has categorically denied any criminal wrongdoing and intends to vigorously defend itself at trial.

In March 2005, the U.S. District Court for the District of Montana entered a scheduling order setting a trial date of September 11, 2006. In July 2006, the District Court dismissed a portion of the conspiracy count of a superseding indictment alleging conspiracy to knowingly endanger residents of the Libby area and others in violation of the Clean Air Act. In August 2006, the District Court granted a motion by the defendants to exclude as evidence sample results that included minerals that do not constitute asbestos under the Clean Air Act. The Government has appealed these and other rulings to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, which heard oral argument in June 2007. As a result of the appeals, the trial has been delayed pending resolution of the appeals.

The U.S. Bankruptcy Court previously granted Grace's request to advance legal and defense costs to the employees, subject to a reimbursement obligation if it is later determined that the employees did not meet the standards for indemnification set forth under the appropriate state corporate law. For the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, total expense for Grace and the employees was \$6.3 million and \$27.2 million, which is included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Grace is unable to assess whether the indictment, or any conviction resulting therefrom, will have a material adverse effect on the results of operations or financial condition of Grace or affect Grace's bankruptcy proceedings. While the appeal is pending, Grace expects legal fees for this matter to be \$3 million to \$5 million per quarter. Grace intends to expense such costs as they are incurred.

New Jersey Lawsuit On June 1, 2005, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) filed a lawsuit against Grace and two former employees in the Superior Court of New Jersey Law Division: Mercer County (*N.J. Dept. of Environmental Protection v. W.R. Grace & Co. et al.*) seeking civil penalties for alleged misrepresentations and false statements made in a Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation Report and Negative Declarations submitted by Grace to the DEP in 1995 pursuant to the New Jersey Industrial Site Recovery Act. Grace submitted the

report, which was prepared by an independent environmental consultant, in connection with the closing of Grace's former plant in Hamilton Township, New Jersey. Grace is also aware that the State of New Jersey and the U.S. Department of Justice each may be conducting criminal investigations related to Grace's former operations of the Hamilton plant.

Grace purchased the Hamilton plant assets in 1963 and ceased operations in 1994. During the operating period, Grace produced spray-on fire protection products and vermiculite-based products at this plant. The current property owners are conducting remediation activities as directed by the EPA. The property owners and the EPA have filed proofs of claim against Grace for this site and now seek approximately \$3.4 million with respect to the Hamilton plant site.

In August 2007, the Bankruptcy Court denied the State of New Jersey's motion for leave to file a late proof of claim in the amount of \$31 million. This ruling, which the State of New Jersey is expected to appeal, does not affect the claims against the former employees, for which Grace would have an indemnification obligation.

Non-Vermiculite Related Matters

At June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, Grace's estimated liability for remediation of sites not related to its former vermiculite mining and processing activities was \$101.0 million and \$105.9 million, respectively. This liability relates to Grace's current and former operations, including its share of liability for off-site disposal at facilities where it has been identified as a potentially responsible party. Grace's estimated liability is based upon an evaluation of claims for which sufficient information was available. As Grace receives new information and continues its claims evaluation process, its estimated liability may change materially.

Purchase Commitments Grace engages in purchase commitments to minimize the volatility of major components of direct manufacturing costs including natural gas, certain metals, asphalt, amines and other materials. Such commitments are for quantities that Grace fully expects to use in its normal operations.

Guarantees and Indemnification Obligations Grace is a party to many contracts containing guarantees and indemnification obligations. These contracts primarily consist of:

- Contracts providing for the sale of a former business unit or product line in which Grace has agreed to indemnify the buyer against liabilities arising prior to the closing of the transaction, including environmental liabilities. These liabilities are included in liabilities subject to compromise in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.
- Guarantees of real property lease obligations of third parties, typically arising out of (a) leases entered into by former subsidiaries of Grace, or (b) the assignment or sublease of a lease by Grace to a third party. These obligations are included in liabilities subject to compromise in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.
- Licenses of intellectual property by Grace to third parties in which Grace has agreed to indemnify the licensee against third party infringement claims.
- Contracts entered into with third party consultants, independent contractors, and other service providers in which Grace has agreed to indemnify such parties against certain liabilities in connection with their performance. Based on historical experience and the likelihood that such parties will make a claim against Grace, Grace believes that such indemnification obligations are immaterial.
- Product warranties with respect to certain products sold to customers in the ordinary course of business. These warranties typically provide that product will conform to specifications. Grace generally does not establish a liability for product warranty based on a percentage of sales or other formula. Grace accrues a warranty liability on a transaction-specific basis depending on the individual facts and circumstances related to each sale. Both the liability and annual expense related to product warranties are immaterial to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Financial Assurances Financial assurances have been established for a variety of purposes, including insurance and environmental matters, asbestos settlements and appeals, trade-related commitments and other matters. At June 30, 2007, Grace had gross financial assurances issued and outstanding of \$280.0 million, comprised of \$137.0 million of surety bonds issued by various insurance companies, and \$143.0 million of standby letters of

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credit and other financial assurances issued by various banks. As discussed in Note 8, \$51.1 million of these financial assurances have been issued under the DIP facility.

In connection with a 1994 divestment, Grace obtained a letter of credit in the maximum amount of \$25.0 million to secure scheduled payments on bonds issued to fund the transaction. Amounts drawn under this letter of credit aggregated \$3.9 million through June 30, 2007. The last of the bonds matures in November 2016. Because the primary source of bond payment funds is revenue from contracts under which timing and amounts of sales are variable, it is not possible to predict future draws.

Accounting for Contingencies Although the outcome of each of the matters discussed above cannot be predicted with certainty, Grace has assessed its risk and has made accounting estimates as required under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. As a result of the Filing, claims related to certain of the items discussed above will be addressed as part of Grace's Chapter 11 proceedings. Accruals recorded for such contingencies have been included in liabilities subject to compromise in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. The amounts of these liabilities as ultimately determined through the Chapter 11 proceedings could be materially different from amounts recorded at June 30, 2007.

13. Pension Plans and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans

Pension Plans Grace maintains defined benefit pension plans covering employees of certain units who meet age and service requirements. Benefits are generally based on final average salary and years of service. Grace funds its U.S. qualified pension plans (U.S. qualified pension plans) in accordance with U.S. federal laws and regulations. Non-U.S. pension plans (non-U.S. pension plans) are funded under a variety of methods, as required under local laws and customs.

Grace also provides, through nonqualified plans, supplemental pension benefits in excess of U.S. qualified pension plan limits imposed by federal tax law. These plans cover officers and higher-level employees and serve to increase the combined pension amount to the level that they otherwise would have received under the U.S. qualified pension plans in the absence of such limits. The nonqualified plans are unfunded and Grace pays the costs of benefits as they are incurred.

At the December 31, 2006 measurement date for Grace's defined benefit pension plans (the Plans), the projected benefit obligation (PBO) was approximately \$1,433 million as measured under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Beginning in 2007, on a quarterly basis, Grace analyzes pension assets and pension liabilities along with the resulting funded status and updates its estimate of these measures. Funded status is adjusted for contributions, benefit payments, actual return on assets, current discount rates and other identifiable and material actuarial changes.

The assumed discount rate for pension plans reflects the market rates for high quality corporate bonds currently available and is subject to change based on changes in the overall market interest rates. For the U.S. qualified pension plans, the assumed discount rate of 5.75% as of December 31, 2006 was selected by Grace, in consultation with its independent actuaries, based on a yield curve constructed from a portfolio of high quality bonds for which the timing and amount of cash outflows approximate the estimated payouts of the plan. Based on review of an updated yield curve analysis as of June 30, 2007, Grace increased the discount rate for the U.S. qualified pension plans to 6.25% based on market rates at that time. In addition, Grace evaluated the current discount rates for the United Kingdom pension plan and German pension plans, which combined represented approximately 87% of the benefit obligation of the non-U.S. pension plans as of December 31, 2006. Based on review of the yield curve analyses for these plans as of June 30, 2007, Grace increased the discount rates for the United Kingdom and Germany by 50 basis points and 25 basis points, respectively, as compared to December 31, 2006. The aggregate adjustment to the funded status resulting from the change in discount rates as of June 30, 2007 was an increase to total assets of approximately \$13 million, and a decrease to total liabilities of approximately \$57 million. After tax effects, total assets decreased by approximately \$11 million, total liabilities decreased by approximately \$57 million and shareholders' equity increased by approximately \$46 million.

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At June 30, 2007, Grace's recorded pension liability for underfunded and unfunded plans was \$375.2 million (\$270.2 million included in underfunded and unfunded defined benefit pension plans, \$11.5 million included in other current liabilities, and \$93.5 million related to noncurrent supplemental pension benefits, included in liabilities subject to compromise). The recorded liability reflects 1) the shortfall between dedicated assets and the PBO of underfunded plans (\$145.1 million); and 2) the PBO of unfunded pay-as-you-go plans (\$230.1 million).

Funded status for purposes of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 is calculated on a different basis than under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions Grace provides postretirement health care and life insurance benefits for retired employees of certain U.S. business units and certain divested units. The postretirement medical plan provides various levels of benefits to employees hired before 1991 who retire from Grace after age 55 with at least 10 years of service. These plans are unfunded and Grace pays a portion of the costs of benefits under these plans as they are incurred. Grace applies SFAS No. 106, *Employers' Accounting for Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions*, which requires that the future costs of postretirement health care and life insurance benefits be accrued over the employees' years of service.

Retirees and beneficiaries covered by the postretirement medical plan are required to contribute a minimum of 40% of the calculated premium for that coverage. During 2002, per capita costs under the retiree medical plans exceeded caps on the amount Grace was required to contribute under a 1993 amendment to the plan. As a result, for 2003 and future years, retirees will bear 100% of any increase in premium costs.

For 2007 measurement purposes, per capita costs, before retiree contributions, were assumed to initially increase at a rate of 10.0%. The rate is assumed to decrease gradually to 5.0% through 2012 and remain at that level thereafter. A one percentage point increase or decrease in assumed health care medical cost trend rates would have a negligible impact on Grace's postretirement benefit obligations.

The components of net periodic benefit cost (income) for Grace's pension and postretirement plans for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 are as follows:

Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost (Income) (In millions)	Three Months Ended June 30, 2007			2006		
	Pension		Post- retire- ment	Pension		Post- retire- ment
	U.S.	Non-U.S.		U.S.	Non-U.S.	
Service cost	\$ 3.7	\$ 1.8	\$ 0.1	\$ 3.8	\$ 2.1	\$ 0.1
Interest cost	14.6	5.1	1.2	14.6	4.3	0.9
Expected return on plan assets	(14.4)	(5.3)		(12.6)	(4.5)	
Amortization of prior service cost (credit)	0.6	0.2	(2.6)	0.6	0.2	(2.0)
Amortization of net deferred actuarial loss	5.6	1.2	0.6	6.2	2.1	(0.2)
Net periodic benefit cost (income)	\$ 10.1	\$ 3.0	\$ (0.7)	\$ 12.6	\$ 4.2	\$ (1.2)

Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost (Income) (In millions)	Six Months Ended June 30, 2007			2006		
	Pension		Post- retire- ment	Pension		Post- retire- ment
	U.S.	Non-U.S.		U.S.	Non-U.S.	
Service cost	\$ 7.9	\$ 3.8	\$ 0.2	\$ 8.1	\$ 4.1	\$ 0.2
Interest cost	29.0	10.1	2.3	29.1	8.5	2.0
Expected return on plan assets	(29.2)	(10.5)		(26.5)	(8.8)	
Amortization of prior service cost (credit)	1.2	0.4	(5.1)	1.2	0.3	(5.2)
Amortization of net deferred actuarial loss	10.5	2.6	1.0	11.5	4.1	0.2
Net periodic benefit cost (income)	\$ 19.4	\$ 6.4	\$ (1.6)	\$ 23.4	\$ 8.2	\$ (2.8)

Plan Contributions and Funding Subject to any required approval of the Bankruptcy Court, Grace intends to satisfy its obligations under the Plans and to comply with all of the requirements of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA). For ERISA purposes, funded status is calculated on a different basis than under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. On June 20, 2007, Grace obtained Bankruptcy Court approval to fund minimum required payments of approximately \$54 million for the period from July 2007 through January 2008. In that regard, Grace contributed approximately \$9 million in July 2007 to the trusts that hold assets of the Plans. While Grace intends to continue to fund all minimum required payments under the Plans, there can be no assurance that the Bankruptcy Court will continue to approve

these payments.

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Contributions to non-U.S. pension plans are not subject to Bankruptcy Court approval and Grace intends to fund such plans based on applicable legal requirements, and actuarial and trustee recommendations.

Grace plans to pay benefits as they become due under virtually all pay-as-you-go plans and to maintain compliance with federal funding laws for its U.S. qualified pension plans.

14. Operating Segment Information

Grace is a global producer of specialty chemicals and materials. It generates revenues from two operating segments: Grace Davison, which includes silica- and alumina-based catalysts and materials used in a wide range of industrial applications; and Grace Performance Chemicals, which includes specialty chemicals and materials used in commercial and residential construction and in rigid food and beverage packaging. Intersegment sales, eliminated in consolidation, are not material.

In May 2007, Grace's packaging technologies product group was transferred to the Grace Davison operating segment. As a result, Grace is currently evaluating the configuration of its reportable operating segments in an effort to more clearly convey business drivers and performance, with the evaluation expected to be completed by the fourth quarter of 2007. Until such review is complete, Grace will continue to report segment information consistent with prior periods.

The following table presents information related to Grace's operating segments for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Only those corporate expenses directly related to the operating segments are allocated for reporting purposes. All remaining corporate items are reported separately and labeled as such.

Operating Segment Data (In millions)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Net Sales				
Grace Davison	\$ 438.7	\$ 380.3	\$ 826.4	\$ 736.7
Grace Performance Chemicals	374.1	348.8	702.0	651.0
Total	\$ 812.8	\$ 729.1	\$ 1,528.4	\$ 1,387.7
Pre-tax Operating Income				
Grace Davison	\$ 60.6	\$ 46.3	\$ 105.6	\$ 82.3
Grace Performance Chemicals	58.6	53.1	94.8	87.3
Corporate costs	(26.1)	(28.7)	(46.7)	(51.1)
Total	\$ 93.1	\$ 70.7	\$ 153.7	\$ 118.5

Corporate costs include expenses of corporate headquarters functions incurred in support of core operations, such as corporate financial and legal services, human resources management, communications and regulatory affairs. Corporate costs also include certain pension and postretirement benefits, including the amortization of deferred costs that are considered a core operating expense but not allocated to operating segments.

The following table presents information related to the geographic areas in which Grace operated for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Sales are attributed to geographic areas based on customer location.

Geographic Area Data (In millions)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Net Sales				
United States	\$ 252.7	\$ 267.5	\$ 498.4	\$ 506.8
Canada and Puerto Rico	24.3	25.5	45.2	66.1
Total North America	\$ 277.0	\$ 293.0	\$ 543.6	\$ 572.9
Germany	39.0	35.1	74.6	65.4
Europe, other than Germany	295.3	233.9	554.8	450.6
Total Europe	\$ 334.3	\$ 269.0	\$ 629.4	\$ 516.0
Asia Pacific	148.4	128.4	259.1	226.7
Latin America	53.1	38.7	96.3	72.1

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Total	\$ 812.8	\$ 729.1	\$ 1,528.4	\$ 1,387.7
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The pre-tax operating income for Grace's operating segments for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, is reconciled below to income (loss) before income taxes and minority interest presented in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Reconciliation of Operating Segment Data to Financial Statements <i>(In millions)</i>	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Pre-tax operating income - core operations	\$ 93.1	\$ 70.7	\$ 153.7	\$ 118.5
Minority interest in consolidated entities	4.1	11.5	6.5	18.3
Chapter 11 expenses, net of interest income	(23.6)	(11.5)	(41.4)	(20.2)
Net gain (loss) on sales of investments and disposals of assets	3.4	4.6	3.6	2.8
Provision for environmental remediation	(12.0)	(30.0)	(12.0)	(30.0)
Interest expense and related financing costs	(20.3)	(19.9)	(39.7)	(35.7)
Other, net	(10.8)	(15.8)	(14.7)	(32.7)
Income (loss) before income taxes and minority interest	\$ 33.9	\$ 9.6	\$ 56.0	\$ 21.0

Minority interest primarily pertains to Advanced Refining Technologies LLC (ART), a joint venture between Grace and Chevron Products Company where Grace has a 55% economic interest.

15. Minority Interest in Consolidated Entities

Within both Grace Davison and Grace Performance Chemicals, Grace conducts certain business activities in various countries through joint ventures with unaffiliated third parties. The following tables present summary financial statistics for Grace's combined businesses subject to profit sharing:

<i>(In millions)</i>	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Sales	\$ 120.6	\$ 106.1	\$ 215.9	\$ 203.6
Income before taxes	9.9	27.0	15.7	43.4
Net income	9.0	26.3	14.6	41.7
Minority interests in net income	4.1	11.5	6.5	18.3
Dividends paid to minority interests			(11.8)	

<i>(In millions)</i>	June 30,	December 31,
	2007	2006
Cash	\$ 58.7	\$ 65.5
Other current assets	130.9	136.7
Total assets	206.5	212.4
Total liabilities	73.5	66.9
Shareholders' equity	133.0	145.5
Minority interests in shareholders' equity	59.7	65.0

Item 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Financial Summary for June 30, 2007

Following is a summary analysis of key financial measures of our performance for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2007 compared with the prior year periods.

- Sales increased 11.5% and 10.1% for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2007, respectively, primarily as a result of higher selling prices in response to rising raw material costs and to added sales volume in all geographic regions except North America.
- Net results for each period has been primarily affected by: 1) the results of our businesses which is categorized as core operations ; and 2) the impact of legal contingencies and other nonoperating liabilities which is categorized as noncore activities .
- Net income was \$20.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2007, compared with a net loss of \$5.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2006. Net income was \$25.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2007, compared with a net loss of \$5.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2006. The current year and prior year periods were negatively affected by revised estimates of the costs of environmental remediation, Chapter 11 expenses, litigation and other matters not related to core operations.
- Pre-tax income from core operations increased 31.7% and 29.7% for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2007, respectively, primarily attributable to higher sales volume in all geographic regions and higher selling prices to offset cost inflation, and from lower overall pension costs.
- Pre-tax operating income of our Grace Performance Chemicals operating segment increased 10.4% and 8.6% for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2007, respectively, attributable principally to higher sales volume globally, selling price increases and productivity improvements, which more than offset increases in raw material costs.
- Pre-tax operating income of our Grace Davison operating segment increased 30.9% and 28.3% for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2007, respectively, attributable primarily to higher sales in most product groups and in regions other than North America, partially offset by the negative effects of higher raw material costs.
- Operating cash inflow for the six months ended June 30, 2007 was \$5.2 million compared with \$11.1 million for the prior year period. The decrease in net cash inflow from operating activities was principally attributable to higher contributions to pension plans, dividends to joint venture partners and cash paid to resolve certain Chapter 11 contingencies.
- Pre-tax loss from noncore activities was \$21.0 million in the second quarter of 2007 compared with a pre-tax loss of \$42.8 million in the prior year quarter. The pre-tax loss from noncore activities was \$26.8 million year-to-date in 2007 compared with a pre-tax loss of \$62.9 million in the prior year period. The losses are principally due to: (1) charges of \$12.0 million and \$30.0 million in the second quarters of 2007 and 2006, respectively, to adjust Grace's estimate of costs to resolve environmental remediation claims based on information exchanged with the U.S. Government; and (2) defense costs of \$6.3 million and \$27.2 million in the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, related to legal proceedings arising from Grace's former vermiculite mining operations in Montana.

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We are attempting to resolve noncore liabilities and contingencies through our Chapter 11 proceeding. Our noncore liabilities include asbestos-related litigation, environmental remediation, tax disputes and business litigation. Our operating statements include periodic adjustments to account for changes in estimates of such liabilities and developments in our Chapter 11 proceeding. These liabilities and contingencies may result in continued volatility in net income in the future.

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Description of Core Business

We are engaged in specialty chemicals and specialty materials businesses on a worldwide basis through our two operating segments:

Grace Davison includes:

- Catalysts and chemical additives used by petroleum refiners, including fluid catalytic cracking, or FCC, catalysts, that help to crack the hydrocarbon chain in distilled crude oil to produce transportation fuels and other petroleum-based products, and FCC additives used to reduce sulfur in gasoline, maximize propylene production from refinery FCC units, and reduce emissions of sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides and carbon monoxide from refinery FCC units;
- Hydroprocessing catalysts used by petroleum refiners in process reactors to upgrade heavy oils into lighter, more useful products by removing impurities such as nitrogen, sulfur and heavy metals, allowing less expensive feedstocks to be used in the petroleum refining process;
- Specialty catalysts, including polyolefin catalysts and catalyst supports that are essential components in the manufacture of polyethylene and polypropylene resins, and other chemical catalysts used in a variety of industrial, environmental and consumer applications;
- Silica-based and silica-alumina-based engineered materials used in:
 - industrial markets, such as coatings, plastics and rubber, precision investment casting, refractory, insulating glass windows, desiccants, and gas and liquids purification;
 - consumer applications, such as food products, toothpaste, pharmaceutical and personal care products, and the processing of edible oils and beverages;
 - digital media coatings for ink jet papers; and
 - Silica- and polymer-based materials and chromatography columns, instruments, consumables and accessories used in life and analytical sciences applications.

We conduct our hydroprocessing catalyst business through Advanced Refining Technologies, LLC (ART), our joint venture with Chevron Products Company (Chevron). We report 100% of the revenues of the ART joint venture, but only receive 55% of the income after minority interest is allocated to Chevron.

Key external factors for our FCC catalysts and hydroprocessing catalysts are the economics of the petroleum refining industry, specifically the impacts of demand for transportation fuels and petrochemical products, and crude oil supply. FCC catalysts are consumed at a relatively steady rate and replaced regularly, while most hydroprocessing catalysts are consumed over a period of years and replaced in an irregular pattern.

Sales of our other three Grace Davison product groups are affected by general economic conditions including the underlying growth rate of targeted end-use applications.

Grace Performance Chemicals includes:

- Specialty chemicals and materials, including concrete admixtures and fibers used to improve the durability and working properties of concrete, additives used in cement processing to improve energy efficiency, enhance the characteristics of finished cement and improve ease of use, building materials used in commercial and residential

construction and renovation to protect buildings from water, vapor and air penetration, and fireproofing materials used to protect buildings in the event of fire; and

- Darex packaging products and technologies, primarily specialty sealants and coatings used in rigid food and beverage packages, including can and closure sealants used to seal and enhance the shelf life of can and bottle contents, and coatings for cans and closures that prevent metal corrosion, protect package contents from the influence of metal and ensure proper adhesion of sealing compounds.

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Construction products sales are primarily impacted by global non-residential construction activity and U.S. residential construction activity.

Our packaging technologies sales are affected by regional economic conditions as well as an ongoing shift in demand away from metal containers to plastic packaging for foods and beverages. This shift has caused a decline in can sealant usage over recent years, but provides opportunities for increased sales of closure sealants, coatings and other products for plastic packaging.

Global scope We operate our business on a global scale with approximately 65% of our revenue (see table below) and over 50% of our operating properties outside the United States. We conduct business in more than 40 countries and in more than 20 currencies. We manage our operating segments on a global basis, to serve global markets. Currency fluctuations in relation to the U.S. dollar affect our reported earnings, net assets and cash flows.

The table below shows the sales in each of our operating segments, and domestic and international sales, as a percentage of our total sales.

Percentage of Total Grace Sales	Three Months Ended June 30, 2007		Six Months Ended June 30, 2006	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Grace Davison	54.0 %	52.2 %	54.1 %	53.1 %
Grace Performance Chemicals	46.0 %	47.8 %	45.9 %	46.9 %
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Grace U.S.	31.1 %	36.7 %	32.6 %	36.5 %
Grace non-U.S.	68.9 %	63.3 %	67.4 %	63.5 %
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %

Voluntary Bankruptcy Filing

In response to a sharply increasing number of asbestos-related personal injury claims, on April 2, 2001, Grace and 61 of our United States subsidiaries and affiliates, including W. R. Grace & Co. Conn., filed voluntary petitions for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. Our non-U.S. subsidiaries and certain of our U.S. subsidiaries were not included in the Chapter 11 filing.

Under Chapter 11, we have continued to operate as debtors-in-possession under court protection from creditors and claimants, while using the Chapter 11 process to develop and implement a plan for addressing the asbestos-related claims. Since the Chapter 11 filing, the bankruptcy court has approved all motions necessary to conduct normal business activities.

On January 13, 2005, we filed an amended plan of reorganization and related documents with the bankruptcy court. The plan of reorganization is supported by committees representing general unsecured creditors and equity holders, but is not supported by committees representing asbestos personal injury claimants and asbestos property damage claimants or the representative of future asbestos claimants. Under the terms of the plan of reorganization, a trust would be established to which all pending and future asbestos-related claims would be channeled for resolution. The plan of reorganization can become effective only after a vote of eligible creditors and with the approval of the bankruptcy court and the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware. See [Plan of Reorganization](#) below for more information.

Critical Accounting Estimates

See the [Critical Accounting Estimates](#) heading in Item 7 of our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006 and in Item 2 of our Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2007 for a discussion of our critical accounting estimates.

Summary Financial Information and Metrics

Set forth below is a chart that lists our key operating statistics, and dollar and percentage changes for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2007 and 2006. Please refer to this [Analysis of Continuing Operations](#) chart when reading Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

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In the Analysis of Continuing Operations chart, as well as in the financial information presented throughout Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, we present our financial results in the same manner as results are reviewed internally. We break out our results of operations by

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operating segment and between core operations and noncore activities. Core operations comprise the financial results of Grace Davison, Grace Performance Chemicals, and the costs of corporate activities that directly or indirectly support our business operations. In contrast, noncore activities comprise all other events and transactions not directly related to the generation of operating revenue or the support of our core operations and generally relate to our former operations and products. See Pre-tax Income (Loss) from Noncore Activities for more information about noncore activities. We use pre-tax income from core operations as the performance factor in determining certain incentive compensation and as the profitability factor in all significant business decisions.

Pre-tax income from core operations, pre-tax income (loss) from noncore activities, pre-tax income from core operations as a percentage of sales, and pre-tax income from core operations before depreciation and amortization do not purport to represent income or cash flow measures as defined under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, and you should not consider them an alternative to such measures as an indicator of our performance. We provide these measures so you can distinguish the operating results of our current business base from the income and expenses of our past businesses, discontinued products, and corporate legacies, and the effect of our Chapter 11 proceedings, and to ensure that you understand the key data that management uses to evaluate our results of operations.

Pre-tax income from core operations has material limitations as an operating performance measure because it excludes income and expenses that comprise our noncore activities, which include, among other things, provisions for asbestos-related litigation and environmental remediation, income from insurance settlements, and legal defense costs, all of which have been material components of our net income (loss). Pre-tax income from core operations before depreciation and amortization also has material limitations as an operating performance measure since it excludes the impact of depreciation and amortization expense. Our business is substantially dependent on the successful deployment of our capital assets; therefore, depreciation and amortization expense is a necessary element of our costs and ability to generate revenue. We compensate for the limitations of these measurements by using these indicators together with net income (loss) as measured under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles to present a complete analysis of our results of operations. You should evaluate pre-tax income from core operations and pre-tax income from core operations before depreciation and amortization in conjunction with net income (loss) for a more complete analysis of our financial results.

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Analysis of Continuing Operations

(In millions)

	Three Months Ended June 30,				Six Months Ended June 30,				
	2007	2006	\$ Change Fav (Unfav)	% Change Fav (Unfav)	2007	2006	\$ Change Fav (Unfav)	% Change Fav (Unfav)	
Net sales:									
Grace Davison	\$ 438.7	\$ 380.3	\$ 58.4	15.4	% \$ 826.4	\$ 736.7	\$ 89.7	12.2	%
Grace Performance Chemicals	374.1	348.8	25.3	7.3	% 702.0	651.0	51.0	7.8	%
Total Grace net sales	\$ 812.8	\$ 729.1	\$ 83.7	11.5	% \$ 1,528.4	\$ 1,387.7	\$ 140.7	10.1	%
Pre-tax operating income:									
Grace Davison(1)	\$ 60.6	\$ 46.3	\$ 14.3	30.9	% \$ 105.6	\$ 82.3	\$ 23.3	28.3	%
Grace Performance Chemicals(2)	58.6	53.1	5.5	10.4	% 94.8	87.3	7.5	8.6	%
Corporate costs:									
Support functions	(12.2)	(11.3)	(0.9)	(8.0)	%(23.3)	(22.0)	(1.3)	(5.9)	%(%)
Pension, performance-related compensation, and other	(13.9)	(17.4)	3.5	20.1	%(23.4)	(29.1)	5.7	19.6	%(%)
Total Corporate costs	(26.1)	(28.7)	2.6	9.1	%(46.7)	(51.1)	4.4	8.6	%(%)
Pre-tax income from core operations	93.1	70.7	22.4	31.7	% 153.7	118.5	35.2	29.7	%
Pre-tax income (loss) from noncore activities	(21.0)	(42.8)	21.8	50.9	%(26.8)	(62.9)	36.1	57.4	%(%)
Interest expense	(20.3)	(19.9)	(0.4)	(2.0)	%(39.7)	(35.7)	(4.0)	(11.2)	%(%)
Interest income	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	% 3.7	3.0	0.7	23.3	%(%)
Income (loss) before Chapter 11 expenses and income taxes	53.4	9.6	43.8	NM	90.9	22.9	68.0	NM	%(%)
Chapter 11 expenses, net of interest income	(23.6)	(11.5)	(12.1)	(105.2)	%(41.4)	(20.2)	(21.2)	(105.0)	%(%)
Benefit from (provision for) income taxes	(9.3)	(3.3)	(6.0)	(181.8)	%(24.2)	(7.8)	(16.4)	NM	%(%)
Net income (loss)	\$ 20.5	\$ (5.2)	\$ 25.7	NM	\$ 25.3	\$ (5.1)	\$ 30.4	NM	%(%)
Key Financial Measures:									
Pre-tax income from core operations as a percentage of sales:									
Grace Davison	13.8	% 12.2	% NM	1.6pts	12.8	% 11.2	% NM	1.6pts	%(%)
Grace Performance Chemicals	15.7	% 15.2	% NM	0.5pts	13.5	% 13.4	% NM	0.1pts	%(%)
Total Core Operations	11.5	% 9.7	% NM	1.8pts	10.1	% 8.5	% NM	1.6pts	%(%)
Total Core Operations adjusted for profit sharing of joint ventures(3)	12.0	% 11.3	% NM	0.7pts	10.5	% 9.9	% NM	0.6pts	%(%)
Pre-tax income from core operations before depreciation and amortization									
As a percentage of sales	14.8	% 13.6	% NM	1.2pts	13.7	% 12.6	% NM	1.1pts	%(%)
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 27.6	\$ 28.4	\$ 0.8	2.8	% \$ 55.2	\$ 56.5	\$ 1.3	2.3	%(%)
Gross profit percentage (sales less cost of goods sold as a percent of sales) (4):									
Grace Davison	29.2	% 30.7	% NM	(1.5)pts	28.8	% 29.5	% NM	(0.7)pts	%(%)
Grace Performance Chemicals	35.6	% 35.4	% NM	0.2pts	34.4	% 34.6	% NM	(0.2)pts	%(%)
Total Grace	32.0	% 32.8	% NM	(0.8)pts	31.3	% 31.7	% NM	(0.4)pts	%(%)
Net Consolidated Sales by Region:									
North America	\$ 277.0	\$ 293.0	\$ (16.0)	(5.5)	%(%) \$ 543.6	\$ 572.9	\$ (29.3)	(5.1)	%(%)
Europe	334.3	269.0	65.3	24.3	% 629.4	516.0	113.4	22.0	%(%)
Asia Pacific	148.4	128.4	20.0	15.6	% 259.1	226.7	32.4	14.3	%(%)
Latin America	53.1	38.7	14.4	37.2	% 96.3	72.1	24.2	33.6	%(%)
Total	\$ 812.8	\$ 729.1	\$ 83.7	11.5	% \$ 1,528.4	\$ 1,387.7	\$ 140.7	10.1	%(%)

NM = Not meaningful

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- (1) *Grace Davison pre-tax operating income includes minority interest related to the Advanced Refining Technologies joint venture.*
- (2) *Grace Performance Chemicals pre-tax operating income includes minority interests related to consolidated joint ventures.*
- (3) *Reflects the add-back of minority interests in consolidated entities.*
- (4) *Includes depreciation and amortization related to manufacturing of products.*

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Grace Overview

The following is an overview of our financial performance for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2007 compared with the prior year periods.

Net Sales The following tables identify the period-over-period increase or decrease in sales attributable to changes in product volume, product price and/or mix, and the impact of foreign currency translation.

Net Sales Variance Analysis	Three Months Ended June 30, 2007 as a Percentage Increase (Decrease) from Three Months Ended June 30, 2006							
	Volume		Price/Mix		Currency Translation		Total	
Grace Davison	6.5	%	5.9	%	3.0	%	15.4	%
Grace Performance Chemicals	0.5	%	3.2	%	3.6	%	7.3	%
Net sales	3.6	%	4.6	%	3.3	%	11.5	%
By Region:								
North America	(4.9	%)	(0.7	%)	0.1	%	(5.5	%)
Europe	10.2	%	6.6	%	7.5	%	24.3	%
Asia Pacific	1.2	%	12.2	%	2.2	%	15.6	%
Latin America	18.1	%	16.3	%	2.8	%	37.2	%

Sales for the three months ended June 30, 2007 were favorably impacted by higher volume (including acquisitions), and selling price increases that partially offset cost inflation. Acquisitions contributed \$3.2 million or 0.8 percentage points of the sales growth.

Net Sales Variance Analysis	Six Months Ended June 30, 2007 as a Percentage Increase (Decrease) from Six Months Ended June 30, 2006							
	Volume		Price/Mix		Currency Translation		Total	
Grace Davison	5.1	%	3.9	%	3.2	%	12.2	%
Grace Performance Chemicals	1.5	%	3.0	%	3.3	%	7.8	%
Net sales	3.3	%	3.5	%	3.3	%	10.1	%
By Region:								
North America	(4.8	%)	(0.3	%)	0.0	%	(5.1	%)
Europe	10.4	%	4.0	%	7.6	%	22.0	%
Asia Pacific	(1.9	%)	14.0	%	2.2	%	14.3	%
Latin America	23.9	%	8.2	%	1.5	%	33.6	%

Sales for the six months ended June 30, 2007 were favorably impacted by higher volume (including acquisitions), and selling price increases that partially offset cost inflation. Acquisitions contributed \$7.2 million or 1.0 percentage point of the sales growth.

Pre-tax Income from Core Operations Operating profit for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2007 improved due to sales volume growth and selling price increases, partially offset by raw material cost inflation.

Corporate costs include corporate functional costs (such as financial and legal services, human resources, communications and information technology), the cost of corporate governance (including directors and officers liability insurance) and pension costs related to both corporate employees and to the effects of changes in assets and liabilities for all of our pension plans. Corporate costs for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2007 decreased compared with the prior year periods primarily due to lower pension costs from the effect of contributions made to defined benefit pension plans in recent years and higher investment returns.

We value our U.S. inventories under the last-in/first-out method, or LIFO, and our non-U.S. inventories under the first-in/first-out, or FIFO, method. LIFO was selected in 1974 for U.S. financial reporting and tax purposes because it generally results in a better matching of current revenue with current costs during periods of inflation. We have not elected LIFO for our non-U.S. inventories due to statutory restrictions. However, if we valued our U.S. inventories using the FIFO method, consistent with our non-U.S. subsidiaries, our pre-tax income from core operations would have been approximately 7.3% higher and 14.6% lower for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The significant change in inventory valuations between FIFO and LIFO relates primarily to the price volatility, over the past several quarters, of

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commodity metals and natural gas used in Grace Davison products and production processes. We attempt to mitigate price volatility through hedging techniques such as layering our required supply under fixed delivery contracts, entering into commodity option and swap contracts with suppliers and financial institutions, and by negotiating sales contracts that permit the partial pass-through of market price increases for these volatile commodity items.

We normally attempt to lock in raw material costs through long-term supply contracts and targeted hedging programs. Arrangements and programs can span a few months to several years. Major raw materials include natural gas, certain metals, petroleum-based materials and certain industrial chemicals. The actual cost of these raw materials can differ significantly from spot prices at any point in time. Our reported gross profit for the periods presented has been favorably impacted by certain raw material supply arrangements and unfavorably

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affected by others, relative to the then-current market price. We expect that new supply agreements and hedging arrangements will result in raw material costs that can be significantly favorable or unfavorable compared with prior periods. We attempt to mitigate period-over-period commodity-driven cost changes through utilization and customer pricing strategies; however, gross profit margins still are likely to be affected when compared over time.

Within both Grace Davison and Grace Performance Chemicals, we conduct certain business activities in various countries through joint ventures with unaffiliated third parties. Minority interest in consolidated entities decreased due to lower earnings of our joint ventures.

Pre-tax Income (Loss) from Noncore Activities Pre-tax income (loss) from noncore activities reflects financial matters unrelated to our core operations. This category of costs and income is expected to be volatile as potentially material items are addressed through our Chapter 11 proceedings and/or as the financial implications of our legal contingencies become apparent. Some noncore activities are shown as separate items on the Consolidated Statement of Operations. Those not separately listed are primarily included in selling, general and administrative expenses and in other (income) expense. The table below shows the components of noncore activities, and the captions in which each component is presented in the Consolidated Statements of Operations:

<i>(In millions)</i>	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Provision for environmental remediation vermiculite	\$ (9.4)	\$ (29.4)	\$ (9.4)	\$ (29.4)
Provision for environmental remediation other sites	(2.6)	(0.6)	(2.6)	(0.6)
Total provision for environmental remediation	\$ (12.0)	\$ (30.0)	\$ (12.0)	\$ (30.0)
Insurance settlements environmental and asbestos-related	\$	\$ 6.9	\$	\$ 6.9
COLI income, net	0.5	0.5	2.5	1.7
Translation effects intercompany loan	1.0	10.7	3.8	13.7
Value of currency contracts	(0.4)	(10.7)	(2.5)	(13.5)
Gain on sale of real estate	0.6	5.0	1.1	5.0
Other	(1.4)	(1.7)	(1.7)	(2.9)
Total other income (expense), net	\$ 0.3	\$ 10.7	\$ 3.2	\$ 10.9
D&O insurance cost portion related to Chapter 11	\$ (1.5)	\$ (1.5)	\$ (3.0)	\$ (3.0)
Asbestos administration	(1.4)	(2.5)	(4.1)	(5.4)
Postretirement benefit costs divested businesses	0.3	0.9	1.0	1.8
Stock appreciation rights		0.6		(2.0)
Legal defense costs	(3.8)	(17.6)	(6.4)	(27.9)
Other	(1.2)	(0.3)	(1.7)	(1.4)
Total selling, general and administrative expenses	\$ (7.6)	\$ (20.4)	\$ (14.2)	\$ (37.9)
Net pension costs divested businesses	(1.7)	(3.1)	(3.8)	(5.9)
Total net pension expense	\$ (1.7)	\$ (3.1)	\$ (3.8)	\$ (5.9)
Total pre-tax income (loss) from noncore activities	\$ (21.0)	\$ (42.8)	\$ (26.8)	\$ (62.9)

Pre-tax income (loss) from noncore activities in the six months ended June 30, 2007 was attributable primarily to: (1) a charge of \$12.0 million in the second quarter to adjust Grace's estimate of costs to resolve environmental remediation claims based on recent information exchanged with the U.S. Government; and (2) legal defense costs of \$6.4 million related to the Montana and New Jersey legal proceedings (see Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information). Pre-tax income (loss) from noncore activities in the six months ended June 30, 2006 was attributable primarily to: (1) a charge of \$30.0 million in estimated costs for environmental remediation, primarily in Montana, (2) legal defense costs of \$27.9 million related to the Montana and New Jersey legal proceedings and (3) an accrual for stock appreciation rights of \$2.0 million.

In March 2004, we began accounting for currency fluctuations on a 293 million intercompany loan between our subsidiaries in the United States and Germany as a component of operating results instead of as a component of other comprehensive income. This change was prompted by an analysis of new tax laws in Germany and our cash flow planning in connection with our Chapter 11 reorganization, which together indicated that we should no longer consider this loan as part of our permanent capital structure in Germany. In May 2004, we entered into a series of foreign currency forward contracts with a U.S. bank to mitigate future currency fluctuations on the remaining loan balance. Contract amounts of 200.7 million were extended in June 2005 at varying rates and have terms that coincide with loan repayments due periodically through December 2008. As part of the contract extension, we were required to pay a settlement premium of \$9.3 million to the bank. We expect to recover this settlement premium over time as the contracts are settled at rates greater than the initial rates in the May 2004 foreign currency forward contracts. For the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, 36.6 million and 29.3 million of loan principal was repaid. For the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, we recognized a \$2.5 million and a \$13.5 million contract loss, respectively, offset by a \$3.8 million and a \$13.7 million foreign currency gain, respectively.

Chapter 11 Expenses Although we are unable to measure precisely the impact of the Chapter 11 proceedings on our overall financial performance, we incur significant added costs that are directly attributable to operating in Chapter 11. Net Chapter 11 expenses consist primarily of legal, financial and consulting fees that we, the three creditors committees, the equity committee and the representative of future asbestos claimants, incur, reduced by interest income earned on cash and cash equivalents held by our entities subject to Chapter 11. We pay for the costs of all committees, and the committees' advisors. These costs fluctuate with the activity in our Chapter 11 proceedings.

Chapter 11 expenses increased due to a higher level of activity in our bankruptcy proceeding related to claims adjudication and estimation. Our pre-tax income from core operations included expenses for Chapter 11-related compensation charges of \$3.0 million and \$6.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and \$5.3 million and \$9.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Because of the uncertain outcome of the Chapter 11 proceeding and the volatility and speculative nature of Grace common stock, we changed our long-term incentive compensation from an equity-based to a cash-based program.

We incur numerous other indirect costs to manage the Chapter 11 proceedings such as: management time devoted to Chapter 11 matters; added cost of debt capital; added costs of general business insurance, including D&O liability insurance premiums; and lost business and acquisition opportunities due to the complexities and restrictions of operating under Chapter 11.

Interest Expense Net interest expense is higher for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2007 compared with the respective prior year periods due to the increase in the prime interest rate used to accrue interest on pre-petition bank debt. The plan of reorganization states that each holder of an allowed general unsecured claim shall be paid in full, plus post-petition interest. Post-petition interest shall accrue through the date of payment as follows:

- For the holders of pre-petition bank credit facilities, beginning January 1, 2006, we agreed to pay interest on pre-petition bank debt at the prime rate, adjusted for periodic changes, and compounded quarterly. The effective rates on pre-petition bank debt for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 were 8.25% and 7.90%, respectively.
- For the holders of claims who, but for the Chapter 11 filing, would be entitled under a contract or otherwise to accrue or be paid interest on such claim in a non-default (or non-overdue payment) situation under applicable non-bankruptcy law, the rate provided in the contract between the Grace entity and the claimant or such rate as may otherwise apply under applicable non-bankruptcy law.
- For all other holders of allowed general unsecured claims, at a rate of 4.19% per annum, compounded annually.

The effective interest rates for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 were 7.02% and 6.47%, respectively. Such interest, which under the plan of reorganization is payable 85% in cash and 15% in Grace common stock, will not be paid until the plan of reorganization is confirmed and funded.

Income Taxes Income tax provision at the federal corporate rate of 35% for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 was \$17.3 million and \$0.9 million, respectively. In the second quarter of 2007, we recorded a net reduction of \$10.7 million in tax expense primarily related to our entitlement to receive interest on tax refunds resulting from the carry-back of tax losses to prior years. Excluding this discrete item in the 2007 second quarter, the primary differences between the income tax provision at the federal corporate rate and the overall provision for income taxes are due to interest on tax contingencies and the non-deductibility of certain Chapter 11 expenses. The increase in our income tax provision is primarily driven by our increased pre-tax income from core operations.

Operating Segment Overview

The following is an overview of financial measures of the performance of our operating segments for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2007, as compared with the prior year periods.

Grace Davison

Three Months Ended June 30, 2007

Net Sales by Region (In millions)	Three Months Ended June 30,		\$ Change Fav (Unfav)	% Change Fav (Unfav)
	2007	2006		
North America	\$ 120.6	\$ 129.8	\$ (9.2)	(7.1 %)
Europe	198.7	153.4	45.3	29.5 %
Asia Pacific	95.0	81.8	13.2	16.1 %
Latin America	24.4	15.3	9.1	59.5 %
Total Grace Davison	\$ 438.7	\$ 380.3	\$ 58.4	15.4 %

Sales

The key factors contributing to the Grace Davison sales increase were:

- Selling price increases that partially offset higher raw material costs;
- Higher volume of FCC catalysts in most geographic regions from stronger economic activity and from the success of strategic growth initiatives; and
- Favorable translation effects from sales denominated in foreign currencies.

European sales increased from the prior year period due to growth in volume and higher selling prices. North American sales decreased from the prior year period, primarily from lower sales in Canada of hydroprocessing catalysts following the loss of a significant customer in the prior year. Asia Pacific and Latin America sales increased with strong volume growth from new business.

Operating Income and Margin

Grace Davison operating income increased compared with 2006 primarily due to higher selling prices and higher volumes, a better product mix, and successful productivity initiatives.

We report 100% of sales for the Advanced Refining Technologies LLC joint venture, but only account for 55% of the income in our measure of operating performance. Income of this joint venture decreased from the prior year due to order patterns in the U.S., lower sales in Canada and higher material costs.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2007

Net Sales by Region (In millions)	Six Months Ended June 30,		\$ Change Fav (Unfav)	% Change Fav (Unfav)
	2007	2006		
North America	\$ 246.5	\$ 262.5	\$ (16.0)	(6.1 %)
Europe	378.8	307.8	71.0	23.1 %
Asia Pacific	158.8	139.9	18.9	13.5 %
Latin America	42.3	26.5	15.8	59.6 %
Total Grace Davison	\$ 826.4	\$ 736.7	\$ 89.7	12.2 %

Sales

Sales increases for the six months ended June 30, 2007 reflected similar economic conditions and cost factors as those experienced in the three months ended June 30, 2007. Favorable currency translation increased sales by 3.2 percentage points.

Operating Income and Margin

The increase in operating income for the six months ended June 30, 2007 was a result of higher sales in most product groups and in regions other than North America, partially offset by the negative effects of higher raw material costs.

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*Grace Performance Chemicals**Three Months Ended June 30, 2007*

Net Sales by Region (In millions)	Three Months Ended June 30,		\$ Change Fav (Unfav)	% Change Fav (Unfav)	
	2007	2006			
North America	\$ 156.4	\$ 163.2	\$ (6.8)	(4.2	%)
Europe	135.6	115.6	20.0	17.3	%
Asia Pacific	53.4	46.6	6.8	14.6	%
Latin America	28.7	23.4	5.3	22.6	%
Total Grace Performance Chemicals	\$ 374.1	\$ 348.8	\$ 25.3	7.3	%

Sales

The key factors contributing to the Grace Performance Chemicals sales increase were:

- Higher volume of commercial construction products in Europe, Asia Pacific and Latin America, where economic activity was favorable and commercial initiatives were successful;
- Higher volume and selling prices for Darex packaging technologies worldwide that partially offset raw material cost inflation; and
- Favorable translation effects from sales denominated in foreign currencies.

Sales of construction products in North America were lower in the second quarter of 2007 compared with 2006 primarily due to a nearly 22% decline in housing starts in the United States.

Operating Income and Margin

Grace Performance Chemicals operating income increased primarily due to sales volume growth in geographic regions other than North America and selling price increases that partially offset raw material cost inflation and productivity gains.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2007

Net Sales by Region (In millions)	Six Months Ended June 30,		\$ Change Fav (Unfav)	% Change Fav (Unfav)	
	2007	2006			
North America	\$ 297.1	\$ 310.4	\$ (13.3)	(4.3	%)
Europe	250.6	208.2	42.4	20.4	%
Asia Pacific	100.3	86.8	13.5	15.6	%
Latin America	54.0	45.6	8.4	18.4	%
Total Grace Performance Chemicals	\$ 702.0	\$ 651.0	\$ 51.0	7.8	%

Sales

Sales increases for the six months ended June 30, 2007 reflected similar economic conditions and cost factors as those experienced in the three months ended June 30, 2007. Favorable currency translation increased sales by 3.3 percentage points.

Operating Income and Margin

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The increase in operating income for the six months ended June 30, 2007 was a result of selling price increases, which offset increases in raw material costs and positive results from productivity initiatives.

Operating Returns on Assets Employed The following tables set forth the Grace Davison and Grace Performance Chemicals total asset position and pre-tax return on average total assets as of June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006. We use the measure pre-tax return on average total assets as an indicator of our efficiency in using our assets and allocating our resources to generate earnings. We devote significantly higher capital to the manufacture of Grace Davison products than to the manufacture of Grace Performance Chemicals products. Conversely, non-manufacturing costs, particularly selling expenses, are significantly higher for Grace Performance Chemicals than for Grace Davison.

Grace Davison <i>(In millions)</i>	June 30, 2007	December 31, 2006	
Trade receivables	\$ 213.7	\$ 180.4	
Inventory	177.9	192.3	
Other current assets	20.6	15.8	
Total current assets	412.2	388.5	
Properties and equipment, net	402.8	402.3	
Goodwill and other intangible assets	107.3	108.4	
Other assets	14.8		
Total assets	\$ 937.1	\$ 899.2	
Pre-tax return on average total assets (trailing 12 months)	21.1	% 18.7	%

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Grace Davison's total assets increased by \$37.9 million primarily due to higher trade receivables, partially offset by a decrease in inventory levels, both caused by increased sales.

Grace Performance Chemicals*(In millions)*

	June 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
Trade receivables	\$ 279.3	\$ 245.1
Inventory	109.1	92.2
Other current assets	19.6	