

W R GRACE & CO
Form 10-Q
May 06, 2010

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**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the Quarterly Period Ended March 31, 2010

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)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

(Do not check if a
smaller
reporting company)

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

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Class	Outstanding at April 30, 2010
Common Stock, \$0.01 par value per share	72,687,403 shares

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Unless the context otherwise indicates, in this Report the terms "Grace," "we," "us," "our" or "the company" mean W. R. Grace & Co. and/or its consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates. Unless otherwise indicated, the contents of websites mentioned in this report are not incorporated by reference or otherwise made a part of this Report. Grace®, the Grace® logo and, except as otherwise indicated, the other product names used in the text of this report are trademarks, service marks, and/or trade names of operating units of W. R. Grace & Co. or its affiliates and/or subsidiaries.

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

Review by Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

With respect to the interim consolidated financial statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, the company's independent registered public accounting firm, has applied limited procedures in accordance with professional standards for a review of such information. Their report on the interim consolidated financial statements, which follows, states that they did not audit and they do not express an opinion on the unaudited interim financial statements. Accordingly, the degree of reliance on their report on the unaudited interim financial statements should be restricted in light of the limited nature of the review procedures applied. 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 March 31, 2010, and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity (deficit), and comprehensive income (loss) for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2010 and 2009 and the consolidated statements of cash flows for the three month periods ended March 31, 2010 and 2009. 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 consolidated interim 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 consolidated interim 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 consolidated interim financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

We previously audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2009, and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity (deficit), comprehensive income (loss), and of cash flows for the year then ended (not presented herein), and in our report dated February 25, 2010, we expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements with an explanatory paragraph relating to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

/s/ PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS LLP
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
McLean, Virginia
May 6, 2010

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

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2010	2009
Net sales	\$ 614.9	\$ 682.1
Cost of goods sold	401.2	511.6
Gross profit	213.7	170.5
Selling, general and administrative expenses	121.0	149.7
Restructuring expenses and related asset impairments	2.2	19.1
Research and development expenses	15.3	18.6
Defined benefit pension expense	19.8	21.9
Interest expense and related financing costs	9.9	9.2
Provision for environmental remediation		0.7
Chapter 11 expenses, net of interest income	6.5	10.0
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	(5.1)	(0.1)
Other expense, net	3.9	3.6
Total costs and expenses	173.5	232.7
Income (loss) before income taxes	40.2	(62.2)
Benefit from income taxes	16.5	23.4
Net income (loss)	56.7	(38.8)
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(0.4)	(0.1)
Net income (loss) attributable to W. R. Grace & Co. shareholders	\$ 56.3	\$ (38.9)
Earnings Per Share Attributable to W. R. Grace & Co. Shareholders		
Basic earnings per share:		
Net income (loss)	\$ 0.78	\$ (0.54)
Weighted average number of basic shares	72.4	72.2
Diluted earnings per share:		
Net income (loss)	\$ 0.76	\$ (0.54)
Weighted average number of diluted shares	74.4	72.2

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

Table of Contents**W. R. Grace & Co. and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (unaudited)**

(In millions)

**Three Months
Ended March 31,
2010 2009**

OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income (loss)	\$	56.7	\$ (38.8)
Reconciliation to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	29.5		27.5
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	(5.1)		(0.1)
Chapter 11 expenses, net of interest income	6.5		10.0
Chapter 11 expenses paid	(8.2)		(12.8)
Benefit from income taxes	(16.5)		(23.4)
Income taxes (paid), net of refunds	(6.9)		(0.3)
Interest accrued on pre-petition liabilities subject to compromise	9.0		8.8
Restructuring expenses and related asset impairments	2.2		19.1
Payments for restructuring expenses	(2.8)		(2.9)
Defined benefit pension expense	19.8		21.9
Payments under defined benefit pension arrangements	(13.3)		(11.7)
Provision for environmental remediation			0.7
Expenditures for environmental remediation	(1.0)		(2.2)
Changes in assets and liabilities, excluding effect of currency translation:			
Trade accounts receivable	(19.6)		39.7
Inventories	(20.6)		58.7
Accounts payable	26.1		(16.0)
Due from unconsolidated affiliate	8.7		
Due to unconsolidated affiliate	(0.3)		
Other accruals and non-cash items	(69.8)		(23.5)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	(5.6)		54.7
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Capital expenditures	(17.9)		(16.6)
Transfer to restricted cash and cash equivalents related to letter of credit facility	(77.0)		
Proceeds from termination of life insurance policies, net of investing activities			68.3
Proceeds from sales of investment securities and debt securities			6.2
Other investing activities			1.9
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	(94.9)		59.8
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interests in consolidated entities			(13.7)

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Repayments under credit arrangements	(7.2)	
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	4.3	
Other financing activities	(0.8)	0.8
Net cash used for financing activities	(3.7)	(12.9)
Effect of currency exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(5.9)	(8.0)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(110.1)	93.6
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	893.0	460.1
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 782.9	\$ 553.7

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

Table of Contents**W. R. Grace & Co. and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Balance Sheets (unaudited)**

(In millions, except par value and shares)

	March 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 782.9	\$ 893.0
Restricted cash and cash equivalents related to letter of credit facility	77.0	
Trade accounts receivable, less allowance of \$6.8 (2009 \$7.9)	376.4	365.8
Accounts receivable unconsolidated affiliate	9.1	7.4
Inventories	237.0	220.6
Deferred income taxes	56.7	61.5
Other current assets	88.7	80.4
Total Current Assets	1,627.8	1,628.7
Properties and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$1,605.5 (2009 \$1,611.3)	668.2	690.1
Goodwill	114.4	118.6
Deferred income taxes	854.5	843.4
Asbestos-related insurance	500.0	500.0
Overfunded defined benefit pension plans	31.4	36.7
Investments in unconsolidated affiliates	50.6	45.7
Other assets	111.0	105.0
Total Assets	\$ 3,957.9	\$ 3,968.2
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY (DEFICIT)		
Liabilities Not Subject to Compromise		
Current Liabilities		
Debt payable within one year	\$ 3.3	\$ 10.8
Debt payable unconsolidated affiliate	1.4	1.8
Accounts payable	192.6	170.1
Accounts payable unconsolidated affiliate	3.7	4.1
Other current liabilities	249.3	307.9
Total Current Liabilities	450.3	494.7
Debt payable after one year	0.7	0.4
Debt payable unconsolidated affiliate	10.5	10.5
Deferred income taxes	31.7	34.2
Underfunded and unfunded defined benefit pension plans	516.2	530.4
Other liabilities	37.7	41.4
Total Liabilities Not Subject to Compromise	1,047.1	1,111.6

Liabilities Subject to Compromise Note 2

Debt plus accrued interest	889.1	882.0
Income tax contingencies	106.1	117.9
Asbestos-related contingencies	1,700.0	1,700.0
Environmental contingencies	147.5	148.4
Postretirement benefits	172.8	171.2
Other liabilities and accrued interest	129.7	127.6
Total Liabilities Subject to Compromise	3,145.2	3,147.1
Total Liabilities	4,192.3	4,258.7

Commitments and Contingencies Note 10**Equity (Deficit)**

Common stock issued, par value \$0.01; 300,000,000 shares authorized; outstanding: 2010 72,591,923 (2009 72,283,318)	0.8	0.8
Paid-in capital	447.3	445.8
Accumulated deficit	(119.1)	(175.4)
Treasury stock, at cost: shares: 2010 4,387,837; (2009 4,696,442)	(52.2)	(55.9)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(520.6)	(514.5)
Total W. R. Grace & Co. Shareholders' Equity (Deficit)	(243.8)	(299.2)
Noncontrolling interests	9.4	8.7
Total Equity (Deficit)	(234.4)	(290.5)

Total Liabilities and Equity (Deficit)	\$ 3,957.9	\$ 3,968.2
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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 Equity (Deficit) (unaudited)

(In millions)

	Common Stock and Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Noncontrolling Interests	Total Equity (Deficit)
Balance, December 31, 2009	\$ 446.6	\$ (175.4)	\$ (55.9)	\$ (514.5)	\$ 8.7	\$ (290.5)
Net income		56.3			0.4	56.7
Stock plan activity	1.5		3.7			5.2
Other comprehensive income (loss)				(6.1)	0.3	(5.8)
Balance, March 31, 2010	\$ 448.1	\$ (119.1)	\$ (52.2)	\$ (520.6)	\$ 9.4	\$ (234.4)

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

Table of Contents**W. R. Grace & Co. and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) (unaudited)****(In millions)**

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2010	2009
Net income (loss)	\$ 56.7	\$ (38.8)
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans, net of income taxes	2.3	43.1
Loss from hedging activities, net of income taxes	(2.2)	(0.8)
Currency translation adjustments	(6.2)	(11.8)
Total other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to W. R. Grace & Co. shareholders	(6.1)	30.5
Total other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	0.3	(0.4)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	(5.8)	30.1
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 50.9	\$ (8.7)

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

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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 global basis through two operating segments: Grace Davison, which includes specialty catalysts and specialty materials used in a wide range of energy, refining, consumer, industrial, packaging and life sciences applications; and Grace Construction Products, which includes specialty construction chemicals and specialty building materials used in commercial, infrastructure and residential construction.

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, Grace's 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, (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 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 2009 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 except for the impacts of adopting new accounting standards as discussed below. 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.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

The results of operations for the three-month interim period ended March 31, 2010 are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations for the year ending December 31, 2010.

Reclassifications Certain amounts in prior years' Consolidated Financial Statements have been reclassified to conform to the 2010 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 (U.S. GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the Consolidated Financial Statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses 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), income taxes (see Note 7), environmental remediation (see Note 10), and litigation (see Note 10);

Pension and postretirement liabilities that depend on assumptions regarding participant life spans, future inflation, discount rates and total returns on invested funds (see Note 8); 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 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 167, "Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)", which was subsequently codified as Accounting Standard Codification ("ASC") 810. The objective of this Statement is to improve financial reporting by enterprises involved with variable interest entities. The Statement is effective as of the beginning of each reporting entity's first annual reporting period that begins after November 15, 2009, for interim periods within that first annual reporting period, and for interim and annual reporting periods thereafter. Grace adopted this standard in 2010 and it did not have a material effect on its Consolidated Financial Statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements", which was subsequently codified as ASC 820. ASC 820 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. In February 2008, the FASB delayed the effective date of ASC 820 for all non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities, except for items that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually), until fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008. Grace adopted ASC 820 in the first quarter of 2008 for its financial assets and liabilities, and the adoption did not have a material impact on its Consolidated Financial Statements. Grace adopted ASC 820 in

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

2009 for its non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities, and the adoption did not have a material impact on its Consolidated Financial Statements. In April 2009, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position ("FSP") No. FAS 157-4 "Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly", which was subsequently codified as ASC 820. This standard provides additional guidance and expands on the factors that should be considered in estimating fair value when there has been a significant decrease in market activity for a financial asset. This standard is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009, with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. Grace has adopted this standard, and it has not had a material impact on its Consolidated Financial Statements. In January 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standard Update ("ASU") 2010-06 "Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements". This update provides additional guidance and expands the disclosure requirements related to transfers of assets in and out of Levels 1 and 2 as well as the activity for Level 3 fair value measurements. The new disclosures and clarifications of existing disclosures are effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2009, except for the disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements in the roll forward of activity in Level 3 fair value measurements. Those disclosures are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010, and for interim periods within those fiscal years. Grace adopted the new disclosures requirements which were effective December 15, 2009 and they did not have a material effect on its Consolidated Financial Statement. See Note 6 for further discussion of ASC 820.

2. Chapter 11 Information

Official Parties to Grace's Chapter 11 Cases Three creditors' committees, two representing asbestos claimants, the Official Committee of Asbestos Personal Injury Claimants (the "PI Committee") and the Official Committee of Asbestos Property Damage Claimants (the "PD Committee"), and the third representing other unsecured creditors, and the Official Committee of Equity Security Holders (the "Equity Committee"), have been appointed in the Chapter 11 Cases. These committees, a legal representative of future asbestos personal injury claimants (the "PI FCR") and a legal representative of future asbestos property damage claimants (the "PD FCR"), 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 the representatives of future asbestos claimants, including those of their counsel and financial advisors.

As discussed below, the Debtors, the Equity Committee, the PI Committee and the PI FCR have filed a joint plan of reorganization, subsequently amended, with the Bankruptcy Court that is designed to address all pending and future asbestos-related claims and all other pre-petition claims as outlined therein. The committee representing general unsecured creditors, the PD Committee and the PD FCR are not co-proponents of this joint plan.

Plans of Reorganization On November 13, 2004, Grace filed a proposed plan of reorganization, as well as several associated documents, including a disclosure statement, trust distribution procedures, exhibits and other supporting documents, with the Bankruptcy Court. On January 13, 2005, Grace filed an amended plan of reorganization (the "Prior Plan") and related documents to address certain objections of creditors and other interested parties. At the time it was filed, the Prior Plan was supported by the committee representing general unsecured creditors and

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

2. Chapter 11 Information (Continued)

the Equity Committee, but was not supported by the PI Committee, the PD Committee or the PI FCR. At the time of filing of the Prior Plan, the PD FCR had not been appointed.

On July 26, 2007, the Bankruptcy Court terminated Grace's exclusive rights to propose a plan of reorganization and solicit votes thereon. As a result of the termination of these rights, any party-in-interest may propose a competing plan of reorganization. On November 5, 2007, the PI Committee and the PI FCR filed a proposed plan of reorganization (the "PI Plan") with the Bankruptcy Court.

On April 6, 2008, the Debtors reached an agreement in principle with the PI Committee, the PI FCR, and the Equity Committee designed to resolve all present and future asbestos-related personal injury claims (the "PI Settlement").

Prior to the PI Settlement, the Bankruptcy Court entered a case management order for estimating liability for pending and future asbestos personal injury claims. A trial for estimating liability for such claims began in January 2008 but was suspended in April 2008 as a result of the PI Settlement.

As contemplated by the PI Settlement, on September 19, 2008, the Debtors, supported by the Equity Committee, the PI Committee and the PI FCR, as co-proponents, filed a joint plan of reorganization with the Bankruptcy Court to reflect the terms of the PI Settlement.

On October 17, 2008, the Ontario Superior Court of Justice, in the Grace Canada, Inc. proceeding pending under the Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act, approved an agreement (the "Minutes of Settlement"), entered into by the Company, Grace Canada, Inc. and legal representatives of Canadian ZAI property damage claimants on September 2, 2008, that would settle all Canadian ZAI property damage claims and demands. Under the Minutes of Settlement, all Canadian ZAI property damage claims and demands would be paid through a separate Canadian ZAI property damage claims fund of CDN\$6.5 million. The Minutes of Settlement were subject to the confirmation and effectiveness of the Joint Plan (as defined below). Because the Bankruptcy Court did not issue a confirmation order with respect to the Joint Plan by October 31, 2009, the Minutes of Settlement became null and void according to their terms. On November 16, 2009, Grace entered into the Amended and Restated Canadian ZAI Minutes of Settlement (the "Amended Settlement"). The Amended Settlement retains the basic structure of the prior settlement, but requires the Debtors to fund the Canadian ZAI property damage claims fund with CDN\$8.2 million or CDN\$8.7 million, depending on when the Bankruptcy Court's confirmation order is issued. The Ontario Superior Court of Justice approved the Amended Settlement on December 13, 2009. The Crown has filed objections to the terms of the Joint Plan based on the provisions of, and their treatment under, the Amended Settlement. The Bankruptcy Court is considering those confirmation objections. The effectiveness of the Amended Settlement also is subject to the approval of the Bankruptcy Court.

On November 21, 2008, the Debtors reached an agreement in principle (the "ZAI PD Term Sheet") with the Putative Class Counsel to the U.S. ZAI claimants, the PD FCR, and the Equity Committee designed to resolve all present and future U.S. ZAI property damage claims and demands as described below.

As contemplated by the PI Settlement and the ZAI PD Term Sheet, the Debtors, supported by the Equity Committee, the PI Committee and the PI FCR, as co-proponents, amended the joint plan of reorganization and several associated documents, including a disclosure statement, trust distribution procedures, exhibits and other supporting documents on December 18, 2008,

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

2. Chapter 11 Information (Continued)

February 3, 2009 and February 27, 2009 through filings with the Bankruptcy Court. The Debtors and co-proponents filed technical modifications to the joint plan and certain exhibits on September 4, 2009, October 12, 2009, December 16, 2009 and March 19, 2010. The joint plan of reorganization (as amended and modified, the "Joint Plan") is designed to address all pending and future asbestos-related claims and all other pre-petition claims as outlined therein. The Joint Plan supersedes the Prior Plan and the PI Plan.

Under the Joint Plan, two asbestos trusts would be established under Section 524(g) of the Bankruptcy Code. All asbestos-related personal injury claims would be channeled for resolution to one asbestos trust (the "PI Trust") and all asbestos-related property damage claims, including U.S and Canadian ZAI property damage claims, would be channeled to a separate asbestos trust (the "PD Trust").

The Joint Plan assumes that Cryovac, Inc. ("Cryovac"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sealed Air Corporation ("Sealed Air"), will fund the PI Trust and the PD Trust with an aggregate of: (i) \$512.5 million in cash (plus interest at 5.5% compounded annually from December 21, 2002); and (ii) 18 million shares (reflecting a two-for-one stock split) of common stock of Sealed Air, pursuant to the terms of a settlement agreement resolving asbestos-related, successor liability and fraudulent transfer claims against Sealed Air and Cryovac, as further described below (the "Sealed Air Settlement"). The value of the Sealed Air Settlement changes daily with the accrual of interest and the trading value of Sealed Air common stock. The Joint Plan also assumes that Fresenius AG ("Fresenius") will fund the PI Trust and the PD Trust with an aggregate of \$115.0 million pursuant to the terms of a settlement agreement resolving asbestos-related, successor liability and fraudulent transfer claims against Fresenius, as further described below (the "Fresenius Settlement"). The Sealed Air Settlement and the Fresenius Settlement have been approved by the Bankruptcy Court but remain subject to the fulfillment of specified conditions.

Any plan of reorganization, including the Joint Plan and any plan of reorganization that may be filed in the future by a party-in-interest, 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 (the "District Court"). On March 9, 2009, the Bankruptcy Court approved the disclosure statement associated with the Joint Plan. On March 31, 2009, Grace distributed the Joint Plan, exhibits and disclosure statement along with voting materials to all creditors entitled to vote on the Joint Plan. The Bankruptcy Court required all creditors eligible to vote on the Joint Plan to submit their votes, and all parties-in-interest who object to the Joint Plan to submit their objections, by May 20, 2009. All classes of creditors entitled to vote accepted the Joint Plan. The class of general unsecured creditors, who voted on a provisional basis pending a determination by the Bankruptcy Court as to whether the class is impaired and therefore entitled to a vote, voted to reject the Joint Plan. The objections filed generally relate to demands for interest at rates higher than provided for in the Joint Plan, assertions that the Joint Plan may impair insurers' contractual rights, assertions that the Joint Plan discriminates against Libby, Montana personal injury claimants and the classification and treatment of claims under the Joint Plan.

Hearings to determine whether the Bankruptcy Court will approve the Joint Plan were held in June, September and October of 2009 and closing arguments on confirmation were held in January 2010.

Grace believes that the Joint Plan complies with the requirements for confirmation under the Bankruptcy Code and Grace intends to vigorously defend the Joint Plan against these and all other

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

2. Chapter 11 Information (Continued)

objections. If certain objections were resolved adversely to Grace and the other Joint Plan proponents, or if rulings by the Bankruptcy Court resolving certain objections favorably to the Joint Plan proponents were appealed, certain conditions to the Joint Plan, including for example, payments pursuant to the Sealed Air Settlement and the Fresenius Settlement, might not be satisfied and potential lenders might not be willing to provide the new financing that Grace requires to fund the Joint Plan. The resolution of these objections and any related appeals could have a material effect on the terms and timing of Grace's emergence from Chapter 11.

The Joint Plan is designed to address all pending and future asbestos-related claims and demands and all other pre-petition claims as outlined respectively therein. However, it is possible that the Joint Plan will not be confirmed by the Bankruptcy Court, or become effective if it is confirmed. If the Joint Plan is not confirmed by the Bankruptcy Court or the District Court or does not become effective, the Debtors would expect to resume the estimation trial, which was suspended in April 2008 due to the PI Settlement, to determine the amount of its asbestos-related liabilities. Under those circumstances, a different plan of reorganization may ultimately be confirmed and become effective. Under a different plan of reorganization, the interests of holders of Company common stock could be substantially diluted or cancelled. The value of Company common stock following the effective date of any plan of reorganization and the extent of any recovery by non-asbestos-related creditors would depend principally on the amount of Debtors' asbestos-related liability under such effective plan of reorganization.

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

Asbestos-Related Personal Injury Claims

All pending and future asbestos-related personal injury claims and demands ("PI Claims") would be channeled to the PI Trust for resolution. The PI Trust would use specified trust distribution procedures to satisfy allowed PI Claims.

The PI Trust would be funded with:

\$250 million in cash plus interest thereon from January 1, 2009 to the effective date of the Joint Plan to be paid by Grace;

Cash in the amount of the PD Initial Payment (as described below) and the ZAI Initial Payment (as described below) to be paid by Grace;

A warrant to acquire 10 million shares of Company common stock at an exercise price of \$17.00 per share, expiring one year from the effective date of the Joint Plan;

Rights to all proceeds under all of the Debtors' insurance policies that are available for payment of PI Claims;

Cash in the amount of \$512.5 million plus interest thereon from December 21, 2002 to the effective date of the Joint Plan at a rate of 5.5% per annum to be paid by Cryovac reduced by the amount of Cryovac's contribution to the PD Initial Payment and the ZAI Initial Payment (as described below) and 18 million shares of Sealed Air common stock to be paid by Cryovac pursuant to the Sealed Air Settlement;

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

2. Chapter 11 Information (Continued)

Cash in the amount of \$115 million to be paid by Fresenius pursuant to the Fresenius Settlement reduced by the amount of Fresenius' contribution to the PD Initial Payment and ZAI Initial Payment (as described below); and

Deferred payments by Grace of \$110 million per year for five years beginning in 2019, and \$100 million per year for 10 years beginning in 2024, that would be subordinate to any bank debt or bonds outstanding, guaranteed by the Company and secured by the Company's obligation to issue 50.1% of its outstanding common stock (measured as of the effective date of the Joint Plan) to the PI Trust in the event of default.

Asbestos-Related Property Damage Claims

All pending and future asbestos-related property damage claims and demands ("PD Claims") would be channeled to the PD Trust for resolution. The PD Trust would contribute CDN\$8.2 million or CDN\$8.7 million (depending on when the Bankruptcy Court's confirmation order is issued) to a separate Canadian ZAI PD Claims fund through which Canadian ZAI PD Claims would be resolved. The PD Trust would generally resolve U.S. ZAI PD Claims that qualify for payment by paying 55% of the claimed amount, but in no event would the PD Trust pay more per claim than 55% of \$7,500 (as adjusted for inflation each year after the fifth anniversary of the effective date of the Joint Plan). The PD Trust would satisfy other allowed PD Claims pursuant to specified trust distribution procedures with cash payments in the allowed settlement amount. Unresolved PD Claims and future PD claims would be litigated pursuant to procedures to be approved by the Bankruptcy Court and, to the extent such claims were determined to be allowed claims, would be paid in cash by the PD Trust in the amount determined by the Bankruptcy Court.

The PD Trust would contain two accounts, the PD account and the ZAI PD account. U.S. ZAI PD Claims would be paid from the ZAI PD account and other PD Claims would be paid from the PD account. The separate Canadian ZAI PD Claims would be paid by a separate fund established in Canada. Each account would have a separate trustee and the assets of the accounts would not be commingled. The two accounts would be funded as follows:

The PD account would be funded with:

Approximately \$147 million in cash plus cash in the amount of the estimated first six months of PD Trust expenses, to be paid by Cryovac and Fresenius (the "PD Initial Payment"), and either CDN\$8.2 million or CDN\$8.7 million in cash to be paid by Grace pursuant to the Amended Settlement.

A Grace obligation (the "PD Obligation") providing for a payment to the PD Trust every six months in the amount of the non-ZAI PD Claims allowed during the preceding six months plus interest and, except for the first six months, the amount of PD Trust expenses for the preceding six months. The aggregate amount to be paid under the PD Obligation would not be capped.

The ZAI PD account would be funded as follows (the "ZAI Assets"):

\$30 million in cash plus interest from April 1, 2009 to the effective date, to be paid by Cryovac and Fresenius (the "ZAI Initial Payment").

\$30 million in cash on the third anniversary of the effective date of the Joint Plan, to be paid by Grace.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

2. Chapter 11 Information (Continued)

A Grace obligation providing for the payment of up to 10 contingent deferred payments of \$8 million per year during the 20-year period beginning on the fifth anniversary of the effective date of the Joint Plan, with each such payment due only if the ZAI Assets fall below \$10 million during the preceding year.

All payments to the PD Trust that were not to be paid on the effective date of the Joint Plan would be secured by the Company's obligation to issue 50.1% of its outstanding common stock (measured as of the effective date of the Joint Plan) to the PD Trust in the event of default. Grace would have the right to conduct annual audits of the books, records and claim processing procedures of the PD Trust.

Other Claims

All allowed administrative claims would be paid in cash and all allowed priority claims would be paid in cash with interest. Secured claims would be paid in cash with interest or by reinstatement. Allowed general unsecured claims would be paid in cash, including any post-petition interest as follows: (i) for holders of pre-petition bank credit facilities, post-petition interest at the rate of 6.09% from the Filing Date through December 31, 2005 and thereafter at floating prime, in each case compounded quarterly; and (ii) for all other unsecured claims that are not subject to a settlement agreement providing otherwise, interest at 4.19% from the Filing Date, compounded annually, or if pursuant to an existing contract, interest at the non-default contract rate. The general unsecured creditors that hold pre-petition bank debt have asserted that they are entitled to post-petition interest at the default rate specified under the terms of the underlying credit agreements which, if paid, would be approximately an additional \$100 million. Grace has asserted that such creditors are not entitled to interest at the default rate and has requested the Bankruptcy Court to determine the appropriate rate at which interest would be payable. Unsecured employee-related claims such as pension, retirement medical obligations and workers compensation claims, would be reinstated.

Effect on Company Common Stock

The Joint Plan assumes that Company common stock will remain outstanding at the effective date of the Joint Plan, but that the interests of existing shareholders would be subject to dilution by additional shares of Company common stock issued under the warrant or in the event of default in respect of the deferred payment obligations to the PI Trust or the PD Trust under the Company's security obligation.

In order to preserve significant tax benefits 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 Joint Plan provides that under certain circumstances, the Board of Directors would have the authority to impose restrictions on the transfer of Grace stock with respect to certain 5% shareholders. These restrictions will generally not limit the ability of a person that holds less than 5% of Grace stock after emergence to either buy or sell stock on the open market. In addition, the Bankruptcy Court has approved trading restrictions on Grace common stock until the effective date of a plan of reorganization. These restrictions prohibit (without the consent of Grace) a person from acquiring more than 4.75% of the outstanding Grace common stock or, for any person already holding more than 4.75%, from increasing such person's holdings. This summary of the stock transfer restrictions does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the order of the Bankruptcy Court, which has been filed with the SEC.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

2. Chapter 11 Information (Continued)

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

Approximately 14,900 proofs of claim were filed by the March 31, 2003 bar date. Of these claims, approximately 9,500 were non-asbestos related, approximately 4,400 were PD Claims, 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. Under the Joint Plan, these claims would be channeled to the PI Trust for resolution. In addition, approximately 800 proofs of claim were filed after the bar date.

Approximately 6,675 non-asbestos related claims were filed by employees or former employees (the "Employee Claims") for benefits arising from Grace's existing plans, programs, and policies regarding employee bonuses and other compensation, indemnity agreements or various medical, insurance, severance, retiree and other benefits (collectively, the "Grace Benefit Programs"). Pursuant to certain orders entered by the Bankruptcy Court, upon commencement of the chapter 11 cases, Grace received permission to continue to honor and pay all its obligations arising under the Grace Benefit Programs other than certain voluntary supplemental pension program benefits (the "VSPP Benefits"). Grace has continued to pay its Grace Benefit Programs obligations during the chapter 11 cases and intends to do so for the remainder of the chapter 11 cases and thereafter. Pursuant to the Joint Plan, Grace is assuming its obligations under the Grace Benefit Programs and will continue to pay all such obligations pursuant to the terms and conditions of the applicable Grace Benefit Programs. On February 25, 2010, pursuant to an order of the Bankruptcy Court approving procedures and forms of notice for Grace to use in objecting to the Employee Claims, Grace filed an omnibus objection to the Employee Claims requesting the Bankruptcy Court disallow the Employee Claims on the basis that: (i) all applicable benefits due to employees under the Grace Benefit Programs have been paid and continue to be paid during the chapter 11 cases; and (ii) the Grace Benefit Programs are to be assumed by Grace pursuant to the Joint Plan. The deadline to object to the proposed treatment of the Employee Claims was April 16, 2010. The Bankruptcy Court will consider the omnibus objection at a hearing currently scheduled for July 12, 2010. The omnibus objection to Employee Claims does not address an additional approximately 270 claims filed by employees and former employees. These remaining employee-related claims will be addressed through the claim objection process and the dispute resolution procedures approved by the Bankruptcy Court.

The remaining non-asbestos, non-employee related 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 Chapter 11 Cases, environmental remediation, pending non-asbestos-related litigation, and non-asbestos-related personal injury. The Debtors analyzed the claims filed pursuant to the March 31, 2003 bar date and 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 March 31, 2010, of the approximately 4,335 non-ZAI PD Claims filed, approximately 395 claims have been resolved, approximately 3,905 claims have been expunged, reclassified by the Debtors or withdrawn by claimants, leaving approximately 35 claims to be addressed through the property damage case management order approved by the Bankruptcy Court and/or the Joint Plan or another plan of reorganization. The claims remaining to be addressed include 16 asbestos property damage claims that had been expunged by a bankruptcy court order

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

2. Chapter 11 Information (Continued)

that was reversed by an order of the District Court on September 29, 2009. As of March 31, 2010, of the approximately 3,295 non-asbestos claims filed, approximately 1,910 have been expunged or withdrawn by claimants, approximately 1,175 have been resolved, and an additional approximately 215 claims are to be addressed through the claim objection process and the dispute resolution procedures approved by the Bankruptcy Court.

Additionally, by order dated June 17, 2008, the Bankruptcy Court established October 31, 2008 as the bar date for ZAI PD Claims related to property located in the U.S. As of March 31, 2010, approximately 19,260 US ZAI PD Claims have been filed. In addition, on October 21, 2008, the Bankruptcy Court entered an order establishing August 31, 2009 as the bar date for ZAI PD Claims related to property located in Canada. Under the Amended Settlement, notwithstanding the Canadian ZAI PD Claims Bar Date of August 31, 2009, all Canadian ZAI PD Claimants who have filed a proof of claim by December 31, 2009, shall be entitled to seek compensation from the Canadian ZAI PD Claims Fund to be established pursuant to the Amended Settlement. As of March 31, 2010, approximately 14,100 Canadian ZAI PD Claims have been filed. The Joint Plan provides for the channeling of US ZAI PD Claims and Canadian ZAI PD Claims to the Asbestos PD Trust created under the Joint Plan, and the subsequent transfer of Canadian ZAI PD Claims to a Canadian fund. No bar date has been set for personal injury claims related to ZAI. The Joint Plan provides that ZAI PI Claims would be channeled to the Asbestos PI Trust created under the Joint Plan.

Grace is continuing to analyze and review unresolved claims in relation to the Joint Plan. 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 PD Claims are considered as part of Grace's overall asbestos liability and are being accounted for in accordance with the conditions precedent under the Prior Plan, as described in Note 3.

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."

On March 2, 2010, Grace terminated its debtor-in-possession (DIP) facility and replaced it with a \$100 million cash-collateralized letter of credit facility with a commercial bank to support existing and new financial assurances.

Accounting Impact The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with FASB Accounting Standards Codification 852 ("ASC 852"), "Financial Reporting by Entities in Reorganization Under the Bankruptcy Code". ASC 852 requires that financial statements of debtors-in-possession be prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates continuity of operations and 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.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

2. Chapter 11 Information (Continued)

Pursuant to ASC 852, 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 March 31, 2010, 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. ASC 852 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," a separate caption in its Consolidated Statements of Operations.

As discussed in Note 3, Grace has not adjusted its accounting for asbestos-related assets or liabilities to reflect the Joint Plan.

Grace has not recorded the benefit of any assets that may be available to fund asbestos-related and other liabilities under the Fresenius Settlement and the Sealed Air Settlement, as under the Joint Plan, these assets will be transferred to the PI Trust and the PD Trust. The estimated fair value available under the Fresenius Settlement and the Sealed Air Settlement as measured at March 31, 2010, was \$1,248.1 million comprised of \$115.0 million in cash from Fresenius and \$1,133.1 million in cash and stock from Cryovac under the Joint Plan. Payments under the Sealed Air Settlement will be made directly to the PI Trust and the PD Trust by Cryovac.

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. GAAP. Changes to pre-petition liabilities subsequent to the Filing Date reflect: (1) cash payments under approved court orders; (2) the terms of the Prior Plan, as discussed above and in Note 3, 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. The accounting for the asbestos-related liability component of "liabilities subject to compromise" is described in Note 3.

Table of Contents**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****2. Chapter 11 Information (Continued)**

Components of liabilities subject to compromise are as follows:

(In millions)	March 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Asbestos-related contingencies	\$ 1,700.0	\$ 1,700.0
Pre-petition bank debt plus accrued interest	857.3	850.6
Environmental contingencies	147.5	148.4
Income tax contingencies	106.1	117.9
Unfunded special pension arrangements	111.5	111.0
Postretirement benefits other than pension	71.1	69.3
Drawn letters of credit plus accrued interest	31.8	31.4
Accounts payable	31.2	31.2
Retained obligations of divested businesses	29.0	29.1
Other accrued liabilities	69.5	67.3
Reclassification to current liabilities(1)	(9.8)	(9.1)
Total Liabilities Subject to Compromise	\$ 3,145.2	\$ 3,147.1

(1)

As of March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, approximately \$9.8 million and \$9.1 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 ASC 715.

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.

Table of Contents**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****2. Chapter 11 Information (Continued)*****Change in Liabilities Subject to Compromise***

The following table is a reconciliation of the changes in pre-filing date liability balances for the period from the Filing Date through March 31, 2010.

(In millions) (Unaudited)	Cumulative Since Filing
Balance, Filing Date April 2, 2001	\$ 2,366.0
Cash disbursements and/or reclassifications under Bankruptcy Court orders:	
Payment of environmental settlement liability	(252.0)
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	(334.5)
Expense/(income) items:	
Interest on pre-petition liabilities	442.1
Employee-related accruals	82.0
Provision for asbestos-related contingencies	744.8
Provision for environmental contingencies	331.1
Provision for income tax contingencies	(54.0)
Balance sheet reclassifications	(35.5)
Balance, end of period	\$ 3,145.2

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 rate for each of the quarters ended March 31, 2010 and 2009 was 3.25%. 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. The general unsecured creditors that hold pre-petition bank credit facilities have asserted that they are entitled to post-petition interest at the default rate specified under the terms of the underlying credit agreements which, if paid, would be approximately \$100 million greater than the interest currently accrued. Grace has asserted that such creditors are not entitled to interest at the default rate and has requested the Bankruptcy Court to determine the appropriate rate at which interest would be payable.

For the holders of claims who, but for the 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.

Table of Contents**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****2. Chapter 11 Information (Continued)**

For all other holders of allowed general unsecured claims, Grace accrues interest at a rate of 4.19% per annum, compounded annually, unless otherwise negotiated during the claim settlement process.

Chapter 11 Expenses

(In millions)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2010	2009
Legal and financial advisory fees	\$ 6.5	\$ 10.2
Interest income		(0.2)
Chapter 11 expenses, net of interest income	\$ 6.5	\$ 10.0

Pursuant to ASC 852, 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) (Unaudited)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2010	2009
Net sales, including intercompany	\$ 269.4	\$ 339.8
Cost of goods sold, including intercompany, exclusive of depreciation and amortization shown separately below	174.4	262.6
Selling, general and administrative expenses	60.5	88.1
Defined benefit pension expense	15.1	18.0
Depreciation and amortization	16.9	13.6
Chapter 11 expenses, net of interest income	6.5	10.0
Research and development expenses	8.9	9.5
Interest expense and related financing costs	9.6	9.0
Restructuring expenses	1.2	8.9
Provision for environmental remediation		0.7
Other income, net	(18.5)	(10.3)
	274.6	410.1
Loss before income taxes and equity in net income of non-filing entities	(5.2)	(70.3)
Benefit from income taxes	21.9	28.8
Income (loss) before equity in net income of non-filing entities	16.7	(41.5)
Equity in net income of non-filing entities	39.6	2.6
Net income (loss) attributable to W. R. Grace & Co. shareholders	\$ 56.3	\$ (38.9)

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

2. Chapter 11 Information (Continued)

W. R. Grace & Co. Chapter 11 Filing Entities
Debtor-in-Possession Statements of Cash Flows

(In millions) (Unaudited)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2010	2009
Operating Activities		
Net income (loss) attributable to W. R. Grace & Co. shareholders	\$ 56.3	\$ (38.9)
Reconciliation to net cash used for operating activities:		
Chapter 11 expenses, net of interest income	6.5	10.0
Benefit from income taxes	(21.9)	(28.8)
Equity in net income of non-filing entities	(39.6)	(2.6)
Depreciation and amortization	16.9	13.6
Interest on pre-petition liabilities subject to compromise	9.0	8.8
Provision for environmental remediation		0.7
Other non-cash items, net	0.4	(2.5)
Contributions to defined benefit pension plans	(10.1)	(8.9)
Chapter 11 expenses paid	(8.2)	(12.8)
Restructuring expenses	1.2	8.9
Payments related to restructuring expenses	(1.7)	(0.8)
Changes in other assets and liabilities, excluding the effect of businesses acquired/divested	(49.5)	36.2
Net cash used for operating activities	(40.7)	(17.1)
Investing Activities		
Capital expenditures	(11.4)	(10.4)
Transfer to restricted cash and cash equivalents related to letter of credit facility	(77.0)	
Other	1.8	88.3
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	(86.6)	77.9
Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities	4.0	(0.4)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(123.3)	60.4
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	685.5	218.1
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 562.2	\$ 278.5

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

2. Chapter 11 Information (Continued)

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

(In millions) (Unaudited)	March 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 562.2	\$ 685.5
Restricted cash and cash equivalents related to letter of credit facility	77.0	
Trade accounts receivable, net	106.1	74.6
Accounts receivable - unconsolidated affiliate	8.4	6.4
Receivables from non-filing entities, net	50.1	64.5
Inventories	98.4	86.5
Other current assets	65.8	61.1
Total Current Assets	968.0	978.6
Properties and equipment, net	394.6	399.6
Deferred income taxes	817.4	808.5
Asbestos-related insurance	500.0	500.0
Loans receivable from non-filing entities, net	375.0	388.9
Investment in non-filing entities	277.3	254.0
Overfunded defined benefit pension plans	0.3	0.2
Investment in unconsolidated affiliates	50.6	45.7
Other assets	80.4	70.3
Total Assets	\$ 3,463.6	\$ 3,445.8
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY (DEFICIT)		
Liabilities Not Subject to Compromise		
Current liabilities (including \$1.4 due to an unconsolidated affiliate) (2009-\$2.1)	\$ 178.3	\$ 196.8
Underfunded defined benefit pension plans	344.1	359.6
Other liabilities (including \$10.5 due to an unconsolidated affiliate) (2009-\$10.5)	39.7	41.4
Total Liabilities Not Subject to Compromise	562.1	597.8
Liabilities Subject to Compromise	3,145.2	3,147.1
Total Liabilities	3,707.3	3,744.9
Total W. R. Grace & Co. Shareholders' Equity (Deficit)	(243.8)	(299.2)
Noncontrolling interests in Chapter 11 filing entities	0.1	0.1
Total Equity (Deficit)	(243.7)	(299.1)
Total Liabilities and Equity (Deficit)	\$ 3,463.6	\$ 3,445.8

In addition to Grace's financial reporting obligations as prescribed by the 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

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

2. Chapter 11 Information (Continued)

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. The PI and PD Committees, representing the interests of asbestos personal injury and asbestos property damage claimants, respectively, and the PI FCR and PD FCR, representing the interests of future asbestos personal injury and property damage claimants, respectively, 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 PD 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; judgments after trial were entered in favor of the plaintiffs in eight cases 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 4,300 additional PD 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.) Grace objected to virtually all PD 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 March 31, 2010, following the reclassification, withdrawal or expungement of claims, approximately 430 PD Claims subject to the March 31, 2003 bar date remain outstanding. The Bankruptcy Court has approved settlement agreements covering approximately 375 of such claims for an aggregate allowed amount of \$144 million.

Eight of the ZAI cases were filed as purported class action lawsuits in 2000 and 2001. In addition, 10 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

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

3. Asbestos-Related Litigation (Continued)

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 ZAI 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 dispute Grace's position on the safety of ZAI. In October, 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. In December, 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 sought an interlocutory appeal of the opinion and order with the District Court, but that request was denied. In the event the Joint Plan is not confirmed, the ZAI claimants have reserved their right to appeal such opinion and order if and when it becomes a final order.

At the Debtors' request, in July 2008, the Bankruptcy Court established a bar date for U.S. ZAI PD Claims and approved a related notice program that required any person with a U.S. ZAI PD Claim to submit an individual proof of claim no later than October 31, 2008. Approximately 17,960 U.S. ZAI PD Claims were filed prior to the October 31, 2008 claims bar date and, as of March 31, 2010 an additional 1,300 U.S. ZAI PD Claims were filed. As described above, on December 13, 2009, the Ontario Superior Court of Justice, in the Grace Canada, Inc. proceeding pending under the Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act, approved the Amended Settlement that would settle all Canadian ZAI PD Claims on the terms of the Joint Plan. On October 20, 2008, the Bankruptcy Court established August 31, 2009 as the bar date for Canadian ZAI PD Claims. Approximately 13,100 Canadian ZAI PD Claims were filed prior to the bar date and, as of March 31, 2010, an additional 1,000 Canadian ZAI PD Claims were filed. Under the Amended Settlement, all Canadian ZAI PD Claims filed before December 31, 2009 would be eligible to seek compensation from the Canadian ZAI property damage claims fund.

As described in Note 2, on November 21, 2008, the Debtors, the Putative Class Counsel to the U.S. ZAI property damage claimants, the PD FCR, and the Equity Committee reached an agreement in principle designed to resolve all present and future U.S. ZAI PD Claims. The terms of the U.S. and Canadian ZAI agreements in principle have been incorporated into the terms of the Joint Plan and related documents. As described below, Grace's recorded asbestos related liability does not include the agreements in principle to settle the ZAI liability that is part of the Joint Plan. The asbestos related liability at March 31, 2010, which is based on the Prior Plan, assumes the risk of loss from ZAI litigation is not probable. If the Joint Plan or another plan of reorganization reflecting the agreements in principle is not confirmed or does not become effective and Grace's view as to risk of loss from ZAI litigation is not sustained, Grace believes the cost to resolve the U.S. ZAI litigation may 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.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

3. Asbestos-Related Litigation (Continued)

Cumulatively through the Filing Date, 16,354 asbestos personal injury lawsuits involving approximately 35,720 PI 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 PI Claims were disposed of (through settlements and judgments) for a total of \$645.6 million. As of the Filing Date, 129,191 PI Claims were pending against Grace. Grace believes that a substantial number of additional PI Claims would have been received between the Filing Date and March 31, 2010 had such PI Claims not been stayed by the Bankruptcy Court.

The Bankruptcy Court has entered a case management order for estimating liability for pending and future PI Claims. A trial for estimating liability for PI Claims began in January 2008 but was suspended in April 2008 as a result of the PI Settlement.

Asbestos-Related Liability The total recorded asbestos-related liability as of March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, including pre-Filing Date and post-Filing Date settlements, was \$1,700 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 the filing of the Prior Plan. The Prior Plan contained a condition precedent that the Bankruptcy Court determine that \$1,613 million (this amount, plus \$87 million of prepetition settlements and judgments, "the Funding Amount") was sufficient to pay, on a net present value basis, all PI Claims and PD Claims entitled to payment and related trust administration costs and expenses. Therefore, prior to the PI Settlement, the U.S. and Canadian ZAI agreements in principle and the filing of the Joint Plan, Grace was prepared to settle its asbestos-related claims at the Funding Amount as part of a consensual plan of reorganization and recorded its asbestos-related liability on that basis. The treatment of asbestos-related liabilities is significantly different under the Joint Plan than under the Prior Plan. Grace has not adjusted its accounting for asbestos-related liabilities to reflect the Joint Plan. At this time, Grace is unable to determine a reasonable estimate of the value of certain consideration payable to the PI Trust and the PD Trust under the Joint Plan. These values will ultimately be determined on the effective date of the Joint Plan. Grace expects to adjust its accounting for the Joint Plan when the consideration can be measured and material conditions to the Joint Plan are satisfied. Grace expects that such adjustments may be material to Grace's consolidated financial position and results of operations.

If the Joint Plan is not confirmed by the Bankruptcy Court, the Debtors would expect to resume the estimation trial, which was suspended in April 2008 due to the PI Settlement, to determine the amount of its asbestos-related liabilities. Through the PI Claim estimation process and the continued adjudication of PD Claims, Grace would seek to demonstrate that most claims have no value because they fail to establish any significant property damage, health impairment or occupational exposure to asbestos from Grace's operations or products. If the Bankruptcy Court agreed with Grace's position on the number of, and the amounts to be paid in respect of, allowed PI Claims and PD Claims, then Grace believes that the Funding Amount could be lower than \$1,700 million. However, this outcome would be highly uncertain and would depend on a number of Bankruptcy Court rulings favorable to Grace's position. Conversely, the PI and PD Committees and the PI FCR have asserted that Grace's asbestos-related liabilities are substantially higher than \$1,700 million, and in fact are in excess of Grace's business value. If the Bankruptcy Court accepted the position of the PI and PD Committees and the PI FCR, then any plan of reorganization likely would result in the loss of all or substantially all equity value by current shareholders.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

3. Asbestos-Related Litigation (Continued)

Insurance Rights Grace holds insurance policies that provide coverage for 1962 to 1985 with respect to asbestos-related lawsuits and claims. 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. As discussed in Note 2, pursuant to the Joint Plan, rights to insurance policies that provide coverage for asbestos-related claims and proceeds, including interest, received after the date of the PI Settlement, would be assigned to the PI Trust.

For each insurance year, Grace's coverage consists of both primary and excess coverage. Primary coverage for an insurance year generally reimburses Grace for the portion of paid claims allocated to that year starting at the first dollar paid (after any deductible) through the coverage limit. With one exception, coverage disputes regarding Grace's primary insurance policies have been settled, and the settlement amounts have been paid in full. Excess insurance generally reimburses Grace for claims paid above a specified policy threshold through the coverage limit. For each insurance year, Grace's insurance program includes multiple layers of excess coverage. A layer of excess coverage, which may include multiple insurers, is triggered once claim payments that can be assigned to that insurance year are paid up to the threshold of that layer.

Grace has entered into settlement agreements, that are not dependent upon the effectiveness of the Joint Plan, with various excess insurance carriers. These settlements involve amounts paid and to be paid to Grace. The unpaid maximum aggregate amount available under these settlement agreements is approximately \$487 million. With respect to asbestos-related personal injury claims, these 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.

Excluding settlement agreements that are dependent upon the effectiveness of the Joint Plan, Grace has no agreements in place with insurers with respect to approximately \$483 million of excess coverage. Such policies are at layers of coverage that have not been triggered, but certain layers would be triggered if the Prior Plan became effective at the recorded asbestos-related liability of \$1,700 million. In estimating its ultimate insurance recovery, Grace has assumed that its unsettled excess coverage would be available on terms that are substantially similar to the existing settlement agreements described above. Unless the Joint Plan becomes effective and asbestos-related insurance rights are assigned to the PI Trust, Grace believes that any allowed ZAI claims also would be covered under the 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 these carriers. Grace periodically receives distributions from some of these insolvent carriers.

Grace has entered into settlement agreements, that are dependent upon the effectiveness of the Joint Plan, with underwriters of a portion of Grace's excess insurance coverage. Under these agreements, the insurers have agreed, subject to certain conditions, to pay to the PI Trust (directly or through an escrow arrangement) an aggregate of approximately \$229 million in respect of claims for which Grace was provided coverage under the affected policies. Certain other insurers have agreed, subject to certain conditions, to reimburse the PI Trust on terms that are substantially similar

Table of Contents**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****3. Asbestos-Related Litigation (Continued)**

to the existing settlement agreements described above. Due to the open contingencies in these settlement agreements, Grace has not recorded this amount or reduced its asbestos insurance receivable balance.

As of March 31, 2010, excluding the effect of settlements that are dependent upon the effectiveness of the Joint Plan and after subtracting previous reimbursements by insurers and allowing for discounts pursuant to certain settlement agreements that are not dependent upon the effectiveness of the Joint Plan, there remains approximately \$969 million of excess coverage from 53 presently solvent insurers. Grace estimates that eligible claims would have to exceed \$4 billion to access total coverage. Grace further estimates that, assuming the resolution value of asbestos-related claims is equal to the recorded liability of \$1,700 million (which should fund claim payments in excess of \$2 billion), Grace 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 will only be determined at the time claims are paid including: the nature of the claim (if the Joint Plan does not become effective), the relevant exposure years, the timing of payment, the solvency of insurers and the legal status of policy rights. Accordingly, Grace's estimate of insurance recovery under the Prior Plan may differ materially from actual amounts that ultimately may be received by Grace.

4. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market, and cost is determined using FIFO. Inventories consisted of the following at March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009:

(In millions)	March 31, December 31,	
	2010	2009
Raw materials	\$ 55.2	\$ 48.8
In process	29.9	36.8
Finished products	121.6	104.6
Other	30.3	30.4
	\$ 237.0	\$ 220.6

Table of Contents**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****5. Debt****Components of Debt**

(In millions)	March 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Debt payable within one year	\$ 3.3	\$ 10.8
Debt payable after one year		
Other long-term borrowings	\$ 0.7	\$ 0.4
Debt Subject to Compromise		
Bank borrowings	\$ 500.0	\$ 500.0
Accrued interest on bank borrowings	357.3	350.6
Drawn letters of credit	25.8	25.8
Accrued interest on drawn letters of credit	6.0	5.6
	\$ 889.1	\$ 882.0
Weighted average interest rates on total debt	3.3%	3.4%

On March 2, 2010, Grace terminated its debtor-in-possession (DIP) facility and replaced it with a \$100 million cash-collateralized letter of credit facility to support existing and new financial assurances. The terminated DIP facility also provided credit support for foreign currency and commodity derivatives. The asset backed arrangement of the DIP facility has been replaced with cash collateral accounts which secure the obligations arising from letters of credit, foreign currency and commodity transactions. At March 31, 2010, Grace held \$77.0 million in restricted cash and cash equivalents to support this facility.

As of March 31, 2010, the Debtors had no revolving loans and had \$68.4 million of standby letters of credit issued and outstanding under the facility.

At March 31, 2010, the fair value of Grace's debt payable within one year not subject to compromise approximated the recorded value of \$3.3 million. Fair value is determined based on expected future cash flows (discounted at market interest rates), quotes from financial institutions and other appropriate valuation methodologies. At March 31, 2010, the carrying value of Grace's bank debt subject to compromise plus interest was \$889.1 million. The estimated fair value of the bank debt is lower than the carrying value; however, because such debt is subject to compromise in Grace's Chapter 11 proceeding, neither carrying values nor market values may reflect ultimate liquidation value.

6. Fair Value Measurements

Certain of Grace's assets and liabilities are reported at fair value. ASC 820 defines fair value as the value that would be received at the measurement date in the principal or "most advantageous" market. Grace uses principal market data, whenever available, to value assets and liabilities that are required to be reported at fair value.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

6. Fair Value Measurements (Continued)

Grace has identified the following financial assets and liabilities that are subject to the fair value analysis required by ASC 820:

Fair Value of Debt and Other Financial Instruments

See Note 5 for a discussion of the fair value of Grace's debt. At March 31, 2010, the recorded values of other financial instruments such as cash equivalents, short-term investments, and trade receivables and payables approximated their fair values, based on the short-term maturities and floating rate characteristics of these instruments.

Derivatives

Certain raw materials and energy sources are subject to price fluctuation. Grace hedges against volatility in certain raw material and energy purchases using financial instruments as appropriate. Grace also enters into long term supply agreements and/or forward commitments to secure materials at stable prices and in quantities fully expected to be used in production.

From time to time, Grace enters into commodity derivatives such as fixed-rate swaps with financial institutions to mitigate the risk of volatility of natural gas prices or other commodities. Under fixed-rate swaps, Grace locks in a fixed rate with a financial institution for future purchases, purchases its commodity from a supplier at the prevailing market rate, and then settles with the bank for any difference in the rates, thereby "swapping" a variable rate for a fixed rate.

Grace uses fixed-rate swaps to mitigate the risk of natural gas price volatility. The valuation of Grace's fixed-rate natural gas swaps was determined using a market approach, based on natural gas futures trading prices quoted on the New York Mercantile Exchange. Commodity fixed-rate swaps with maturities of not more than 12 months are used and designated as cash flow hedges of forecasted purchases of natural gas. Current open contracts hedge forecasted transactions until March 2011. The effective portion of the gain or loss on the commodity contracts is recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and reclassified into income in the same period or periods that the underlying commodity purchase affects income. At March 31, 2010, the contract volume, or notional amount, of the commodity contracts was 2.6 million British thermal units (MMBtu).

Grace uses fixed-rate swaps to mitigate the risk of aluminum price volatility. The valuation of Grace's fixed-rate aluminum swaps was determined using a market approach, based on aluminum futures trading prices quoted on the London Metal Exchange. Commodity fixed-rate swaps with maturities of not more than 12 months are used and designated as cash flow hedges of forecasted purchases of aluminum. Current open contracts hedge forecasted transactions until March 2011. The effective portion of the gain or loss on the commodity contracts is recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and reclassified into income in the same period or periods that the underlying commodity purchase affects income. At March 31, 2010, the contract volume, or notional amount, of the commodity contracts was 3.6 million pounds.

Because Grace does business in over 40 countries, results are exposed to fluctuations in currency exchange rates. Grace seeks to minimize exposure to these fluctuations by matching sales in volatile currencies with expenditures in the same currencies, but it is not always possible to do so. From time to time Grace will use financial instruments such as currency forward contracts, options, or combinations of the two to reduce the risk of certain specific transactions. However, Grace does

Table of Contents**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****6. Fair Value Measurements (Continued)**

not have a policy of hedging all exposures, because management does not believe that such a level of hedging would be cost-effective.

From time to time, Grace enters into currency exchange rate forward and/or option contracts to mitigate the effects of exchange rate fluctuations. The valuation of Grace's currency exchange rate forward contracts is determined using both a market approach and an income approach. Inputs used to value currency exchange rate forward contracts consist of: (1) spot rates, which are quoted by various financial institutions; (2) forward points, which are primarily affected by changes in interest rates; and (3) discount rates used to present value future cash flows, which are based on the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) curve.

In November 2007, Grace purchased currency forward contracts to mitigate the effect of currency risk with respect to intercompany loans between its principal U.S. subsidiary and a German subsidiary. As of March 31, 2010, the total notional amount related to the remaining outstanding currency forward contracts was €247.8 million. These derivatives are not designated as hedging instruments under ASC 815.

The following tables present the fair value hierarchy for financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009:

Items Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis (In millions)	Fair Value Measurements at March 31, 2010 Using Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets or Liabilities (Level 1)				Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
	Total					
Assets						
Currency derivatives	\$ 23.5	\$		\$ 23.5	\$	
Commodity derivatives	0.3			0.3		
Total Assets	\$ 23.8	\$		\$ 23.8	\$	
Liabilities						
Currency derivatives	\$ 1.4	\$		\$ 1.4	\$	
Commodity derivatives	3.2			3.2		
Total Liabilities	\$ 4.6	\$		\$ 4.6	\$	

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

6. Fair Value Measurements (Continued)

Items Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis (In millions)	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2009 Using			
	Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets or Liabilities (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets				
Currency derivatives	\$ 4.4	\$	\$ 4.4	\$
Commodity derivatives	0.9		0.9	
Total Assets	\$ 5.3	\$	\$ 5.3	\$
Liabilities				
Currency derivatives	\$ 1.4	\$	\$ 1.4	\$
Commodity derivatives	0.5		0.5	
Total Liabilities	\$ 1.9	\$	\$ 1.9	\$

The following tables present the location and fair values of derivative instruments included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009:

Fair Values of Derivative Instruments at March 31, 2010 (In millions)	Asset Derivatives		Liability Derivatives	
	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments under ASC 815:				
Commodity contracts	Other current assets	\$ 0.3	Other current liabilities	\$ 3.2
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments under ASC 815:				
Currency contracts	Other current assets	11.0	Other current liabilities	1.4
Currency contracts	Other assets	12.5	Other liabilities	
Total derivatives		\$ 23.8		\$ 4.6

Fair Values of Derivative Instruments at December 31, 2009	Asset Derivatives		Liability Derivatives	
	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value

(In millions)

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments under ASC 815:

Commodity contracts	Other current assets	\$ 0.9	Other current liabilities	\$ 0.5
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Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments under ASC 815:

Currency contracts	Other current assets	3.1	Other current liabilities	1.4
Currency contracts	Other assets	1.3	Other liabilities	

Total derivatives **\$ 5.3** **\$ 1.9**

The following tables present the location and amount of gains and losses on derivative instruments included in the Consolidated Statements of Operations or, when applicable, gains and

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

6. Fair Value Measurements (Continued)

losses initially recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) ("OCI") as of March 31, 2010 and 2009:

The Effect of Derivative Instruments on the Consolidated Statement of Operations for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2010 (In millions)	Amount of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in OCI on Derivative (Effective Portion)	Location of Gain or (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income (Effective Portion)	Amount of Gain or (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income (Effective Portion)
Derivatives in ASC 815 cash flow hedging relationships:			
Currency contracts	\$	Cost of goods sold	\$ 0.1
Commodity contracts	(3.6)	Cost of goods sold	(0.3)
Total derivatives	\$ (3.6)		\$ (0.2)
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments under ASC 815:			
Currency contracts		Other income (expense)	\$ 19.3
The Effect of Derivative Instruments on the Consolidated Statement of Operations for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2009 (In millions)			
Derivatives in ASC 815 cash flow hedging relationships:			
Commodity contracts	\$ (7.6)	Cost of goods sold	\$ (6.3)

	Location of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative	Amount of Gain or (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments under ASC 815:		
Currency contracts	Other income (expense)	\$ 8.4

Debt and Interest Rate Swap Agreements

Grace was not a party to any debt or interest rate swaps at March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

6. Fair Value Measurements (Continued)

Credit Risk

Grace is exposed to credit risk in its trade accounts receivable. Customers in the petroleum refining and construction industries represent the greatest exposure. Grace's credit evaluation policies, relatively short collection terms and history of minimal credit losses mitigate credit risk exposures. Grace does not generally require collateral for its trade accounts receivable, but may require a bank letter of credit in certain instances, particularly when selling to customers in cash restricted countries.

Grace may also be exposed to credit risk in its derivatives contracts. Grace monitors counterparty credit risk and currently does not anticipate nonperformance by its derivatives counterparties. Grace's derivatives contracts are with internationally recognized commercial financial institutions.

7. Income Taxes

In the fourth quarter of 2009, Grace completed negotiations related to a dispute with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") relating to the carryback of U.S. federal net operating losses ("NOLs") from 1998 to 1989 and received a refund of \$39.2 million of taxes and interest. On February 18, 2010, the Joint Committee on Taxation of the U.S. Congress ("JCT") approved the companion part of that settlement relating to the carryback of remaining NOLs from 1998 to the tax years 1990 through 1996. As a result of the JCT approval, Grace expects a refund, which is currently being processed by the IRS, and Grace recorded a tax benefit in the amount of \$16.9 million in March 2010. The recorded tax benefit includes Grace's estimate of interest payable to Grace. On April 28, 2010, Grace received a preliminary tax and interest calculation from the IRS which indicates that approximately \$4.7 million less interest is due to Grace than is included in the recorded tax benefit. Nevertheless, Grace believes that the recorded tax benefit accurately reflects the amount of interest due to Grace and Grace is currently working with the IRS to resolve the discrepancy.

In addition, upon receiving the JCT approval, Grace was able to reverse \$13.5 million of liabilities for uncertain tax positions. These uncertain tax positions arose in years subsequent to the years subject to the IRS settlement, which have already been examined and closed; however, since Grace carried back NOLs generated in these years to the years subject to the IRS settlement, these tax positions could have been challenged to the extent of the NOLs carried back.

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 accrued on uncertain tax positions was \$29.7 million (\$21.5 million net of applicable tax benefits) and \$69.8 million (\$48.3 million net of applicable tax benefits) as of March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively. The total amount of interest and penalties expensed for the three months ended March 31, 2010 was \$1.0 million (\$0.7 million net of applicable tax benefits).

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 income tax returns

Table of Contents**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****7. Income Taxes (Continued)**

for tax years that remain subject to examination by the relevant taxing authorities. The following table summarizes these open tax years by major jurisdiction:

Tax Jurisdiction(1)	Examination	
	Examination in Progress	Not Yet Initiated
United States Federal	None	2006-2009
United States State	1993-2007	2008-2009
Germany	2006-2008	2009
United Kingdom	None	2003-2009
Singapore	None	2002-2009
France	None	2007-2009
Canada	2002-2003	2004-2009

(1)

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

As a large taxpayer, Grace is under continual audit by the various tax authorities on open-year tax positions. It is possible that the amount of the liability for unrecognized tax benefits could change in the next twelve months. As a result of examinations and settlements, 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.

In court decisions involving taxpayers other than Grace, certain tax benefits similar to those claimed by a non-U.S. subsidiary of Grace were denied. More recently, however, one case was reversed on appeal in favor of the taxpayer. Due to the strength of its facts and the recent court decision in favor of the taxpayer, Grace believes that the tax benefits claimed by its non-U.S. subsidiary should be sustained if challenged. However, it is reasonably possible that such benefits would not be sustained. In such case, Grace estimates that the tax expense could range from \$22.4 million to \$51.7 million (including interest) and Grace would also expect to accelerate recognition of a deferred charge of \$15.7 million.

2.

As a result of the expected resolution of examination issues and settlements with U.S. federal and state tax authorities, Grace believes it is reasonably possible that the amount of unrecognized tax benefits would decrease during the next twelve months by up to \$21 million.

As of March 31, 2010, Grace has prior-year tax credit carryforwards of \$42.3 million consisting of \$22.8 million of foreign tax credit carryforwards with expiration dates beginning in 2012 through 2018, \$0.6 million of general business credit carryforwards with expiration dates through 2025 and \$18.9 million of alternative minimum tax credit carryforwards with no expiration dates. In the three months ended March 31, 2010, Grace increased the valuation allowance related to foreign tax credit carryforwards by \$2.4 million.

Grace anticipates generating U.S. NOL carryforwards upon emergence from Chapter 11. Because Grace did not pay a significant amount of U.S. tax in prior years and/or has already received or applied for tax refunds from available NOL carryback years, Grace expects to carryforward most of the NOLs after emergence from Chapter 11. 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, as a result of, or after emergence from, the

Table of Contents**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****7. Income Taxes (Continued)**

Chapter 11 Cases. The Bankruptcy Court has entered an order that places certain limitations on trading in Grace common stock or options convertible into Grace common stock during the course of the Chapter 11 Cases. Nevertheless, Grace can provide no assurance that these limitations will prevent an ownership change or that Grace's ability to utilize NOLs will not be significantly limited as a result of the Chapter 11 Cases.

The impact of the change in income tax treatment of the Medicare Part D retiree drug subsidy enacted in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act is immaterial to Grace.

8. Pension Plans and Other Postretirement Benefits Plans

Pension Plans The following table presents the funded status of Grace's fully-funded, underfunded, and unfunded pension plans:

(In millions)	March 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Overfunded defined benefit pension plans	\$ 31.4	\$ 36.7
Underfunded defined benefit pension plans	(357.1)	(372.2)
Unfunded defined benefit pension plans	(159.1)	(158.2)
Total underfunded and unfunded defined benefit pension plans	(516.2)	(530.4)
Unfunded defined benefit pension plans included in liabilities subject to compromise	(105.9)	(105.4)
Pension liabilities included in other current liabilities	(12.5)	(12.9)
Net funded status	\$ (603.2)	\$ (612.0)

Fully-funded plans include several advance-funded plans where the fair value of the plan assets exceeds the projected benefit obligation, or PBO. This group of plans was overfunded by \$31.4 million as of March 31, 2010, and the overfunded status is reflected as "overfunded defined benefit pension plans" in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. Underfunded plans include a group of advance-funded plans that are underfunded on a PBO basis by a total of \$357.1 million as of March 31, 2010. Additionally, Grace has several plans that are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis, and therefore, the entire PBO of \$277.5 million at March 31, 2010 is unfunded. The combined balance of the underfunded and unfunded plans was \$634.6 million as of March 31, 2010 and is presented as a liability on the Consolidated Balance Sheet as follows: \$12.5 million in "other current liabilities;" \$516.2 million included in "underfunded and unfunded defined benefit pension plans", of which \$357.1 million relates to underfunded plans and \$159.1 million relates to unfunded plans; and \$105.9 million in "liabilities subject to compromise."

Grace maintains defined benefit pension plans covering current and former employees of certain business units and divested business 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.

Table of Contents**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****8. Pension Plans and Other Postretirement Benefits Plans (Continued)**

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 due to the participants.

At the December 31, 2009 measurement date for Grace's defined benefit pension plans, the projected benefit obligation ("PBO") was approximately \$1,531 million as measured under U.S. GAAP. The PBO basis reflects the present value (using a 5.75% discount rate for U.S. plans and a 5.71% weighted average discount rate for non-U.S. plans as of December 31, 2009) of vested and non-vested benefits earned from employee service to date, based upon current services and estimated future pay increases for active employees.

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. A full rereasurement is performed annually.

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, 2009 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 March 31, 2010, Grace did not change the discount rate for the U.S. qualified pension plans from the 5.75% rate in effect at December 31, 2009. Grace also evaluated the current discount rates for the pension plans in the United Kingdom, Germany and Canada, which combined represented approximately 90% of the benefit obligation of the non-U.S. pension plans as of December 31, 2009. Based on review of the yield curve analyses for these plans as of March 31, 2010, Grace changed the discount rate for the United Kingdom from 5.75% at December 31, 2009 to 5.50% at March 31, 2010, for Germany from 5.25% at December 31, 2009 to 4.75% at March 31, 2010, and for Canada from 6.25% at December 31, 2009 to 6.00% at March 31, 2010. The funded status as of March 31, 2010 reflects a decrease in total assets of approximately \$5 million and an increase in total liabilities of approximately \$11 million as compared to December 31, 2009, resulting from the change in discount rates. After tax effects, total assets decreased from December 31, 2009 to March 31, 2010 by approximately \$1 million, total liabilities increased by approximately \$11 million and shareholders' equity decreased by approximately \$12 million.

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 business 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 ASC 715 to these plans which requires that the future costs of postretirement health care and life insurance benefits be accrued over the employees' years of service.

Table of Contents**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****8. Pension Plans and Other Postretirement Benefits Plans (Continued)**

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 2010 measurement purposes, per capita costs, before retiree contributions, were assumed to initially increase at a rate of 7.5%. The rate of increase is assumed to decrease gradually to 5% through 2014 and remain at that level thereafter. A one percentage point increase or decrease in assumed health care medical cost trend rates would not materially change Grace's postretirement benefit obligations (impact of less than \$1 million) and would have a negligible impact on the aggregate of the service and interest cost components of net periodic benefit cost.

Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost (Income) (In millions)	Three Months Ended March 31,					
	2010			2009		
	Pension		Other Post Retirement	Pension		Other Post Retirement
	U.S.	Non-U.S.	U.S.	Non-U.S.	U.S.	Non-U.S.
Service cost	\$ 4.4	\$ 2.0	\$ 0.1	\$ 4.3	\$ 1.7	\$ 0.1
Interest cost	15.7	5.5	0.9	16.1	4.9	1.1
Expected return on plan assets	(13.0)	(4.1)		(11.2)	(3.5)	
Amortization of prior service cost (credit)	0.3		(1.0)	0.3	0.1	(1.1)
Amortization of net deferred actuarial loss	7.7	1.3	0.1	8.5	0.7	0.3
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 15.1	\$ 4.7	\$ 0.1	\$ 18.0	\$ 3.9	\$ 0.4

Plan Contributions and Funding Subject to any required approval of the Bankruptcy Court, Grace intends to satisfy its funding obligations under the U.S. qualified pension 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. GAAP. Grace has obtained Bankruptcy Court approval to fund all minimum required payments under the U.S. qualified pension plans through April 2010. In that regard, Grace contributed approximately \$38 million in 2009, approximately \$9 million in January 2010 and approximately \$10 million in April 2010 to the trusts that hold assets of the U.S. qualified pension plans. While Grace intends to continue to fund all minimum required payments under the U.S. qualified pension plans, there can be no assurance that the Bankruptcy Court will continue to approve these payments.

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.

Defined Contribution Retirement Plan Grace sponsors a defined contribution retirement plan for its employees in the United States. This plan is qualified under section 401(k) of the U.S. tax code. Currently, Grace contributes an amount equal to 100% of employee contributions, up to 6% of

Table of Contents**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****8. Pension Plans and Other Postretirement Benefits Plans (Continued)**

an individual employee's salary or wages. Grace's cost related to this benefit plan for the quarter ended March 31, 2010 was \$3.4 million compared with \$2.8 million for the prior year quarter.

9. Other Balance Sheet Accounts

(In millions)	March 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Other Assets		
Patents, licenses and other intangible assets, net	\$ 57.3	\$ 61.5
Deferred charges	28.0	29.1
Fair value of currency forward contracts	12.5	1.3
Other assets	13.2	13.1
	\$ 111.0	\$ 105.0
Other Current Liabilities		
Accrued compensation	\$ 63.9	\$ 101.0
Customer volume rebates	27.6	33.0
Income tax payable	23.4	23.9
Accrued Chapter 11 reorganization expenses	14.0	15.7
Accrued commissions	7.3	11.6
Deferred tax liability	4.6	6.0
Fair value of currency forward and commodity contracts	4.6	1.9
Other accrued liabilities	103.9	114.8
	\$ 249.3	\$ 307.9

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.

10. 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.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

At March 31, 2010, Grace's estimated liability for environmental investigative and remediation costs totaled \$147.5 million, as compared with \$148.4 million at December 31, 2009. The amount is based on funding and/or remediation agreements in place, including the Multi-Site Agreement described below, 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.

Net cash expenditures charged against previously established reserves for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009 were \$1.0 million and \$2.2 million, respectively.

Vermiculite Related Matters

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 March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009 was \$51.5 million and \$51.6 million, respectively, excluding interest where applicable and is recorded in Environmental Contingencies in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The estimated obligation as of each date does not include the cost to remediate the Grace-owned Libby vermiculite mine, which is not currently estimable.

During 2009, Grace learned that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") may reinvestigate approximately 100 former or currently operating plants at which vermiculite concentrate from the Grace-owned Libby vermiculite mine was expanded. Of these expansion plants, seven are currently owned by Grace. Grace is unable to determine the possible results of any reinvestigation and whether it may result in additional claims by EPA. The estimated obligation as of March 31, 2010 does not include any costs in respect of this reinvestigation or any additional EPA claims, which costs if any, are not currently estimable.

Non-Vermiculite Related Matters

At March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, Grace's estimated liability for remediation of sites not related to its former vermiculite mining and processing activities was \$96.0 million and \$96.8 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 and the liabilities settled pursuant to the multi-site settlement agreement described below. As Grace receives new information and continues its claims evaluation process, its estimated liability may change materially.

Multi-Site Settlement

The EPA has filed proofs of claim with respect to potential contamination at 38 sites, including vermiculite related claims and non-vermiculite related claims. In June 2008, Grace entered into a multi-site settlement agreement (the "Multi-Site Agreement") with the U.S. Government, on behalf of EPA and other federal agencies. Under the Multi-Site Agreement, Grace has agreed to pay approximately \$44 million, which is included in the liabilities described above, to the U.S. Government and other parties in settlement of 35 of these outstanding claims and the U.S. Government has agreed not to take action against Grace under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act with respect to these sites. Grace intends to separately fund or carry out remediation at two of the remaining sites. With respect to the third remaining site, Libby, Montana, EPA's claims, excluding claims in respect of the Grace-owned Libby vermiculite mine, are resolved by the EPA Cost Recovery Agreement. Grace is working in cooperation with EPA

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

to investigate the Libby vermiculite mine. The settlement amount is payable upon Grace's emergence from Chapter 11.

Purchase Commitments Grace engages in purchase commitments to ensure supply and 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:

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.

Contracts entered into with customers in which Grace has agreed to indemnify such parties against damages caused by its personnel or products or resulting from its violation of applicable laws.

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. Based on historical experience and the likelihood that such parties will make a claim against Grace, Grace believes that such indemnification obligations are immaterial.

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.

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 March 31, 2010, Grace had gross financial assurances issued and outstanding of \$248.2 million, comprised of \$102.2 million of surety bonds issued by various insurance companies and \$146.0 million of standby letters of credit and other financial assurances issued by various banks. As discussed in Note 5, \$68.4 million of these financial assurances have been issued under the letter of credit facility.

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. GAAP. 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

Table of Contents**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

Consolidated Balance Sheets. The amounts of these liabilities as ultimately determined through the Chapter 11 proceedings could be materially different from amounts recorded at March 31, 2010.

11. Restructuring Expenses

In the first quarter of 2010, Grace took additional cost reduction and restructuring actions to further improve productivity. Grace accrued \$2.2 million (\$1.4 million in Grace Davison, \$0.6 million in Grace Construction Products, and \$0.2 million in Corporate) of restructuring expenses during the first quarter 2010 compared to \$19.1 million (\$11.7 million in Grace Davison, \$4.7 million in Grace Construction Products, and \$2.7 million in Corporate) in the prior year period. The restructuring actions included an involuntary program that reduces total employment by approximately 57 employees in North America and Europe combined. Grace expects substantially all costs related to the 2009 and 2010 restructuring programs to be paid by December 31, 2010.

Restructuring Liability Rollforward

(In millions)	Total
Balance at January 01, 2008	\$
Accrual for severance and other employee related costs	5.2
Payments	(4.5)
Balance at December 31, 2008	0.7
Accrual for severance and other employee related costs	29.6
Payments	(17.5)
Currency Translation and other	0.7
Balance at December 31, 2009	13.5
Accrual for severance and other employee related costs	2.2
Payments	(2.8)
Currency Translation and other	(0.6)
Balance at March 31, 2010	\$ 12.3

Employee Reduction by Operating Segment	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2010	2009
Grace Davison	9	150
Grace Construction Products	32	110
Corporate	16	40
Total	57	300

12. Other Expense, net

Components of other expense, net are as follows:

**Three Months Ended
March 31,**

(In millions)	2010	2009
Currency translation intercompany loans	\$ 21.2	\$ 16.3
Value of currency contracts	(19.3)	(8.4)
Other currency transaction effects	1.7	1.2
Interest income	(0.1)	(0.2)
Net income from life insurance policies		(1.1)
Net loss (gain) on sales of investments and disposals of assets	0.4	(1.4)
Other miscellaneous income		(2.8)
Total other expense, net	\$ 3.9	\$ 3.6

Table of Contents**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****13. Comprehensive Income (Loss)**

The following tables present the pre-tax, tax, and after-tax components of Grace's other comprehensive income (loss) for the quarters ended March 31, 2010 and 2009:

Three Months Ended March 31, 2010 (In millions)	Pre-Tax Amount	Tax Benefit/ (Expense)	After-Tax Amount
Defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans:			
Amortization of net prior service credit included in net periodic benefit cost	\$ (0.7)	\$ 0.2	\$ (0.5)
Amortization of net deferred actuarial loss included in net periodic benefit cost	9.1	(3.1)	6.0
Other changes in funded status	(3.6)	0.4	(3.2)
Benefit plans, net	4.8	(2.5)	2.3
Gain (loss) from hedging activities	(3.4)	1.2	(2.2)
Currency translation adjustments	(6.2)		(6.2)
Other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to W. R. Grace & Co. shareholders	\$ (4.8)	\$ (1.3)	\$ (6.1)

Three Months Ended March 31, 2009 (In millions)	Pre-Tax Amount	Tax Benefit/ (Expense)	After-Tax Amount
Defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans:			
Amortization of net prior service credit included in net periodic benefit cost	\$ (0.7)	\$ 0.3	\$ (0.4)
Amortization of net deferred actuarial loss included in net periodic benefit cost	9.5	(3.3)	6.2
Other changes in funded status	57.7	(20.4)	37.3
Benefit plans, net	66.5	(23.4)	43.1
Gain (loss) from hedging activities	(1.3)	0.5	(0.8)
Currency translation adjustments	(11.8)		(11.8)
Other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to W. R. Grace & Co. shareholders	\$ 53.4	\$ (22.9)	\$ 30.5

Table of Contents**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****13. Comprehensive Income (Loss) (Continued)**

The following table presents the components of Grace's accumulated other comprehensive loss at March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009:

Components of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss (In millions)	March 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans:		
Net prior service cost (net of tax)	\$ (1.4)	\$ (0.9)
Net deferred actuarial loss (net of tax)	(540.0)	(542.8)
Benefit plans, net	(541.4)	(543.7)
Hedging activities, net of tax	(1.8)	0.4
Currency translation	23.4	29.6
Unrealized loss on investment	(0.8)	(0.8)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	\$ (520.6)	\$ (514.5)

Accumulated other comprehensive loss related to the defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans at March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively, represents the accumulation of net actuarial losses of \$540.0 million and \$542.8 million as well as net prior service costs of \$1.4 million and \$0.9 million. These amounts are net of tax and are amortized as a component of net periodic benefit cost. For the quarters ended March 31, 2010 and 2009, the pre-tax benefit recognized related to prior service credits was \$0.7 million and \$0.7 million, respectively, and the pre-tax expense recognized for amortization of accumulated actuarial losses was \$9.1 million and \$9.5 million, respectively. In addition, \$3.6 million of pre-tax loss and \$57.7 million of pre-tax income was recognized for changes in funded status during the quarters ended March 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Grace is a global enterprise operating in over 40 countries with local currency generally deemed to be the functional currency for accounting purposes. The 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.

See Note 6 for a discussion of hedging activities.

Table of Contents**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****14. Earnings Per Share**

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

Earnings Per Share (In millions, except per share amounts)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2010	2009
Numerators		
Net income (loss) attributable to W. R. Grace & Co. shareholders	\$ 56.3	\$ (38.9)
Denominators		
Weighted average common shares basic calculation	72.4	72.2
Dilutive effect of employee stock options	2.0	
Weighted average common shares diluted calculation	74.4	72.2
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.78	\$ (0.54)
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.76	\$ (0.54)

There were no anti-dilutive options outstanding for the quarter ended March 31, 2010. Stock options that could potentially dilute basic earnings per share (that were excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share because their exercise prices were greater than the average market price of the common shares) were approximately 2.6 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2009.

15. Operating Segment Information

Grace is a global producer of specialty chemicals and materials. It generates revenues from two operating segments: Grace Davison, which includes specialty catalysts and specialty materials used in a wide range of refining, consumer industrial, packaging and life sciences applications; and Grace Construction Products, which includes specialty construction chemicals and specialty building materials used in commercial, infrastructure, and residential construction. Intersegment sales, eliminated in consolidation, are not material. The table below presents information related to Grace's operating segments for the quarters ended March 31, 2010 and 2009. 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.

Table of Contents**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****15. Operating Segment Information (Continued)****Operating Segment Data**

(In millions)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2010	2009
Net Sales		
Grace Davison	\$ 418.2	\$ 477.8
Grace Construction Products	196.7	204.3
Total	\$ 614.9	\$ 682.1
Adjusted EBIT		
Grace Davison	\$ 87.7	\$ 40.0
Grace Construction Products	15.6	12.4
Corporate costs	(19.2)	(16.4)
Defined benefit pension expense	(19.8)	(21.9)
Total	\$ 64.3	\$ 14.1

Corporate costs include corporate support function costs (such as finance, legal services, human resources, communications, information technology, and incentive compensation related to corporate functions) as well as other corporate costs such as insurance premiums and professional fees.

Reconciliation of Adjusted EBIT to Net income (loss) attributable to W. R. Grace & Co. shareholders

(In millions)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2010	2009
Adjusted EBIT	\$ 64.3	\$ 14.1
Chapter 11- and asbestos-related costs, net of interest income	(12.5)	(48.3)
Restructuring expenses and related asset impairments	(2.2)	(19.1)
Interest expense and related financing costs	(9.9)	(9.2)
Interest income of non-Debtor subsidiaries	0.1	0.2
Benefit from income taxes	16.5	23.4
Net Income (loss) attributable to W.R. Grace & Co. shareholders	\$ 56.3	\$ (38.9)

Grace changed its segment profitability measure for its Grace Davison and Grace Construction Products segment from the previous measure based on Core EBIT to a measure which is based on Adjusted EBIT effective in the first quarter as discussed further in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (MD&A). The impact of this change on the results presented for the two segments is to eliminate restructuring charges and gains and losses from sales of product lines as compared to segment operating income as previously reported.

As discussed in Note 16 and in the MD&A, Grace deconsolidated the ART joint venture in December 2009, thus ART sales are included in 2009 but not in 2010.

Table of Contents**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****15. Operating Segment Information (Continued)**

The following table presents information related to the geographic areas in which Grace operated for the quarters ended March 31, 2010 and 2009. Sales are attributed to geographic areas based on customer location.

Geographic Area Data

(In millions)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2010	2009
Net Sales		
United States	\$ 183.0	\$ 239.7
Canada and Puerto Rico	19.5	19.3
Total North America	202.5	259.0
Europe Africa	246.9	247.0
Asia Pacific	102.5	121.2
Latin America	63.0	54.9
Total	\$ 614.9	\$ 682.1

16. Unconsolidated Affiliates

Grace accounts for certain of its investments in unconsolidated affiliates using the equity method of accounting. Grace has a 50% ownership interest in the Advanced Refining Technologies LLC joint venture (ART). This is the Company's largest such investment accounted for using the equity method.

On November 30, 2009, Grace sold 5% of its ownership interest in ART to Chevron for \$4.0 million (the "ART Transaction"), bringing both Grace's and Chevron's ownership interests to 50%. From its inception in 2001 to the date of the ART Transaction, Grace held a 55% interest in ART, and Chevron held a 45% interest. As of December 31, 2008 and for the eleven months ended November 30, 2009 and years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, Grace consolidated the financial position, results of operations, and cash flows of ART in its consolidated financial statements. Due to the ART Transaction, Grace reconsidered its consolidation policy with respect to ART, and determined, following the ART Transaction on November 30, 2009, that ART ceased to be a variable interest entity. Grace does not have a controlling voting interest; therefore, Grace deconsolidated ART and recorded its investment in ART using the equity method of accounting as of December 1, 2009.

Grace and ART continue to transact business on a regular basis, and maintain several agreements in order to affect such business. Since the deconsolidation on December 1, 2009, these agreements are treated as related party activities with an unconsolidated affiliate. For the quarter ended March 31, 2010, Grace sales of catalysts to ART were \$17.1 million. Charges for fixed costs, research and development and selling general and administrative services to ART were \$5.5 million. Grace and Chevron provide lines of credit in the amount of \$15.0 million each at a commitment fee of 0.1% of the credit amount. These agreements expire on March 1, 2011. No amounts were outstanding at March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009. In November 2009, ART declared a

Table of Contents**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****16. Unconsolidated Affiliates (Continued)**

dividend of \$19.0 million, of which \$10.5 million was payable to Grace. This amount is reflected in "Other Current Assets" in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

17. Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Affiliates

Grace conducts certain business activities in various countries through joint ventures with unaffiliated third parties, the financial results of which are included in Grace's consolidated financial statements. The following tables present summary financial statistics for Grace's combined businesses subject to profit sharing:

(In millions)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2010	2009
Sales	\$ 20.1	\$ 123.0
Income before taxes	1.3	0.3
Net income	1.0	0.2
Noncontrolling interests in net income	0.4	0.1
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interests		(13.7)

(In millions)	March 31, December 31,	
	2010	2009
Cash	\$ 13.7	\$ 10.8
Other current assets	27.7	30.5
Total assets	52.1	52.8
Total liabilities	28.7	30.0
Shareholders' equity	23.4	22.8
Noncontrolling interests in shareholders' equity	9.4	8.7

As discussed in Note 16, Grace deconsolidated the ART joint venture in December 2009. As a result, sales of consolidated affiliates decreased from 2009 to 2010.

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

Results of Operations

Financial Summary

Following is a summary of our financial performance for the quarter ended March 31, 2010 compared with the quarter ended March 31, 2009. We generally refer to the quarter ended March 31, 2010 as the "first quarter" and the quarter ended March 31, 2009 as the "prior year quarter." Our references to "emerging regions" refer to emerging and developing regions as defined by the International Monetary Fund.

Grace

Sales increased 5.0% overall and 23.2% in emerging regions in the first quarter compared with the prior year quarter, excluding sales of the ART joint venture from both periods. Emerging regions represented 30.9% of sales in the first quarter. As reported, sales were \$614.9 million compared with \$682.1 million in the prior year quarter. Sales for the prior year quarter include \$96.6 million of sales of the ART joint venture which was deconsolidated in December 2009. The sales increase was due to favorable currency translation (3.0%), higher sales volumes (1.6%), and price increases (0.4%). As reported, sales decreased 9.9% reflecting the deconsolidation of ART in December 2009.

Gross profit percentage for the first quarter was 34.8% compared with 25.0% in the prior year quarter. The improvement in gross profit percentage was due primarily to a decrease in certain raw materials and energy costs and lower factory overhead expenses resulting primarily from the 2009 restructurings. Gross profit percentage for the first quarter decreased 1.8 percentage points compared with the fourth quarter of 2009 due primarily to lower fixed cost absorption and increased costs for certain raw materials.

Grace net income for the first quarter was \$56.3 million, or \$0.76 per diluted share, compared with a net loss of \$38.9 million, or a loss of \$0.54 per diluted share, in the prior year quarter. Adjusted EPS was \$0.50 compared with \$0.12 in the prior year quarter.

Adjusted EBIT was \$64.3 million in the first quarter compared with \$14.1 million in the prior year quarter. The increase was primarily due to the improvement in gross profit percentage from the prior year quarter and the benefit of the cost reduction actions completed in 2009. Adjusted EBIT margin was 10.5% compared with 2.1% in the prior year quarter and 8.9% in the fourth quarter of 2009.

Adjusted Operating Cash Flow was \$28.7 million for the first quarter, compared with \$69.4 million in the prior year quarter. The first quarter of 2009 benefited from \$99.5 million in net working capital reductions.

Adjusted EBIT Return on Invested Capital increased to 24.0% on a trailing four quarter basis in the first quarter from 20.4% on the same basis in the prior year quarter.

Operating Segments

First quarter sales for our Grace Davison operating segment were up 9.7% overall and 27.9% in the emerging regions compared with the prior year quarter, excluding ART sales from both periods. This sales increase was due to higher sales volumes (5.9%), favorable currency translation (2.7%) and price increases (1.1%). As reported, first quarter sales decreased 12.5% from \$477.8 million in the prior year quarter.

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Segment operating income of Grace Davison for the first quarter was \$87.7 million compared with \$40.0 million in the prior year quarter, a 119.3% increase, driven primarily by higher sales

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volumes, lower fixed and variable manufacturing costs, better operational productivity and higher income from ART.

First quarter sales for our Grace Construction Products operating segment were \$196.7 million, down 3.7% from the prior year quarter. The sales decrease was due to lower sales volumes (6.3%) and prices (1.0%), partly offset by favorable currency translation (3.6%). Weak sales of Specialty Construction Chemicals (SCC) products in North America and Europe were partly offset by overall growth in emerging regions. Sales grew 12.2% in emerging regions compared with the prior year quarter.

Segment operating income of Grace Construction Products for the first quarter was \$15.6 million compared with \$12.4 million for the prior year quarter, a 25.8% increase. The increase was driven by cost savings from restructuring activities in the first and second quarters of 2009 and favorable raw materials costs.

Corporate support function costs (including performance-related compensation) decreased by \$0.7 million (4.7%) in the first quarter compared with the prior year quarter due to the impact of the 2009 restructuring activities. Other corporate costs (including environmental remediation) increased by \$3.5 million in the first quarter compared with the prior year quarter primarily due to costs related to the settlement of a commercial dispute.

Cash Flow and Liquidity

Net cash used for operating activities for the first quarter of 2010 was \$5.6 million compared with \$54.7 million cash provided by operating activities for the prior year quarter which benefited from a significant reduction of net working capital. Capital expenditures for the first quarter of 2010 were \$17.9 million compared with \$16.6 million for the prior year quarter. We are making strategic capital investments to add capacity for high-margin and high-growth products, including the previously announced polypropylene catalyst investment in Germany and the construction of multiple manufacturing sites for Grace Construction Products in emerging regions.

At March 31, 2010, we had available liquidity of approximately \$844.0 million, consisting of \$782.9 million in cash and cash equivalents and \$61.1 million of available credit under various non-U.S. credit facilities.

Summary Description of Business

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

Grace Davison markets its products primarily to a wide range of industrial customers, including those in the energy and refining industry, consumer, industrial and packaging industries, petro-/bio- chemical industries and the pharmaceutical and life sciences industries. Grace Davison includes the following product groups:

Refining Technologies, which includes:

fluid catalytic cracking, or FCC, catalysts, that help to "crack" the hydrocarbon chain in distilled crude oil to produce transportation fuels, such as gasoline and diesel 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, and

hydroprocessing catalysts, most of which are marketed through our ART joint venture with Chevron Products Company in which we hold a 50% economic interest, that are used 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

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feedstocks to be used in the petroleum refining process (ART is not consolidated on our financial statements, so ART's sales are excluded from our sales);

Materials Technologies which includes:

silica-based and silica-alumina-based engineered materials used in:

industrial applications, such as rubber and tires, precision investment casting, refractory, insulating glass windows, and drying applications, fulfilling various functions such as reinforcement, high temperature binding and moisture scavenging,

consumer applications, as a free-flow agent, carrier or processing aid in food and personal care products; as a toothpaste abrasive; and for the processing and stabilization of edible oils and beverages,

coatings and print media applications, consisting of functional additives that provide matting effects and corrosion protection for industrial coatings, enable enhanced media and paper quality in ink jet coatings, and act as a functional filler and retention aid in paper,

packaging applications, 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 and technologies designed to reduce off-taste effects and extend the shelf-life of packaged products; and

Specialty Technologies, which includes:

polyolefin catalysts and catalyst supports that are essential components in the manufacture of polyethylene and polypropylene resins, and other chemical catalysts and process technologies used in a variety of industrial, environmental and consumer applications,

catalysts and adsorbents for the efficient conversion of renewable feedstocks to fuels and chemicals,

silica-based separation media and complementary purification products including chromatography columns and consumables used in the pharmaceutical, life science and related industries, silica excipients used in pharmaceutical formulations and CO₂ adsorbents used in anesthesiology and mine safety applications, and

instrumentation and reference standards used in the pharmaceutical, life science and related industries.

Grace Construction Products, or GCP, produces and sells specialty construction chemicals and specialty building materials, including:

concrete admixtures and fibers used to modify the rheology, improve the durability and enhance various other properties of concrete, mortar, masonry and other cementitious construction materials;

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additives used in cement processing to improve energy efficiency in manufacturing, enhance the characteristics of finished cement and improve ease of use;

building materials used in commercial and residential construction and renovation to protect buildings and civil engineering structures from water, vapor and air penetration; and

fireproofing materials used to retard the spread of fire in buildings.

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Global scope

We operate our business on a global scale with approximately 68% of our 2009 sales and 71% of our first quarter 2010 sales outside the United States. We conduct business in over 40 countries and in more than 30 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.

ART Deconsolidation

On November 30, 2009, we completed the sale to Chevron Products Company of a 5% interest in ART. We deconsolidated ART's results from our consolidated financial statements on a prospective basis effective December 1, 2009. As a result, we now report our investment in ART and our portion of ART's income using the equity method of accounting. Segment operating income is only affected by the 5% change in ownership interest mentioned above.

Analysis of Operations

Set forth in the table below are our key operating statistics with dollar and percentage changes for the first quarter compared to the prior year quarter. Please refer to this Analysis of Operations when reviewing this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

We define Adjusted EBIT (a non-U.S. GAAP financial measure) to be net income adjusted for interest income and expense, income taxes, Chapter 11- and asbestos-related costs, net, restructuring expenses and related asset impairments, and gains and losses on sales of product lines and other investments.

We define Adjusted EBITDA (a non-U.S. GAAP financial measure) to be Adjusted EBIT adjusted for depreciation and amortization.

We define Adjusted Operating Cash Flow (a non-U.S. GAAP financial measure) to be Adjusted EBITDA plus pension expense plus or minus the change in net working capital and specified other assets and liabilities minus capital expenditures. Adjusted Operating Cash Flow excludes the cash flow effects of income taxes, defined benefit pension arrangements, Chapter 11- and asbestos-related costs, and any restructuring or divestment activities.

We define Adjusted Earnings Per Share (EPS) to be Diluted EPS adjusted for restructuring expenses and related asset impairments, Chapter 11- and asbestos-related costs, net, and certain discrete tax items.

We define Adjusted EBIT Return On Invested Capital to be Adjusted EBIT divided by the sum of net working capital, properties and equipment and certain other assets and liabilities.

We use Adjusted EBIT and Adjusted Operating Cash Flow as performance measures in significant business decisions and in determining certain incentive compensation. Adjusted EBIT, Adjusted EPS, Adjusted EBITDA, Segment Operating Income, Adjusted Operating Cash Flow and Adjusted EBIT Return on Invested Capital do not purport to represent income or cash flow measures as defined under U.S. GAAP, and should not be used as alternatives to such measures as an indicator of our performance. These measures are provided to investors and others to improve the period-to-period comparability and peer-to-peer comparability of our financial results. We have also provided in the following tables a reconciliation of these non-U.S. GAAP measures to their most directly comparable financial measure or measures calculated and presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

Adjusted EBIT has material limitations as an operating performance measure because it excludes Chapter 11- and asbestos-related costs and may exclude income and expenses from restructuring and divestment activities, which historically have been material components of our net income. Adjusted EBITDA also has material limitations as an operating performance measure since

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it excludes the impact of depreciation and amortization expense. Our business is substantially dependent on the successful deployment of capital, and depreciation and amortization expense is a necessary element of our costs. Adjusted Operating Cash Flow also has material limitations as an operating performance measure because it excludes the cash flow effects of income taxes, defined benefit pension arrangements, Chapter 11- and asbestos-related costs and any restructuring or divestment activities, which historically have been material components of our operations. We compensate for the limitations of these measurements by using these indicators together with net income as measured under U.S. GAAP to present a complete analysis of its results of operations. Adjusted EBIT, Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Operating Cash Flow should be evaluated together with net income measured under U.S. GAAP for a complete understanding of our results of operations. Investors should evaluate these measures in conjunction with our Consolidated Financial Statements as presented in our annual reports on Form 10-K for a more complete analysis of our financial results.

Analysis of Operations (In millions)	First Quarter			% Change
	2010	2009	\$ Change	
Net sales:				
Grace Davison	\$ 418.2	\$ 477.8	\$ (59.6)	(12.5)%
Refining Technologies	171.9	276.7	(104.8)	(37.9)%
Materials Technologies	161.0	134.0	27.0	20.1%
Specialty Technologies	85.3	67.1	18.2	27.1%
Grace Construction Products	196.7	204.3	(7.6)	(3.7)%
Americas	104.3	111.8	(7.5)	(6.7)%
Europe	59.3	62.9	(3.6)	(5.7)%
Asia Pacific	33.1	29.6	3.5	11.8%
Total Grace net sales	\$ 614.9	\$ 682.1	\$ (67.2)	(9.9)%
Net sales by region:				
North America	\$ 202.5	\$ 259.0	\$ (56.5)	(21.8)%
Europe Middle East Africa	246.9	247.0	(0.1)	(0.0)%
Asia Pacific	102.5	121.2	(18.7)	(15.4)%
Latin America	63.0	54.9	8.1	14.8%
Total net sales by region	\$ 614.9	\$ 682.1	\$ (67.2)	(9.9)%
Adjusted EBIT(A)(B)(C):				
Grace Davison segment operating income	\$ 87.7	\$ 40.0	\$ 47.7	119.3%
Grace Construction Products segment operating income	15.6	12.4	3.2	25.8%
Corporate support functions (including performance based compensation)	(14.1)	(14.8)	0.7	4.7%
Other corporate costs (including environmental remediation)	(5.1)	(1.6)	(3.5)	NM
Defined benefit pension expense(C)	(19.8)	(21.9)	2.1	9.6%
Adjusted EBIT	64.3	14.1	50.2	NM
Chapter 11- and asbestos-related costs, net	(12.5)	(48.3)	35.8	74.1%
Restructuring expenses and related asset impairments(E)	(2.2)	(19.1)	16.9	88.5%
Interest expense	(9.9)	(9.2)	(0.7)	(7.6)%

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Interest income of non-Debtor subsidiaries	0.1	0.2	(0.1)	(50.0)%
Benefit from income taxes	16.5	23.4	(6.9)	(29.5)%
Net income (loss) attributable to W. R. Grace & Co. shareholders	\$ 56.3	\$ (38.9)	\$ 95.2	NM
Diluted EPS (GAAP)	\$ 0.76	\$ (0.54)	\$ 1.3	NM
Adjusted EPS (non-GAAP)	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.38	NM

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First Quarter					
Analysis of Operations					
(In millions)	2010	2009	\$ Change	%	Change
Key financial measures:					
Adjusted EBIT	\$ 64.3	\$ 14.1	\$ 50.2	NM	
Depreciation and amortization	29.5	27.5	2.0	7.3%	
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 93.8	\$ 41.6	\$ 52.2	125.5%	
Gross profit percentage:					
Grace Davison	35.0%	22.1%	NM	12.9pts	
Grace Construction Products	34.7%	32.2%	NM	2.5pts	
Total Grace	34.8%	25.0%	NM	9.8pts	
Operating margin as a percentage of sales(B)(C)(E):					
Grace Davison segment operating income	21.0%	8.4%	NM	12.6pts	
Grace Construction Products segment operating income	7.9%	6.1%	NM	1.8pts	
Adjusted EBIT	10.5%	2.1%	NM	8.4pts	
Adjusted EBITDA	15.3%	6.1%	NM	9.2pts	

First Quarter					
Analysis of Operations					
(In millions)	2010	2009	\$ Change	%	Change
Calculation of Adjusted Operating Cash Flow:					
Net income (loss) attributable to W. R. Grace & Co. shareholders					
Chapter 11- and asbestos-related costs, net	12.5	48.3	(35.8)	(74.1)%	
Benefit from income taxes	(16.5)	(23.4)	6.9	29.5%	
Restructuring expenses and related asset impairments(E)	2.2	19.1	(16.9)	(88.5)%	
Interest expense and related financing costs	9.9	9.2	0.7	7.6%	
Interest income of non-Debtor subsidiaries	(0.1)	(0.2)	0.1	50.0%	
Adjusted EBIT	64.3	14.1	50.2	NM	
Depreciation and amortization	29.5	27.5	2.0	7.3%	
Adjusted EBITDA	93.8	41.6	52.2	125.5%	
Defined benefit pension expense	19.8	21.9	(2.1)	(9.6)%	
Change in net working capital	(6.6)	99.5	(106.1)	(106.6)%	
Change in other assets and liabilities	(60.4)	(77.0)	16.6	21.6%	
Capital expenditures	(17.9)	(16.6)	(1.3)	(7.8)%	
Adjusted Operating Cash Flow	\$ 28.7	\$ 69.4	\$ (40.7)	(58.6)%	

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Analysis of Operations (In millions)	Four Quarters Ended March 31,	
	2010	2009
Calculation of Adjusted EBIT Return On Invested Capital (trailing four quarters):		
Adjusted EBIT	\$ 279.2	\$ 242.1
Invested Capital:		
Trade accounts receivable	385.5	407.4
Inventories	237.0	288.6
Accounts payable	(196.3)	(215.3)
	426.2	480.7
Other current assets	88.7	77.2
Properties and equipment, net	668.2	680.5
Goodwill and other intangible assets	114.4	113.5
Investments in unconsolidated affiliates	50.6	7.4
Other assets	106.6	140.2
Other current liabilities	(237.0)	(251.0)
Other liabilities	(55.6)	(64.2)
Total invested capital(D)	\$ 1,162.1	\$ 1,184.3
Adjusted EBIT Return On Invested Capital	24.0%	20.4%

Amounts may not add due to rounding.

- Note A: Adjusted EBIT means net income adjusted for interest income and expense, income taxes, Chapter 11- and asbestos-related costs, net, restructuring expenses and related asset impairments and gains and losses on sales of product lines and other investments.
- Note B: Grace's segment operating income includes only Grace's share of income of consolidated and unconsolidated joint ventures.
- Note C: Defined benefit pension expense includes all defined benefit pension expense of Grace. Grace Davison and Grace Construction Products segment operating income and corporate costs do not include amounts for defined benefit pension expense.
- Note D: Total invested capital excludes the cash value of life insurance policies, net of policy loans of \$4.4 and \$4.2 million in other assets in 2010 and 2009, respectively.
- Note E: Restructuring expenses represent charges related to our operating segments as follows: For the three months ended March 31, 2010, Grace Davison \$1.4 million, Grace Construction Products \$0.6 million, and Corporate \$0.2 million. For the three months ended March 31, 2009, Grace Davison \$11.7 million, Grace Construction Products \$4.7 million, and Corporate \$2.7 million. These charges are not included in segment operating income in the above chart.

NM Not Meaningful

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The following tables presents our sales, gross profit, gross profit percentage, selling general and administrative expenses, and research and development expenses excluding ART for the prior year quarter:

Three Months Ended March 31,**Total Grace excluding ART**

(In millions)	2010	2009	\$ Change	% Change
Sales:				
North America	\$ 202.5	\$ 215.9	\$ (13.4)	(6.2)%
Europe Middle East Africa	246.9	227.1	19.8	8.7%
Asia Pacific	102.5	89.2	13.3	14.9%
Latin America	63.0	53.3	9.7	18.2%
Total Sales	\$ 614.9	\$ 585.5	\$ 29.4	5.0%
Gross profit	\$ 213.7	\$ 165.4	\$ 48.3	29.2%
Gross profit percentage	34.8%	28.2%	NM	6.6 pts
Selling, general and administrative expenses	\$ 121.0	\$ 144.8	(23.8)	(16.4)%
Research and development expenses	\$ 15.3	\$ 15.8	(0.5)	(3.2)%

Three Months Ended March 31,**Grace Davison operating segment excluding ART**

(In millions)	2010	2009	\$ Change	% Change
Sales:				
Refining Technologies	\$ 171.9	\$ 180.1	\$ (8.2)	(4.6)%
Materials Technologies	161.0	134.0	27.0	20.1%
Specialty Technologies	85.3	67.1	18.2	27.1%
Total Sales	\$ 418.2	\$ 381.2	\$ 37.0	9.7%
Gross profit	\$ 146.4	\$ 100.6	\$ 45.8	45.5%
Gross profit percentage	35.0%	26.4%	NM	8.6pts

Grace Overview

Following is an overview of our financial performance for the first quarter as compared to the prior year quarter.

Net Sales

Grace Net Sales
(\$ in millions)

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The following table identifies the year-over-year increase or decrease in sales attributable to changes in sales volume, product price and/or mix, and the impact of currency translation. The prior year quarter numbers have been adjusted to reflect the ART deconsolidation.

**Three Months Ended March 31, 2010
as a Percentage Increase (Decrease) from
Three Months Ended March 31, 2009**

Net Sales Variance Analysis (excluding ART)	Volume	Price	Currency Translation	Total
Grace Davison	5.9%	1.1%	2.7%	9.7%
Grace Construction Products	(6.3)%	(1.0)%	3.6%	(3.7)%
Net sales	1.6%	0.4%	3.0%	5.0%
By Region:				
North America	(4.3)%	(2.4)%	0.5%	(6.2)%
Europe Middle East Africa	2.6%	0.6%	5.5%	8.7%
Asia Pacific	6.8%	2.5%	5.6%	14.9%
Latin America	12.5%	6.8%	(1.1)%	18.2%

Sales increased 5.0% overall and 23.2% in emerging regions compared with the prior year quarter, excluding sales of the ART joint venture from both periods. Emerging regions represented 30.9% of sales in the first quarter. As reported, sales were \$614.9 million compared with \$682.1 million in the prior year quarter. Sales for the prior year quarter include \$96.6 million of sales of the ART joint venture deconsolidated in December 2009. The sales increase was due to favorable currency translation (3.0%), higher sales volumes (1.6%), and price increases (0.4%). As reported, sales decreased 9.9% reflecting the deconsolidation of ART in December 2009.

Adjusted EBIT

**Grace
Adjusted EBIT
(\$ in millions)**

Adjusted EBIT was \$64.3 million in the first quarter compared with \$14.1 million in the prior year quarter. The increase was primarily due to the improvement in gross profit percentage from the prior year quarter and the benefit of the cost reduction actions completed in 2009. The improvement in gross profit percentage was primarily due to a decrease in certain raw materials and energy costs and lower factory overhead expenses resulting primarily from the 2009 restructurings. Adjusted EBIT margin was 10.5% compared with 2.1% in the prior year quarter and 8.9% in the fourth quarter of 2009.

Table of Contents*Adjusted Operating Cash Flow*

Adjusted Operating Cash Flow
(\$ in millions)

Adjusted Operating Cash Flow was \$28.7 million for the first quarter, compared with \$69.4 million in the prior year quarter. The first quarter of 2009 benefited from \$99.5 million in net working capital reductions. Net working capital days increased by 2 days at March 31, 2010 to 54 days as compared to December 31, 2009, and decreased 19 days as compared to March 31, 2009.

Adjusted EPS

The following table reconciles our Diluted EPS (GAAP) to our Adjusted EPS (non-GAAP):

Three Months Ended March 31, 2010					
			After-Tax		
	Pre-Tax	Tax	Actual		Per Share
			Rate		\$
Diluted Earnings Per Share (GAAP)					0.76
Restructuring charges and related asset impairments	\$ 2.2	\$ 0.8	\$ 1.4		0.02
Chapter 11- and asbestos-related costs, net	12.5	3.6	8.9		0.12
Discrete tax items:					
Adjustments to uncertain tax positions		12.9	(12.9)		(0.17)
U.S. federal income tax settlement		16.9	(16.9)		(0.23)
Adjusted EPS (non-GAAP)					\$ 0.50

Three Months Ended March 31, 2009					
			After-Tax		
	Pre-Tax	Tax	Actual		Per Share
			Rate		\$
Diluted Earnings Per Share (GAAP)					(0.54)
Restructuring charges and related asset impairments	\$ 19.1	\$ 5.1	\$ 14.0		0.19
Chapter 11- and asbestos-related costs, net	48.3	15.2	33.1		0.46
Discrete tax items:					
Adjustments to uncertain tax positions		(0.7)	0.7		0.01

Adjusted EPS (non-GAAP)

\$ 0.12

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Adjusted EBIT Return On Invested Capital

**Adjusted EBIT Return On Invested Capital
(trailing four quarters)**

Adjusted EBIT Return on Invested Capital increased to 24.0% on a trailing four quarter basis from 20.4% on the same basis in the prior year quarter. We manage our operations with the objective of maximizing sales, earnings and cash flow over time. Doing so requires that we successfully balance our growth, profitability and working capital and other investments to support sustainable, long-term financial performance. We use Adjusted EBIT Return On Invested Capital as a performance measure in evaluating operating results, in making operating and investment decisions and in balancing the growth and profitability of our operations. Generally, we favor those businesses and investments that provide the highest return on invested capital.

Operating Segment Overview Grace Davison

Following is an overview of the financial performance of Grace Davison for the first quarter as compared to the prior year quarter.

Net Sales Grace Davison

**Grace Davison Net Sales
(\$ in millions)**

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Grace Davison operating segment sales are reported in the following product groups:

(In millions)	Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2010	2009	\$ Change	% Change
Refining Technologies	\$ 171.9	\$ 276.7	\$ (104.8)	(37.9)%
Materials Technologies	161.0	134.0	27.0	20.1%
Specialty Technologies	85.3	67.1	18.2	27.1%
Total Grace Davison Sales	\$ 418.2	\$ 477.8	\$ (59.6)	(12.5)%

Sales of Grace Davison for the first quarter were up 9.7% overall and 27.9% in emerging regions compared with the prior year quarter, excluding ART sales from both periods. The sales increase was due to higher sales volumes (5.9%), favorable currency translation (2.7%) and price increases (1.1%). As reported, first quarter sales decreased 12.5% from \$477.8 million in the prior year quarter.

Refining Technologies sales of refining catalysts and chemical additives used by petroleum refineries were \$171.9 million in the first quarter, down 4.6% from the prior year quarter, excluding ART sales from both periods. Sales were unfavorably affected by lower sales volumes, partly offset by favorable currency translation. As reported, first quarter sales decreased 37.9% from \$276.7 million in the prior year quarter.

The refining industry has been adversely affected by decreased demand for refined products and margins that have been near historic lows. These conditions, together with a contraction in the difference between the cost of light and heavy crude oil, has adversely impacted the short-term demand for our catalysts. In response to current refining industry conditions, we introduced three new products in the first quarter to ensure our product portfolio continued to meet the industry's needs for value performance, ultra-high activity, and maximum resid reduction.

We manage our ART hydroprocessing catalysts joint venture with Chevron through our Refining Technologies product group; however, since ART is accounted for using the equity method, ART's sales are excluded from our sales.

Materials Technologies sales of engineered materials, coatings and sealants used in many industrial, consumer and packaging applications were \$161.0 million in the first quarter, up 20.1% from the prior year quarter. Sales were favorably affected by improved customer demand for industrial and consumer goods in all regions. Sales volumes grew strongest in emerging regions where sales increased 30.5% compared with the prior year quarter.

Specialty Technologies sales of highly specialized catalysts, materials and equipment used in unique or proprietary applications and markets were \$85.3 million in the first quarter, up 27.1% from the prior year quarter driven by increased sales volume and favorable currency translation. Sales of polyolefin catalysts grew 43.4% in the first quarter primarily due to increasing customer demand, growth in emerging regions and new products such as the POLYTRAK® and SIRIUS® polyolefin catalysts. The award-winning REVELERIS® flash chromatography system also contributed to new product growth.

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Segment Operating Income (SOI) and Margin

**Grace Davison
SOI and Margin Quarter
(\$ in millions)**

Segment operating income (excluding restructuring costs from both periods) for the first quarter was \$87.7 million compared with \$40.0 million in the prior year quarter, a 119.3% increase, driven primarily by higher sales volumes, lower fixed and variable manufacturing costs, better operational productivity and higher income from ART. Gross profit percentage for the first quarter was 35.0% compared with 22.1% in the prior year quarter and 37.1% in the fourth quarter of 2009. Segment operating margin for the first quarter was 21.0% compared with 8.4% in the prior year quarter and 20.0% in the fourth quarter of 2009. Income from ART increased from the prior year quarter on good sales volumes and significantly improved gross profit percentage.

In response to the global economic slowdown which began in late 2008, we implemented a comprehensive series of actions to lower our cost structure and further increase our operational efficiency. As the global economy recovered and demand for our products improved, we increased production rates at our manufacturing operations, which provided leverage on our fixed costs and improved our margin 9.0 percentage points.

Operating Segment Overview Grace Construction Products

Following is an overview of the financial performance of Grace Construction Products for the first quarter as compared to the prior year quarter.

Table of Contents*Net Sales-Grace Construction Products***Grace Construction Products Net Sales**
(\$ in millions)

Grace Construction Products sales are reported by geographic regions as follows:

(In millions)	Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2010	2009	\$ Change	% Change
GCP Americas	\$ 104.3	\$ 111.8	\$ (7.5)	(6.7)%
GCP Europe*	59.3	62.9	(3.6)	(5.7)%
GCP Asia Pacific	33.1	29.6	3.5	11.8%
Total GCP Sales	\$ 196.7	\$ 204.3	\$ (7.6)	(3.7)%

*

Includes the Middle East, Africa, and India.

The following table presents Grace Construction Products sales of similar products by end-use market:

(In millions)	Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2010	2009	\$ Change	% Change
Specialty Construction Chemicals	\$ 124.6	\$ 127.2	\$ (2.6)	(2.0)%
Specialty Building Materials	72.1	77.1	(5.0)	(6.5)%
Total GCP Sales	\$ 196.7	\$ 204.3	\$ (7.6)	(3.7)%

First quarter sales for the Grace Construction Products operating segment, which includes Specialty Construction Chemicals, or SCC, products and Specialty Building Materials, or SBM, products used in commercial, infrastructure and residential construction, were \$196.7 million, down 3.7% from the prior year quarter. The sales decrease was due to lower sales volumes (6.3%) and prices (1.0%), partly offset by favorable currency translation (3.6%). Weak sales of SCC products in North America and Europe were partly offset by overall growth in emerging regions. Sales grew 12.2% in emerging regions compared with the prior year quarter.

First quarter construction trends varied significantly across regions and within the quarter. Overall construction spending continued to grow in emerging regions such as China, India, and Latin America. Additionally, overall construction spending in countries located in southeast Asia, including Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam continued to grow. In the United States and certain countries in Western and Eastern Europe, construction spending decreased in the first quarter. Preliminary industry data indicates that first quarter commercial construction starts in the U.S. were down 34% from the prior year quarter, and preliminary industry data on the U.S. infrastructure segment

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indicates that first quarter spending was approximately 4% below the prior year quarter. U.S. Census Bureau data shows that first quarter residential housing starts improved from an extremely low base, increasing 17% from the prior year quarter.

GCP Americas sales to customers in the Americas were \$104.3 million in the first quarter, down 6.7% from the prior year quarter primarily due to lower customer demand for SCC products in North America. During the first quarter, North America residential construction starts and non-residential construction volume decreased resulting in a decline in cement, concrete and building materials consumption from the prior year quarter. In response to declines in cement and concrete consumption, many of our customers have reduced their production. North America infrastructure project spending has been less affected by the current environment than residential and commercial construction.

In Latin America, sales increased by 19.3% primarily due to better pricing, new customer sales and better product penetration.

GCP Europe sales to customers in Western and Eastern Europe, the Middle East, Africa and India were \$59.3 million in the first quarter, down 5.7% from the prior year quarter. Customer demand remained weak in key markets in the region, especially for SCC products. Many of our customers across Europe have reduced their production, with Spain, Ireland and Turkey experiencing the largest declines.

The Middle East, in recent years one of the world's most dynamic construction markets, has been similarly affected by the change in global economic conditions. Major construction projects have been delayed or halted since the first quarter of 2009, resulting in reduced cement, concrete and building materials consumption. Sales in the Middle East for the first quarter decreased from the prior year quarter due primarily to a decline in demand.

GCP Asia Pacific sales to customers in Asia (excluding India), Australia and New Zealand were \$33.1 million in the first quarter, up 11.8% from the prior year quarter. Sales of SCC products were favorably affected by sales to new customers. Sales increased in most countries, partially offset by a decrease in sales in Korea and China. GCP Asia Pacific consists of economies that include both developed and emerging markets. We are continuing to invest in China and other emerging markets by building new plants to expand our presence and build demand for our SCC and SBM products while maintaining our position in other areas of the region.

Segment Operating Income (SOI) and Margin

**Grace Construction Products
SOI and Margin Quarter
(\$ in millions)**

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Gross profit percentage for the first quarter was 34.7% compared with 32.2% in the prior year quarter and 36.0% in the fourth quarter of 2009. The improvement in gross profit percentage was mainly due to lower raw material costs partially offset by volume and price.

Segment operating income for the first quarter was \$15.6 million compared with \$12.4 million for the prior year quarter, a 25.8% increase. The increase was driven by cost savings from restructuring activities in the first and second quarters of 2009 and favorable raw material costs. Segment operating margin in the first quarter was 7.9% compared with 6.1% in the prior year quarter and 9.9% in the fourth quarter 2009.

In response to slowing demand for our products in 2008 and 2009, we implemented cost reduction and restructuring actions in all geographic regions. We designed these actions to provide sustainable improvement in our gross profit and segment operating margins. These actions included workforce reductions, curtailed operating schedules and geographic optimization of production. Notwithstanding these actions, we have continued to invest in growth regions, such as Latin America, Middle East, India, and Asia Pacific, and research and development to support both product groups.

Corporate Overview

Corporate Operating Expenses
(\$ in millions)

Corporate costs include corporate support function costs (such as finance, legal services, human resources, communications, information technology and incentive compensation related to corporate functions), and other corporate costs such as insurance premiums and professional fees. Corporate support function costs (including performance based compensation) decreased by \$0.7 million (4.7%) in the first quarter compared with the prior year quarter due to the savings realized from the 2009 restructuring activities. Other corporate costs (including environmental remediation) increased by \$3.5 million in the first quarter compared with the prior year quarter primarily due to costs related to the settlement of a commercial dispute.

Pension Expense

Defined benefit pension expense includes costs under U.S. and non-U.S. defined benefit pension plans that provide benefits to Grace Davison, Grace Construction Products, and corporate employees.

Defined benefit pension expense for the first quarter was \$19.8 million compared with \$21.9 million for the prior year quarter, a 9.6% decrease. The decrease in costs was primarily

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attributable to strong pension plan asset performance in 2009. Based on the most recent analysis, 2010 pension expense is expected to be approximately 5% below 2009 levels.

Chapter 11- and Asbestos-Related Activities

The following table presents Chapter 11- and asbestos-related costs:

(In millions)	Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2010	2009	\$ Change	% Change
Chapter 11- and asbestos-related costs, net:				
Chapter 11 expenses net of interest income	\$ 6.5	\$ 10.0	\$ (3.5)	(35.0)%
Legal defense costs		24.6	(24.6)	(100.0)%
Asbestos administration costs	1.6	1.9	(0.3)	(15.8)%
Provision for environmental remediation related to asbestos		2.2	(2.2)	(100.0)%
D&O insurance costs related to Chapter 11	0.9	0.8	0.1	12.5%
Chapter 11 financing related(A):				
Translation effects intercompany loans	21.2	16.3	4.9	30.1%
Value of currency contracts intercompany loans	(19.3)	(8.4)	(10.9)	(129.8)%
Certain other currency translation costs, net	1.6	2.0	(0.4)	(20.0)%
COLI income net		(1.1)	1.1	100.0%
Chapter 11- and asbestos-related costs, net	\$ 12.5	\$ 48.3	\$ (35.8)	(74.1)%

Note A: Due to the bankruptcy, we have had significant intercompany loans between our non-U.S. subsidiaries and our U.S. debtor subsidiaries that are not related to our operating activities. In addition, we have accumulated significant cash during the bankruptcy. We expect the intercompany loans to be paid when we emerge from bankruptcy, and we expect to use excess cash balances to fund a significant portion of our emergence from bankruptcy. Accordingly, we categorize income and expense items related to the intercompany loans and the cash balances as Chapter 11- and asbestos-related costs, net.

The decrease in Chapter 11- and asbestos-related costs, net for the first quarter compared with the prior year quarter was primarily due to a decrease in Chapter 11-related activity and lower legal defense costs compared with 2009.

Interest Expense

Interest expense for the first quarter increased compared with the prior year quarter. The increase in interest expense is due to the compounding of interest on certain liabilities subject to compromise over the course of the Chapter 11 proceeding.

The average effective interest rates on pre-petition obligations for the first quarter and the prior year quarter were 3.5% and 3.4%, respectively. Such interest will not be paid until the Joint Plan or another plan of reorganization is confirmed and becomes effective.

Income Taxes

The income tax provision (benefit) at the federal corporate rate of 35% for the first quarter and prior year quarter would have been \$13.9 million and \$(21.7) million, respectively. The primary differences in each period between these amounts and the recorded provision (benefit) for income taxes, \$(16.5) million and \$(23.4) million, respectively, are discrete adjustments related to provisions for tax contingencies, the non-deductibility of certain Chapter 11 expenses and tax rate differences in foreign jurisdictions.

See Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding income taxes.

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Financial Condition, Liquidity, and Capital Resources

Following is an analysis of our financial condition, liquidity and capital resources at March 31, 2010. For additional information regarding our Chapter 11 cases, see Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. For additional information regarding our asbestos-related litigation, see Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. For additional information regarding environmental matters, see Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Funding Emergence from Chapter 11

We filed a joint plan of reorganization with the bankruptcy court on September 19, 2008. We refer herein to this joint plan of reorganization, as subsequently amended and modified, as the Joint Plan. The Joint Plan and some of the objections thereto are described in Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. The Joint Plan includes material conditions to its confirmation and effectiveness. One of these conditions is that we obtain exit financing in an amount and on terms satisfactory to us. Based on current liquidity and our projections of 2010 cash flow, we expect to require new financing of up to \$800 million to consummate the Joint Plan. In addition, we intend to seek a \$200 million revolving credit facility in connection with our exit financing. Goldman Sachs and Deutsche Bank have been selected as our lead lenders and, in February 2010, we entered into engagement letters with these banks. The actual amount of new financing that we will need to fund the Joint Plan will generally depend on the amount of our available cash resources, including net cash from our operating and investing activities prior to emergence, and the final resolution costs for our outstanding claims and contingent liabilities. In preparation for emergence, in 2009, we repatriated approximately \$173 million from our non-US subsidiaries to fund payment of bankruptcy claims. In addition, our principal U.S. subsidiary holds a loan of approximately \$334.8 million from a foreign subsidiary. We expect that all or a substantial portion of this loan will be repaid at the time of emergence.

Cash Resources and Available Credit Facilities

At March 31, 2010, we had available liquidity of \$844.0 million, consisting of \$782.9 million in cash and cash equivalents (approximately \$573.2 million in the U.S.), and approximately \$61.1 million of available credit under various non-U.S. credit facilities.

On March 2, 2010, we terminated our debtor-in-possession (DIP) facility and replaced it with a \$100 million cash-collateralized letter of credit facility to support existing and new financial assurances. The terminated DIP facility also provided credit support for foreign currency and commodity derivatives. The asset backed arrangement of the DIP facility is now replaced with cash collateral accounts which secure the obligations arising from letters of credit, foreign currency and commodity transactions. At March 31, 2010, we held \$77.0 million in restricted cash and cash equivalents to support this facility. At emergence, we expect to replace the cash-collateralized letter of credit facility with a revolving credit facility and to use the restricted cash to reduce our exit financing requirements.

Our non-U.S. credit facilities are extended to various subsidiaries and used by them to issue bank guarantees supporting trade activity and to provide working capital during occasional cash shortfalls. Our largest non-U.S. credit facility is secured by third-party accounts receivable, with availability determined on the basis of eligible outstanding receivables. Most of our other credit facilities are unsecured and are offered subject to annual review and renewal.

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The following table summarizes our non-U.S. credit facilities as of March 31, 2010:

Credit Facilities (In millions)	Maximum Borrowing Amount	Amount Available	Expiration Date
Country			
Germany	\$ 67.2	\$ 49.9	12/31/11
Germany	16.1	2.2	5/31/10
Other Countries	13.5	9.0	Various thru 2011
Total	\$ 96.8	\$ 61.1	

We believe that these funds and credit facilities will be sufficient to finance our operations and support our business strategy while we are in Chapter 11. We intend to renew our non-U.S. facilities as they expire.

Analysis of Cash Flows

The following table summarizes our cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009:

(In millions)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2010	2009
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$ (5.6)	\$ 54.7
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	(94.9)	59.8
Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities	(3.7)	(12.9)
Effect of currency exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(5.9)	(8.0)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(110.1)	93.6
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	893.0	460.1
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 782.9	\$ 553.7

Net cash used for operating activities for the first quarter was \$5.6 million compared with \$54.7 million provided by operating activities for the prior year period. During the prior year quarter we reduced working capital by \$82.4 million.

Net cash used for investing activities for the first quarter was \$94.9 million, compared with \$59.8 million provided by investing activities for the prior year period. The use of cash for investing activities in the first quarter is primarily due to a transfer of \$77.0 million to restricted cash and cash equivalents related to the new letter of credit facility. On March 2, 2010, we terminated our debtor-in-possession (DIP) facility and replaced it with a \$100 million cash-collateralized letter of credit facility with a commercial bank to support existing and new financial assurances. The transfer of cash relates to a requirement of cash collateral for the credit facility.

Debt and Other Contractual Obligations

Total debt outstanding at March 31, 2010 was \$893.1 million, including \$363.3 million of accrued interest on pre-petition debt. As a result of the Chapter 11 filing, we are now in default on \$525.8 million of pre-petition debt, which, together with accrued interest thereon, has been included in "liabilities subject to compromise" as of March 31, 2010. The automatic stay provided under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code prevents our lenders from taking any action to collect the principal amounts as well as related accrued interest. However, we will continue to accrue and report interest in accordance with the Joint Plan on such debt during the Chapter 11 proceedings unless further developments lead our management to conclude that it is probable that such interest will be compromised.

See Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of Financial Assurances.

Table of Contents**Employee Benefit Plans***Defined Contribution Retirement Plan*

We sponsor a defined contribution retirement plan for our employees in the United States. This plan is qualified under section 401(k) of the U.S. tax code. Currently, we contribute an amount equal to 100% of employee contributions, up to 6% of an individual employee's salary or wages. Our costs related to this benefit plan were \$3.4 million and \$2.8 million for the first quarter and prior year quarter, respectively.

Defined Benefit Pension Plans

We sponsor defined benefit pension plans for our employees in the U.S., Canada, the U.K., Australia, Germany, Italy, France, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Philippines, South Korea, Taiwan, South Africa, Brazil and Mexico and fund government-sponsored programs in other countries where we operate. Certain of our defined benefit pension plans are advance-funded and others are pay-as-you-go. The advance-funded plans are administered by trustees who direct the management of plan assets and arrange to have obligations paid when due out of a trust. Our most significant advance-funded plans cover current and former salaried employees in the U.S. and U.K. and employees covered by collective bargaining agreements at certain of our U.S. facilities. Our U.S. advance-funded plans are qualified under the U.S. tax code.

We intend to satisfy obligations under our U.S. advance-funded plans and to comply with the requirements of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, known generally as ERISA. We have obtained bankruptcy court approval to fund all minimum required payments under the plans through April 2010. In that regard, we contributed approximately \$38 million in 2009, approximately \$9 million in January 2010 and approximately \$10 million in April 2010 to the trusts that hold assets of the U.S. advance-funded plans. While we intend to continue to fund all minimum required payments under the U.S. advance-funded plans, there can be no assurance that the bankruptcy court will continue to approve the funding needs of such plans. We expect to fund our U.S. advance-funded plans with approximately \$46 million in 2010 based on funding requirements determined in mid-2009. We do not expect our emergence from Chapter 11 to have a direct impact on our accounting for, or funding of, our U.S. advance-funded plans.

Contributions to non-U.S. pension plans are not subject to bankruptcy court approval and we intend to fund such plans based upon applicable legal requirements and actuarial and trustee recommendations. We contributed \$3.2 million to these plans during the first quarter.

The following table presents the funded status of our fully-funded, underfunded, and unfunded pension plans:

Funded Status of Pension Plans (In millions)	Fully Funded(1) Pension Plans		Underfunded(1) Pension Plans		Unfunded(2) Pension Plans	
	March 31, 2010	December 31, 2009	March 31, 2010	December 31, 2009	March 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
	Projected benefit obligation	\$ 189.4	\$ 214.2	\$ 1,065.3	\$ 1,040.4	\$ 277.5
Fair value of plan assets	220.8	250.9	708.2	668.2		
Funded status (PBO basis)	\$ 31.4	\$ 36.7	\$ (357.1)	\$ (372.2)	\$ (277.5)	\$ (276.5)

(1) Plans intended to be advance-funded.

(2) Plans intended to be pay-as-you-go.

Fully-funded plans include several advance-funded plans where the fair value of the plan assets exceeds the projected benefit obligation, or PBO. This group of plans was overfunded by

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\$31.4 million as of March 31, 2010, and the overfunded status is reflected as "overfunded defined benefit pension plans" in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. Underfunded plans include a group of advance-funded plans that are underfunded on a PBO basis by a total of \$357.1 million as of March 31, 2010. Additionally, we have several plans that are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis, and therefore, the entire PBO of \$277.5 million at March 31, 2010 is unfunded. The combined balance of the underfunded and unfunded plans was \$634.6 million as of March 31, 2010 and is presented as a liability on the Consolidated Balance Sheet as follows: \$12.5 million in "other current liabilities;" \$516.2 million included in "underfunded and unfunded defined benefit pension plans", of which \$357.1 million relates to underfunded plans and \$159.1 million relates to unfunded plans; and \$105.9 million in "liabilities subject to compromise."

On a quarterly basis, we analyze pension assets and pension liabilities along with the resulting funded status and update our 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, 2009 was selected in consultation with our 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 March 31, 2010, we did not change the discount rate for the U.S. qualified pension plans from the 5.75% rate in effect at December 31, 2009. We also evaluated the current discount rates for the pension plans in the U.K., Germany and Canada, which combined represented approximately 90% of the benefit obligation of the non-U.S. pension plans as of December 31, 2009. Based on review of the yield curve analyses for these plans as of March 31, 2010, we changed the discount rate for the U.K. from 5.75% at December 31, 2009 to 5.50% at March 31, 2010, for Germany from 5.25% at December 31, 2009 to 4.75% at March 31, 2010, and for Canada from 6.25% at December 31, 2009 to 6.00% at March 31, 2010. The funded status as of March 31, 2010 reflects a decrease in total assets of approximately \$5 million and an increase in total liabilities of approximately \$11 million as compared to December 31, 2009, resulting from the change in discount rates. After tax effects, total assets decreased from December 31, 2009 to March 31, 2010 by approximately \$1 million, total liabilities increased by approximately \$11 million and shareholders' equity decreased by approximately \$12 million.

Assets available to fund the PBO of the U.S. advance-funded plans at March 31, 2010 were approximately \$677 million, up \$19 million from December 31, 2009, primarily as a result of equity market returns.

The following table presents the components of cash contributions for the advance-funded and pay-as-you-go plans:

Cash Contributions to Defined Benefit Pension Plans (In millions)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2010	2009
U.S. advance-funded plans	\$ 8.8	\$ 7.6
U.S. pay-as-you-go plans	1.3	1.3
Non-U.S. advance-funded plans	1.4	1.2
Non-U.S. pay-as-you-go plans	1.8	1.6
Total Cash Contributions	\$ 13.3	\$ 11.7

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Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions

We provide certain health care and life insurance benefits for retired employees, a large majority of whom are retirees of divested businesses. These plans are unfunded, and we pay the costs of benefits under these plans as they are incurred. Our share of benefits under this program was \$0.6 million during the first quarter, compared with \$0.9 million in the prior year quarter. We received Medicare subsidy payments of \$1.4 million and \$2.2 million during the first quarter and prior year quarter, respectively. Our recorded liability for postretirement benefits of \$71.1 million at March 31, 2010 is stated at net present value discounted at 5.50%. Under our proposed Joint Plan, these benefits would continue.

Tax Matters

After emergence from Chapter 11 under our proposed Joint Plan, or another plan of reorganization that is ultimately confirmed, we expect to have substantial future tax deductions. Upon emergence under the Joint Plan, we would expect future tax deductions in the aggregate of approximately \$2 billion or more, primarily relating to asbestos, environmental and other payments made at emergence and thereafter. The extent to which we will be able to use these deductions after emergence will depend on Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code, which generally imposes an annual limitation on a corporation's use of its deductions when a corporation undergoes an "ownership change." An ownership change is generally defined as a cumulative change of 50 percentage points or more in the ownership of certain stockholders owning 5% or more of the outstanding Grace common stock over a three year rolling period. If we were to have a change of ownership under Section 382 of the Code, approximately \$2 billion of these future deductions could be at risk.

Accordingly, the proposed charter for the reorganized corporation under the Joint Plan provides that in the event there has been a 25 percentage point change of ownership in outstanding Grace stock after emergence, the Board of Directors will have the authority to impose restrictions on the transfer of Grace stock with respect to certain 5% shareholders. These transfer restrictions will generally not impose any limitations on a person or other entity that holds less than 5% of the outstanding Grace stock after emergence to either buy or sell Grace stock on the open market.

See Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements and "Income Taxes" above for further discussion of our tax accounting and tax contingencies.

Highly Inflationary Economy

In the first quarter of 2010, Venezuela's economy was determined to be highly inflationary when the blended CPI/NCPI cumulative three-year inflation rate exceeded 100%. Beginning in the first quarter of 2010, we are accounting for the results of our Venezuela operations as highly inflationary. We have remeasured our December 31, 2009 Venezuelan balance sheet into our functional currency (USD) and any translation impact has been charged to earnings. The impact of this change was immaterial to our results of operations.

In January 2010, the Venezuelan government announced a devaluation of the bolivar in an effort to stabilize the economy. Venezuela announced that the fixed official rate would be devalued from the official exchange rate in place since 2005 of 2.15 per USD to a dual rate that sets the bolivar at 4.30 per USD for non-essential items and 2.60 per USD for food, medical supplies and machinery. We expect to primarily use the official rate of 4.30 to record our bolivar denominated transactions in 2010. We expect the overall financial impact to be mitigated by measures in place to minimize the impact to our operations and financial results. Sales in Venezuela accounted for less than 1% of our first quarter 2010 sales. We will continue to monitor developments in the Venezuelan economy to determine any impact to our business activities.

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Other Contingencies

See Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of our other contingent matters.

Critical Accounting Estimates

See the "Critical Accounting Estimates" heading in Item 7 of our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 for a discussion of our critical accounting estimates.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 1 of Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of recent accounting pronouncements and their effect on us.

Forward-Looking Statements

This document contains, and our other public communications may contain, forward-looking information, that is, information related to future, not past, events. Such information generally includes the words "believes," "plans," "intends," "targets," "will," "expects," "suggests," "anticipates," or similar expressions. Forward-looking information includes all statements regarding our Chapter 11 case; expected financial positions; results of operations; cash flows; financing plans; business strategy; budgets; capital and other expenditures; competitive positions; growth opportunities for existing products; benefits from new technology and cost reduction initiatives, plans and objectives; and markets for securities. For these statements, we claim the protection of the safe harbor for forward-looking statements contained in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Factors that could cause actual results to materially differ from those contained in the forward-looking statements include: our bankruptcy and proposed plan of reorganization, our settlements with certain creditors, our legal and environmental proceedings, the cost and availability of raw materials and energy, our unfunded pension obligations, risks related to foreign operations, especially security, regulation and currency risks, costs of compliance with environmental regulation and those factors set forth in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K, this quarterly report on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K, which have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Like other businesses, we are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results to differ materially from our projections or that could cause other forward-looking information to prove incorrect. Further, our reported results should not be considered as an indication of our future performances. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on our projections and forward-looking information, which speak only as of the date thereof. We undertake no obligation to publicly release any revision to the projections and forward-looking information contained in this document, or to update them to reflect events or circumstances occurring after the date of this document.

Item 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

With respect to information disclosed in the "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk" section of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, more recent numerical measures and other information are available in the "Financial Statements" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" sections of this Report. These more recent measures and information are incorporated herein by reference.

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Item 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

EVALUATION OF DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

As of March 31, 2010, Grace carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of its disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Rule 13a-15 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Based upon that evaluation, Grace's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that Grace's disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed in Grace's Exchange Act reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that material information relating to Grace is made known to management, including Grace's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

CHANGES IN INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

There were no changes in Grace's internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended March 31, 2010 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, Grace's internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Notes 2, 3 and 10 to the interim consolidated financial statements in Part 1 of this Report are incorporated herein by reference.

Item 1A. RISK FACTORS

In addition to the other information set forth in this Report, you should carefully consider the risk factors discussed in the "Risk Factors" section of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, which could materially affect our business, financial condition or future results. The risks described in this Report and in our Annual Report on Form 10-K are not the only risks facing Grace. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial also may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition or future results. With respect to certain risk factors discussed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K, more recent numerical measures and other information are available in the "Financial Statements" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" sections of this Report. These more recent measures and information are incorporated herein by reference.

Item 6. EXHIBITS

In reviewing the agreements included as exhibits to this and other Reports filed by Grace with the Securities and Exchange Commission, please remember they are included to provide you with information regarding their terms and are not intended to provide any other factual or disclosure information about Grace or other parties to the agreements. The agreements generally contain representations and warranties by each of the parties to the applicable agreement. These representations and warranties have been made solely for the benefit of the other parties to the applicable agreement. These representations and warranties:

are not statements of fact, but rather are used to allocate risk to one of the parties if the statements prove to be inaccurate;

may have been qualified by disclosures that were made to the other parties in connection with the negotiation of the applicable agreement, which disclosures are not necessarily reflected in the agreement;

may apply standards of materiality in a way that is different from what may be viewed as material to you or other investors;
and

were made only as of the date of the applicable agreement or such other date or dates as may be specified in the agreement and do not reflect more recent developments.

Accordingly, these representations and warranties may not describe the actual state of affairs as of the date they were made or at any other time. Additional information about Grace may be found elsewhere in this report and Grace's other public filings, which are available without charge through the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

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The following is a list of Exhibits filed as part of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q:

Exhibit No.	Description of Exhibit
15	Accountants' Awareness Letter
31.(i).1	Certification of Periodic Report by Chief Executive Officer under Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.(i).2	Certification of Periodic Report by Chief Financial Officer under Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32	Certification of Periodic Report by Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer under Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

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