

UNITED BANCSHARES INC/OH
Form 10-Q
November 13, 2009

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 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 September 30, 2009

Commission file number 000-29283

UNITED BANCSHARES, INC.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Ohio

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

100 S. High Street, Columbus Grove, Ohio

(Address of principal executive offices)

34-1516518

(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

45830

(Zip Code)

(419) 659-2141

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§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. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller Reporting Company

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 October 31, 2009:
3,443,766

This document contains 28 pages. The Exhibit Index is on page 29 immediately preceding the filed exhibits.

UNITED BANCSHARES, INC.

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PART 1 - FINANCIAL INFORMATION**ITEM 1 - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****United Bancshares, Inc. and Subsidiary**

Consolidated Balance Sheets (Unaudited)

	September 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
ASSETS		
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 7,098,577	\$ 18,554,222
Interest-bearing deposits in other banks	14,796,377	6,932,446
Federal funds sold	83,157	135,625
Total cash and cash equivalents	21,978,111	25,622,293
SECURITIES , available-for-sale	132,245,386	136,498,302
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK STOCK , at cost	4,893,800	4,893,800
LOANS HELD FOR SALE	-	241,838
LOANS	414,768,959	418,143,370
Less allowance for loan losses	(7,463,604)	(3,198,130)
Net loans	407,305,355	414,945,240
PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT , net	9,203,450	9,296,614
GOODWILL	7,282,013	7,282,013
CASH SURRENDER VALUE OF LIFE INSURANCE	12,264,425	11,889,832
OTHER ASSETS , including accrued interest receivable and other intangible assets	6,859,740	5,394,051
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 602,032,280	\$ 616,063,983

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY**LIABILITIES**

Deposits

Non-interest bearing	\$ 41,990,999	\$ 41,710,057
Interest bearing	409,634,131	423,081,587

Total deposits	451,625,130	464,791,644
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Other borrowings	81,094,684	86,252,383
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Junior subordinated deferrable interest debentures	10,300,000	10,300,000
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Accrued expenses and other liabilities	4,894,639	4,060,241
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Total liabilities	547,914,453	565,404,268
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SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Common stock, \$1 stated value, authorized 10,000,000 shares; issued 3,760,557 shares	3,760,557	3,760,557
Surplus	14,659,661	14,659,661
Retained earnings	37,966,875	37,528,026
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	2,574,802	(412,304)
Treasury stock, 316,791 shares at September 30, 2009 and 318,894 shares at December 31, 2008, at cost	(4,844,068)	(4,876,225)
Total shareholders' equity	54,117,827	50,659,715
 TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	 \$ 602,032,280	 \$ 616,063,983

See notes to consolidated financial statements

United Bancshares, Inc. and Subsidiary
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income (Unaudited)

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
INTEREST INCOME				
Loans, including fees	\$ 6,762,922	\$ 7,275,208	\$ 20,857,337	\$ 21,659,918
Securities:				
Taxable	1,022,292	1,020,531	3,263,033	3,092,723
Tax-exempt	505,984	482,803	1,494,032	1,419,280
Other	7,655	196,180	26,291	360,653
Total interest income	8,298,853	8,974,200	24,640,693	26,532,574
INTEREST EXPENSE				
Deposits	2,153,327	2,726,061	8,921,465	8,448,852
Other borrowings	890,791	1,201,165	3,883,085	3,589,818
Total interest expense	3,044,118	3,927,186	12,804,550	12,038,670
NET INTEREST INCOME	5,254,735	5,047,122	11,836,143	14,493,904
PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES	3,950,000	600,000	6,725,000	1,245,000
NET INTEREST INCOME AFTER PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES	1,304,735	4,447,122	5,111,143	13,248,904
NON-INTEREST INCOME				
Gain on sales of loans	241,300	62,238	3,812,840	307,934
Gain on sales of securities	-	6,418	3,491	50,765
Change in fair value of mortgage servicing rights	(113,777)		55,289	51,841
Other	719,922	(70,400)	757,720	2,209,047
Total non-interest income	847,445	756,004	4,117,029	2,619,587
NON-INTEREST EXPENSES	3,638,268	3,808,917	10,086,401	10,991,658
Income (loss) before income taxes	(1,486,088)	1,394,725	5,041,771	4,876,833

PROVISION (CREDIT) FOR INCOME TAXES	(709,000)	268,000	52,000	1,056,000
NET INCOME (LOSS)	\$ (777,088)	\$ 1,126,750	\$ 89,771	\$ 3,820,833

NET INCOME (LOSS) PER SHARE

			\$	
Basic	\$ (0.23)	\$ 0.33	0.58	\$ 1.11
Weighted average common shares outstanding	3,443,391	3,441,300	3,442,867	3,449,508
			\$	
Diluted	\$ (0.23)	\$ 0.33	0.58	\$ 1.11
Weighted average common shares outstanding	3,444,034	3,441,870	3,443,120	3,450,641

See notes to consolidated financial statements

United Bancshares, Inc. and Subsidiary
Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity (Unaudited)
Nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008

	Common		Retained	Accumulated Other
	Stock	Surplus	Earnings	Comprehensive
				Income (Loss)
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2008	\$ 3,760,557	14,659,661	37,528,026	(412,304)
Net income			1,989,771	
Change in unrealized gain (loss) on securities, net of tax				2,987,106
Total comprehensive income				
Dividends declared (\$0.45 per share)			(1,549,398)	
2,103 shares issued from treasury in connection with the Corporation's Employee Stock Purchase Plan			(1,524)	
BALANCE AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2009	\$ 3,760,557	14,659,661	37,966,875	2,574,802
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2007	\$ 3,760,557	14,659,661	35,187,304	(576,065)
Net income			3,820,833	
Change in unrealized loss on available-for-sale securities, net of income taxes				(576,494)
Total comprehensive income				
Dividends declared (\$0.45 per share)			(1,548,437)	
7,258 shares issued from treasury in connection with the Corporation's Employee Stock Purchase Plan			(13,189)	
Purchase of 55,000 common shares				
BALANCE AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2008	\$ 3,760,557	14,659,661	37,446,511	(1,152,559)

See notes to consolidated financial statements

United Bancshares, Inc. and Subsidiary
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows (Unaudited)

	Nine months ended September 30,	
	2009	2008
	\$ 5,507,593	
Cash flows from operating activities		\$ 5,470,638
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of available-for-sale securities, net of proceeds		
from calls or maturities	8,957,839	9,933,675
Net decrease (increase) in loans	1,914,885	(48,393,338)
Insurance proceeds from casualty loss	145,000	-
Expenditures for premises and equipment	(326,521)	(1,428,605)
Net cash from investing activities	10,691,203	(39,888,268)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net change in deposits	(13,166,514)	63,790,464
Long-term borrowings, net of repayments	(5,157,699)	6,866,419
Purchase of treasury shares	-	(775,250)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	30,633	98,709
Cash dividends paid	(1,549,398)	(1,548,437)
Net cash from financing activities	(19,842,978)	68,431,905
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(3,644,182)	34,014,275
Cash and cash equivalents:		
At beginning of period	25,622,293	15,079,214
	\$	
At end of period	21,978,111	\$ 49,093,489
Cash paid for:		
	\$	
Interest	7,555,213	\$ 11,342,194
	\$	
Income taxes	1,065,000	\$ 1,215,000
Non-cash investing activities:		\$ (873,476)

Change in net unrealized gain (loss) on	\$
available-for-sale securities	4,525,918

See notes to consolidated financial statements

United Bancshares, Inc. and Subsidiary

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

September 30, 2009

Note 1 Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements of United Bancshares, Inc. and subsidiary (the Corporation) have been prepared without audit and in the opinion of management reflect all adjustments (which include normal recurring adjustments) necessary to present fairly such information for the periods and dates indicated. Since the unaudited financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q, they do not contain all information and footnotes typically included in financial statements prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Operating results for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2009. Complete audited consolidated financial statements with footnotes thereto are included in the Corporation s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Corporation and its wholly-owned subsidiary, The Union Bank Company (Union). Union has formed a wholly-owned subsidiary, UBC Investments, Inc. (UBC) to hold and manage its securities portfolio. The operations of UBC are located in Wilmington, Delaware. Significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The accounting and reporting policies of the Corporation conform to generally accepted practices within the banking industry. The Corporation considers all of its principal activities to be banking related.

Note 2 - New Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141 (Revised 2007), *Business Combinations* (SFAS 141 (R)), which is codified in ASC 805-20. SFAS 141(R) recognizes and measures the goodwill acquired in the business combination and defines a bargain purchase, and requires the acquirer to recognize that excess as a gain attributable to the acquirer. In contrast statement 141 requires the negative goodwill amount to be allocated as a pro rata reduction of the amounts assigned to assets acquired. SFAS 141(R) also requires the expensing of transaction costs that were previously capitalized as part of the cost of the transaction under SFAS 141.

SFAS 141(R) applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after December 15, 2008. The Corporation has not entered into any business combination transactions since the effective date of ASC 805-20 as it relates to SFAS No. 141(R).

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 161, *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities* an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133 (SFAS 161), which is codified in ASC 815-10 requires qualitative disclosures about objectives and strategies for using derivative instruments, quantitative disclosures about fair value amounts of and gains and losses on derivative instruments, and disclosures about credit-risk-related contingent features in derivative agreements. SFAS 161 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008. Since the Corporation has not held any derivative instruments or conducted hedging activities, adoption of ASC 815-10 as it relates to SFAS 161 did not have any impact on the consolidated financial statements.

FASB Staff Position EITF 03-6-1, *Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions are Participating Securities* (FSP EITF 03-6-1), which is codified in ASC 260-10 requires companies to treat unvested share-based payment awards that have non-forfeitable rights to dividend or dividend equivalents as a separate class of securities in calculating earnings per share. FSP EITF 03-6-1 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2008, and requires retrospective adjustment of earning per share data. Since the Corporation has no unvested share-based payment awards, the adoption of the provision of ASC 260-10 as it relates to FSP EITF 03-6-1, effective January 1, 2009, did not have any impact on the Corporation's consolidated results of operations or earnings per share.

In April, 2009, the FASB issued Staff Positions (FSP) No. 115-2 and No. 124-2, *Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments*, which is codified in ASC 320-10-35 and amends existing guidance for determining whether an impairment is other-than-temporary for debt securities. The FSP requires an entity to assess whether it intends to sell, or it is more likely than not that it will be required to sell, a security in an unrealized loss position before recovery of its amortized cost and fair value is recognized in earnings. For securities that do not meet the aforementioned criteria, the amount of impairment recognized in earnings is limited to the amount related to credit losses, while impairment related to other factors is recognized in other comprehensive income. Additionally, the FSP expands and increases the frequency of existing disclosures about other-than-temporary impairments for debt and equity securities. The FSP is effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009. The Corporation adopted ASC 320-10-35 as it relates to the FSP during the second quarter of 2009, but the adoption did not have any impact on the consolidated financial statements since the Corporation did not hold any other-than-temporarily impaired debt securities.

In April, 2009, the FASB issued Staff Position (FSP) No. 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* (FSP 157-4), which is codified in ASC 820-10-65. FSP 157-4 emphasizes that even if there has been a significant decrease in the volume and level of activity, the objective of a fair value measurement remains the same. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction (that is, not a forced liquidation or distressed sale) between market participants. FSP 157-4 provides a number of factors to consider when evaluating whether there has been a significant decrease in the volume and level of activity for an asset or liability in relation to normal market activity. In addition, when transactions or quoted prices are not considered orderly, adjustments to those prices based on the weight of available information may be needed to determine the appropriate fair value. FSP 157-4 also requires increased disclosures. FSP 157-4 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009, and shall be applied prospectively. There was no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Corporation as a result of the adoption of ASC 820-10-65 as it relates to FSP 157-4 during the second quarter of 2009.

In April, 2009, the FASB issued Staff Position (FSP) No. 107-1 and APB 28-1, *Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments*, which is codified in ASC 825-10-65 and amends FASB Statement No. 107, *Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments*, to require disclosures about fair value of financial instruments for interim reporting periods of publicly traded companies that were previously only required in annual financial statements. The FSP is effective for interim reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009. The Corporation adopted ASC 825-10-65 as it relates to the FSP for the quarter ended June 30, 2009.

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (FAS 157), which is codified in FASB ASC 820-10 (ASC 820-10), which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. FAS 157 also establishes a fair value hierarchy which requires the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The standard describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1 - Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in active markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.

Level 3 - Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

The Corporation adopted the provisions of FAS 157 for the quarter ended March 31, 2008 except for those non-financial assets and liabilities subject to deferral as a result of Staff Position 157-2. There was no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Corporation as a result of the adoption of FAS 157.

Following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis and recognized in the accompanying consolidated balances sheet, as well as the general classification of such instruments pursuant to the valuation hierarchy.

Securities available for sale

Where quoted market prices are available in an active market, securities are classified within Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy. Level 1 securities would include highly liquid government bonds, mortgage products, and exchange traded equities. If quoted market prices are not available, then fair values are estimated by using pricing models, quoted prices of securities with similar characteristics or discounted cash flows. Level 2 securities include U.S. agency securities, mortgage-backed agency securities, obligations of states and political subdivisions and certain corporate, asset backed and other securities. In certain cases where Level 1 or Level 2 inputs are not available, securities are classified within Level 3 of the hierarchy. Currently, all of the Corporation's securities are considered to be Level 2 securities and fair values are provided by a third party pricing vendor.

Following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for instruments measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis and recognized in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet, as well as the general classification of such instruments pursuant to the valuation hierarchy.

Impaired Loans

Loan impairment is reported when full payment under the loan terms is not expected. Impaired loans are carried at the present value of estimated future cash flows using the loan's existing rate, or the fair value of collateral if the loan is collateral dependent. A portion of the allowance for loan losses is allocated to impaired loans if the value of such loans is deemed to be less than the unpaid balance. This valuation is considered Level 3 when consisting of appraisals of underlying collateral. Substantially all impaired loans are valued considering appraisals of underlying collateral.

The estimated fair values of recognized financial instruments at September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	September 30, 2009		December 31, 2008	
	Carrying <u>amount</u>	Estimated <u>value</u>	Carrying <u>amount</u>	Estimated <u>value</u>
FINANCIAL ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 21,978	\$ 21,978	\$ 25,622	\$ 25,622
Securities, including Federal				
Home Loan Bank stock	137,139	137,139	141,392	141,392
Net loans, including loans				
held for sale	407,305	438,321	415,187	439,018
Mortgage servicing rights	1,098	1,098	703	703

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	\$ 567,520	\$ 598,536	\$ 582,904	\$ 606,735
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
Deposits	\$ 451,625	\$ 439,661	\$ 464,792	\$ 471,588
Other borrowings	81,095	84,507	86,252	90,617
Junior subordinated deferrable				
interest debentures	10,300	7,877	10,300	6,232
Other liabilities	4,894	4,987	4,060	4,160
	\$ 547,915	\$ 537,032	\$ 565,404	\$ 572,597

The above summary does not include accrued interest receivable and cash surrender value of life insurance which are also considered financial instruments. The estimated fair value of such items is considered to be their carrying amounts.

There are also unrecognized financial instruments at September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 which relate to commitments to extend credit and letters of credit. The contract amount of such financial instruments amounts to \$69,591,000 at September 30, 2009 and \$87,637,000 at December 31, 2008. Such amounts are also considered to be the estimated fair values.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments shown above:

Cash and cash equivalents:

Fair value is determined to be the carrying amount for these items (which include cash on hand, due from banks, and federal funds sold) because they represent cash or mature in 90 days or less and do not represent unanticipated credit concerns.

Securities:

The fair value of securities is determined based on quoted market prices of the individual securities; if not available, estimated fair value was obtained by comparison to other known securities with similar risk and maturity characteristics. Such value does not consider possible tax ramifications or estimated transaction costs.

Loans:

Fair value for loans was estimated for portfolios of loans with similar financial characteristics. For adjustable rate loans, which re-price at least annually and generally possess low risk characteristics, the carrying amount is believed to be a reasonable estimate of fair value. For fixed rate loans, the fair value is estimated based on a discounted cash flow analysis, considering weighted average rates and terms of the portfolio, adjusted for credit and interest rate risk inherent in the loans. Fair value for nonperforming loans is based on recent appraisals or estimated discounted cash flows.

Mortgage servicing rights:

The fair value for mortgage servicing rights is determined based on an analysis of the portfolio by an independent third party.

Deposit liabilities:

The fair value of core deposits, including demand deposits, savings accounts, and certain money market deposits, is the amount payable on demand. The fair value of fixed-maturity certificates of deposit is estimated using the rates offered at quarter end for deposits of similar remaining maturities. The estimated fair value does not include the benefit that results from the low-cost funding provided by the deposit liabilities compared to the cost of borrowing funds in the marketplace.

Other borrowings and junior subordinated deferrable debentures:

The fair value of other borrowings (consisting of Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, customer repurchase agreements, and junior subordinated deferrable debentures) are determined using the net present value of discounted cash flows based on current borrowing rates for similar types of borrowing arrangements, and are obtained from an independent third party.

Other financial instruments:

The fair value of commitments to extend credit and letters of credit is determined to be the contract amount, since these financial instruments generally represent commitments at existing rates. The fair value of other borrowings is determined based on a discounted cash flow analysis using current interest rates. The fair value of the junior subordinated deferrable interest debentures is determined based on quoted market prices of similar instruments. The fair value of other liabilities is generally considered to be carrying value except for the deferred compensation agreement. The fair value of the contract is determined based on a discounted cash flow analysis using a current interest rate for a similar instrument.

The fair value estimates of financial instruments are made at a specific point in time based on relevant market information. These estimates do not reflect any premium or discount that could result from offering for sale at one time the entire holdings of a particular financial instrument over the value of anticipated future business and the value of assets and liabilities that are not considered financial instruments. Since no ready market exists for a significant portion of the financial instruments, fair value estimates are largely based on judgments after considering such factors as future expected credit losses, current economic conditions, risk characteristics of various financial instruments, and other factors. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment and therefore cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect these estimates.

In June, 2009, the FASB issued Statement No. 168. *The FASB Accounting Standards Codification and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles – a replacement of FASB Statement No. 162*, which is codified in ASC 105-10. Under the Statement, The FASB Accounting Standards Codification (Codification) will become the source of authoritative U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities. Rules and interpretive releases of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) under authority of federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative GAAP for SEC registrants. This Statement is effective for financial statements issued for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009 and, on that date, the Codification will supersede all then-existing non-SEC accounting and reporting standards. In the FASB's view, the issuance of this Statement and Codification will not change GAAP. The Corporation does not expect that the adoption of this Statement will have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Note 3 - Securities

The amortized cost and fair value of available-for-sale securities as of September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	September 30, 2009		December 31, 2008	
	Amortized	Fair	Amortized	Fair
	<u>cost</u>	<u>value</u>	<u>cost</u>	<u>value</u>
Obligations of states and				
political subdivisions	\$ 47,697	\$ 48,978	\$ 47,296	\$ 46,522
Mortgage-backed	80,145	82,756	89,325	89,476
Other	502	511	502	500
Total	\$ 128,344	\$ 132,245	\$ 137,123	\$ 136,498

A summary of gross unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities at September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 follows (dollars in thousands):

	September 30, 2009		December 31, 2008	
	Gross	Gross	Gross	
	unrealized	unrealized	unrealized	
	<u>gains</u>	<u>losses</u>	<u>gai</u>	
		June 30,		December 31,
		2011		2010
Assets:				
Trade receivables, net, and finished goods inventory, net				
Food Packaging	\$	436.1	\$	409.8
Food Solutions		221.5		204.7
Protective Packaging		329.6		297.9
Other		67.5		54.9
Total segments and other		1,054.7		967.3
Assets not allocated				
Cash and cash equivalents		705.0		675.6
Property and equipment, net		957.0		948.3
Goodwill		1,954.2		1,945.9
Other		916.4		862.3
Total	\$	5,587.3	\$	5,399.4

Allocation of Goodwill to Reportable Segments

Our management views goodwill as a corporate asset, so we do not allocate our goodwill balance to the reportable segments. However, we are required to allocate goodwill to each reporting unit to perform our annual impairment review of goodwill, which we do during the fourth quarter of the year. See Note 8, Goodwill and Identifiable Intangible Assets, for the allocation of goodwill and the changes in goodwill balances in the six months ended June 30, 2011 by our reporting unit structure.

Table of Contents**(5) Accounts Receivable Securitization Program**

We and a group of our U.S. subsidiaries maintain an accounts receivable securitization program with a bank and an issuer of commercial paper administered by the bank. As of June 30, 2011, the maximum purchase limit for receivable interests was \$125 million, subject to the availability limits described below.

The amounts available from time to time under the program may be less than \$125 million due to a number of factors, including but not limited to our credit ratings, trade receivable balances, the creditworthiness of our customers and our receivables collection experience. During the six months ended June 30, 2011, the level of eligible assets available under the program was lower than \$125 million primarily due to our current credit rating. As a result, the amount available to us under the program was approximately \$91 million at June 30, 2011. Although we do not believe that these restrictive provisions presently materially restrict our operations, if an additional event occurs that triggers one of these restrictive provisions, we could experience a further decline in the amounts available to us under the program or termination of the program.

As of June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, we had no amounts outstanding under this program, and we did not utilize this program during the first six months of 2011.

The overall program is scheduled to expire in December 2012; however, the program includes a bank financing commitment that must be renewed annually. The bank financing commitment is scheduled to expire on December 2, 2011. We plan to seek an additional 364 day renewal of the bank commitment before its expiration. While the bank is not obligated to renew the bank financing commitment, we have negotiated annual renewals since the commencement of the program in 2001.

Under limited circumstances, the bank and the issuer of commercial paper can end purchases of receivables interests before the above dates. A downgrade of our long-term senior unsecured debt to BB- or below by Standard & Poor's Rating Services or Ba3 or below by Moody's Investors Service, Inc., or failure to comply with interest coverage, debt leverage or various other ratios related to our receivables collection experience could result in termination of the receivables program. We were in compliance with the credit rating provisions and these ratios at June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010.

Any transfers of ownership interests in receivables under this program are considered secured borrowings and will be recorded as liabilities on our condensed consolidated balance sheets. Also, the fees on outstanding borrowings under this program, if any, will be included in interest expense, and the costs of commitment fees on the unused portion of this program are included in other expense, net, on our condensed consolidated statements of operations.

(6) Inventories

The following table details our inventories and the reduction of certain inventories to a LIFO basis.

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Inventories (at FIFO, which approximates replacement value):		
Raw materials	\$ 115.0	\$ 94.5
Work in process	143.8	112.6
Finished goods	396.9	337.8
Subtotal (at FIFO)	655.7	544.9
Reduction of certain inventories to LIFO basis	(53.9)	(49.1)
Total	\$ 601.8	\$ 495.8

We determine the value of non-equipment U.S. inventories by the last-in, first-out or LIFO inventory method. U.S. inventories determined by the LIFO method were \$136 million at June 30, 2011 and \$102 million at December 31, 2010.

Table of Contents**(7) Property and Equipment, net**

The following table details our property and equipment, net.

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Land and improvements	\$ 60.4	\$ 53.0
Buildings	644.4	620.1
Machinery and equipment	2,418.6	2,325.8
Other property and equipment	111.1	106.3
Construction-in-progress	53.3	43.6
Property and equipment	3,287.8	3,148.8
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(2,330.8)	(2,200.5)
Property and equipment, net	\$ 957.0	\$ 948.3

The following table details our interest cost capitalized and depreciation and amortization expense for property and equipment.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Interest cost capitalized	\$ 0.8	\$ 0.8	\$ 1.7	\$ 2.1
Depreciation and amortization expense for property and equipment	34.4	34.2	67.9	71.0

(8) Goodwill and Identifiable Intangible Assets**Goodwill**

The following table shows our goodwill balances by our reporting unit structure.

	Carrying Value at December 31, 2010	Impact of Foreign Currency Translation	Carrying Value at June 30, 2011
Food Packaging segment	\$ 382.9	\$ 1.6	\$ 384.5
Food Solutions segment	147.9	0.6	148.5
Protective Packaging segment:			
Protective Packaging	1,144.5	4.9	1,149.4
Shrink Packaging	115.1	0.5	115.6
Total Protective Packaging segment	1,259.6	5.4	1,265.0
Other:			
Specialty Materials	109.9	0.5	110.4
Medical Applications	45.6	0.2	45.8
New Ventures			
Total Other	155.5	0.7	156.2

Total Company	\$	1,945.9	\$	8.3	\$ 1,954.2
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We test goodwill for impairment on a reporting unit basis annually during the fourth quarter of each year and at other times if events or circumstances exist that indicate the carrying value of goodwill may no longer be recoverable. During the six months ended June 30, 2011, we determined that there were no events or changes in circumstances that occurred that would indicate that the fair value of any of our reporting units may be below its carrying value.

Table of Contents*Identifiable Intangible Assets*

The following tables summarize our identifiable intangible assets with definite and indefinite useful lives.

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Gross carrying value	\$ 118.8	\$ 113.2
Accumulated amortization	(41.1)	(35.2)
Total	\$ 77.7	\$ 78.0

Identifiable intangible assets are included in other assets, net, on our condensed consolidated balance sheets. These include \$31 million of intangible assets that we have determined to have indefinite useful lives.

Below is the amortization expense of our intangible assets. This expense is included in marketing, administrative and development expenses on our condensed consolidated statements of operations.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Amortization expense of intangible assets	\$2.5	\$2.8	\$5.0	\$5.6

The following table shows the remaining estimated future amortization expense at June 30, 2011.

2011	\$ 4.8
2012	8.6
2013	7.4
2014	6.3
2015	5.8
2016	4.8
Thereafter	9.0
Total	\$ 46.7

(9) Debt and Credit Facilities

Our total debt outstanding consisted of the amounts included in the table below.

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Short-term borrowings	\$ 9.8	\$ 23.5
Current portion of long-term debt	1.9	6.5
Total current debt	11.7	30.0
5.625% Senior Notes due July 2013, less unamortized discount of \$0.3 in 2011 and \$0.4 in 2010(1)	400.7	399.4
12% Senior Notes due February 2014(1)	156.6	156.0
7.875% Senior Notes due June 2017, less unamortized discount of \$6.9 in 2011 and \$7.4 in 2010	393.1	392.6
	448.6	448.5

6.875% Senior Notes due July 2033, less unamortized discount of \$1.4 in 2011
and \$1.5 in 2010

Other	2.9	2.7
Total long-term debt, less current portion	1,401.9	1,399.2
Total debt	\$ 1,413.6	\$ 1,429.2

(1) Amount includes adjustments due to interest rate swaps. See Interest Rate Swaps, of Note 10, Derivatives and Hedging Activities, for further discussion.

Table of Contents***Lines of Credit***

The following table summarizes our available lines of credit and committed and uncommitted lines of credit, including the global credit facility and European credit facility, which are discussed below, and the amounts available under our accounts receivable securitization program. Our principal credit lines were committed and consisted of the global credit facility and the European credit facility. We are not subject to any material compensating balance requirements in connection with our lines of credit. We anticipate that the global credit facility and the European credit facility will be refinanced as part of the proposed financing in connection with the proposed acquisition of Diversey. See Note 3, Proposed Acquisition of Diversey Holdings, Inc. for further details.

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Used lines of credit	\$ 9.8	\$ 23.5
Unused lines of credit	941.6	902.8
Total available lines of credit	\$ 951.4	\$ 926.3
Available lines of credit committed	\$ 686.2	\$ 671.2
Available lines of credit uncommitted	265.2	255.1
Total available lines of credit	\$ 951.4	\$ 926.3
Accounts receivable securitization program committed(1)	\$ 91.0	\$ 91.0

(1) See Note 5, Accounts Receivable Securitization Program, for further details of this program.

Global Credit Facility

The global credit facility is available for general corporate purposes, including the payment of amounts required to be paid upon the effectiveness of the Settlement agreement as defined and discussed in Note 13, Commitments and Contingencies. We may re-borrow amounts repaid under the facility from time to time before its expiration or earlier termination. Our obligations under the facility bear interest at floating rates, which are generally determined by adding the applicable borrowing margin to the base rate or the interbank rate for the relevant currency and time period. The facility provides for changes in borrowing margins based on our long-term senior unsecured debt ratings. The facility has an expiration date of July 26, 2012. As of June 30, 2011, the total amount available under the global credit facility was \$472 million.

Facility fees are payable at the rate of 0.20% per annum on the total amounts available under the global credit facility. The facility provides for changes in fees based on our long-term senior unsecured debt ratings. Also, certain U.S. subsidiaries would be required to guarantee obligations under the facility if our long-term senior unsecured debt ratings by both Moody's and Standard & Poor's are below investment grade.

The terms of our global credit facility and our European credit facility, discussed below, include a requirement that, upon the occurrence of specified events that would adversely affect the Settlement agreement or would materially increase our liability in respect of the W. R. Grace bankruptcy or the asbestos liability arising from the Cryovac transaction, we would be required to repay any amounts outstanding under these facilities or refinance these facilities within 60 days.

We did not utilize this facility in the six months ended June 30, 2011 and there were no amounts outstanding under this facility at June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010.

European Credit Facility

We have a 150 million European credit facility, which was equivalent to U.S. \$214 million at June 30, 2011. The facility has an expiration date of July 26, 2012. A syndicate of banks made this facility available to Sealed Air and a

group of our European subsidiaries for general corporate purposes, including the payment of amounts required to be paid upon effectiveness of the Settlement agreement. The terms of this facility are substantially similar to the terms of our global credit facility. We may re-borrow amounts repaid under the European credit facility from time to time before the expiration or earlier termination of the facility.

We did not utilize this facility in the six months ended June 30, 2011 and there were no amounts outstanding under this facility at June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010.

Table of Contents**Other Lines of Credit**

Substantially all our short-term borrowings of \$10 million at June 30, 2011 and \$24 million at December 31, 2010 were outstanding under lines of credit available to several of our foreign subsidiaries. The following table details our other lines of credit.

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Available lines of credit	\$265.2	\$ 257.8
Unused lines of credit	255.4	234.3
Weighted average interest rate	7.4%	7.4%

Covenants

Each issue of our outstanding senior notes imposes limitations on our operations and those of specified subsidiaries. The principal limitations restrict liens, sale and leaseback transactions and mergers, acquisitions and dispositions. Our global credit facility and our European credit facility contain financial covenants relating to interest coverage, debt leverage and minimum liquidity and restrictions on the creation of liens, the incurrence of additional indebtedness, acquisitions, mergers and consolidations, asset sales, and amendments to the Settlement agreement discussed above. We were in compliance with the above financial covenants and limitations, as applicable, at June 30, 2011.

(10) Derivatives and Hedging Activities

We report all derivative instruments on our balance sheet at fair value and establish criteria for designation and effectiveness of transactions entered into for hedging purposes.

As a large global organization, we face exposure to market risks, such as fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. To manage the volatility relating to these exposures, we enter into various derivative instruments from time to time under our risk management policies. We designate derivative instruments as hedges on a transaction basis to support hedge accounting. The changes in fair value of these hedging instruments offset in part or in whole corresponding changes in the fair value or cash flows of the underlying exposures being hedged. We assess the initial and ongoing effectiveness of our hedging relationships in accordance with our policy. We do not purchase, hold or sell derivative financial instruments for trading purposes. Our practice is to terminate derivative transactions if the underlying asset or liability matures or is sold or terminated, or if we determine the underlying forecasted transaction is no longer probable of occurring.

Foreign Currency Forward Contracts Not Designated as Hedges

Our subsidiaries have foreign currency exchange exposure from buying and selling in currencies other than their functional currencies. The primary purposes of our foreign currency hedging activities are to manage the potential changes in value associated with the amounts receivable or payable on transactions denominated in foreign currencies and to minimize the impact of the changes in foreign currencies related to foreign currency denominated interest-bearing intercompany loans and receivables and payables. The changes in fair value of these contracts are recognized in other expense, net, on our condensed consolidated statements of operations and are largely offset by the remeasurement of the underlying foreign currency denominated items indicated above. These contracts have original maturities of less than 12 months.

The estimated fair value of these contracts, which represents the estimated net balance that would be paid or that would be received by us in the event of their termination, based on the then current foreign currency exchange rates, was a net current asset of \$1 million at June 30, 2011 and a net current liability of \$0.3 million at December 31, 2010.

Foreign Currency Forward Contracts Designated as Cash Flow Hedges

The primary purposes of our cash flow hedging activities are to manage the potential changes in value associated with the amounts receivable or payable on equipment and raw material transactions that are denominated in foreign currencies in order to minimize the impact of the changes in foreign currencies. We record gains and losses on foreign currency forward contracts qualifying as cash flow hedges in other comprehensive income to the extent that these hedges are effective and until we recognize the underlying transactions in net earnings, at which time we recognize

these gains or losses in other expense, net, on our condensed consolidated statements of operations.

Net unrealized after tax gains (losses) related to these contracts were included in other comprehensive income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 and were immaterial. The unrealized amounts in other comprehensive income will fluctuate based on changes in the fair value of open contracts during each reporting period.

Interest Rate Swaps

From time to time, we may use interest rate swaps to manage our mix of fixed and floating interest rates on our outstanding indebtedness.

At June 30, 2011, we had outstanding interest rate swaps related to our 12% Senior Notes and our 5.625% Senior Notes that qualified and were designated as fair value hedges. We entered into these interest rate swaps to effectively convert these senior notes into floating rate debt.

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We recorded a mark-to-market adjustment to record an increase of \$8 million at June 30, 2011 in the carrying amount of these senior notes due to changes in interest rates and an offsetting increase to other assets at June 30, 2011 to record the fair value of the related interest rate swaps. There was no ineffective portion of the hedges recognized in earnings during the period.

At December 31, 2010, we recorded a mark-to-market adjustment to record an increase of \$6 million in the carrying amount of our 12% Senior Notes and our 5.625% Senior Notes due to changes in interest rates and an offsetting increase to other assets at December 31, 2010 to record the fair value of the related interest rate swaps. There was no ineffective portion of the hedges recognized in earnings during the period.

Under the terms of most of our outstanding interest rate swap agreements in 2011, we received interest at a fixed rate and paid interest at variable rates that were based on the one-month London Interbank Offered Rate, or LIBOR. The remaining portion of our outstanding interest rate swap agreements in 2011 were based on the six-month LIBOR. As a result of our interest rate swap agreements, interest expense was reduced by \$1 million in each of the three months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, and \$2 million in each of the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010.

Other Derivative Instruments

We may use other derivative instruments from time to time, such as foreign exchange options to manage exposure to foreign exchange rates and interest rate and currency swaps related to access to international financing transactions. These instruments can potentially limit foreign exchange exposure by swapping borrowings denominated in one currency for borrowings denominated in another currency. At June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, we had no foreign exchange options or interest rate and currency swap agreements outstanding.

See Note 11, Fair Value Measurements and Other Financial Instruments, for a discussion of the inputs and valuation techniques used to determine the fair value of our outstanding derivative instruments.

Fair Value of Derivative Instruments

The following table details the fair value of our derivative instruments included on our condensed consolidated balance sheets.

	Fair Value of Asset Derivatives(1)		Fair Value of (Liability) Derivatives(1)	
	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:				
Foreign currency forward contracts (cash flow hedges)	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.1	\$	\$
Interest rate swaps	\$ 7.7	\$ 6.0	\$	\$ (0.2)
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:				
Foreign currency forward contracts	\$ 3.0	\$ 0.5	\$ (1.6)	\$ (0.8)
Total	\$ 10.9	\$ 6.6	\$ (1.6)	\$ (1.0)

(1) Asset derivatives were included in other current assets for the foreign currency forward contracts and other assets for the interest rate swaps. Liability derivatives were included in other current liabilities for foreign currency forward contracts and other liabilities for interest rate swaps.

The following table details the effect of our derivative instruments on our condensed consolidated statements of operations.

	Amount of Gain (Loss)			
	Recognized in			
	Net Earnings on Derivatives(1)			
	Three Months		Six Months	
	Ended		Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:				
Interest rate swaps	\$ 1.4	\$ 1.2	\$ 2.3	\$ 2.1
Foreign currency forward contracts(2)	0.1	(0.2)	0.1	(0.3)
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:				
Foreign currency forward contracts(2)	(4.5)	14.8	0.6	(10.5)
Total	\$ (3.0)	\$ 15.8	\$ 3.0	\$ (8.7)

(1) Amounts recognized on the foreign currency forward contracts were included in other expense, net. Amounts recognized on the interest rate swaps were included in interest expense.

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- (2) The net gains and (losses) included above were substantially offset by the net (losses) and gains resulting from the remeasurement of the underlying foreign currency denominated items, which are included in other expense, net, on the condensed consolidated statement of operations. The underlying foreign currency denominated items include receivables and payables and interest-bearing intercompany loans and receivables and payables. See Foreign Currency Forward Contracts Not Designated as Hedges above for further information.

(11) Fair Value Measurements and Other Financial Instruments**Fair Value Measurements**

In determining fair value, we utilize valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs to the extent possible and consider counterparty credit risk in our assessment of fair value. Fair value measurement should be determined based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability in the principal or most advantageous market. When considering market participant assumptions in fair value measurements, the following fair value hierarchy distinguishes between observable and unobservable inputs, which are categorized in one of the following levels:

Level 1 Inputs: Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities accessible to the reporting entity at the measurement date.

Level 2 Inputs: Other than quoted prices included in Level 1 inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3 Inputs: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability used to measure fair value to the extent that observable inputs are not available, thereby allowing for situations in which there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability at measurement date.

The following table details the fair value hierarchy of our financial instruments.

June 30, 2011	Total Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash equivalents	\$ 9.4	\$	\$ 9.4	\$
Derivative financial instruments net asset:				
Interest rate swaps	\$ 7.7	\$	\$ 7.7	\$
Derivative financial instruments net liability:				
Foreign currency forward contracts	\$ 1.6	\$	\$ 1.6	\$

December 31, 2010	Total Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash equivalents	\$ 163.4	\$ 53.4	\$ 110.0	\$
Derivative financial instruments net asset:				
Interest rate swaps	\$ 5.8	\$	\$ 5.8	\$
Derivative financial instruments net liability:				
Foreign currency forward contracts	\$ 0.2	\$	\$ 0.2	\$

Cash Equivalents

Our cash equivalents at June 30, 2011 consisted of commercial paper (fair value determined using Level 2 inputs). Our cash equivalents at December 31, 2010 consisted of investments in U.S. Treasury obligations (fair value determined using Level 1 inputs) and commercial paper (fair value determined using Level 2 inputs). Since these are short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less at the date of purchase, they present negligible risk of changes in fair value due to changes in interest rates.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Our foreign currency forward contracts are recorded at fair value on our condensed consolidated balance sheets using an income approach valuation technique based on observable market inputs (Level 2).

Observable market inputs used in the calculation of the fair value of foreign currency forward contracts include foreign currency spot and forward rates obtained from an independent third party market data provider. In addition, other pricing data quoted by various banks and foreign currency dealers involving identical or comparable instruments are included.

Our interest rate swaps are recorded at fair value on our condensed consolidated balance sheet using an income approach valuation technique based on observable market inputs (Level 2). Observable market inputs used in the calculation of the fair value of interest rate swaps include pricing data from counterparties to these swaps, and a comparison is made to other market data including U.S. Treasury yields and swap spreads involving identical or comparable derivative instruments.

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Counterparties to these foreign currency forward contracts and interest rate swaps are rated at least A- by Standard & Poor's and A3 by Moody's. None of these counterparties experienced any significant ratings downgrades in the six months ended June 30, 2011. The fair value generally reflects the estimated amounts that we would receive or pay to terminate the contracts at the reporting date.

Other Financial Instruments

The following financial instruments are recorded at fair value or at amounts that approximate fair value: (1) receivables, net, (2) certain other current assets, (3) accounts payable and (4) other current liabilities. The carrying amounts reported on our condensed consolidated balance sheets for the above financial instruments closely approximate their fair value due to the short-term nature of these assets and liabilities.

Other liabilities that are recorded at carrying value on our condensed consolidated balance sheets include our senior notes. We utilize a market approach to calculate the fair value of our senior notes. Due to their limited investor base and the relatively small face value of each issue of the senior notes, they may not be actively traded on the date we calculate their fair value. Therefore, we utilize prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving similar securities, reflecting U.S. Treasury yields to calculate the yield to maturity and the price on each of our senior notes. These inputs are provided by an independent third party and are considered to be Level 2 inputs.

We derive our fair value estimates of our various other debt instruments by evaluating the nature and terms of each instrument, considering prevailing economic and market conditions, and examining the cost of similar debt offered at the balance sheet date. We also incorporated our credit default swap rates and currency specific swap rates in the valuation of each debt instrument, as applicable.

These estimates are subjective and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment, and therefore we cannot determine them with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect our estimates.

The table below shows the carrying amounts and estimated fair values of our total debt.

	June 30, 2011		December 31, 2010	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
5.625% Senior Notes due July 2013(1)	\$ 400.7	\$ 418.2	\$ 399.4	\$ 423.1
12% Senior Notes due February 2014(1)	156.6	171.6	156.0	196.5
7.875% Senior Notes due June 2017	393.1	429.0	392.6	438.8
6.875% Senior Notes due July 2033	448.6	397.7	448.5	415.1
Other foreign loans	12.4	12.1	26.2	26.0
Other domestic loans	2.2	2.1	6.5	6.5
Total debt	\$ 1,413.6	\$ 1,430.7	\$ 1,429.2	\$ 1,506.0

(1) The carrying value and fair value of such debt include adjustments due to interest rate swaps. See Note 10, Derivatives and Hedging Activities.

(12) Income Taxes**Effective Income Tax Rate and Income Tax Provision**

Our effective income tax rate was 27.9% for the three months ended June 30, 2011 and 27.8% for the three months ended June 30, 2010. Our effective income tax rate was 27.5% for the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 28.3% for the six months ended June 30, 2010.

For both the three and six months ended June 30, 2011 and June 30, 2010, our effective income tax rate was lower than the statutory U.S. federal income tax rate of 35% primarily due to our lower net effective income tax rate on foreign earnings and our domestic manufacturing deduction, partially offset by state income taxes. The rate for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011 was also increased by non-deductible acquisition costs related to our proposed acquisition of Diversy incurred during the three months ended June 30, 2011 and reduced by certain U.S. tax credits which were not available for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010.

Unrecognized Tax Benefits

There have been no material changes to the Company's unrecognized tax benefits as reported at June 30, 2011, nor have we changed our policy with regard to the reporting of penalties and interest related to unrecognized tax benefits. Therefore, a reconciliation of unrecognized tax benefits from January 1, 2011 through June 30, 2011 has not been provided.

Table of Contents**(13) Commitments and Contingencies*****Cryovac Transaction Commitments and Contingencies******Settlement Agreement and Related Costs***

On November 27, 2002, we reached an agreement in principle with the Committees appointed to represent asbestos claimants in the bankruptcy case of W. R. Grace & Co., known as Grace, to resolve all current and future asbestos-related claims made against the Company and our affiliates in connection with the Cryovac transaction described below (as memorialized by the parties in the Settlement agreement and as approved by the Bankruptcy Court, the Settlement agreement). The Settlement agreement will also resolve the fraudulent transfer claims and successor liability claims, as well as indemnification claims by Fresenius Medical Care Holdings, Inc. and affiliated companies, in connection with the Cryovac transaction. On December 3, 2002, our Board of Directors approved the agreement in principle. We received notice that both of the Committees had approved the agreement in principle as of December 5, 2002. The parties subsequently signed the definitive Settlement agreement as of November 10, 2003 consistent with the terms of the agreement in principle. For a description of the Cryovac transaction, asbestos-related claims and the parties involved, see *Cryovac Transaction Discussion of Cryovac Transaction Commitments and Contingencies*, *Fresenius Claims*, *Canadian Claims* and *Additional Matters Related to the Cryovac Transaction* below.

We recorded a pre-tax charge of approximately \$850 million as a result of the Settlement agreement on our condensed consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2002. The charge consisted of the following items:

a charge of \$513 million covering a cash payment that we will be required to make under the Settlement agreement upon the effectiveness of an appropriate plan of reorganization in the Grace bankruptcy. Because we cannot predict when a plan of reorganization may become effective, we recorded this liability as a current liability on our condensed consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2002. Under the terms of the Settlement agreement, this amount accrues interest at a 5.5% annual rate from December 21, 2002 to the date of payment. We have recorded this interest in interest expense on our condensed consolidated statements of operations and in Settlement agreement and related accrued interest on our condensed consolidated balance sheets. The accrued interest, which is compounded annually, was \$297 million at June 30, 2011 and \$275 million at December 31, 2010.

a non-cash charge of \$322 million representing the fair market value at the date we recorded the charge of nine million shares of Sealed Air common stock that we expect to issue under the Settlement agreement upon the effectiveness of an appropriate plan of reorganization in the Grace bankruptcy, which was adjusted to eighteen million shares due to our two-for-one stock split in March 2007. These shares are subject to customary anti-dilution provisions that adjust for the effects of stock splits, stock dividends and other events affecting our common stock. The fair market value of our common stock was \$35.72 per pre-split share (\$17.86 post-split) as of the close of business on December 5, 2002. We recorded this amount on our condensed consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2002 as follows: \$0.9 million representing the aggregate par value of these shares of common stock reserved for issuance related to the Settlement agreement, and the remaining \$321 million, representing the excess of the aggregate fair market value over the aggregate par value of these common shares, in additional paid-in capital. The diluted net earnings per common share calculations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 reflect the eighteen million shares of common stock that we have reserved for issuance related to the Settlement agreement.

\$16 million of legal and related fees as of December 31, 2002.

Settlement agreement and related costs reflected legal and related fees for Settlement-related matters of \$0.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2011, \$0.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011, \$0.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010, and \$0.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010, which are included in other expense, net, on our condensed consolidated statements of operations.

Cryovac Transaction

On March 31, 1998, we completed a multi-step transaction that brought the Cryovac packaging business and the former Sealed Air Corporation's business under the common ownership of the Company. These businesses operate as subsidiaries of the Company, and the Company acts as a holding company. As part of that transaction, the parties separated the Cryovac packaging business, which previously had been held by various direct and indirect subsidiaries of the Company, from the remaining businesses previously held by the Company. The parties then arranged for the contribution of these remaining businesses to a company now known as W. R. Grace & Co., and the Company distributed the Grace shares to the Company's stockholders. As a result, W. R. Grace & Co. became a separate publicly owned company. The Company recapitalized its outstanding shares of common stock into a new common stock and a new convertible preferred stock. A subsidiary of the Company then merged into the former Sealed Air Corporation, which became a subsidiary of the Company and changed its name to Sealed Air Corporation (US).

Discussion of Cryovac Transaction Commitments and Contingencies

In connection with the Cryovac transaction, Grace and its subsidiaries retained all liabilities arising out of their operations before the Cryovac transaction, whether accruing or occurring before or after the Cryovac transaction, other than liabilities arising from or relating to Cryovac's operations. Among the liabilities retained by Grace are liabilities relating to asbestos-containing products previously manufactured or sold by Grace's subsidiaries prior to the Cryovac transaction, including its primary U.S. operating subsidiary, W. R. Grace & Co. Conn., which has operated for decades and has been a subsidiary of Grace since the Cryovac transaction. The Cryovac transaction agreements

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provided that, should any claimant seek to hold the Company or any of its subsidiaries responsible for liabilities retained by Grace or its subsidiaries, including the asbestos-related liabilities, Grace and its subsidiaries would indemnify and defend us.

Since the beginning of 2000, we have been served with a number of lawsuits alleging that, as a result of the Cryovac transaction, we are responsible for alleged asbestos liabilities of Grace and its subsidiaries, some of which were also named as co-defendants in some of these actions. Among these lawsuits are several purported class actions and a number of personal injury lawsuits. Some plaintiffs seek damages for personal injury or wrongful death, while others seek medical monitoring, environmental remediation or remedies related to an attic insulation product. Neither the former Sealed Air Corporation nor Cryovac, Inc. ever produced or sold any of the asbestos-containing materials that are the subjects of these cases. None of these cases has reached resolution through judgment, settlement or otherwise. As discussed below, Grace's Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceeding has stayed all of these cases.

While the allegations in these actions directed to us vary, these actions all appear to allege that the transfer of the Cryovac business as part of the Cryovac transaction was a fraudulent transfer or gave rise to successor liability. Under a theory of successor liability, plaintiffs with claims against Grace and its subsidiaries may attempt to hold us liable for liabilities that arose with respect to activities conducted prior to the Cryovac transaction by W. R. Grace & Co. Conn. or other Grace subsidiaries. A transfer would be a fraudulent transfer if the transferor received less than reasonably equivalent value and the transferor was insolvent or was rendered insolvent by the transfer, was engaged or was about to engage in a business for which its assets constitute unreasonably small capital, or intended to incur or believed that it would incur debts beyond its ability to pay as they mature. A transfer may also be fraudulent if it was made with actual intent to hinder, delay or defraud creditors. If a court found any transfers in connection with the Cryovac transaction to be fraudulent transfers, we could be required to return the property or its value to the transferor or could be required to fund liabilities of Grace or its subsidiaries for the benefit of their creditors, including asbestos claimants. We have reached an agreement in principle and subsequently signed the Settlement agreement, described below, that is expected to resolve all these claims.

In the Joint Proxy Statement furnished to their respective stockholders in connection with the Cryovac transaction, both parties to the transaction stated that it was their belief that Grace and its subsidiaries were adequately capitalized and would be adequately capitalized after the Cryovac transaction and that none of the transfers contemplated to occur in the Cryovac transaction would be a fraudulent transfer. They also stated their belief that the Cryovac transaction complied with other relevant laws. However, if a court applying the relevant legal standards had reached conclusions adverse to us, these determinations could have had a materially adverse effect on our consolidated financial position and results of operations.

On April 2, 2001, Grace and a number of its subsidiaries filed petitions for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court in the District of Delaware. Grace stated that the filing was made in response to a sharply increasing number of asbestos claims since 1999.

In connection with its Chapter 11 filing, Grace filed an application with the Bankruptcy Court seeking to stay, among others, all actions brought against the Company and specified subsidiaries related to alleged asbestos liabilities of Grace and its subsidiaries or alleging fraudulent transfer claims. The court issued an order dated May 3, 2001, which was modified on January 22, 2002, under which the court stayed all the filed or pending asbestos actions against us and, upon filing and service on us, all future asbestos actions. No further proceedings involving us can occur in the actions that have been stayed except upon further order of the Bankruptcy Court.

Committees appointed to represent asbestos claimants in Grace's bankruptcy case received the court's permission to pursue fraudulent transfer and other claims against the Company and its subsidiary Cryovac, Inc., and against Fresenius, as discussed below. The claims against Fresenius are based upon a 1996 transaction between Fresenius and W. R. Grace & Co. Conn. Fresenius is not affiliated with us. In March 2002, the court ordered that the issues of the solvency of Grace following the Cryovac transaction and whether Grace received reasonably equivalent value in the Cryovac transaction would be tried on behalf of all of Grace's creditors. This proceeding was brought in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware (Adv. No. 02-02210).

In June 2002, the court permitted the U.S. government to intervene as a plaintiff in the fraudulent transfer proceeding, so that the U.S. government could pursue allegations that environmental remediation expenses were

underestimated or omitted in the solvency analyses of Grace conducted at the time of the Cryovac transaction. The court also permitted Grace, which asserted that the Cryovac transaction was not a fraudulent transfer, to intervene in the proceeding. In July 2002, the court issued an interim ruling on the legal standards to be applied in the trial, holding, among other things, that, subject to specified limitations, post-1998 claims should be considered in the solvency analysis of Grace. We believe that only claims and liabilities that were known, or reasonably should have been known, at the time of the 1998 Cryovac transaction should be considered under the applicable standard.

With the fraudulent transfer trial set to commence on December 9, 2002, on November 27, 2002, we reached an agreement in principle with the Committees prosecuting the claims against the Company and Cryovac, Inc., to resolve all current and future asbestos-related claims arising from the Cryovac transaction. On the same day, the court entered an order confirming that the parties had reached an amicable resolution of the disputes among the parties and that counsel for us and the Committees had agreed and bound the parties to the terms of the agreement in principle. As discussed above, the agreement in principle called for payment of nine million shares of our common stock and \$513 million in cash, plus interest on the cash payment at a 5.5% annual rate starting on December 21, 2002 and ending on the effective date of an appropriate plan of reorganization in the Grace bankruptcy, when we are required to make the payment. These shares are subject to customary anti-dilution provisions that adjust for the effects of stock splits, stock dividends and other events affecting our common stock, and as a result, the number of shares of our common stock that we will issue increased to eighteen million shares upon the two-for-one stock split in March 2007. On December 3, 2002, the Company's Board of Directors approved the agreement in principle. We received notice that both of the Committees had approved the agreement in principle as of December 5, 2002. The parties subsequently signed the definitive

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Settlement agreement as of November 10, 2003 consistent with the terms of the agreement in principle. On November 26, 2003, the parties jointly presented the definitive Settlement agreement to the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware for approval. On Grace's motion to the U.S. District Court, that court transferred the motion to approve the Settlement agreement to the Bankruptcy Court for disposition.

On June 27, 2005, the Bankruptcy Court signed an order approving the Settlement agreement. Although Grace is not a party to the Settlement agreement, under the terms of the order, Grace is directed to comply with the Settlement agreement subject to limited exceptions. The order also provides that the Court will retain jurisdiction over any dispute involving the interpretation or enforcement of the terms and provisions of the Settlement agreement. We expect that the Settlement agreement will become effective upon Grace's emergence from bankruptcy pursuant to a plan of reorganization that is consistent with the terms of the Settlement agreement.

On June 8, 2004, we filed a motion with the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware, where the fraudulent transfer trial was pending, requesting that the court vacate the July 2002 interim ruling on the legal standards to be applied relating to the fraudulent transfer claims against us. We were not challenging the Settlement agreement. The motion was filed as a protective measure in the event that the Settlement agreement is ultimately not approved or implemented; however, we still expect that the Settlement agreement will become effective upon Grace's emergence from bankruptcy with a plan of reorganization that is consistent with the terms of the Settlement agreement.

On July 11, 2005, the Bankruptcy Court entered an order closing the proceeding brought in 2002 by the committees appointed to represent asbestos claimants in the Grace bankruptcy proceeding against us without prejudice to our right to reopen the matter and renew in our sole discretion our motion to vacate the July 2002 interim ruling on the legal standards to be applied relating to the fraudulent transfer claims against us.

As a condition to our obligation to make the payments required by the Settlement agreement, any final plan of reorganization must be consistent with the terms of the Settlement agreement, including provisions for the trusts and releases referred to below and for an injunction barring the prosecution of any asbestos-related claims against us. The Settlement agreement provides that, upon the effective date of the final plan of reorganization and payment of the shares and cash, all present and future asbestos-related claims against us that arise from alleged asbestos liabilities of Grace and its affiliates (including former affiliates that became our affiliates through the Cryovac transaction) will be channeled to and become the responsibility of one or more trusts to be established under Section 524(g) of the Bankruptcy Code as part of a final plan of reorganization in the Grace bankruptcy. The Settlement agreement will also resolve all fraudulent transfer claims against us arising from the Cryovac transaction as well as the Fresenius claims described below. The Settlement agreement provides that we will receive releases of all those claims upon payment. Under the agreement, we cannot seek indemnity from Grace for our payments required by the Settlement agreement. The order approving the Settlement agreement also provides that the stay of proceedings involving us described above will continue through the effective date of the final plan of reorganization, after which, upon implementation of the Settlement agreement, we will be released from the liabilities asserted in those proceedings and their continued prosecution against us will be enjoined.

In January 2005, Grace filed a proposed plan of reorganization (the Grace Plan) with the Bankruptcy Court. There were a number of objections filed. The Official Committee of Asbestos Personal Injury Claimants (the ACC) and the Asbestos PI Future Claimants Representative (the FCR) filed their proposed plan of reorganization (the Claimants Plan) with the Bankruptcy Court in November 2007. On April 7, 2008, Grace issued a press release announcing that Grace, the ACC, the FCR, and the Official Committee of Equity Security Holders (the Equity Committee) had reached an agreement in principle to settle all present and future asbestos-related personal injury claims against Grace (the PI Settlement) and disclosed a term sheet outlining certain terms of the PI Settlement and for a contemplated plan of reorganization that would incorporate the PI Settlement (as filed and amended from time to time, the PI Settlement Plan).

On September 19, 2008, Grace, the ACC, the FCR, and the Equity Committee filed, as co-proponents, the PI Settlement Plan and several exhibits and associated documents, including a disclosure statement (as filed and amended from time to time, the PI Settlement Disclosure Statement), with the Bankruptcy Court. Amended versions of the PI Settlement Plan and the PI Settlement Disclosure Statement have been filed with the Bankruptcy Court from time to time. The PI Settlement Plan, which supersedes each of the Grace Plan and the Claimants Plan, remains

pending and has not become effective. The committee representing general unsecured creditors and the Official Committee of Asbestos Property Damage Claimants are not co-proponents of the PI Settlement Plan. As filed, the PI Settlement Plan would provide for the establishment of two asbestos trusts under Section 524(g) of the United States Bankruptcy Code to which present and future asbestos-related claims would be channeled. The PI Settlement Plan also contemplates that the terms of the Settlement agreement will be incorporated into the PI Settlement Plan and that we will pay the amount contemplated by the Settlement agreement. On March 9, 2009, the Bankruptcy Court entered an order approving the PI Settlement Disclosure Statement (the DS Order) as containing adequate information and authorizing Grace to solicit votes to accept or reject the PI Settlement Plan, all as more fully described in the order. The DS Order did not constitute the Bankruptcy Court's confirmation of the PI Settlement Plan, approval of the merits of the PI Settlement Plan, or endorsement of the PI Settlement Plan. In connection with the plan voting process in the Grace bankruptcy case, we voted in favor of the PI Settlement Plan that was before the Bankruptcy Court. We will continue to review any amendments to the PI Settlement Plan on an ongoing basis to verify compliance with the Settlement agreement.

On June 8, 2009, a senior manager with the voting agent appointed in the Grace bankruptcy case filed a declaration with the Bankruptcy Court certifying the voting results with respect to the PI Settlement Plan. This declaration was amended on August 5, 2009 (as amended, the Voting Declaration). According to the Voting Declaration, with respect to each class of claims designated as impaired by Grace, the PI Settlement Plan was approved by holders of at least two-thirds in amount and more than one-half in number (or for classes voting for purposes of Section 524(g) of the Bankruptcy Code, at least 75% in number) of voted claims. The Voting Declaration also discusses the voting results with respect to holders of general unsecured claims (GUCs) against Grace, whose votes were provisionally solicited and counted subject to a determination by the Bankruptcy Court of whether GUCs are impaired (and, thus, entitled to vote) or, as Grace contends,

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unimpaired (and, thus, not entitled to vote). According to the Voting Declaration, more than one half of voting holders of GUCs voted to accept the PI Settlement Plan, but the provisional vote did not obtain the requisite two-thirds dollar amount to be deemed an accepting class in the event that GUCs are determined to be impaired. To the extent that GUCs are determined to be an impaired non-accepting class, Grace and the other plan proponents have indicated that they would nevertheless seek confirmation of the PI Settlement Plan under the cram down provisions contained in Section 1129(b) of the Bankruptcy Code.

On January 31, 2011, the Bankruptcy Court entered a memorandum opinion (as amended, the Memorandum Opinion) overruling certain objections to the PI Settlement Plan and finding, among other things, that GUCs are not impaired under the PI Settlement Plan. On the same date, the Bankruptcy Court entered an order regarding confirmation of the PI Settlement Plan (as amended, the Confirmation Order). As entered on January 31, 2011, the Confirmation Order contained recommended findings of fact and conclusions of law, and recommended that the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware (the District Court) approve the Confirmation Order, and that the District Court confirm the PI Settlement Plan and issue a channeling injunction under Section 524(g) of the Bankruptcy Code. Thereafter, on February 15, 2011, the Bankruptcy Court issued an order clarifying its Memorandum Opinion and the Confirmation Order (the Clarifying Order). Among other things, the Clarifying Order provided that any references in the Memorandum Opinion and the Confirmation Order to a recommendation that the District Court confirm the PI Settlement Plan were thereby amended to make clear that the PI Settlement Plan was confirmed and that the Bankruptcy Court was requesting that the District Court issue and affirm the Confirmation Order including the injunction under Section 524(g) of the Bankruptcy Code. On March 11, 2011, the Bankruptcy Court entered an order granting in part and denying in part a motion to reconsider the Memorandum Opinion filed by BNSF Railway Company (the March 11 Order). Among other things, the March 11 Order amended the Memorandum Opinion to clarify certain matters relating to objections to the PI Settlement Plan filed by BNSF.

Although we are optimistic that, if it were to become effective, the PI Settlement Plan would implement the terms of the Settlement agreement, we can give no assurance that this will be the case notwithstanding the Bankruptcy Court's confirmation of the PI Settlement Plan. The terms of the PI Settlement Plan remain subject to amendment. Moreover, the PI Settlement Plan is subject to the satisfaction of a number of conditions which are more fully set forth in the PI Settlement Plan and include, without limitation, the availability of exit financing and the approval of the PI Settlement Plan by the District Court. Additionally, various parties have filed notices of appeal or have otherwise challenged the Memorandum Opinion and the Confirmation Order, and the PI Settlement Plan may be subject to further appeal or challenge before the District Court or other courts. The appealing parties have designated various issues to be considered on appeal, including, without limitation, issues relating to releases and injunctions contained in the PI Settlement Plan. The District Court held hearings on June 28 and June 29, 2011, to hear oral arguments in connection with appeals of the Memorandum Opinion and the Confirmation Order. The Court took the matter under advisement and did not render a decision at the hearings.

While the Bankruptcy Court has confirmed the PI Settlement Plan and the District Court has held a hearing to consider oral arguments relating to appeals of the Memorandum Opinion and the Confirmation Order, additional proceedings may be held before the District Court or other courts to consider matters related to the PI Settlement Plan. We do not know whether or when the District Court will affirm the Memorandum Opinion or the Confirmation Order or approve the PI Settlement Plan, or whether or when a final plan of reorganization will become effective. Assuming that a final plan of reorganization (whether the PI Settlement Plan or another plan of reorganization) is confirmed by the Bankruptcy Court, approved by the District Court, and does become effective, we do not know whether the final plan of reorganization will be consistent with the terms of the Settlement agreement or if the other conditions to our obligation to pay the Settlement agreement amount will be met. If these conditions are not satisfied or not waived by us, we will not be obligated to pay the amount contemplated by the Settlement agreement. However, if we do not pay the Settlement agreement amount, we will not be released from the various asbestos related, fraudulent transfer, successor liability, and indemnification claims made against us and all of these claims would remain pending and would have to be resolved through other means, such as through agreement on alternative settlement terms or trials. In that case, we could face liabilities that are significantly different from our obligations under the Settlement agreement. We cannot estimate at this time what those differences or their magnitude may be. In the event these liabilities are

materially larger than the current existing obligations, they could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position and results of operations. We will continue to review the Grace bankruptcy proceedings (including appeals and other proceedings relating to the Memorandum Opinion, the Confirmation Order, or the PI Settlement Plan), as well as any amendments or changes to the Memorandum Opinion, the Confirmation Order, or the PI Settlement Plan, to verify compliance with the Settlement agreement.

Fresenius Claims

In January 2002, we filed a declaratory judgment action against Fresenius Medical Care Holdings, Inc., its parent, Fresenius AG, a German company, and specified affiliates in New York State court asking the court to resolve a contract dispute between the parties. The Fresenius parties contended that we were obligated to indemnify them for liabilities that they might incur as a result of the 1996 Fresenius transaction mentioned above. The Fresenius parties contention was based on their interpretation of the agreements between them and W. R. Grace & Co. Conn. in connection with the 1996 Fresenius transaction. In February 2002, the Fresenius parties announced that they had accrued a charge of \$172 million for these potential liabilities, which included pre-transaction tax liabilities of Grace and the costs of defense of litigation arising from Grace's Chapter 11 filing. We believe that we were not responsible to indemnify the Fresenius parties under the 1996 agreements and filed the action to proceed to a resolution of the Fresenius parties' claims. In April 2002, the Fresenius parties filed a motion to dismiss the action and for entry of declaratory relief in its favor. We opposed the motion, and in July 2003, the court denied the motion without prejudice in view of the November 27, 2002 agreement in principle referred to above. As noted above, under the Settlement agreement, we and the Fresenius parties will exchange mutual releases, which will release us from any and all claims related to the 1996 Fresenius transaction.

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In November 2004, the Company's Canadian subsidiary Sealed Air (Canada) Co./Cie learned that it had been named a defendant in the case of *Thundersky v. The Attorney General of Canada, et al.* (File No. CI04-01-39818), pending in the Manitoba Court of Queen's Bench. Grace and W. R. Grace & Co. Conn. are also named as defendants. The plaintiff brought the claim as a putative class proceeding and seeks recovery for alleged injuries suffered by any Canadian resident, other than in the course of employment, as a result of Grace's marketing, selling, processing, manufacturing, distributing and/or delivering asbestos or asbestos-containing products in Canada prior to the Cryovac Transaction. A plaintiff filed another proceeding in January 2005 in the Manitoba Court of The Queen's Bench naming the Company and specified subsidiaries as defendants. The latter proceeding, *Her Majesty the Queen in Right of the Province of Manitoba v. The Attorney General of Canada, et al.* (File No. CI05-01-41069), seeks the recovery of the cost of insured health services allegedly provided by the Government of Manitoba to the members of the class of plaintiffs in the *Thundersky* proceeding. In October 2005, we learned that six additional putative class proceedings had been brought in various provincial and federal courts in Canada seeking recovery from the Company and its subsidiaries Cryovac, Inc. and Sealed Air (Canada) Co./Cie, as well as other defendants including W. R. Grace & Co. and W. R. Grace & Co. Conn., for alleged injuries suffered by any Canadian resident, other than in the course of employment (except with respect to one of these six claims), as a result of Grace's marketing, selling, manufacturing, processing, distributing and/or delivering asbestos or asbestos-containing products in Canada prior to the Cryovac transaction. Grace and W. R. Grace & Co. Conn. have agreed to defend, indemnify and hold harmless the Company and its affiliates in respect of any liability and expense, including legal fees and costs, in these actions.

In April 2001, Grace Canada, Inc. had obtained an order of the Superior Court of Justice, Commercial List, Toronto (the Canadian Court), recognizing the Chapter 11 actions in the United States of America involving Grace Canada, Inc.'s U.S. parent corporation and other affiliates of Grace Canada, Inc., and enjoining all new actions and staying all current proceedings against Grace Canada, Inc. related to asbestos under the Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act. That order has been renewed repeatedly. In November 2005, upon motion by Grace Canada, Inc., the Canadian Court ordered an extension of the injunction and stay to actions involving asbestos against the Company and its Canadian affiliate and the Attorney General of Canada, which had the effect of staying all of the Canadian actions referred to above. The parties finalized a global settlement of these Canadian actions (except for claims against the Canadian government). That settlement, which has subsequently been amended (the Canadian Settlement), will be entirely funded by Grace. The Canadian Court issued an Order on December 13, 2009 approving the Canadian Settlement. We do not have any positive obligations under the Canadian Settlement, but we are a beneficiary of the release of claims. The release in favor of the Grace parties (including us) will become operative upon the effective date of a plan of reorganization in Grace's United States Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceeding. As filed, the PI Settlement Plan contemplates that the claims released under the Canadian Settlement will be subject to injunctions under Section 524(g) of the Bankruptcy Code. As indicated above, the Bankruptcy Court entered the Confirmation Order on January 31, 2011 and the Clarifying Order on February 15, 2011. The Canadian Court issued an Order on April 8, 2011 recognizing and giving full effect to the Bankruptcy Court's Confirmation Order in all provinces and territories of Canada in accordance with the Confirmation Order's terms. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the PI Settlement Plan has not become effective, and we can give no assurance that the PI Settlement Plan (or any other plan of reorganization) will be approved by the District Court or will become effective. Assuming that a final plan of reorganization (whether the PI Settlement Plan or another plan of reorganization) is approved by the District Court, and does become effective, if the final plan of reorganization does not incorporate the terms of the Canadian Settlement or if the Canadian courts refuse to enforce the final plan of reorganization in the Canadian courts, and if in addition Grace is unwilling or unable to defend and indemnify the Company and its subsidiaries in these cases, then we could be required to pay substantial damages, which we cannot estimate at this time and which could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position and results of operations.

Additional Matters Related to the Cryovac Transaction

In view of Grace's Chapter 11 filing, we may receive additional claims asserting that we are liable for obligations that Grace had agreed to retain in the Cryovac transaction and for which we may be contingently liable. To date, we are not aware of any material claims having been asserted or threatened against us.

Final determinations and accountings under the Cryovac transaction agreements with respect to matters pertaining to the transaction had not been completed at the time of Grace's Chapter 11 filing in 2001. We have filed claims in the bankruptcy proceeding that reflect the costs and liabilities that we have incurred or may incur that Grace and its affiliates agreed to retain or that are subject to indemnification by Grace and its affiliates under the Cryovac transaction agreements, other than payments to be made under the Settlement agreement. Grace has alleged that we are responsible for specified amounts under the Cryovac transaction agreements. Subject to the terms of the Settlement agreement, amounts for which we may be liable to Grace may be used to offset the liabilities of Grace and its affiliates to us. We intend to seek indemnification by Grace and its affiliates to the extent permissible under law, the Settlement agreement, and the Cryovac transaction agreements. Except to the extent of any potential setoff or similar claim, we expect that our claims will be as an unsecured creditor of Grace. Since portions of our claims against Grace and its affiliates are contingent or unliquidated, we cannot determine the amount of our claims, the extent to which these claims may be reduced by setoff, how much of the claims may be allowed, or the amount of our recovery on these claims, if any, in the bankruptcy proceeding.

Table of Contents**(14) Stockholders Equity****Quarterly Cash Dividends**

On July 14, 2011, our Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.13 per common share. This dividend is payable on September 16, 2011 to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 2, 2011. The estimated amount of this dividend payment is \$21 million based on 160 million shares of our common stock issued and outstanding as of July 31, 2011.

During the first six months of 2011, we declared and paid quarterly cash dividends of \$0.13 per common share on March 18, 2011 to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 4, 2011 and on June 17, 2011 to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 3, 2011. We used available cash totaling \$42 million to pay these quarterly cash dividends.

The dividend payments discussed above are recorded as reductions to cash and cash equivalents and retained earnings on our condensed consolidated balance sheets. Currently there are no restrictions that materially limit our ability to pay dividends or that we reasonably believe are likely to materially limit the future payment of dividends on our common stock. From time to time, we may consider other means of returning value to our stockholders based on our consolidated financial position and results of operations. There is no guarantee that our Board of Directors will declare any further dividends.

2005 Contingent Stock Plan**Share-based Incentive Compensation**

We record share-based incentive compensation expense in marketing, administrative and development expenses on our condensed consolidated statements of operations with a corresponding credit to additional paid-in capital within stockholders equity based on the fair value of the share-based incentive compensation awards at the date of grant. We recognize an expense or credit reflecting the straight-line recognition, net of estimated forfeitures, of the expected cost of the program. For the 2011 three-year PSU awards, 2010 three-year PSU awards and the 2009 three-year PSU awards, to the extent the expected performance against the targets has improved or worsened, the cumulative amount accrued to date is adjusted up or down.

The table below shows our total share-based incentive compensation expense.

	Three Months		Six Months	
	Ended		Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
2011 Three-year PSU Awards	\$ 0.9	\$	\$ 1.8	\$
2010 Three-year PSU Awards	3.0	0.7	3.8	1.5
2009 Two-year PSU Awards		2.0		4.0
2009 Three-year PSU Awards	0.9	1.4	2.4	2.7
SLO Awards	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.4
Other long-term share-based incentive compensation programs	2.4	1.8	4.6	4.9
Total share-based incentive compensation expense	\$ 7.4	\$ 6.0	\$ 13.2	\$ 13.5

The following table shows the estimated amount of total share-based incentive compensation expense expected to be recognized on a straight-line basis over the remaining respective vesting periods by program at June 30, 2011.

	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
2011 Three-year PSU Awards	\$ 1.8	\$ 3.6	\$ 3.6	\$	\$ 9.0
2010 Three-year PSU Awards	2.3	4.5			6.8
2009 Three-year PSU Awards	3.8				3.8
SLO Awards	0.6	0.3			0.9

Other long-term share-based incentive compensation programs	4.8	7.5	4.0	0.6	16.9
Total share-based incentive compensation expense	\$ 13.3	\$ 15.9	\$ 7.6	\$ 0.6	\$ 37.4

For the 2011 three-year PSU awards, 2010 three-year PSU awards and the 2009 three-year PSU awards, the estimated amount of this future share-based incentive compensation expense will fluctuate based on: 1) the expected level of achievement of the respective goals and measures considered probable in future quarters, which impacts the number of shares that could be issued; and 2) the future price of our common stock, which impacts the expense related to additional discretionary shares.

The discussion that follows provides further details of our share-based incentive compensation programs.

Performance Share Unit Awards

As part of our long term incentive program adopted in 2008, during the first 90 days of each year, the Organization and Compensation

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Committee of our Board of Directors, or Compensation Committee, has approved Performance Share Unit (PSU) awards for our executive officers and other selected key executives, which includes for each officer or executive a target number of shares of common stock and performance goals and measures that will determine the percentage of the target award that is earned following the end of the performance period. Following the end of the performance period, participants will also receive a cash payment in the amount of the dividends (without interest) that would have been paid during the performance period on the number of shares that they have earned. As of June 30, 2011, we have accrued \$2 million for these dividends in other current liabilities on our condensed consolidated balance sheet.

2011 Three-year PSU Awards

In March 2011, the Compensation Committee approved awards with a three-year performance period beginning January 1, 2011. The Compensation Committee established principal performance goals, which are 1) three-year cumulative volume growth of net trade sales and 2) three-year average return on invested capital (ROIC). These performance goals are outlined in further detail in the Proxy Statement for our 2011 Annual Meeting of Stockholders. The targeted number of shares of common stock that can be earned is 409,410 shares for these 2011 PSU awards. If the threshold level is achieved for either of the two performance goals mentioned above, then the number of shares earned for each participant can be increased (if the additional goal mentioned below is achieved) or decreased (if the additional goal mentioned below is not achieved) by up to 10% of the target level at the discretion of the Compensation Committee, or an aggregate of 40,941 shares for all participants. The additional goal is a 2013 safety result of a total recordable incident rate (a workplace safety indicator) (TRIR) of 1.20 or better, excluding facilities acquired during the performance period.

The total number of shares to be issued for these awards can range from zero to 200% of the target number of shares depending on the level of achievement of the performance goals and measures, plus or minus the 40,941 additional discretionary shares mentioned above.

The expense included in the table above was calculated using a grant date common stock share price of \$26.18 per share on March 11, 2011 and is based on management's estimate as of June 30, 2011 of the level of probable achievement of the performance goals and measures, which was determined to be at the target level, or 100% achievement (409,410 shares).

2010 Three-year PSU Awards

In March 2010, the Compensation Committee approved awards with a three-year performance period beginning January 1, 2010. The Compensation Committee established principal performance goals, which are 1) three-year cumulative volume growth of net trade sales and 2) three-year average ROIC. These performance goals are outlined in further detail in the Proxy Statement for our 2011 Annual Meeting of Stockholders. The targeted number of shares of common stock that can be earned is 433,481 shares for these 2010 PSU awards. If the threshold level is achieved for either of the two performance goals mentioned above, then the number of shares earned for each participant can be increased (if the additional goal mentioned below is achieved) or decreased (if the additional goal mentioned below is not achieved) by up to 10% of the target level at the discretion of the Compensation Committee, or an aggregate of 43,348 shares for all participants. The additional goal is a 2012 safety result of TRIR of 1.20 or better, excluding facilities acquired during the performance period.

The total number of shares to be issued for these awards can range from zero to 200% of the target number of shares depending on the level of achievement of the performance goals and measures, plus or minus the 43,348 additional discretionary shares mentioned above.

The expense included in the table above was calculated using a grant date common stock share price of \$20.88 per share on March 8, 2010 and is based on management's estimate as of June 30, 2011 of the level of probable achievement of the performance goals and measures, which was determined to be at the maximum level, or 200% achievement (433,481, net of forfeitures) for the volume goal and at the target level, or 100% achievement (216,741 shares, net of forfeitures) for the ROIC goal.

2009 Three-year and Two-year PSU Awards

The targeted number of shares of common stock that can be earned is 551,131 for the 2009 three-year PSU award. The total number of shares to be issued for each PSU for the three-year awards can range from zero to 200% of the

target number of shares depending on the level of achievement of the operating profit performance goals and measures. If the threshold level is achieved for the operating performance goals and measures, then the number of shares earned for each participant can be increased (if the additional goals mentioned below are achieved) or decreased (if the additional goals mentioned below are not achieved) by up to 10% of the target level at the discretion of the Compensation Committee, or an aggregate of 55,113 shares for all participants. The additional goals are 1) average quarterly inventory days on hand starting December 31, 2008 through the performance period below the average quarterly days on hand for the period December 31, 2007 through December 31, 2008; and 2) a safety result for the final year of the performance period of TRIR of 1.30 or better, excluding facilities acquired during the performance period. These provisions are outlined in further detail in the 2010 Proxy Statement for our Annual Meeting of Stockholders. Probable achievement of the operating profit performance goals and measures based on management's estimate as of June 30, 2011 was determined to be at the maximum level, or 200% achievement (1,102,262 shares, net of forfeitures). The expense included in the table above for the shares related to the achievement of the operating performance goals and measures was calculated using a common stock share price of \$20.88 per share on March 8, 2010. The expense included in the table above for the shares related to the additional goals was calculated using a common stock share price of \$23.79 on June 30, 2011, because of their discretionary nature.

In February 2011, we issued 1,114,139 shares of common stock for the 2009 two-year PSU awards. These awards were based on the achievement of the operating profit performance goals and measures at the maximum level, or 200% achievement in the two-year performance

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period of 2009 through 2010. We concurrently acquired 408,751 of these shares of common stock as withholding from employees to satisfy their minimum tax withholding obligations, as provided for in our 2005 contingent stock plan. These acquired shares are held in common stock in treasury at a fair market value of \$12 million.

Stock Leverage Opportunity Awards

Before the start of each performance year, each of our executive officers and other selected key executives is eligible to elect to receive all or a portion of his or her annual cash bonus for that year, in increments of 25% of the annual bonus, as an award of restricted stock or restricted stock units under the 2005 contingent stock plan in lieu of cash. The portion provided as an equity award may be given a premium to be determined by the Compensation Committee each year and will be rounded up to the nearest whole share. The stock price used in the calculation of the number of shares will be the closing sale price of our common stock on the New York Stock Exchange on the first trading day of the performance year. The award will be granted following the end of the performance year and after determination by the Compensation Committee of the amount of the annual bonus award for each executive officer and other selected key executive who has elected to take all or a portion of his or her annual bonus as an equity award, but no later than the March 15 following the end of the performance year.

The equity award will be made in the form of an award of restricted stock or restricted stock units that will vest on the second anniversary of the grant date or earlier in the event of death, disability or retirement from employment with us, and the shares subject to the award will not be transferable by the recipient until the later of vesting or the second anniversary of the grant date. If the recipient ceases to be employed by us before vesting, then the shares will be forfeited, except for certain circumstances following a change in control. The award will be made in the form of restricted stock unless the award would be taxable to the recipient before the shares become transferable by the recipient, in which case the award will be made in the form of restricted stock units. Recipients who hold SLO awards in the form of restricted stock receive dividends. Recipients who hold SLO awards in the form of restricted stock units receive a cash payment in the amount of the dividends (without interest) on the shares they have earned at about the same time that shares are issued to them following the period of restriction. As of June 30, 2011, we have accrued for these dividends in other current liabilities on our condensed consolidated balance sheet and the amount was immaterial.

For 2011, the Compensation Committee set the SLO award premium at 25%. The 2011 SLO target awards comprise an aggregate of 94,935 restricted stock shares and restricted stock units as of June 30, 2011. For 2010, the Compensation Committee set the SLO award premium at 25%. The 2010 SLO awards that were issued on March 13, 2011 comprised an aggregate of 34,596 restricted stock shares and restricted stock units.

We record compensation expense for these awards in marketing, administrative and development expenses on the condensed consolidated statement of operations with a corresponding credit to additional paid-in-capital within stockholder's equity, based on the fair value of the awards at the end of each reporting period, which reflects the effects of stock price changes.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2011, compensation expense related to the 2011 SLO awards was recognized based on the extent to which the performance goals and measures for our 2011 annual cash bonuses were considered probable of achievement at June 30, 2011. This expense is being recognized over a fifteen month period on a straight-line basis since a majority of the awards will vest at grant date, which will be no later than March 15, 2012, due to the retirement eligibility provision.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2010, compensation expense related to the 2010 SLO awards was recognized based on the extent to which the performance goals and measures for 2010 annual cash bonuses were considered probable of achievement at June 30, 2010. This expense was recognized over a fifteen month period on a straight-line basis since a majority of the awards vested at grant date, which was March 13, 2011, due to the retirement eligibility provision.

Other Long-term Share-based Incentive Compensation

Under our 2005 contingent stock plan, the Compensation Committee may grant our employees awards of restricted stock, restricted stock units and cash awards measured by share price as long-term share-based incentive compensation. Our executive officers and other key executives may also receive awards of restricted stock or restricted stock units from time to time.

Table of Contents**(15) Net Earnings Per Common Share**

The following table shows the calculation of basic and diluted net earnings per common share under the two-class method.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
<i>Basic Net Earnings Per Common Share:</i>				
Numerator				
Net earnings available to common stockholders	\$ 65.0	\$ 67.0	\$ 124.7	\$ 128.1
Distributed and allocated undistributed net earnings to non-vested restricted stockholders	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.8)	(0.9)
Distributed and allocated undistributed net earnings to common stockholders	64.6	66.5	123.9	127.2
Distributed net earnings dividends paid to common stockholders	(20.7)	(19.0)	(41.4)	(38.0)
Allocation of undistributed net earnings to common stockholders	\$ 43.9	\$ 47.5	\$ 82.5	\$ 89.2
Denominator				
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding basic	159.2	158.3	159.0	158.1
Basic net earnings per common share:				
Distributed net earnings to common stockholders	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.24
Allocated undistributed net earnings to common stockholders	0.28	0.30	0.52	0.56
Basic net earnings per common share:	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.78	\$ 0.80
<i>Diluted Net Earnings Per Common Share:</i>				
Numerator				
Distributed and allocated undistributed net earnings to common stockholders	\$ 64.6	\$ 66.5	\$ 123.9	\$ 127.2
Add: Allocated undistributed net earnings to non-vested restricted stockholders	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6
Less: Undistributed net earnings reallocated to non-vested restricted stockholders	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.6)
Net earnings available to common stockholders diluted	\$ 64.6	\$ 66.5	\$ 123.9	\$ 127.2
Denominator				
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding basic	159.2	158.3	159.0	158.1
Effect of assumed issuance of Settlement agreement shares	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2

Effect of non-vested restricted stock and restricted stock units

Weighted average number of common shares outstanding diluted	177.5	176.5	177.2	176.3
Diluted net earnings per common share	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.72

PSU Awards

Since the PSU awards discussed in Note 14, Stockholders Equity, are contingently issuable shares that are based on a condition other than earnings or market price, these shares will be included in the diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding when they have met the performance conditions as of these dates. The shares for the 2010 three-year PSU awards related to the three-year cumulative volume growth of net trade sales growth goal are included in the diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011 because the target level of this performance condition was met in the three months ended June 30, 2011. All other PSU awards have not been included in the diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding in the three and six months ended June 30, 2011 because they have not met their respective performance conditions as of these dates.

SLO Awards

The shares or units associated with the 2011 SLO awards are considered contingently issuable shares and therefore are not included in the basic or diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011. These shares or units, discussed in Note 14, Stockholders Equity, will not be included in the common shares outstanding until the final determination of the amount of annual incentive compensation is made in the first quarter of the following year. Once this determination is made, the shares or units will be included in the basic weighted average number of common shares outstanding if the employee is retirement eligible or in the diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding if the employee is not retirement eligible. The numbers of shares or units associated with SLO awards for the 2010 and earlier fiscal years that were included in the common shares outstanding for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 were nominal.

Table of Contents**(16) Other Expense, net**

The following table provides details of other expense, net.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Interest and dividend income	2.2	\$ 2.0	\$ 4.2	\$ 4.0
Net foreign exchange transaction losses	(3.1)	(3.3)	(7.5)	(1.8)
Settlement agreement and related costs	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.6)	(0.6)
Noncontrolling interests	0.9	0.6	1.6	1.1
Other, net	(1.8)	(2.1)	(3.6)	(3.6)
Other expense, net	\$ (2.0)	\$ (3.1)	\$ (5.9)	\$ (0.9)

Table of Contents**Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.**

The information in our Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (MD&A) should be read together with our condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes set forth in Item 1 of Part I of this quarterly report on Form 10-Q, MD&A set forth in Item 7 of Part II of our 2010 Annual Report on Form 10-K and our consolidated financial statements and related notes set forth in Item 8 of Part II of that Form 10-K. See Part II, Item 1A, Risk Factors and Cautionary Notice Regarding Forward-Looking Statements, below, and the information referenced therein, for a description of risks that we face and important factors that we believe could cause actual results to differ materially from those in our forward-looking statements. All amounts and percentages are approximate due to rounding and all dollars are in millions, except per share amounts. When we cross-reference to a Note, we are referring to our Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, unless the context indicates otherwise.

Non-U.S. GAAP Information

In our MD&A, we present financial information in accordance with U.S. GAAP and we also present financial measures that do not conform to U.S. GAAP, which we refer to as non-U.S. GAAP. As discussed below, we provide this supplemental information as our management believes it is useful to investors. Investors should use caution, however, when reviewing our non-U.S. GAAP presentations. The non-U.S. GAAP information is not a substitute for U.S. GAAP information. It does not purport to represent the similarly titled U.S. GAAP information and is not an indicator of our performance under U.S. GAAP. Further, non-U.S. GAAP financial measures that we present may not be comparable with similarly titled measures used by others.

Our management will assess our gross profit, operating profit and EPS performance both on an U.S. GAAP basis and on a non-U.S. GAAP basis. Our non-U.S. GAAP gross profit, operating profit and EPS performance excludes items we consider unusual or special items. We evaluate these items on an individual basis. Our evaluation of whether to exclude an unusual or special item for purposes of determining our non-U.S. GAAP financial performance considers both the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the item, including, among other things (i) its size and nature, (ii) whether or not it relates to our ongoing business operations, and (iii) whether or not we expect it to occur as part of our normal business on a regular basis. For purposes of determining non-U.S. GAAP financial performance, unusual or special items and their related tax effect are excluded. Further, the items excluded from these non-U.S. GAAP financial measures may also be excluded from the calculations of our performance measures set by the Compensation Committee for purposes of determining incentive compensation. Thus, our management believes that this information may be useful to investors.

In our 2011 Outlook below, we present our anticipated full year 2011 diluted net earnings per common share (EPS) on a U.S. GAAP basis, but we also note that we will exclude any non-operating gains or losses that may be recognized in 2011 related to currency fluctuations in Venezuela from our adjusted EPS. We believe these gains or losses are attributable to the significant foreign exchange fluctuations in that country and are not indicative of a normal operating environment. We will exclude future non-operating gains and or losses from our non-U.S. GAAP adjusted EPS relating to our Venezuelan subsidiary until such time that we believe the foreign exchange environment in Venezuela stabilizes. We have also excluded transaction costs related to our proposed acquisition of Diversey and we will exclude future transaction and integration costs related to our proposed acquisition of Diversey from our adjusted operating profit and adjusted EPS in 2011. We believe that excluding the items discussed above from our U.S. GAAP reported and projected EPS performance will aid in the comparison of our adjusted EPS performance between 2011 and prior years.

In addition, in some of the discussions and tables that follow, we exclude the impact of foreign currency translation when presenting net sales information, which we define as constant dollar. Changes in net sales excluding the impact of foreign currency translation are non-U.S. GAAP financial measures. As a worldwide business, it is important that we take into account the effects of foreign currency translation when we view our results and plan our strategies. Nonetheless, we cannot directly control changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Consequently, when our management evaluates our net sales to measure the performance of our business, they typically exclude the impact of foreign currency translation from net sales. We also exclude the impact of foreign currency translation when making some incentive compensation determinations. As a result, our management believes that these presentations may be

useful to investors.

Recent Events

Proposed Acquisition of Diversey

On May 31, 2011, we entered into a definitive agreement to acquire Diversey in a transaction valued at approximately \$4.3 billion. We have begun the integration planning process and expect the transaction to be completed in the fourth quarter of 2011. The information in this MD&A covers periods before the closing of the proposed acquisition and the consummation of the other transactions related to the proposed acquisition. Accordingly, this MD&A does not reflect the significant future impact that the proposed acquisition and the related transactions will have on us, our consolidated financial position and our results of operations. See Note 3, Proposed Acquisition of Diversey Holdings, Inc. for further details.

Dividends

On July 14, 2011, our Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.13 per common share. This dividend is payable on September 16, 2011 to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 2, 2011. The estimated amount of this dividend payment is \$21 million based on 160 million shares of our common stock issued and outstanding as of July 31, 2011.

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During the first six months of 2011, we declared and paid quarterly cash dividends of \$0.13 per common share on March 18, 2011 to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 4, 2011 and on June 17, 2011 to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 3, 2011. We used available cash totaling \$42 million to pay these quarterly cash dividends.

2011 Outlook

We are maintaining our full year 2011 EPS guidance of \$1.75 per share to \$1.85 per share. This guidance does not include the effects of the proposed acquisition of Diversey. We expect to achieve an average constant dollar sales growth rate of 5% to 7% in 2011, with half of this growth rate from product price/mix. See **Components of Change in Net Sales** below for additional outlook related to our expectations for full year net sales results. We believe that the combination of the following factors, through the balance of 2011, will position us to generate results within our 2011 EPS guidance:

additional benefits from our pricing actions to offset higher energy-based costs;

operating leverage on unit volume growth;

tight control of expenses;

productivity improvements from our supply chain initiatives; and

favorable foreign currency translation.

We continue to expect solid sales growth and ongoing productivity improvements as we progress toward our 15% operating margin goal by 2013.

We have revised our full year 2011 guidance assumption for capital expenditures to be in the range of \$100 million to \$125 million as compared with our prior guidance of \$125 million to \$150 million. This reduction reflects timing of projects and the ability to utilize incremental capacity achieved through our supply chain initiatives.

All other 2011 EPS guidance assumptions outlined in our 2010 Annual Report on Form 10-K and in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2011 have not changed. Our 2011 guidance continues to exclude the payment of the Settlement agreement, as the timing of the settlement is still unknown. Final payment of the Settlement agreement is expected to be accretive to EPS by approximately \$0.12 per share to \$0.14 per share annually following the payment date. This EPS accretion assumes we use a substantial portion of cash on hand for the payment and cease to accrue interest on the settlement liability balance. See **Settlement Agreement and Related Costs**, of **Material Commitments and Contingencies** below, for further discussion. Additionally, as mentioned above, our 2011 guidance excludes any non-operating gains or losses that may be recognized in 2011 due to currency fluctuations in Venezuela and any transaction or integration costs related to our proposed acquisition of Diversey.

Highlights of Financial Performance

Below are some highlights of our financial performance.

	Second Quarter of		%	First Six Months of		%
	2011	2010	Change	2011	2010	Change
Net sales	\$ 1,212.6	\$ 1,089.7	11%	\$ 2,341.1	\$ 2,150.9	9%
Gross profit	324.3	\$ 300.5	8	633.3	\$ 600.5	5
<i>As a % of net sales</i>	<i>26.7%</i>	<i>27.6%</i>		<i>27.1%</i>	<i>27.9%</i>	
Marketing, administrative and development expenses	188.6	171.6	10	374.6	347.1	8
<i>As a % of net sales</i>	<i>15.6%</i>	<i>15.7%</i>		<i>16.0%</i>	<i>16.1%</i>	
Costs related to the proposed acquisition of Diversey	6.6		#	6.6		#

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Restructuring and other charges		(0.3)	#		0.3	#
Operating profit	\$ 129.1	\$ 129.2		\$ 252.1	\$ 253.1	
<i>As a % of net sales</i>	<i>10.6%</i>	<i>11.9%</i>		<i>10.8%</i>	<i>11.8%</i>	
Interest expense	(36.9)	(41.0)	(10)	(73.9)	(81.7)	(10)
Other expense	(2.0)	(3.1)	(35)	(5.9)	(0.9)	#
Net earnings available to common stockholders	\$ 65.0	\$ 67.0	(3)%	\$ 124.7	\$ 128.1	(3)%
U.S. GAAP net earnings per common share:						
Basic	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.42	(3)%	\$ 0.78	\$ 0.80	(3)%
Diluted	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.38	(3)%	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.72	(3)%
Non-U.S. GAAP adjusted diluted net earnings per common share	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.35	14%	\$ 0.73	\$ 0.70	4%
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding:						
Basic	159.2	158.3		159.0	158.1	
Diluted	177.5	176.5		177.2	176.3	

Denotes a variance greater than or equal to 100%, or not meaningful.

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As shown in the table above, our adjusted EPS increased 14% to \$0.40 per share in the second quarter of 2011 compared with adjusted EPS of \$0.35 per share in the same period of 2010 and increased 4% to \$0.73 per share in the first six months of 2011 as compared with the same period of 2010.

Diluted Net Earnings per Common Share

The following table presents a reconciliation of our U.S. GAAP EPS to non-U.S. GAAP adjusted EPS.

	Second Quarter of		First Six Months of	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
U.S. GAAP diluted net earnings per common share	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.72
Add: Costs related to the proposed acquisition of Diversey of \$5.8, net of taxes of \$0.8 in 2011	0.03		0.03	
Add: Global manufacturing strategy and restructuring and other charges of \$2.2, net of taxes of \$0.9 in 2010				0.01
(Less): Foreign currency exchange gains related to Venezuelan subsidiary of \$4.4, net of taxes of \$2.2 for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and \$5.1, net of taxes of \$2.7 for the six months ended June 30, 2010		(0.03)		(0.03)
Non-U.S. GAAP adjusted diluted net earnings per common share	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.73	\$ 0.70

See Note 15, Net Earnings Per Common Share, for further details on the calculation of our U.S. GAAP basic and diluted EPS.

See the discussions that follow for further details about the material factors that contributed to the increase in our adjusted EPS in 2011 as compared with 2010.

Net Sales by Segment Reporting Structure

The following table presents net sales by our segment reporting structure.

	Second Quarter of		% Change	First Six Months of		% Change
	2011	2010		2011	2010	
Net sales:						
Food Packaging	\$ 501.9	\$ 459.4	9%	\$ 976.8	\$ 906.6	8%
<i>As a % of net sales</i>	<i>41.4%</i>	<i>42.2%</i>		<i>41.7%</i>	<i>42.1%</i>	
Food Solutions	261.9	228.2	15	490.7	447.3	10
<i>As a % of net sales</i>	<i>21.6%</i>	<i>20.9%</i>		<i>21.0%</i>	<i>20.8%</i>	
Protective Packaging	353.5	320.9	10	688.6	627.4	10
<i>As a % of net sales</i>	<i>29.2%</i>	<i>29.5%</i>		<i>29.4%</i>	<i>29.2%</i>	
Other	95.3	81.2	17	185.0	169.6	9
<i>As a % of net sales</i>	<i>7.8%</i>	<i>7.4%</i>		<i>7.9%</i>	<i>7.9%</i>	
Total	\$ 1,212.6	\$ 1,089.7	11%	\$ 2,341.1	\$ 2,150.9	9%

Net Sales by Geographic Region

The following tables present our net sales by geographic region and the components of change in net sales by geographic region.

	Second Quarter of		% Change	First Six Months of		% Change
	2011	2010		2011	2010	

Net sales:

U.S.	\$ 546.5	\$ 513.7	6%	1,065.4	\$ 997.5	7%
<i>As a % of net sales</i>	<i>45.1%</i>	<i>47.1%</i>		<i>45.5%</i>	<i>46.4%</i>	
International	666.1	576.0	16	1,275.7	1,153.4	11
<i>As a % of net sales</i>	<i>54.9%</i>	<i>52.9%</i>		<i>54.5%</i>	<i>53.6%</i>	
Total net sales	\$ 1,212.6	\$ 1,089.7	11%	\$ 2,341.1	\$ 2,150.9	9%

Second Quarter of 2011

	U.S.		International		Total Company	
Volume Units	\$ 8.2	1.6%	\$ 21.1	3.7%	\$ 29.3	2.7%
Volume Acquired businesses, net of (dispositions)	0.4	0.1			0.4	
Product price/mix	24.2	4.7	5.1	0.9	29.3	2.7
Foreign currency translation			63.9	11.1	63.9	5.9
Total	\$ 32.8	6.4%	\$ 90.1	15.7%	\$ 122.9	11.3%

First Six Months of 2011

	U.S.		International		Total Company	
Volume Units	\$ 25.9	2.6%	\$ 35.2	3.1%	\$ 61.1	2.8%
Volume Acquired businesses, net of (dispositions)	0.6	0.1			0.6	
Product price/mix	41.4	4.2	6.5	0.6	47.9	2.2
Foreign currency translation			80.6	7.0	80.6	3.7
Total	\$ 67.9	6.9%	\$ 122.3	10.7%	\$ 190.2	8.7%

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As shown above, 55% of our consolidated net sales are generated outside the U.S. As we are a U.S. domiciled company, we translate our foreign currency denominated net sales into U.S. dollars. Due to the changes in the value of foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar, translating our net sales from foreign currencies to U.S. dollars may result in a favorable or unfavorable impact. The most significant currencies that contributed to the translation of our net sales and our other consolidated financial results are the euro, the Brazilian real, the Australian dollar, the Canadian dollar and the British pound.

We experienced a favorable impact from foreign currency translation on our consolidated net sales of \$64 million in the second quarter of 2011 and \$81 million in the first six months of 2011 compared with the same periods of 2010. These increases were primarily due to the strengthening of the euro, the Australian dollar and Brazilian real to the U.S. dollar. As noted above, our 2011 EPS guidance assumes a favorable impact from foreign currency translation on our full year net sales and EPS.

Components of Change in Net Sales

The following table presents the components of change in net sales by our segment reporting structure. We also present the change in net sales excluding the impact of foreign currency translation, a non-U.S. GAAP measure, which we define as constant dollar. We believe using constant dollar measures aids in the comparability between periods as it eliminates the impact of year over year changes in foreign currency exchange rates against the U.S. dollar from our reported net sales.

Second Quarter of 2011	Food Packaging		Food Solutions		Protective Packaging		Other		Total Company	
Volume Units	\$ 4.1	0.9%	\$ 5.7	2.5%	\$ 12.1	3.8%	\$ 7.4	9.2%	\$ 29.3	2.7%
Volume Acquired businesses, net of (dispositions)					0.4	0.1			0.4	
Product price/mix (1)	14.3	3.1	9.9	4.3	4.1	1.3	1.0	1.2	29.3	2.7
Foreign currency translation	24.1	5.2	18.1	7.9	16.0	5.0	5.7	7.0	63.9	5.9
Total change (U.S. GAAP)	\$ 42.5	9.2%	\$ 33.7	14.7%	\$ 32.6	10.2%	\$ 14.1	17.4%	\$ 122.9	11.3%
Impact of foreign currency translation	(24.1)	(5.2)	(18.1)	(7.9)	(16.0)	(5.0)	(5.7)	(7.0)	(63.9)	(5.9)
Total constant dollar change (Non-U.S. GAAP)	\$ 18.4	4.0%	\$ 15.6	6.8%	\$ 16.6	5.2%	\$ 8.4	10.4%	\$ 59.0	5.4%

First Six Months of 2011	Food Packaging		Food Solutions		Protective Packaging		Other		Total Company	
Volume Units	\$ 13.0	1.4%	\$ 5.3	1.2%	\$ 34.8	5.5%	\$ 8.0	4.7%	\$ 61.1	2.8%
Volume Acquired businesses, net of (dispositions)					0.6	0.1			0.6	
Product price/mix (1)	23.7	2.6	16.0	3.6	6.3	1.0	1.9	1.1	47.9	2.2
Foreign currency translation	33.5	3.7	22.1	4.9	19.5	3.1	5.5	3.2	80.6	3.7

Total change (U.S. GAAP)	\$ 70.2	7.7%	\$ 43.4	9.7%	\$ 61.2	9.7%	\$ 15.4	9.0%	\$ 190.2	8.7%
Impact of foreign currency translation	(33.5)	(3.7)	(22.1)	(4.9)	(19.5)	(3.1)	(5.5)	(3.2)	(80.6)	(3.7)
Total constant dollar change (Non-U.S. GAAP)	\$ 36.7	4.0%	\$ 21.3	4.8%	\$ 41.7	6.6%	\$ 9.9	5.8%	\$ 109.6	5.0%

- (1) Includes the net impact of our pricing actions and rebates as well as the period-to-period change in the mix of products sold. Also included in our reported product price/mix is the net effect of some of our customers purchasing our products in non-U.S. dollar or euro denominated countries at selling prices denominated in U.S. dollars or euros. This primarily arises when we export products from the U.S. and euro-zone countries. The impact to our reported product price/mix of these purchases in other countries at selling prices denominated in U.S. dollars or euros was not material in the periods included in the tables above.

Food Packaging Segment Net Sales

Second Quarter of 2011 Compared With the Same Period of 2010

The \$18 million, or 4%, constant dollar increase in 2011 compared with 2010 was primarily due to:
 favorable product price/mix in the U.S. of \$14 million, or 7%, from the benefits of prior pricing actions that were implemented to offset rising energy-based costs, as well as, formula contract price adjustments;

higher unit volumes in the U.S. of \$8 million, or 4%, mostly due to higher unit volumes from new business gains and, to a lesser extent, a slight average increase in some of our customers' animal production rates resulting in higher sales of most packaging formats; and

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higher unit volumes in Europe of \$3 million, or 4%, mostly due to higher equipment demand from new and existing customers and new business gains in developing regions including Russia and Poland.

These favorable drivers were partially offset by lower unit volumes in Canada of \$5 million, or 25%, primarily due to a customer loss. This customer loss is not considered material to our consolidated net sales. Also partially offsetting the favorable drivers mentioned above were lower unit volumes in Latin America primarily in Brazil, and in Australia. The unfavorable unit volume variances in Brazil and Australia were primarily due to the currency appreciation in these countries, reducing export demand of these countries' fresh red meat products, which in turn unfavorably affected the sale of our fresh red meat packaging products.

First Six Months of 2011 Compared With the Same Period of 2010

The \$37 million, or 4%, constant dollar increase in 2011 compared with 2010 was primarily due to:

favorable product price/mix in the U.S. of \$25 million, or 5%, from the benefits of prior pricing actions that were implemented to offset rising energy-based costs, as well as formula contract price adjustments;

higher unit volumes in the U.S. of \$21 million, or 5%, due to the same factors mentioned in the second quarter of 2011 discussion above; and

higher unit volumes in Europe of \$7 million, or 4%, mostly due to higher equipment demand from new and existing customers.

These favorable drivers were partially offset by lower unit volumes in Canada of \$9 million, or 22%, primarily due to the customer loss mentioned above. Also partially offsetting the favorable drivers mentioned above were lower unit volumes in Latin America, primarily experienced in Brazil, and in Australia. The unfavorable unit volume variances in Brazil and Australia were primarily due to the currency appreciation factors discussed above. In addition, adverse weather conditions experienced in Australia also affected the sale of our fresh red meat and dairy packaging products in that country in the first quarter of 2011.

Based on external industry projections of animal production rates and our estimates of ongoing adoption of our products and solutions, we expect these trends to result in an estimated low single-digit percent unit volume growth rate for the full year of 2011 as compared with 2010.

Food Solutions Segment Net Sales

Second Quarter of 2011 Compared With the Same Period of 2010

The \$16 million, or 7%, constant dollar increase in net sales in 2011 compared with 2010 was primarily due to:

higher unit volumes in Europe of \$8 million, or 10%, mostly due to higher equipment demand from new and existing customers and higher sales of our case-ready products;

favorable product price/mix in the U.S. of \$7 million, or 7%, and Europe of \$2 million, or 3%, both from the benefits of prior pricing actions that were implemented to offset rising energy-based costs and from formula price adjustments; and

higher unit volumes in Australia of \$4 million, or 12%, mostly due to higher demand for our fresh dairy packaging products from new and existing customers attributable to recent growth in this region's fresh dairy products market.

These favorable drivers were partially offset by lower unit volumes in the U.S. of \$8 million, or 8%, resulting from a change in our case-ready format by a major retailer in mid-2010. A portion of this lost unit volume is now being supplied in another format by our Food Packaging segment. The remainder of the lost unit volume was not material to our consolidated net sales.

First Six Months of 2011 Compared With the Same Period of 2010

The \$21 million, or 5%, constant dollar increase in 2011 compared with 2010 was primarily due to:

higher unit volumes in Europe of \$10 million, or 7%, mostly due to higher sales of our case-ready products and, to a lesser extent, higher equipment demand from new and existing customers;

favorable product price/mix in the U.S. of \$11 million, or 6%, and Europe of \$4 million, or 3%, both from the benefits of prior pricing actions that were implemented to offset rising energy-based costs and formula price adjustments; and

higher unit volumes in Australia of \$4 million, or 7%, due to the same factors mentioned in the second quarter of 2011 discussion above.

These favorable drivers were partially offset by lower unit volumes in the U.S. of \$13 million, or 7%, due to the same factor mentioned in the second quarter of 2011 discussion above.

We expect unit volume growth trends to be similar to those in our Food Packaging segment discussed above. As a result, we are estimating we will achieve low single-digit percent unit volume for the full year of 2011 compared with 2010.

Table of Contents**Protective Packaging Segment Net Sales***Second Quarter of 2011 Compared With the Same Period of 2010*

The \$17 million, or 5%, constant dollar increase in net sales in 2011 compared with 2010 was primarily due to higher unit volumes in all regions, specifically in the U.S. of \$7 million, or 4%, and in Asia of \$4 million, or 13%. These unit volume increases were predominantly due to higher year-over-year industrial production rates in those regions, which in turn favorably affected the sales of our Instapak® family of products to existing customers in the order fulfillment space and our inflatable materials and equipment systems to new and existing customers in the e-commerce space. We also experienced favorable product price/mix in Europe of \$3 million, or 4%, due to the benefits of prior pricing actions, which were implemented to offset rising energy-based costs.

First Six Months of 2011 Compared With the Same Period of 2010

The \$42 million, or 7%, constant dollar increase in 2011 compared with 2010 was primarily due to higher unit volumes in the U.S. of \$17 million, or 5%, in Europe of \$9 million, or 5%, and in Asia of \$7 million, or 13%. These unit volume increases were due to the same factors mentioned in the second quarter of 2011 discussion above. We also experienced favorable product price/mix in Europe of \$4 million, or 3%, due to the benefits of prior pricing actions that were implemented to offset rising energy-based costs.

We expect future unit volumes to grow at a slightly lower rate than reported in the second quarter of 2011 due to more challenging year-over-year comparisons. We expect this factor will reduce growth rates from ongoing expansion of customer relationships, solid reception of our solutions and ongoing modest economic recovery. As a result, we expect full year 2011 unit volume growth to be in the low-to-mid-single digit percent range compared with 2010.

Other Net Sales*Second Quarter of 2011 Compared With the Same Period of 2010*

The \$8 million, or 10%, constant dollar increase in net sales in 2011 compared with 2010 was primarily due to higher unit volumes in Europe of \$5 million, or 12%, mostly in our specialty materials business attributable to higher demand for our products primarily from the construction sector.

First Six Months of 2011 Compared With the Same Period of 2010

The \$10 million, or 6%, constant dollar increase in 2011 compared with 2010 was primarily due to higher unit volumes in Europe of \$9 million, or 11%, due to the same factors mentioned in the second quarter of 2011 discussion above. This favorable factor was partially offset by lower unit volumes in our medical applications business in Asia of \$2 million, or 16%, due to extensive pre-buying among Chinese customers in the second quarter of 2010 ahead of a reformulation of our product line requiring licensing approval. Late in the third quarter of 2010, we received Chinese government approval to import, distribute and sell the reformulated medical film.

We expect these businesses' unit volumes to increase for the full year 2011 compared with 2010 at a high-single digit percent rate as both the specialty materials and medical applications businesses continue to experience solid demand for their solutions as economic conditions improve.

Cost of Sales

Our primary input costs include resins, direct and indirect labor, other raw materials, energy-related costs and transportation costs. We utilize petrochemical-based resins in the manufacture of many of our products. The costs for these raw materials are impacted by the rise and fall in crude oil and natural gas prices, since they serve as feedstocks utilized in the production of most resins. The prices for these feedstocks have been particularly volatile in recent years due to changes in global demand, global price escalations and political unrest in the Middle East. In addition, supply and demand imbalances of intermediate compounds such as benzene as well as supplier facility outages also influence resin costs. Although changes in the prices of crude oil and natural gas are not perfect benchmarks, they are indicative of the variations in raw materials and other input costs we face. We continue to monitor changes in raw material and energy-related costs as they occur and take pricing actions as appropriate to lessen the impact of cost increases when they occur. We also have productivity, yield and product reformulations initiatives that have offset a portion of the increase unit input costs.

Second Quarter of	%	First Six Months of	%
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	2011	2010	Change	2011	2010	Change
Cost of sales	\$888.3	\$789.2	13%	\$1,707.8	\$1,550.4	10%
<i>As a % of net sales</i>	<i>73.3%</i>	<i>72.4%</i>		<i>73.0%</i>	<i>72.1%</i>	

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Table of Contents*Second Quarter of 2011 Compared With the Same Period of 2010*

The \$99 million increase in cost of sales in 2011 compared with 2010 was primarily due to:
an unfavorable impact of foreign currency translation of \$48 million;

higher raw materials costs of \$40 million;

the impact of higher unit sales volume of \$20 million; and

higher transportation and energy-related costs of \$5 million primarily in our Food and Protective Packaging businesses.

These factors were partially offset by supply chain productivity improvements, which we estimate to be \$10 million.

First Six Months of 2011 Compared With the Same Period of 2010

The \$157 million increase in cost of sales in 2011 compared with 2010 was primarily due to:
higher raw materials costs of \$70 million;

an unfavorable impact of foreign currency translation of \$60 million;

the impact of higher unit sales volume of \$45 million; and

higher transportation and energy-related costs of \$10 million primarily in our Food and Protective Packaging businesses.

These factors were partially offset by supply chain productivity improvements, which we estimate to be approximately \$20 million.

We believe that the prices for some of our raw materials may have eased from the second quarter of 2011 peaks and we now anticipate that these prices should decline modestly and then stabilize through the balance of year. Accordingly, we believe that our estimated full year average raw materials cost increase included in our 2011 EPS guidance of an increase in the low-teen percent range is still appropriate and representative of our raw materials cost dynamics.

Marketing, Administrative and Development Expenses

	Second Quarter of			First Six Months of		
	2011	2010	% Change	2011	2010	% Change
Marketing, administrative and development expenses	\$188.6	\$171.6	10%	\$374.6	\$347.1	8%
<i>As a % of net sales</i>	<i>15.6%</i>	<i>15.7%</i>		<i>16.0%</i>	<i>16.1%</i>	

Second Quarter of 2011 Compared With the Same Period of 2010

The \$17 million increase in marketing, administrative and development expenses in 2011 compared with 2010 was primarily due to:

an unfavorable impact of foreign currency translation of \$9 million; and

an increase in selling and marketing expenses of \$5 million to support our sales growth. This amount also includes the impact of higher compensation and benefits expense including additional headcount and salary increases.

First Six Months of 2011 Compared With the Same Period of 2010

The \$28 million increase in marketing, administrative and development expenses in 2011 compared with 2010 was primarily due to:

an unfavorable impact of foreign currency translation of \$11 million;

an increase in selling and marketing expenses of \$10 million to support our sales growth, including higher compensation and benefits expense as a result of additional headcount and salary increases;

additional spending for innovation and new product introductions of \$2 million primarily in the first quarter of 2011 related to three small acquisitions that closed in the second half of 2010; and

severance charges in the first quarter of 2011 of \$2 million, primarily to better align our resources with our growth opportunities in our Food Solutions segment.

Costs Related to the Proposed Acquisition of Diversey

We recorded \$7 million of acquisition-related costs in the second quarter of 2011. These expenses include accrued transaction costs relating to advisory, consulting, legal and appraisal fees directly related to our proposed acquisition of Diversey. As discussed above, we will exclude these fees and expenses and any future integration costs from our adjusted EPS calculations in 2011. See Note 3, Proposed Acquisition of Diversey Holdings, Inc. for further discussion.

Table of Contents**Operating Profit**

Management evaluates the performance of each reportable segment based on its operating profit, which is detailed in the table below.

	Second Quarter of		% Change	First Six Months of		% Change
	2011	2010		2011	2010	
Food Packaging	\$ 62.3	\$ 57.5	8%	\$ 124.9	\$ 114.0	10%
<i>As a % of Food Packaging net sales</i>	12.4%	12.5%		12.8%	12.6%	
Food Solutions	25.2	23.1	9	44.6	44.0	1
<i>As a % of Food Solutions net sales</i>	9.6%	10.1%		9.1%	9.8%	
Protective Packaging	46.3	45.3	2	86.3	84.8	2
<i>As a % of Protective Packaging net sales</i>	13.1%	14.1%		12.5%	13.5%	
Other	1.9	3.0	(37)	2.9	10.6	(73)
<i>As a % of Other net sales</i>	2.0%	3.7%		1.6%	6.3%	
Total segments and other	135.7	128.9	5%	258.7	253.4	2%
<i>As a % of net sales</i>	11.2%	11.8%		11.1%	11.8%	
Costs related to the proposed acquisition of Diversey	6.6		#	6.6		#
Restructuring and other (credits) charges(1)		(0.3)	#		0.3	#
Total operating profit	129.1	\$ 129.2	%	252.1	\$ 253.1	%
<i>As a % of net sales</i>	10.6%	11.9%		10.8%	11.8%	

Denotes a variance greater than or equal to 100%, or not meaningful.

(1) Represents charges associated with the implementation of our global manufacturing strategy, primarily in our Food Packaging segment.

As discussed above, our financial results are impacted by foreign currency translation. We estimate that our operating profit was favorably impacted by \$7 million of foreign currency translation in the second quarter of 2011 and \$10 million in the first six months of 2011 compared with the same periods of 2010. This equates to a favorable impact to our EPS of \$0.03 per share in the second quarter of 2011 and \$0.04 per share in the first six months of 2011 compared with the same periods in 2010.

The following table shows the reconciliation of our U.S. GAAP gross profit and operating profit to non-U.S. GAAP adjusted gross profit and adjusted operating profit.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
U.S. GAAP gross profit as reported	\$ 324.3	\$ 300.5	\$ 633.3	\$ 600.5
<i>As a % of total net sales</i>	26.7%	27.6%	27.1%	27.9%
Add: Global manufacturing strategy charges		1.0		2.8
	(0.1)		0.2	

(Less) / add: European manufacturing facility closure
(credits) charges

Non-U.S. GAAP adjusted gross profit	\$ 324.2	\$ 301.5	\$ 633.5	\$ 603.3
<i>As a % of total net sales</i>	26.7%	27.7%	27.1%	28.0%
U.S. GAAP operating profit as reported	\$ 129.1	\$ 129.2	\$ 252.1	\$ 253.1
<i>As a % of total net sales</i>	10.6%	11.9%	10.8%	11.8%
Add: Costs related to the proposed acquisition of Diversey	6.6		6.6	
Add: Global manufacturing strategy restructuring and other charges		0.7		3.1
(Less) / add: European manufacturing facility closure (credits) charges	(0.1)		0.2	
Non-U.S. GAAP adjusted operating profit	\$ 135.6	\$ 129.9	\$ 258.9	\$ 256.2
<i>As a % of total net sales</i>	11.2%	11.9%	11.1%	11.9%

Food Packaging Segment Operating Profit

The increases in operating profit in the second quarter and the first six months of 2011 compared with the same periods in 2010 were primarily due to the net favorable impacts of the changes in net sales mentioned above. These factors were partially offset by higher raw materials costs, which we estimate to be \$15 million higher in the second quarter of 2011 and \$30 million higher in the first six months compared with the same periods in 2010.

Food Solutions Segment Operating Profit

The increases in operating profit in the second quarter and the first six months of 2011 compared with the same periods in 2010 were primarily due to the net favorable impacts of the changes in net sales mentioned above. These factors were partially offset by higher raw materials costs, which we estimate to be \$10 million higher in the second quarter of 2011 and \$20 million higher in the first six months compared with the same periods in 2010.

Protective Packaging Segment Operating Profit

The increases in operating profit in the second quarter and the first six months of 2011 compared with the same periods in 2010 were primarily due to the net favorable impacts of the changes in net sales mentioned above. These factors were partially offset by higher raw materials costs, which we estimate to be \$10 million higher in the second quarter of 2011 and \$20 million higher in the first six months compared with the same periods in 2010.

Other Operating Profit

The declines in operating profit in the second quarter and first six months of 2011 compared with the same periods in 2010 were primarily due to higher raw materials costs, which we estimate to be \$5 million higher in the second quarter of 2011 and \$5 million higher in the first six months compared with the same periods in 2010. These factors were partially offset by the net favorable impacts of the increases in unit volumes mentioned above. Other operating profit also includes incremental spending on a technology-based venture acquired at the end of the second quarter of 2010.

Table of Contents**Interest Expense**

Interest expense includes the stated interest rate on our outstanding debt, as well as the net impact of capitalized interest, fees on outstanding borrowings under the accounts receivable securitization program, the effects of interest rate swaps and the amortization of capitalized senior debt issuance costs, bond discounts, and terminated treasury locks. We expect to incur approximately \$150 million of interest expense in 2011, which includes approximately \$43 million of interest expense for a full year of accrued interest on the cash portion of the Settlement agreement.

The following table details our interest expense.

	Second Quarter of		2011 vs. 2010 Change	First Six Months of		2011 vs. 2010 Change
	2011	2010		2011	2010	
Interest expense on the amount payable for the Settlement agreement	\$ 10.8	\$ 10.3	\$ 0.5	\$ 21.6	\$ 20.5	\$ 1.1
Interest expense on our senior notes:						
5.625% Senior Notes due July 2013	5.0	5.5	(0.5)	10.4	11.0	(0.6)
12% Senior Notes due February 2014(1)	3.6	7.8	(4.2)	7.3	15.9	(8.6)
7.875% Senior Notes due June 2017	8.3	8.2	0.1	16.6	16.5	0.1
6.875% Senior Notes due July 2033	7.8	7.8		15.5	15.5	
Other interest expense	2.2	2.2		4.2	4.4	(0.2)
Less: capitalized interest	(0.8)	(0.8)		(1.7)	(2.1)	0.4
Total	\$ 36.9	\$ 41.0	\$ (4.1)	\$ 73.9	\$ 81.7	\$ (7.8)

(1) We redeemed \$150 million of these notes in December 2010. See Note 9, Debt and Credit Facilities, for further details.

Foreign Currency Exchange Gains (Losses) Related to Venezuelan Subsidiary

The foreign currency exchange gains and losses we recorded primarily in 2010 for our Venezuelan subsidiary were the result of two factors: 1) the significant changes in the exchange rates used to settle bolivar-denominated transactions and 2) the significant changes in the exchange rates used to remeasure our Venezuelan subsidiary's financial statements at the balance sheet dates. We believe these gains and losses are attributable to the unstable foreign currency environment in Venezuela. As a result, we have excluded these gains and losses from our non-U.S. GAAP adjusted EPS in 2011 and we will exclude future non-operating gains and/or losses relating to our Venezuelan subsidiary until such time that we believe the foreign exchange environment in Venezuela stabilizes. See Venezuela, in Foreign Exchange Rates, below for further discussion.

Other Expense, net

See Note 16, Other Expense, net, for the components of other expense, net.

Income Taxes

Our effective income tax rate was 27.9% for second quarter of 2011 and 27.8% for the same period in 2010. Our effective income tax rate was 27.5% for the first six months of 2011 and 28.3% for the same period in 2010.

For both the second quarter and first six months of 2011 and 2010, our effective income tax rate was lower than the statutory U.S. federal income tax rate of 35% primarily due to our lower net effective income tax rate on foreign earnings and our domestic manufacturing deduction, partially offset by state income taxes. The rate for the second

quarter and first six months of 2011 was also increased by non-deductible acquisition costs incurred during the second quarter of 2011 and reduced by certain U.S. tax credits which were not available to reduce our U.S. federal income tax rate for the second quarter and first six months of 2010.

Our full year 2011 effective tax rate may be higher or lower than our rate for second quarter of 2011 depending on, among other factors, our mix of foreign earnings and the amount of non-deductible acquisition expenses incurred during the year.

Table of Contents**Liquidity and Capital Resources**

The information in this section sets forth material changes in and updates to material information contained in the Liquidity and Capital Resources section of MD&A set forth in Item 7 of Part II of our 2010 Annual Report on Form 10-K and should be read in conjunction with that discussion.

Material Commitments and Contingencies***Settlement Agreement and Related Costs***

We recorded a pre-tax charge of \$850 million in 2002, of which \$513 million represents a cash payment that we are required to make (subject to the satisfaction of the terms and conditions of the Settlement agreement) upon the effectiveness of a plan of reorganization in the bankruptcy of W. R. Grace & Co. We did not use cash in any period with respect to this liability.

We currently expect to fund a substantial portion of this payment when it becomes due by using accumulated cash and cash equivalents with the remainder from our committed credit facilities. Our global credit facility and European credit facility are available for general corporate purposes, including the payment of the amounts required upon effectiveness of the Settlement agreement. See *Principal Sources of Liquidity* below. The cash payment of \$513 million accrues interest at a 5.5% annual rate, which is compounded annually, from December 21, 2002 to the date of payment. This accrued interest was \$297 million at June 30, 2011 and is recorded in Settlement agreement and related accrued interest on our condensed consolidated balance sheet. The total liability on our condensed consolidated balance sheet was \$810 million at June 30, 2011. In addition, the Settlement agreement provides for the issuance of 18 million shares of our common stock. Since the impact of issuing these shares is dilutive to our EPS, under U.S. GAAP, they have been included in our diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding in our calculation of EPS for all periods presented. See Note 15, *Net Earnings Per Common Share*, for details of our calculation of EPS.

Tax benefits resulting from the payment made under the Settlement agreement, which are currently recorded as deferred tax assets on our consolidated balance sheets, are anticipated to provide \$370 million of current and future cash tax benefits at the time the payment under the Settlement agreement is made. These deferred tax assets reflect the cash portion of the Settlement agreement and related accrued interest and the value of the 18 million shares of our common stock at a post-split price of \$17.86 per share, which was the price when the Settlement agreement was reached in 2002. The amount and timing of our future cash tax benefits could vary, depending on the amount of cash paid by us and various facts and circumstances at the time of payment under the Settlement agreement, including the price of our common stock, our tax position and the applicable tax codes. Any changes in the tax benefits resulting from an increase in our stock price in excess of the \$17.86 share price will not have an impact on our consolidated net earnings.

Additionally we may incur an approximate one percentage point increase in our effective income tax rate during the calendar year in which we make the payment under the Settlement. We anticipate that funding the Settlement agreement will result in a loss for U.S. income tax purposes, and this loss will eliminate some tax benefits for that year, primarily the domestic manufacturing deduction.

While the Bankruptcy Court has confirmed the PI Settlement Plan and the District Court has held hearings to consider oral arguments relating to appeals of the Memorandum Opinion and the Confirmation Order, additional proceedings may be held before the District Court or other courts to consider matters related to the PI Settlement Plan. Various parties have appealed or have otherwise challenged the Memorandum Opinion and the Confirmation Order, and the PI Settlement Plan may be subject to further appeal or challenge before the District Court or other courts. The appealing parties have designated various issues to be considered on appeal, including, without limitation, issues relating to releases and injunctions contained in the PI Settlement Plan. We will continue to review the Grace bankruptcy proceedings (including appeals and other proceedings relating to the Memorandum Opinion, the Confirmation Order, or the PI Settlement Plan), as well as

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any amendments or changes to the Memorandum Opinion, the Confirmation Order, or the PI Settlement Plan, to verify compliance with the Settlement agreement. We do not know whether or when a final plan of reorganization will become effective or whether the final plan will be consistent with the terms of the Settlement agreement.

As mentioned in 2011 Outlook above, our full year 2011 EPS guidance continues to exclude the payment under the Settlement agreement, as the timing is unknown. Payment under the Settlement agreement is expected to be accretive to our post-payment EPS by approximately \$0.12 to \$0.14 annually. This range primarily represents the accretive impact on our net earnings from using cash on hand to fund the payment and ceasing to accrue any future interest on the settlement amount following the payment.

The information set forth in Item 1 of Part I of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q in Note 13, Commitments and Contingencies, under the caption Settlement Agreement and Related Costs is incorporated herein by reference.

Cryovac Transaction Commitments and Contingencies

The information set forth in Item 1 of Part I of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q in Note 13, Commitments and Contingencies, under the caption Cryovac Transaction Commitments and Contingencies is incorporated herein by reference.

Principal Sources of Liquidity

We require cash to fund our operating expenses, capital expenditures, interest, taxes and dividend payments and to pay our debt obligations and other long-term liabilities as they come due. Our principal sources of liquidity are cash flows from operations, accumulated cash and amounts available under our existing lines of credit described below, including the global credit facility and the European credit facility, and our accounts receivable securitization program.

We believe that our current liquidity position and future cash flows from operations will enable us to fund our operations, including all of the items mentioned above, and the cash payment under the Settlement agreement should it become payable within the next 12 months.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The following table summarizes our accumulated cash and cash equivalents.

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Cash and cash equivalents	\$705.0	\$ 675.6

See Analysis of Historical Cash Flows below.

Lines of Credit

At June 30, 2011, there were no amounts outstanding under our global and European credit facilities, and we had \$686 million available to us under these facilities. We did not utilize these facilities at any time during 2011. We anticipate that the global credit facility and the European credit facility will be refinanced as part of the proposed financing in connection with the proposed acquisition of Diversey. The proceeds under the new Revolving Credit Facility are expected to be used to finance working capital needs, general corporate purposes including the payment of the amounts required upon effectiveness of the Settlement agreement and, if necessary, fees and expenses associated with the acquisition and original issue discount, if any. See Note 3, Proposed Acquisition of Diversey Holdings, Inc. for further details.

Further information about our lines of credit, our outstanding long-term debt and the related financial covenants and limitations is provided in Note 9, Debt and Credit Facilities.

Accounts Receivable Securitization Program

At June 30, 2011, we had \$91 million available to us under the program, and we did not utilize this program in 2011.

See Note 5, Accounts Receivable Securitization Program, for information concerning this program.

Debt Ratings

Our cost of capital and ability to obtain external financing may be affected by our debt ratings, which the credit rating agencies review periodically. The Company and our long-term senior unsecured debt are currently rated BB+

(positive outlook) by Standard & Poor's (S&P). This rating is considered non-investment grade. The Company and our long-term senior unsecured debt are currently rated Baa3 by Moody's. This rating is considered investment grade. If our credit ratings are downgraded, there could be a negative impact on our ability to access capital markets and borrowing costs could increase. A credit rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the rating organization. Each rating should be evaluated independently of any other rating.

As a result of our proposed acquisition of Diversey, S&P announced that it placed its ratings of the Company and our long-term senior unsecured debt on CreditWatch with negative implications. The CreditWatch placement reflects the likelihood that S&P will lower its ratings of the Company and our long-term senior unsecured debt because of the resulting increase in debt leverage as a result of the proposed Diversey acquisition.

Moody's also announced that it placed the Baa3 senior unsecured debt rating of the Company and our long-term senior unsecured debt on review for possible downgrade because of our proposed acquisition of Diversey. Moody's revision of outlook to under review for downgrade from stable reflects the markedly increased company leverage and the significant change in operating profile due to the proposed acquisition of Diversey.

Table of Contents**Analysis of Historical Cash Flows**

The following table shows the changes in our consolidated cash flows.

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$120.1	\$ 186.8
Net cash used in investing activities	(44.8)	(43.0)
Net cash used in financing activities	(71.0)	(125.6)

Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities**2011**

Net cash provided by operating activities in 2011 was primarily attributable to net income adjusted for non-cash items of \$228 million, which primarily includes depreciation and amortization and share-based incentive compensation. Net cash provided by changes in operating assets and liabilities resulted in net cash use of \$108 million. This net cash use was primarily due to an increase in inventories of \$89 million which was primarily due to higher inventory levels in North America and Europe mainly in our food businesses. These higher inventory levels reflected the rise in average petrochemical-based raw material costs in 2011 and a build up in inventories in anticipation of increased sales volumes from normal seasonality in these businesses.

2010

Net cash provided by operating activities in 2010 was primarily attributable to net income adjusted for non-cash items of \$225 million, which primarily includes depreciation and amortization and share-based compensation expense. Net cash provided by changes in operating assets and liabilities resulted in a net cash use of \$38 million. This net cash use was primarily due to cash used for inventories of \$56 million, which was primarily due to higher inventory levels in North America and Europe mainly in our food businesses. These higher inventory levels reflected the rise in average petrochemical-based raw material costs in 2010 and a build up in inventories in anticipation of increased sales volumes from normal seasonality in these businesses. Partially offsetting this was cash provided by accounts payable of \$36 million primarily due to the timing of payments.

Net Cash Used in Investing Activities**2011**

Net cash used in investing activities in 2011 primarily consisted of capital expenditures of \$47 million primarily for the maintenance of property, plant and equipment and expanding existing capacity to improve productivity supporting the growth in net sales.

2010

Net cash used in investing activities in 2010 primarily consisted of capital expenditures of \$47 million primarily for the maintenance of equipment and expanding capacity to improve productivity and support the growth in net sales. Our capital expenditures in 2010 included the use of cash to fund the purchase of a manufacturing facility in Brazil.

We expect to continue to invest capital as we deem appropriate to expand our business, to maintain or replace depreciating property, plant and equipment, to acquire new manufacturing technology and to improve productivity and net sales growth. As mentioned in 2011 Outlook above, we now expect total capital expenditures in 2011 to be in the range of \$100 million to \$125 million. This revised projection is based upon our updated capital expenditure budget for 2011, the status of approved but not yet completed capital projects, anticipated future projects and historic spending trends. This projection also supports targeted cost-reduction initiatives globally. This revised range has not changed our long-term outlook for capital expenditures over the next several years to support our projected increases in unit volume growth using new technology platforms or otherwise requiring incremental capital.

Net Cash Used in Financing Activities**2011**

Net cash used in financing activities was primarily due to the following:
the payment of quarterly dividends of \$42 million;

the repayment of short-term borrowings of \$14 million; and
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the acquisition of 0.5 million shares of common stock with a fair market value of \$13 million that were withheld from employees to satisfy their minimum tax withholding obligations under our 2005 contingent stock plan.

2010

Net cash used in financing activities was primarily due to the following:
the repayment of amounts outstanding under our European credit facility of \$64 million in January 2010;

the payment of quarterly dividends of \$38 million; and

the repayment of short-term borrowings of \$12 million.

Changes in Working Capital

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010	Increase
Working capital (current assets less current liabilities)	\$748.5	\$ 592.3	\$156.2
Current ratio (current assets divided by current liabilities)	1.5x	1.4x	
Quick ratio (current assets, less inventories divided by current liabilities)	1.1x	1.1x	

The 26% increase in working capital in the first six months of 2011 was primarily due to the following factors:
net cash flows provided by operations of \$120 million;

a net positive impact of foreign currency translation of \$30 million.

Changes in Stockholders' Equity

The \$171 million, or 7%, increase in stockholders' equity in the first six months of 2011 was primarily due to the following:

net earnings of \$125 million; and

positive foreign currency translation adjustments of \$85 million.

These factors were partially offset by:

dividends paid and accrued on our common stock of \$42 million; and

the acquisition of 0.5 million shares of common stock with a fair market value of \$13 million that were withheld from employees to satisfy their minimum tax withholding obligations under our 2005 contingent stock plan. These shares are held in common stock in treasury.

Derivative Financial Instruments*Interest Rate Swaps*

The information set forth in Item 1 of Part I of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q in Note 10, Derivatives and Hedging Activities, under the caption Interest Rate Swaps is incorporated herein by reference.

Foreign Currency Forward Contracts

At June 30, 2011, we were party to foreign currency forward contracts, which did not have a significant impact on our liquidity.

The information set forth in Item 1 of Part I of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q in Note 10, Derivatives and Hedging Activities, under the caption Foreign Currency Forward Contracts is incorporated herein by reference.

For further discussion about these contracts and other financial instruments, see Part I, Item 3, Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

There have been no material changes in our critical accounting policies and estimates from those disclosed in our 2010 Annual Report on Form 10-K. For a discussion of our critical accounting policies and estimates, refer to

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates in Part II, Item 7 of our 2010 Annual Report on Form 10-K, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

Table of Contents**Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.**

We are exposed to market risk from changes in the conditions in the global financial markets, interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and commodity prices and the creditworthiness of our customers, which may adversely affect our consolidated financial position and results of operations. We seek to minimize these risks through regular operating and financing activities and, when deemed appropriate, through the use of derivative financial instruments. We do not purchase, hold or sell derivative financial instruments for trading purposes.

Interest Rates

From time to time, we may use interest rate swaps, collars or options to manage our exposure to fluctuations in interest rates.

At June 30, 2011, we had outstanding interest rate swaps, but no outstanding collars or options.

The information set forth in Item 1 of Part I of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q in Note 10, *Derivatives and Hedging Activities*, under the caption *Interest Rate Swaps* is incorporated herein by reference.

See Note 11, *Fair Value Measurements and Other Financial Instruments*, for details of the methodology and inputs used to determine the fair value of our fixed rate debt. The fair value of our fixed rate debt varies with changes in interest rates. Generally, the fair value of fixed rate debt will increase as interest rates fall and decrease as interest rates rise. A hypothetical 10% decrease in interest rates would result in an increase of \$49 million in the fair value of our total debt balance at June 30, 2011. These changes in the fair value of our fixed rate debt do not alter our obligations to repay the outstanding principal amount or any related interest of such debt.

Foreign Exchange Rates*Operations*

As a large, global organization, we face exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange rates. These exposures may change over time as business practices evolve and could materially impact our consolidated financial position or results of operations in the future. See our MD&A above for the impacts foreign currency translation had on our operations.

Venezuela

Economic events in Venezuela have exposed us to heightened levels of foreign currency exchange risk.

Effective January 1, 2010, Venezuela was designated a highly inflationary economy under U.S. GAAP, and the U.S. dollar replaced the bolivar fuerte as the functional currency for our subsidiary in Venezuela. Accordingly, all bolivar-denominated monetary assets and liabilities were re-measured into U.S. dollars using the current exchange rate available to us, and any changes in the exchange rate were reflected in foreign currency exchange gains and losses related to our Venezuelan subsidiary on the condensed consolidated statement of operations.

As a result of the changes in the exchange rates upon settlement of bolivar-denominated transactions and upon the remeasurement of our Venezuelan subsidiary's financial statements, we recognized nominal net losses in both the second quarter and first six months of 2011 and net gains of \$7 million in the second quarter of 2010 and \$8 million in the first six months of 2010.

For the six months ended June 30, 2011, less than 1% of our consolidated net sales were derived from our business in Venezuela and approximately 2% of our consolidated operating profit was derived from our business in Venezuela.

The potential future impact to our consolidated financial position and results of operations for future bolivar-denominated transactions will depend on our access to U.S. dollars and on the exchange rates in effect when we enter into, remeasure and settle transactions. Therefore, it is difficult to predict the future impact until each transaction settles at its applicable exchange rate or gets remeasured into U.S. dollars.

Foreign Currency Forward Contracts

We use foreign currency forward contracts to fix the amounts payable or receivable on some transactions denominated in foreign currencies. A hypothetical 10% adverse change in foreign exchange rates at June 30, 2011 would have caused us to pay approximately \$20 million to terminate these contracts.

Our foreign currency forward contracts are described in Note 10, *Derivatives and Hedging Activities*, which is contained in Part I, Item 1, and in *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources Derivative Financial Instruments Foreign Currency Forward Contracts*, contained in Part I, Item 2 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, which information is incorporated herein by

reference.

We may use other derivative instruments from time to time, such as foreign exchange options to manage exposure due to foreign exchange rates and interest rate and currency swaps related to access to additional sources of international financing. These instruments can potentially limit foreign exchange exposure and limit or adjust interest rate exposure by swapping borrowings denominated in one currency for borrowings denominated in another currency. At June 30, 2011, we had no foreign exchange options and currency swap agreements outstanding.

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Outstanding Debt

Our outstanding debt is generally denominated in the functional currency of the borrower. We believe that this enables us to better match operating cash flows with debt service requirements and to better match the currency of assets and liabilities. The amount of outstanding debt denominated in a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar was \$12 million at June 30, 2011 and \$26 million at December 31, 2010.

Customer Credit

We are exposed to credit risk from our customers. In the normal course of business we extend credit to our customers if they satisfy pre-defined credit criteria. We maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the failure of our customers to make required payments. An additional allowance may be required if the financial condition of our customers deteriorates. The allowance for doubtful accounts is maintained at a level that management assesses to be appropriate to absorb estimated losses in the accounts receivable portfolio.

Our customers may default on their obligations to us due to bankruptcy, lack of liquidity, operational failure or other reasons. Our provision for bad debt expense was \$2 million in the second quarter of 2011, \$4 million in the first six months of 2011 and \$4 million in both the second quarter of 2010 and the first six months of 2010. Allowance for doubtful accounts was \$17 million at June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rule 13a-15 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and that our employees accumulate this information and communicate it to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer (our principal executive officer) and our Chief Financial Officer (our principal financial officer), as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding the required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, our management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and management necessarily must apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this report, we carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures under Rule 13a-15. Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, supervised and participated in this evaluation. Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There has not been any change in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended June 30, 2011 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

The information set forth in Item 1 of Part I of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q in Note 13, Commitments and Contingencies, of Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements is incorporated herein by reference. See also Part I, Item 3, Legal Proceedings, of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010 as well as the information incorporated by reference in that item.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

See Part I, Item 1A, Risk Factors, of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010. Except as required by the federal securities law, we undertake no obligation to update or revise any risk factor, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Risks Relating to the Proposed Acquisition of Diversey

We cannot guarantee that the proposed acquisition of Diversey will be consummated or successfully integrated. Any failure to consummate or successfully integrate the proposed acquisition could have a material adverse impact on our consolidated results of operations, financial condition and stock price.

Consummation of the proposed acquisition of Diversey is subject to the satisfaction of customary closing conditions and the receipt of certain regulatory approvals. As a result, we cannot guarantee that the proposed acquisition will be consummated. Our integration planning and preparation is underway and will require significant efforts both before and after the consummation of the acquisition. In the event that the proposed acquisition is not consummated or successfully integrated:

management's attention from our day-to-day business may be diverted;

our relationships with customers and vendors may be disrupted as a result of uncertainties with regard to our business and prospects;

we may be required to pay significant transaction costs related to the proposed acquisition, including the termination fee of \$160 million described below; and

the market price of shares of our common stock may decline to the extent that the current market price of those shares reflects an assumption that the proposed acquisition will be completed and successfully integrated.

In addition, if we do not consummate the transaction due to the failure by the lenders, as a result of dislocations in the credit markets or for any other reason, to meet their commitments in connection with our financing for the proposed acquisition, then we will be required to pay a termination fee of \$160 million.

Cautionary Notice Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This quarterly report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 concerning our business, consolidated operations and financial condition. All statements other than statements of historical facts included in this report regarding our strategies, prospects, financial condition, costs, plans and objectives are forward-looking statements. The SEC encourages companies to disclose forward-looking statements so that investors can better understand a company's future prospects and make informed investment decisions. Some of our statements in this report, in documents incorporated by reference into this report and in our future oral and written statements, may be forward-looking. These statements reflect our beliefs and expectations as to future events and trends affecting our business, our consolidated financial position and our results of operations. These forward-looking statements are based upon our current expectations concerning future events and discuss, among other things, anticipated future financial performance and future business plans. Forward-looking statements are necessarily subject to risks and uncertainties, many of which are outside our control, that could cause actual results to differ materially from these statements. In addition, statements that we make in this report that are not statements of historical fact may also be forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements can be identified by such words as anticipates, believes, plan, assumes, could, should, estimates, expects, potential, seek, expressions. Examples of these forward-looking statements include projections regarding our 2011 outlook EPS guidance and other projections relating to our financial performance such as those in the Components of Change in

Net Sales and Cost of Sales sections of our MD&A.

The following are important factors that we believe could cause actual results to differ materially from those in our forward-looking statements: the implementation of our Settlement agreement regarding the various asbestos-related, fraudulent transfer, successor liability, and indemnification claims made against the Company arising from a 1998 transaction with W. R. Grace & Co.; general economic conditions, particularly as they affect packaging use; credit ratings; changes in raw material pricing and availability; changes in energy costs; competitive conditions and contract terms; currency translation and devaluation effects, including in Venezuela; the success of our growth, profitability and manufacturing strategies and our cost reduction and productivity efforts; the effects of animal and food-related health issues; pandemics; environmental matters; regulatory actions and legal matters; successful consummation of the proposed acquisition of Diversey and the other information referenced above under Item 1A, Risk Factors. Except as required by the federal securities laws, we undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Table of Contents**Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.****(c) Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities**

The table below sets forth the total number of shares of our common stock, par value \$0.10 per share, that we repurchased in each month of the quarter ended June 30, 2011, the average price paid per share and the maximum number of shares that may yet be purchased under our publicly announced plans or programs.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased (1) (a)	Average Price Paid Per Share (b)	Total Number of Share Purchased As Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs (c)	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (d)
Balance as of March 31, 2011				15,546,142
April 1, 2011 through April 30, 2011	750			15,546,142
May 1, 2011 through May 31, 2011	39,664			15,546,142
June 1, 2011 through June 30, 2011	1,000			15,546,142
Total	41,414	\$		15,546,142

(1) The Company did not purchase any shares during the quarter ended June 30, 2011 pursuant to its publicly announced program (described below). The Company did repurchase shares by means of (a) shares withheld from awards under the Company's 2005 contingent stock plan pursuant to the provision thereof that permits tax withholding obligations or other legally required charges to be satisfied by having the Company withhold shares from an award under that plan and (b) shares reacquired pursuant to the forfeiture provision of the Company's 2005 contingent stock plan. (See table below.) The Company reports price calculations in column (b) in the table above only for shares purchased as part of its publicly announced program, when applicable, and includes commissions. For shares withheld for tax withholding obligations or other legally required charges, the Company withholds shares at a price equal to their fair market value. The Company does not make payments for shares reacquired by the Company pursuant to the forfeiture provision of the 2005 contingent stock plan as those shares are simply forfeited.

Period	Shares withheld for tax obligations and charges (a)	Average withholding price for shares in column a (b)	Forfeitures under 2005 Contingent Stock Plan (c)	Total (d)
April 2011			750	750
May 2011	29,664	\$ 25.74	10,000	39,664
June 2011			1,000	1,000
Total	29,664		11,750	41,414

On August 9, 2007, we announced that our Board of Directors had approved a share repurchase program authorizing us to repurchase in the aggregate up to 20 million shares of our issued and outstanding common stock

(described further under the caption, Repurchases of Capital Stock, in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in Part II Item 7 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K). This program has no set expiration date. This program replaced our prior share repurchase program, which we terminated at that time.

Item 5. Other Information

On February 17, 2011, our Board approved (a) an amendment to the 2005 Contingent Stock Plan of Sealed Air Corporation (the 2005 Contingent Stock Plan) to increase the number of shares of common stock reserved for issuance under the 2005 Contingent Stock Plan from 8,000,000 shares to 12,000,000 shares, and (b) an amendment to the 2002 Stock Plan for Non-Employee Directors (the 2002 Directors Stock Plan) to increase the number of shares of common stock reserved for issuance under the 2002 Directors Stock Plan from 200,000 shares to 400,000 shares, in each case subject to the approval of our stockholders. On May 18, 2011, at our 2011 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, stockholder approval was received to amend both plans accordingly.

The description of the 2005 Contingent Stock Plan and 2002 Directors Stock Plan, including the amendments thereto, are set forth in our Proxy Statement for the 2011 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, and such descriptions are incorporated herein by reference.

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Item 6. Exhibits.

Exhibit Number	Description
2.1	Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of May 31, 2011, by and among Sealed Air Corporation, Solution Acquisition Corp. and Diversey Holdings, Inc. (the schedules and exhibits have been omitted pursuant to Item 601(b)(2) of Regulation S-K; a copy of any omitted schedule will be furnished supplementally to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon request) (Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, Date of Report May 31, 2011, is incorporated herein by reference.)
3.1	Unofficial Composite Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Company as currently in effect. (Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-3, Registration No. 333-108544, is incorporated herein by reference.)
3.2	Amended and Restated By-Laws of the Company as currently in effect. (Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, Date of Report May 20, 2009, File No. 1-12139, is incorporated herein by reference.)
10.1	Commitment Letter, dated as of May 31, 2011, by and among Sealed Air Corporation and Citigroup Global Markets Inc. (Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, Date of Report May 31, 2011, is incorporated herein by reference.)
10.2	Amended and Restated Commitment Letter, dated as of June 17, 2011, by and among Sealed Air Corporation, Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Bank of America, N.A., Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, BNP Paribas, BNP Paribas Securities Corp., The Royal Bank of Scotland plc and RBS Securities Inc. (Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, Date of Report June 17, 2011, is incorporated herein by reference.)
10.3	Form of Sealed Air Corporation Performance Share Units Award Grant 2011-2013. (Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, Date of Report April 7, 2011, is incorporated herein by reference.)
10.4	2005 Contingent Stock Plan of the Company, as amended effective May 18, 2011. (Annex D to the Company's Proxy Statement for the 2011 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, File No. 1-12139, is incorporated herein by reference.)*
10.5	Sealed Air Corporation 2002 Stock Plan for Non-Employee Directors, as amended effective May 18, 2011. (Annex E to the Company's Proxy Statement for the 2011 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, File No. 1-12139, is incorporated herein by reference.)*
31.1	Certification of William V. Hickey pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a), dated August 5, 2011.
31.2	Certification of David H. Kelsey pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a), dated August 5, 2011.
32	Certification of William V. Hickey and David H. Kelsey, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, dated August 5, 2011.
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document

- 101.SCH XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
- 101.CAL XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase
- 101.LAB XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase
- 101.PRE XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase
- 101.DEF XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase

In accordance with Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, the XBRL related information in Exhibit 101 shall not be deemed to be filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act, or otherwise subject to the liability of that section, and shall not be deemed to be filed or part of any registration statement or other document filed for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act or the Exchange Act, except as shall be expressly set forth by specific reference in such filing.

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SIGNATURE

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

Sealed Air Corporation

Date: August 5, 2011

By: /s/ Jeffrey S. Warren
Jeffrey S. Warren
*Controller (Duly Authorized Executive
Officer and Chief Accounting Officer)*

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