



**ENVIRONMENTAL, SAFETY, & HEALTH
NEWSLETTER**



F.E.S.H.
1st Quarter
2004

"Obstacles are those frightful things you see when you take your eyes off your goal."
-Henry Ford

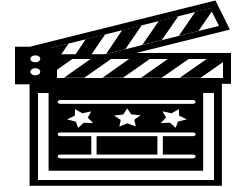
**OUR MISSION IS TO FOCUS ON
EMPLOYEE SAFETY AND
ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE**

In this 1st quarter Environmental, Safety, and Health Newsletter we wish to focus your attention on the following topics:

- **Desk of the Director~ Discarded Electronics**
- **"From Our Home to Yours"~ Summer Safety**
- **REGULATORY Q&A~ Determining if Waste is Hazardous**
- **ESH Alerts~ New Regional ESH Manager**
- **The Safety Zone~ Heat Stress**
- **The Recycle Bin~ 2003 Annual/Biennial Hazardous Waste Report Status**
- **1st Quarter 2004 KPI's**



**FROM THE DESK OF THE
DIRECTOR**



Discarded Cell Phones, Printers, and Keyboards may be Hazardous Waste

The devices that make possible e-mail, e-news and e-commerce may end their days as e-hazardous waste.

A just-completed study by University of Florida environmental engineers found that electronic-age gizmos ranging from cell phones to computer mice often release enough lead in laboratory tests to be classified as hazardous waste under federal EPA regulations.

The findings, presented last month in a draft report to the EPA, which funded the study, could prompt the federal government or individual states to change the disposal rules for millions of tons of electronic devices that now routinely make their way into household trash landfills, said UF environmental engineering Associate Professor Tim Townsend, lead investigator on the project.

"The bottom line is that when we tested these devices, in many cases they met the EPA definition for regulated hazardous waste," said Townsend, who presented his findings Feb. 18 at an EPA meeting in Chicago.

Rapid changes in technology make the issue of "E-waste" pressing.

Experts estimate that more than 20 million personal computers became obsolete in 1998 alone and project more than 60 million personal computers will be retired in 2005, Townsend said.

Five years ago, Townsend headed research that concluded cathode ray tubes-the "picture tubes" that produce images on standard television and computer screens-release enough lead to be classed as hazardous waste. The finding concerned state and federal officials, prompting the EPA to provide Townsend with \$40,000 to test other electronic devices.





FROM THE DESK OF THE DIRECTOR Continued



In research that began late in 2001, Townsend and four UF graduate students examined cell phones, printers, flat-panel monitors, keyboards, computer mice, remote controls, VCRs, laptops and central-processing units, or CPUs, the components that contain the “guts” of personal computers.

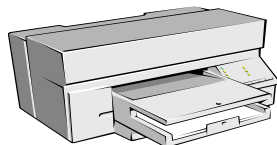
The researchers subjected many of the e-devices to a standard EPA testing procedure for hazardous waste, the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure. The procedure involves mixing the ground-up devices with an acid solution designed to simulate potential conditions in landfills. Technicians rotate the mixture for 18 hours in a drum container and then test the results for eight hazardous metals: mercury, arsenic, cadmium, barium, silver, selenium, chromium and lead.

While the UF technicians were able to grind up the smaller devices, such as cell phones, the task proved difficult for the larger devices such as VCRs, Townsend said. As a result, they developed a modified version of the test: a sealed 55-gallon drum suspended on an axle connected to a large electric motor. They placed disassembled printers and other large electronic devices in the drum, added the acid solution, then rotated the contents for 18 hours and tested the leachate.

Every type of electronic device leached lead above the hazardous waste levels in at least some cases, the tests showed. The lead comes from the solder used to connect the circuits. None of seven other hazardous metals showed up as problems in the tests.

For example, 28 of 38 cell phones tested using the standard procedure produced leachate that exceeded the EPA standards of five milligrams of lead per liter. Seven of eight VCRs tested with the modified test exceeded the standard. The results were less dramatic for several other devices, but many still exceeded the standard.

Curiously, the experiments found that computer CPUs frequently exceeded the hazardous waste limit in the modified test, but rarely in the standard test.



Upon closer look at the data, the researchers realized the CPUs and other devices containing a large amount of steel tended to leach less lead when the devices were ground up, which they determined resulted from the electrochemical conditions of the solution.

“The more steel that you have in a device, the more it tends to diminish the lead that dissolved in the TCLP leachate,” Townsend said.

Townsend’s results may be important for both federal environmental regulators and individual states. Marilyn Goode, an environmental protection specialist at EPA headquarters in Washington D.C., said the agency would have to do further research before making any decision on new rules for e-waste disposal. However, she said, states may choose to institute their own rules, as they do in other cases.

For example, following Townsend’s earlier study, California and several other states began forbidding municipalities from disposing televisions or computer screens in standard household waste landfills. The EPA is in the process of finalizing a rule that will encourage businesses to recycle rather than disposing of television and computer monitors in landfills, Goode said.

Townsend said that the laboratory leaching test results provide a good tool, but they may not do a good job of mimicking what happens in actual landfills. To address this question, he launched a major experiment this month at a central Florida landfill, the North Central Landfill in Polk County. The experiment will involve burying 16-foot-long, two-foot-wide columns in the landfill, filling the columns with a mixture of municipal solid waste and electronic waste and testing the resulting leachate.

The two-year project is being sponsored by Polk County and the Florida Center for Solid and Hazardous Waste Management, a research center hosted by UF’s College of Engineering and funded by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

FROM OUR HOME TO YOURS

Information for being safe at home....



SUMMER SAFETY TIPS AT HOME

LAWN MOWER SAFETY



- Try to use a mower with a control that stops the mower from moving forward if the handle is let go.
- Children younger than 16 years should not be allowed to use ride-on mowers. Children younger than 12 years should not use walk-behind mowers.
- Make sure that sturdy shoes (not sandals or sneakers) are worn while mowing.
- Prevent injuries from flying objects, such as stones or toys, by picking up objects from the lawn before mowing begins. Anyone who uses a mower should wear hearing and eye protection.
- Do not pull the mower backward or mow in reverse unless absolutely necessary, and carefully look for children behind you when you mow in reverse.
- Always turn off the mower and wait for the blades to stop completely before removing the grass catcher, unclogging the discharge chute, or crossing gravel paths, roads, or other areas.
- Do not allow children to ride as passengers on ride-on mowers.

BUG SAFETY

- Don't use scented soaps, perfumes on your child.
- Avoid areas where insects nest or congregate, such as stagnant pools of water, uncovered foods and gardens where flowers are in bloom.
- Avoid dressing your child in clothing with bright colors or flowery prints.
- To remove a visible stinger from skin, gently scrape it off horizontally with a credit card or your fingernail.
- Insect repellents containing DEET are the most effective.
- The concentration of DEET in products may range from less than 10 percent to more than 30 percent. The benefits of DEET reach a peak at a concentration of 30 percent, the maximum concentration currently recommended for infants and children. DEET should not be used on children under 2 months of age.
- The concentration of DEET varies significantly from product to product, so read the label of any product you purchase.



POOL SAFETY

- Never leave children alone in or near the pool, even for a moment.
- Install a fence at least four-foot high around all four sides of the pool.
- Make sure pool gates self-close and self-latch at a height children can't reach.
- Keep rescue equipment (a shepherd's hook - a long pole with a hook on the end - and life preserver) and a portable telephone near the pool.
- Avoid inflatable swimming aids such as "floaties." They are not a substitute for approved life vests and can give children a false sense of security.
- Children are not developmentally ready for swim lessons until after their fourth birthday. Swim programs for children under 4 should not be seen as a way to decrease the risk of drowning.
- Whenever infants or toddlers are in or around water, an adult should be within arm's length, providing "touch supervision."

FUN IN THE SUN

Babies under 6 months:

- Avoiding sun exposure and dressing infants in lightweight long pants and long-sleeved shirts and brimmed hats are still the top recommendations from the AAP to prevent sunburn. However when adequate clothing and shade are not available, parents can apply a minimal amount of sunscreen to small areas, such as the infant's face and the back of the hands.

For Young Children:

- Apply sunscreen at least 30 minutes before going outside, and use sunscreen even on cloudy days. The SPF should be at least 15.

For Older Children:

- The first, and best, line of defense against the sun is covering up. Wear a hat with a three-inch brim or a bill facing forward, sunglasses (look for sunglasses that block 99-100 percent of ultraviolet rays), and cotton clothing with a tight weave.
- Stay in the shade whenever possible, and avoid sun exposure during the peak intensity hours-between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.
- Use a sunscreen with an SPF (sun protection factor) of 15 or greater. Be sure to apply enough sunscreen- about one ounce per sitting for a young adult.
- Reapply sunscreen every two hours, or after swimming or sweating.



REGULATORY Q&A

Who May Determine Whether a Waste is Hazardous?

Q: A laboratory chemist produces miscellaneous analytical waste and accumulates the waste in a nearby satellite accumulation container. When the container is full, the lab's environmental group gathers applicable information from the chemist and from other sources as needed in order to make a hazardous waste determination. Since the chemist was the person who actually generated the waste, who may determine whether the waste is hazardous-the chemist or the environmental group?

A: Per an EPA memo dated August 16, 2002:
"40 CFR Section 262.11 states, 'A person who generates a solid waste...must determine if that waste is a hazardous waste...' 'A person' is defined as 'an individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, Federal Agency, corporation (including a government corporation), partnership, association, State, municipality, commission, political subdivision of a State, or any interstate body' (40 CFR Part 262.10). 'A person' is not limited to a specific individual. Therefore, any individual who is part of the 'person' (as defined) may make a hazardous waste determination. The hazardous waste determination is not limited to the individual who actually produces a solid waste. For example, Environmental, Health & Safety (EH&S) personnel may make a hazardous waste determination for a waste produced by an individual researcher, as long as the EH&S personnel and the researcher are part of the same 'person' (e.g., academic institution)."

Therefore, since both the chemist (an individual/a person) and the environmental group (a group of individuals/persons) meet the RCRA definition of "a person", either the chemist or the environmental group can make the determination if a waste is hazardous.

SUMMARY:

- Per 40 CFR 262.11 [WAC 173-303-070(3)], "a person" must determine if a waste is hazardous.
- Per 40 CFR 260.10 [WAC 173-303-040], "a person" is defined as "an individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, Federal Agency, corporation (including a government corporation), partnership, association, State, municipality, commission, political subdivision of a State, or any interstate body". Note: WAC wording varies slightly but definition is essentially similar.
- A "person" is not limited to the individual (such as a chemist) who actually produces a solid waste and any "person" as defined above, can make the determination if a waste is hazardous.



NEW REGIONAL ESH MANAGER



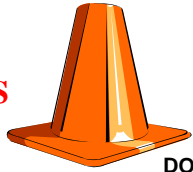
Kris Sitterle has recently taken the position of Regional Environmental Safety and Health Manager of the Midwest. Kris comes to the Fisher Scientific Regulatory team with more than twelve years of experience in the field of ESH. Kris comes from Maclean Power Systems, in Franklin Park, Illinois where he was the Corporate Manager of ESH for three years. He is a veteran of the United States Navy and is currently certified as a licensed Environmental/Safety Compliance Manager.

Please welcome Kris to the Fisher Scientific Regulatory Team as he makes his transition into his regional role.



AVOIDING HEAT STRESS The "SAFETY ZONE"

Be Safe At All Times.....



DO NOT



Definition

Heat emergencies fall into three categories of increasing severity: heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and heatstroke.

Considerations

Heat illnesses are easily preventable by taking necessary precautions in hot weather.

Children, elderly, and obese people are particularly at risk of developing heat illness. Also, people taking certain medications are at increased risk. However, even a top athlete in superb condition can succumb to heat illness if he or she ignores the warning signs. Without intervention and resolution of the problem, heat cramps (caused by loss of salt from heavy sweating) can lead to heat exhaustion (caused by dehydration), which can progress to heatstroke (which can cause shock, brain damage, organ failure, and death).

Causes

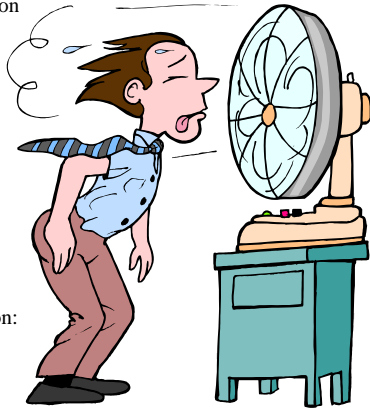
Common causes of heat emergencies:

- High temperatures or humidity
- Dehydration
- Prolonged or excessive exercise
- Excess clothing
- Alcohol use
- Medications, such as diuretics, neuroleptics, phenothiazines, and anticholinergics
- Cardiovascular disease
- Sweat gland dysfunction

Symptoms

Early symptoms of heat illness:

- Profuse sweating
- Fatigue
- Thirst
- Muscle cramps



Later symptoms of heat exhaustion:

- Headache
- Dizziness
- Weakness and light-headedness
- Nausea and vomiting
- Cool, moist skin
- Dark urine

Symptoms of heatstroke:

- Fever (body temperature above 104 degrees F)
- Irrational behavior
- Extreme confusion
- Dry, hot, and red skin
- Rapid, shallow breathing
- Rapid, weak pulse
- Seizures
- Unconsciousness

- DO NOT underestimate the seriousness of heat illness, especially if the victim is a child, is elderly, or is injured.
- DO NOT give the victim medications that are used to treat fever (such as aspirin). They will not help, and they may be harmful.
- DO NOT give the victim salt tablets.
- DO NOT overlook possible complications resulting from a victim's other medical problems (such as high blood pressure).
- DO NOT give the victim liquids that contain alcohol or caffeine. They will interfere with the body's ability to control its internal temperature.
- DO NOT give the victim anything by mouth (not even salted drinks) if the person is vomiting or is unconscious

First Aid

1. Remove the victim from the heat and have the victim lie down in a cool place with feet elevated about 12 inches.
2. Apply cool, wet cloths (or cool water directly) to the victim's skin and use a fan to lower temperature. Avoid using alcohol rub. Place cold compresses on the victim's neck, groin, and armpits.
3. If alert, give the victim beverages to sip (such as Gatorade), or make a salted drink by adding a teaspoon of salt per quart of water. Give a half cup every 15 minutes. Cool water will do if salt beverages are not available.
4. For muscle cramps, give beverages as above and massage affected muscles gently, but firmly until they relax.
5. If the victim shows signs of shock (bluish lips and fingernails and decreased alertness), administer first aid for shock.
6. If the victim has seizures, protect him or her from injury and give convulsion first aid.
7. If the victim loses consciousness, apply first aid for unconsciousness and call 911 or your local emergency number.
8. For serious heat illness, keep the victim cool until you get medical help.

Prevention

- Wear loose-fitting, lightweight clothing in hot weather.
- Rest frequently and seek shade when possible.
- Avoid hot places.
- Drink adequate fluids.
- Avoid overheating if you are taking drugs that impair heat regulation, or if you are obese, or elderly.
- Exercise gradually and increase salt and water intake.

The "RECYCLE BIN"



2003 Annual/Biennial Hazardous Waste Report Status

KEY:

CESQG-Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator If you generate 220 pounds (100 kilograms) or less of hazardous waste per month, you are considered a CESQG. Some state hazardous waste management regulations do not recognize this generator status.

SQG-Small Quantity Generator If you generate more than 220 pounds (100 kilograms) but less than 2200 pounds (1000 kilograms) of hazardous waste per month, you are considered an SQG for that year.

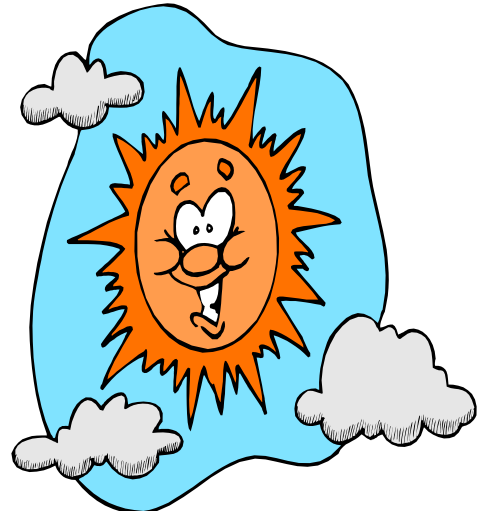
LQG-Large Quantity Generator If you generate 2200 pounds (1000 kilograms) or more of hazardous waste in per month of the calendar year, you are considered an LQG for that year.

Alpha Code	Facility	2003 Gen status	Alpha Code	Facility	2003 Gen status
BAR	Barnant	SQG	IND	Indiana	SQG
BPF/SMV	Somerville	LQG	LAL	Los Alamos	CESQG
CDA	Dallas	SQG	MAS	Medical Analysis Systems	LQG
CDC	Florence	LQG	MID	Midland	NA
CHS	Houston	LQG	MON	Montco	CESQG
CNY	Morris Plains	LQG	MTH	Epoxy Products	SQG
COR	Orlando	SQG	MWD	Hanover Park	LQG
CPI	Cole Parmer	SQG	NED	Agawam	LQG
CST	Seattle	SQG	PFG	Pfeiffer Glass	SQG
CWA	Jessup	SQG	PTO	Puerto Rico	CESQG
DEL	Delmar	SQG	RAL	Raleigh	SQG
DVR	Denver	LQG	SAN	Sandia	CESQG
EMW	Rochester	CESQG	SED	Suwanee	SQG
FCSA	Fisher Clinical Services	LQG	SMC	Systems Manufacturing Corp.	SQG
FDW	Fisher Dianostics-Winchester	LQG	SMI	Specialty Motors Inc.	SQG
FDM	Fisher Dianostics-Middletown	LQG	TMP	Tampa	SQG
FHIC	Fisher Hamilton Columbus St.	SQG	TUS	Tustin	SQG
FHIE	Fisher Hamilton-18th St.	SQG	WDC	Santa Clara	LQG
FLP	Fairlawn	LQG	YBL	Yorba Linda	SQG

Generator Reporting Requirements

NEXT ISSUE OF THE ESH NEWSLETTER

- **2nd Quarter KPI's for 2004**
- **New Acquisition**
- **Fireworks Safety**
- **Powered Industrial Truck Safety**
- **Etc.**

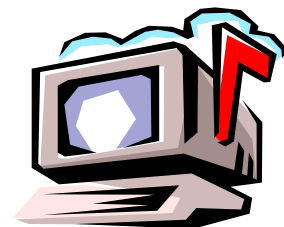


If you have any questions about these topics, please contact one of the contributors by e-mail or telephone.

P.S. We are always open to suggestions on format or topics.

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KPI Information

2004 Agency Inspections			
	2004	2004	2004
Location	Inspections	NOV/Findings	NOV/ Inspection Rate
Agawam	0	0	0.00
CDC - Florence	0	0	0.00
Chino	1	0	0.00
Delmar (NEWARK)	1	0	0.00
Denver	4	5	1.25
Hanover Park	2	5	2.50
Houston	0	0	0.00
Instrument Services	0	0	0.00
Los Alamos	0	0	0.00
Montco	0	0	0.00
New York - Morris Plains	0	0	0.00
Orlando	0	0	0.00
Puerto Rico/Cayey	0	0	0.00
Raleigh	0	0	0.00
Rochester - EMW	2	0	0.00
Sandia	0	0	0.00
Santa Clara-WDC	0	0	0.00
Seattle	0	0	0.00
SEC	0	0	0.00
Suwanee	0	0	0.00
Washington, D.C.	0	0	0.00
USDO Total	10	10	1.00
Goal			0.00

BPF	4	0	0.00
Fair Lawn	2	3***	1.50
NDC	1	0	0.00
Pierce-Milwaukee	0	0	0.00
Pierce-Rockford	0	0	0.00
Pierce-Woburn	0	0	0.00
Hyclone	0	0	0.00
Bio-Chemical Total	7	3	0.43
Goal			0.00

Fisher Diagnostics	1	0	0.00
MAS	0	0	0.00
Healthcare Total	1	0	0.00
Goal			0.00

***Fairlawn received 3 NOV's during an inspection. Agency came back and verified there were 0 NOV's.

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Barnant	0	0	0.00
Cole Parmer	5	1	0.20
Fisher Clinical Services	0	0	0.00
Indiana/PA	4	0	0.00
Mt. Home	1	0	0.00
Pfeiffer Glass	0	0	0.00
SMC	0	0	0.00
Specialty Motors	1	0	0.00
Two Rivers	0	0	0.00
GLP	11	1	0.09
Goal			0.00

FSI Total	29	14	0.48
Goal			0.00

2004 ESH Training Completed							
	Required	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Goal
	ESH	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q		
Location	Training	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2003
Agawam	38	8				21.05%	25%
CDC - Florence	49	10				20.41%	25%
Chino	39	6				15.38%	25%
Delmar (NEWARK)	27	7				25.93%	25%
Denver	36	7				19.44%	25%
Hanover Park	33	4				12.12%	25%
Houston	30	4				13.33%	25%
Los Alamos	24	3				12.50%	25%
Montco	24	7				29.17%	25%
New York - Morris Plains	30	0				0.00%	25%
Orlando	23	4				17.39%	25%
Puerto Rico/Cayey	27	7				25.93%	25%
Raleigh	22	8				36.36%	25%
Rochester - EMW	21	3				14.29%	25%
Sandia	28	4				14.29%	25%
Santa Clara-WDC	30	3				10.00%	25%
Seattle	32	12				37.50%	25%
Suwanee	33	8				24.24%	25%
Washington, D.C.	21	2				9.52%	25%
USDO	567	107	0	0	0	18.87%	25%

NDC	18	5				27.78%	25%
BPF	18	5				27.78%	25%
Fair Lawn	18	5				27.78%	25%
Pierce-Milwaukee	24	6				25.00%	25%
Pierce-Rockford	25	5				20.00%	25%

Pierce-Woburn	11	0				0.00%	25%
HyClone	12	2				16.67%	25%
Bio-Chemical	126	28	0	0	0	22.22%	25%

Barnant	39	10				25.64%	25%
Cole Parmer	37	8				21.62%	25%
Fisher Clinical Services	26	3				11.54%	25%
Indiana/PA	27	5				18.52%	25%
Mt. Home	35	10				28.57%	25%
Pfeiffer Glass	14	5				35.71%	25%
SMC	35	8				22.86%	25%
Specialty Motors	35	8				22.86%	25%
Two Rivers	35	9				25.71%	25%
GLP	283	66	0	0	0	23.32%	25%

MAS	27	6				22.22%	25%
Fisher Diagnostics	28	12				42.86%	25%
Healthcare	55	18	0	0	0	32.73%	25%

FSI	905	191	0	0	0	21.10%	25%
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USDO			
SAFETY PERFORMANCE REPORT			
	2004 Jan-Mar Injury Rate	2003 Jan-Mar Injury Rate	2003 Injury Rate
LOCATION	Rate	Rate	Rate
Washington, D.C.	57.79	0.00	9.55
Hanover Park	16.75	0.00	4.40
SEC	13.74	10.22	6.40
Agawam	13.16	11.54	5.54
Delmar (NEWARK)	8.58	19.90	10.10
Suwanee	8.32	0.00	2.75
CDC - Florence	7.97	6.62	4.90
New York - Morris Plains	7.84	0.00	0.00
2003 TARGET	2.84		
2003 AVERAGE	2.46		
Fisher On-sites	0.91	2.21	0.41
C.O. - Pittsburgh	0.59	2.65	0.97
Chino	0.00	n/a	0.00
Denver	0.00	11.52	15.11
Hanover Park Customer Service	0.00	0.00	0.00
Houston	0.00	0.00	4.11

Houston Customer Service	0.00	0.00	1.30
Instrument Services	0.00	0.00	1.65
Orlando	0.00	0.00	0.00
Puerto Rico/Cayey	0.00	0.00	0.00
Raleigh	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rochester - EMW	0.00	0.00	5.30
Santa Clara-WDC	0.00	0.00	0.00
Seattle	0.00	0.00	8.65
Suwanee Customer Service	0.00	4.21	1.28
USDO TOTAL	2.46	2.54	1.86

HEALTHCARE SAFETY PERFORMANCE REPORT			
LOCATION	2004 Jan-Mar	2003 Jan-Mar	2003
	Injury Rate	Injury Rate	Injury Rate
2003 TARGET	2.89		3.93
2003 AVERAGE	0.00		2.07
MAS	0.00	7.35	3.06
Fisher Diagnostics	0.00	0.00	0.89
HEALTHCARE TOTAL	0.00	3.19	1.80

GLOBAL LAB PRODUCTS SAFETY PERFORMANCE REPORT			
LOCATION	2004 Jan-Mar	2003 Jan-Mar	2003
	Injury Rate	Injury Rate	Injury Rate
Barnant	12.58	0.00	9.03
Specialty Motors	10.07	0.00	4.74
2004 TARGET	7.51		3.93
Fisher Clinical Services	6.89	0.00	3.05
2004 AVERAGE	3.22	4.83	4.61
Two Rivers	2.94	7.58	5.22
Cole Parmer	0.00	2.32	1.30
Epoxy	0.00	2.20	10.98
Indiana/PA	0.00	0.00	0.90
Pfeiffer Glass	0.00	11.58	6.00
SMC	0.00	0.00	2.89
GLOBAL LAB PRODUCTS TOTAL	3.22	4.83	4.61

BIO-CHEMICAL SAFETY PERFORMANCE REPORT			
	2004 Jan-Mar Injury Rate	2003 Jan-Mar Injury Rate	2003 YTD Injury Rate
LOCATION			
HyClone	4.26	n/a	12.18
Pierce-Rockford/Woburn	3.92	n/a	6.50
2004 TARGET	3.22		3.93
2004 AVERAGE	3.16		5.30
Fair Lawn	2.97	10.71	3.86
Pierce-Milwaukee	0.00	n/a	0.00
NDC	0.00	6.83	3.61
BPF	0.00	13.36	6.66
BIO-CHEMICAL TOTAL	4.86		7.04

Fisher Scientific Company LLC SAFETY PERFORMANCE REPORT			
	2004 Jan-Mar Injury Rate	2003 Jan-Mar Injury Rate	2003 Injury Rate
All Operations	2.72	3.55	3.41
2004 TARGET	4.45		3.66

2004 Reported Chemical Spills						
Location	2004 1Q Chemical Spills	2003 1Q Chemical Spills	2003 2Q Chemical Spills	2003 3Q Chemical Spills	2003 4Q Chemical Spills	2003 Chemical Spills
Agawam	1	1	5	3	2	11
CDC - Florence	0	4	0	3	4	11
Chino	1	2				5
Delmar (NEWARK)	1	0	0	0	1	1
Denver	0	1	1	2	0	4
Hanover Park	15	0	0	0	0	0
Houston	2	3	2	0	4	9
Instrument Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Los Alamos	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montco	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York - Morris Plains	1	2	0	0	0	2
Orlando	0	0	0	1	0	1

Puerto Rico/Cayey	0	0	0	0	0	0
Raleigh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rochester - EMW	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Clara-WDC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seattle	0	1	1	0	0	2
SEC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suwanee	1	0	0	0	0	0
Washington, D.C.	0	0	0	0	0	0
USDO Total	22	14	9	9	11	43
Goal (11.66/ quarter)	11.66		25.5	25.5	25.5	

BPF	16	9	9	6	6	30
Fair Lawn	0	3	3	4	2	12
NDC	35	23	20	17	32	92
Pierce-Rockford	1	n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a
Pierce-Milwaukee	0	n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a
Hyclone	0	n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a
Bio-Chemical	52	35	32	27	40	134
Goal (26.34/ quarter)	26.34		25.5	25.5	25.5	

Barnant	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mt. Home	0	0	0	0	0	0
SMC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fisher Clinical Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana/PA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cole Parmer	1	0	0	1	0	1
Two Rivers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pfeiffer Glass	1	0	0	0	0	0
Specialty Motors	0	0	0	0	0	0
GLP	2	0	0	1	0	1
Goal (.32/ quarter)	0.32		25.5	25.5	25.5	

MAS	0	1	0	0	0	1
Fisher Diagnostics	2	4	0	2	1	7
Healthcare	2	5	0	2	1	8
Goal (2.33/ quarter)	2.33		25.5	25.5	25.5	

FSI Yearly Total	78	54	41	39	52	186
Goal (40.65/ quarter)	40.65		102	102	102	

