

F.E.S.H.
4th Quarter
2004

ENVIRONMENTAL, SAFETY & HEALTH NEWSLETTER



"You can't build a reputation on what you're going to do." - Henry Ford

OUR MISSION IS TO FOCUS ON EMPLOYEE SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

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

- **Desk of the Director~ Part I:** *EPA Adds New Q&A Reportability of Environmental Releases. Part II: Winter Weather, Chemical Deicers and the Chesapeake Bay.*
- **"From Our Home to Yours"~ National Child Passenger Safety Week.**
- **REGULATORY Q&A~ You Can Prepare Yourself for Inspections.**
- **ESH Alerts~ Regulatory Affairs Manual Updates.**
- **The Safety Zone~ March is Workplace Eye Safety Month.**
- **The Recycle Bin~ Tier Two Reporting Requirements.**
- **4th Quarter 2004 KPIs**



FROM THE DESK OF THE DIRECTOR Part I



EPA Adds New Q&A on Reportability of Environmental Releases

Recently the EPA announced that it has added **New Questions and Answers on the reportability of environmental releases at <http://www.epa.gov/oppt/tsca8e>**. Only one of the three paragraphs identified at the web site is pertinent to our circumstances:

Question: Analysis of soil or groundwater samples provides new information about the extent of contamination at a site known to be contaminated. Is this information "previously unsuspected"?

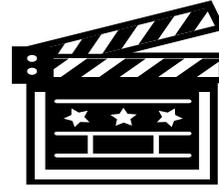
EPA's Answer: "New information about the presence of a substance or mixture in soil or groundwater (or other environmental media) at a site known to be contaminated with that substance or mixture would be "previously unsuspected" if it materially added to or changed the understanding of the amount, extent and/or pattern (e.g., groundwater in addition to previous evidence in soil) of site contamination."

Effect on Fisher: As you know the EPA administers the The Toxic Substances Control Act ("TSCA"). Normally TSCA is concerned with chemical Inventories and how to handle PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) but there are data-collection provisions as well. One data collection section is the so called part 8(e), which requires any company to submit to EPA health and safety data on "substantial risk." Normally we tend to think of "substantial risk" in terms of toxicity testing. However, as EPA recently made clear (see above Q&A), it also applies to environmental matters, in particular spills and soil and groundwater contamination. Spills reported to the National Response Center automatically satisfy the 8(e) reporting requirement. New information about the presence of a substance or mixture in soil or groundwater (or other environmental media) at a site already known to be contaminated with that substance or mixture must be reported initially but only reported a second time if it materially added to or changed the understanding of the amount, extent and/or pattern (e.g., groundwater in addition to previous evidence in soil) of site contamination.

Action: Report all chemical spills to Park Lane. If you have questions, contact Jeff Felder or Tom Tisa. For those limited sites that have remediation projects, where we believe we have encountered a reportable circumstance, we will review and document our decision and, if it is decided to be reportable under this TSCA provision, Park Lane will draft the letter to EPA.



FROM THE DESK OF THE DIRECTOR Part II



Winter Weather, Chemical Deicers and the Chesapeake Bay

The onslaught of winter can bring significant snow and ice to Maryland and make travel conditions treacherous. Ensuring mobility and safety during inclement weather is a priority for local governments, businesses, and homeowners. As snow piles up, the first line of defense should simply be to shovel sidewalks and plow streets to keep them clear and prevent ice from forming. When ice does form, salt (sodium chloride) is the most commonly used deicer. Because it is readily available, effective, and inexpensive, salt will probably always be a popular choice for melting snow and ice. However, because of the adverse effects that salt can have on the environment, numerous other deicing products have been tested and used in recent years.

Exploring Alternatives to Salt

There are many alternatives to salt, including potassium chloride, calcium chloride and magnesium chloride, corn processing byproducts, and calcium magnesium acetate (CMA). Most can be found in your local hardware store under various trade names – check labels for chemical content. While these alternatives can be spread in a dry form or sprayed as a liquid, their real advantage is as a catalyst to regular salt. They tend to increase the efficiency of salt thereby reducing the amount that needs to be applied. When over-applied, all chloride compounds can be harmful to the environment, similar to salt. Non-chloride corn byproducts recycled from mills and breweries have been shown to be effective deicers as well. While they are often advertised as organic or natural, they can have extremely high phosphorus content, a major Chesapeake Bay pollutant. Numerous studies have shown calcium magnesium acetate (CMA) to be the most offensive.

Salt and the Environment

Soil: Excess salt can saturate and destroy a soil's natural structure and result in more erosion and sediment transport to the Chesapeake Bay.

Vegetation: High concentrations of salt can damage and kill vegetation. Healthy vegetation is a vital buffer between land and water, reducing nutrient exports to the Bay.

Wildlife: Salt poses the greatest danger to fresh water ecosystems and fish. Studies in New York have shown that as salt concentrations increase in a stream, bio-diversity decreases.

Humans: Excess salt can seep into groundwater and runoff into reservoirs affecting the taste of drinking water. Additionally, sodium chloride can exacerbate hypertension.

Corrosion: Salt is corrosive and can damage exposed rebar, bridges, and automobiles. Additionally, by increasing the freeze/thaw cycle, salt can prematurely age cement and asphalt.

Facts About Environmentally Benign Deicer

Many northern states use CMA on roads in sensitive areas (wetlands, endangered species' habitat, drinking-water supply, etc.). A couple of disadvantages with CMA, however, is that it does not work well below 23 degrees Fahrenheit and it is the most expensive deicer. Because all deicers can be harmful to the environment when applied in excess, the best strategy is to reduce the use of these chemicals as much as possible.

Best Management Practices for Ice Control:

Outlined below are some sensible management strategies that can provide effective ice control and prevent excess runoff of chemicals to Maryland's streams, rivers and the Chesapeake Bay.

- Avoid use of salt by clearing walkways of snow before it turns to ice, and remember that salt and deicers are not effective when more than 3 inches have accumulated.
- Consider the temperature. Salt and CMA have a much slower effect on melting snow and ice at temperatures below 25 degrees Fahrenheit.
- Track winter weather and only use salt and deicers when a storm is imminent. If a winter storm does not occur, sweep up any unused material, store, and recycle for the next big storm.
- Apply deicing products discriminately, focusing on high-use and graded areas where traction is critical. Apply the least amount necessary to get the job done. This will save money in product costs and will also help minimize property damage to paved surfaces, vehicles, and vegetation due to excessive salt use.
- Routinely calibrate truck spreaders and train operators on proper application procedures.
- Reduce salt and other chemicals by adding sand for traction. Some local highway departments in Maryland use 80 percent salt and 20 percent sand for main arteries and a 20 percent salt, 80 percent sand mix for smaller residential roads.
- Become familiar with various deicing products and wetting agents such as magnesium chloride and calcium chloride (see above), which can improve the effectiveness of salt and reduce the amount needed.
- Winter weather is difficult to predict, and there are many variables affecting winter maintenance operations such as the type of precipitation, air and pavement temperature, traffic, wind, time of day and day of week, and the availability of maintenance personnel. If, however, you observe ongoing issues of ineffective ice management or examples of poor application, such as excess piles of road salt left to disperse, share your concerns with the property manager of your residence or business or with your local or state government.
- Plant native vegetation that is salt tolerant in storm water drainage swales and ponds that may receive salt-laden runoff. Not only will these native species have a greater chance for survival, but they will continue to act as an effective buffer for the Chesapeake Bay. (Bushes: high bush blueberry, bayberry; Trees: green ash, black locust, sycamore, sweet gum, pin oak, hemlock and bald cypress.)
- Store salt and other products on an impervious surface to prevent ground contamination and in a dry, covered area to prevent stormwater runoff.

For more information on winter weather maintenance and storm water management, please call the Maryland Department of the Environment Water Management Administration at (410) 537-3543.

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FROM OUR HOME TO YOURS

Information for being safe at home....



National Child Passenger Safety Week

FEBRUARY 14-18, 2005

Although use of passenger restraints for children is increasing for all age groups, traffic accidents continue to be the leading cause of death for all children ages 6 through 15 (as well as for older teens and young adults). National Child Passenger Safety Week places an emphasis on the importance of safely transporting children throughout their childhood. Whether children travel by car, bicycle, school bus, or as a pedestrian, it is everyone's responsibility to make sure each trip is as safe as possible. This national event will provide an excellent opportunity to work with highway safety advocates to educate your community about all aspects of child passenger safety.

Over the past several years, members of the transportation, health, safety and law enforcement communities, along with many other national, state, and local organizations have joined together during the week of Valentine's Day to heighten public knowledge about child passenger safety. It is essential to understand that child passenger safety not only focuses on seat belts and child safety seats, but booster seats, bicycle helmets, motorcycle helmets, pedestrian safety and school bus safety as well. Because National Child Passenger Safety Week features many of the child transportation issues involved with getting to school safely, this event provides a terrific avenue for teachers to incorporate daily lessons about safe travel to and from school. Children can participate in various transportation safety activities throughout the week, or each group can develop their own safe transportation theme and devote time each day to that particular subject.

Communities across the United States will join the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) and a host of national partner organizations in celebrating National Child Passenger Safety Week Feb. 14 - 18, 2005. We encourage you to participate in National Child Passenger Safety Week and help protect children when they travel, not only during this "special" week, but every day of the year.

To learn more about what you can do to celebrate *National Child Passenger Safety Week*:

- Visit the NHTSA website at www.nhtsa.dot.gov
- Talk to your Governors' Highway Safety Representative (listed in the State and Regional Resources Catalog).
- Contact local Safe Kids Coalitions, Safe Communities Programs, or other health and safety organizations (listed in the National Organizations Resource Catalog).

- Feb. 14-18, 2005, has been declared National Child Passenger Safety Week.
- In 1999, an average of eight children from infancy to 14 years of age were killed and 871 were injured every day in motor vehicle crashes.
- The best thing families can do to safeguard the health and well being of our children is to establish safety habits that set a pattern for safety for the rest of their lives. This week must extend beyond child safety seats, booster seats, and seat belts to include good safety habits for young pedestrians and bicyclists.
- Parents and guardians must make sure that children age 12 and under always ride in the back seat, buckled up in properly installed child safety seats, and a rear facing child seat should never be placed in the front seat of a motor vehicle equipped with a passenger air bag.
- Although child passenger protection laws that require proper restraints for younger children and seat belt use by older children exist in every state and the District of Columbia, 28 percent of children under 5 involved in fatal crashes are still not properly restrained.
- Families, communities, and states should work with their legislatures to improve the laws and make it easier for police to enforce them, because although some states have upgraded their laws, it is still critical for every state to make sure that all children are well protected.
- Statistics show nearly one-fourth of all children between the ages of 5 and 9 years who are killed in motor vehicle crashes are pedestrians, and children should be taught the rules for safe walking: looking both ways, walking not running, using crosswalks when crossing the street, and taking extra care when exiting school buses.
- Seventy to eighty percent of fatal bicycle crashes involve head injuries, but if helmets are worn they are more than 85 percent effective in reducing head and brain injuries. Young people should be educated about the importance of wearing a bicycle helmet and practicing safe riding skills.





REGULATORY Q&A

You Can Prepare Yourself for Inspections

Many believe that an increase in inspections is doubtful, particularly with the Bush administration in its second term. However, recent enforcement actions confirm that EPA and OSHA are hitting regulated entities that do not avail themselves of compliance assistance programs the agencies offer. And as more regulated areas of focus arise, the possibility of an inspection may, indeed, increase. In addition, the need to increase agency revenues because of budget cutbacks will play a big role in increasing inspections.

Because EPA claims its objective is to reduce pollution, the Agency is spending more time in developing cooperative programs to promote voluntary compliance above and beyond federal requirements. EPA is concentrating on compliance-assistance programs in cooperation with state and local authorities. EPA strongly encourages regulated facilities to attend a program or workshop applicable to the facilities' situation.

The Agency recently began cracking down on stormwater violations, and smaller companies were included on this hit list. According to EPA, this intensive enforcement follows three years of compliance assistance and education for the construction industry regarding national stormwater compliance requirements.

The Agency said that it is cracking down because stormwater compliance is not taken seriously by the industry. EPA warns that stormwater compliance is a top priority.

But stormwater compliance is not the only area of focus for EPA. If your facility has the potential of polluting the air or the water--watch out. In fact, the Agency has selected national program priorities by considering patterns of noncompliance and environmental and public-health risks associated with regulated industry sectors. The petroleum refinery sector is a good example of an enforcement target for compliance with the Clean Air Act (CAA).

Getting Ready ...

Although you can't avoid the "knock at the door," you can avoid being caught in the enforcement trap by making sure you are prepared for inspections and following up on Agency actions.

First, you must prepare your facility and your frontline personnel ahead of time to effectively:

- Deal with government agencies
- Handle the inspection process
- Respond to violation notices

It is critical that you do everything possible to prepare for and be responsive during all stages of the inspection process. Your actions will largely determine whether EPA, OSHA, or your state agency will pursue an enforcement action.

Agency Help--For Better or Worse?

Many state agencies offer preinspection assistance in the form of on-site technical visits, telephone assistance, checklists and forms, or a combination. Whether you avail yourself of these no-cost opportunities depends on the level of trust and confidence you have in your particular state agency--and your own "housekeeping." Some consultants caution that although you can't be prosecuted for violations found during these visits, you may be put on the short list for future inspections. Agency help? It's your call.

Checklist for Handling Agency Inspections

Even facilities with great relationships with agencies get inspected. Most facilities regularly treat Agency inspections too casually. In most situations, it is better to accommodate inspections so as to minimize confrontations, memorialize lists of violations, and document prompt and continued compliance.

Agency inspectors will use every lawful means to prosecute violators. Businesses and landowners should be aware of their rights and duties regarding inspections. It makes sense to be prepared to protect yourself against unfair or illegal searches. Here are some practical tips for handling Agency inspections in a businesslike way.

- Designate a manager and backup to handle inspections. Instruct the receptionist to notify this person of the arrival of any inspection personnel.
- Request the inspector's credentials and make a copy of them. Verify this person's identity by checking with the nearest regional office if you have any doubts.
- If any complaint has sparked the investigation, ask the compliance officer to show you a copy of the complaint.
- Watch out for any out-of-the-ordinary, nonroutine inspection, especially by a team of Agency personnel.
- Ask for the purpose of the inspection and the applicable standard. Determine what parts of the facility the inspectors seek access to. Ask if the inspection will include documents.
- Notify the Legal Department.
- Record the names of all persons conducting or attending the inspection.
- Discourage tape recordings.
- Conduct any monitoring or take any samples at the same time the inspectors do and label them. Also take duplicate photographs or arrange, in writing, for duplicates to be provided from photos taken by the inspectors.
- Restrict the inspection to the stated purposes and legally required reports and files.
- Use the most direct route to the areas the inspector wants to see, avoiding other parts of your facility whenever possible.
- Be sure your management representatives are instructed to be cooperative but not to volunteer information.
- Be sure your management representatives take notes covering everything that is said during the inspection.
- Inquire if any violations or deficiencies have been found by the inspector.
- Ask the compliance officer to suggest ways to correct problems that he or she has cited.
- Request a copy of the inspection form and the final report when prepared.
- Prepare your own inspection report. Acknowledge findings of the inspector and confirm promised operation changes in writing, including a list of all cited violations and corrective action required.
- Immediately correct violations cited by the inspector when it is possible to do so on the spot.
- Make a special note of which violations have been corrected during the inspection.
- Watch for receipt of violation notices, abatement orders, and other citations that may result from the inspection.
- Before you receive these citations, write to the Agency to list the violations you have already corrected.
- Act on the inspection results with proper advice and supervision.
- Check your final resolution of any citations with your supervisor and attorney.
- Request a closing conference if the compliance officer does not offer one.
- Discuss any violations during this meeting and ask for the compliance officer's input concerning corrective action.
- Ask the compliance officer to explain your rights and responsibilities in connection with any citations.
- Ask the compliance officer to fully answer all of your questions concerning the inspection, violations, citations, or any other related matters.
- Ask the inspector for copies of any photographs or monitoring data collected during the inspection.
- Take immediate action to correct violations in accordance with the requirements of the regulations.



ESH ALERTS !!!!!



Regulatory Affairs Manual Updates

The following changes have been made to the Regulatory Affairs Manual. The updates are downloadable from the [Fisher Scientific ESH Intranet](#) site. Form "F100.12 Revision Log" has been created as a desktop reference to the current versions of the manual contents. If you are unable to access the site please contact your Regional ESH Manager so they can provide you with the appropriate updates. Please make sure your manual and memory sticks are up to date.

❖ **Policies**

- 103 Agency Inspection Policy

❖ **Programs**

- 100.03 Key Performance Indicators Program
- 200.18 Safety Incentive Program
- 200.19 Decontamination Program

❖ **Appendices**

- 100.02 Apx 3 EPCRA
- 100.02 Apx 4 Plastic, Lead Acid Batteries, Steel Reporting
- 105.01 Apx 9 Hazardous Waste Memo

❖ **Forms**

- F100.07 ESH KPI Form
- F100.11 Revision Log
- F105.07 Record of ESH Training
- F200.10.03 Confined Space Entry Decision Chart
- F200.18.01 Safety Performance Incentive Roster Request



The "SAFETY ZONE"

Be Safe At All Times ...



MARCH IS "WORKPLACE EYE SAFETY MONTH" - "DON'T GET A POKE IN THE EYE"

SetonAlerts for Safety! is published by Seton Identification Products, Inc ©March 2001

This is the perfect month for your safety committee to focus on eye safety by conducting a thorough analysis of plant operations to identify operations and areas that present eye hazards.

Every day an estimated 1,000 eye injuries occur in American workplaces. The financial cost of these injuries is enormous--more than \$300 million per year in lost production time, medical expenses, and workers compensation. No dollar figure can adequately reflect the personal toll these accidents take on the injured workers.

In a blink of an eye, an incident can injure or even blind a worker who is not wearing proper protective eyewear. The type of eye protection--safety glasses, goggles, face shields, or helmets must meet the requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). In hazardous workplaces, street wear eyeglasses should only be worn in conjunction with ANSI-approved additional cover protection.

Eye safety requirement signs should be posted for anyone entering a work area that requires industrial-quality eye protection. Warning signs should be placed near machines, equipment, or process areas that require specific eye protection.

Establish first-aid procedures for eye injuries. Make eyewash stations accessible, particularly where chemicals are used. Train employees in basic first aid and identify those with more advanced first-aid training.

What contributes to eye injuries at work?

- Not wearing eye protection. The BLS reports that nearly three out of every five workers injured were not wearing eye protection at the time of the accident.
- Wearing the wrong kind of eye protection for the job. About 40 of the injured workers were wearing some form of eye protection when the accident occurred. These workers were most likely to be wearing eyeglasses with no side shields, though injuries among employees wearing full-cup or flat-fold side shields occurred, as well.

What causes eye injuries?

- Flying particles such as dust, dirt, metal, wood chips, even an eyelash can cause eye damage. These get into the eye from the wind or activities like chipping, grinding, sawing, brushing, hammering, or from power tools, equipment, and machinery.
- Chemical splashes from solvents, paints, hot liquids, or other hazardous solutions can cause great damage.
- Contact with chemicals caused one-fifth of the injuries. Other accidents were caused by objects swinging from a fixed or attached position, like tree limbs, ropes, chains, or tools that were pulled into the eye while the worker was using them.
- Light burns can be caused from exposure to welding, lasers, or other radiant light. Their effect may not be felt until hours later when the eyes begin to feel gritty and become sensitive to light, then redness or swelling may occur.
- Bumps and blows to the eyes.

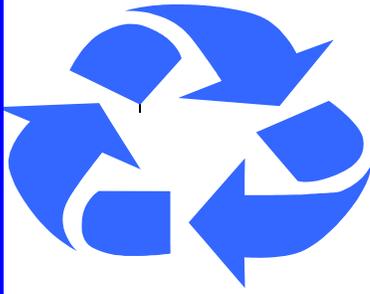
How can eye injuries be prevented?

Always wear effective eye protection. OSHA standards require that employers provide workers with suitable eye protection. To be effective, the eyewear must be of the appropriate type for the hazard encountered and properly fitted. For example, the BLS survey showed that 94% of the injuries to workers wearing eye protection resulted from objects or chemicals going around or under the protector. Eye protective devices should allow for air to circulate between the eye and the lens. Only 13 workers injured while wearing eye protection reported breakage.

Nearly one-fifth of the injured workers with eye protection wore face shields or welding helmets. However, only six percent of the workers injured while wearing eye protection wore goggles, which generally offer better protection for the eyes. Best protection is afforded when goggles are worn with face shields.

Better training and education. BLS reported that most workers were hurt while doing their regular jobs. Workers injured while not wearing protective eyewear most often said they believed it was not required by the situation. Even though the vast majority of employers furnished eye protection at no cost to employees, about 40% of the workers received no information on where and what kind of eyewear should be used.

Eye safety is no accident. Nothing can replace the loss of an eye. Protect your eyesight from workplace hazards by wearing and caring for appropriate, approved protective eyewear. You'll see the difference.



The "RECYCLE BIN"

TIER TWO REPORTING REQUIREMENTS



The Tier Two Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory, Tier II, or Tier Two Report, is something that the EPCRA law specifically mentions as being available to the public. This Tier II report must be filed by a facility with the fire department, LEPC, and SERC by March 1 of the following calendar year for the inventory of chemicals on site. To say this another way, whatever chemicals a facility has on site during the year must be reported by March 1 of the following calendar year. Tier Two Reports are always looking backwards in time to the previous calendar year. The facility does not have to file a Tier Two Report if there were never enough hazardous chemicals on site to trigger the reporting requirement. The owner or operator of a facility must see to it that the Tier Two Report is filed with the appropriate entities. EPCRA makes them both responsible to avoid legal disputes about who is actually responsible for filing the Tier Two Report. (The owner of the property or facility may not be the operator of the property or facility.)

To determine if there were enough hazardous chemicals on site to trigger Tier Two reporting requirements, the facility owner or operator has to consider the two separate classes of chemicals covered by EPCRA.

OSHA CHEMICALS AND THE TIER TWO REPORT

The first category is often called OSHA chemicals, which includes more than 600,000 chemicals. If OSHA requires a facility operator or owner to provide an Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) to the employees for a chemical or chemical mixture AND there are 10,000 pounds of that chemical or chemical mixture on site at any one time during the previous calendar year, the facility owner or operator must file a Tier Two Report for that chemical or chemical mixture with the SERC, LEPC, and fire department.

One example is a facility that has large tanks of liquid chemicals that are stored and later blended together to create plastics. If these tanks are 2,000 gallons or more, which very likely weighs more than 10,000 pounds, the facility has to file Tier Two Reports. Gasoline is another example of this. A 2,000 gallon tank of gasoline has more than 10,000 pounds of gasoline. Facilities may purchase large quantities of chemicals and mixtures that are delivered in large shipments, and it is easy to have more than 10,000 pounds on site of one mixture. Twenty 55-gallon barrels of a chemical could arrive on just one shipment, and that can be enough to trigger Tier Two reporting requirements. A new shipment of chemicals may have enough of a chemical, when added to the weight of the chemical already in use or process at the facility, to put the facility over the reporting threshold for a chemical.

EHS CHEMICALS AND THE TIER TWO REPORT

The second category is the Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) category, and many of EPCRA's requirements hinge on these types of facilities.

To obtain a list of EPA regulated chemicals and the laws that apply call 1-(800) 424-9346 and ask for a free copy of the "List of Lists."

EPA has developed a list of chemicals designated as EHS chemicals. Chemicals are put on the EHS list if they have certain properties. These properties are: [toxicity](#), [reactivity](#), [volatility](#), [dispersability](#), [combustibility](#), [flammability](#).

- [Toxicity](#) includes any short-term or long-term health effect which may result from a short-term exposure to the substance.
- [Reactivity](#) means the ability to cause a chemical reaction with other chemicals present in the environment.
- [Volatility](#) means ability to evaporate.
- [Dispersability](#) means ability to move from the point of the spill.
- [Combustibility](#) means ability to burn
- [Flammability](#) means ability to catch fire.

NEXT ISSUE OF THE ESH NEWSLETTER

- Doc Safety
- BMPs for Mold Control
- “EMPTY” – RCRA and DOT Differences

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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KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

2004 Safety Performance Report

	2004 4Q Injury Rate	2004 Jan-Dec Injury Rate	2003 4Q Injury Rate	2003 Jan-Dec Injury Rate	2003 Injury Rate
Location	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
Agawam	19.96	8.52	0.00	5.54	5.54
CDC - Florence	0.00	3.68	0.00	4.90	4.90
Chino	16.10	7.46	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delmar (NEWARK)	7.60	5.56	0.00	10.10	10.10
Denver	0.00	2.64	0.00	15.11	15.11
Hanover Park	14.19	10.69	7.02	4.40	4.40
Houston	8.77	4.26	15.89	4.11	4.11
Instrument Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.65	1.65
New York - Morris Plains	0.00	3.55	0.00	0.00	0.00
Orlando	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Puerto Rico/Cayey	0.00	5.65	0.00	0.00	0.00
Raleigh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rochester - EMW	0.00	5.18	27.07	5.30	5.30
Santa Clara-WDC	10.34	4.76	0.00	0.00	0.00
Seattle	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.65	8.65
SEC	0.00	2.46	5.75	6.40	6.40
Suwanee	0.00	4.56	6.84	2.75	2.75
Washington, D.C.	0.00	14.19	46.49	9.55	9.55
Customer Service	1.56	0.94	3.37	2.87	2.58
CO - Pittsburgh	0.00	0.13	0.51	0.97	0.97
Onsites	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.41	0.41
Fisher Global Scientific Research Total	1.82	1.76			

*APOGENT data not included in 2004 Jan - Dec Injury Rate

2004 Injury Rate Challenge	2004 Injury Rate Goal	2004 Injury Rate Concern (industry average)
2.28	>2.28<2.85	2.85

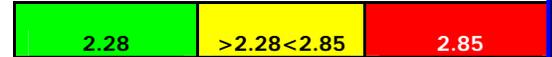
CHEMICALS					
Fairlawn	8.43	3.38	2.56	3.86	3.86
NDC	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.61	3.61
BPF	6.19	1.52	0.00	6.66	6.66
Pierce - Milwaukee	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIFE SCIENCE					
HyClone	7.81	6.04	11.69	12.18	12.18
Pierce - Rockford	1.99	4.81	3.46	6.50	6.50
Pierce - Woburn	0.00	4.23	n/a	n/a	n/a
Dharmacon	0.00	2.68	n/a	n/a	n/a
Abgene	0.00	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a
MICROBIOLOGY					
Remel, Inc.	6.20	4.77	n/a	n/a	n/a
Remel Atlanta	0.00	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a
Remel, LC	0.00	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a
Remel Ramsey	0.00	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a
Biochemicals Total	5.13	4.29			

2.58	>2.58<3.23	3.23
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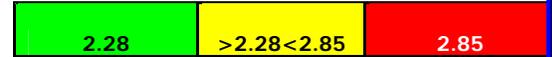
Two Rivers	2.51	2.38	2.15	5.22	5.22
Epoxy	5.22	7.33	14.40	10.98	10.98
SMC	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.89	2.89
Fisher Hamilton Total	2.64	2.76			



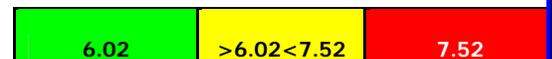
Fisher Clinical Services - Allentown	3.17	3.84	6.51	3.05	3.05
Fisher Clinical Services - Mt. Prospect	10.33	5.33	10.33	n/a	n/a
Fisher Clinical Services Total	3.69	3.93			



Cole-Parmer	0.00	1.46	1.47	1.30	1.30
Cole-Parmer Distribution Total	0.00	1.46			



LAB EQUIPMENT					
Barnstead / Thermolyne	3.08	4.00	n/a	n/a	n/a
Lab-Line	6.39	8.38	n/a	n/a	n/a
Genevac	0.00	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a
Matrix 12 Exec.	0.00	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a
Matrix 22 Friars	0.00	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a
Matrix 12 Went.	0.00	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a
Barnant	7.95	9.01	13.24	9.03	9.03
Indiana PA	3.56	3.64	0.00	0.90	0.90
Pfeiffer Glass	26.91	6.14	0.00	6.00	6.00
STI	0.00	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a
Specialty Motors	9.23	11.33	0.00	4.74	4.74
CONSUMABLE PRODUCTS					
Clinical					
Capitol Vial, AL	0.00	1.49	n/a	n/a	n/a
Capitol Vial, NY	0.00	10.88	n/a	n/a	n/a
Capitol Vial, PA	0.00	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a
Samco	3.79	2.54	n/a	n/a	n/a
Erie Scientific, NH	5.45	6.56	n/a	n/a	n/a
Erie Scientific, PR	12.52	6.72	n/a	n/a	n/a
Naugatuck Glass	7.66	9.70	n/a	n/a	n/a
Metavac	0.00	5.43	n/a	n/a	n/a
Richard-Allan (RAS)	14.16	14.24	n/a	n/a	n/a
Research					
Chase Scientific	7.22	5.79	n/a	n/a	n/a
EP Scientific	0.00	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a
Owl	0.00	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a
MBP	2.21	5.86	n/a	n/a	n/a
QSP	9.98	4.89	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nalge Nunc Roch	7.31	9.90	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nalge Nunc Fair	9.19	8.25	n/a	n/a	n/a
Pactech	0.00	3.62	n/a	n/a	n/a
National Scientific	0.00	16.72	n/a	n/a	n/a
Fisher Manufacturing Total	5.29	6.98			



Lab Vision	0.00	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a
Microgenics	3.31	1.48	n/a	n/a	n/a

CTI	0.00	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a
MAS	0.00	1.12	0.00	3.65	3.06
Seradyn	0.00	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a
NERL, MD	0.00	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a
NERL, RI	0.00	0.00	n/a	n/a	n/a
Fisher Diagnostics	0.00	0.00	1.69	0.89	0.89
Fisher Immunodiagnostics Total	0.97	0.51			

2.32	>2.32<2.90	2.90
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FISHER SCIENTIFIC	3.69	2.75
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2004 ESH Training Completed

Location	Trining Goal	Total Training Completed YTD Q4	Actual	Goal
Agawam	34	34	100%	100%
CDC - Florence	30	30	100%	100%
Chino	30	30	100%	100%
Delmar (NEWARK)	26	26	100%	100%
Denver	33	33	100%	100%
Hanover Park	37	34	92%	100%
Houston	30	30	100%	100%
Los Alamos	24	24	100%	100%
Montco	21	17	81%	100%
New York - Morris Plains	27	27	100%	100%
Orlando	4	4	100%	100%
Puerto Rico/Cayey	26	22	85%	100%
Raleigh	23	23	100%	100%
Rochester - EMW	23	23	100%	100%
Sandia	27	27	100%	100%
Santa Clara-WDC	30	30	100%	100%
Seattle	33	33	100%	100%
Suwanee	33	33	100%	100%
Washington, D.C.	21	21	100%	100%
Fisher Global Scientific Research Total	512	501	98%	100%

2004 Training Completed Challenge (%)	2004 Training Completed Goal (%)	2004 Training Completed Concern (%)
100	<100 >80	80

CHEMICALS				
Fairlawn	23	23	100%	100%
SWV - Acros	23	23	100%	100%
NDC	23	23	100%	100%
BPF	23	23	100%	100%
Pierce - Milwaukee	24	24	100%	100%
LIFE SCIENCE				
HyClone	27	21	78%	100%
Pierce - Rockford	25	28	112%	100%
Pierce - Woburn	10	12	120%	100%
Dharmacon	8	9	113%	100%
Abgene	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%

MICROBIOLOGY				
Remel, Inc.	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%
Remel Atlanta	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%
Remel, LC	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%
Remel Ramsey	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%
Biochemicals Total	186	186	100%	100%

Two Rivers	35	29	83%	100%
Epoxy	35	30	86%	100%
SMC	35	28	80%	100%
Fisher Hamilton Total	105	87	83%	100%

Fisher Clinical Services - Allentown	26	24	92%	100%
Fisher Clinical Services - Mt. Prospect	10	10	100%	100%
Fisher Clinical Services Total	36	34	94%	100%

Cole-Parmer	37	37	100%	100%
Cole-Parmer Distribution Total	37	37	100%	100%

LAB EQUIPMENT				
Barnstead / Thermolyne	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%
Lab-Line	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%
Genevac	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%
Matrix 12 Exec.	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%
Matrix 22 Friars	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%
Matrix 12 Went.	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%
Barnant	39	39	100%	100%
Indiana PA	28	25	89%	100%
Pfeiffer Glass	14	14	100%	100%
STI	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%
Specialty Motors	35	36	103%	100%
CONSUMABLE PRODUCTS				
Clinical				
Capitol Vial, AL	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%
Capitol Vial, NY	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%
Capitol Vial, PA	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%
Samco	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%
Erie Scientific, NH	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%
Erie Scientific, PR	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%
Naugatuck Glass	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%
Metavac	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%
Richard-Allan (RAS)	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%
Research				
Chase Scientific	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%
EP Scientific	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%
Owl	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%
MBP	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%
QSP	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%
Nalge Nunc Roch	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%
Nalge Nunc Fair	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%
Pactech	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%
National Scientific	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%

Fisher Manufacturing Total	116	114	98%	100%
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Lab Vision	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%
Microgeneics	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%
CTI	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%
MAS	26	26	100%	100%
Seradyn	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%
NERL, MD	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%
NERL, RI	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%
Fisher Diagnostics	26	39	150%	100%
Fisher Immunodiagnosics Total	52	65	125%	100%

FISHER SCIENTIFIC	1044	1024	98%	100%
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2004 Reported Chemical Spills

Location	2004 Jan - Dec Chemical Spills	2004 4Q Chemical Spills
Agawam	7	2
CDC - Florence	3	2
Chino	9	0
Delmar (NEWARK)	1	0
Denver	0	0
Hanover Park	28	6
Houston	8	1
Instrument Services	0	0
Los Alamos	2	0
Montco	0	0
New York - Morris Plains	1	0
Orlando	0	0
Puerto Rico/Cayey	0	0
Raleigh	2	0
Rochester - EMW	0	0
Santa Clara-WDC	1	0
Seattle	1	0
SEC	0	0
Suwanee	2	0
Washington, D.C.	0	0
Fisher Global Scientific Research Total	65	11
Spills per Month	5.42	3.67

Chemical Spill Rate Challenge (spills/month)	Chemical Spill Rate Goal (spills/month)	Chemical Spill Rate Concern (spills/month)
3.11	>3.11 <3.89	3.89

CHEMICALS		
Fairlawn	12	1
SMV - Acros	47	8
NDC	55	4
BPF	74	18

Pierce - Milwaukee	0	0
LIFE SCIENCE		
HyClone	0	0
Pierce - Rockford	1	0
Pierce - Woburn	0	0
Dharmacon	4	3
Abgene	0	0
MICROBIOLOGY		
Remel, Inc.	0	0
Remel Atlanta	0	0
Remel, LC	0	0
Remel Ramsey	0	0
Biochemicals Total	193	34
Spills per Month	16.08	11.33



Two Rivers	0	0
Epoxy	0	0
SMC	0	0
Fisher Hamilton Total	0	0
Spills per Month	0.00	0.00



Fisher Clinical Services - Allentown	0	0
Fisher Clinical Services - Mt. Prospect	0	0
Fisher Clinical Services Total	0	0
Spills per Month	0.00	0.00



Cole-Parmer	1	0
Cole-Parmer Distribution Total	1	0
Spills per Month	0.08	0.00



LAB EQUIPMENT		
Barnstead / Thermolyne	0	0
Lab-Line	0	0
Fisher Service	0	0
Electrothermal	0	0
Genevac	0	0
Matrix 12 Exec.	0	0
Matrix 22 Friars	0	0
Matrix 12 Went.	0	0
Barnant	0	0
Indiana PA	0	0
Pfeiffer Glass	7	1
STI	0	0
Specialty Motors	0	0
CONSUMABLE PRODUCTS		
Clinical		
Capitol Vial, AL	0	0
Capitol Vial, NY	0	0
Capitol Vial, PA	0	0
Samco	0	0
Erie Scientific, NH	0	0
Erie Scientific, PR	0	0

Naugatuck Glass	0	0
Metavac	0	0
Richard-Allan (RAS)	54	54
Research		
Chase Scientific / EP Scientific	0	0
Owl	0	0
MBP	0	0
QSP	0	0
Nalge Nunc Roch	0	0
Nalge Nunc Fair	0	0
Pactech	0	0
National Scientific	0	0
Fisher Manufacturing Total	61	55
Spills per Month	5.08	18.33



Microgeneics / Lab Vision	0	0
CTI	0	0
MAS	0	0
Seradyn	0	0
NERL, MD	0	0
NERL, RI	0	0
Fisher Diagnostics	4	0
Fisher Immunodiagnostics Total	4	0
Spills per Month	0.33	0.00



FISHER SCIENTIFIC	324	100
Spills per Month	27.00	33.33

2004 Agency Inspections

Location	2004 Q4 YTD Inspections	2004 Q4 YTD NOV/Findings	2004 NOV/ Inspection Rate
Agawam	5	0	0.00
CDC - Florence	4	12	3.00
Chino	4	0	0.00
Delmar (NEWARK)	3	0	0.00
Denver	7	7	1.00
Hanover Park	5	4	0.80
Houston	1	0	0.00
Instrument Services	0	0	0.00
Los Alamos	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	1	8	8.00
Rochester - EMW	4	2	0.50
Sandia	1	2	2.00

Santa Clara-WDC	2	0	0.00
Seattle	4	0	0.00
SEC	0	0	0.00
Suwanee	2	0	0.00
Washington, D.C.	0	0	0.00
Fisher Global Scientific Research Total	43	35	0.81

2004 Violations/ Inspection Challenge	2004 Violations/ Inspection Goal	2004 Violations/ Inspection Concern
0.00	>0.00<1.05	1.05

CHEMICALS			
Fairlawn	8	7	0.88
SMV-Acros	3	0	0.00
NDC	7	29	4.14
BPF	5	0	0.00
Pierce - Milwaukee	3	0	0.00
LIFE SCIENCE			
HyClone	0	0	0.00
Pierce - Rockford	7	6	0.86
Pierce - Woburn	0	0	0.00
Dharmacon	1	0	0.00
Abgene	0	0	0.00
MICROBIOLOGY			
Remel, Inc.	1	0	0.00
Remel Atlanta	2	1	0.50
Remel, LC	1	0	0.00
Remel Ramsey	0	0	0.00
Biochemicals Total	38	43	1.13

0.00	>0.00<1.20	1.20
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Two Rivers	1	0	0.00
Epoxyn	5	0	0.00
SMC	1	0	0.00
Fisher Hamilton Total	7	0	0.00

0.00	>0.00<0.05	0.06
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Fisher Clinical Services - Allentown	1	0	0.00
Fisher Clinical Services - Mt. Prospect	0	0	0.00
Fisher Clinical Services Total	0	0	0.00

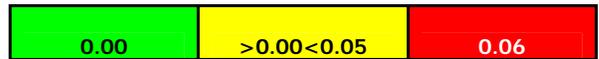
0.00	>0.00<1.05	1.05
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Cole-Parmer	6	1	0.17
Cole-Parmer Distribution Total	6	1	0.17

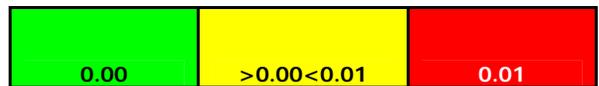
0.00	>0.00<1.05	1.05
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LAB EQUIPMENT			
Barnstead / Thermolyne	0	0	0.00
Lab-Line	0	0	0.00
Fisher Service	0	0	0.00
Electrothermal	0	0	0.00
Genevac	0	0	0.00
Matrix 12 Exec.	0	0	0.00
Matrix 22 Friars	1	0	0.00
Matrix 12 Went.	0	0	0.00
Barnant	0	0	0.00
Indiana PA	6	0	0.00
Pfeiffer Glass	2	1	0.50
STI	0	0	0.00

Specialty Motors	3	0	0.00
CONSUMABLE PRODUCTS			
Clinical			
Capitol Vial, AL	0	0	0.00
Capitol Vial, NY	0	0	0.00
Capitol Vial, PA	0	0	0.00
Samco	0	0	0.00
Erie Scientific, NH	0	0	0.00
Erie Scientific, PR	0	0	0.00
Naugatuck Glass	2	0	0.00
Metavac	1	0	0.00
Richard-Allan (RAS)	0	0	0.00
Research			
Chase Scientific	0	0	0.00
EP Scientific	0	0	0.00
Owl	0	0	0.00
MBP	1	0	0.00
QSP	2	4	0.00
Nalge Nunc Roch	0	0	0.00
Nalge Nunc Fair	0	0	0.00
Pactech	1	0	0.00
National Scientific	0	0	0.00
Fisher Manufacturing Total	19	5	0.26



Microgeneics	0	0	0.00
Lab Vision	0	0	0.00
CTI	0	0	0.00
MAS	2	2	1.00
Seradyn	0	0	0.00
NERL, MD	0	0	0.00
NERL, RI	0	0	0.00
Fisher Diagnostics	7	0	0.00
Rommel - Sunnyvale	1	4	0.00
Fisher Immunodiagnosics Total	10	6	0.60



FISHER SCIENTIFIC	123	90	0.73
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