REPORTING DEADLINE

Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) Program

Certain facilities must file TRI Reports for calendar year 2005 by July 1, 2006. Contact David McAdams for assistance in preparing your TRI reports.

Reporting year 2005 information is still available on the Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) Web site (www.epa.gov/tri) for TRI-ME software, reporting forms and instructions, and TRI-ME online tutorials.

Spring 2006 TRI Training Workshops

The EPA is still hosting a number of in-person and web-based training courses for Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) reporting. To find a training workshop in your area, please go to the EPA Web site at http://www.epa.gov/tri/map/2006Training.htm

2006 Regulatory Affairs Conference

Planning is underway for the 2006 Regulatory Affairs Conference. The current time frame for the conference will be in mid-September.

The ESH group is looking for volunteers to give presentation on programs being implemented at your facility (example: waste minimization). In addition, the ESH group is looking for suggestions on topics for presentations. If you missed out on providing your suggestions at the 2005 Regulatory Affairs conference or since then have thought of a topic that you would like more information on, now if your chance.

If you would like to volunteer to give a presentation or have a topic suggestion, please contact Jill Asti (contact information on page 6).
Award of Merit received by National Distribution Center and Bridge-water Packaging Facility

On the evening of Thursday, May 4, 2006 Drew Scalzo, NDC/ACROS Manager; Pete Boyer, Union Representative; John Rossi, NDC Safety Committee member; and Don Collins, facility Safety Manager, attended the New Jersey 78th Annual Governor’s Safety and Health Awards dinner. The NDC award represents 823,579 hours without a lost injury (2002 - 2005) and BPF award represents 261,832 hours without a lost time injury (2004-2005).

Heat Safety

As the warmer summer months approach, protecting employees against heat-related illnesses becomes a priority. Heat-related illnesses can range from the most serious being heat stroke that needs immediate medical attention to heat rashes. Below are some tips for keeping employees cool when the temperatures start rising.

- **Heat Acclimatization**
  Gradually adjusted to hot environments over the course of up to a week.

- **Plan rest and drink breaks often**
  Offer thirst quenchers or water. Suggest drinking about 1 cup of water every 15 minutes.

- **Provide cool rest areas if possible.**

- **Schedule the most difficult tasks so they are performed during cooler times of day.**

- **NIOSH suggests using work-rest cycles**
  This gives the body an opportunity to get rid of excess heat, slow down the production of internal body heat, and provide greater blood flow to the skin.

- **If the work is taking place indoors, use fans, air conditioning, and exhaust ventilation to increase air flow.**
  Personal cooling devices (vests, bandannas, etc.) are options for some environments, especially when workers must toil while wearing protective clothing.

How to Respond

The OSHA card lists five steps to take when someone suffer from a heat-related illness:

1. Call 911 or the local emergency response number at once.
2. Move the worker to a cool, shaded area.
3. Loosen or remove the worker's heavy clothing.
4. Provide cool drinking water.
5. Fan and mist the person with water.

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Fisher Scientific Toxic Reporting Inventory Programs

As mentioned in last month's publication, the information in the TRI report has received much attention both from the EPA and public groups who utilize the data contained in the report to track industry's releases to the environment. It is very important to annually determine and document whether or not your facility is required to submit a report.

Supporting documentation that will stand up to regulatory scrutiny as to whether the site needs to submit a TRI Report and what values are reported include:

- Filing status documentation should include EPA Threshold Worksheets (Form F100.03 under the Regulatory Affairs Manual—Forms section on the intranet address shown on the last page of this newsletter).

- If a TRI Report is required, documentation of how the facility arrived at the values submitted in the report (Form F100.05 under the Regulatory Affairs Manual is an example “Darcy Document”). This should include references to analytical results, Material Safety Data Sheets, etc.

- If you determine that your facility does not have to submit a report, please complete the Non-Submittal Certification (Form F 100.04 under the Regulatory Affairs Manual on the intranet address shown on the last page of this newsletter) along with the EPA Threshold Worksheets.

Contact Regulatory Affairs for assistance in determining applicability or assistance with review of TRI Reports and documentation.

Key changes to 2005 Reporting Year Requirements

- Eliminated Methyl Ethyl Ketone as a “313 Chemical”

- Removed requirement to report latitude and longitude, EPA identification number and Nation Pollution Discharge Elimination System permit number

- Simplified reporting for pollution prevention activities

- Eliminated section 7A, column C, range of influent concentration

- Modified section 8.11 by removing the requirement to answer “yes” or “no” to optional reporting of recycling activities

- Allow facilities to report treatment efficiency as a range instead of an exact percentage
Dangerous Goods Training

On April 19-21, 2006, several Fisher Employees participated and successfully completed the Dangerous Good Advisory Council (DGAC) HMT-605 workshop in Orlando, Florida. The HMT-605 focuses on obtaining and applying information necessary to classify hazardous material for transportation.

By attending the DGAC training, Fisher employees can fulfill both Federal and Fisher Scientific recommendations for hazmat employees who classify good for transportation.

Immediately following the completion of the DGAC training on April 21, the classifiers were then joined by John Mayfield, Transportation Manager and Robin Jones, Fisher Pittsburgh, Dr. Serge Kwasniewski, Acros, Geel, Andra Kunzler, Hyclone. This day and a half session was lead by Robin Jones, Dangerous Goods Transportation Specialist who presented the “Fisherized” classifier training and by John Mayfield who moderated a discussion of the proposed Fisher Scientific Dangerous Goods Transportation Policy.

If anyone would like additional information, contact Lisa Dumars.

Regulatory Affairs to Add Three New Chemical Specific Guidance Documents

Some chemicals require a higher degree of care used in a manufacturing. Chemical regulations provide specific requirements when being used and is the foundation of the programming for handling such. Through best management practices, additional practices can be shared to ease the work process and provide better isolation of the chemical.

The Fisher guidance documents are being developed to provide the users of the chemicals guidance on the general use of the chemical. These are not regulatory required; however provide great direction on enhancing the standard operating procedures protective to minimize business loss.

The topics for the new guidance documents include:

- Lead
- Mercury
- Acrylamide

The documents will soon be found in the Fisher Regulatory Affairs Manual on the intranet site. Once available, the ESH team would be glad to forward copies of the document for those with the inability to access the site.
Our policy is to conduct business worldwide in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.

Fisher Scientific’s Regulatory Affairs Department is responsible for monitoring the company’s progress and reporting to management the overall Regulatory Affairs goals and our success in achieving them.

For more information about the Regulatory Affairs Group, please contact one of the individuals below.

### Regulatory Affairs Contact Information

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