

Environmental performance

Environmental achievements during 2004 include:

- Reduced company-wide energy use by 6.3%
- Implemented a Supplier Risk Evaluation program
- Made significant progress toward tracking and eliminating lead and other hazardous materials from our component products
- Published Agilent's first-ever Supplier Environmental and Social Responsibility Code of Conduct
- Introduced new products designed specifically for environmental testing. Examples include the 7500CE ICP-MS for metals, 5973 inert GC/MSD for semivolatiles and volatiles, IC-MS for perchlorate, and Markes Unity for air analysis
- Hosted joint environmental training event with the Chinese National Environmental Monitoring Center in Beijing
- Celebrated our second Agilent Action Week, linking it to Agilent Earth Week activities. 1,700 Agilent volunteers from across the globe spent time on environmental causes
- Established an infrastructure to monitor product materials content
- Developed Design for the Environment (DfE) training and delivered to Agilent's business group-level product stewards.

For discussion of the challenges in these areas in 2004 and our objectives for moving forward in 2005, see the performance pages in this section.

Due to the timeline for reporting, some 2004 environmental data is not available until after the February 2005 publication of this report. We updated the data tables in April 2005.

Air emissions

Agilent is committed to the reduction of emissions throughout our business. We have a range of policies, programs and objectives in place to help us monitor and improve in these areas.

Some of Agilent's indirect impacts include:

- An estimated 231.7 million miles flown by Agilent business travelers worldwide in 2004, which contributed a release of approximately 52 kilotons of CO₂
- Approximately 19.2 million miles driven by Agilent employees in the United States, which contributed a release of an estimated 9.1 kilotons of CO₂ (the Asia Pacific and European fleet miles have not been quantified to date)
- Emissions from miles driven by employees to and from work have not been quantified to date
- Agilent's total quantified CO₂ emissions from travel (where calculated), purchased electricity, and natural gas and fuel oil were 369 kilotons in 2004, compared to 399 in 2003.

Greenhouse gas emissions

We currently use the World Resources Institute approved methods to report our total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. At present we track energy use (our largest source of GHG emissions), including how much fuel oil and natural gas we burn, in terms of kilowatt-hours, joules and tons of CO₂ emissions.

In 2004, we worked to understand our primary sources of CO₂ emissions, in addition to those emissions from our purchased electricity and natural gases. Based on this assessment, we will begin to quantify our emissions from sources other than purchased supply. Our goal is to build a complete inventory for tracking and defining future opportunities.

Our highest GHG emissions come from our Semiconductor Products Group Business and are based on energy usage and perfluorocompound (PFC) emissions. Reducing the emission of PFCs, poses a technical challenge to semiconductor manufacturers because the quantity of PFCs used is increasing and substitute chemicals are currently not feasible. Thus more efficient usage and/or abatement of these emissions is the roadmap to further reductions. For more information on efforts to reduce PFCs go to [Reducing PFCs](#).

Our semiconductor sites are tracking the emissions of seven GHGs and reporting the United States portion to the EPA.

The seven gases being tracked are:

- Hexafluoroethane (Halocarbon 116) - C₂F₆
- Tetrafluoromethane (Halocarbon 14) - CF₄
- Trifluoromethane (Halocarbon 23) - CHF₃
- Sulfur Hexafluoride - SF₆
- Nitrogen Trifluoride - NF₃
- Perfluoropropane - C₃F₈
- Octafluorocyclobutane - C₄F₈

Ozone-depleting substances

Agilent has eliminated the use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) in its manufacturing operations and remains committed to eliminating the use of restricted CFCs in air conditioning systems, process chillers and environmental chambers by the end of 2006. Our plan is on-track with several replacements completed in 2004.

Also in 2004, we began evaluating the impact of smaller sources that contain CFCs such as climatic chambers used in product testing.

Read more about our [commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions](#).

[See our performance data](#).

Related content:

In this report

[Climate change – global change, global action](#)

External websites

[Semiconductor Industry Association](#)

[United States Environment Protection Agency](#)

Biodiversity

Agilent is aware that large companies can impact the diversity of the environment. We are working at a global level to reduce the impact of our operations, products and services on the environment and at a local level to care for the areas that surround our sites.

One of Agilent's most significant impacts on biodiversity, however, is through employee volunteerism and philanthropy.

In 2004, some 1,700 Agilent volunteers at more than 50 locations around the world came together during Agilent Action Week to improve the environment in their communities. The effort – organized under the theme “Clean Air and Water for a Healthier World” – was held April 19–23 to coincide with the observance of Earth Day on April 22.

Employee commitment is further exhibited by a range of ongoing projects throughout the company. These include:

- A wildlife garden at South Queensferry, Scotland. Children from the local primary school visit the site to view “mini-beast” (i.e. insect) hunts and pond dipping, and gain an awareness of trees and plants
- Nest boxes set up at Agilent Laboratories in Palo Alto, California site. These have attracted local species of birds, with successful hatchings
- A duck ramp was added to the reflecting pool at the Santa Clara site. This feature allows ducklings to safely leave the water
- Bird boxes to allow safe harbor for different species of birds, and large boulder and rock areas to allow habitat for reptiles at the Little Falls site near Wilmington, Delaware. There is also a program to preserve the natural landscape by allowing the native grass and plants to grow without being disturbed.

Did you know...

Agilent has provided a grant to The Nature Conservancy, a worldwide environmental conservation organization, to help address the ecological and health risks associated with fuel wood use for cooking and heating in Shangri-La County in Yunnan Province, China. The grant provides technology and alternative energy units that range from energy-efficient stoves and solar heaters to micro-hydropower generators.

Related content:

In this report

[Agilent Action and giving – taking action in the global community](#)

Energy

Agilent committed to reducing energy consumption by 5% annually from 2000 through 2004.

While we achieved an annual reduction of over 4%, a little short of our 5% target, this remains a significant reduction of 24.5% on 2000 levels.

We have achieved these reductions by implementing energy use controls across our sites, such as temperature and lighting guidelines and sharing best practices of completed energy conservation projects among sites.

We also track energy use across our operations on a kilowatt-hour per square foot basis to assess operational differences. Our energy usage per square foot increased this year by 7.8% from fiscal year 2003, while the total energy used in fiscal year 2004 was reduced by 6.3%. As we continued to consolidate space, we are better utilizing square footage at existing operations resulting in increased energy usage per square foot while decreasing our overall energy usage by exiting lower utilized locations. The result is that we continue to reduce our energy usage, but increased our usage per occupied space. In 2004, we built on the objectives and targets we set in previous years by:

- Adding detail to our definition of renewable energy sources. This clarity allows us to better understand our sourcing opportunities for renewable energy purchase
- Monitoring and analyzing our consumption of energy – we have implemented a centralized web-accessible database that provides visibility to energy usage data at all U.S. sites. Using this website, site-based employees validate data usage and monitor site energy usage trends
- Holding quarterly meetings with Agilent's utility team and third-party facilities maintenance contractor to discuss opportunities and projects to reduce energy consumption from operations.

As we move into fiscal year 2005 we have set a goal of 3% energy conservation (using fiscal year 2004 as a baseline). We are also updating our internal energy policy to include continual improvement in the energy efficiency of our operations as measured by energy usage and cost.

Indirect impacts and CO₂ emissions

Agilent's most notable indirect impact on the environment is through its use of purchased electricity.

In 2004, Agilent purchased over 550 million kilowatt-hours of electricity for its operations worldwide. Using regional emission conversion factors for the production of electricity and adding our natural gas and fuel oil consumption, this equates to a release of 308 million kilograms of CO₂ to the atmosphere. This compares to 332 million kilograms in 2003 and 345 in 2002. This decline is due to both Agilent's energy management programs and our consolidation of facilities.

Read more about our [commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions](#).

In the 2003 report, the 332 and 345 million kilograms for CO₂ for 2003 and 2002 respectively were incorrectly stated to be from purchased electricity. They represent CO₂ emissions from purchased electricity and fuel oil and natural gas.

[See our performance data.](#)

Materials

Making efficient use of our resources benefits our business, our stakeholders and the environment.

The company has a range of strategies to monitor and control its resource use:

- We monitor new and emerging materials restrictions, regulations and requirements
- We have established recycling, remarketing and refurbishment programs
- We have implemented packaging alternatives that reduce environmental impacts. We encourage our suppliers to minimize the impact of packaging materials. See the [data tables](#) for information on our success and challenges regarding packaging
- Each of our businesses has a Product Stewardship team that seeks ways to improve resource use in product design and manufacturing
- We have made significant progress toward eliminating lead and other hazardous materials from our component products. Agilent's Semiconductor Products Group (SPG) now has a full range of lead-free products compliant with the Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) Directive. This will enable our customers to produce compliant products by the July 2006 directive deadline
- We have established an infrastructure to monitor product materials content.

To reduce and eliminate the use of restricted materials in our products, we need to understand the issues. Agilent has been working with the Electronics Industry Alliance to establish a common approach to identifying and reporting hazardous materials across the electronics industry and supply chain. In 2004, we developed an Agilent Restricted Materials (ARM) database to track use of restricted substances in our purchased materials. Our PLANet system, utilizing data from ARM, enables us to track and report restricted materials at the product level.

In 2004, our Product Stewardship team also established the "End of Life" working group. This group is working on restrictions and recommendations for product labeling to aid recycling and disposal at the end of the product lifecycle.

Agilent can provide additional information about its standards and requirements for materials use – both within Agilent and by our suppliers. We encourage stakeholders to contact us with their comments and questions by using our [webform](#).

Read more about our efforts to [reduce and eliminate hazardous substances](#).

Did you know...

As of November 2004 Agilent had shipped more than 10 million lead-free optocouplers since production began in November 2003. Agilent's optocouplers are the most widely used in applications such as industrial networking, motor control and plasma display panels. Agilent's semiconductor products already comply with the European Union RoHS requirements, which will take effect in 2006.

[See our performance data.](#)

Related content:

In this report

[Hazardous materials – reducing and eliminating hazardous substances](#)

Products and services

It is our policy to provide products and services that meet legal and regulatory requirements, including applicable environmental standards.

In some instances, we exceed local standards and regulations due to customer expectations or our adherence to stricter global standards. We also provide our expertise in the development and updating of international standards that have significant importance to our industry and customers.

Environmental standards for products and services are part of our Environmental Health and Safety Management System (EHSMS). The EHSMS includes periodic audits of our product stewardship programs.

Our products and services are assessed across their lifecycles to minimize their negative environmental impacts. We also work with suppliers and customers to promote the responsible disposal of products when they are no longer needed (see [Materials](#)).

Over the last year, we have:

- Introduced new products designed specifically for environmental testing. Examples include the 7500CE ICP-MS for metals, 5973 inert GC/MSD for semivolatiles and volatiles, IC-MS for perchlorate, and Markes Unity for air analysis
- Hosted a joint environmental training event with the Chinese National Environmental Monitoring Center in Beijing
- Improved our system for tracking hazardous materials in our products by introducing a search tool to scan Agilent Bill of Materials for parts with hazardous substances
- Initiated an Eco-design team, which developed and began delivery of an awareness presentation on product development and the environment.

We have also continued our Purchase Alternatives initiative, which allows customers a range of alternatives for purchasing Agilent products. These include refurbished equipment options, our trade-in program, leasing and financing plans, and equipment rental. The initiative allows customers to effectively acquire, manage and recycle equipment. The program helps to reduce resource and energy usage associated with manufacturing new products.

Purchase Alternatives Initiative

Fiscal year	2003	2004
Refurbished products sold	6211	3427
Growth/decline	-	-45%

This data includes returned products received during our fiscal year. Sources are back-off lease, trade-in, customer returns, demonstration equipment, loans, etc. These figures are below the number stated in the 2003 report. The numbers stated in 2002 and 2003 were for products received into the program (not the actual number sold as was incorrectly stated). The Purchase Alternatives initiative is for Agilent's ESPG and CSG businesses.

The rate of sales declined in 2004 due to a decrease in the inventory of refurbished equipment available for sale.

Read more about our efforts to [reduce and eliminate hazardous substances](#).

Related content:

In this report

[Hazardous materials – reducing and eliminating hazardous substances
Materials](#)

[Product responsibility](#)

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Waste

Agilent's waste management program is designed to responsibly manage the handling, storage and final disposal of chemical and solid waste; and reduce the amount of chemical and solid waste generated by our manufacturing operations.

Reduction of waste increases overall production efficiency thus reducing costs for Agilent. Those savings can be passed onto customers.

We have been working on strengthening the relationships between Agilent functions that handle electronic waste. This effort is part of our 2004 plan to deploy consistent electronic waste management across businesses and functions. Our results have included:

- Bringing together a work team with representatives from the Global Waste Team, Product Stewardship, Product Regulations, Procurement and Legal to communicate and collaborate on key issues
- Implementation of an employee decision tree for excess electronic equipment.

In 2005, we are asking sites to commit to a 3% reduction of waste to landfill. One of the strategies to meet this effort includes reducing office paper consumption. In the past our paper consumption efforts have focused on managing proper recycling for the paper we generated. Now our plan is to reduce the amount of paper required.

Agilent continues to improve waste vendor performance and accountability through quarterly scorecards and meetings. We will further refine our contractor management requirements for electronic waste performance and accountability in 2005. The scorecard gives our sites an opportunity to rate various performance points with established targets for good, fair and poor performance. Once the scorecard is completed, we meet with our suppliers to work on improving performance and highlight areas of successes. This process allows us to reduce risks from suppliers operating at our sites in areas such as waste handling and emergency response.

Did you know...

Agilent has won the 2004 WRAP award. The annual Waste Reduction Awards Program (WRAP), established in 1993 by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, recognizes California businesses that have made outstanding efforts to reduce nonhazardous waste and send less garbage to landfill sites. Agilent's Sonoma County, Palo Alto (Agilent Labs), San Jose and Santa Clara sites' solid waste recycling programs have been recognized with this award.

[See our performance data.](#)

Water

Although water use is not a significant aspect for Agilent, we are committed to water conservation and water management projects around the globe as they provide both environmental and cost savings benefits for Agilent and our stakeholders.

Water use is primarily due to building operations, with few manufacturing sites having significant water use from production. However, Agilent has embarked on local water conservation programs at many of our sites. These programs typically include efforts to reduce water use through operational control changes, the use of reclaimed water and the inclusion of drought-tolerant plants in landscaping projects.

Water use for operations has declined over the past three years. 2004 water use for operations was 2671000 cubic meters compared to 3563000 in 2002 and 2856000 in 2003.

This year, we worked with sites to collect more reliable information on irrigation data and water use from our operations. We collect this data separately from our normal utility bills. In previous years, we collected the water usage from our billing data, which did not provide this greater level of detail. We will continue working with sites not currently able to track irrigation water usage from their utility bills.

Discharges to water

Agilent collects information on significant discharges to water across its worldwide operations. These are collated on a local basis and according to local requirements.

Did you know...

Agilent's Santa Rosa, California site received the State of California's Pretreatment, Pollution Prevention and Stormwater Facility of the Year Award. The judges of this prestigious state-wide award recognized the site's pollution prevention and control measures as being "very impressive". They also took into consideration the facility's solid waste management, recycling and energy programs.

In 2004, this facility treated 31 million gallons of process wastewater reclaiming 60% or 18.9 million gallons, saving the company US\$143,000 in city water and industrial waste discharge fees.

[See our performance data.](#)

Appendix I – Performance data

Environmental performance

Air emissions

Air emissions reported to government (metric tons)

Calendar year	2002	2003	2004
Asia Pacific	7	0	0 ¹
Europe	0	0	0 ¹
USA	13	36	42 ^{2,3}
TOTAL	20	36	42

Purchased electricity and natural gas and fuel oil consumption (kilotons CO₂)

Fiscal year	2002	2003	2004
Purchased electricity and natural gas and fuel oil consumption – CO ₂	345	332	308

Employee air travel (million miles)

Fiscal year	2002	2003	2004
Employee air travel	244.2	240.0	231.7

Employee air travel (kilotons CO₂)⁴

Fiscal year	2002	2003	2004
Employee air travel – CO ₂	57	56	52

¹ In 2003 there were no significant emissions reported from Agilent's sites in Asia Pacific or Europe.

² Includes data for an Agilent joint venture at the San Jose, California site.

³ In 2003 at the majority of Agilent's sites in the USA, we have expanded the definition of "air emissions reported to government" to include emissions estimates based on chemical usage reported to local government agencies. This change significantly increased our USA emissions number from 2002 to 2003.

⁴ The conversion factor used to calculate this data for 2004 is 0.140kg CO₂ per passenger kilometer. Our distance data is a mix of short- and long-haul airline trips, so the conversion factor used is an average of those recommended by the March 2003 GHG Protocol Initiative tools.

Employee fleet travel (USA only) (million miles)¹

Fiscal year	2003	2004
For business	18.7	15.7
For personal	6.5	3.6
TOTAL	25.2	19.2

Employee fleet travel (USA only) (kilotons CO₂)²

Fiscal year	2003	2004
For business	8.2	7.4
For personal	2.9	1.7
TOTAL	11.1	9.1

¹ These numbers are for Agilent's USA fleet vehicles only. They do not include mileage from pool, group and asset vehicles worldwide, Agilent's fleet vehicles outside the USA, or miles driven by employees to and from work. It is not possible for Agilent to track asset mileage.

² The conversion factor used to calculate emissions for 2004 is 0.4746kg CO₂/mile. This factor is based on the June 2003 GHG Protocol Initiative tools and is for large gas autos (19 mpg).

Energy

Worldwide

Integrated data – energy per net revenue (1,000 gigajoules/100 million US\$)

Fiscal year	2002	2003	2004
Total energy / net revenue	48	43	34
Total electricity / net revenue	34	31	25

Integrated data – CO₂ emissions (kg/100 US\$)

Fiscal year	2002	2003	2004
CO ₂ emissions from energy / net revenue	5.74	5.48	4.29

Integrated data – energy per square foot (kwh/sqft)

Fiscal year	2002	2003	2004
Total energy / square foot	57.3	56.1	61.6

1 kilowatt hour = 3.6×10^{-3} gigajoules

Discussion of integrated indicators

The energy and CO₂ to net revenue ratios have declined over the last three years. This decline is due to energy usage and CO₂ emissions decreases of approximately 16% and 11% respectively while net revenue has increased nearly 20%.

Although Agilent's total energy usage has declined over the last year, our total square footage has seen an even greater decline as we have consolidated operations. Therefore, this ratio has increased as we are using the remaining space more efficiently. Note: this data was mislabeled in past years as "total electricity per square foot". The numbers represent total energy.

Energy consumption worldwide (1,000 gigajoules)

Fiscal year	2002	2003	2004
Total electricity consumption	2053	1913	1802
(percentage renewable ¹)	19%	16%	15%
Total natural gas/fuel oil consumption	809	699	607
TOTAL	2862	2612	2409

Regional breakdown

Asia Pacific (1,000 gigajoules)

Fiscal year	2002	2003	2004
Total electricity consumption	556	556	569
(percentage renewable ¹)	1%	13%	11%
Total natural gas/fuel oil consumption	23	25	24
Total energy consumption	579	582	594

Europe (1,000 gigajoules)

Fiscal year	2002	2003	2004
Total electricity consumption	214	189	142
(percentage renewable ¹)	3%	2%	5%
Total natural gas/fuel oil consumption	83	57	54
Total energy consumption	297	246	196

USA (1,000 gigajoules)

Fiscal year	2002	2003	2004
Total electricity consumption	1283	1167	1090
(percentage renewable ¹)	30%	19%	19%
Total natural gas/fuel oil consumption	703	617	529
Total energy consumption	1985	1784	1619

1 kilowatt hour = 3.6×10^{-3} gigajoules

¹ Percentage renewable = renewable electricity/total electricity use

Asia Pacific

Asia Pacific – individual sites (1,000 gigajoules)

Fiscal year 2004	Total electricity consumption	(percentage renewable ¹)	Total natural gas/fuel oil consumption	Total energy consumption
Hachioji, Japan	54.9	7%	13.5	68.4
Kobe, Japan	18.5	10%	9.9	28.4
Shanghai, China	9.3	21%	1.0	10.3
Penang, Malaysia	294.9	18%	0.0	294.9
Singapore ²	191.8	0%	0.0	191.8
TOTAL	569.4	11%	24.4	594.1

Europe

Europe – individual sites (1,000 gigajoules)

Fiscal year 2004	Total electricity consumption	(percentage renewable ¹)	Total natural gas/fuel oil consumption	Total energy consumption
Boeblingen, Germany	73.3	7%	19.5	92.8
Waldbronn, Germany	19.8	7%	9.3	29.1
South Queensferry, UK	48.9	0%	25.1 ³	74.0
TOTAL	142.1	5%	53.9	196.1

1 kilowatt hour = 3.6 x 10⁻³ gigajoules

¹ Percentage renewable = renewable electricity/total electricity use

² Represents multiple sites

³ Natural gas and fuel oil consumption increased due to an increase in set points by a new facilities contractor. The error was identified and the set points were readjusted

USA

USA – individual sites (1,000 gigajoules)

Fiscal year 2004	Total electricity consumption	(percentage renewable ¹)	Total natural gas/fuel oil consumption	Total energy consumption
Colorado Springs, CO	129.5	10%	50.6 ²	180.1
Fort Collins, CO	284.2	30%	201.3	485.5
Loveland, CO	88.0	20%	30.6 ³	118.6
Little Falls, DE	47.3	2%	6.4	53.7
Newport, DE	10.7	2%	10.8	21.5
Santa Rosa, CA	139.4	13%	52.1 ⁴	191.5
Rohnert Park, CA	59.8	13%	22.8 ⁴	82.7
San Jose, CA	156.4	13%	63.8	220.2
Folsom, CA	8.0 ⁵	9%	0.0	8.0
Agilent Labs, CA	70.8	11%	44.4	115.3
Santa Clara, CA	95.9	26%	46.3	142.2
TOTAL	1090.1	19%	529.1	1619.1

1 kilowatt hour = 3.6 x 10⁻³ gigajoules

¹ Percentage renewable = renewable electricity/total electricity use

² Colorado Springs natural gas/fuel oil consumption was up 56% over 2003. This appears to be due to unusually low usage rates in 2003.

³ Loveland natural gas/fuel oil consumption was down 50% from 2003. This is due to the sale of a building.

⁴ The natural gas/fuel oil consumption for Santa Rosa and Rohnert Park (previously reported as Sonoma County) was down 22% from 2003. This is due to operations moving out of the Rohnert Park site.

⁵ Folsom total electricity consumption was down 24% from 2003. The decrease is due to a data entry error and, possibly, inclusion of a nearby office site in the 2003 data.

Materials

Product packaging used (metric tons)

Fiscal year	2002	2003	2004
Wood	190	116	359
Steel	2	0	3
Plastics	104	49	200
Paper/card	502	735	1774
Glass	0	0	0
Composite	20	5	4
Aluminum	0	0	0
Other	2	0	2
TOTAL	820	905	2342

This data represents primary packaging for Agilent hardware, software and accessories. The data is compiled using material-specific information from our packaging suppliers for high-volume hardware plus product line averages for low-volume hardware, software and accessories. It does not include spare parts or secondary transport packaging. Secondary transport packaging (for example, pallets) is owned by the transport companies and is not quantified by Agilent.

In 2004, we continued to improve our data accuracy and to see a shift in product mix reflected in the packaging data. Our business improvement in 2004 meant an increase of capital equipment sales in the telecommunication and industrial market sectors. This change in sales mix resulted in an increased percentage of larger, heavier equipment that typically requires significantly more packaging. Thus our packaging numbers increased significantly from 2003 to 2004.

Waste

Worldwide

Integrated data – waste per net revenue (metric tons/100 million US\$)

Calendar year	2002	2003	2004
Total waste/net revenue	179	181	118
Total chemical waste/net revenue	13	15	14
Total solid waste/net revenue	166	166	104

Integrated data – waste per employees (metric tons/1000 employees, average)¹

Calendar year	2002	2003	2004
Total waste/1000 employees	277	337	296
Total chemical waste/1000 employees	20	28	36
Total solid waste/1000 employees	258	309	261

Discussion of integrated indicators

Waste data is for calendar year, however, net revenue is for fiscal year. Therefore, the ratios do not illustrate a direct comparison. What they do illustrate are trends in waste produced versus net revenue. Total waste and solid waste decreased approximately 20% while net revenue increased approximately 20%. This led to significant decreases of these indicators (total waste and solid waste to net revenue). Chemical waste increased, so chemical waste per net revenue stayed relatively stable. Average number of employees decreased (but not as significantly as total or solid waste). Thus total and solid waste per employee declined while chemical waste per employee increased.

¹ 1000 employees, average = (number of employees at the beginning of a fiscal year + number of employees at the end of a fiscal year) / (2*1000)

Waste data worldwide (metric tons)

Calendar year	2002	2003	2004
Total waste produced ¹	10727	10955	8441 ²
Total waste landfilled	3370	5148	1476 ²
Total chemical waste ³	755	906	1040
Chemical waste treated	53	63	134 ⁴
Chemical waste incinerated	128	120	194 ⁵
Chemical waste landfilled	81	89	129
Chemical waste recycled	493	634	583
Total solid waste ⁶	9972	10049	7402 ²
Solid waste incinerated	606	478	465
Solid waste landfilled	3289	5059	1347 ²
Solid waste recycled	6077	4512	5590

Regional breakdown

Asia Pacific (metric tons)

Calendar year	2002	2003	2004
Total waste produced ¹	2832	4931	2078 ²
Total waste landfilled	1012	3680	49 ²
Total chemical waste ³	180	149	236 ⁷
Chemical waste treated	16	23	54 ⁷
Chemical waste incinerated	49	68	144 ⁷
Chemical waste landfilled	71	18	1
Chemical waste recycled	44	39	37
Total solid waste ⁶	2653	4782	1842 ²
Solid waste incinerated	330	236	264
Solid waste landfilled	940	3662 ⁸	48 ²
Solid waste recycled	1382	884	1530

¹ Total waste produced is calculated by adding total chemical waste and total solid waste tonnage.

² The decrease in Agilent's total waste produced, total waste landfilled, total solid waste and solid waste landfilled is due to the change in definition of solid waste discussed in footnote 6. The change significantly lowered the numbers reported for our Penang, Malaysia site.

³ Chemical waste refers to those chemical materials designated for final disposition that exhibit characteristics that are hazardous or dangerous per local regulatory requirements. This refers to materials that are shipped offsite for treatment, recycling, incineration and landfill. Excludes electronic waste. In 2004 we clarified the definition of chemical waste. This led to changes between 2003 and 2004 in the data reported at some sites.

⁴ The increase in chemical waste treated was due to a one-time event at Agilent Laboratories, Palo Alto, California and an increase in the figure reported from the Singapore sites due to the clarified definition of chemical waste discussed in footnote 3.

⁵ The increase in chemical waste incinerated was primarily due to an increase in the figure reported at our Singapore sites based upon the clarified definition of chemical waste discussed in footnote 3.

⁶ Solid waste refers to waste that is not included in chemical waste or excess electronic equipment i.e., garbage/trash, paper, cardboard, glass, furniture, construction debris, etc. Excludes landscaping and cafeteria waste. In 2004 we changed the definition of solid waste to exclude cafeteria waste. In addition, we clarified the other components of the definition. The new definition led to significant changes from 2003 to 2004 in data reported by some sites.

⁷ The increase in total chemical waste, chemical waste treated and chemical waste incinerated was due to an increase in the figure reported at our Singapore sites based upon the clarified definition of chemical waste discussed in footnote 3.

⁸ In 2003, Agilent's site in Penang, Malaysia, estimated solid waste landfilled based on an average daily usage rate. This process changed from 2002 to 2003 and Agilent will continue to refine the process to increase data accuracy for 2004.

Europe (metric tons)

Calendar year	2002	2003	2004
Total waste produced ¹	1984	1110	1473
Total waste landfilled	397	249	249
Total chemical waste ²	29	21	23
Chemical waste treated	10	7	4
Chemical waste incinerated	13	2	1
Chemical waste landfilled	0	5	10
Chemical waste recycled	6	7	8
Total solid waste ³	1955	1089	1450
Solid waste incinerated	122	164	201
Solid waste landfilled	397	244	239
Solid waste recycled	1436	681	1011

USA (metric tons)

Calendar year	2002	2003	2004
Total waste produced ¹	5910	4915	4890
Total waste landfilled	1962	1219	1178
Total chemical waste ²	546	737	781
Chemical waste treated	27	32	76 ⁴
Chemical waste incinerated	66	50	49
Chemical waste landfilled	10	66	118 ⁵
Chemical waste recycled	443	589	538
Total solid waste ³	5364	4178	4109
Solid waste incinerated	154	78 ⁶	0
Solid waste landfilled	1952	1153	1060
Solid waste recycled	3259	2947	3050

¹ Total waste produced is calculated by adding total chemical waste and total solid waste tonnage.

² Chemical waste refers to those chemical materials designated for final disposition that exhibit characteristics that are hazardous or dangerous per local regulatory requirements. This refers to materials that are shipped offsite for treatment, recycling, incineration and landfill. Excludes electronic waste. In 2004 we clarified the definition of chemical waste. This led to changes between 2003 and 2004 in the data reported at some sites.

³ Solid waste refers to waste that is not included in chemical waste or excess electronic equipment i.e., garbage/trash, paper, cardboard, glass, furniture, construction debris, etc. Excludes landscaping and cafeteria waste. In 2004 we changed the definition of solid waste to exclude cafeteria waste. In addition, we clarified the other components of the definition. The new definition led to significant changes from 2003 to 2004 in data reported by some sites.

⁴ The majority of the increase in chemical waste treated was due to a one-time event at Agilent Laboratories, Palo Alto, California.

⁵ The majority of the increase in chemical waste landfilled is due to increased production at our San Jose, California facility.

⁶ The 2003 figure was due to a one-time event of moving a manufacturing facility.

Asia Pacific

Individual sites

Calendar year 2004	Hachioji, Japan	Kobe, Japan	Shanghai, China	Penang, Malaysia ¹	Singapore ^{2,3}	TOTAL
Total waste produced ⁴	437.0	79.0	32.0	677.0	853.0	2078.0
Total waste landfilled	0.0	0.0	18.0	7.0	24.0	49.0
Total chemical waste ⁵	2.0	0.0	0.0	39.0	195.0	236.0
Chemical waste treated	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.0	54.0
Chemical waste incinerated	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	142.0	144.0
Chemical waste landfilled	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
Chemical waste recycled	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.0	0.0	37.0
Total solid waste ⁶	435.0	79.0	32.0	638.0	658.0	1842.0
Solid waste incinerated	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	259.0	264.0
Solid waste landfilled	0.0	0.0	18.0	6.0	24.0	48.0
Solid waste recycled	435.0	74.0	14.0	632.0	375.0	1530.0

¹ The Penang solid waste data reported in 2004 decreased significantly from 2003. This is due to changes and clarifications in the solid waste definition (see footnote 6) and increased data accuracy (i.e. use of actual versus estimated data).

² Represents multiple sites.

³ The Singapore waste data increased significantly in 2004. This was primarily due to the changes and clarifications of definitions discussed in footnotes 5 and 6, improved recycling activities and some non-Agilent activities at a leased site.

⁴ Total waste produced is calculated by adding total chemical waste and total solid waste tonnage.

⁵ Chemical waste refers to those chemical materials designated for final disposition that exhibit characteristics that are hazardous or dangerous per local regulatory requirements. This refers to materials that are shipped offsite for treatment, recycling, incineration and landfill. Excludes electronic waste. In 2004 we clarified the definition of chemical waste. This led to changes between 2003 and 2004 in the data reported at some sites.

⁶ Solid waste refers to waste that is not included in chemical waste or excess electronic equipment i.e., garbage/trash, paper, cardboard, glass, furniture, construction debris, etc. Excludes landscaping and cafeteria waste. In 2004 we changed the definition of solid waste to exclude cafeteria waste. In addition, we clarified the other components of the definition. The new definition led to significant changes from 2003 to 2004 in data reported by some sites.

Europe

Individual sites

Calendar year 2004	Boeblingen, Germany	Waldbronn, Germany	South Queensferry, UK	TOTAL
Total waste produced ¹	641.0	236.0	596.4	1473.4
Total waste landfilled	10.0	0.0	238.9	248.9
Total chemical waste ²	13.0 ³	9.0	1.0	23.0
Chemical waste treated	1.0	3.0	-	4.0
Chemical waste incinerated	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8
Chemical waste landfilled	10.0	0.0	-	10.0
Chemical waste recycled	2.0	6.0	0.2	8.2
Total solid waste ⁴	628.0	227.0	595.4	1450.4
Solid waste incinerated	130.0	71.0 ⁵	0.0	201.0
Solid waste landfilled	0.0	0.0	238.9	238.9
Solid waste recycled	498.0	156.0	356.5 ⁶	1010.5

- = not available

¹ Total waste produced is calculated by adding total chemical waste and total solid waste tonnage.

² Chemical waste refers to those chemical materials designated for final disposition that exhibit characteristics that are hazardous or dangerous per local regulatory requirements. This refers to materials that are shipped offsite for treatment, recycling, incineration and landfill. Excludes electronic waste. In 2004 we clarified the definition of chemical waste. This led to changes between 2003 and 2004 in the data reported at some sites.

³ Boeblingen chemical waste is measured when shipped. Due to an infrequent shipping schedule numbers vary from year to year depending on when shipping occurs.

⁴ Solid waste refers to waste that is not included in chemical waste or excess electronic equipment i.e., garbage/trash, paper, cardboard, glass, furniture, construction debris, etc. Excludes landscaping and cafeteria waste. In 2004 we changed the definition of solid waste to exclude cafeteria waste. In addition, we clarified the other components of the definition. The new definition led to significant changes from 2003 to 2004 in data reported by some sites.

⁵ Waldbronn solid waste incinerated increased in 2004 due to remodeling and building at the site.

⁶ South Queensferry solid waste recycled increased in 2004 due to building closures.

USA

Colorado – individual sites

Calendar year 2004	Colorado Springs	Fort Collins	Loveland	TOTAL
Total waste produced ¹	550.9	415.9	698.0	1664.8
Total waste landfilled	128.9	77.1	111.0	317.0
Total chemical waste ²	8.4	156.9	15.0	180.3
Chemical waste treated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chemical waste incinerated	1.3	1.8	3.0	6.1
Chemical waste landfilled	0.1	1.1	10.0	11.2
Chemical waste recycled	7.0	154.0	2.0	163.0
Total solid waste ³	542.5	259.0	683.0	1484.5
Solid waste incinerated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Solid waste landfilled	128.8	76.0	101.0	305.8
Solid waste recycled	413.7	183.0	582.0	1178.7

Delaware – individual sites

Calendar year 2004	Little Falls	Newport	TOTAL
Total waste produced ¹	362.9	451.6	814.5
Total waste landfilled	122.5	67.1	189.5
Total chemical waste ²	3.6	67.1	70.7
Chemical waste treated	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chemical waste incinerated	0.9	10.7	11.6
Chemical waste landfilled	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chemical waste recycled	2.7 ⁴	56.3	59.1
Total solid waste ³	359.2	384.6	743.8
Solid waste incinerated	0.0	0.0	0.0
Solid waste landfilled	122.5	67.1	189.5
Solid waste recycled	236.8 ⁵	317.5	554.3

¹ Total waste produced is calculated by adding total chemical waste and total solid waste tonnage.

² Chemical waste refers to those chemical materials designated for final disposition that exhibit characteristics that are hazardous or dangerous per local regulatory requirements. This refers to materials that are shipped offsite for treatment, recycling, incineration and landfill. Excludes electronic waste. In 2004 we clarified the definition of chemical waste. This led to changes between 2003 and 2004 in the data reported at some sites.

³ Solid waste refers to waste that is not included in chemical waste or excess electronic equipment i.e., garbage/trash, paper, cardboard, glass, furniture, construction debris, etc. Excludes landscaping and cafeteria waste. In 2004 we changed the definition of solid waste to exclude cafeteria waste. In addition, we clarified the other components of the definition. The new definition led to significant changes from 2003 to 2004 in data reported by some sites.

⁴ The decrease in Little Falls chemical waste recycled was due to the move of a manufacturing process to another site.

⁵ The decrease in Little Falls solid waste recycled appears to be due to an unusually high quantity in 2003.

California – individual sites

Calendar year 2004	Santa Rosa	Rohnert Park	San Jose	Folsom	Agilent Labs	Santa Clara	TOTAL
Total waste produced ¹	827.6	428.9	386.3	27.0	202.0	538.9	2410.6
Total waste landfilled	142.6	86.9	238.4	7.0	45.0	151.5	671.4
Total chemical waste ²	123.3	6.5	109.6	14.0	71.0 ³	205.0	529.5
Chemical waste treated	17.6 ⁴	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.0 ³	0.0	75.6
Chemical waste incinerated	5.6	4.6	0.9	10.0	9.0	0.9	31.0
Chemical waste landfilled	2.8	0.1	104.2 ⁵	0.0	0.0	0.0	107.1
Chemical waste recycled	97.3	1.8	4.5	4.0	4.0	204.1	315.8
Total solid waste ⁶	704.3	422.3	276.6	13.0	131.0	333.8	1881.1
Solid waste incinerated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Solid waste landfilled	139.8	86.8	134.2	7.0	45.0	151.5	564.3
Solid waste recycled	564.5 ⁴	335.5 ⁴	142.4	6.0	86.0	182.3	1316.8

¹ Total waste produced is calculated by adding total chemical waste and total solid waste tonnage.

² Chemical waste refers to those chemical materials designated for final disposition that exhibit characteristics that are hazardous or dangerous per local regulatory requirements. This refers to materials that are shipped offsite for treatment, recycling, incineration and landfill. Excludes electronic waste. In 2004 we clarified the definition of chemical waste. This led to changes between 2003 and 2004 in the data reported at some sites.

³ Chemical waste treated increased from 2003 to 2004 at Agilent Laboratories due to a one-time event.

⁴ Waste from the Santa Rosa and Rohnert Park facilities increased in 2004 due to a facility closure.

⁵ Chemical waste landfilled increased at San Jose due to increased manufacturing.

⁶ Solid waste refers to waste that is not included in chemical waste or excess electronic equipment i.e., garbage/trash, paper, cardboard, glass, furniture, construction debris, etc. Excludes landscaping and cafeteria waste. In 2004 we changed the definition of solid waste to exclude cafeteria waste. In addition, we clarified the other components of the definition. The new definition led to significant changes from 2003 to 2004 in data reported by some sites.

Water

Worldwide

Integrated data – water

Fiscal year	2002	2003	2004
Total water usage for operations/net revenue (1,000 cubic meters/100 million US\$)	59	47	37
Total water usage for operations/average number of employees (cubic meters/employee) ¹	92	88	93

Discussion of integrated indicators

Total water usage for operations decreased slightly from 2003 to 2004 while net revenue increased nearly 20%. These factors led to a significant decrease in the water usage to revenue ratio. The total water usage per employee ratio increased from 2003 to 2004, however, since the average number of employees decreased. This data reflects the fact that water usage generally correlates more directly with square footage and number of employees than with production.

Water consumption worldwide (1,000 cubic meters)

Fiscal year	2002	2003	2004
Total water use for operations	3563	2856	2671
Total water use for irrigation	498	197	221
Water recycled from operations	354	104	71 ²
Total water use	4061	3053	2892
(percentage recycled ³)	10%	4%	3%

¹ Average number of employees = (number of employees at the beginning of a fiscal year + number of employees at the end of the fiscal year)/2.

² Water recycled from operations went down approximately 30% from 2003 to 2004. This is due to a clarification of definitions of recycled water and acceptable measurement methods and thus a change in the Penang figure from 21 in 2003 to not available in 2004.

³ Percentage recycled = water recycled from operations/total water use for operations

Regional breakdown

Asia Pacific (1,000 cubic meters)

Fiscal year	2002	2003	2004
Total water use for operations	1008	864	841
Total water use for irrigation	3	1	-
Water recycled from operations	57	21	-
Total water use	1011	865	841
(percentage recycled ¹)	6%	2% ²	-

Europe (1,000 cubic meters)

Fiscal year	2002	2003	2004
Total water use for operations	169	108	85
Total water use for irrigation	1	0	-
Water recycled from operations	0	0	-
Total water use	170	108	85
(percentage recycled ¹)	0%	0%	-

USA (1,000 cubic meters)

Fiscal year	2002	2003	2004
Total water use for operations	2386	1884	1745
Total water use for irrigation	494	196	221
Water recycled from operations	297	83	71
Total water use	2880	2080	1966
(percentage recycled ¹)	12%	4%	4%

- = not available

¹ Percentage recycled = water recycled from operations/total water use for operations

² Percentage recycled for 2003 was incorrectly stated as 0 in last year's report.

Asia Pacific

Asia Pacific – individual sites (1,000 cubic meters)

Fiscal year 2004	Total water use for operations	Total water use for irrigation	Water recycled from operations	Total water use
Hachioji, Japan	13	-	-	13
Kobe, Japan	24	-	-	24
Shanghai, China	11	-	-	11
Penang, Malaysia	578	-	- ¹	578
Singapore ²	214	-	-	214
TOTAL	841	-	-	841

Europe

Europe – individual sites (1,000 cubic meters)

Fiscal year 2004	Total water use for operations	Total water use for irrigation	Water recycled from operations	Total water use
Boeblingen, Germany	43	-	-	43
Waldbronn, Germany	10	-	-	10
South Queensferry, UK	32	-	-	32
TOTAL	85	-	-	85

- = not available

¹ Water recycled from operations at the Penang site went from 21 in 2003 to not available in 2004. This is due to clarification of definitions of recycled water and acceptable measurement methods.

² Represents multiple sites

USA

USA – individual sites (1,000 cubic meters)

Fiscal year 2004	Total water use for operations	Total water use for irrigation	Water recycled from operations	Total water use
Colorado Springs, CO ¹	80	29	0 ¹	109
Loveland, CO ²	47	-	-	47
Fort Collins, CO	912	-	-	912
Little Falls, DE ³	9	-	-	9
Newport, DE ⁴	-	-	-	-
Rohnert Park, CA	37	122	-	159
Santa Rosa, CA	186	28	71	214
San Jose, CA ⁵	259	-	-	259
Folsom, CA ⁶	-	-	-	-
Agilent Labs, CA	91	-	-	91
Santa Clara, CA ⁷	124	41	-	165
TOTAL	1745	221	71	1966

- = not available

¹ Total water use for operations and for irrigation decreased approximately 25% at the Colorado Springs facility. The reasons for these changes are unclear. However, we are reviewing quarterly data to understand the trend.

² Water use for irrigation at Loveland declined from 31 in 2003 to 0 in 2004. This is due to the sale of a building.

³ Little Falls water use data is for Q2–Q4 of fiscal year 2004. Q1 data was unavailable.

⁴ Newport water data is unavailable as it is a leased site.

⁵ Water use for operations at San Jose includes a joint venture at the site and is up more than 30% over 2003. This is due to increased production.

⁶ Folsom water data is unavailable as it is a leased site.

⁷ Water use for operations at Santa Clara is up approximately 27% over 2003. This is due to increased operations at the site. Water use for irrigation is 41 (it was not available in the past). This year the site implemented a process improvement to allow Agilent to track irrigation water at the site.

Site breakdowns

Americas

Folsom, CA

	2004
Energy	
Total electricity consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	8.0
(percentage renewable ¹)	9%
Total natural gas/fuel oil consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	0.0
Total energy consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	8.0
Waste	
Total waste produced (metric tons) ²	27.0
Total waste landfilled (metric tons)	7.0
Total chemical waste (metric tons) ³	14.0
Chemical waste treated (metric tons)	0.0
Chemical waste incinerated (metric tons)	10.0
Chemical waste landfilled (metric tons)	0.0
Chemical waste recycled (metric tons)	4.0
Total solid waste (metric tons) ⁴	13.0
Solid waste incinerated (metric tons)	0.0
Solid waste landfilled (metric tons)	7.0
Solid waste recycled (metric tons)	6.0
Water	
Total water use for operations (1,000 cubic meters)	-
Total water use for irrigation (1,000 cubic meters)	-
Total water use (1,000 cubic meters)	-
Water recycled from operations (1,000 cubic meters)	-
(percentage recycled ⁵)	-

Folsom total electricity consumption was down 24% from 2003. The decrease is due to a data entry error and, possibly, the inclusion of a nearby office site in the 2003 data.

Folsom water data is unavailable as it is a leased site.

Energy and water data is calendar year, waste is fiscal year.

- = not available

¹ Percentage renewable = renewable electricity/total electricity use

² Total waste produced is calculated by adding total chemical waste and total solid waste tonnage.

³ Chemical waste refers to those chemical materials designated for final disposition that exhibit characteristics that are hazardous or dangerous per local regulatory requirements. This refers to materials that are shipped offsite for treatment, recycling, incineration and landfill. Excludes electronic waste. In 2004 we clarified the definition of chemical waste. This led to changes between 2003 and 2004 in the data reported at some sites.

⁴ Solid waste refers to waste that is not included in chemical waste or excess electronic equipment i.e., garbage/trash, paper, cardboard, glass, furniture, construction debris, etc. Excludes landscaping and cafeteria waste. In 2004 we changed the definition of solid waste to exclude cafeteria waste. In addition, we clarified the other components of the definition. The new definition led to significant changes from 2003 to 2004 in data reported by some sites.

⁵ Percentage recycled = water recycled from operations/total water use for operations

Palo Alto (Agilent Laboratories), CA

	2004
Energy	
Total electricity consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	70.8
(percentage renewable ¹)	11%
Total natural gas/fuel oil consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	44.4
Total energy consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	115.3
Waste	
Total waste produced (metric tons) ²	202.0
Total waste landfilled (metric tons)	45.0
Total chemical waste (metric tons) ³	71.0
Chemical waste treated (metric tons)	58.0
Chemical waste incinerated (metric tons)	9.0
Chemical waste landfilled (metric tons)	0.0
Chemical waste recycled (metric tons)	4.0
Total solid waste (metric tons) ⁴	131.0
Solid waste incinerated (metric tons)	0.0
Solid waste landfilled (metric tons)	45.0
Solid waste recycled (metric tons)	86.0
Water	
Total water use for operations (1,000 cubic meters)	91
Total water use for irrigation (1,000 cubic meters)	-
Total water use (1,000 cubic meters)	91
Water recycled from operations (1,000 cubic meters)	-
(percentage recycled ⁵)	-

The increase in chemical waste treated was due to a one-time event.

Energy and water data is calendar year, waste is fiscal year.

- = not available

¹ Percentage renewable = renewable electricity/total electricity use

² Total waste produced is calculated by adding total chemical waste and total solid waste tonnage.

³ Chemical waste refers to those chemical materials designated for final disposition that exhibit characteristics that are hazardous or dangerous per local regulatory requirements. This refers to materials that are shipped offsite for treatment, recycling, incineration and landfill. Excludes electronic waste. In 2004 we clarified the definition of chemical waste. This led to changes between 2003 and 2004 in the data reported at some sites.

⁴ Solid waste refers to waste that is not included in chemical waste or excess electronic equipment i.e., garbage/trash, paper, cardboard, glass, furniture, construction debris, etc. Excludes landscaping and cafeteria waste. In 2004 we changed the definition of solid waste to exclude cafeteria waste. In addition, we clarified the other components of the definition. The new definition led to significant changes from 2003 to 2004 in data reported by some sites.

⁵ Percentage recycled = water recycled from operations/total water use for operations

Rohnert Park, CA

	2004
Energy	
Total electricity consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	59.8
(percentage renewable ¹)	13%
Total natural gas/fuel oil consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	22.8
Total energy consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	82.7
Waste	
Total waste produced (metric tons) ²	428.9
Total waste landfilled (metric tons)	86.9
Total chemical waste (metric tons) ³	6.5
Chemical waste treated (metric tons)	0.0
Chemical waste incinerated (metric tons)	4.6
Chemical waste landfilled (metric tons)	0.1
Chemical waste recycled (metric tons)	1.8
Total solid waste (metric tons) ⁴	422.3
Solid waste incinerated (metric tons)	0.0
Solid waste landfilled (metric tons)	86.8
Solid waste recycled (metric tons)	335.5
Water	
Total water use for operations (1,000 cubic meters)	37
Total water use for irrigation (1,000 cubic meters)	122
Total water use (1,000 cubic meters)	159
Water recycled from operations (1,000 cubic meters)	-
(percentage recycled ⁵)	-

The natural gas/fuel oil consumption for Santa Rosa and Rohnert Park (previously reported as Sonoma County) was down 22% from 2003. This is due to operations moving out of the Rohnert Park site.

Waste increased in 2004 due to a facility closure.

Energy and water data is calendar year, waste is fiscal year.

- = not available

¹ Percentage renewable = renewable electricity/total electricity use

² Total waste produced is calculated by adding total chemical waste and total solid waste tonnage.

³ Chemical waste refers to those chemical materials designated for final disposition that exhibit characteristics that are hazardous or dangerous per local regulatory requirements. This refers to materials that are shipped offsite for treatment, recycling, incineration and landfill. Excludes electronic waste. In 2004 we clarified the definition of chemical waste. This led to changes between 2003 and 2004 in the data reported at some sites.

⁴ Solid waste refers to waste that is not included in chemical waste or excess electronic equipment i.e., garbage/trash, paper, cardboard, glass, furniture, construction debris, etc. Excludes landscaping and cafeteria waste. In 2004 we changed the definition of solid waste to exclude cafeteria waste. In addition, we clarified the other components of the definition. The new definition led to significant changes from 2003 to 2004 in data reported by some sites.

⁵ Percentage recycled = water recycled from operations/total water use for operations

San Jose, CA

	2004
Energy	
Total electricity consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	156.4
(percentage renewable ¹)	13%
Total natural gas/fuel oil consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	63.8
Total energy consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	220.2
Waste	
Total waste produced (metric tons) ²	386.3
Total waste landfilled (metric tons)	238.4
Total chemical waste (metric tons) ³	109.6
Chemical waste treated (metric tons)	0.0
Chemical waste incinerated (metric tons)	0.9
Chemical waste landfilled (metric tons)	104.2
Chemical waste recycled (metric tons)	4.5
Total solid waste (metric tons) ⁴	276.6
Solid waste incinerated (metric tons)	0.0
Solid waste landfilled (metric tons)	134.2
Solid waste recycled (metric tons)	142.4
Water	
Total water use for operations (1,000 cubic meters)	259
Total water use for irrigation (1,000 cubic meters)	-
Total water use (1,000 cubic meters)	259
Water recycled from operations (1,000 cubic meters)	-
(percentage recycled ⁵)	-

Chemical waste landfilled has increased due to increased production.

Water use for operations at San Jose includes a joint venture at the site and is up more than 30% over 2003. This is due to increased production.

Energy and water data is calendar year, waste is fiscal year.

- = not available

¹ Percentage renewable = renewable electricity/total electricity use

² Total waste produced is calculated by adding total chemical waste and total solid waste tonnage.

³ Chemical waste refers to those chemical materials designated for final disposition that exhibit characteristics that are hazardous or dangerous per local regulatory requirements. This refers to materials that are shipped offsite for treatment, recycling, incineration and landfill. Excludes electronic waste. In 2004 we clarified the definition of chemical waste. This led to changes between 2003 and 2004 in the data reported at some sites.

⁴ Solid waste refers to waste that is not included in chemical waste or excess electronic equipment i.e., garbage/trash, paper, cardboard, glass, furniture, construction debris, etc. Excludes landscaping and cafeteria waste. In 2004 we changed the definition of solid waste to exclude cafeteria waste. In addition, we clarified the other components of the definition. The new definition led to significant changes from 2003 to 2004 in data reported by some sites.

⁵ Percentage recycled = water recycled from operations/total water use for operations

Santa Clara, CA

	2004
Energy	
Total electricity consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	95.9
(percentage renewable ¹)	26%
Total natural gas/fuel oil consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	46.3
Total energy consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	142.2
Waste	
Total waste produced (metric tons) ²	538.9
Total waste landfilled (metric tons)	151.5
Total chemical waste (metric tons) ³	205.0
Chemical waste treated (metric tons)	0.0
Chemical waste incinerated (metric tons)	0.9
Chemical waste landfilled (metric tons)	0.0
Chemical waste recycled (metric tons)	204.1
Total solid waste (metric tons) ⁴	333.8
Solid waste incinerated (metric tons)	0.0
Solid waste landfilled (metric tons)	151.5
Solid waste recycled (metric tons)	182.3
Water	
Total water use for operations (1,000 cubic meters)	124
Total water use for irrigation (1,000 cubic meters)	41
Total water use (1,000 cubic meters)	165
Water recycled from operations (1,000 cubic meters)	-
(percentage recycled ⁵)	-

Water use for operations is up approximately 27% over 2003. This is due to increased operations at the site. Water use for irrigation is 41 (it was not available in the past). This year the site implemented a process improvement to allow Agilent to track irrigation water at the site.

Energy and water data is calendar year, waste is fiscal year.

- = not available

¹ Percentage renewable = renewable electricity/total electricity use

² Total waste produced is calculated by adding total chemical waste and total solid waste tonnage.

³ Chemical waste refers to those chemical materials designated for final disposition that exhibit characteristics that are hazardous or dangerous per local regulatory requirements. This refers to materials that are shipped offsite for treatment, recycling, incineration and landfill. Excludes electronic waste. In 2004 we clarified the definition of chemical waste. This led to changes between 2003 and 2004 in the data reported at some sites.

⁴ Solid waste refers to waste that is not included in chemical waste or excess electronic equipment i.e., garbage/trash, paper, cardboard, glass, furniture, construction debris, etc. Excludes landscaping and cafeteria waste. In 2004 we changed the definition of solid waste to exclude cafeteria waste. In addition, we clarified the other components of the definition. The new definition led to significant changes from 2003 to 2004 in data reported by some sites.

⁵ Percentage recycled = water recycled from operations/total water use for operations

Santa Rosa, CA

	2004
Energy	
Total electricity consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	139.4
(percentage renewable ¹)	13%
Total natural gas/fuel oil consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	52.1
Total energy consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	191.5
Waste	
Total waste produced (metric tons) ²	827.6
Total waste landfilled (metric tons)	142.6
Total chemical waste (metric tons) ³	123.3
Chemical waste treated (metric tons)	17.6
Chemical waste incinerated (metric tons)	5.6
Chemical waste landfilled (metric tons)	2.8
Chemical waste recycled (metric tons)	97.3
Total solid waste (metric tons) ⁴	704.3
Solid waste incinerated (metric tons)	0.0
Solid waste landfilled (metric tons)	139.8
Solid waste recycled (metric tons)	564.5
Water	
Total water use for operations (1,000 cubic meters)	186
Total water use for irrigation (1,000 cubic meters)	28
Total water use (1,000 cubic meters)	214
Water recycled from operations (1,000 cubic meters)	71
(percentage recycled ⁵)	38%

The natural gas/fuel oil consumption for Santa Rosa and Rohnert Park (previously reported as Sonoma County) was down 22% from 2003. This is due to operations moving out of the Rohnert Park site.

Waste increased in 2004 due to a facility closure.

Energy and water data is calendar year, waste is fiscal year.

¹ Percentage renewable = renewable electricity/total electricity use

² Total waste produced is calculated by adding total chemical waste and total solid waste tonnage.

³ Chemical waste refers to those chemical materials designated for final disposition that exhibit characteristics that are hazardous or dangerous per local regulatory requirements. This refers to materials that are shipped offsite for treatment, recycling, incineration and landfill. Excludes electronic waste. In 2004 we clarified the definition of chemical waste. This led to changes between 2003 and 2004 in the data reported at some sites.

⁴ Solid waste refers to waste that is not included in chemical waste or excess electronic equipment i.e., garbage/trash, paper, cardboard, glass, furniture, construction debris, etc. Excludes landscaping and cafeteria waste. In 2004 we changed the definition of solid waste to exclude cafeteria waste. In addition, we clarified the other components of the definition. The new definition led to significant changes from 2003 to 2004 in data reported by some sites.

⁵ Percentage recycled = water recycled from operations/total water use for operations

Colorado Springs, CO

	2004
Energy	
Total electricity consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	129.5
(percentage renewable ¹)	10%
Total natural gas/fuel oil consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	50.6
Total energy consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	180.1
Waste	
Total waste produced (metric tons) ²	550.9
Total waste landfilled (metric tons)	128.9
Total chemical waste (metric tons) ³	8.4
Chemical waste treated (metric tons)	0.0
Chemical waste incinerated (metric tons)	1.3
Chemical waste landfilled (metric tons)	0.1
Chemical waste recycled (metric tons)	7.0
Total solid waste (metric tons) ⁴	542.5
Solid waste incinerated (metric tons)	0.0
Solid waste landfilled (metric tons)	128.8
Solid waste recycled (metric tons)	413.7
Water	
Total water use for operations (1,000 cubic meters)	80
Total water use for irrigation (1,000 cubic meters)	29
Total water use (1,000 cubic meters)	109
Water recycled from operations (1,000 cubic meters)	0
(percentage recycled ⁵)	0%

Colorado Springs natural gas/fuel oil consumption was up 56% over 2003. This appears to be due to unusually low usage rates in 2003.

Total water use for operations and for irrigation decreased approximately 25% at the Colorado Springs facility. The reasons for these changes are unclear. However, we are reviewing quarterly data to understand the trend.

Energy and water data is calendar year, waste is fiscal year.

¹ Percentage renewable = renewable electricity/total electricity use

² Total waste produced is calculated by adding total chemical waste and total solid waste tonnage.

³ Chemical waste refers to those chemical materials designated for final disposition that exhibit characteristics that are hazardous or dangerous per local regulatory requirements. This refers to materials that are shipped offsite for treatment, recycling, incineration and landfill. Excludes electronic waste. In 2004 we clarified the definition of chemical waste. This led to changes between 2003 and 2004 in the data reported at some sites.

⁴ Solid waste refers to waste that is not included in chemical waste or excess electronic equipment i.e., garbage/trash, paper, cardboard, glass, furniture, construction debris, etc. Excludes landscaping and cafeteria waste. In 2004 we changed the definition of solid waste to exclude cafeteria waste. In addition, we clarified the other components of the definition. The new definition led to significant changes from 2003 to 2004 in data reported by some sites.

⁵ Percentage recycled = water recycled from operations/total water use for operations

Fort Collins, CO

	2004
Energy	
Total electricity consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	284.2
(percentage renewable ¹)	30%
Total natural gas/fuel oil consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	201.3
Total energy consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	485.5
Waste	
Total waste produced (metric tons) ²	415.9
Total waste landfilled (metric tons)	77.1
Total chemical waste (metric tons) ³	156.9
Chemical waste treated (metric tons)	0.0
Chemical waste incinerated (metric tons)	1.8
Chemical waste landfilled (metric tons)	1.1
Chemical waste recycled (metric tons)	154.0
Total solid waste (metric tons) ⁴	259.0
Solid waste incinerated (metric tons)	0.0
Solid waste landfilled (metric tons)	76.0
Solid waste recycled (metric tons)	183.0
Water	
Total water use for operations (1,000 cubic meters)	912
Total water use for irrigation (1,000 cubic meters)	-
Total water use (1,000 cubic meters)	912
Water recycled from operations (1,000 cubic meters)	-
(percentage recycled ⁵)	-

Energy and water data is calendar year, waste is fiscal year.

- = not available

¹ Percentage renewable = renewable electricity/total electricity use

² Total waste produced is calculated by adding total chemical waste and total solid waste tonnage.

³ Chemical waste refers to those chemical materials designated for final disposition that exhibit characteristics that are hazardous or dangerous per local regulatory requirements. This refers to materials that are shipped offsite for treatment, recycling, incineration and landfill. Excludes electronic waste. In 2004 we clarified the definition of chemical waste. This led to changes between 2003 and 2004 in the data reported at some sites.

⁴ Solid waste refers to waste that is not included in chemical waste or excess electronic equipment i.e., garbage/trash, paper, cardboard, glass, furniture, construction debris, etc. Excludes landscaping and cafeteria waste. In 2004 we changed the definition of solid waste to exclude cafeteria waste. In addition, we clarified the other components of the definition. The new definition led to significant changes from 2003 to 2004 in data reported by some sites.

⁵ Percentage recycled = water recycled from operations/total water use for operations

Loveland, CO

	2004
Energy	
Total electricity consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	88.0
(percentage renewable ¹)	20%
Total natural gas/fuel oil consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	30.6
Total energy consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	118.6
Waste	
Total waste produced (metric tons) ²	698.0
Total waste landfilled (metric tons)	111.0
Total chemical waste (metric tons) ³	15.0
Chemical waste treated (metric tons)	0.0
Chemical waste incinerated (metric tons)	3.0
Chemical waste landfilled (metric tons)	10.0
Chemical waste recycled (metric tons)	2.0
Total solid waste (metric tons) ⁴	683.0
Solid waste incinerated (metric tons)	0.0
Solid waste landfilled (metric tons)	101.0
Solid waste recycled (metric tons)	582.0
Water	
Total water use for operations (1,000 cubic meters)	47
Total water use for irrigation (1,000 cubic meters)	-
Total water use (1,000 cubic meters)	47
Water recycled from operations (1,000 cubic meters)	-
(percentage recycled ⁵)	-

Loveland natural gas/fuel oil consumption was down 50% from 2003 and water use for irrigation declined from 31 in 2003 to 0 in 2004. These changes are due to the sale of a building.

Energy and water data is calendar year, waste is fiscal year.

- = not available

¹ Percentage renewable = renewable electricity/total electricity use

² Total waste produced is calculated by adding total chemical waste and total solid waste tonnage.

³ Chemical waste refers to those chemical materials designated for final disposition that exhibit characteristics that are hazardous or dangerous per local regulatory requirements. This refers to materials that are shipped offsite for treatment, recycling, incineration and landfill. Excludes electronic waste. In 2004 we clarified the definition of chemical waste. This led to changes between 2003 and 2004 in the data reported at some sites.

⁴ Solid waste refers to waste that is not included in chemical waste or excess electronic equipment i.e., garbage/trash, paper, cardboard, glass, furniture, construction debris, etc. Excludes landscaping and cafeteria waste. In 2004 we changed the definition of solid waste to exclude cafeteria waste. In addition, we clarified the other components of the definition. The new definition led to significant changes from 2003 to 2004 in data reported by some sites.

⁵ Percentage recycled = water recycled from operations/total water use for operations

Little Falls, DE

	2004
Energy	
Total electricity consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	47.3
(percentage renewable ¹)	2%
Total natural gas/fuel oil consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	6.4
Total energy consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	53.7
Waste	
Total waste produced (metric tons) ²	362.9
Total waste landfilled (metric tons)	122.5
Total chemical waste (metric tons) ³	3.6
Chemical waste treated (metric tons)	0.0
Chemical waste incinerated (metric tons)	0.9
Chemical waste landfilled (metric tons)	0.0
Chemical waste recycled (metric tons)	2.7
Total solid waste (metric tons) ⁴	359.2
Solid waste incinerated (metric tons)	0.0
Solid waste landfilled (metric tons)	122.5
Solid waste recycled (metric tons)	236.8
Water	
Total water use for operations (1,000 cubic meters)	9
Total water use for irrigation (1,000 cubic meters)	-
Total water use (1,000 cubic meters)	9
Water recycled from operations (1,000 cubic meters)	-
(percentage recycled ⁵)	-

The decrease in Little Falls chemical waste recycled was due to the move of a manufacturing process to another site.

The decrease in Little Falls solid waste recycled appears to be due to an unusually high quantity in 2003.

Little Falls water use data is for Q2–Q4 of fiscal year 2004. Q1 data was unavailable.

Energy and water data is calendar year, waste is fiscal year.

- = not available

¹ Percentage renewable = renewable electricity/total electricity use

² Total waste produced is calculated by adding total chemical waste and total solid waste tonnage.

³ Chemical waste refers to those chemical materials designated for final disposition that exhibit characteristics that are hazardous or dangerous per local regulatory requirements. This refers to materials that are shipped offsite for treatment, recycling, incineration and landfill. Excludes electronic waste. In 2004 we clarified the definition of chemical waste. This led to changes between 2003 and 2004 in the data reported at some sites.

⁴ Solid waste refers to waste that is not included in chemical waste or excess electronic equipment i.e., garbage/trash, paper, cardboard, glass, furniture, construction debris, etc. Excludes landscaping and cafeteria waste. In 2004 we changed the definition of solid waste to exclude cafeteria waste. In addition, we clarified the other components of the definition. The new definition led to significant changes from 2003 to 2004 in data reported by some sites.

⁵ Percentage recycled = water recycled from operations/total water use for operations

Newport, DE

	2004
Energy	
Total electricity consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	10.7
(percentage renewable ¹)	2%
Total natural gas/fuel oil consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	10.8
Total energy consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	21.5
Waste	
Total waste produced (metric tons) ²	451.6
Total waste landfilled (metric tons)	67.1
Total chemical waste (metric tons) ³	67.1
Chemical waste treated (metric tons)	0.0
Chemical waste incinerated (metric tons)	10.7
Chemical waste landfilled (metric tons)	0.0
Chemical waste recycled (metric tons)	56.3
Total solid waste (metric tons) ⁴	384.6
Solid waste incinerated (metric tons)	0.0
Solid waste landfilled (metric tons)	67.1
Solid waste recycled (metric tons)	317.5
Water	
Total water use for operations (1,000 cubic meters)	-
Total water use for irrigation (1,000 cubic meters)	-
Total water use (1,000 cubic meters)	-
Water recycled from operations (1,000 cubic meters)	-
(percentage recycled ⁵)	-

Newport water data is unavailable as it is a leased site.

Energy and water data is calendar year, waste is fiscal year.

- = not available

¹ Percentage renewable = renewable electricity/total electricity use

² Total waste produced is calculated by adding total chemical waste and total solid waste tonnage.

³ Chemical waste refers to those chemical materials designated for final disposition that exhibit characteristics that are hazardous or dangerous per local regulatory requirements. This refers to materials that are shipped offsite for treatment, recycling, incineration and landfill. Excludes electronic waste. In 2004 we clarified the definition of chemical waste. This led to changes between 2003 and 2004 in the data reported at some sites.

⁴ Solid waste refers to waste that is not included in chemical waste or excess electronic equipment i.e., garbage/trash, paper, cardboard, glass, furniture, construction debris, etc. Excludes landscaping and cafeteria waste. In 2004 we changed the definition of solid waste to exclude cafeteria waste. In addition, we clarified the other components of the definition. The new definition led to significant changes from 2003 to 2004 in data reported by some sites.

⁵ Percentage recycled = water recycled from operations/total water use for operations

Europe

Boeblingen, Germany

	2004
Energy	
Total electricity consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	73.3
(percentage renewable ¹)	7%
Total natural gas/fuel oil consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	19.5
Total energy consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	92.8
Waste	
Total waste produced (metric tons) ²	641.0
Total waste landfilled (metric tons)	10.0
Total chemical waste (metric tons) ³	13.0
Chemical waste treated (metric tons)	1.0
Chemical waste incinerated (metric tons)	0.0
Chemical waste landfilled (metric tons)	10.0
Chemical waste recycled (metric tons)	2.0
Total solid waste (metric tons) ⁴	628.0
Solid waste incinerated (metric tons)	130.0
Solid waste landfilled (metric tons)	0.0
Solid waste recycled (metric tons)	498.0
Water	
Total water use for operations (1,000 cubic meters)	43
Total water use for irrigation (1,000 cubic meters)	-
Total water use (1,000 cubic meters)	43
Water recycled from operations (1,000 cubic meters)	-
(percentage recycled ⁵)	-

Boeblingen chemical waste is measured when shipped. Due to an infrequent shipping schedule numbers vary from year to year depending on when shipping occurs.

Energy and water data is calendar year, waste is fiscal year.

- = not available

¹ Percentage renewable = renewable electricity/total electricity use

² Total waste produced is calculated by adding total chemical waste and total solid waste tonnage.

³ Chemical waste refers to those chemical materials designated for final disposition that exhibit characteristics that are hazardous or dangerous per local regulatory requirements. This refers to materials that are shipped offsite for treatment, recycling, incineration and landfill. Excludes electronic waste. In 2004 we clarified the definition of chemical waste. This led to changes between 2003 and 2004 in the data reported at some sites.

⁴ Solid waste refers to waste that is not included in chemical waste or excess electronic equipment i.e., garbage/trash, paper, cardboard, glass, furniture, construction debris, etc. Excludes landscaping and cafeteria waste. In 2004 we changed the definition of solid waste to exclude cafeteria waste. In addition, we clarified the other components of the definition. The new definition led to significant changes from 2003 to 2004 in data reported by some sites.

⁵ Percentage recycled = water recycled from operations/total water use for operations

Waldbronn, Germany

	2004
Energy	
Total electricity consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	19.8
(percentage renewable ¹)	7%
Total natural gas/fuel oil consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	9.3
Total energy consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	29.1
Waste	
Total waste produced (metric tons) ²	236.0
Total waste landfilled (metric tons)	0.0
Total chemical waste (metric tons) ³	9.0
Chemical waste treated (metric tons)	3.0
Chemical waste incinerated (metric tons)	0.0
Chemical waste landfilled (metric tons)	0.0
Chemical waste recycled (metric tons)	6.0
Total solid waste (metric tons) ⁴	227.0
Solid waste incinerated (metric tons)	71.0
Solid waste landfilled (metric tons)	0.0
Solid waste recycled (metric tons)	156.0
Water	
Total water use for operations (1,000 cubic meters)	10
Total water use for irrigation (1,000 cubic meters)	-
Total water use (1,000 cubic meters)	10
Water recycled from operations (1,000 cubic meters)	-
(percentage recycled ⁵)	-

Waldbronn solid waste incinerated increased in 2004 due to remodeling and building at the site.

Energy and water data is calendar year, waste is fiscal year.

- = not available

¹ Percentage renewable = renewable electricity/total electricity use

² Total waste produced is calculated by adding total chemical waste and total solid waste tonnage.

³ Chemical waste refers to those chemical materials designated for final disposition that exhibit characteristics that are hazardous or dangerous per local regulatory requirements. This refers to materials that are shipped offsite for treatment, recycling, incineration and landfill. Excludes electronic waste. In 2004 we clarified the definition of chemical waste. This led to changes between 2003 and 2004 in the data reported at some sites.

⁴ Solid waste refers to waste that is not included in chemical waste or excess electronic equipment i.e., garbage/trash, paper, cardboard, glass, furniture, construction debris, etc. Excludes landscaping and cafeteria waste. In 2004 we changed the definition of solid waste to exclude cafeteria waste. In addition, we clarified the other components of the definition. The new definition led to significant changes from 2003 to 2004 in data reported by some sites.

⁵ Percentage recycled = water recycled from operations/total water use for operations

South Queensferry, UK

	2004
Energy	
Total electricity consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	48.9
(percentage renewable ¹)	0%
Total natural gas/fuel oil consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	25.1
Total energy consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	74.0
Waste	
Total waste produced (metric tons) ²	596.4
Total waste landfilled (metric tons)	238.9
Total chemical waste (metric tons) ³	1.0
Chemical waste treated (metric tons)	-
Chemical waste incinerated (metric tons)	0.8
Chemical waste landfilled (metric tons)	-
Chemical waste recycled (metric tons)	0.2
Total solid waste (metric tons) ⁴	595.4
Solid waste incinerated (metric tons)	0.0
Solid waste landfilled (metric tons)	238.9
Solid waste recycled (metric tons)	356.5
Water	
Total water use for operations (1,000 cubic meters)	32
Total water use for irrigation (1,000 cubic meters)	-
Total water use (1,000 cubic meters)	32
Water recycled from operations (1,000 cubic meters)	-
(percentage recycled ⁵)	-

Natural gas and fuel oil consumption increased due to an increase in set points by a new facilities contractor. The error was identified and the set points were readjusted.

South Queensferry solid waste recycled increased in 2004 due to building closures.

Energy and water data is calendar year, waste is fiscal year.

- = not available

¹ Percentage renewable = renewable electricity/total electricity use

² Total waste produced is calculated by adding total chemical waste and total solid waste tonnage.

³ Chemical waste refers to those chemical materials designated for final disposition that exhibit characteristics that are hazardous or dangerous per local regulatory requirements. This refers to materials that are shipped offsite for treatment, recycling, incineration and landfill. Excludes electronic waste. In 2004 we clarified the definition of chemical waste. This led to changes between 2003 and 2004 in the data reported at some sites.

⁴ Solid waste refers to waste that is not included in chemical waste or excess electronic equipment i.e., garbage/trash, paper, cardboard, glass, furniture, construction debris, etc. Excludes landscaping and cafeteria waste. In 2004 we changed the definition of solid waste to exclude cafeteria waste. In addition, we clarified the other components of the definition. The new definition led to significant changes from 2003 to 2004 in data reported by some sites.

⁵ Percentage recycled = water recycled from operations/total water use for operations

Asia Pacific

Shanghai, China

	2004
Energy	
Total electricity consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	9.3
(percentage renewable ¹)	21%
Total natural gas/fuel oil consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	1.0
Total energy consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	10.3
Waste	
Total waste produced (metric tons) ²	32.0
Total waste landfilled (metric tons)	18.0
Total chemical waste (metric tons) ³	0.0
Chemical waste treated (metric tons)	0.0
Chemical waste incinerated (metric tons)	0.0
Chemical waste landfilled (metric tons)	0.0
Chemical waste recycled (metric tons)	0.0
Total solid waste (metric tons) ⁴	32.0
Solid waste incinerated (metric tons)	0.0
Solid waste landfilled (metric tons)	18.0
Solid waste recycled (metric tons)	14.0
Water	
Total water use for operations (1,000 cubic meters)	11
Total water use for irrigation (1,000 cubic meters)	-
Total water use (1,000 cubic meters)	11
Water recycled from operations (1,000 cubic meters)	-
(percentage recycled ⁵)	-

Energy and water data is calendar year, waste is fiscal year.

- = not available

¹ Percentage renewable = renewable electricity/total electricity use

² Total waste produced is calculated by adding total chemical waste and total solid waste tonnage.

³ Chemical waste refers to those chemical materials designated for final disposition that exhibit characteristics that are hazardous or dangerous per local regulatory requirements. This refers to materials that are shipped offsite for treatment, recycling, incineration and landfill. Excludes electronic waste. In 2004 we clarified the definition of chemical waste. This led to changes between 2003 and 2004 in the data reported at some sites.

⁴ Solid waste refers to waste that is not included in chemical waste or excess electronic equipment i.e., garbage/trash, paper, cardboard, glass, furniture, construction debris, etc. Excludes landscaping and cafeteria waste. In 2004 we changed the definition of solid waste to exclude cafeteria waste. In addition, we clarified the other components of the definition. The new definition led to significant changes from 2003 to 2004 in data reported by some sites.

⁵ Percentage recycled = water recycled from operations/total water use for operations

Hachioji, Japan

	2004
Energy	
Total electricity consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	54.9
(percentage renewable ¹)	7%
Total natural gas/fuel oil consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	13.5
Total energy consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	68.4
Waste	
Total waste produced (metric tons) ²	437.0
Total waste landfilled (metric tons)	0.0
Total chemical waste (metric tons) ³	2.0
Chemical waste treated (metric tons)	1.0
Chemical waste incinerated (metric tons)	1.0
Chemical waste landfilled (metric tons)	0.0
Chemical waste recycled (metric tons)	0.0
Total solid waste (metric tons) ⁴	435.0
Solid waste incinerated (metric tons)	0.0
Solid waste landfilled (metric tons)	0.0
Solid waste recycled (metric tons)	435.0
Water	
Total water use for operations (1,000 cubic meters)	13
Total water use for irrigation (1,000 cubic meters)	-
Total water use (1,000 cubic meters)	13
Water recycled from operations (1,000 cubic meters)	-
(percentage recycled ⁵)	-

Energy and water data is calendar year, waste is fiscal year.

- = not available

¹ Percentage renewable = renewable electricity/total electricity use

² Total waste produced is calculated by adding total chemical waste and total solid waste tonnage.

³ Chemical waste refers to those chemical materials designated for final disposition that exhibit characteristics that are hazardous or dangerous per local regulatory requirements. This refers to materials that are shipped offsite for treatment, recycling, incineration and landfill. Excludes electronic waste. In 2004 we clarified the definition of chemical waste. This led to changes between 2003 and 2004 in the data reported at some sites.

⁴ Solid waste refers to waste that is not included in chemical waste or excess electronic equipment i.e., garbage/trash, paper, cardboard, glass, furniture, construction debris, etc. Excludes landscaping and cafeteria waste. In 2004 we changed the definition of solid waste to exclude cafeteria waste. In addition, we clarified the other components of the definition. The new definition led to significant changes from 2003 to 2004 in data reported by some sites.

⁵ Percentage recycled = water recycled from operations/total water use for operations

Kobe, Japan

	2004
Energy	
Total electricity consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	18.5
(percentage renewable ¹)	10%
Total natural gas/fuel oil consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	9.9
Total energy consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	28.4
Waste	
Total waste produced (metric tons) ²	79.0
Total waste landfilled (metric tons)	0.0
Total chemical waste (metric tons) ³	0.0
Chemical waste treated (metric tons)	0.0
Chemical waste incinerated (metric tons)	0.0
Chemical waste landfilled (metric tons)	0.0
Chemical waste recycled (metric tons)	0.0
Total solid waste (metric tons) ⁴	79.0
Solid waste incinerated (metric tons)	5.0
Solid waste landfilled (metric tons)	0.0
Solid waste recycled (metric tons)	74.0
Water	
Total water use for operations (1,000 cubic meters)	24
Total water use for irrigation (1,000 cubic meters)	-
Total water use (1,000 cubic meters)	24
Water recycled from operations (1,000 cubic meters)	-
(percentage recycled ⁵)	-

Energy and water data is calendar year, waste is fiscal year.

- = not available

¹ Percentage renewable = renewable electricity/total electricity use

² Total waste produced is calculated by adding total chemical waste and total solid waste tonnage.

³ Chemical waste refers to those chemical materials designated for final disposition that exhibit characteristics that are hazardous or dangerous per local regulatory requirements. This refers to materials that are shipped offsite for treatment, recycling, incineration and landfill. Excludes electronic waste. In 2004 we clarified the definition of chemical waste. This led to changes between 2003 and 2004 in the data reported at some sites.

⁴ Solid waste refers to waste that is not included in chemical waste or excess electronic equipment i.e., garbage/trash, paper, cardboard, glass, furniture, construction debris, etc. Excludes landscaping and cafeteria waste. In 2004 we changed the definition of solid waste to exclude cafeteria waste. In addition, we clarified the other components of the definition. The new definition led to significant changes from 2003 to 2004 in data reported by some sites.

⁵ Percentage recycled = water recycled from operations/total water use for operations

Penang, Malaysia

	2004
Energy	
Total electricity consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	294.9
(percentage renewable ¹)	18%
Total natural gas/fuel oil consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	0.0
Total energy consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	294.9
Waste	
Total waste produced (metric tons) ²	677.0
Total waste landfilled (metric tons)	7.0
Total chemical waste (metric tons) ³	39.0
Chemical waste treated (metric tons)	0.0
Chemical waste incinerated (metric tons)	1.0
Chemical waste landfilled (metric tons)	1.0
Chemical waste recycled (metric tons)	37.0
Total solid waste (metric tons) ⁴	638.0
Solid waste incinerated (metric tons)	0.0
Solid waste landfilled (metric tons)	6.0
Solid waste recycled (metric tons)	632.0
Water	
Total water use for operations (1,000 cubic meters)	578
Total water use for irrigation (1,000 cubic meters)	-
Total water use (1,000 cubic meters)	578
Water recycled from operations (1,000 cubic meters)	-
(percentage recycled ⁵)	-

The Penang solid waste data reported in 2004 decreased significantly from 2003. This is due to changes and clarifications in the solid waste definition and increased data accuracy (i.e. use of actual versus estimated data).

Water recycled from operations at the Penang site went from 21 in 2003 to not available in 2004. This is due to clarification of definitions of recycled water and acceptable measurement methods.

Energy and water data is calendar year, waste is fiscal year.

- = not available

¹ Percentage renewable = renewable electricity/total electricity use

² Total waste produced is calculated by adding total chemical waste and total solid waste tonnage.

³ Chemical waste refers to those chemical materials designated for final disposition that exhibit characteristics that are hazardous or dangerous per local regulatory requirements. This refers to materials that are shipped offsite for treatment, recycling, incineration and landfill. Excludes electronic waste. In 2004 we clarified the definition of chemical waste. This led to changes between 2003 and 2004 in the data reported at some sites.

⁴ Solid waste refers to waste that is not included in chemical waste or excess electronic equipment i.e., garbage/trash, paper, cardboard, glass, furniture, construction debris, etc. Excludes landscaping and cafeteria waste. In 2004 we changed the definition of solid waste to exclude cafeteria waste. In addition, we clarified the other components of the definition. The new definition led to significant changes from 2003 to 2004 in data reported by some sites.

⁵ Percentage recycled = water recycled from operations/total water use for operations

Singapore

	2004
Energy	
Total electricity consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	191.8
(percentage renewable ¹)	0%
Total natural gas/fuel oil consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	0.0
Total energy consumption (1,000 gigajoules)	191.8
Waste	
Total waste produced (metric tons) ²	853.0
Total waste landfilled (metric tons)	24.0
Total chemical waste (metric tons) ³	195.0
Chemical waste treated (metric tons)	53.0
Chemical waste incinerated (metric tons)	142.0
Chemical waste landfilled (metric tons)	0.0
Chemical waste recycled (metric tons)	0.0
Total solid waste (metric tons) ⁴	658.0
Solid waste incinerated (metric tons)	259.0
Solid waste landfilled (metric tons)	24.0
Solid waste recycled (metric tons)	375.0
Water	
Total water use for operations (1,000 cubic meters)	214
Total water use for irrigation (1,000 cubic meters)	-
Total water use (1,000 cubic meters)	214
Water recycled from operations (1,000 cubic meters)	-
(percentage recycled ⁵)	-

Agilent Singapore represents 3 sites.

The Singapore waste data increased significantly in 2004. This was primarily due to the changes and clarifications of definitions of chemical and solid waste, improved recycling activities and some non-Agilent activities at a leased site.

Energy and water data is calendar year, waste is fiscal year.

- = not available

¹ Percentage renewable = renewable electricity/total electricity use

² Total waste produced is calculated by adding total chemical waste and total solid waste tonnage.

³ Chemical waste refers to those chemical materials designated for final disposition that exhibit characteristics that are hazardous or dangerous per local regulatory requirements. This refers to materials that are shipped offsite for treatment, recycling, incineration and landfill. Excludes electronic waste. In 2004 we clarified the definition of chemical waste. This led to changes between 2003 and 2004 in the data reported at some sites.

⁴ Solid waste refers to waste that is not included in chemical waste or excess electronic equipment i.e., garbage/trash, paper, cardboard, glass, furniture, construction debris, etc. Excludes landscaping and cafeteria waste. In 2004 we changed the definition of solid waste to exclude cafeteria waste. In addition, we clarified the other components of the definition. The new definition led to significant changes from 2003 to 2004 in data reported by some sites.

⁵ Percentage recycled = water recycled from operations/total water use for operations