

**Danaher Corporation**

**Supplemental Reconciliation of Diluted Earnings Per Share from Continuing Operations (GAAP) to Adjusted Diluted Earnings Per Share from Continuing Operations (Non-GAAP)**

**Three Months Ended March 28, 2008 and March 30, 2007**

	Three Months Ended		% Change
	March 28, 2008	March 30, 2007	
<b>Earnings from Continuing Operations per GAAP</b>	<b>\$ 276,505</b>	<b>\$ 251,616</b>	<b>10.0%</b>
After-tax charges for fair value adjustments to recorded inventory and deferred revenue balances (\$26.1 million pre-tax) related to the acquisition of Tektronix	19,161	-	
<b>Adjusted Earnings from Continuing Operations (Non-GAAP)</b>	<b>\$ 295,666</b>	<b>\$ 251,616</b>	<b>17.5%</b>
<b>Diluted Earnings Per Share from Continuing Operations per GAAP</b>	<b>\$ 0.83</b>	<b>\$ 0.77</b>	<b>8.0%</b>
After-tax charges for fair value adjustments to recorded inventory and deferred revenue balances (\$26.1 million pre-tax) related to the acquisition of Tektronix	0.06	-	
<b>Adjusted Diluted Earnings Per Share from Continuing Operations (Non-GAAP)</b>	<b>\$ 0.89</b>	<b>\$ 0.77</b>	<b>15.5%</b>

**Supplemental Reconciliation of Operating Profit Margin from Continuing Operations (GAAP) to Adjusted Operating Profit Margin from Continuing Operations (Non-GAAP)**

**Three Months Ended March 28, 2008 and March 30, 2007**

	Three Months Ended	
	March 28, 2008	March 30, 2007
<b>Operating Profit from Continuing Operations per GAAP</b>	<b>\$ 413,222</b>	<b>\$ 370,117</b>
Pre-tax charges for fair value adjustments to recorded inventory and deferred revenue balances (\$19.2 million after-tax) related to the acquisition of Tektronix	26,069	-
<b>Adjusted Operating Profit from Continuing Operations (Non-GAAP)</b>	<b>\$ 439,291</b>	<b>\$ 370,117</b>
<b>Sales from Continuing Operations per GAAP</b>	<b>\$ 3,028,874</b>	<b>\$ 2,521,704</b>
<b>Operating Profit Margin from Continuing Operations per GAAP</b>	<b>13.6%</b>	<b>14.7%</b>
Pre-tax charges for fair value adjustments to recorded inventory and deferred revenue balances (\$19.2 million after-tax) related to the acquisition of Tektronix	0.9%	-
<b>Adjusted Operating Profit Margin from Continuing Operations (Non-GAAP)</b>	<b>14.5%</b>	<b>14.7%</b>

**Danaher Corporation**  
**Supplemental Reconciliation of Professional Instrumentation Segment Operating Profit Margin (GAAP) to adjusted Professional Instrumentation Segment Operating Profit Margin (Non-GAAP)**  
**Three Months Ended March 28, 2008 and March 30, 2007**

	Three Months Ended	
	March 28, 2008	March 30, 2007
<b>Professional Instrumentation segment operating profit (GAAP)</b>	<b>\$ 190,718</b>	<b>\$ 144,183</b>
Pre-tax charges for fair value adjustments to recorded inventory and deferred revenue balances related to the acquisition of Tektronix	26,069	-
<b>Adjusted Professional Instrumentation segment operating profit (Non-GAAP)</b>	<b>\$ 216,787</b>	<b>\$ 144,183</b>
<b>Professional Instrumentation segment sales</b>	<b>\$ 1,155,859</b>	<b>\$ 741,315</b>
<b>Professional Instrumentation segment operating profit margin (GAAP)</b>	<b>16.5%</b>	<b>19.5%</b>
Pre-tax charges for fair value adjustments to recorded inventory and deferred revenue balances related to the acquisition of Tektronix	2.3%	-
<b>Adjusted Professional Instrumentation segment operating profit margin (Non-GAAP)</b>	<b>18.8%</b>	<b>19.5%</b>

The Company has provided the non-GAAP measure of adjusted Professional Instrumentation segment operating profit margin ("the non-GAAP measure") for the three months ended March 28, 2008 on a basis which excludes certain non-cash charges related to the acquisition of Tektronix, Inc. for fair value adjustments to recorded inventory and deferred revenue balances (the "Tektronix non-cash charges"), and compares Professional Instrumentation segment adjusted operating profit margin for the three months ended March 28, 2008 to the Professional Instrumentation operating profit margin for the three months ended March 28, 2007.

The adjusted Professional Instrumentation segment operating profit margin measure should be considered in addition to, and not as a replacement for or superior to, the Professional Instrumentation segment operating profit margin calculated according to GAAP. Danaher's non-GAAP measure may be defined differently than similar non-GAAP measures that are used by other companies.

Danaher management believes that the non-GAAP measure reflects an additional way of viewing aspects of Danaher's operations that, when viewed with and reconciled to the corresponding GAAP measure, provides a more complete understanding of Danaher's performance and helps identify underlying trends in Danaher's business. The charges related to the Tektronix acquisition have been excluded because acquisition-related charges of this nature and size occur with inconsistent frequency and we believe are not indicative of Danaher's ongoing operating costs in a given period.

Danaher management references the non-GAAP measure in assessing current performance against prior period performance and against forecasted performance, in forecasting financial results for future periods, and in making decisions about internal budgets, resource allocation and financial goals for its business units. Danaher management believes that the non-GAAP measures help investors and others, if they so choose, in understanding and evaluating Danaher's current operating performance and future prospects in the same manner as management does. In addition, Danaher believes that analysts and others in the investment community use the non-GAAP measures to assess Danaher's performance against prior period performance and against forecasted performance, compare Danaher's performance to the performance of our peer companies, identify trends in Danaher's performance and provide estimates of future performance.

A general limitation of the non-GAAP measure is that use of the non-GAAP measure (as compared to the related GAAP measure) may reduce comparability with other companies who may calculate similar non-GAAP measures differently. Another limitation of the non-GAAP measure is that it excludes charges that affect Danaher's operations and that may recur in the course of Danaher's business (though at times and in amounts that may be difficult to predict). Danaher management compensates, and believes that investors should compensate, for these and other limitations of the non-GAAP measures by also considering Danaher's financial results as determined in accordance with GAAP.

NOTE: In addition to the results provided in this release in accordance with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (“GAAP”), the Company has provided the non-GAAP measures of (1) adjusted net earnings from continuing operations for the three months ended March 28, 2008 and adjusted net earnings from continuing operations per diluted share for the three months ended March 28, 2008 on a basis which excludes certain non-cash charges related to the acquisition of Tektronix, Inc. for fair value adjustments to recorded inventory and deferred revenue balances (the “Tektronix non-cash charges”), and compares adjusted net earnings from continuing operations for the three months ended March 28, 2008 to earnings per share from continuing operations for the three months ended March 30, 2007 (collectively, the “adjusted earnings measures”); and (2) adjusted operating profit margins for the three months ended March 28, 2008, on a basis which excludes the Tektronix non-cash charges (“adjusted operating margin” and together with the adjusted earnings measures, the “non-GAAP measures”).

The adjusted earnings measures should be considered in addition to, and not as a replacement for or superior to, net earnings from continuing operations and net earnings from continuing operations per diluted share calculated according to GAAP. Adjusted operating margin should be considered in addition to, and not as a replacement for or superior to, operating profit margin calculated according to GAAP. Danaher’s non-GAAP measures may be defined differently than similar non-GAAP measures that are used by other companies.

Danaher management believes that the non-GAAP measures reflect an additional way of viewing aspects of Danaher’s operations that, when viewed with and reconciled to the corresponding GAAP measure, provide a more complete understanding of Danaher’s performance and helps identify underlying trends in Danaher’s business. The charges related to the Tektronix acquisition have been excluded because acquisition-related charges of this nature and size occur with inconsistent frequency and we believe are not indicative of Danaher’s ongoing operating costs in a given period.

Danaher management references the non-GAAP measure in assessing current performance against prior period performance and against forecasted performance, in forecasting financial results for future periods, and in making decisions about internal budgets, resource allocation and financial goals for its business units. Danaher management believes that the non-GAAP measures help investors and others, if they so choose, in understanding and evaluating Danaher’s current operating performance and future prospects in the same manner as management does. In addition, Danaher believes that analysts and others in the investment community use the non-GAAP measures to assess Danaher’s performance against prior period performance and against forecasted performance, compare Danaher’s performance to the performance of our peer companies, identify trends in Danaher’s performance and provide estimates of future performance.

A general limitation of the non-GAAP measures is that use of the non-GAAP measures (as compared to the related GAAP measure) may reduce comparability with other companies who may calculate similar non-GAAP measures differently. Another limitation of the non-GAAP measures is that they exclude charges that affect Danaher’s operations and that may recur in the course of Danaher’s business (though at times and in amounts that may be difficult to predict). Danaher management compensates, and believes that investors should compensate, for these and other limitations of the non-GAAP measures by also considering Danaher’s financial results as determined in accordance with GAAP.

**DANAHER CORPORATION**  
**SUPPLEMENTAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION**  
**March 28, 2008**

<b>Free Cash Flows (\$ in 000's):</b>	Quarter Ended	
	March 28, 2008	March 30, 2007
Operating Cash Flows from Continuing Operations	\$ 333,158	\$ 322,607
Payments for Property, Plant & Equipment (Capital Expenditures)	\$ (38,960)	\$ (31,170)
Free Cash Flow	\$ 294,198	\$ 291,437

**Ratio of Free Cash Flow to Net Earnings from Continuing Operations:**

Free Cash Flow from Above	\$ 294,198	\$ 291,437
Net Earnings from Continuing Operations	276,505	251,616
Free Cash Flow to Net Earnings / Conversion Ratio	1.06	1.16

We use the term "free cash flow" to refer to operating cash flow from continuing operations less purchases of property, plant and equipment related to continuing operations. Free cash flow should be considered in addition to, and not as a replacement for or superior to, operating cash flow from continuing operations calculated according to GAAP. Danaher's free cash flow measure may be defined differently than similar free cash flow measures that are used by other companies.

Danaher's management believes that free cash flow reflects an additional way of viewing aspects of Danaher's operations that, when viewed with and reconciled to operating cash flow from continuing operations, provides useful information to investors regarding Danaher's ability to generate cash without external financings. Danaher's management uses free cash flow to help gauge the resources available for strategic opportunities such as making acquisitions, investing in the business and strengthening the Company's balance sheet, and uses this measure in making operating decisions, allocating financial resources and for budget planning purposes. Danaher management believes that the free cash flow measure helps investors and others, if they so choose, in understanding and evaluating Danaher's ability to generate cash without external financings in the same manner as management does. In addition, Danaher believes that analysts and others in the investment community use free cash flow to assess the strength of Danaher's earnings performance and gauge Danaher's ability to strengthen its balance sheet, invest in the business and grow the business through acquisitions and other strategic opportunities.

A general limitation of Danaher's free cash flow measure is that use of the measure (as compared to operating cash flow from continuing operations) may reduce comparability with other companies who may calculate free cash flow differently. Another limitation of Danaher's free cash flow measure is that it does not take into account the Company's debt service requirements and other non-discretionary expenditures and therefore is not necessarily indicative of amounts of cash that may be available for discretionary uses. Danaher management compensates, and believes that investors should compensate, for these and other limitations of Danaher's free cash flow measure by also considering Danaher's cash flow from operations, net earnings and other measures of financial performance calculated in accordance with GAAP