

2019 ANNUAL REPORT

PENNSYLVANIA

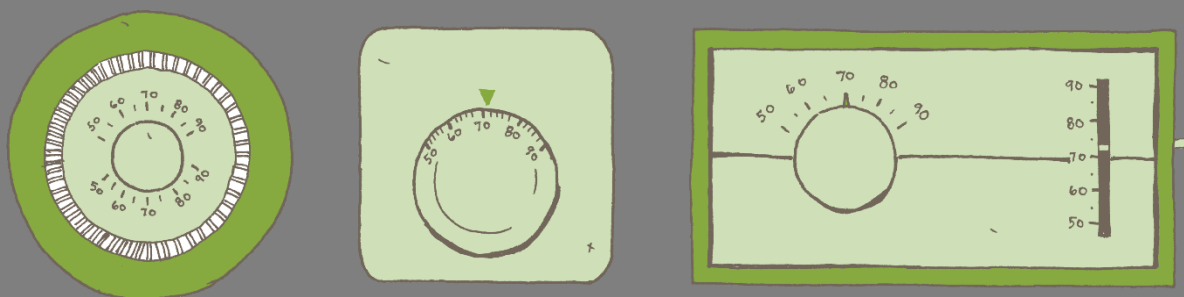


TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|----|
| Thermostat Recycling Corporation Governance (at close of 2019) | 3 |
| Thermostat Recycling Corporation Board Members | 3 |
| Thermostat Recycling Corporation Dues Paying Members | 3 |
| Thermostat Recycling Corporation Staff | 3 |
| WE SHARE THE GOOD NEWS – 2019 WAS ANOTHER POSITIVE YEAR | 4 |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 6 |
| 2019 Collections and Evaluation | 6 |
| 2019 Collections by Brand | 31 |
| 2019 Accounting of the Program Expenses | 33 |
| Contact Information | 34 |
| Appendices | 35 |

THERMOSTAT RECYCLING CORPORATION GOVERNANCE (AT CLOSE OF 2019)

Thermostat Recycling Corporation Board Members

Dan O'Donnell (Chairman)
Honeywell Home

John Sartain (Vice-Chairman)
Emerson Technologies (White Rodgers)

Rob Munin (Treasurer)
Johnson Controls

Loretta Damron (Secretary)
STLPC Corporation (representing the liability of Lux Products Corporation)

Thermostat Recycling Corporation Dues Paying Members

| | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Bard Manufacturing | Burnham Holdings | Carrier Corporation |
| ecobee Inc. | Empire Comfort Systems | General Electric |
| ITT | Lennox International Inc. | Nest Labs |
| Nortek Global HVAC, LLC | Rheem Manufacturing | Johnson Controls Inc. |
| TPI Corporation | Trane Residential Systems | White-Rodgers (Emerson) |
| Valliant | W.W. Grainger | Chromalox |
| Climate Master, Inc. | Crane Company | Goodman Global |
| Honeywell Home | Hunter Fan Company | STLPC Corporation (representing the liability of Lux Products Corporation) |
| Marley-Wylain Company | McQuay International | Schneider Electric (Invensys) |
| Dwyer Instruments | Taco Comfort Solutions | Uponor |

Thermostat Recycling Corporation Staff

Ralph Vasami
Executive Director

Danielle Myers
Operations and Compliance Manager

WE SHARE THE GOOD NEWS – 2019 WAS ANOTHER POSITIVE YEAR

As the 2019 annual reports are being written, it is important to reflect on how much activity the program encompassed in the last year. The program continued to work in new and interesting ways to keep collecting mercury-containing thermostats. We began to streamline our vendors in the process of relocating our headquarters to New York, NY. TRC remains a nimble organization focused on finding and recycling every mercury thermostat every time.

Data shows that the replacement of HVACR equipment continues to be the leading channel for mercury thermostat replacement. The accelerated adoption of “smart-home” controls and the array of utility programs which encourage early thermostat replacements have also been major drivers of collections. Looking ahead, TRC anticipates that the program will continue to fulfill state statutory requirements, agreements and other arrangements for regulatory and legislative compliance. But we will continue to target mercury thermostat collections at utility energy efficiency programs while simultaneously maintaining the HVAC industry collections. TRC will continue to work with its partners in industry, the energy sector and the regulatory community to achieve positive results.

TRC MARKETING

The message around the importance of properly disposing of mercury-containing devices is really a familiar message, and it’s hard to keep a familiar message fresh. Our goal is to maintain awareness of the issue without becoming “white” noise, which is the challenge any recycler faces. This will be accomplished through innovative marketing and creative delivery platforms.

In the energy space, TRC continues to engage the utility stakeholders on the importance of collecting mercury-containing thermostats while developing, deploying and incentivizing thermostat replacement programs. Our efforts continue to demonstrate our intent and commitment while offering suggestions related to future incentive practices.

This year we continued to utilize our Tableau software for enhanced and immediate updates on our results. More and more we are expanding the use of technology and social media to raise TRC’s profile on digital platforms in a continued effort to raise awareness of the need to properly collect and dispose of mercury-containing thermostats.

KEY ALLIANCES

For a program such as TRC's to be successful year after year requires the coordinated effort of many parties. TRC is fortunate to have exceptional support from its industry members, collection partners, marketers, allied industries, regulatory agencies and staff. These strategic partnerships allow TRC's effectiveness to grow as it continues to move forward successfully in the collection and disposal of mercury-containing thermostats.

We are happy to provide you with this year's annual report. Please do not hesitate to contact us with comments or questions.



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ralph Vasami', written over a thin horizontal line.

Ralph Vasami
Executive Director

PENNSYLVANIA

2019 Collections and Evaluation

The following analytical report details the annual program performance for mercury thermostat collection in the state of Pennsylvania in 2019. A few of the program highlights for 2019 are included below:

- In 2019 the program **collected 80.6 lbs. of mercury** in Pennsylvania. Since 2000, the annual quantity of mercury collected in Pennsylvania has averaged 76.24 lbs.
- The program collected **9,213 whole thermostats in 2019**. This was a 6% decrease over the number of thermostats collected in 2018. Since 2000, the average thermostat count per year is 8,013.
- The **number of whole thermostats collected per bin in 2019 was 48 thermostats**, an increase from 47 in 2018.
- The counties with the most bins and thermostats returned in 2019 were **Montgomery County (22 bins, 1,388 thermostats)**, **Bucks County (22 bins, 936 thermostats)**, and **Allegheny County (14 bins, 850 thermostats)**.
- In 2019, **45% of the partner locations returned at least one bin**.
- **A total of 236 'Miss You' calls were placed in 2019** which identified a positive relationship between activities and bins returned.
- In addition to 9,213 whole thermostats, **421 loose switches were collected, bringing the total number of "thermostat equivalents" returned in 2019 to 9,528**, a decrease of 15% from 2018.

Section 1: Program Analytics

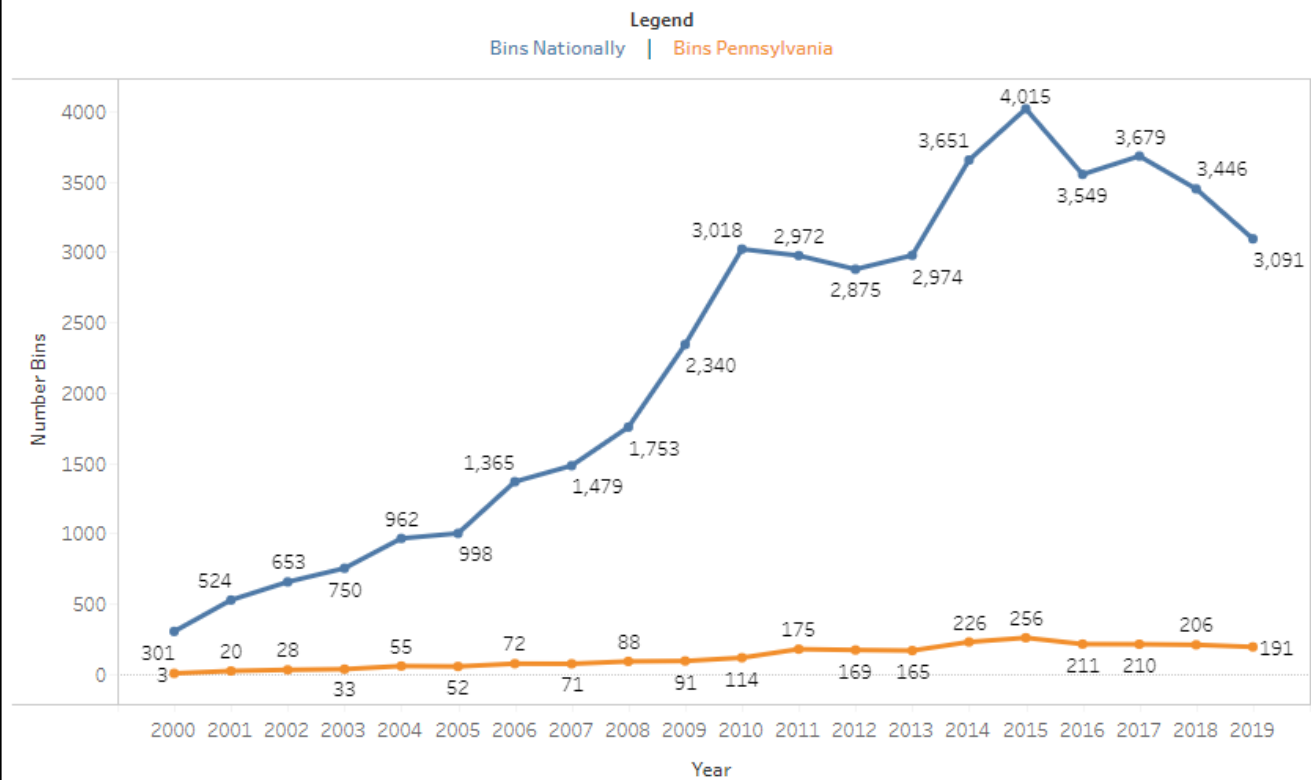
Section 1 of this report examines the annual performance of the thermostat collection recycling program in terms of bins, thermostats, and mercury collected as well as the year-over-year progression of the program. On average, the program has collected 76.4 lbs. of mercury and 8,013 whole thermostats per year since 2000. In 2019, the program collected 80.6 lbs. of mercury from 9,213 thermostats and 421 loose switches. Figure 1 below displays the total number of bins, the total number of thermostats, and the quantity of mercury collected in Pennsylvania since the beginning of the program.

Figure 1 - Program Performance Over Time

| Year | Number Bins | Number Thermostats | Mercury (Lb) |
|---------|-------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 2000 | 3 | 278 | 2.5 |
| 2001 | 20 | 1,632 | 16.8 |
| 2002 | 28 | 2,242 | 25.8 |
| 2003 | 33 | 2,548 | 25.8 |
| 2004 | 55 | 4,632 | 46.2 |
| 2005 | 52 | 4,968 | 46.0 |
| 2006 | 72 | 7,019 | 59.4 |
| 2007 | 71 | 6,175 | 64.2 |
| 2008 | 88 | 7,560 | 72.2 |
| 2009 | 91 | 7,320 | 82.7 |
| 2010 | 114 | 9,500 | 99.1 |
| 2011 | 175 | 14,411 | 133.2 |
| 2012 | 169 | 11,406 | 114.8 |
| 2013 | 165 | 12,696 | 119.5 |
| 2014 | 226 | 14,201 | 133.0 |
| 2015 | 256 | 14,338 | 130.1 |
| 2016 | 211 | 9,676 | 88.8 |
| 2017 | 210 | 10,674 | 94.4 |
| 2018 | 206 | 9,763 | 92.5 |
| 2019 | 191 | 9,213 | 80.6 |
| Total | 2,436 | 160,252 | 1,527.6 |
| Average | 122 | 8,013 | 76.4 |

Figure 2 displays the number of bins collected in Pennsylvania since the initiation of the collection program, as well as the total number of bins collected in the U.S. over the same period. The number of bins collected in Pennsylvania has generally increased from 2000 to 2011. In 2014, bin returns increased again, peaking with highest number of bins returned in 2015 with 256 bins. In 2019, the number of bins returned was 191 bins.

Figure 2 - Bins Collected Over Time in Pennsylvania and Nationally



The 80.6 lbs. of mercury collected in Pennsylvania in 2019 was 13% lower than the 92.5 lbs. collected in 2018. Figure 3 displays the quantity of mercury collected in Pennsylvania over time as well as the annual percent change in Pennsylvania and nationally.

Figure 3 - Quantity (Lb) of Mercury Collected in Program and Annual Changes to Pennsylvania and Nationally

| Year | Mercury (Lb) | % Change Pennsylvania | % Change Nationally |
|---------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 2000 | 2.5 | 156% | |
| 2001 | 16.8 | 570% | 89% |
| 2002 | 25.8 | 54% | 14% |
| 2003 | 25.8 | 0% | 11% |
| 2004 | 46.2 | 79% | 17% |
| 2005 | 46.0 | 0% | 11% |
| 2006 | 59.4 | 29% | 32% |
| 2007 | 64.2 | 8% | 2% |
| 2008 | 72.2 | 12% | 16% |
| 2009 | 82.7 | 14% | 16% |
| 2010 | 99.1 | 20% | 26% |
| 2011 | 133.2 | 34% | 4% |
| 2012 | 114.8 | -14% | -5% |
| 2013 | 119.5 | 4% | -5% |
| 2014 | 133.0 | 11% | 13% |
| 2015 | 130.1 | -2% | -1% |
| 2016 | 88.8 | -32% | -15% |
| 2017 | 94.4 | 6% | -7% |
| 2018 | 92.5 | -2% | -42% |
| 2019 | 80.6 | -13% | 5% |
| Average | 76.4 | | |

Pennsylvania collected 9,213 thermostats in 2019. This was a 6% decrease over the number of thermostats collected in 2018. Figure 4 displays the total number of thermostats collected in Pennsylvania and nationally, and Figure 5 shares the underlying data as well as the calculated annual percent change.

Figure 4 - Number of Whole Thermostats Collected Over Time in Pennsylvania and Nationally

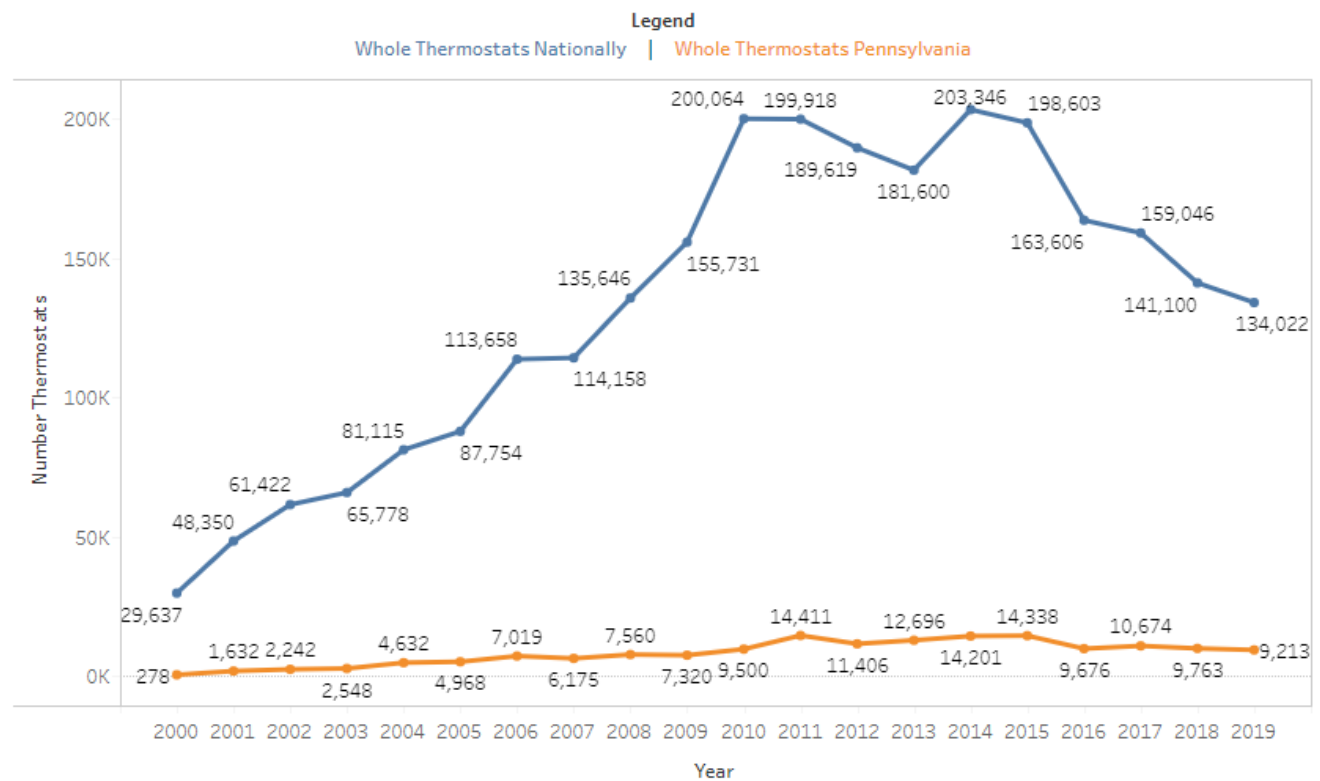
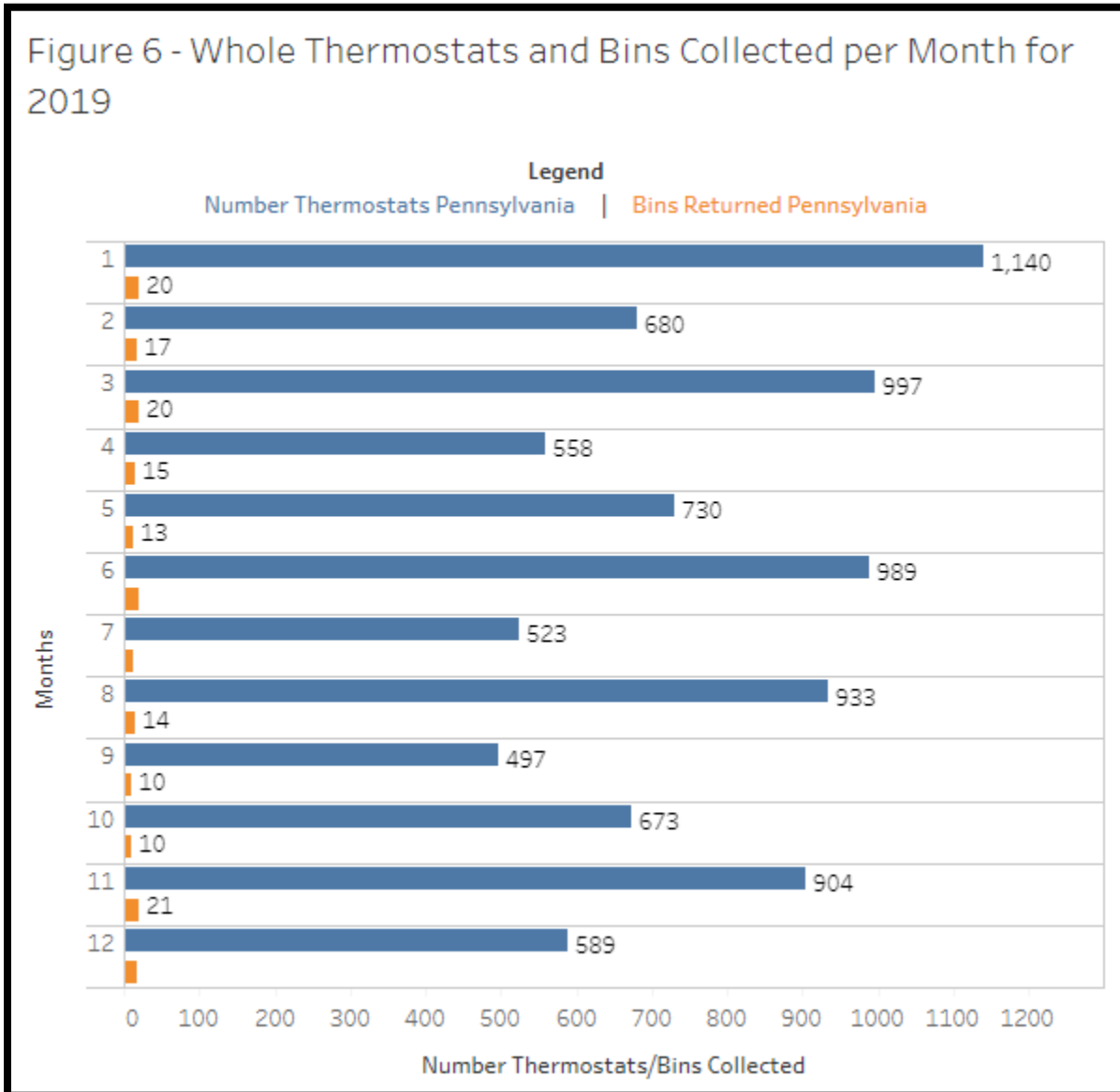


Figure 5 - Whole Thermostats Collected in Pennsylvania and Nationally Over Time and Annual Percent Change

| Year | Number Thermostats | % Change Pennsylvania | % Change Nationally |
|---------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 2000 | 278 | 85% | |
| 2001 | 1,632 | 487% | 63% |
| 2002 | 2,242 | 37% | 27% |
| 2003 | 2,548 | 14% | 7% |
| 2004 | 4,632 | 82% | 23% |
| 2005 | 4,968 | 7% | 8% |
| 2006 | 7,019 | 41% | 30% |
| 2007 | 6,175 | -12% | 0% |
| 2008 | 7,560 | 22% | 19% |
| 2009 | 7,320 | -3% | 15% |
| 2010 | 9,500 | 30% | 28% |
| 2011 | 14,411 | 52% | 0% |
| 2012 | 11,406 | -21% | -5% |
| 2013 | 12,696 | 11% | -4% |
| 2014 | 14,201 | 12% | 12% |
| 2015 | 14,338 | 1% | -2% |
| 2016 | 9,676 | -33% | -18% |
| 2017 | 10,674 | 10% | -3% |
| 2018 | 9,763 | -9% | -11% |
| 2019 | 9,213 | -6% | -5% |
| Average | 8,013 | | |

Figure 6 displays the monthly distribution of bins and thermostats collected in Pennsylvania in 2019. The months with the greatest number of thermostats returned were January (1,140 thermostats, 20 bins) and March (997 thermostats, 20 bins). The month with the greatest number of bins returned was November (21 bins). Conversely, the month with the least activity in 2019 was September.



The highest number of thermostats per bin returned occurred in August and October (66.6 and 67.3 thermostats per bin each month, respectively). Figure 7 shows the average number of thermostats per bin returned per month for the year.

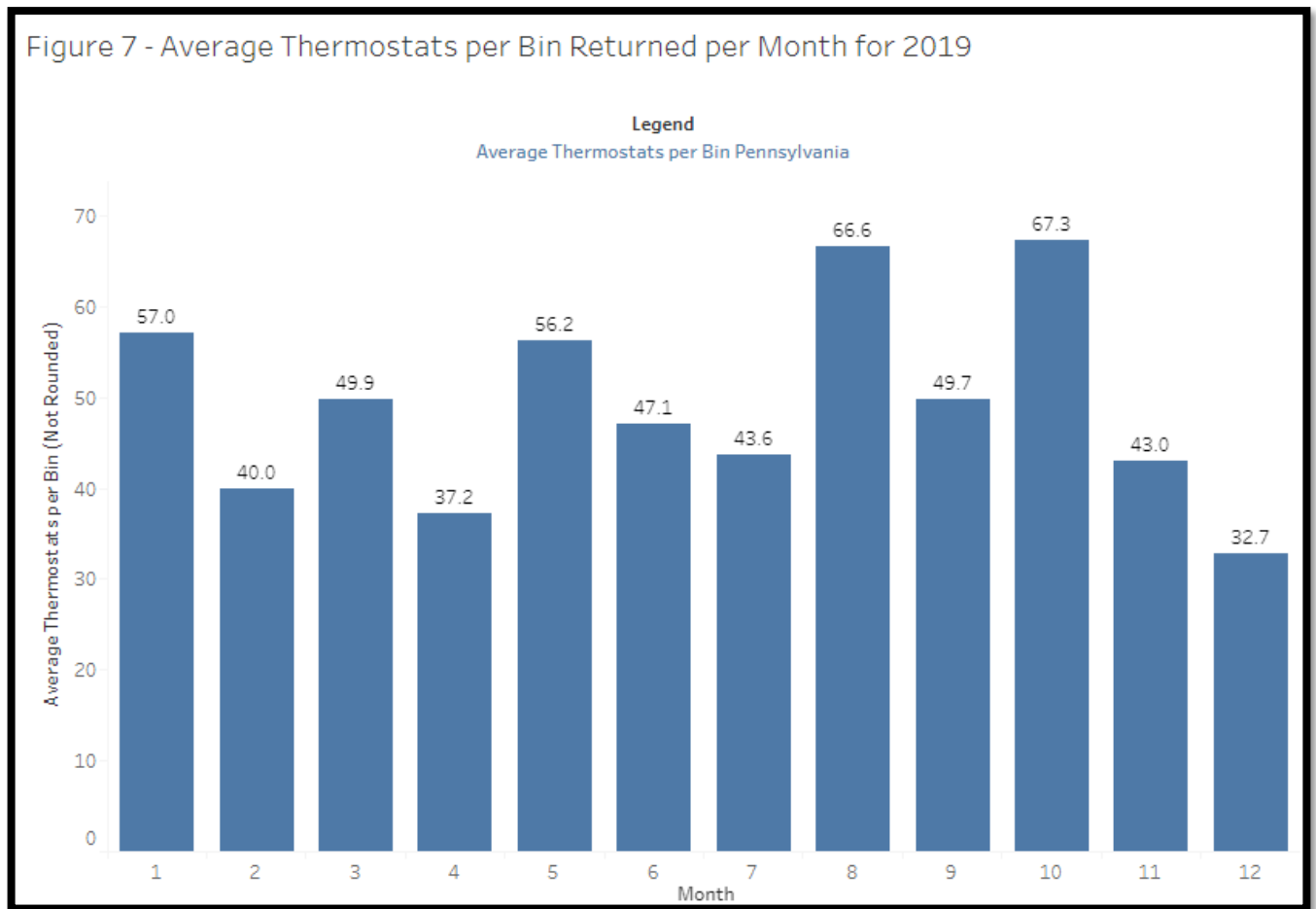


Figure 8 displays the average number of thermostats returned per bin in Pennsylvania and in the U.S. since the beginning of the Pennsylvania program. Nationally, the number of thermostats per bin has been decreasing annually since 2000. In Pennsylvania a similar pattern is observed, with the exception of a few years. The number of thermostats per bin in 2019 (48 thermostats per bin avg.) increased from 2018 (47 thermostats per bin avg.) which is the lowest to date.

Figure 8 - Average Number of Thermostats per Bin Returned Over Time in Pennsylvania and Nationally

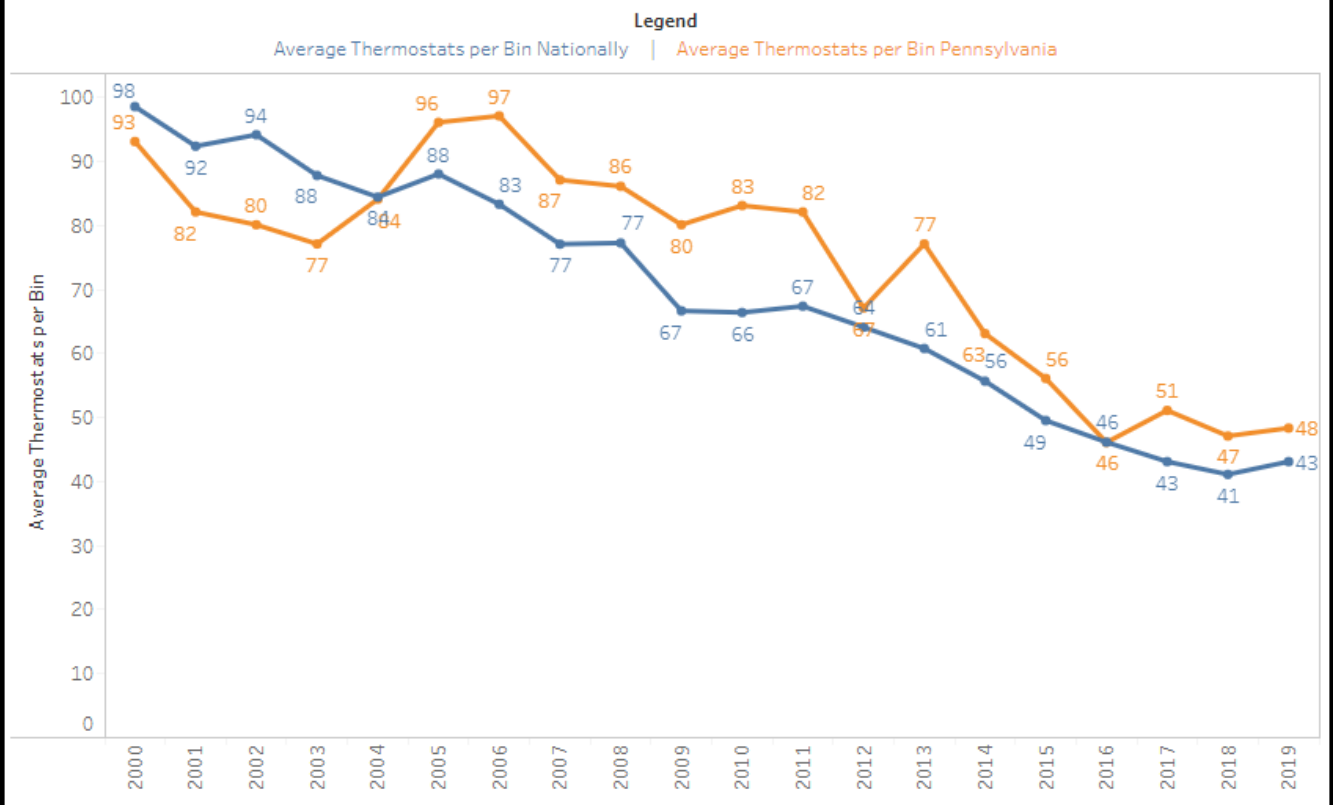
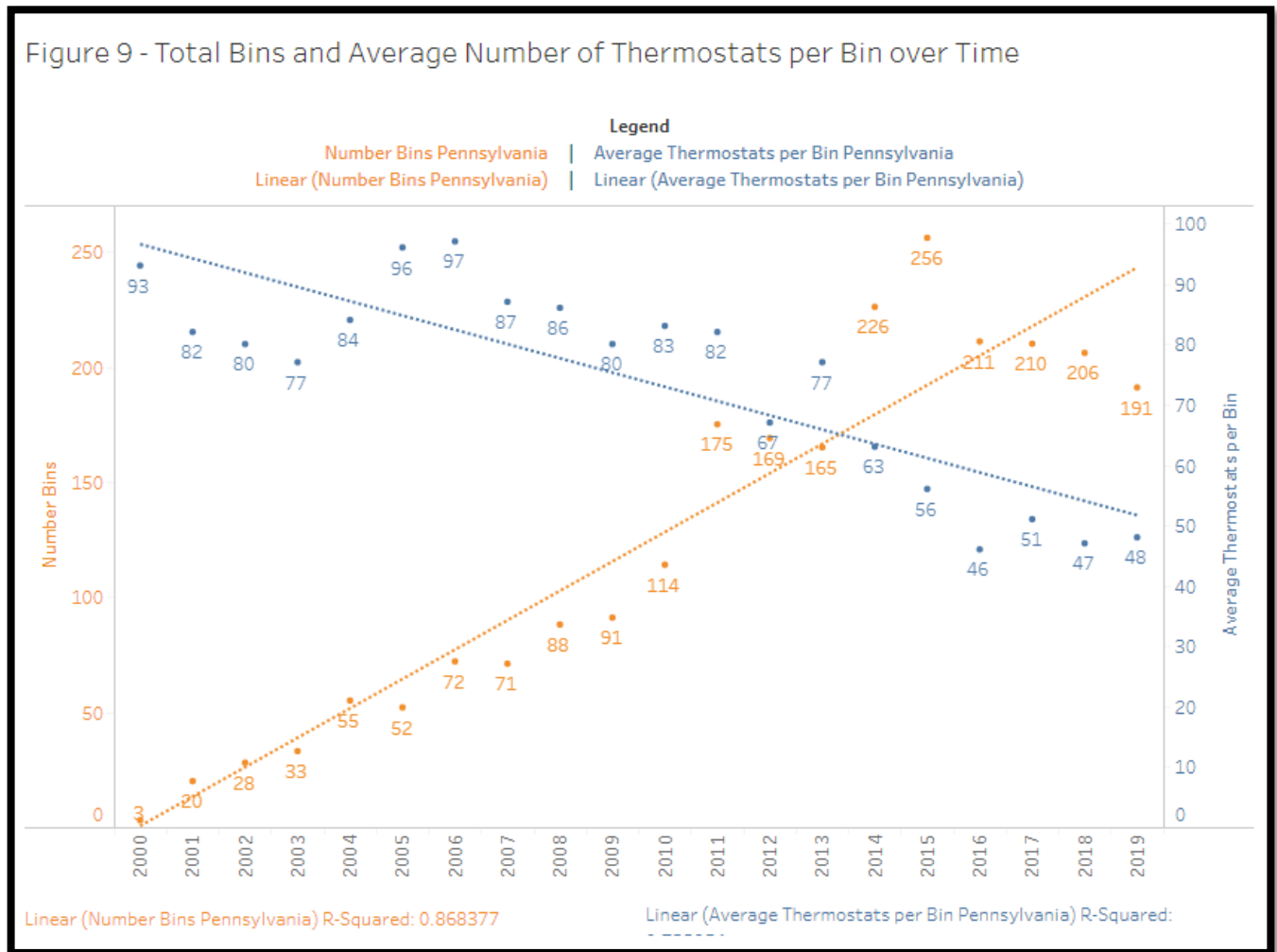


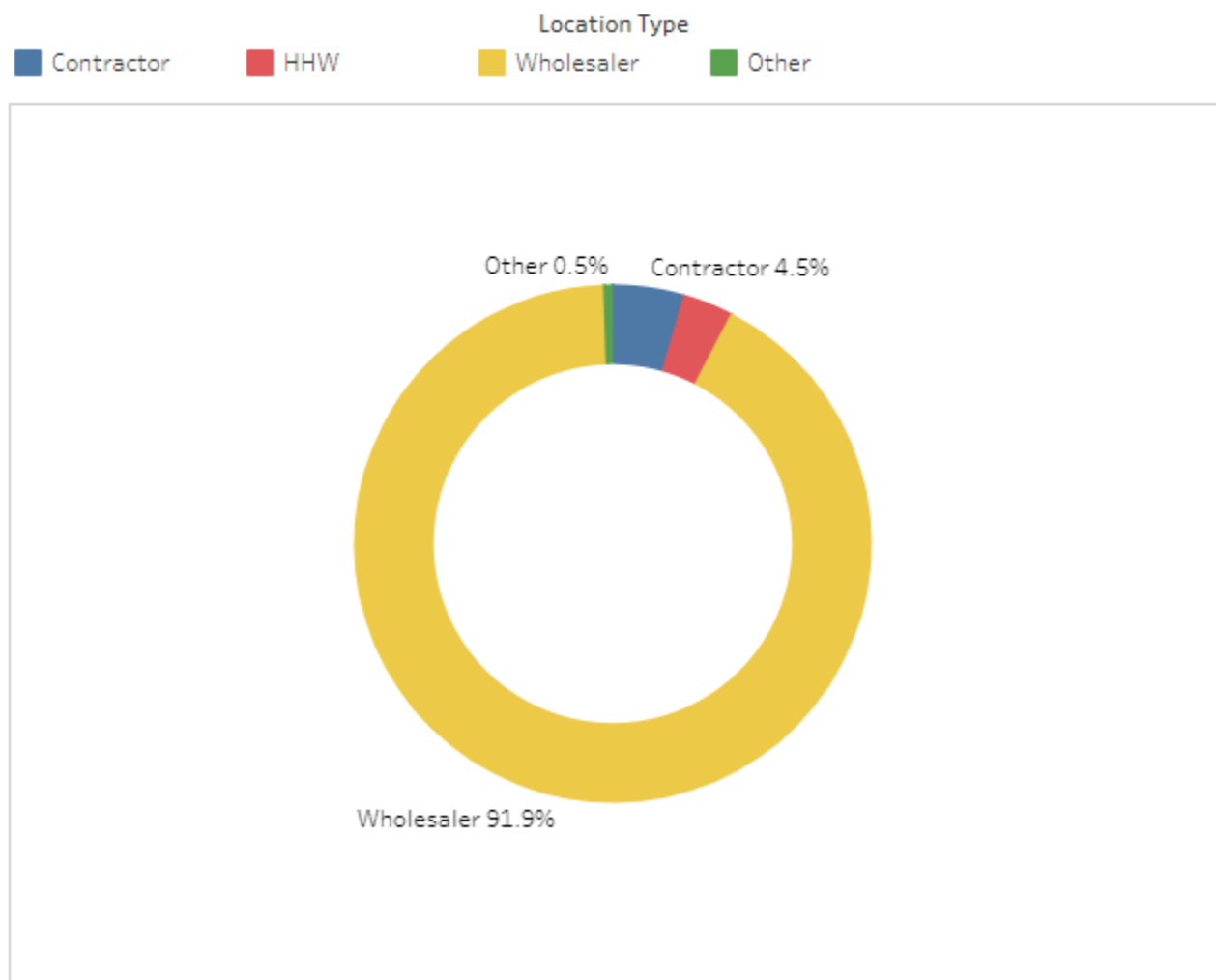
Figure 9 plots the total bins returned over time along with the average number of thermostats per bin over the same period. In general, the number of bins returned in Pennsylvania increased steadily from 2000 to 2015. At the same time, thermostats per bin generally grew until 2006, after which the trend in thermostats per bin dropped. A negative correlation has been identified between the number of bins returned and the number of thermostats per bin.



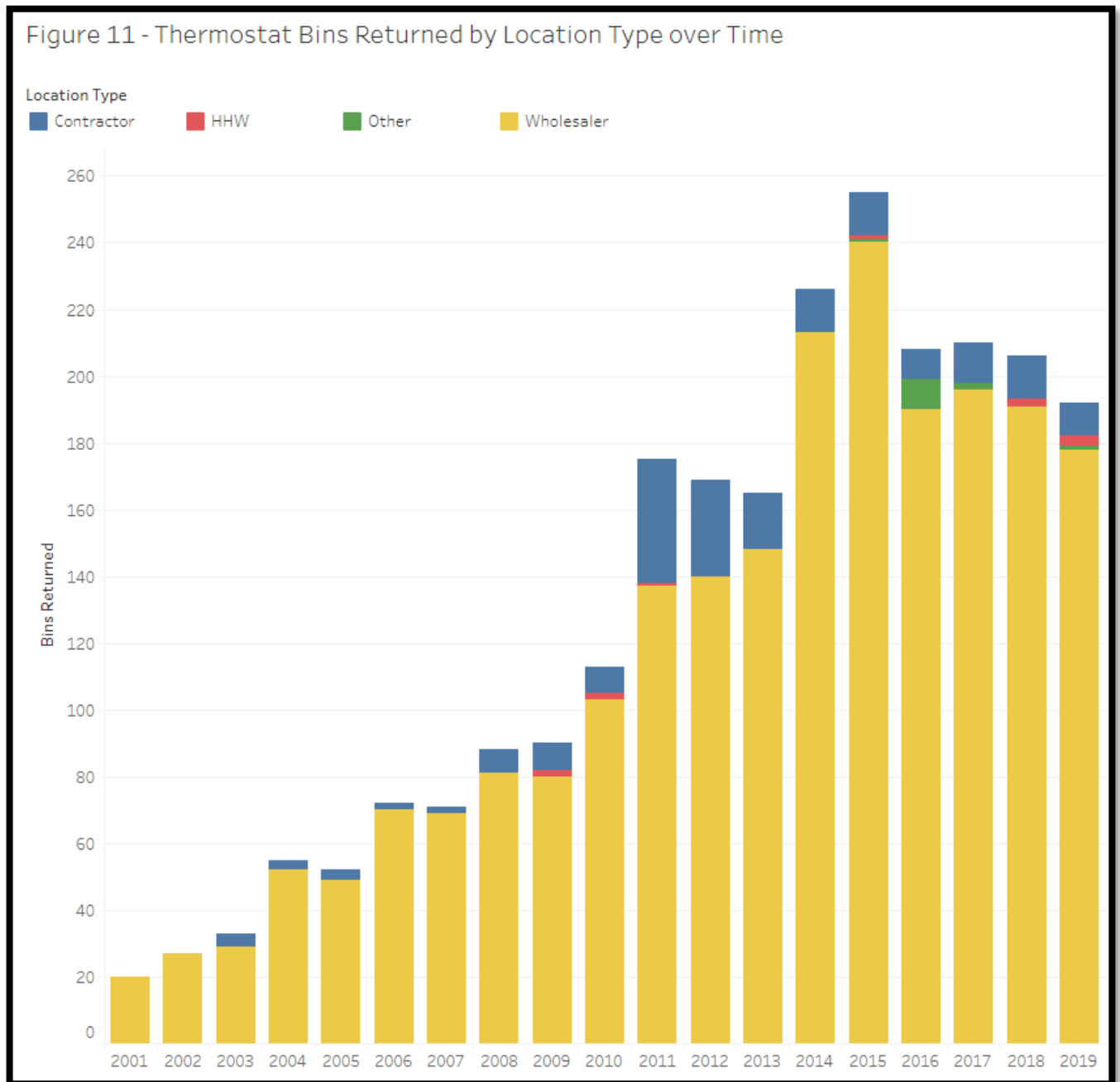
SECTION 2: Channel Partner Analysis

Section 2 of the report examines the partner locations in more detail. Most thermostats collected in Pennsylvania were through wholesalers (91.9%) with the remaining thermostats collected by contractors and HHWs. Figure 10 shows the distribution of thermostats collected by location type in 2019.

Figure 10 - Thermostats Collected by Location Type in 2019



The number of bins returned in 2019 increased from 2018 across HHWs. Wholesalers and contractors decreased from 2018 levels. Figure 11 displays the change in the number of bins returned by thermostat collection type over time in Pennsylvania.



In 2019, 45% of Pennsylvania locations possessing a collection bin sent back at least one bin for recycling. The distribution is displayed in Figure 12.

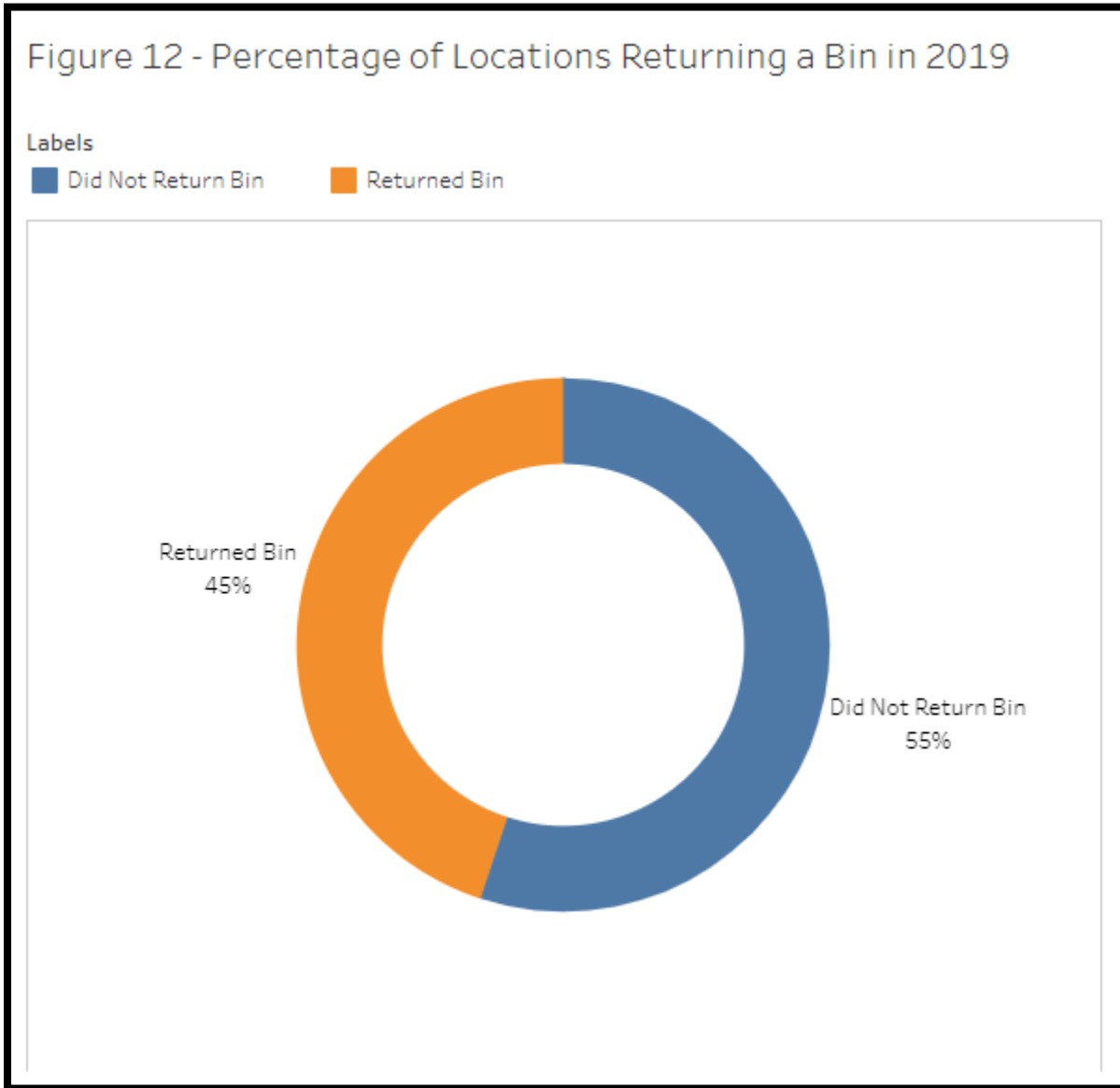


Figure 13 displays the total bins and thermostats returned by county in 2019. An analysis of the top performing counties revealed that Montgomery County (22 bins, 1,388 thermostats), Bucks County (22 bins, 936 thermostats), and Allegheny County (14 bins, 850 thermostats) returned the greatest number of bins and thermostats in 2019.

Figure 13 - Bins Returned and Total Thermostats Returned 2019 by County

| | Number Thermostats | Number Bins |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Montgomery | 1,388 | 22 |
| Bucks | 936 | 22 |
| Allegheny | 850 | 14 |
| Lancaster | 765 | 10 |
| Berks | 659 | 8 |
| Lehigh | 593 | 11 |
| Delaware | 380 | 8 |
| Dauphin | 342 | 8 |
| Chester | 243 | 8 |
| Northampton | 224 | 3 |
| York | 223 | 5 |
| Cumberland | 211 | 6 |
| Erie | 208 | 5 |
| Butler | 198 | 4 |
| Mercer | 194 | 2 |
| Fayette | 176 | 2 |
| Luzerne | 173 | 8 |
| Centre | 144 | 5 |
| Philadelphia | 142 | 5 |
| Washington | 119 | 3 |
| Cambria | 106 | 1 |
| Union | 93 | 2 |
| Lebanon | 92 | 2 |
| Franklin | 90 | 2 |
| Westmoreland | 81 | 3 |
| Mifflin | 71 | 2 |
| Lackawanna | 65 | 3 |
| Adams | 55 | 2 |
| Blair | 42 | 3 |
| Bedford | 39 | 1 |
| Columbia | 31 | 1 |
| Somerset | 22 | 1 |
| Monroe | 19 | 2 |
| Indiana | 17 | 1 |
| Northumberland | 17 | 1 |
| Lycoming | 6 | 2 |

TRC partner R. E. Michel (2,927 thermostats) returned the highest number of thermostats in Pennsylvania in 2019, followed by Johnstone Supply (1,533 thermostats) and APR Supply (545 thermostats). Apart from these locations, 5 program partners returned more than 250 thermostats each. Figure 14 displays the top performers in terms of total thermostats returned in 2019.

Figure 14 - Top 10 Performing TRC Partners in Pennsylvania

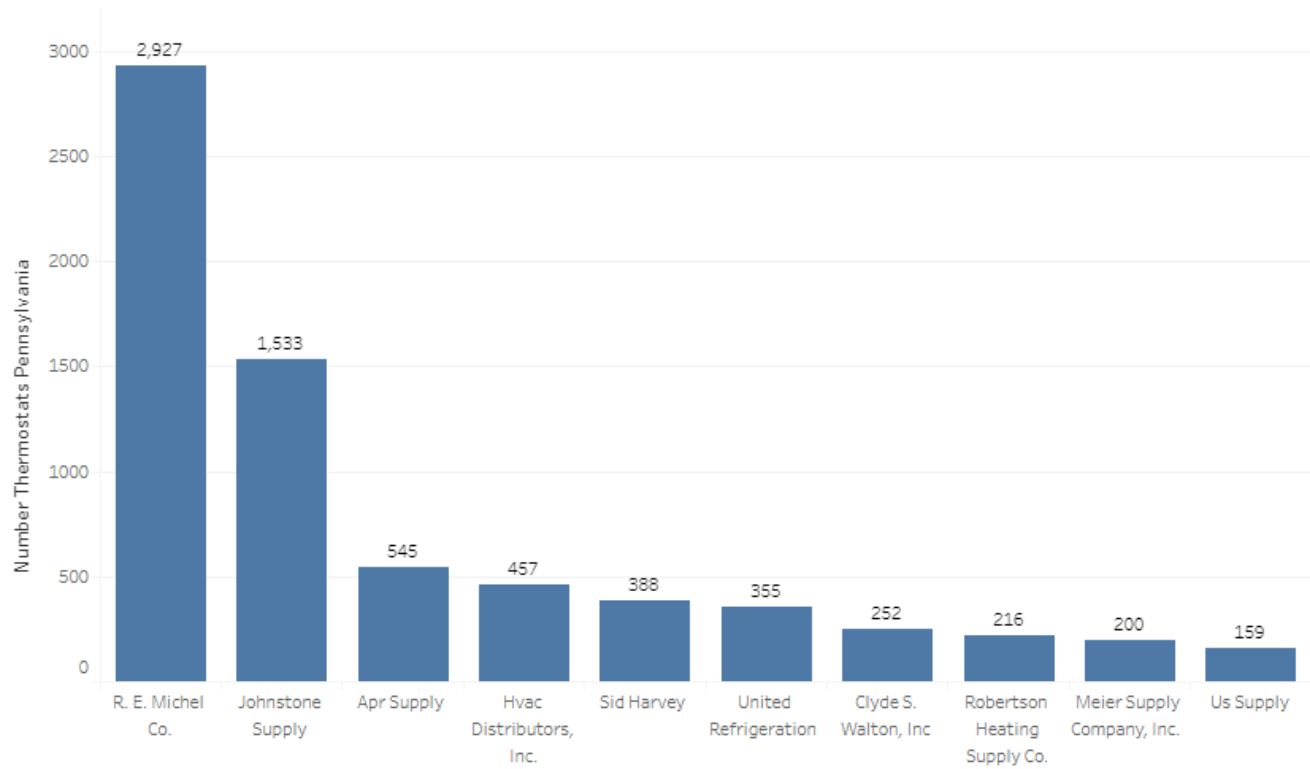


Figure 15 includes the top performers for 2019 by each of the following categories: total bins returned, total thermostats returned, and average number of thermostats per bin.

Figure 15 - Top 10 Performing Partners by Total Bins, Total Thermostats, and Average Thermostats per Bin

| | Number Thermostats | Number Bins | Average Thermostats per Bin |
|------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| R. E. Michel Co. | 2,927 | 42 | 70 |
| Johnstone Supply | 1,533 | 20 | 77 |
| Apr Supply | 545 | 11 | 50 |
| Hvac Distributors, Inc. | 457 | 10 | 46 |
| Sid Harvey | 388 | 7 | 55 |
| United Refrigeration | 355 | 15 | 24 |
| Clyde S. Walton, Inc | 252 | 2 | 126 |
| Robertson Heating Supply Co. | 216 | 5 | 43 |
| Meier Supply Company, Inc. | 200 | 7 | 29 |
| Us Supply | 159 | 5 | 32 |

TRC conducted several activities in 2019 to increase the number of bins and thermostats returned in Pennsylvania. These activities included 'miss you' calls to collection locations that may not have returned a bin recently. In 2019, a total of 236 'miss you' calls were placed. Figure 16 displays the relationship between the number of site visits per month, the bins returned per month, and the number of thermostats (in 100's) returned per month.

Figure 16 - Relationship Between Site Visits and Bins and Thermostats Returned Per Month in 2019

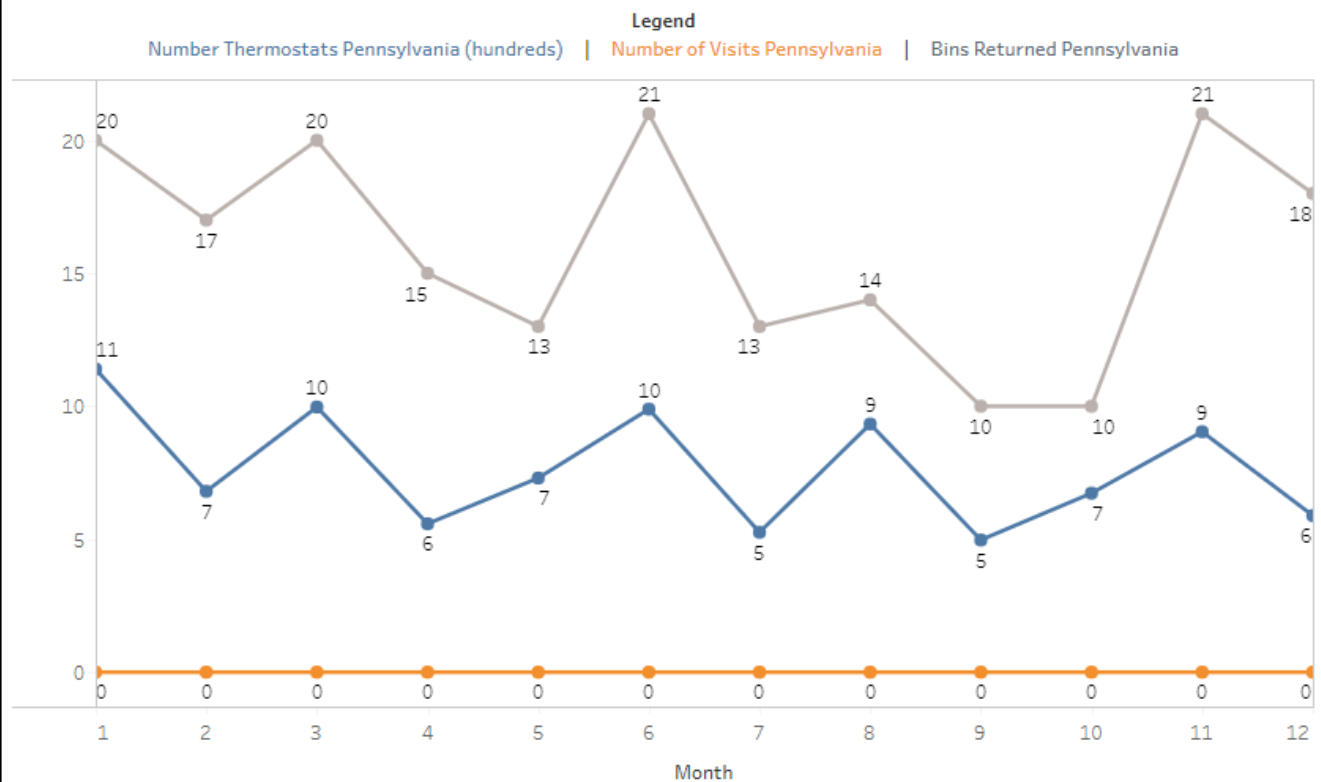


Figure 17 displays the relationship between the number of calls per month, the bins returned per month and the number of thermostats (by 100's) returned per month. Calls were placed in the months of January, May, and September.

Figure 17 - Relationship Between 'Miss You' Calls and Bins and Thermostats Returned per Month in 2019

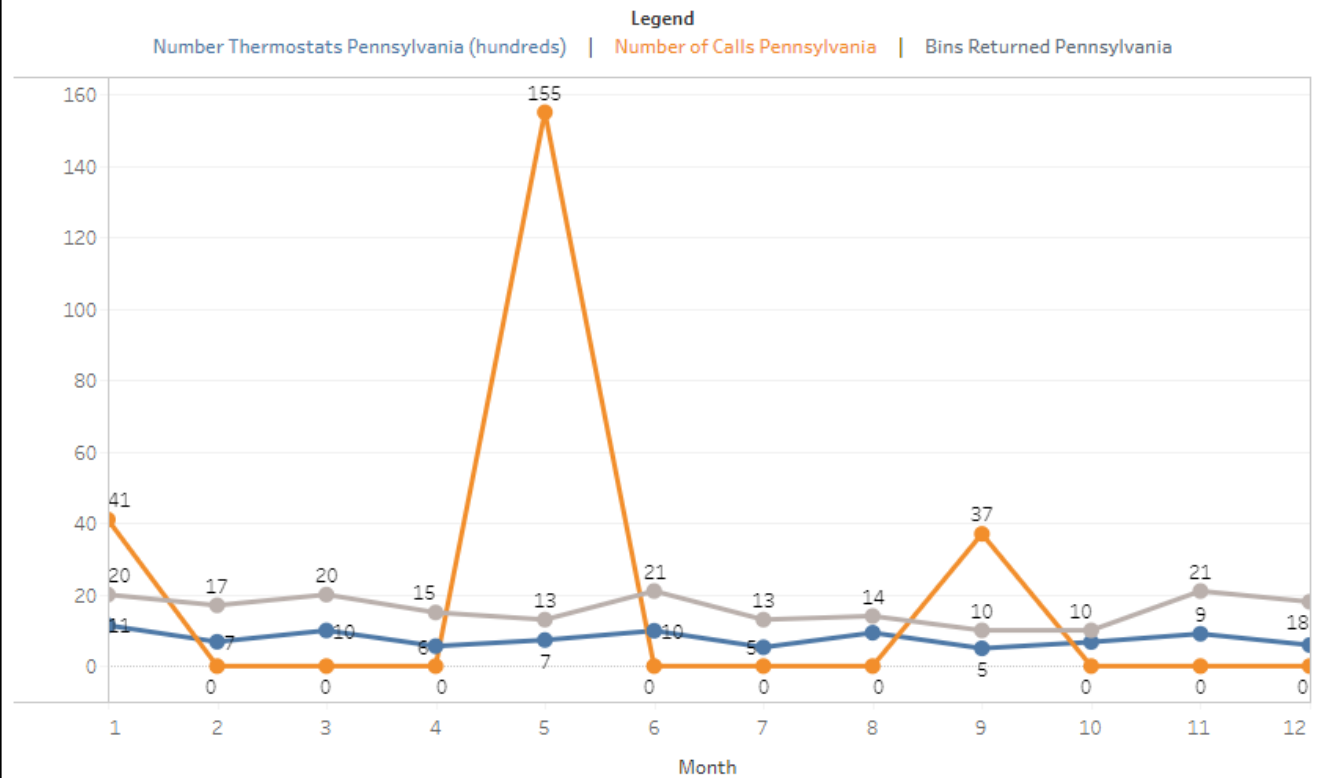


Figure 18 examines the return rates of four groups (if applicable) – locations that did not receive a call or visit, locations that received at least one visit, locations that received at least one call, and locations that received both a call and visit. The rate of active participation (which refers to locations that returned at least one bin) in 2019 was 46% for locations that did not receive either a visit or call and only 43% for called locations.

Figure 18 - Percent Change in Bins and Thermostat Returns for Locations that Received a Visit or Call Over Locations that did not Receive Either

| | No Visit No Call | Visit | Call | Visit and Call |
|--|------------------|-------|-------|----------------|
| Number of Locations | 198 | | 125 | |
| Rate of Active Participation* | 46% | | 43% | |
| Bins per Participating Location | 1.52 | | 0.72 | |
| Thermostats per Participating Location | 79 | | 26 | |
| Thermostats per Bin | 51.75 | | 35.72 | |

* Locations that returned one or more bins during 2019.

SECTION 3: Comparisons to National and Other States' Data

To compare how the Pennsylvania collection partners performed in 2019, the national average for the number of bins returned per location that returned at least one bin was calculated and compared to the Pennsylvania average since 2012. The average number of bins does not include locations that did not return any bins in that year. It should be noted that when making comparisons each state has different regulations, a different mix of housing types, local policies, and incentives that may have a unique impact on returns. Overall, the average number of bins returned per location per year was lower in Pennsylvania than the U.S. average, as shown in Figure 19.

Figure 19 - Average Number of Bins Returned Per Location Per Year

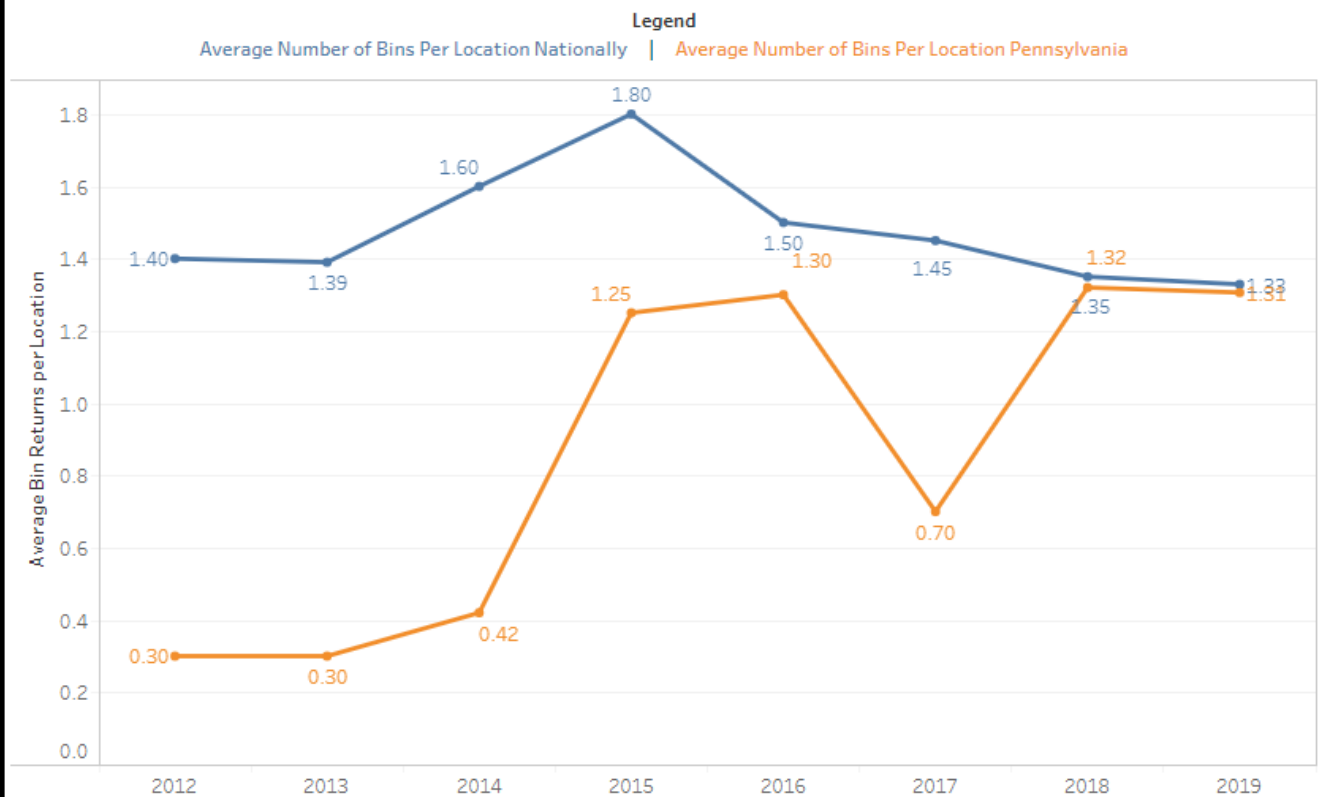


Figure 20 displays the locations in Pennsylvania that returned more than one bin in a given year since 2016, and Figure 21 displays the top 10 partners in the U.S. over the same period in terms of the number of bins returned.

Figure 20 - Partner Locations in Pennsylvania Returning More than 1 Bin per Last 4 Years

| 2016 | | 2018 | |
|-----------------------------|----|------------------------------|----|
| R.e. Michel | 37 | R.E. Michel Co. | 38 |
| APR Supply Company | 23 | Apr Supply | 20 |
| United Refrigeration | 17 | United Refrigeration | 17 |
| Johnstone Supply | 14 | Johnstone Supply | 15 |
| Sid Harvey Industries | 9 | Johnson Controls | 13 |
| York UPG | 8 | Sid Harvey | 12 |
| Peirce-Phelps Inc | 7 | Peirce-Phelp, Inc | 10 |
| Binghamton Hardware & HVAC | 5 | Ferguson | 9 |
| HVAC Distributors Inc | 5 | Lennox | 9 |
| Meier Supply Company Inc. | 5 | Hvac Distributors, Inc. | 6 |
| Robertson Heating Supply Co | 4 | Meier Supply Company, Inc. | 4 |
| | | Robertson Heating Supply Co. | 4 |
| | | Thos. Somerville Co. | 4 |
| 2017 | | Epsco | 3 |
| R.e. Michel | 46 | Goodman Distribution | 3 |
| Johnstone Supply | 26 | Trane | 3 |
| United Refrigeration | 18 | Binghamton Hardware & Hvac | 2 |
| Apr Supply Company | 16 | Burkholder's Hvac | 2 |
| Sid Harvey Industries | 9 | Hannabery Hvac | 2 |
| Ferguson Enterprises | 8 | Us Supply | 2 |
| Peirce-Phelps Inc | 8 | | |
| UPG Stores | 7 | 2019 | |
| US Supply | 7 | R. E. Michel Co. | 42 |
| Meier Supply Company Inc. | 6 | Johnstone Supply | 20 |
| HVAC Distributors Inc | 5 | United Refrigeration | 15 |
| | | Apr Supply | 11 |
| | | Hvac Distributors, Inc. | 10 |
| | | Ferguson | 9 |
| | | Meier Supply Company, Inc. | 7 |
| | | Sid Harvey | 7 |
| | | Johnson Controls | 6 |
| | | Robertson Heating Supply Co. | 5 |
| | | Us Supply | 5 |
| | | Lennox | 4 |
| | | Peirce-Phelp, Inc. | 4 |
| | | Grove Supply Inc. | 3 |
| | | Clyde S. Walton, Inc | 2 |
| | | R.F. Fager Co. | 2 |
| | | Refrigeration Sales Corp | 2 |
| | | Riley Sales | 2 |

Figure 21 - Top 10 Performing Partner Locations Nationwide in Bins Returned Last 4 Years

| 2016 | | 2018 | |
|------------------------------|-----|--|-----|
| Johnstone Supply | 444 | Johnstone Supply | 364 |
| R.E. Michel | 292 | R.E. Michel Co. | 258 |
| United Refrigeration | 237 | United Refrigeration | 213 |
| Lennox Industries Inc. | 131 | Lennox | 129 |
| Ferguson Enterprises | 104 | Ferguson | 108 |
| US Air Conditioning Distri.. | 70 | Wheelabrator | 74 |
| Ace Supply Co Inc | 66 | Us Air Conditioning Distri.. | 69 |
| Goodman Distribution Inc. | 66 | Watsco | 60 |
| Lux Products | 54 | Goodman Distribution | 55 |
| F.W. Webb | 47 | Sid Harvey | 50 |
| 2017 | | 2019 | |
| Johnstone Supply | 515 | Johnstone Supply | 376 |
| R.E. Michel | 285 | R. E. Michel Co. | 229 |
| United Refrigeration | 192 | United Refrigeration | 155 |
| Ferguson Enterprises | 144 | Ferguson | 106 |
| Lennox Industries Inc. | 89 | Lennox | 89 |
| US Air Conditioning Distri.. | 73 | Us Air Conditioning Distributors (USACD) | 68 |
| Refrigeration Supplies Di.. | 71 | Watsco | 51 |
| F.W. Webb | 64 | Goodman Distribution | 64 |
| Goodman Distribution Inc. | 60 | Wheelabrator | 62 |
| Sid Harvey Industries | 52 | Refrigeration Supplies Distributor (RSD) | 53 |

Figure 22 displays total percentage of locations that actively participated in the program (active participation defined as sending back at least one bin) in 2019, for all the states that mandate thermostat returns reporting as well as the U.S. national average for all states (reporting and non-reporting). In 2019, 45% of the locations in PA returned at least one bin compared to a national average of 17%. The highest percentage of locations returning a bin in 2019 amongst states that mandate thermostat returns reporting was Rhode Island (74%).

Figure 22 - Percent of Locations Returning a Bin in 2019

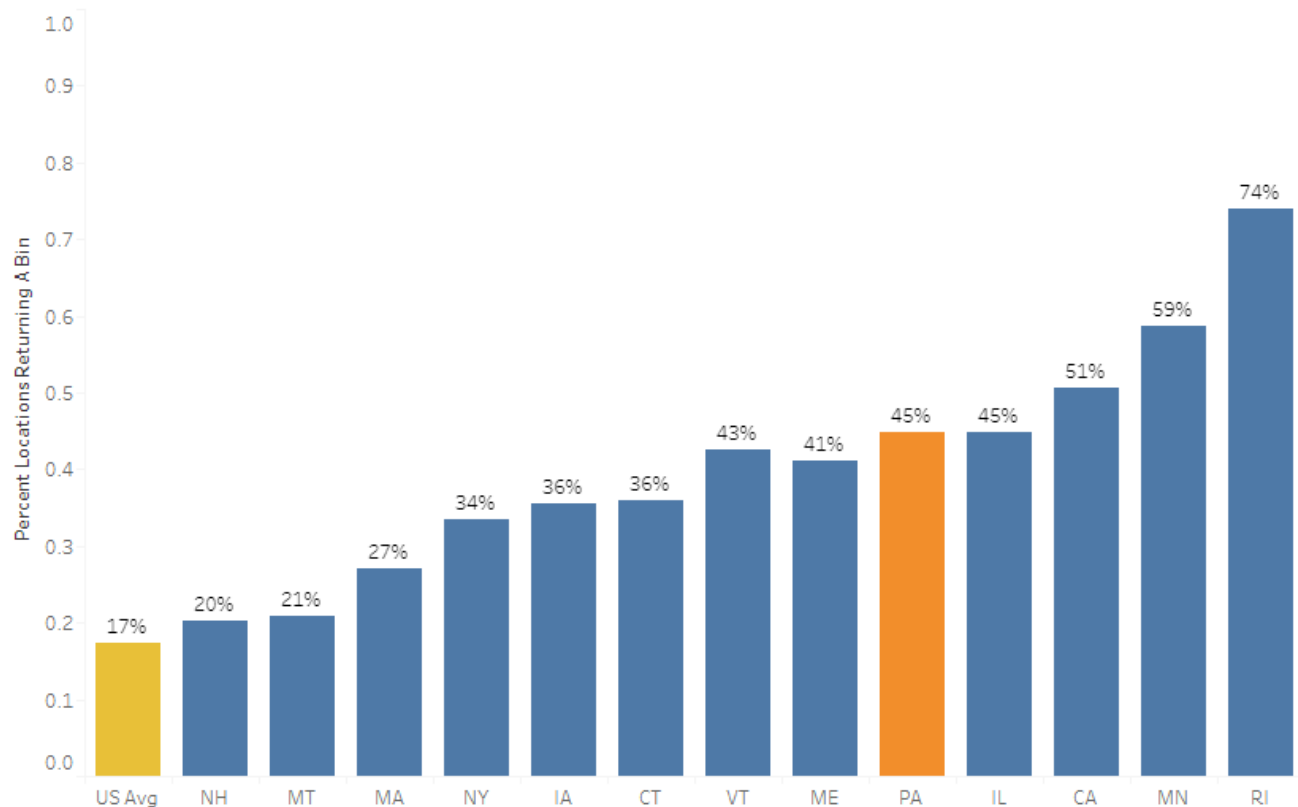


Figure 23 compares the Pennsylvania and national rates for several analytics. These include: total whole thermostats, bins, and loose switches collected, number of thermostats collected by total locations and per actively participating locations, number of thermostats per bin returned on average, equivalent average, number of mercury thermostat equivalents returned in 2019, and finally percent change in mercury thermostat conversion from 2018 to 2019. The equivalent average is an average of the number of switches in whole thermostats collected in Pennsylvania, and it is used to represent an equivalent number of thermostats from returned loose switches. The thermostat equivalent number includes the total of whole thermostats returned plus the number of thermostats estimated from loose switches. The states displayed are those that mandate thermostat returns reporting and the U.S. average is for all states that return bins (reporting and non-reporting).

Figure 23 - Comparison of States and US Average Among Several Categories

| State | Whole Thermostats | Bins | Loose Switches | Thermostats returned per total # of locations with bins | Average Thermostats per bin | Average Thermostats collected per location that returned at least one bin in 2019 | Equivalent Average | Thermostat Equivalents in 2019 | % Change over previous year |
|--------|-------------------|------|----------------|---|-----------------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| CA | 14,305 | 577 | 3,563 | 19 | 25 | 34 | 1.7424 | 16,350 | 4% |
| CT | 1,694 | 54 | 1,208 | 8 | 31 | 22 | 1.3118 | 2,615 | -30% |
| IA | 2,109 | 50 | 3,556 | 18 | 42 | 47 | 1.2567 | 4,939 | 129% |
| IL | 7,756 | 234 | 827 | 17 | 33 | 36 | 1.2521 | 8,416 | -5% |
| MA | 13,114 | 176 | 1,247 | 40 | 75 | 143 | 1.2028 | 14,151 | -3% |
| ME | 4,397 | 108 | 3 | 22 | 41 | 51 | 1.0936 | 4,400 | 46% |
| MN | 6,891 | 96 | 703 | 52 | 72 | 88 | 1.2093 | 7,472 | -12% |
| MT | 268 | 10 | 0 | 11 | 27 | 54 | 0.9751 | 268 | -30% |
| NH | 1,864 | 57 | 675 | 9 | 33 | 45 | 1.1571 | 2,447 | 26% |
| NY | 4,963 | 160 | 74 | 10 | 31 | 29 | 1.2482 | 5,022 | -26% |
| PA | 9,213 | 191 | 421 | 27 | 48 | 59 | 1.3355 | 9,528 | -15% |
| RI | 4,017 | 54 | 491 | 87 | 74 | 115 | 1.0868 | 4,469 | 1% |
| VT | 2,171 | 88 | 5 | 13 | 25 | 28 | 1.0615 | 2,176 | -8% |
| US Avg | 2,792 | 64 | 788 | 14 | 43 | 59 | 1.4153 | 3,334 | -31% |

Figure 24 further compares this state and national data by showing how each state ranked in each of these categories, from highest to lowest. The states compared are those that mandate thermostat returns reporting and the U.S. average is for all states that return bins (reporting and non-reporting).

Figure 24 - Comparison of States and US Average Among Several Categories, Rankings

| | Whole Thermostats | Bins | Loose Switches | Thermostats returned per total # of locations with bins | Average Thermostats per bin | Average Thermostats collected per location that returned at least one bin in 2019 | Equivalent Average | Thermostat Equivalents in 2019 | % Change over previous year |
|----|----------------------|--------|-------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | CA | CA | CA | RI | MA | MA | CA | CA | IA |
| 2 | MA | IL | IA | MN | RI | RI | US Avg | MA | ME |
| 3 | PA | PA | MA | MA | MN | MN | PA | PA | NH |
| 4 | IL | MA | CT | PA | PA | PA | CT | IL | CA |
| 5 | MN | NY | IL | ME | US Avg | US Avg | IA | MN | RI |
| 6 | NY | ME | US Avg | CA | IA | MT | IL | NY | MA |
| 7 | ME | MN | MN | IA | ME | ME | NY | IA | IL |
| 8 | RI | VT | NH | IL | IL | IA | MN | RI | VT |
| 9 | US Avg | US Avg | RI | US Avg | NH | NH | MA | ME | MN |
| 10 | VT | NH | PA | VT | CT | IL | NH | US Avg | PA |
| 11 | IA | CT | NY | MT | NY | CA | ME | CT | NY |
| 12 | NH | RI | VT | NY | MT | NY | RI | NH | CT |
| 13 | CT | IA | ME | NH | CA | VT | VT | VT | MT |
| 14 | MT | MT | MT | CT | VT | CT | MT | MT | US Avg |

2019 Collections by Brand

In Pennsylvania, Thermostat Recycling Corporation (TRC) recovered the equivalent of 9,528 mercury thermostats from 9,213 whole mercury thermostats plus 421 mercury switches removed from thermostats. A total of 80.6 pounds of mercury was diverted from solid waste. *Please note the explanation of the converted thermostats or thermostat equivalents below.¹ An example of the mercury ampoule is shown below.



As required by the state statute, a table of thermostat brand holders with the corresponding thermostats, count of switches and pounds of mercury recycled is below. It is important to note that there still remain non-members whose thermostats the TRC collection program recycles. They are listed in the table as “Non-Member Brands”. Also, there was a change that affected TRC’s membership.

1. Sears Holdings filed for bankruptcy on October 15, 2018 and is no longer a paying TRC member.

¹ A mercury thermostat contains a variable amount of mercury ampoules or “switches” attached to the subbase of the thermostat. These glass ampoules often times are collected in the recycling container without the intact thermostat attached to them. TRC collects and counts these loose ampoules and recycles them. To derive the converted thermostat or thermostat equivalent, the program takes the following calculations to develop the converted thermostat or thermostat equivalent. First, TRC will count the total whole (intact) thermostats collected in the recycling bins. From these units, there is an intact ampoules count. TRC then takes the intact ampoules divided by the whole (intact) thermostats or otherwise known as the conversion ratio. After the conversion ratio is calculated, TRC will multiple the loose mercury switches by the conversion ratio. Lastly, we add this result to the whole (intact) thermostats to produce the converted thermostats or thermostat equivalents.

| Brand Holder | Thermostats | Count Switches | Pounds Mercury |
|---|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Bard Manufacturing Corporation | 1 | 1 | 0.0062 |
| Burnham Holdings, Inc | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Carrier Corporation | 77 | 180 | 1.116 |
| Chromalox | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Climate Master, Inc. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Crane Company | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Daikin Applied | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dwyer Instruments | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ecobee | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Emerson Electric Corporation/White Rodgers | 831 | 884 | 5.4808 |
| Empire Comfort Systems | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| General Electric Corporation | 62 | 127 | 0.7874 |
| Goodman Global | 93 | 203 | 1.2586 |
| Honeywell Home | 7585 | 10006 | 62.0372 |
| Hunter Fan Company | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ITT Corporation | 3 | 3 | 0.0186 |
| Lennox International Inc. | 117 | 238 | 1.4756 |
| Marley-Wylain Company | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nest | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nortek Global HVAC | 12 | 26 | 0.1612 |
| Rheem Manufacturing Company | 47 | 89 | 0.5518 |
| Schneider Electric (Invensys Controls) | 20 | 27 | 0.1674 |
| STLPC (Representing the liability of Lux Products Corporation) | 30 | 32 | 0.1984 |
| Taco Comfort Solutions | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TPI Corporation | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Trane Residential Systems | 256 | 664 | 4.1168 |
| Uponor, Inc. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Vaillant Corporation | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| W. W. Grainger | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| York/Johnson Controls | 59 | 80 | 0.496 |
| Non-Member Brands | | | |
| Asystat | 1 | 2 | 0.0124 |
| ces | 1 | 4 | 0.0248 |
| Sears Holdings | 21 | 21 | 0.1302 |
| NOM (Manufacturer not identifiable) | | | |
| Loose Switches | 0 | 421 | 2.6102 |
| Total | 9216 | 13008 | 80.6496 |

2019 Accounting of the Program Expenses

Below is a summary of program expenses for the Pennsylvania collection program in 2019. 2019 program expenses (reported in the annual report) are unaudited and are for management purposes only. Prior to submittal of this annual report, the expenses were reviewed by Kellen Company.

| Program Component | 2018 | 2019 | Difference |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Direct Expense for Marketing & Outreach | \$ 7,775.00 | \$ 1,290.20 | \$ (6,484.80) |
| Incentive/Promotional Payments | \$ (125.00) | \$ - | \$ 125.00 |
| Legal | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| New Collection Containers | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Recycling Costs | \$ 41,003.00 | \$ 37,129.89 | \$ (3,873.11) |
| Travel | \$ 1,161.00 | \$ 247.03 | \$ (913.97) |
| TRC Staff & Administration | \$ 8,560.00 | \$ 188.18 | \$ (8,371.82) |
| Total Expenses | \$ 58,374.00 | \$ 38,855.30 | \$ (19,518.70) |



2019 PENNSYLVANIA ANNUAL REPORT

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All state specific annual reports are posted on our website at the following weblink:

https://www.thermostat-recycle.org/resources/annual_state_reports/

Recycle every mercury thermostat, every time.

APPENDICES

How Mercury Thermostat Waste is Handled

HOW MERCURY THERMOSTAT WASTE IS HANDLED

WASTE MERCURY-ADDED THERMOSTAT MANAGEMENT THROUGH VEOLIA ES TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS, LLC.

TRC containers with waste mercury-switch thermostats are received at a fulfillment/inventory center in Port Washington, Wisconsin (WIR000130591). The facility is owned and operated by Veolia ES Technical Solutions, L.L.C. (Veolia) under contract with TRC.

All recycling containers, including pails and bins are received at the loading dock and sent to the TRC inventory room. The container and plastic liner are opened and the contents are identified, sorted, and tallied. The following data is recorded for each bin returned and processed: bin number, business name (location name), city, state, zip code, date returned, number of thermostats and mercury switches by manufacturer and any non-conforming material.

The containers are returned to the location that sent it in with a new prepaid address label within 3 weeks of receipt. The thermostats are stored and staged in a plastic lined carton in a storage area for final processing. The containers are dated and processed in order received, first in-first out.

The thermostats and any loose bulbs collected from the containers are consolidated into a special 55-gallon drum which is labeled and dated according to regulations. The drum is sealed with a band and is only opened when contents are being added to it. Special negative pressure venting assures any fumes are captured and vented when the drum is opened.

The 55-gallon drum is then shipped to Veolia's mercury recovery facility (WID988566543) for final processing of the mercury ampules (switches). Veolia Environmental Services meets or exceeds all local, state, federal and EPA regulations for the management of the product.

The containers are returned from the storage area to the mercury recovery processing area to have the mercury bulbs removed from the plastic housing. Universal Waste Regulations require the recycling and disposal of waste within 12 months of acceptance at the processing facility.

Small quantities of thermostats are removed from the container, which is then closed again. The bulbs are removed from the thermostats and placed into processing vessel at the work station. Once the processing vessel is full, the vessel is loaded into the mercury recovery retort oven.

If a bulb breaks and the mercury spills, the work area is designed to contain the spillage and the operators are trained in the clean-up and disposal of mercury. The TRC inventory

and processing areas are equipped with special mercury vacuum cleaners and the work area is vacuumed at the end of the work day to ensure that any spillage is cleaned up and not left to evaporate.

Veolia meets or exceeds all local, state, federal and EPA regulations for the management of the product. The mercury recovery facility and process are permitted by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Veolia's approvals for mercury recovery/recycling include:

- EPA - identification WID988566543
- Hazardous Waste Storage License #6008
- Hazardous Waste Treatment License (Mercury Recovery Operations) #4585
- Air Operation Permit #246076050-S01
- Storm Water General Permit #WI-S067857-4

In addition to the regulatory permits, both Veolia Port Washington facilities have developed and maintain management systems in accordance with ISO 14001-2004, OHSAS 18001-2007, and Responsible Recycling (R2:2013) Practice. All persons who handle mercury thermostats as part of the TRC operation receive training in the handling of Hazardous Waste and Universal Waste.

The mercury containing ampules are retorted at Veolia's Port Washington Mineral Springs facility. The mercury is removed during the retort process. The post retort debris consists of broken glass ampules. The debris is tested for residual mercury to document the removal of the mercury to levels below the US EPA Land Disposal Restriction (LDR) levels. The debris is then disposal of as a non-hazardous solid waste at Advanced Disposal Glacier Ridge Landfill, LLC in Horicon, Wisconsin.

A site evaluation of the Veolia Processing Center in Port Washington, WI was conducted by TRC's operations and compliance manager, Danielle Myers, in late October 2019. An audit is scheduled to be completed every two years.