

2025 Annual Report

PENNSYLVANIA

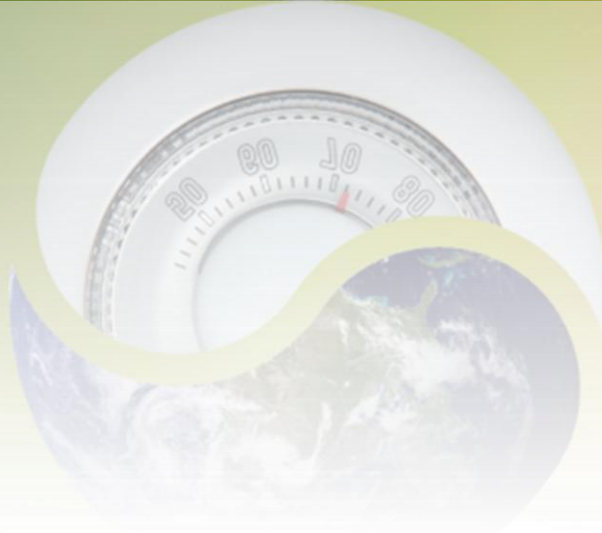


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THERMOSTAT RECYCLING CORPORATION GOVERNANCE

Thermostat Recycling Corporation Board Members

Arnie Meyer (Chairman)
Resideo / Honeywell Home (f/k/a Honeywell)

Charles Ketterer (Vice-Chairman)
Emerson Technologies (White Rodgers)

Bob Johnson (Treasurer)
Lennox

Thermostat Recycling Corporation Dues Paying Members

Ademco Inc., wholly owned subsidiary of Resideo Technologies, Inc. (Honeywell Home)	ITT Inc.
Bard Manufacturing Company, Inc.	Johnson Controls
Burnham LLC	Lennox International Inc.
Carrier Corporation	Google
Chromalox, Inc.	Nortek Global HVAC, LLC
ClimateMaster, Inc.	Rheem Manufacturing Company
Crane Company	Schneider Electric USA, Inc.
Daikin Applied (McQuay)	Taco, Inc.
Dwyer Instruments, Inc.	The Marley-Wylain Company
ecobee	TPI Corporation
EME Americas Inc.	Trane Residential Systems
Empire Comfort Systems	Uponor, Inc.
General Electric Company	W. W. Grainger, Inc.
Goodman Distribution, Inc.	White Rodgers, a division of Emerson Electric Co.
Hunter Fan Company	

Thermostat Recycling Corporation Staff

Danielle Myers
Executive Director

Emma Alexander
Operations Administrator

PENNSYLVANIA

2025 Collections and Evaluation

The following analytical report details the annual program performance for mercury thermostat collection in the state of Pennsylvania in 2025.

A few of the program highlights for 2025 are included below:

- In 2025 the program **collected 38.5 lbs. of mercury** in Pennsylvania. Since 2001, the annual quantity of mercury collected in Pennsylvania has averaged 73.7 lbs.
- The program collected **4,230 whole thermostats in 2025**. This was a 4% increase over the number of thermostats collected in 2024. Since 2001, the average thermostat count per year has been 7,827.
- The **number of whole thermostats collected per bin in 2025 was 50 thermostats**, a decrease from 52 in 2024.
- The counties with the most bins and thermostats returned in 2025 were **Bucks County (11 bins, 845 thermostats), Dauphin County (6 bins, 294 thermostats), and Chester County (6 bins, 175 thermostats)**.
- **324 ‘Miss You’ calls** were completed in 2025.
- In addition to 4,230 whole thermostats, **929 loose switches were collected, bringing the total number of “thermostat equivalents” returned in 2025 to 5,454**, an increase of 8% from 2024.

Section 1: Program Analytics

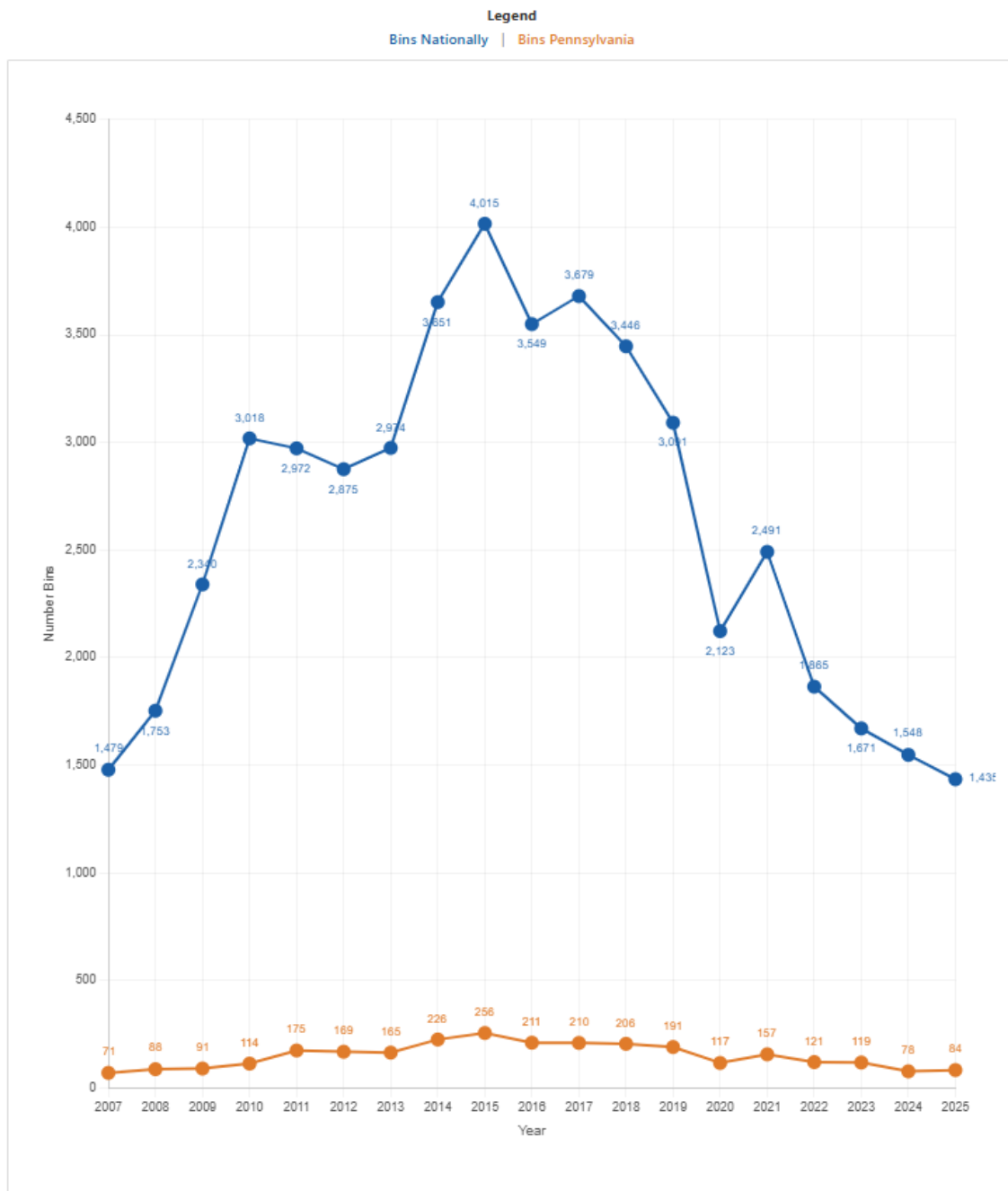
Section 1 of this report examines the annual performance of the thermostat collection recycling program in terms of bins, thermostats, and mercury collected as well as the year-over-year progression of the program. On average, the program has collected 73.7 lbs. of mercury and 7,827 whole thermostats per year since 2001. In 2025, the program collected 38.5 lbs. of mercury from 4,230 thermostats and 929 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)
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	133.1
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	90.0
2020	117	5,733	49.0
2021	157	7,572	81.2
2022	121	5,001	44.3
2023	119	9,086	56.7
2024	78	4,074	39.5
2025	84	4,230	38.5
Total	3,109	195,670	1843.6
Average	124	7,827	73.7

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 2025, the number of bins returned was 84 bins.

Figure 2 - Bins Collected Over Time in Pennsylvania and Nationally



The 38.5 lbs. of mercury collected in Pennsylvania in 2025 was 3% lower than the 39.5 lbs. collected in 2024. 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
2001	16.8		
2002	25.8	54%	
2003	25.8	0%	
2004	46.2	79%	
2005	46.0	0%	
2006	59.4	29%	
2007	64.2	8%	2%
2008	72.2	12%	16%
2009	82.7	15%	16%
2010	99.1	20%	26%
2011	133.1	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	90.0	-3%	5%
2020	49.0	-46%	-35%
2021	81.2	66%	5%
2022	44.3	-45%	-28%
2023	56.7	28%	1%
2024	39.5	-30%	-22%
2025	38.5	-3%	-15%
Average	73.7		

Pennsylvania collected 4,230 thermostats in 2025. This was a 4% increase from the number of thermostats collected in 2024. 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

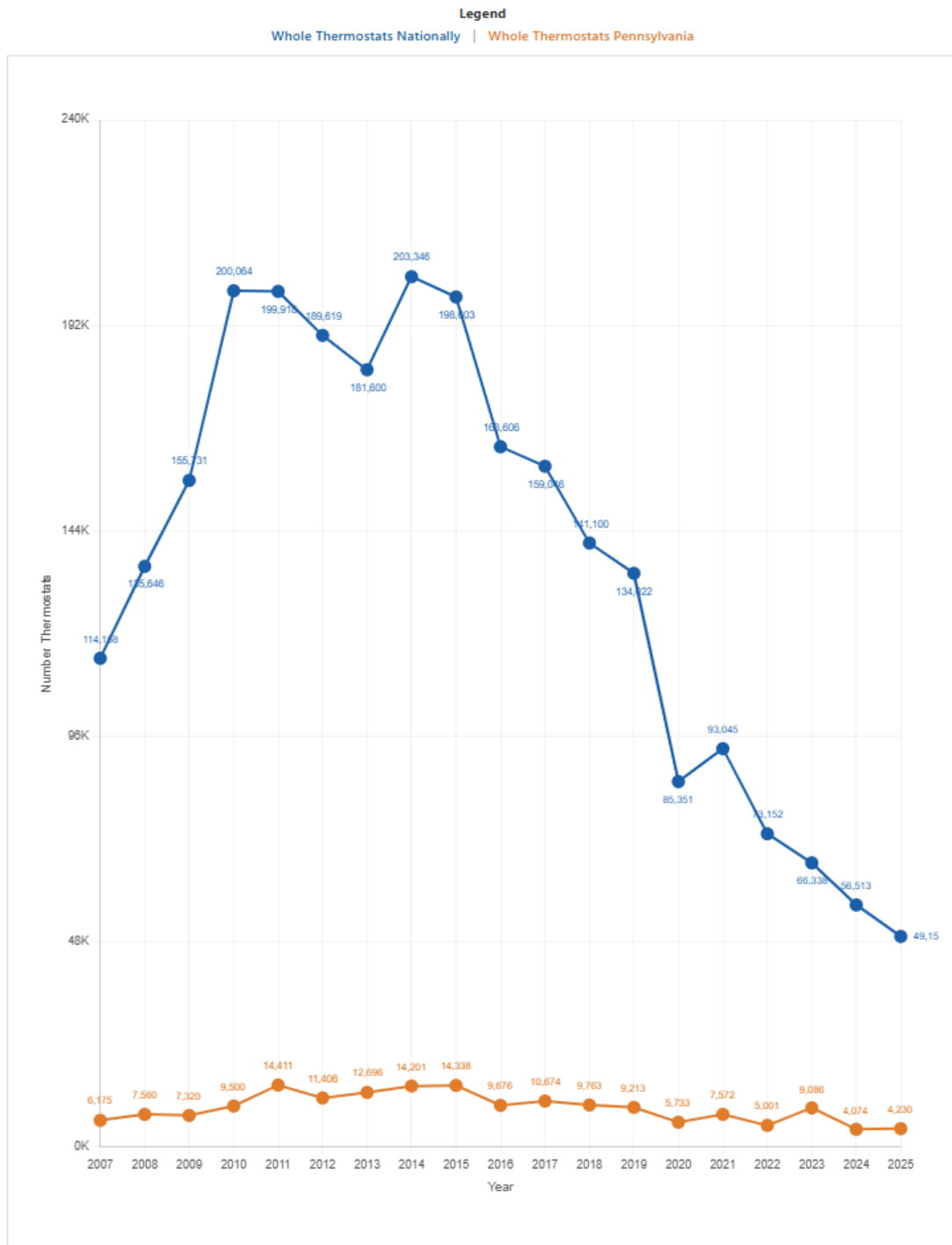
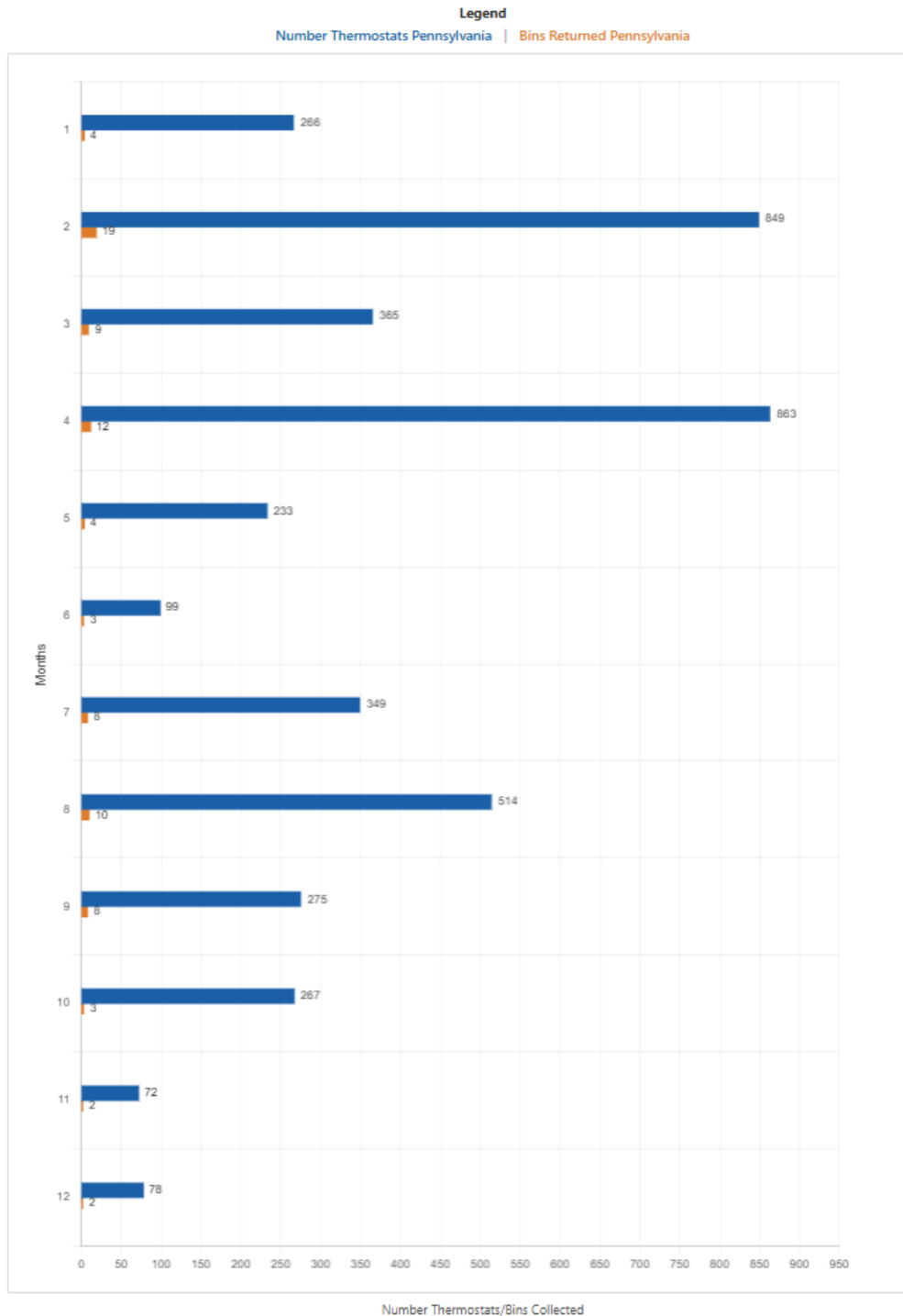


Figure 5 - Whole Thermostats Collected in Pennsylvania and Nationally Over Time and Annual Percent Change

Year	Number Thermostats Pennsylvania	% Change Pennsylvania	% Change Nationally
2001	1,632		
2002	2,242	37%	
2003	2,548	14%	
2004	4,632	82%	
2005	4,968	7%	
2006	7,019	41%	
2007	6,175	-12%	
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%
2020	5,733	-38%	-36%
2021	7,572	32%	9%
2022	5,001	-34%	-21%
2023	9,086	82%	-9%
2024	4,074	-55%	-15%
2025	4,230	4%	-13%
Average	7,827		

Figure 6 displays the monthly distribution of bins and thermostats collected in Pennsylvania in 2025. The months with the greatest number of thermostats returned were February (849 thermostats, 19 bins) and April (863 thermostats, 12 bins). Conversely, the months with the least activity in 2025 was November and December.

Figure 6 - Whole Thermostats and Bins Collected per Month for 2025



The highest number of thermostats per bin returned occurred in October (89 thermostats per bin). Figure 7 shows the average number of thermostats per bin returned per month for the year.

Figure 7 - Average Thermostats per Bin Returned per Month for 2025

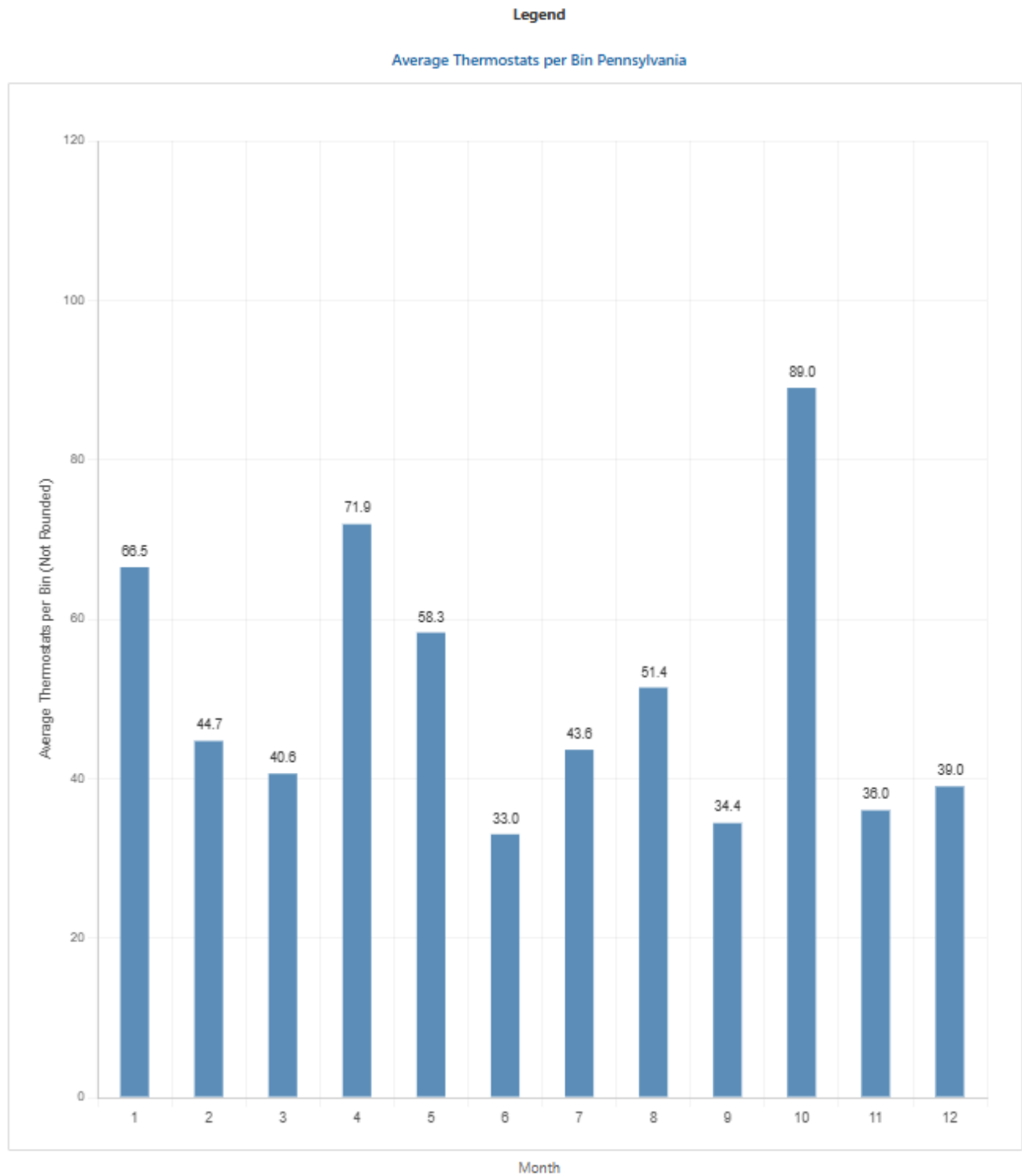


Figure 8 displays the average number of thermostats returned per bin in Pennsylvania and in the U.S. since the beginning of the Pennsylvania program. Nationally, the number of thermostats per bin has been decreasing annually since 2000. In Pennsylvania a similar pattern is observed, with the exception of a few years. The number of thermostats per bin in 2025 (50 thermostats per bin avg.) decreased from 2024 (52 thermostats per bin avg.).

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

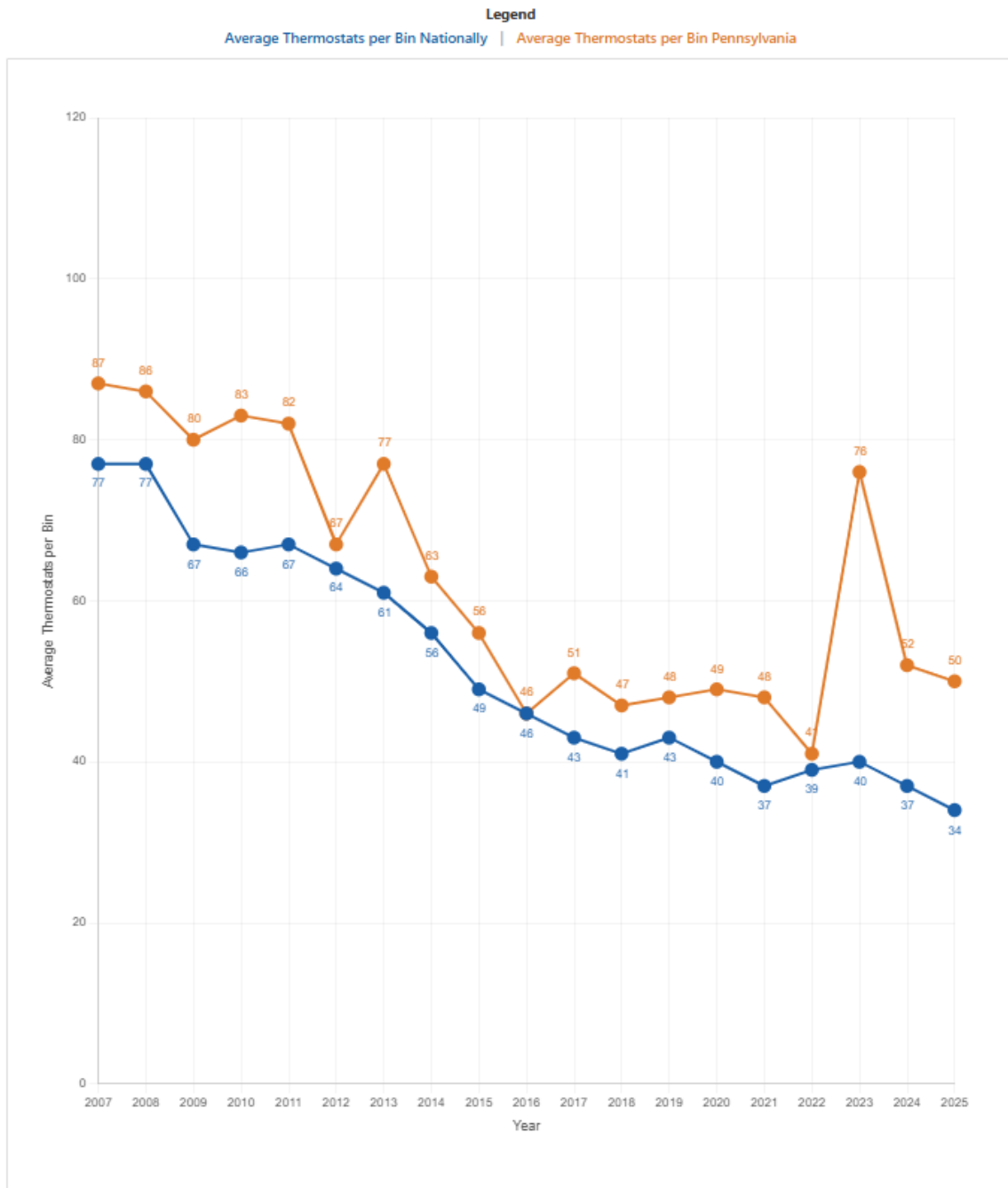
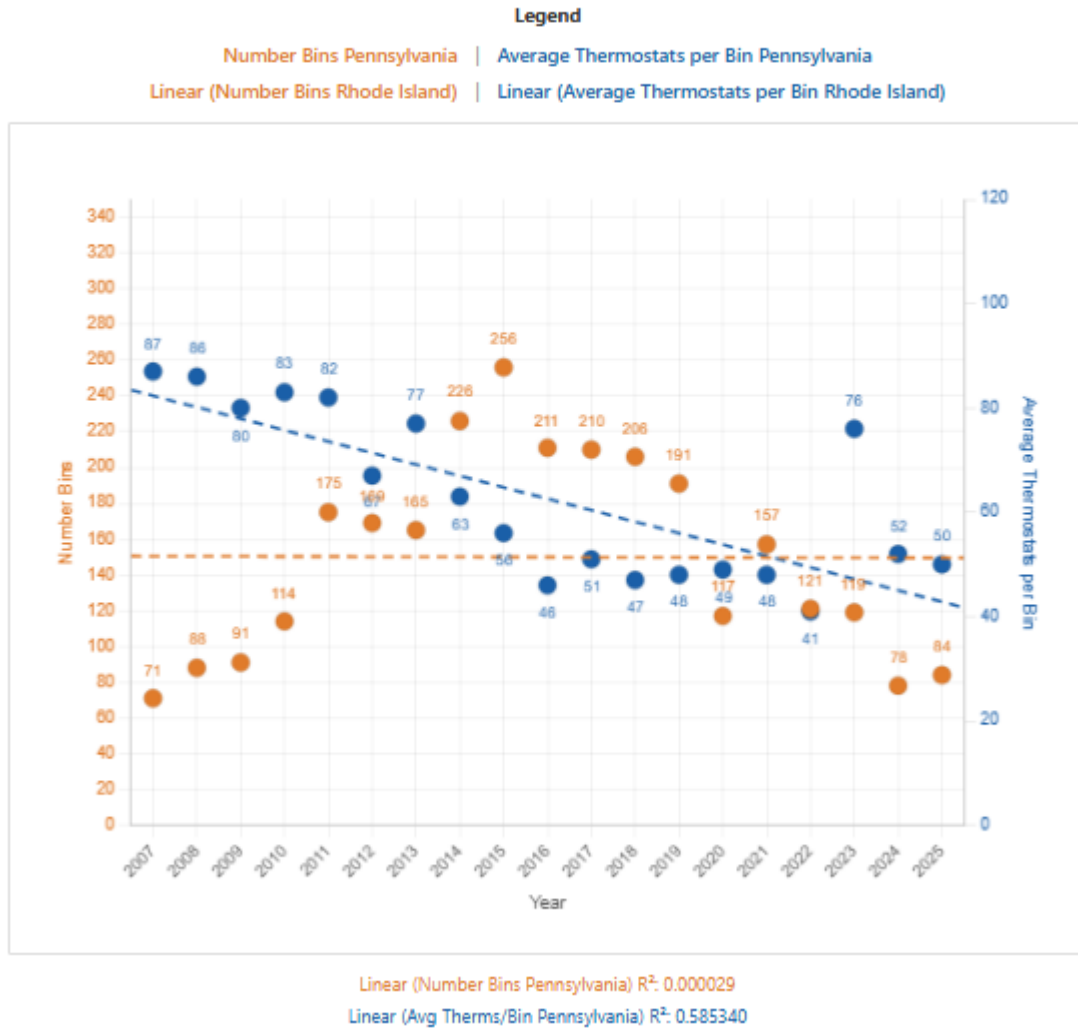


Figure 9 plots the total bins returned over time along with the average number of thermostats per bin over the same period. In general, the number of bins returned in Pennsylvania increased steadily from 2000 to 2015. At the same time, thermostats per bin generally grew until 2006, after which the trend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

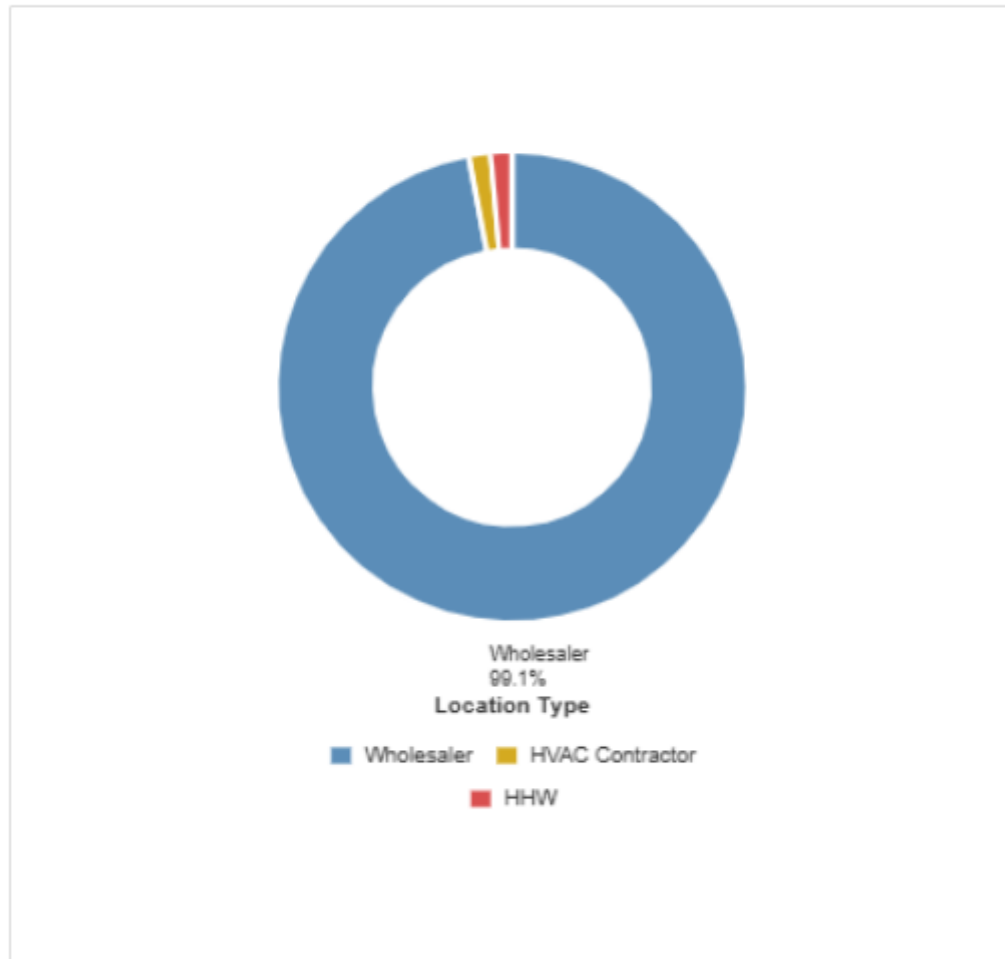
Figure 9 - Total Bins and Average Number of Thermostats per Bin over Time



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 (99.1%) with the remaining thermostats collected by contractors and HHWs. Figure 10 shows the distribution of thermostats collected by location type in 2025.

Figure 10 - Thermostats Collected by Location Type in 2025



The number of bins returned in 2025 remained fairly steady across all types from 2024 levels. Figure 11 displays the change in the number of bins returned by thermostat collection type over time in Pennsylvania.

Figure 11 - Thermostat Bins Returned by Location Type over Time

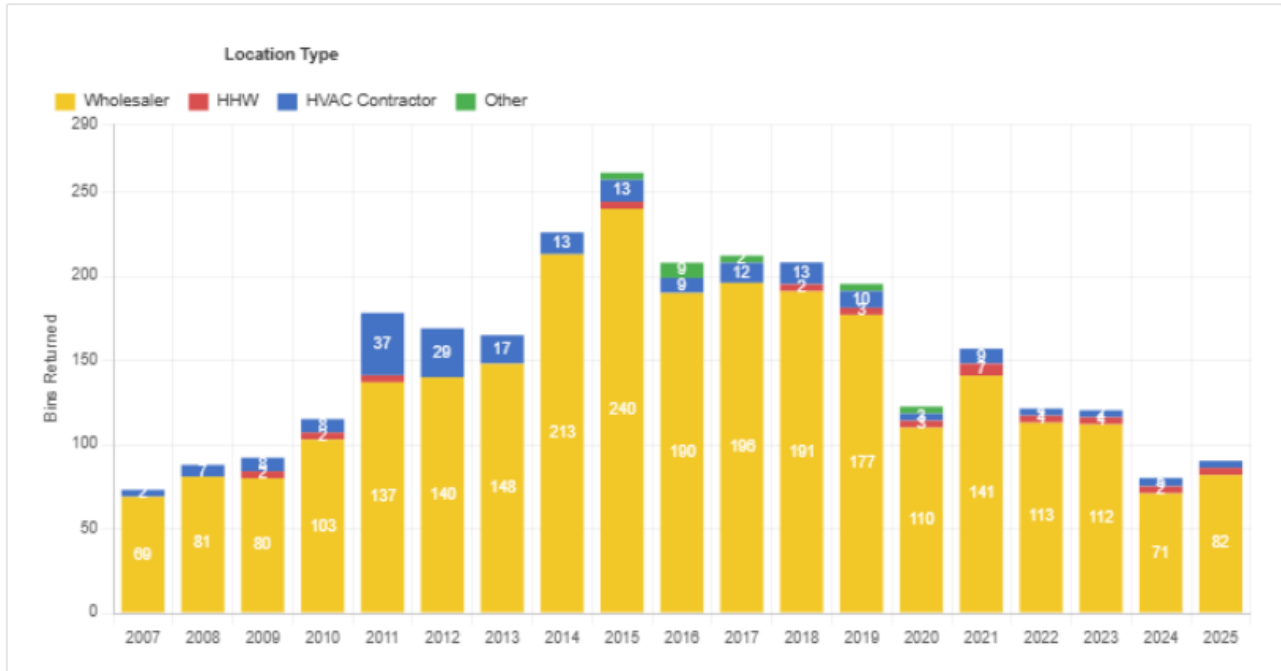


Figure 13 displays the total bins and thermostats returned by county in 2025. An analysis of the top performing counties revealed that Bucks County (11 bins, 845 thermostats), Dauphin County (6 bins, 294 thermostats), and Chester County (6 bins, 175 thermostats) returned the greatest number of bins and thermostats in 2025.

Figure 13. Number of Mercury Thermostats and Bins by County, Pennsylvania, 2025

County	Number of Mercury Thermostats	Number of Bins
Bucks	845	11
Dauphin	294	6
Chester	175	6
Cumberland	276	5
Centre	65	5
Allegheny	166	4
Lehigh	350	4
Philadelphia	64	4
Westmoreland	211	4
Berks	346	4
York	53	3
Mercer	222	2
Montgomery	104	2
Luzerne	114	2
Delaware	91	2
Butler	92	2
Blair	75	2
Erie	78	2
Lycoming	131	1
Clearfield	104	1
Mifflin	63	1
Lancaster	62	1
Fayette	46	1
Cambria	46	1
Franklin	39	1
Washington	34	1
Lebanon	33	1
Lackawanna	13	1
Monroe	12	1
Columbia	11	1
Wyoming	8	1
Adams	7	1
Total	4,230	84

TRC partner R. E. Michel (1,911 thermostats) returned the highest number of thermostats in Pennsylvania in 2025, followed by United Refrigeration (356 thermostats) and APR Supply (524 thermostats). Apart from these locations, four other program partners returned more than 100 thermostats. Figure 14 displays the top performers in terms of total thermostats returned in 2025.

Figure 14. Top 10 Performing TRC Partners in Pennsylvania, 2025

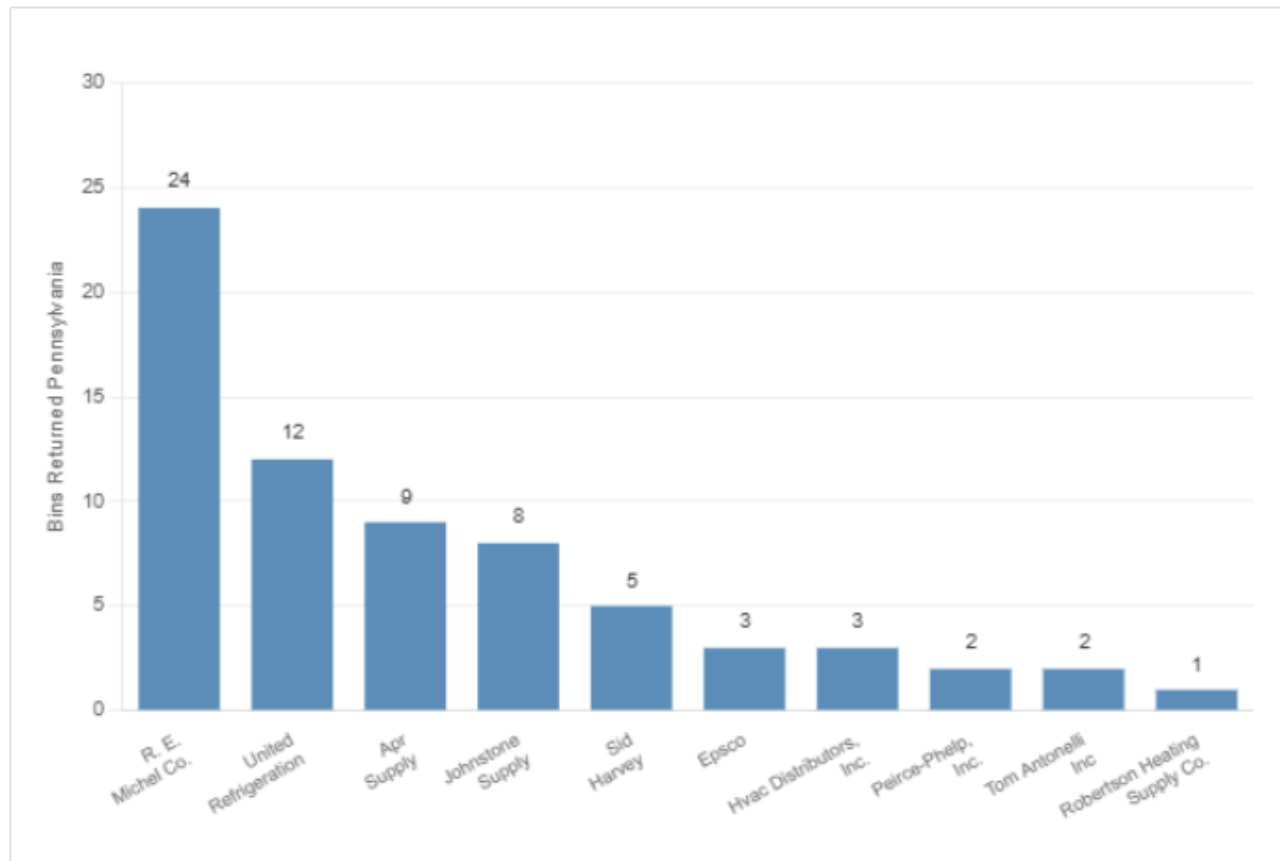


Figure 15 includes the top performers for 2025 by each of the following categories: total bins returned, total thermostats returned, and average number of thermostats per bin.

Figure 15. Top 10 Performing Partners by Total Bins, Total Thermostats, and Average Thermostats per Bin, Pennsylvania, 2025

Partner	Number Thermostats	Number Bins	Average Thermostats per Bin
R. E. Michel Co.	1,911	24	79.6
United Refrigeration	356	12	29.7
Johnstone Supply	524	8	65.5
Sid Harvey	436	5	87.2
Apr Supply	186	9	20.7
Tom Antonelli Inc	190	2	95.0
Peirce-Phelp, Inc.	92	2	46.0
Robertson Heating Supply Co.	94	1	94.0
Hvac Distributors, Inc.	52	3	17.3
Epsco	27	3	9.0

TRC conducted several activities in 2025 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 2025, site visits were not completed. 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 2025, Pennsylvania

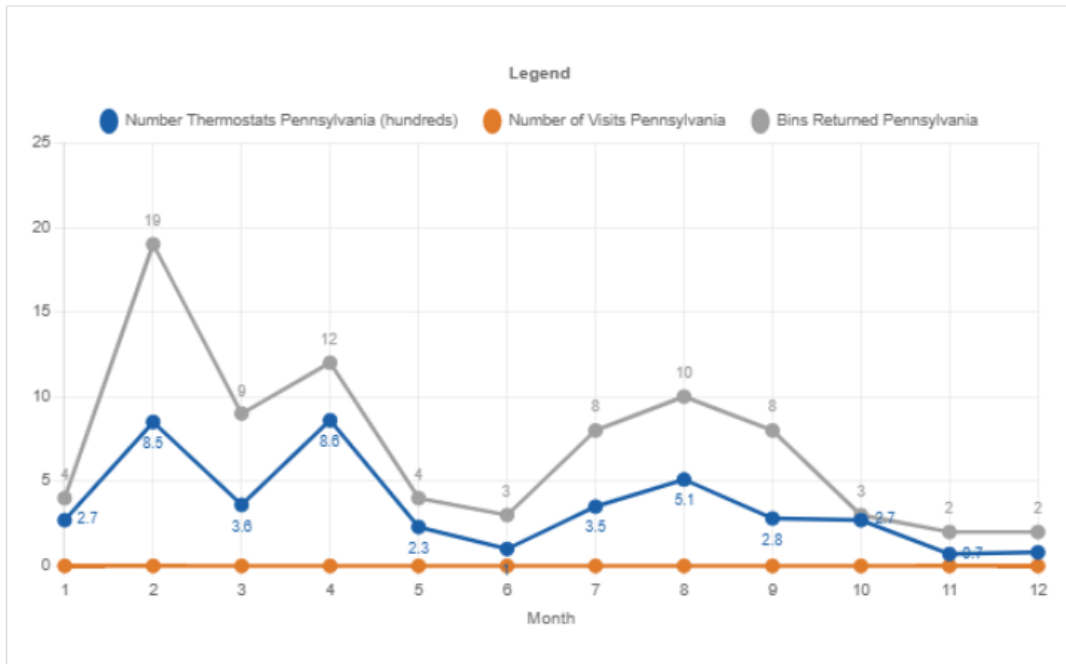
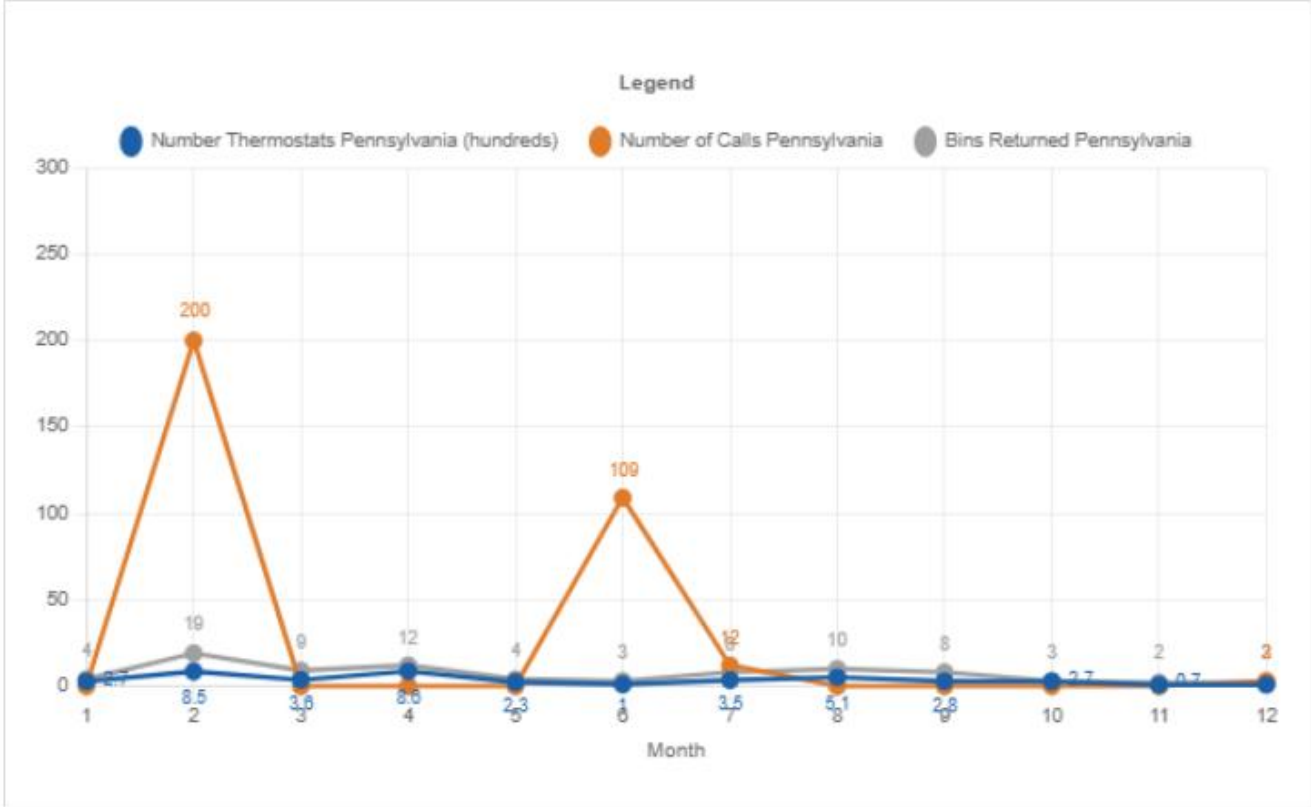


Figure 17 displays the relationship between the number of calls per month, the bins returned per month and the number of thermostats (by 100's) returned per month. In 2025, a total of 324 'miss you' calls were placed. Calls were placed in the months of February, June, July, and December.



SECTION 3: Comparisons to National and Other States' Data

To compare how the Pennsylvania collection partners performed in 2025, 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 18.

Figure 18. Average Number of Bins Returned Per Location Per Year, Pennsylvania vs. National, 2012–2025

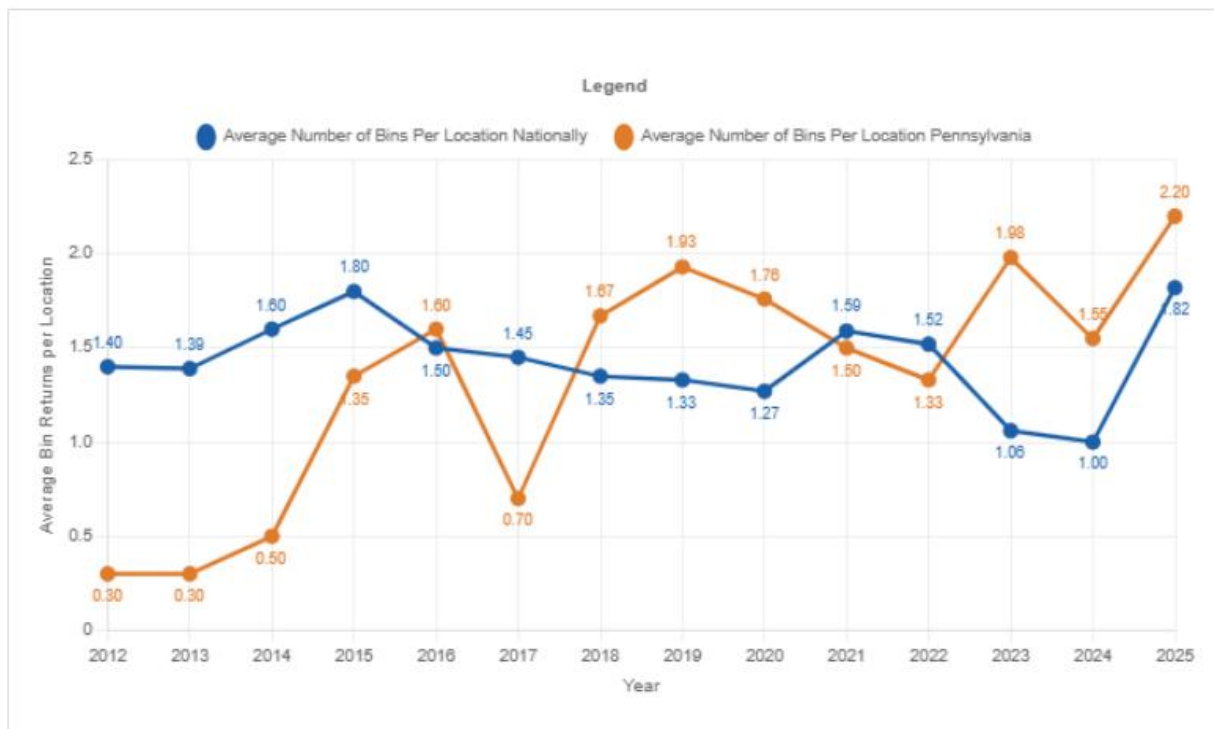


Figure 19 displays the locations in Pennsylvania that returned more than one bin in 2025 and Figure 20 displays the top 10 partners in the U.S. over the last four years in terms of the number of bins returned.

Figure 19 - Partner Locations in Pennsylvania Returning More than 1 Bin

2025	
R. E. Michel Co.	24
United Refrigeration	12
Johnstone Supply	8
Sid Harvey	5
Apr Supply	9
Tom Antonelli Inc	2
Peirce-Phelp, Inc.	2
Hvac Distributors, Inc.	3
Epsco	3

Figure 20. Top 10 Performing Partner Locations Nationwide in Bins Returned Last 4 Years

2022	
Johnstone Supply	246
R.E. Michel Co.	157
United Refrigeration	80
Ferguson	46
US Air Conditioning Distributors (USACD)	43
Lennox	42
Refrigeration Supplies Distributor (RSD)	42
Watsco	35
Sid Harvey	32
F.W. Webb	31

2023	
Johnstone Supply	213
R.E. Michel Co.	113
United Refrigeration	86
Ferguson	59
Lennox	41
Goodman Distribution	33
US Air Conditioning Distributors (USACD)	33
F.W. Webb	31
Refrigeration Supplies Distributor (RSD)	30
Sid Harvey	24

2024	
Johnstone Supply	163
R.E. Michel Co.	107
United Refrigeration	64
Lennox	58
Ferguson	37
Refrigeration Supplies Distributor (RSD)	36
F.W. Webb	31
US Air Conditioning Distributors (USACD)	29
Goodman Distribution	23
Gustave A Larson	20

2025	
Johnstone Supply	148
R.E. Michel Co.	87
United Refrigeration	72
Lennox	35
US Air Conditioning Distributors (USACD)	35
Refrigeration Supplies Distributor (RSD)	34
Home Works Energy Inc.	26
Sid Harvey	26
Ferguson	25
F.W. Webb	24

Figure 21 displays total percentage of locations that actively participated in the program (active participation defined as sending back at least one bin) in 2025, 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 2025, 17% of the locations in Pennsylvania returned at least one bin compared to a national average of 15%. The highest percentage of locations returning a bin in 2025 amongst states that mandate thermostat returns reporting was Rhode Island (30%).

Figure 21. Percent of Locations Returning a Bin in 2025

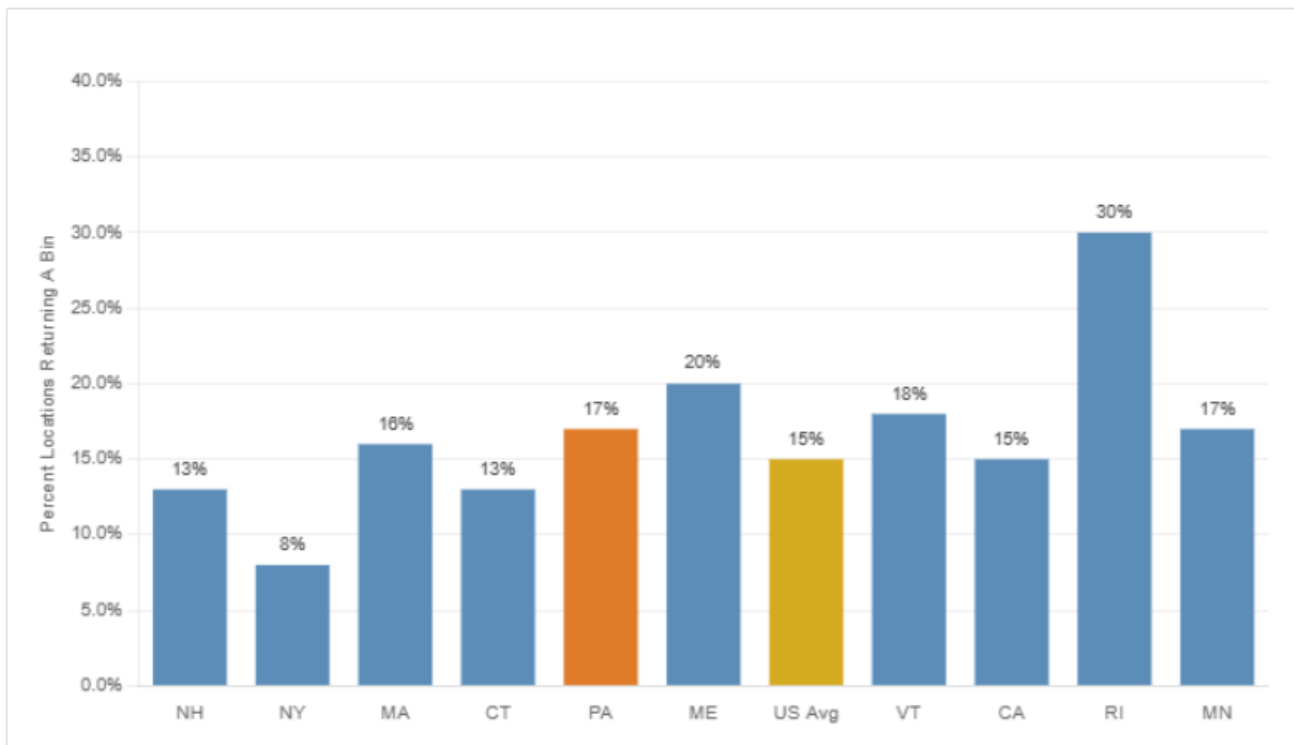


Figure 22 compares Pennsylvania and national rates for several analytics. These include: total whole thermostats, bins, and loose switches collected, number of thermostats collected by total locations and per actively participating locations, number of thermostats per bin returned on average, equivalent average, number of mercury thermostat equivalents returned in 2025, and finally percent change in mercury thermostat conversion from 2024 to 2025. 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 22. Comparison of States and US Average Among Several Categories, 2025

State	Whole Thermostats	Bins	Loose Switches	Thermostats per Total # of Locations with Bins	Average Thermostats per Bin	Average Thermostats per Location that Returned	Equivalent Average	Thermostat Equivalents in 2025	% Change over Previous Year
CA	4,405	360	684	6	12	16	1.2048	5,307	+15%
CT	1,265	37	148	7	34	36	1.1542	1,460	+8%
MA	5,780	89	83	20	65	90	1.0189	5,889	+13%
ME	2,028	72	12	11	28	34	1.0079	2,044	-29%
MN	3,188	53	134	26	60	74	1.0555	3,365	-29%
NH	1,163	33	346	7	35	38	1.3922	1,619	+6%
NY	1,212	56	84	3	22	22	1.0916	1,323	-56%
PA	4,230	84	929	14	50	60	1.2895	5,454	+8%
RI	901	23	0	23	39	47	1.0000	901	-52%
VT	1,047	57	2	7	18	21	1.0029	1,050	-39%
US Avg	983	29	119	13	34	34	1.3180	1,073	-20%

US Avg count columns (Whole Thermostats, Bins, Loose Switches, Thermostat Equivalents) are national totals + 50 programs. Ratio columns sourced directly from 2025 National Data. % Change compares 2025 to 2024 Thermostat Equivalents.

Figure 23 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 23. State Rankings Across Several Categories, 2025 (1 = Best)

Rank	Whole Thermostats	Bins	Loose Switches	Thermostats per Total # of Locations with Bins	Average Thermostats per Bin	Average Thermostats per Location that Returned	Equivalent Average	Thermostat Equivalents in 2025	% Change over Previous Year
1	MA	CA	PA	MN	MA	MA	NH	MA	CA
2	CA	MA	CA	RI	MN	MN	US Avg	PA	MA
3	PA	PA	NH	MA	PA	PA	PA	CA	CT
4	MN	ME	CT	PA	RI	RI	CA	MN	PA
5	ME	VT	MN	US Avg	NH	NH	CT	ME	NH
6	CT	NY	US Avg	ME	US Avg	CT	NY	NH	US Avg
7	NY	MN	NY	VT	CT	US Avg	MN	CT	ME
8	NH	CT	MA	CT	ME	ME	MA	NY	MN
9	VT	NH	ME	NH	NY	NY	VT	US Avg	VT
10	US Avg	US Avg	VT	CA	VT	VT	ME	VT	RI
11	RI	RI	RI	NY	CA	CA	RI	RI	NY

Rankings among 10 active states + US Average. Rank 1 = best performing. Count-based metrics (Whole Thermostats, Bins, Loose Switches, Thermostat Equivalents) ranked highest to lowest. Ratio metrics ranked highest to lowest. % Change ranked highest (most positive) to lowest. RI highlighted in orange; US Average highlighted in gold.

2025 Collections by Brand

In Pennsylvania, Thermostat Recycling Corporation (TRC) recovered the equivalent of 5,454 mercury thermostats from 4,230 whole mercury thermostats plus 929 mercury switches removed from thermostats. A total of 38.5 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 their corresponding thermostats, the number of switches and the pounds of mercury recycled is below. It is important to note that there remain non-members whose thermostats the TRC collection program recycles. They are listed in the table as “Non-Member Brands”.

¹ A mercury thermostat contains a variable amount of mercury ampoules or “switches” attached to the subbase of the thermostat. These glass ampoules often 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 multiply 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 of Mercury
Bard Manufacturing Corporation	2	2	0.0124
Burnham Holdings, Inc			0
Carrier Corporation	5	12	0.0744
Chromalox			0
Climate Master, Inc.			0
Crane Company			0
Daikin Applied			0
Dwyer Instruments			0
ecobee			0
EME Americas Inc. (LUX)	6	6	0.0372
Emerson Electric	787	862	5.3444
Empire Comfort Systems			0
General Electric Corporation	23	56	0.3472
Goodman Global	17	38	0.2356
Honeywell Home	3145	3746	23.2252
Hunter Fan Company			0
ITT Corporation			0
Lennox International Inc.	55	121	0.7502
Marley-Wylain Company			0
Nest (Google)			0
Nortek Global HVAC	11	24	0.1488
Rheem Manufacturing Company	16	32	0.1984
Schneider Electric (Invensys Controls)	1	1	0.0062
Taco Comfort Solutions			0
TPI Corporation			0
Trane Residential Systems	137	330	2.046
Uponor, Inc.			0
W. W. Grainger	21	42	0.2604
York/Johnson Controls	4	10	0.062
Non-Member Brands			
NOM (Manufacturer not identifiable)	0	929	5.7598
Total	4,230	6,211	38.51

2025 Summary of the Program Expenses

Below is a summary of program expenses for the Pennsylvania collection program in 2025. 2025 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	2024	2025	Difference
Direct Expense for Marketing & Outreach	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Incentive/Promotional Payments			\$ -
Legal			\$ -
New Collection Containers			\$ -
Recycling Costs	\$ 18,411.63	\$ 20,584.92	\$ 2,173.29
Travel			\$ -
TRC Staff & Administration	\$ 1,399.88	\$ 10,224.36	\$ 8,824.48
Total Expenses	\$ 19,811.51	\$ 30,809.28	\$ 10,997.77



2025 PENNSYLVANIA ANNUAL REPORT

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

<https://thermostat-recycle.org/program-info/state-reports/>

Recycle every mercury thermostat, every time.

APPENDICES

How Mercury Thermostat Waste is Handled



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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.