

**BURNHAM
HOLDINGS, INC.**
2021 ANNUAL REPORT



LETTER TO OUR STOCKHOLDERS



Chris Drew (left) and Doug Brossman

ANOTHER YEAR LIKE NO OTHER

The Burnham Holdings community showed tremendous resilience in response to unprecedented inflation, supply chain and staffing issues.

We began this letter last year describing the extraordinary efforts of our co-workers at every level to address the unique challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic. COVID-19 continued to impact every aspect of our business in 2021 as the economic recovery generated strong demand for our products across each of our product categories. Our co-workers were incredibly nimble and resourceful in meeting this strong product demand in the face of unprecedented material inflation, staffing and supply chain issues.

Our residential product markets rebounded significantly in 2021 from the 2020 COVID slowdown. The U.S. residential boiler market hit a 20-year high, with strength in both the condensing and cast iron product categories. The U.S. oil furnace market also returned to pre-pandemic levels. The COVID-related collapse of commercial construction activity during the second half of 2020 resulted in significant weakness in our commercial product markets during the first half of 2021. As commercial project activity rebounded during the latter part of 2021, commercial product demand began to build through the second half of the year, resulting in strong backlogs of commercial products at year end.

Burnham Holdings' net sales for the year were \$218.5 million — an increase of \$31 million, or 16.5%, versus 2020. Residential product sales were up over 20% versus last year, with commercial product sales essentially flat. Material price inflation was a significant factor in our 2021 results, with each of our businesses taking multiple price increases during the course of the year.

Net income on a "Last In – First Out" (LIFO) basis in 2021 was \$1.0 million, or \$0.22 per share, which was down from last year. Difficulties in finding adequate staff and raw material supply disruptions reduced overall productivity and profitability, particularly

at Casting Solutions, our gray iron foundry which supplies critical parts to our cast iron boiler businesses. While our reported net income was lower than last year on a LIFO basis, our results on a "First In – First Out" (FIFO) adjusted basis were higher versus last year (see chart on page six for further details). Further, the pricing actions taken during 2021 in response to the material price inflation pressures contributed to strong cash flow from operations of \$10.5 mm, up over 100% versus 2020. The Board of Directors declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.22 per share at its February 2022 meeting.

We remain committed to meet the evolving needs of our customers for more sophisticated, high-efficiency, low-emission products. We continued to make significant investments in our residential and commercial product development, manufacturing, and sales and marketing efforts.

Examples of these investments and accomplishments include:

- Our residential boiler product companies expanded the new Alta family of high-efficiency condensing residential boiler and combi products. Multiple additional sizes and configurations of the Alta product were introduced in Q1 of 2022.
- We launched the new SteamMax cast iron boiler product line, which is the first new product in this category in many years. This modern gas-fired steam boiler sets a new performance standard for the industry. Customers have already adopted this product, which has gone viral in the steam heating social media community.
- Our residential boiler product development team has also begun to explore new product designs that embrace certain electric hydronic heating technologies intended to meet the increasing demands of our markets and customers for further reduction of carbon emissions.

- Thermal Solutions and Bryan Steam continued their increased sales and marketing efforts in support of their successful ARCTIC/FREEFLEX and AMP/BFIT™ product families of commercial condensing boilers, driving unit growth in 2021 for the fourth consecutive year. They also leveraged the popular AMP/BFIT product design to grow sales in the commercial water heater space.
- Our residential furnace business, Thermo Pride, delivered its ninth consecutive year of increased oil furnace sales gains through expansion of its multibrand, multichannel strategy. They also have developed new products specifically designed for the manufactured housing market, which is a significant expansion of their product line presence in this vibrant segment of the HVAC industry.
- Enviro Power, the clean energy technology company we invested in in 2019, conducted successful field trials of its SmartWatt product in 2021 and is expected to be in a position to bring its core product to market in the near future. This groundbreaking technology adds to our portfolio of high-efficiency, low-emission, carbon-reducing products.
- We completed the acquisition of the previously leased Crown Boiler facility in Philadelphia, Pa. This ensures our ability to continue to operate the Velocity and Crown businesses from their long-time home and confirms our commitment to their unique Philadelphia location.
- We made numerous investments in our manufacturing operations to improve productivity and reduce costs, including new, advanced core making technology at our foundry and new fiber laser and CNC machining capabilities at our sheet metal and fabrication plants.

We have announced several important executive and director retirements in 2021. Dale Bowman, our Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, and Assistant Secretary, announced his retirement, effective early 2022, after more than 26 distinguished years with the Burnham group of companies. Dale's career touched multiple aspects of our business as he held leadership positions in each of our business categories, including Casting Solutions, Bryan Steam, and Thermo Pride. His insight, wisdom, and counsel will be greatly missed, and we wish him and his wife, Yvonne, all the best in their retirement together.

We also announced that Elizabeth H. McMullan and Philmer H. Rohrbaugh will retire from our Board after the annual meeting on April 25, 2022. Elizabeth joined our Board in 1982 and is one of the longest-serving directors in our history. During her over 40-year tenure on the Board, Elizabeth tirelessly served the interests of our shareholders as a member of numerous Board Committees, including the Audit & Risk Committee, the Nominating & Governance Committee, the Strategic Review Committee, and the Employee Compensation and Benefits Committee, which she chaired for many years. Her deep commitment to our Company, its shareholders, and most importantly our employees is evident in everything she does, and she has made countless contributions to our success. We can't thank her enough for her decades of dedicated service. Philmer joined our Board in 2012, serving as a director for 10 years. Phil served on the Audit

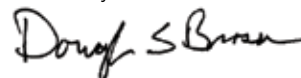
and Risk Committee, which he chaired for the past two years. Phil's extensive business experience and acumen have helped us better evaluate our risks and opportunities, helping us drive constant improvement. Both Liz and Phil will be missed, and we are thankful that they gave us their time, insights, and leadership.

We are thrilled to welcome Christopher E. Pruitt of East Penn Manufacturing, who joined the Board in 2021. Chris is a proven business and community leader, and we are fortunate that he has chosen to join our Board. He brings a wealth of finance and manufacturing experience, and we are looking forward to his involvement with the organization as we continue to execute our growth strategies.

We also want to recognize the extraordinary efforts of our colleagues and co-workers for their countless contributions during the past year of unprecedented change. We are blessed to have a caring, experienced workforce, with over 20% of our co-workers serving more than 25 years with our various companies. Their experience is a major driver of our success, and their guidance to our younger co-workers will maintain our legacy into the future.

Finally, we want to take this opportunity to thank you, our shareholders, for your ongoing support and loyalty. We welcome your questions and comments at any time. Thank you!

Sincerely,



Douglas S. Brossman
Vice Chairman & CEO



Christopher R. Drew
President and COO

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COMPANY PROFILE

Burnham Holdings, Inc. (the Company) provides the Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning (HVAC) industry with thermal and interior comfort solutions used in a wide range of residential, commercial, and industrial applications.

Our subsidiaries are market leaders in the design, manufacture, and sale of boilers and related HVAC products and accessories, including advanced control systems, furnaces, radiators, and air conditioning systems. We offer a broad line of high-value, energy-efficient products, sold under well-established brand names. Products are manufactured at facilities in the East, South, and Midwestern United States.

Our residential subsidiaries drive customer value through highly efficient, innovative products, providing interior comfort solutions for homes and small buildings. U.S. Boiler Company, Velocity Boiler Works, New Yorker Boiler Company, and Governale collectively offer a full range of residential hydronic heating products, including cast iron, stainless steel, aluminum, and steel boilers, as well as cast iron and steel heat distribution products. Thermo Products offers warm air furnaces and central air conditioning systems for the residential heating and cooling markets.

Commercial and industrial heating and process needs are addressed by our commercial subsidiaries, including Burnham Commercial, Bryan Steam, and Thermal Solutions. Commercial heating applications include military bases, multi-unit residential buildings, health care, government, education, and hospital facilities. Industrial applications include any project where steam or hot water is needed. Product offerings encompass a

full range of cast iron, stainless steel, fire-tube, water-tube, and copper-tube boilers, as well as boiler room accessories, for commercial and industrial markets.

Vertical integration of our operations is provided by subsidiaries that manufacture key product components. Every year, Casting Solutions converts tens of thousands of tons of scrap metal into boiler castings and other gray and ductile iron castings. Painted light-gauge metal parts are made by Norwood Manufacturing and Lancaster Metal Manufacturing. Collectively, our affiliated companies offer more types and models of products and accessory equipment than any of our competitors. Our commitment to shareholder value through innovation has provided the foundation for our history of proven performance. Continued investment in HVAC technologies, as well as operational and product excellence, will continue to drive that foundation forward.

OUR VISION

To be leaders in providing thermal solutions for residential, commercial, and industrial applications through highly efficient, dependable products and services.

OUR PRINCIPLES

Performance — Create shareholder value through industry leadership and operational excellence.

Innovation — Create customer solutions by applying advanced technology to create superior products and services.

Engagement — Committed to the success of our customers, colleagues, and community.

Integrity — We keep our promises.

COMPANY SUBSIDIARIES & LOCATIONS

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries. The Company does not have any unconsolidated legal entities, "special purpose" entities, or "off-balance-sheet" financial arrangements, nor is it a partner in any joint venture. The Company and its subsidiaries have approximately 750 employees nationwide, of which approximately 46% are union employees covered through separate collective bargaining agreements. Generally, the agreements are for a three-year period and expire at different times, including two agreements expiring within one year covering 61% of union employees. Major subsidiaries of the company and their locations are shown below.

Bryan Steam, LLC	Peru, IN
Burnham Casualty Insurance Co.	Burlington, VT
Burnham, LLC	Lancaster, PA
Burnham Financial, LLC	Wilmington, DE
Burnham Services, Inc.	Wilmington, DE
Casting Solutions, LLC	Zanesville, OH
Commercial and Industrial Thermal Solutions, LLC	Lancaster, PA
Commercial Leasing and Services, LLC	Lancaster, PA
Crown Boiler Co.	Philadelphia, PA
Governale Company, Inc.	Brooklyn, NY
Heating Solutions Sales Company, LLC	Lancaster, PA
Lancaster Metal Manufacturing, Inc.	Lancaster, PA
New Yorker Boiler Company, Inc.	Lancaster, PA
Norwood Manufacturing, Inc.	Norwood, NC
Thermal Solutions Products, LLC	Lancaster, PA
Thermo Products, LLC	Denton, NC
U.S. Boiler Company, Inc.	Lancaster, PA
Velocity Boiler Works, LLC	Philadelphia, PA

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

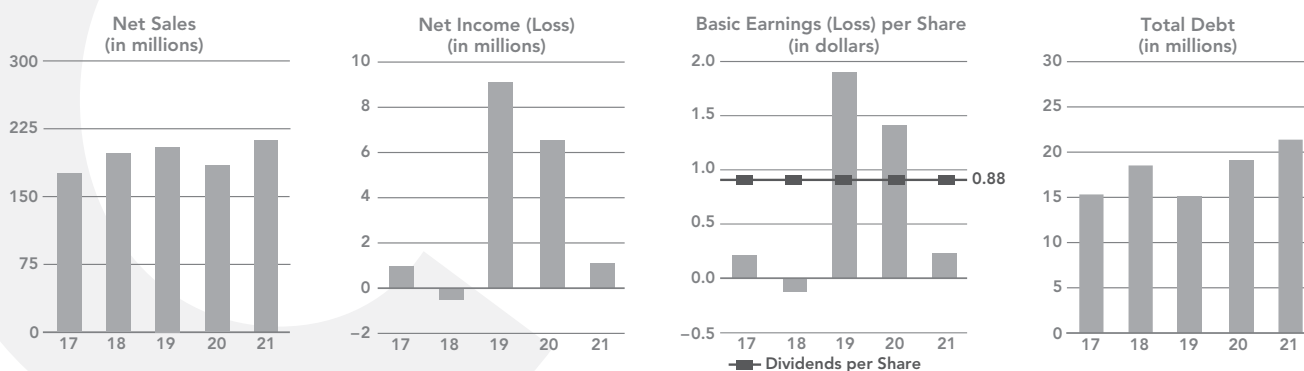
Burnham Holdings, Inc. results for 2021 were influenced by a number of factors, as all of our subsidiaries continued the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic-related business shutdowns that occurred in 2020. We faced significant difficulties in hiring and retaining enough qualified employees to efficiently run our business units. In addition, multiple supply chain issues resulted in numerous shortages of critical materials that also restricted production capacity. Finally, purchased material price inflation that began in the fourth quarter of 2020 continued through 2021, and finished the year at the highest level in over thirty years. Although 2021 proved to be as, or perhaps more, difficult than 2020, we continued to focus on investments in new product development and process improvements that will help drive our growth in the future.

- Net sales were \$218.5 million, an increase of \$31.0 million, or 16.5%, compared to 2020. Sales increased in 2021 as residential heating equipment demand recovered from the COVID-19 impacts that hurt sales volume in the first half of 2020. Sales of commercial boiler products were basically flat in 2021 as demand for commercial products continued to be depressed in the first half of the year.
- Gross profit was \$35.0 million, a decline of \$3.5 million, or 9.1%, versus 2020. Operating income of \$ 1.1 million was down by \$6.9 million (86%) compared to 2020 results (see note on page six for Pro-Forma FIFO performance).
- Net cash provided by operating activities was \$10.5 million, up 123% versus 2020.
- Year-end debt of \$21.8 million was \$2.5 million higher than last year. Borrowing was higher due to a significant purchase (\$4.4 million) of a formerly leased manufacturing/office facility.

(In millions, except per share data)	2020	2021	Percent Change
			2021/2020
Net Sales	\$ 187.5	218.5	16.5%
Net Income (Loss)	6.5	1.0	(84.6%)
Debt, Less Interest Rate Swap Instruments	18.3	21.8	19.1%
Total Debt	19.3	21.8	13.0%
Working Capital	57.2	52.0	(9.1%)
Total Assets	154.4	167.5	8.5%
Total Stockholders' Equity ⁽¹⁾	91.2	95.2	4.4%
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	4.7	10.5	123.4%
Per Share Data			
Basic Earnings From Net Income	1.43	0.22	(84.6%)
Pro Forma Basic Earnings From Net Income	1.43	0.22	(84.6%)
Dividends Paid	0.88	0.88	—
Book Value ⁽¹⁾	19.89	20.68	4.0%
Stock Price at Year-end	12.39	13.88	12.0%
Market Capitalization at Year-end	56.6	63.7	12.5%

¹⁾ Please see the discussion titled Pension Matters, as well as the Liquidity and Capital Resources section of the "Review of Operations" on page 5.

Burnham Holdings, Inc. is a holding company owning multiple, separate subsidiaries, each of which do business in the HVAC industry. All products, services, manufacturing, and related activities referred to herein are the products, services, and related activities of the applicable subsidiary, and not of Burnham Holdings, Inc.



REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

OVERVIEW OF RESULTS

2021 was a year of strong sales growth as the economy recovered from its COVID-related contraction during 2020. Residential unit volumes rebounded quickly during 2021, followed by the commercial markets' strengthening during the second half of the year. Ramping up our manufacturing facilities to meet that strong demand, however, proved challenging. Our businesses were not immune to the challenges of the global restart, and they faced multiple staffing and supply chain issues, including component availability, shipping delays, and significant material inflation. Commodities like steel and scrap metal were all up dramatically in cost, as were purchased components. As a result, all subsidiaries implemented multiple price increases during the year. Resulting Net Sales for the year were \$218.5 million, an increase of \$31.0 million, or 16.5%, compared to 2020.

In addition to the strong inflationary pressures that began in the fourth quarter of 2020 and continued throughout 2021, the operations faced multiple shortages of material and production personnel. The ensuing operational challenges created production inefficiencies and constrained production capacity, particularly at Casting Solutions, our gray iron foundry, which supplies critical parts to our cast iron boiler businesses. Overall, our businesses and co-workers were incredibly resilient, successfully adapting to the new operating environment and operating challenges, delivering strong business results while minimizing operational disruptions. It was a significant team effort by the entire organization to keep our employees safe while continuing to meet the needs of our customers and the end users who rely on our products for their comfort and well-being.

PERFORMANCE PROVEN, TECHNOLOGY FORWARD

In providing interior comfort solutions to the Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning (HVAC) industry for a multitude of residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial applications, the Company has proven its ability to grow value for stakeholders year after year. The installed base of residential and commercial heating products provides a stable revenue stream due to the consistent product replacement cycle. However, meeting the evolving needs of this marketplace requires continued investment in engineering and new product development to ensure new products are in the pipeline to meet future demand. Furthermore, we continue to evaluate our future product lines in light of the important conversations around climate change and its impact on society and by extension our core heating markets.

The expectations of our end users continue to evolve. We are constantly tracking emerging technologies to create a clear vision for meeting our customers' current and future needs through innovative technologies, including more energy-efficient products, "green" products with lower emissions, and smarter controls. Our vision is guided by the needs and desires of end users, homeowners, contractors, specifying engineers, sales representatives, and distributors.

The end result is a forward-thinking product development strategy that meets exacting requirements today, while delivering new and innovative technologies that can meet tomorrow's expectations. In 2021 our engineering teams continued to execute our multi-year product development strategy, which has resulted in the continued expansion of our current high-efficiency product offerings and the

commercialization of a number of advanced heat exchanger, combustion, and control technologies.

2021 had a number of exciting new product introductions, reflecting the results of these investments.

In the Commercial Boiler space, we continued to develop and launch new products and to expand our manufacturing capabilities to support their assembly. Burnham Commercial further developed their line of specialized mobile boiler rooms used to provide temporary heat or process steam. Thermal Solutions Products expanded into commercial water heating, increasing its sales volume of commercial condensing water heaters that are sold under both the Thermal Solutions and Bryan Steam brand names "AMP" or "BFIT." These new models provide a broad range of high-efficiency, low-emissions water heaters for the commercial water heating market.

In the Residential Boiler category, the completion of additional sizes of the Alta/Phantom II product family was a significant milestone after four years in development. This new residential condensing boiler platform introduces the most advanced "Gas Adaptive" combustion platform in the world to the North American market. Offering a sophisticated self-tuning combustion system, this new family of condensing boilers simplifies installation for the contractor, ensuring clean, efficient combustion regardless of installation conditions.

The residential engineering teams also launched the new SteamMax product, a modern gas-fired atmospheric residential steam boiler, the first new product of its type in the industry in over a decade. The teams are also pursuing new product designs that embrace certain electric hydronic heating technologies intended to meet the increasing demands by our customers for further reduction of carbon emissions. They are also evaluating various alternative low-carbon fuels such as hydrogen, enriched natural gas, and biofuels, all in an effort to find lower-emission products.

Our residential furnace business, Thermo Pride, delivered another solid year of oil and gas furnace sales through continued expansion of its multibrand, multichannel strategy. Thermo Pride refreshed its products, rationalizing their furnace SKUs to improve internal operational efficiency and reduce the complexity of the inventory requirements at their wholesale distributors. Their product development pipeline remains full, as they look ahead to expand their wholesale distribution and their product offerings specific to the manufactured housing industry.

The capital investment program to increase production efficiency and decrease costs over the past several years continued during 2021. We purchased additional metal cutting, forming, and machining capabilities across our businesses as part of a focused effort to increase overall manufacturing efficiency and to support our continuous process improvement programs. We added a new, advanced core making machine at Casting Solutions that will improve labor efficiency and core quality. We also purchased a previously leased manufacturing facility in Philadelphia, Pa., which is operated by our Crown Boiler subsidiary.

Finally, we continued to support our investment in energy technology company Enviro Power, in which we acquired a minority stake during 2019. Enviro Power is developing their cutting-edge combined heat and power "Smart Watt" appliance. The first 3 "Alpha" Smart Watt units were successfully installed in late 2020 and operated throughout

2021. Enviro Power's SmartWatt boiler design aligns extremely well with our core strengths in product engineering and manufacturing. This strategic investment complements our long-term commitment to develop highly efficient, low-emission heating appliances that serve a broad array of residential and commercial applications.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Net sales in 2021 were \$218.5 million, an increase of 16.5% compared to the \$187.5 million sales total achieved in 2020. The vast majority of Burnham Holdings, Inc. consolidated net sales revenue is derived from sales to customers located in the United States. International sales, including Canada and Mexico, were 1.3% of sales in 2021 and 1.1% of sales in 2020. Sales increased in 2021 due to normal winter weather and improved economic conditions as residential heating equipment demand recovered from the COVID-19 impacts that hurt sales volume in the first half of 2020. Sales of residential products, which comprised approximately 77% of total sales in 2021, increased by 22.3% compared to 2020 levels. Sales of commercial boiler products were basically flat in 2021 as overall demand for commercial products continued to be depressed due to the COVID-19 impacts on schools, hotels, manufacturing businesses and other users of large commercial boilers.

We remain optimistic about the long-term business outlook for all of our distinct business units. There is a sizeable installed base of hydronic heating equipment in the U.S. that will be replaced over time — either due to the age of the equipment or because the owner wants to improve the operating efficiency and lower the annual cost of operating the equipment. Due to the wide range of modern, high-efficiency residential and commercial products sold by our subsidiaries, we are able to meet the requirements of virtually any residential or commercial heating application.

Gross profit (profit after deducting cost of goods sold (COGS) from net sales) in 2021 was \$35.0 million, or 16.0% of net sales. This compares to gross profit of \$38.5 million in 2020, which represented 20.5% of net sales. Our subsidiaries faced a number of challenging issues in 2021 that had negative impacts on overall gross profit results. These included difficulties in hiring and retaining enough qualified employees to efficiently run operations, significant disruptions in the supply chains for key materials, and the highest level of purchased material inflation in over thirty years. Since the vast majority of our inventory is reported on a last-in, first-out (LIFO) basis, the purchase price inflation experienced in 2021 had a significant negative impact on reported gross profit. The following chart shows our 2021 reported pretax profit results compared to results using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) basis of inventory valuation that values inventory at current cost:

	As Reported in Statements of Income	Pro-Forma FIFO Basis
Net Sales	\$ 218,508	\$ 218,508
Cost of Goods Sold	183,486	174,349
Gross Profit	\$ 35,022	\$ 44,159
Profit as Percent of Sales	16.0%	20.2%
Selling, General and Administrative Expenses	33,891	33,891
Operating Income	\$ 1,131	\$ 10,268
Other Income	121	121
Income Before Taxes	\$ 1,252	\$ 10,389

Selling, general, and administrative expenses (SG&A), shown on the Consolidated Statements of Income on page 11, were \$33.9 million in 2021 compared to \$30.5 million in 2020, an increase of \$3.4 million, or 11.2%. The increase in dollar spending was mainly due to the higher sales volume in 2021. On a percentage of sales basis, SG&A expenses were lower in 2021 at 15.5% of net sales compared to 16.3% of net sales in 2020. Income from operations (gross profit – SG&A expenses) declined by \$6.9 million in 2021 compared to 2020, due to the significant material cost inflation noted in the previous paragraph.

Other income (expense) as shown on the Consolidated Statements of Income reflects a decrease of \$0.35 million compared to 2020 results. The net increase between years was mainly the result of higher interest rates on the revolving line of credit, and lower interest and investment income.

The effective income tax rates for 2021 and 2020 as reported on the Consolidated Statements of Income were 18.3% and 22.7%, respectively. Reported net income in 2021 was \$1.023 million, a return on net sales of 0.5%, and basic earnings per share of \$0.22. This compared to a reported 2020 net income of \$6.547 million, a return on net sales of 3.5%, and basic earnings per share of \$1.43.

PENSION MATTERS

Steps have been taken with the Company's pension plan (the Plan) over the past years to protect benefits for retirees and eligible employees while reducing future uncertainty for the Company. Starting in 2003, the Plan was amended to state that newly hired, non-union employees would not be eligible to participate in the Plan. In the years following 2003, the benefit accrual was eliminated for all unionized new hires and active employees with the exception of a closed group of union production employees. While not 100% frozen, these actions have materially reduced the growth of the pension liability in future years. Additionally, the Plan prevents the Company from obtaining any surplus assets of the Plan during a three-year period immediately following a change in control.

The Plan is managed by independent third-party administrators under policies and guidelines established by the Employee Post-Retirement Benefits Committee of the Board of Directors. It is a policy of the Committee for the pension trust not to invest directly in the Company stock. Obligations and actuarial assumptions are presented in Note 10 of the financial statements. While the Company believes its assumptions are reasonable based on current knowledge, variables such as future market conditions, investment returns, and employee experience could affect results.

Current pension accounting standards require that the liabilities of the Plan be compared to the fair value of the assets of the Plan as of December 31 of each year, and that any excess or shortfall be recorded as a non-cash asset or a liability, as the case may be, on the balance sheet of the Company. While this gives a snapshot of the health of the Plan at a point in time, it does not consider that the pension liability is honored in the form of retiree benefits paid over a very long period of time, or that the value of financial investments in the pension trust can swing significantly with the economy, or that the liability can change dramatically with relatively small changes in interest rate assumptions.

At the end of 2019, pension plan assets were \$170.9 million compared to the projected benefit liability of \$174.6 million, resulting in a recorded balance sheet liability of \$3.7 million. Financial markets continued to experience significant swings throughout 2020 and 2021 that created both positive and negative impacts to the recorded pension liability, as explained more in the following paragraphs.

In 2020, above-average returns with respect to the Plan's fixed income and equity investments caused the value of plan assets to grow by \$14.0 million, to end the year at a total of \$184.9 million. On the liability side, long-term interest rates continued to decline in 2020 and the discount rate used to value plan liabilities declined by 80 basis points to 2.15%. This caused the value of plan liabilities to increase by \$10.5 million to a total of \$185.1 million. The changes in asset and liability values combined to decrease the net pension liability by \$3.5 million during 2020, resulting in a minimal pension liability of \$0.2 million at December 31, 2020.

During 2021, plan assets decreased as low returns in the fixed income segment of the investment markets weighed heavily on overall plan returns. As a result, the value of plan assets declined by \$4.5 million to finish the year at \$180.4 million. However, plan liabilities experienced a significant reduction due to a 40 basis point increase in the discount rate used to determine the present value of plan liabilities. The increase in the discount rate caused liabilities to drop by \$12.6 million to be a total of \$172.5 million at year-end. The combined changes in assets and liabilities during 2021 combined to place the plan in an overfunded position, and an \$8.0 million pension asset is shown on the balance sheet at December 31, 2021.

The adjustments that are made to pension liabilities on an annual basis as discussed above are included in the Stockholders' Equity section of the Company's balance sheet in the subsection titled Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) (AOCI). In addition to the pension liability changes, AOCI includes adjustments for other non-cash items, such as mark-to-market accounting for interest rate hedge instruments, currency contracts, and retiree health benefits.

Cash contributions to the Plan are tax-deductible and do not impact the Company's earnings. Minimum mandatory contributions are determined by ERISA regulations as amended by the Pension Protection Act of 2006. The Plan assets significantly exceeded minimum required levels at the start of 2021 and 2020. The Company made voluntary contributions of \$0.50 and \$0.96 million during 2020 and 2021, respectively. The Company believes any minimum required contributions in 2022 would not be material.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The seasonal nature of our business requires the Company to maintain a sharp focus on the balance between working capital levels and the debt structure required to support the operating needs of the business. Cash flow generated from subsidiary operations provides the Company with a significant source of liquidity.

Net cash provided by operating activities in 2021 was \$10.5 million compared to \$4.7 million in 2020, an increase of \$5.8 million, or 123%. A \$5.5 million decrease in 2021 was the result of the decline in operating income compared to 2020. This was offset by a large favorable impact (\$10.9 million) from changes in inventory reserves that ran through reported net income, but did not have a negative cash impact. All components of working capital are monitored closely and maintained at levels that are appropriate for the current operating levels of our subsidiaries. Most importantly, the cash provided by operations in 2021 and 2020 supported the ability to fund normal operating expenses while also providing the funds to develop new products, make necessary investments in capital assets, maintain low debt levels, make contributions to the Company's pension trust, and pay dividends to our stockholders.

Excluding the debt related to interest rate swap instruments, year-end "financed debt" for 2021 was \$21.8 million, compared to \$18.3 million at the end of 2020. The outstanding \$21.8 million

of debt for the Company and its subsidiaries is contained entirely on the Company's revolving loan agreement (the Revolver). The debt related to interest rate instruments of \$13 thousand (mark-to-market of interest rate swaps that will reverse themselves over the term of the agreements) was \$1.01 million lower at year-end 2021 compared to 2020.

The Revolver is financed through a consortium of three banks totaling \$72.0 million (primarily used for working capital needs) and three additional agreements (the LOC) totaling \$5.5 million for specific bank services. The Revolver had a balance of \$21.8 million at year-end in 2021 and \$18.3 million at year-end in 2020. On January 31, 2020, the Company extended the term of the existing agreements to January 31, 2025. Operating assets and certain other specific assets collateralize the Revolver and LOC. These agreements were obtained on the strength of the Company's balance sheet and our proven ability to monitor and control working capital levels. The agreements allow us to operate effectively, both through the economic cycles that occur from time to time and the seasonal nature of our business. The Revolver and LOC have various financial covenants but no scheduled payments prior to maturity. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company was in compliance with all financial covenants as shown below:

Dollars in Thousands	December 2020	December 2021	
Funded Debt⁽¹⁾	\$ 12,510	\$ 16,194	
Stockholders' Equity on FIFO Basis⁽²⁾	142,470	148,774	Minimum Level: \$127,000
Debt Coverage Ratio⁽¹⁾	8.70	12.55	Minimum Ratio: 1.50
Funded Debt to EBITDA⁽¹⁾	1.92	1.67	Maximum Ratio: 4.00

1) As defined by Revolver and LOC Agreement.

2) Stockholders' Equity excluding AOCI (shown below) plus LIFO inventory reserve (which can be found in "Inventories" Note 2 on page 16).

KEY LIQUIDITY DATA AND OTHER MEASURES

Dollars in Thousands	December 2019	December 2020	December 2021
Cash	\$ 5,749	\$ 5,759	\$ 5,654
Working Capital	52,007	57,222	52,011
Total Debt	15,068	19,292	21,843
Financed Debt ⁽¹⁾	14,429	18,260	21,830
Financed Debt ⁽¹⁾ to Capital ⁽²⁾	10.9%	13.2%	15.7%
Stockholders' Equity	86,936	91,215	95,165
AOCI	(30,738)	(29,043)	(22,260)
Stockholders' Equity (excluding AOCI)	117,674	120,258	117,425
Common Stock Price	\$ 14.15	\$ 12.39	\$ 13.88
Book Value per Share as Reported	18.99	19.89	20.68
Book Value per Share (excluding AOCI)	25.73	26.24	25.53

1) Financed Debt is defined as Total Debt less mark-to-market non-cash liability related to interest rate swap instruments.

2) Capital is defined as Stockholders' Equity (excluding AOCI) plus Financed Debt.

Throughout a typical year, our borrowing requirements fluctuate based on business activity and our need to support working capital levels. The normal cyclical high-borrowing level occurs during the third quarter of each year and is provided for by the Revolver mentioned above. Peak debt levels during the third quarter ending September 30, 2021 and 2020, were \$40.4 million and \$37.4 million, respectively.

The Company believes at this time that its liquidity position, its capital structure, and its banking relationships are adequate to meet foreseeable future needs. The Company is not a party to any financial derivative transaction or any hedging agreements, except for two interest rate swap instruments. The Company has entered into these arrangements to hedge its exposure to interest rate fluctuations on a portion of its variable-rate debt.

CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

Capital expenditures totaled \$9.5 million in 2021 and \$4.3 million in 2020, compared to depreciation expenses of \$4.5 million and \$4.3 million in 2021 and 2020, respectively. Capital spending in 2021 was higher than our initial plan for the year, mainly due to the purchase for \$4.4 million of a previously leased building used by our Crown and Velocity subsidiaries in Philadelphia. In addition, other capital spending projects completed in 2021 included upgrades and replacements of equipment at Casting Solutions, LLC (normally in the range of \$0.5 to \$1.0 million per year), equipment related to production efficiency and quality improvement, expenditures for machinery and tooling related to new and/or redesigned products, and upgrades of existing machinery, equipment, and facilities.

Capital expenditures for 2022 are budgeted at approximately \$7.7 million. The 2022 capital spending plan includes several large projects that will enhance our subsidiaries' flexible manufacturing capabilities as we continue to introduce new, high-efficiency heating products. There are also a number of other projects in the plan that will improve productivity, reduce manufacturing costs, improve product quality, and maintain our existing machinery, equipment, and facilities.

BOARD ACTIONS

On February 17, 2022, the Company announced a quarterly dividend of \$0.22 per common share. This would equate to an annual dividend rate of \$0.88 per share. The annual dividend rate for Preferred stock is \$3.00 per share. At its February 2022 meeting, the Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of 60,000 shares

of either class of common stock at market prices during 2022. The Board may authorize additional repurchases from time to time. Management also has authority to repurchase preferred stock. There were no repurchases of preferred stock in either 2021 or 2020.

PERSONNEL

We announced several important executive and director retirements in 2021. Dale Bowman, our Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, and Assistant Secretary, announced his retirement, effective early 2022, after more than 26 distinguished years with the Burnham group of companies. Dale's career touched multiple aspects of our business as he held leadership positions in each of our business categories, including Casting Solutions, Bryan Steam, and Thermo Pride. His insight, wisdom, and counsel will be greatly missed, and we wish him and his wife, Yvonne, all the best in their retirement together.

We also announced that Elizabeth H. McMullan and Philmer H. Rohrbaugh will be retiring from our Board after our annual meeting on April 25, 2022. Elizabeth joined our Board in 1982 and is one of the longest-serving directors in our history. During her over 40-year tenure on the Board, Elizabeth tirelessly served the interests of our shareholders as a member of numerous Board Committees, including the Audit & Risk Committee, the Nominating & Governance Committee, the Strategic Review Committee, and the Employee Compensation and Benefits Committee, which she chaired for many years. Her deep commitment to our Company, its shareholders, and most importantly our employees is evident in everything she does, and she has made countless contributions to our success. We can't thank her enough for her decades of dedicated service. Philmer joined our Board in 2012, serving as a director for 10 years. Phil served on the Audit and Risk Committee, which he chaired for the past two years. Phil's extensive business experience and acumen have helped us better evaluate our risks and opportunities, helping us drive constant improvement. Both Liz and Phil will be missed, and we are thankful that they gave us their time, insights, and leadership.

We are thrilled to welcome Christopher E. Pruitt of East Penn Manufacturing, who joined the Board in 2021. Chris is a proven business and community leader, and we are fortunate that he has chosen to join our Board. He brings a wealth of finance and manufacturing experience, and we are looking forward to his involvement with the organization as we continue to execute our growth strategies.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report contains forward-looking statements. Other reports, letters, and press releases distributed by the Company may also contain forward-looking statements. Statements that are not historical facts, including statements about our beliefs and expectations, are forward-looking statements. These statements are based on current plans, estimates, and projections, and you should therefore not place undue reliance on them. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made, and we undertake no obligation to update publicly any of them in light of new information or future events. Forward-looking statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties. We caution you that a number of important factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statement. Such factors include, but are not limited to, variations in weather, changes in the regulatory environment, litigation, customer preferences, general economic conditions, technology, product performance, raw material costs, and increased competition.

CERTAIN SIGNIFICANT ESTIMATES

Certain estimates are determined using historical information along with assumptions about future events. Changes in assumptions for such items as warranties, medical costs, employment demographics, and legal actions, as well as changes in actual experience, could cause these estimates to change. Specific estimates are explained below in order to provide the basis for relevant expenses and reserves.

Medical Health Coverage: The Company and its subsidiaries are self-insured for most of the medical health benefits offered to its employees, limiting their maximum annual exposure to \$275,000 per occurrence by purchasing third-party stop-loss coverage. The Company retains various third-party providers to support the effort required in the administration of its health coverage. The costs of these various plans and administrative charges are expensed monthly.

Retiree Health Benefits: For a number of years prior to 2006, the Company provided certain medical benefits to a closed group of Medicare-eligible retirees. Starting in 2006, the Company began to pay a fixed annual amount that assists this group in purchasing medical and/or prescription drug coverage from providers. Additionally, certain employees electing early retirement receive a fixed dollar amount based on years of employee service to assist them in covering medical costs. These obligations are accounted for within the financial statements.

Insurance: The Company and its subsidiaries maintain insurance to cover product liability, general liability, workers' compensation, and property damage. Well-known and reputable insurance carriers provide current coverage. For these policies, which cover periods ending after mid-2022, the Company's retained liability is for the first \$100,000 per occurrence of product liability and environmental claims, a total exposure of \$750,000 per occurrence for workers' compensation in Ohio and Pennsylvania (fully insured for workers' compensation in all other states), and for the first \$50,000 per occurrence of property claims. All policies and corresponding deductible levels are reviewed on an annual basis. Third-party administrators, approved by the Company and the insurance carriers, handle claims and attempt to resolve them to the benefit of both the Company and its insurance carriers. The Company reviews claims periodically in conjunction with the administrators and adjusts recorded reserves as required. At this time, the Company believes that its insurance policies and associated reserves for product, general, workers' compensation, and property liabilities are reasonable based on the information currently available.

General Litigation, Including Asbestos: In the normal course of business, certain subsidiaries of the Company have been named, and may in the future be named, as defendants in various legal actions, including claims related to property damage and/or personal injury allegedly arising from products of the Company's subsidiaries or their predecessors. A number of these claims allege personal injury arising from exposure to asbestos-containing material allegedly contained in certain boilers manufactured many years ago, or through the installation or removal of heating systems. The Company's subsidiaries, directly and/or through insurance providers, are vigorously defending all open asbestos cases, many of which involve multiple claimants and many defendants, which may not be resolved for several years. Asbestos litigation is a national issue with thousands of companies defending claims. While the large majority of claims have historically been resolved prior to the completion of trial, from time to time some claims may be expected to proceed to a potentially substantial verdict against subsidiaries of the Company. Any such verdict would be subject to a potential reduction or reversal of verdict on appeal, any set-off rights, and/or a reduction of liability following allocation of liability among various defendants. For example, on July 23, 2013, and December 12, 2014, New York City State Court juries found numerous defendant companies, including a subsidiary of the Company, responsible for asbestos-related damages. The subsidiary, whose share of the verdicts amounted to \$42 million and \$6 million, respectively, before offsets, filed post-trial motions and appeals seeking to reduce and/or overturn the verdicts and granting of new trials. On February 9, 2015, the trial

court significantly reduced the 2013 verdicts, reducing the subsidiary's liability from \$42 million to less than \$7 million. Additionally, on May 15, 2015, the trial court reduced the subsidiary's liability in the 2014 verdict to less than \$2 million. On October 30, 2015, the subsidiary settled these verdicts for significantly less than the trial courts' reduced verdicts, with all such settled amounts being covered by applicable insurance.

The Company believes, based upon its understanding of its available insurance policies and discussions with legal counsel, that all pending legal actions and claims, including asbestos, should ultimately be resolved (whether through settlements or verdicts) within existing insurance limits and reserves, or for amounts not material to the Company's financial position or results of operations. However, the resolution of litigation generally entails significant uncertainties, and no assurance can be given as to the ultimate outcome of litigation or its impact on the Company and its subsidiaries. Furthermore, the Company cannot predict the extent to which new claims will be filed in the future, although the Company currently believes that the great preponderance of future asbestos claims will be covered by existing insurance. There can be no assurance that insurers will be financially able to satisfy all pending and future claims in accordance with the applicable insurance policies or that any disputes regarding policy provisions will be resolved in favor of the Company.

Litigation Expense, Settlements, and Defense: The cost for settlements in 2021, 2020, and 2019, for all uninsured litigation of every kind, was \$1,227,000, \$383,000, and \$956,000, respectively. Each of these years includes a self-insured asbestos claim. While it is unusual for an asbestos suit not to be covered by insurance, uninsured claims exist depending on the alleged time period of asbestos exposure. Expenses for legal counsel, consultants, etc., in defending these various actions and claims have historically not been material to current year earnings. Such expenses in 2021, 2020, and 2019 were \$115,000, \$104,000, and \$42,000, respectively.

Permitting Activities (Excluding Environmental): The Company's subsidiaries are engaged in various matters with respect to obtaining, amending, or renewing permits required under various laws and associated regulations in order to operate each of its manufacturing facilities. Based on the information presently available, management believes it has all necessary material permits and expects that all permit applications currently pending will be routinely handled and approved.

Environmental Matters: The operations of the Company's subsidiaries are subject to a variety of federal, state, and local environmental laws. Among other things, these laws require the Company's subsidiaries to obtain and comply with the terms of a number of federal, state, and local environmental regulations and permits, including permits governing air emissions, wastewater discharges, and waste disposal. The Company's subsidiaries periodically are required to apply for new permits, or to renew or amend existing permits, in connection with ongoing or modified operations. In addition, the Company generally tracks and tries to anticipate any changes in environmental laws that might relate to its ongoing operations. The Company believes its subsidiaries are in material compliance with all environmental laws and permits.

As with all manufacturing operations in the United States, the Company's subsidiaries can potentially be responsible for remedial actions at disposal areas containing waste materials from their current or former operations. In the past five years, the Company has not received any notice that it or its subsidiaries might be responsible for new or additional remedial cleanup actions under government supervision. However, there is one older open matter that relates to a formerly owned site in Elizabeth, New Jersey. In 2000, a Company subsidiary entered into an agreement with the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection to clean up portions of this site. To date, all costs associated with the cleanup have been reimbursed by insurance proceeds. In 2009, our insurance carrier established and funded a trust account to fund anticipated future site activities. While it is not possible to be certain whether or how any new or old matters will proceed, the Company does not presently have reason to anticipate incurring material costs in connection with any matters, and no reserves have been established.

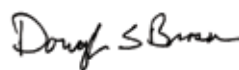
MANAGEMENT'S REPORT & REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Management is responsible for the preparation, as well as the integrity and objectivity, of the Burnham Holdings, Inc. financial statements. These financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and necessarily include amounts which represent the best estimates and judgments of management.

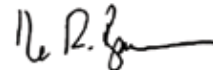
The Company maintains an accounting system and related system of internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition and that financial records are reliable for preparing financial statements and maintaining accountability for assets. Reasonable assurance recognizes that the cost of a system of internal controls should not exceed its benefits and that the evaluation of these factors requires estimates and judgments by management. The internal control system includes the selection and training of management and supervisory personnel; an organizational structure providing for delegation of authority and establishment of responsibilities; communication of requirements for compliance with approved accounting control and business practices throughout the organization; business planning and review; and a program of internal audit.

Baker Tilly US, LLP, independent auditors, are engaged to audit and report on these financial statements. Their audit is conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that they plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors meets regularly with management, the internal audit manager, and the independent auditors to review matters relating to financial reporting, internal controls, and auditing. Management, the internal audit manager, and the independent auditors each have direct and confidential access to this Committee.



Douglas S. Brossman
Vice Chairman & CEO



Dale R. Bowman
Vice President and CFO

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Burnham Holdings, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the Company), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Company and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the financial statements are available to be issued.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the consolidated financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Other Information Included in the Annual Report

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information includes the Letter to Our Stockholders, Company Profile, Financial Highlights, Review of Operations, Certain Significant Estimates, Management's Report, Ten-Year Summary and Investor & Stockholder Information sections on pages 1-10 and pages 27-29 but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the consolidated financial statements or whether the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.



Baker Tilly US, LLP
Lancaster, Pennsylvania
March 3, 2022

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

	Years Ended December 31 (In thousands, except per share data)	
	2021	2020
Net sales	\$ 218,508	\$ 187,461
Cost of goods sold	183,486	148,985
Gross profit	35,022	38,476
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	33,891	30,477
Operating income	1,131	7,999
Other income (expense):		
Non-service related pension credit	574	684
Interest and investment income	596	719
Interest expense	(1,049)	(930)
Other income	121	473
Income before income taxes	1,252	8,472
Income tax expense	229	1,925
NET INCOME	\$ 1,023	\$ 6,547
BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE	\$ 0.22	\$ 1.43
DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE	\$ 0.22	\$ 1.43

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Years Ended December 31 (In thousands)	
	2021	2020
Components of comprehensive income:		
Net income for the year	\$ 1,023	\$ 6,547
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Change in fair value of derivatives, hedges, and investments	778	(296)
Pension liability adjustment	5,959	1,979
Post-retirement medical liability adjustment	46	12
Other comprehensive income	6,783	1,695
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	\$ 7,806	\$ 8,242

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	December 31 (In thousands)	
ASSETS	2021	2020
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash	\$ 5,654	\$ 5,759
Trade accounts receivable, less allowances (2021 – \$301 and 2020 – \$301)	24,920	28,654
Inventories:		
Materials, in process and supplies	43,392	38,608
Finished goods	7,674	10,595
Total inventory	51,066	49,203
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	4,717	2,154
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	86,357	85,770
PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT, net	57,496	52,494
OPERATING LEASE RIGHT OF USE ASSETS	2,065	4,022
OTHER ASSETS, net of accumulated goodwill impairment charge of \$12,780 for 2021 and 2020	21,551	12,089
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 167,469	\$ 154,375

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	2021	2020
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 33,429	\$ 27,191
Income taxes payable	—	191
Current portion of other post-retirement liabilities	152	147
Current portion of operating lease liabilities	765	1,020
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	34,346	28,549
LONG-TERM DEBT	21,843	19,292
LONG-TERM OPERATING LEASE LIABILITIES	1,300	3,002
OTHER POST-RETIREMENT LIABILITIES	6,062	5,742
DEFERRED INCOME TAXES	8,753	6,575
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Preferred Stock	530	530
Class A Common Stock	3,615	3,560
Class B Convertible Common Stock	1,329	1,384
Additional paid-in capital	16,317	16,115
Retained earnings	113,582	116,633
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss)	(22,260)	(29,043)
Treasury stock, at cost	(17,948)	(17,964)
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	95,165	91,215
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 167,469	\$ 154,375

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

	Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 (In thousands, except per share data)							
	Preferred Stock	Class A Common Stock	Class B Convertible Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Treasury Stock, at Cost	Stockholders' Equity
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 530	\$ 3,536	\$ 1,408	\$ 16,034	\$ 114,139	\$ (30,738)	\$(17,973)	\$ 86,936
Exercise of stock options:								
9,601 shares of common stock	—	—	—	81	—	—	9	90
Conversion of common stock	—	24	(24)	—	—	—	—	—
Cash dividends declared:								
Preferred stock—6%	—	—	—	—	(18)	—	—	(18)
Common stock— (\$0.88 per share)	—	—	—	—	(4,035)	—	—	(4,035)
Net income for the year	—	—	—	—	6,547	—	—	6,547
Change in fair value of derivatives, hedges, and investments, net of \$88 of tax	—	—	—	—	—	(296)	—	(296)
Pension liability adjustment, net of \$(591) of tax	—	—	—	—	—	1,979	—	1,979
Post-retirement medical liability adjustment, net of \$(4) of tax	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	12
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ 530	\$ 3,560	\$ 1,384	\$ 16,115	\$ 116,633	\$ (29,043)	\$(17,964)	\$ 91,215
Exercise of stock options:								
16,089 shares of common stock	—	—	—	202	—	—	16	218
Conversion of common stock	—	55	(55)	—	—	—	—	—
Cash dividends declared:								
Preferred stock—6%	—	—	—	—	(18)	—	—	(18)
Common stock— (\$0.88 per share)	—	—	—	—	(4,056)	—	—	(4,056)
Net income for the year	—	—	—	—	1,023	—	—	1,023
Change in fair value of derivatives, hedges, and investments, net of \$(232) of tax	—	—	—	—	—	778	—	778
Pension liability adjustment, net of \$(1,780) of tax	—	—	—	—	—	5,959	—	5,959
Post-retirement medical liability adjustment, net of \$(14) of tax	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	46
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$ 530	\$ 3,615	\$ 1,329	\$ 16,317	\$ 113,582	\$ (22,260)	\$(17,948)	\$ 95,165

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Years Ended December 31 (In thousands)	
	2021	2020
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	\$ 1,023	\$ 6,547
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	4,543	4,336
Deferred income taxes	152	43
Pension expense	48	36
Post-retirement liabilities	45	55
Increase in LIFO inventory reserve	9,137	1,032
Other reserves and allowances	1,165	332
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	3,734	(4,060)
Increase in inventories	(11,000)	(3,586)
Increase in prepaid expenses and other current assets	(591)	(493)
Contributions to pension trust	(500)	(960)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued expenses	4,935	2,155
Decrease in income taxes payable	(2,163)	(697)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	10,528	4,740
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant, and equipment	(9,534)	(4,349)
Investment in EnviroPower	(796)	(250)
Purchase of other assets	(8)	(8)
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(10,338)	(4,607)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from borrowings	3,561	3,840
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	202	81
Purchase of treasury stock	16	9
Dividends paid	(4,074)	(4,053)
NET CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(295)	(123)
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND RESTRICTED CASH	(105)	10
CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND RESTRICTED CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	\$ 5,759	5,749
CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND RESTRICTED CASH AT END OF YEAR	\$ 5,654	\$ 5,759

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

dollars in thousands, except per share data

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Burnham Holdings, Inc. (the Company) is the parent company of a group of subsidiaries that service the Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning (HVAC) market segment. These subsidiaries are leading domestic manufacturers of boilers and related HVAC products and accessories (including advanced control systems, furnaces, radiators, and air conditioning systems) for residential, commercial, and industrial applications. The majority of the revenue is derived from sales in the United States, with a concentration of these domestic sales located in the Northeast quadrant of the nation. Sales of residential products amounted to approximately 77% and 74% of 2021 and 2020 net sales, respectively. The majority of the sales are to wholesale distributors who, in turn, market to builders, heating contractors, utilities, and fuel dealers for resale to end-use customers. Commercial products are sold primarily through independent sales representatives, directly to contractors or end users. The Company's subsidiaries also market many of their products internationally, working in conjunction with selected independent sales representatives worldwide. International sales, which include Canada and Mexico, for the years 2021 and 2020 amounted to 1.3% and 1.1% of reported sales, respectively. Sales to the 10 largest customers amounted to \$99.2 million and \$85.2 million in 2021 and 2020, respectively. The Company and its subsidiaries have approximately 750 employees nationwide, of which approximately 46% are union employees covered through separate collective bargaining agreements. Generally, these agreements are for three-year periods and expire at different times, including two agreements expiring within one year covering 61% of union employees.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Principles of Consolidation: The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and subsidiaries. All significant inter-company accounts are eliminated in consolidation. The Company does not have any unconsolidated legal entities, "special purpose" entities, or "off-balance-sheet" financial arrangements, nor is it a partner in any joint venture.

Revenue Recognition: The Company accounts for revenue under Accounting Standards Codification 606—Revenue From Contracts With Customers ("ASC 606").

The standard eliminated the transaction and industry-specific revenue recognition guidance under prior U.S. GAAP and replaced it with a principles-based approach for revenue recognition and disclosure. Under the new standard, revenue is recognized when a customer obtains control of promised goods or services in an amount that matches the consideration that the Company's subsidiaries expect to receive in exchange for those goods or services.

Performance Obligations: The Company's subsidiaries generate revenue from the sale of residential and commercial heating products and accessories to distributors and dealers or through independent sales representatives and contractors. Revenue related to product sales is recognized at the time that control of the product has been transferred to the customer, either when the product is shipped from our facilities or when the product is received by the customer. Essentially, all of the sales of our subsidiaries are recorded as point-in-time transactions, with payment terms that are short-term in duration.

Returns, Sales Incentives, and Warranties: For certain products supplied by our subsidiaries, the customer has a limited right to return standard products that for various reasons may not conform to specifications (e.g., damaged goods, incorrect product shipment, etc.). Each subsidiary recognizes returns as a reduction in revenue when goods are returned by the customer. There is no reserve for returns, as there is normally a short time period (30–45 days) between the original shipment of goods and their ultimate return, and thus any impact on the financial statements would be immaterial.

Some subsidiaries of the Company engage in volume and incentive rebate programs that result in payments or credits being issued throughout the year to their customers. The amounts due under these programs are either estimated based on historical patterns or on actual sales volumes during the year, and are recorded as a reduction in sales revenue in the period incurred.

Also, certain subsidiaries offer standard warranties that the product will meet published specifications for a defined period of time after delivery. These warranties do not represent separate performance obligations, and the Company's subsidiaries establish reserves for potential warranty claims based on historical experience.

Disaggregated Revenue: The following table disaggregates our revenue by major category for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively:

	2021	2020
Residential Products and Accessories	\$ 169,177	\$ 138,317
Commercial/Industrial Products and Accessories	49,331	49,144
Total Revenue	\$ 218,508	\$ 187,461

Contract Assets and Liabilities: The Company does not have contract assets since revenue is recorded by subsidiaries as control of goods are transferred to customers on a point-in-time basis. Any contract liabilities are not material and represent advance payments by customers that may be required based on the credit terms of a particular sales transaction.

Use of Practical Expedients in Applying ASC 606: The Company has elected the practical expedient in ASC 606-10-50-14 and does not

disclose any information about any remaining performance obligations that have original expected durations of one year or less. The Company applies the practical expedient in ASC 340-40-25-4 and recognizes the incremental costs of obtaining contracts as selling expense when incurred when the amortization period over which the Company otherwise would have recognized is one year or less. The Company also applies the practical expedient in ASC 606-10-32-18 to not adjust the amount received in a contract for any financing component, as the Company expects all consideration to be received in one year or less at contract inception. Lastly, the Company applies the practical expedient in ASC 606-10-25-18B to treat shipping and handling costs as a fulfillment cost and not as a separate performance obligation.

Advertising: Costs are expensed as incurred.

Trade Accounts Receivable: Trade accounts receivable are recorded at the invoice price, net of allowances for doubtful accounts and discounts, and do not bear interest. The allowance for doubtful accounts is the Company's best estimate of the amount of probable credit losses in accounts receivable. The Company reviews the allowance for doubtful accounts monthly. Receivable balances are written off against the allowance when management believes it is probable the receivable will not be recovered. The Company does not have any off-balance-sheet credit exposure related to its customers.

Shipping and Handling Costs: The subsidiaries charge certain customers shipping and handling fees. These revenues are recorded in net sales. Certain costs associated with receiving material and shipping goods to customers are recorded as cost of goods sold. For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, these receiving and shipping costs were \$9,279 and \$8,102, respectively.

Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Restricted Cash: The Company considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents. The Company's cash balances at times exceeded federally insured limits, including an excess of \$0 and \$625 at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively; the Company has not experienced any losses. Additionally, and reported as part of cash, were investments in short-term, liquid assets whose balances are based on costs which approximate current market values. The total of these investments were \$5,077 and \$5,078 at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

A portion of the Company's cash may be restricted from time to time because of insurance regulatory requirements. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, restricted cash in each year totaled \$3,500.

The Company utilizes various zero-banking bank accounts with certain financial institutions to manage its cash disbursements. From time to time, checks disbursed from these accounts result in a negative cash balance or book overdraft positions until funds are transferred into the accounts as checks are subsequently presented for payment. The Company includes these negative balances as a component of accounts payable. Book overdrafts of \$18 and \$0 were included in accounts payable as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments: The Company follows the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) statement related to Fair Value Measurements (FVM). FVM defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and establishes a hierarchy that categorizes and prioritizes the sources to be used to estimate fair value. FVM also expands financial statement disclosures about fair value measurements.

Valuation Hierarchy: FVM establishes a valuation hierarchy for disclosure of the inputs to valuation used to measure fair value.

This hierarchy prioritizes the inputs into three broad levels as follows: Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities; Level 2 inputs are quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices in inactive markets for identical or similar assets, or inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly through market corroboration, for substantially the full term of the financial instrument; Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs based on our own assumptions used to measure assets and liabilities at fair value. A financial asset or liability's classification within the hierarchy is determined based on the lowest-level input that is significant to the FVM.

The Company's specific Level 2 FVM for its interest rate swaps has been derived from proprietary models of the third-party financial institution holding these instruments. This analysis reflects the contractual terms of the interest rate swaps, including the period to maturity, and uses observable market-based inputs. The Company's Level 2 liability (payable) for its interest rate swaps carried at settlement value, which approximates fair value as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, was \$13 and \$1,023, respectively.

Valuation Techniques: FVM permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. This statement also establishes presentation and disclosure requirements designed to facilitate comparisons between entities that choose different measurement attributes for similar types of assets and liabilities. Unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option is elected would be reported in earnings.

The estimated fair values of cash and cash equivalents, trade accounts receivable, accounts payable, and accrued expenses approximate their carrying values at December 31, 2021 and 2020, due to their short-term nature. The fair value of debt approximates its carrying value based on the variable nature of interest rates and current market rates available to the Company, and is classified as Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy. The Company, from time to time, uses interest rate swaps to hedge its exposure to the impact of market interest rate fluctuations on its variable-rate debt. The Company follows the provisions of financial accounting standards specific to accounting for derivative instruments and hedging activities for all interest rate swap transactions as detailed in Note 6.

Inventories: Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value, and 89% and 83% of the inventories are valued using the last-in, first-out method (LIFO) as of the end of 2021 and 2020, respectively. If the subsidiaries had used the first-in, first-out method (FIFO) of inventory accounting,

inventories would have been \$31,349 and \$22,212 higher than reported at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. The subsidiaries periodically review their inventories and make provisions as necessary for estimated obsolescence and slow-moving inventory items. The amount of such markdown is equal to the difference between cost of inventories and the estimated net realizable value based upon assumptions about future demands, selling prices, and market conditions.

During 2021 and 2020, inventory quantities were reduced either in total or at specific facilities. These reductions resulted in a liquidation of LIFO inventory quantities carried at different costs prevailing in prior years as compared with the cost of 2021 and 2020 purchases, the effect of which decreased cost of goods sold by approximately \$182 in 2021 and decreased cost of goods sold by approximately \$141 in 2020. These changes increased profits in 2021 by approximately \$140, or \$0.03 per share, and increased profits in 2020 by approximately \$109, or \$0.02 per share.

Details of inventories at December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 are shown below:

	2021	2020
Materials, in process and supplies	\$ 71,566	\$ 57,405
Finished goods	10,849	14,010
Less: Excess of current (first-in, first out) cost over last-in, first-out cost	(31,349)	(22,212)
Inventories, net	\$ 51,066	\$ 49,203

Impairment of Long-lived Assets: The Company evaluates long-lived assets whenever events and circumstances have occurred that indicate that the remaining estimated useful life of such assets may warrant revision or that the remaining balance may not be recoverable. These factors may include a significant deterioration of operating results, changes in business plans, or changes in anticipated cash flows. When factors indicate that an asset should be evaluated for possible impairment, the Company reviews long-lived assets to assess recoverability from future operations. Impairments are recognized in earnings to the extent that the carrying value exceeds fair value. There was no impairment of long-lived assets in 2021 or 2020.

Depreciation: Property, plant, and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation of plant and equipment is computed principally using the straight-line method (certain machinery and equipment are being depreciated using the units of production method) at rates adequate to depreciate the cost of applicable assets over their expected useful lives. Maintenance and repairs are charged to operations as incurred, and major improvements are capitalized. The cost of assets retired or otherwise disposed of and the accumulated depreciation thereon is removed from the accounts, with any gain or loss realized upon sale or disposal charged or credited to operations. Depreciation expense for 2021 and 2020 was \$4,521 and \$4,316, respectively.

Other Assets: Other assets primarily include goodwill and other intangible assets. Goodwill of \$3,002 (net of accumulated impairment charges of \$12,780) as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and other indefinite-lived intangible assets of \$3,640 as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, are

reviewed annually for impairment. The Company accounts for goodwill in accordance with ASC 350, including the provisions of ASC 2017-04. No impairment charges were recorded related to goodwill or for other indefinite-lived intangible assets for 2021 or 2020.

Other intangible assets (primarily customer lists, non-compete agreements, and patents and trademarks) amounted to \$0 and \$4 at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, net of accumulated amortization of \$3,691 and \$3,687 at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, and are being amortized over 3 to 20 years using the straight-line method. Total amortization expense for 2021 and 2020 was \$4 and \$12, respectively. No future amortization expense is expected.

Income Taxes: Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated future tax consequences attributable to differences between (1) the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and (2) operating losses and tax credit carry-forwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. Deferred income tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance if, in the judgment of the Company's management, it is more likely than not that such assets will not be realized.

The Company accounts for uncertainty in income taxes under the FASB guidance, which clarifies the recognition by prescribing the threshold a tax position is required to meet before being recognized in the financial statements. Tax benefits recognized in the statements are measured based on the largest benefit that cumulatively has a greater than 50% likelihood of being sustained in a tax examination, with a tax examination being presumed to occur.

Company Loans: Loans from the Company to any employee or director are prohibited as a matter of policy and by the Company's charter, unless approved by shareholders who are not directors. There are no loans outstanding as of December 31, 2021 and 2020.

Use of Estimates: The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities (and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities) at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Consolidated Earnings per Share (EPS): For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, basic and diluted earnings per share are computed as follows:

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021	Net Income (Loss)	Weighted Average Shares*
Income	\$ 1,023	
Less Preferred Stock Dividends	(18)	
Income Available to Common Stockholders	\$ 1,005	4,580
Basic Earnings per Share	\$ 0.22	
Dilutive Options		0
Diluted Earnings per Share	\$ 0.22	
For the Year Ended December 31, 2020	Net Income (Loss)	Weighted Average Shares*
Income	\$ 6,547	
Less Preferred Stock Dividends	(18)	
Income Available to Common Stockholders	\$ 6,529	4,568
Basic Earnings per Share	\$ 1.43	
Dilutive Options		0
Diluted Earnings per Share	\$ 1.43	4,568

*Shares stated in thousands.

In accordance with financial accounting standards related to EPS, basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net income available to common stockholders for the period by the weighted average number of shares of Class A and Class B common stock outstanding during the year. In accordance with accounting guidance, Class B common stock has been included in the basic and diluted earnings per share as if the shares were converted into Class A common stock on a 1-for-1 basis. On a diluted basis, shares outstanding are adjusted to assume the conversion of outstanding rights into common stock. For 2021 and 2020, diluted earnings per share were determined on the assumption that rights outstanding under the Company's Incentive and Non-Qualified Stock Option and Stock Appreciation Rights Plans (see Note 9) will be settled in the form of stock, as settlement in stock is more dilutive. In 2021 and 2020, 234,441 and 229,767 options, respectively, were excluded from the diluted earnings per share calculation because of being anti-dilutive.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) (AOCI):

This is a subsection of Stockholders' Equity that includes changes in fair value of interest rate swap instruments, currency hedges, and changes in pension and post-retirement benefit obligations, net of income taxes. The primary factor impacting balances in AOCI are changes to interest rates and related impacts to the discount rates used for pension and post-retirement benefit obligations and interest rates for swaps. The following reconciliation presents amounts reclassified from AOCI.

	Pension Liability	Post- Retirement Medical Liability	Interest Rate Swap Liability	Total	Affected Line in the Statements of Income
Balance January 1, 2020	\$ 30,069	\$ 177	\$ 492	\$ 30,738	
Unrealized (Gains)/Losses	(87)	(8)	742	647	
Tax Effect	20	2	(170)	(148)	
Net Unrealized (Gains)/Losses	(67)	(6)	572	499	
Amounts Reclassified from AOCI (c)					
Realized Losses	—	—	(358)	(358)	Interest Expense
Amortization of Prior Service Costs	—	(18)	—	(18)	(a)
Amortization of Actuarial Loss	(2,483)	10	—	(2,473)	(a)
Tax Benefit	571	2	82	655	(b)
Net Realized Reclassification Adjustments	(1,912)	(6)	(276)	(2,194)	
Balance December 31, 2020	\$ 28,090	\$ 165	\$ 788	\$ 29,043	
Unrealized Gains	(5,003)	(52)	(575)	(5,630)	
Tax Effect	1,151	12	132	1,295	
Net Unrealized (Gains)/Losses	(3,852)	(40)	(443)	(4,335)	
Amounts Reclassified from AOCI (c)					
Realized Losses	—	—	(435)	(435)	Interest Expense
Amortization of Prior Service Costs	—	(18)	—	(18)	(a)
Amortization of Actuarial (Loss)/Gain	(2,738)	10	—	(2,728)	(a)
Tax Benefit	631	2	100	733	(b)
Net Realized Reclassification Adjustments	(2,107)	(6)	(335)	(2,448)	
Balance December 31, 2021	\$ 22,131	\$ 119	\$ 10	\$ 22,260	

(a) These AOCI components are included in the computation of net periodic pension costs, which are included within Cost of Goods Sold and Selling, General and Administrative expenses in the Statement of Income (see Note 10 for additional details).

(b) Tax benefits are adjustments to deferred taxes within the Statements of Income.

(c) Amounts recorded to reclassify certain investments under ASU 2016-01, Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Liabilities.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements: During March 2020, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2020-04, "Facilitation of the Effects of Reference Rate Reform on Financial Reporting." ASU No. 2020-04 provides optional expedients and exceptions for applying generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) to contracts, hedging relationships, and other transactions that reference LIBOR or another reference rate expected to be discontinued because of reference rate reform, if certain criteria are met. Entities may elect that optional expedients and exceptions included in ASU No. 2020-04 as of March 12, 2020 and through December 31, 2022. The Company is currently assessing the effect that electing the optional expedients and exceptions included in ASU No. 2020-04 would have on its results of operation, financial position, and cash flows.

During August 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-14, "Compensation—Retirement Benefits—Defined Benefit Plans—General (Subtopic 715-20)," which modified the disclosure requirements for employers that sponsor defined benefit pension and other post-retirement plans. The amendments in this update were adopted effective January 1, 2020.

3. CERTAIN SIGNIFICANT ACCRUALS AND ALLOWANCES

Certain accruals and allowances are determined using historical information, along with assumptions about future events. Changes in assumptions for such things as product quality, changes, warranties, medical cost trends, employment demographics, and legal actions, as well as changes in actual experience, could cause these estimates to change. Certain significant accruals and allowances are described below:

Workers' Compensation: The Company and its subsidiaries use a combination of self-insurance and externally purchased insurance policies to provide coverage for their employees. In those states where the Company and its subsidiaries are self-insured, a state-approved third party is retained to oversee the administration of the plan. The Company maintains excess liability insurance to limit its total exposure to \$750 per occurrence. The liability recorded on the financial statements represents an estimate of the ultimate cost of claims incurred as of the reporting date, after giving effect to anticipated insurance recoveries. The Company reviews these liabilities periodically in conjunction with the plan administrators and adjusts recorded allowances as required. At this time, allowances for self-insured claims are based on the information currently available.

Product Requirements and Warranty: The Company's subsidiaries manufacture high-value, high-quality products known for their reliability and longevity. These products are designed and manufactured to meet the stated performance requirements upon their installation. Some of the subsidiaries of the Company offer a variety of warranty coverages depending on the type of unit and its application. General warranty allowances

are maintained by each subsidiary based on its product warranty policy and historical experience. The Company and its subsidiaries are not insured for warranty claims.

Product Warranty and Related Product Matters	2021	2020
Balance at January 1	\$ 957	\$ 979
Accruals Related to Product Warranty and Product Matters	1,618	1,740
Settlements Made (in Cash or in Kind)	\$(1,575)	\$(1,762)
Balance at December 31	\$ 1,000	\$ 957

4. LEASES

On January 1, 2019, the Company adopted Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2016-02, "Leases" (ASC Topic 842), using the modified retrospective method for leases existing at the date of adoption. Certain judgments and assumptions were made in applying ASC 842 as follows:

- We elected to use the package of practical expedients available for transition to not reassess the following: whether existing contracts were or contained leases; the classification of existing leases; and whether previously capitalized initial direct costs would qualify for capitalization under ASC 842.
- We elected to not recognize a right-of-use asset (ROU) and lease liability for leases with a term of 12 months or less.
- We elected to not separate non-lease components from lease components and have accounted for the combined lease and non-lease components as a single item.

Our subsidiaries enter into operating leases for certain real estate, automobiles, and office equipment. These leases have remaining terms of 1 to 5 years. One building lease has an option to renew the term for two 3-year periods. Certain leases contain an option to purchase leased items at fair value at the end of the lease. For purposes of calculating operating lease liabilities, lease terms are deemed to include renewal options when it is reasonably certain that we will exercise such options. As most of our leases do not explicitly state an interest rate, we use our incremental borrowing rate at the time of lease commencement to calculate the present value of future lease payments. We used our incremental borrowing rate at January 1, 2019, the rate as of the beginning of the earliest period of adoption presented in the financial statements, for operating leases that started before that date. We recorded approximately \$1.6 million of right-of-use assets and related lease liabilities upon adoption. As of December 31, 2021, we do not have any financing leases or any operating leases that have not yet commenced.

The following tables present our operating lease expenses and supplemental information related to operating leases:

For the Year Ended December 31	2021	2020
Operating Lease Expense	\$ 874	\$ 1,195
Short-Term Lease Expense	589	349
Total Lease Expense	\$ 1,463	\$ 1,544
Non-Cash Information:		
ROU Assets Obtained in Exchange for Lease Obligations	\$ 206	\$ 862
Weighted Average Remaining Lease Term (in Years)	2.72	3.80
Weighted Average Discount Rate	2.84%	3.12%

Undiscounted future minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2021, are as follows:

2022	\$ 817
2023	749
2024	534
2025	47
2026	—
Total Lease Payments	\$ 2,147
Less: Interest	(82)
Present Value of Lease Liabilities	\$ 2,065

For 2021 and 2020, external rental expense for property (principally warehouse space) that was included in the Consolidated Statements of Income totaled \$1,148 and \$1,195, respectively. A subsidiary was party to a long-term lease (as part of an original acquisition agreement) with a Trust, in which one of the beneficiaries is the current President of that subsidiary. This lease ended on March 12, 2021, when the leased building and land were purchased from the Trust by one of our subsidiaries for approximately \$4,400. Related lease expense of \$69 and \$347 are included in the Consolidated Statements of Income for 2021 and 2020, respectively.

5. PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant, and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation, as follows:

December 31	2021	2020
Land and Land Improvements	\$ 7,791	\$ 6,888
Buildings and Improvements	50,323	46,091
Machinery and Equipment	117,558	113,815
Total Property, Plant, and Equipment	\$ 175,672	\$ 166,794
Accumulated Depreciation	(118,176)	(114,300)
Net Property, Plant, and Equipment	\$57,496	\$52,494

6. LONG-TERM DEBT AND SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

Long-term debt and short-term borrowings are as follows:

December 31	2021	2020
Revolving Line of Credit Through January 31, 2025	\$ 21,830	\$ 18,269
Fair Value of Swaps	13	1,023
Total Long-Term Debt	\$ 21,843	\$ 19,292
Less Current Portion	—	—
Long-Term Debt	\$21,843	\$19,292

Long-Term Borrowings: The Company has a loan agreement (the Revolver) financed through a consortium of three banks totaling \$72,000 (primarily used for working capital needs) and three additional Letters of Credit agreements (the LOC) totaling \$5,500 for other specific bank services. Prior to 2020, the Revolver and the LOC were due in full in May of each year, except that yearly extensions of this date were to be considered on the anniversary date of the agreements. In May of 2019, these agreements were extended until August 1, 2021. On January 31, 2020, the Company extended the term of the existing agreements to January 31, 2025. The Revolver and LOC are collateralized by operating assets and certain other specific assets of the Company. The Revolver and LOC, which were obtained from local lending institutions, have various financial covenants but no scheduled principal payments prior to maturity. Among other things, the covenants require that Stockholders' Equity on December 31, 2021, be at least \$126,000 using the FIFO method of inventory valuation and excluding non-cash adjustments to AOCI. Stockholders' Equity on December 31, 2021, was \$148,774 on this basis (\$95,165 reported in the financial statements). The Revolver and LOC also require that certain ratios be maintained, including a debt service ratio and a leverage ratio as defined in the agreements. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company was in compliance with all financial covenants. Interest rates as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, were 2.00% and 1.55%, respectively. The rates were equal to LIBOR plus a margin rate as determined by the ratio of funded debt to earnings before taxes, interest, depreciation, and amortization, goodwill impairment charges, and the cash flow impacts of LIFO and other specific adjustments, less the payment of dividends. Interest on the Revolver is due monthly. The Company has a relationship with one of the three banks mentioned above as part of this bank consortium, in which one board member/officer of the bank holding company is a Director of the Company. All relationships between this institution and the Company are considered arms-length.

Future maturities of long-term debt (including interest rate swap obligations) by year are: \$0 – 2022; \$383 – 2023; \$863 – 2024; \$21,830 – 2025; and \$(370) – thereafter.

Total interest incurred in 2021 and 2020 was \$1,049 and \$ 930, respectively. Interest paid during 2021 and 2020 was \$1,026 and \$1,019, respectively.

Interest Rate Swap Agreements: The Company uses interest rate swap agreements to exchange the interest rate stream on certain variable-rate debt for payments indexed to a fixed interest rate.

On March 4 and March 19, 2009, with an effective beginning date of January 5, 2013, and a termination date of January 5, 2018, two interest rate swap agreements were entered into to hedge exposure to interest rate fluctuations on \$15,000 of its outstanding long-term debt. The notional amounts of the swaps were \$10,000 and \$5,000, respectively. Under these agreements, interest at a fixed rate of 4.11% and 3.52%, respectively, was paid to the counter-party on the notional amount of the swaps. The counter-party paid interest at a variable rate equal to the 30-day LIBOR rate. On December 22, 2015, an agreement was entered into with the counter-party of the above swaps to terminate the existing swaps and replace them with a single swap with a notional amount of \$15,000 with a termination date of January 5, 2023, and a lower fixed interest rate of 2.96%, paid to the counter-party on the notional amount of the swap. The counter-party pays interest at a variable rate equal to the 30-day LIBOR rate (0.10% and 0.13% at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively). On November 23, 2020, a new forward swap agreement was entered into with the same counter-party for a \$15,000 notional amount swap that will become effective at the termination of the current interest rate swap (January 5, 2023). Interest on this swap when it becomes effective will be paid at a fixed rate of 0.93%, while the counter-party will pay interest at a variable rate equal to the 30-day LIBOR rate. The obligations under the swaps are collateralized as part of the Revolver discussed above under Long-term Borrowings. The swaps are accounted for as cash flow hedges. Accordingly, the change in the fair value of the swaps has been included in other comprehensive income, a separate component of Stockholders' Equity. Expense incurred related to the swap agreements in 2021 and 2020 was \$435 and \$358, respectively. An estimate, based on the December 31, 2021, interest rate, of amounts to be reclassified in 2021 out of AOCI and expensed through the Statement of Income is \$434.

The following table presents the interest rate swap agreements:

	Notional Amount	Liability	Fair Value Change	Income (Expense) Impact to AOCI ⁽²⁾
December 31, 2021				
(1)	\$15,000	\$ (13) ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 1,010	\$ 778
December 31, 2020				
(1)	\$15,000	\$ (1,023) ⁽³⁾	\$ (384)	\$ (296)

1) Reflected within long-term debt on the balance sheet.

2) Net fair value change after tax effect.

3) \$863 relates to the current swap and \$160 relates to the forward swap effective 1/5/2023.

4) \$383 relates to the current swap and \$(370) to the forward swap that becomes effective on 1/5/2023.

7. INCOME TAXES

The provision for income taxes consists of the following:

For the Year Ended December 31	2021	2020
Current:		
Federal	\$ (158)	\$ 1,241
State	210	678
Total Current	\$ 52	\$ 1,919
Deferred:		
Federal	113	5
State	64	1
Total Deferred	\$ 177	\$ 6
Total Income Tax (Benefit) Expense	\$ 229	\$ 1,925
Income Taxes Paid	\$ 2,179	\$ 2,516

The effective tax rates for 2021 and 2020 as reported on the Consolidated Statements of Income were 18.3% and 22.7%, respectively.

A summary of deferred tax assets and liabilities as of December 31 is as follows:

December 31	2021	2020
Deferred Tax Assets	\$ 2,714	\$ 3,988
Less: Valuation Allowance	(336)	(307)
Net Deferred Tax Assets	\$ 2,378	\$ 3,681
Deferred Tax Liabilities	(11,131)	(10,256)
Net Deferred Tax Liability	\$ (8,753)	\$ (6,575)

The tax effects of significant temporary differences representing deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

December 31	2021	2020
Depreciation	\$ (8,244)	\$ (7,539)
Vacation	505	521
Employee Benefits	161	207
Workers' Compensation	112	106
Pension	(1,834)	(65)
Inventory	(1,340)	(1,341)
Warranty	444	334
Fair Value of Swap	3	235
Other	1,440	967
Net Deferred Tax Liability	\$ (8,753)	\$ (6,575)

The Company adopted financial accounting standards related to accounting for uncertainty in income taxes on January 1, 2007. A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefits is as follows:

For the Year Ended December 31	2021	2020
Balance at January 1	\$ 53	\$ 53
Gross Settlements	(0)	(0)
Balance at December 31	\$ 53	\$ 53

The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions in income tax expense. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, no accrued interest or penalties related to uncertain tax positions were recorded in the consolidated balance sheets.

The total amount of unrecognized tax benefits that would affect the effective tax rate if recognized is \$53 in both years. The tax years 2018 to 2021 remain open to examination by major taxing jurisdictions to which the Company is subject. The company is currently under audit for its 2019 tax return.

8. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

The Company's Preferred Stock is 6% cumulative, voting, par value \$50 a share; is redeemable at \$52.50 a share; and is carried at its stated liquidation preference of \$ 50 a share. There are 10,600 shares authorized and issued, including shares in Treasury Stock at December 31, 2021 and 2020, of 4,627.

The Company's Class A common stock (Class A) has a par value of \$1.00 per share; there are 9 million shares authorized. The Company's Class B convertible common stock (Class B) has a par value of \$1.00 per share; there are 4 million shares authorized.

Common stock shares outstanding were as follows:

December 31	2021	2020
Class A Stock Issued	3,614,913	3,559,993
Treasury Shares	(356,942)	(373,031)
Class A Stock Outstanding	3,257,971	3,186,962
Class B Stock Outstanding	1,329,298	1,384,218
Total Stock Outstanding	4,587,269	4,571,180

Class A and Class B have similar rights except for voting rights and transferability. Class A has one vote per share. Class B has eight votes per share. A majority approval by the holders of Class B is required for certain corporate actions. Class B may be transferred only to Permitted Transferees, as defined in related documents, at the option of the holder of the Class B. Other transfers of Class B result in the automatic conversion of the transferred shares into an equal number of shares of Class A. Class B can be converted at any time into Class A at the option of the holder.

9. STOCK COMPENSATION PLAN

The Company maintains a stock-based incentive compensation plan (the 2013 Plan), approved by stockholders on April 22, 2013, for key employees, including officers and directors. The 2013 Plan replaces the Company's 1982 Incentive and Non-Qualified Stock Option Plan and a Stock Appreciation Rights Plan (as amended through the April 2013 date), which was set to expire in 2014. This latter plan has vested remaining awards that will be exercised or expire over the next few months (last grant expires on May 14, 2022). The adoption of the 2013 Plan as the new governing document for future stock-based incentive compensation awards was intended to update the legal provisions applicable to the Company's stock awards to reflect legal developments. The 2013 Plan gives the Board of Directors the ability to grant restricted stock awards (Restricted Shares), and other similar awards, in addition to stock options (Options) and stock appreciation rights (Rights), on terms and conditions set forth in the 2013 Plan. The 2013 Plan also increased the aggregate number of shares of the Company's stock that may be delivered pursuant to awards to be granted under the 2013 Plan to the sum of (A) 350,000 plus (B) the number of shares available as of April 22, 2013, and as subsequently would have become available pursuant to the 1982 Plan, were such plan not terminated in connection with the adoption of this 2013 Plan (200,884 shares). Out of that sum, the aggregate number of shares that may be delivered pursuant to awards other than stock options, stock appreciation rights, and other similar awards, such as restricted stock awards, for example is limited to 225,000 shares of stock.

In general, Restricted Shares involve the delivery to participants of shares of stock that are subject to forfeiture conditions, such as continued employment or achievement of performance objectives. Deferred share awards are promises to deliver shares of stock, or cash based on the value of shares of stock, in the future, subject to specified conditions. Options, qualified or non-qualified, may be granted to purchase common shares at prices generally equal to the fair market value of the shares at the time the options are granted. Holders of Rights, on exercise, receive the excess of the fair market value of the common stock over the grant price in cash, common stock, or a combination thereof at the election of the Board of Directors. Shares issued under these plans can be either new, previously unissued shares or treasury shares.

Restricted shares vest in annual installments of 33 1/3%, commencing one year after the date of grant (subject to forfeiture conditions) and are expensed over the three-year vesting period based on the fair market value of the Company's stock.

Currently outstanding Options and Rights are exercisable in cumulative annual installments of 33 1/3%, commencing one year after the date of grant, and expire 10 years after grant. Additionally, while not required by the plans, these Rights and Options were issued in tandem, and the exercise of either serves to cancel the other. Effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted the financial accounting provisions specific to Share-Based Payments (SBP). The fair value of each

of the Company's stock option awards is re-measured at each reporting period using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model that uses the assumptions noted in the table below, as they are liability-classified awards. The fair value of the Company's Options and Rights, which are subject to graded vesting, is expensed over the vesting life of the stock options. Expected volatility is based on an average of (1) historical volatility of the Company's stock and (2) implied volatility from traded options on the Company's stock. The risk-free rate for periods within the contractual life of the stock option award is based on the yield curve of a zero-coupon U.S. Treasury bond on the date the stock option award is granted, with a maturity equal to the expected term of the stock option award granted. The Company uses historical data to estimate stock option exercises and forfeitures within its valuation model. The expected life of stock option awards granted is derived from historical exercise experience under the Company's share-based payment plans and represents the period of time that stock option awards granted are expected to be outstanding.

Compensation expenses related to the Company's share-based awards recorded for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, were \$330 and \$78, respectively. The estimated compensation expense for non-vested share-based awards as of December 31, 2021, is \$351 and will be recognized over the next three years.

The significant weighted average assumptions related to Options and Rights were as follows:

For the Year Ended December 31	2021	2020
Dividend Yield	4.5%	4.5%
Volatility Rate	19.0%	19.0%
Risk-Free Interest Rate	2.9%	2.9%
Expected Option Life (Years)	7.0	7.0

Transactions for 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

Options & Rights Awards	2021		2020	
	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding January 1	265,967	\$ 16.81	270,707	\$ 16.78
Granted	—	—	—	—
Exercised	—	—	—	—
Lapsed	(19,912)	16.07	(4,740)	14.72
Outstanding December 31	246,055	\$ 16.87	265,967	\$ 16.81
Exercisable December 31	234,441	\$ 16.99	229,767	\$ 17.15

Restricted Stock	2021		2020	
	Shares	Weighted Average Grant Price	Shares	Weighted Average Grant Price
Outstanding January 1	35,242	\$ 11.07	21,916	\$ 14.94
Granted	31,022	13.54	24,205	9.45
Vested	(18,027)	11.98	(10,879)	15.25
Forfeited	(833)	11.90	—	—
Outstanding December 31	47,404	\$ 12.33	35,242	\$ 11.07

Options and Rights outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2021, have exercise prices between \$14.52 and \$21.70. The weighted-average remaining contractual life of Options and Rights outstanding was 5.03 years and Options and Rights exercisable was 4.86 years. Shares available for grant at December 31, 2021 and 2020, were 401,974 and 412,251, respectively.

10. RETIREMENT PLANS AND OTHER POST-RETIREMENT BENEFIT ARRANGEMENTS

Defined Benefit and Other Post-Retirement

Benefit Programs: The Company maintains a non-contributory defined benefit pension plan (the Plan) with substantial assets and liabilities. As required by current pension accounting standards, any excess or shortfall between the fair value of the assets and liabilities of the Plan are recorded on the balance sheet.

The Plan covers non-union employees hired before June 5, 2003, with final benefit accruals for non-union employees ending in 2006 and 2009 (based on age and service). The Plan also covers union employees, and during collective bargaining negotiations after 2004, the unions agreed that newly hired union employees would no longer have access to the Plan. There remains a limited, closed group of union employees still accruing benefits under the Plan.

Normal retirement age is 65, but provision is made for earlier retirement. Benefits for salaried employees are based on salary and years of service, while hourly employee benefits are based on average monthly compensation and years of service with negotiated minimum benefits. The Company's funding policy is to make minimum annual contributions required by applicable regulations. The Company may, from time to time, also make voluntary contributions based on market fluctuations and the resulting impact on plan assets, and on changes in financial discount rates. Based on the funded position of the Plan at November 30, 2020, the Company did not have a minimum contribution required for 2021 but made a voluntary pre-tax contribution of \$500 during 2021. In 2020, the Company made a voluntary pre-tax contribution of \$960 into the Plan. Minimum contributions for 2022 are indeterminable at this time but will be based on actuarial certifications to be received by August 2022 that are governed by the Pension Protection Act of 2006 (PPA). The Company believes minimum required contributions, if any, will not be material.

A company subsidiary, Lancaster Metal Manufacturing LLC, is also a participant in a union-sponsored multi-employer defined benefit pension plan covering collective bargaining employees. This plan is not administered by the subsidiary or the Company, and the provisions of the negotiated labor agreement determine the contributions. The subsidiary's contributions do not represent 5% or more of the plan's total contributions, and there were no surcharges assessed for either of the years 2021 or 2020. The risks of participating in a multi-employer plan are different from a single-employer plan in that assets contributed by one employer are not specifically segregated to its covered employees, unfunded obligations of the plan may be borne by all participants, and the liability to withdraw from the plan may be determined based on the funded status of the plan. Participation in this plan is outlined as follows and is based on Company information or information received from the certified annual reports of the plan

Pension Plan	EIN/Plan Number	Plan Funded Status ⁽¹⁾		Company Contributions	
		2021	2020	2021	2020
Steelworkers Pension Trust 23-6648508-499		87.1%	83.7%	\$ 69	\$ 68

1) The plan was valued as of January 1 of the preceding year, with the 2020 information being the most recently available.

The Steelworkers Pension Trust was considered "Safe" for 2021 per the Pension Protection Act of 2006 because of the 2020 funded status being over 80%.

The Company also maintains a non-qualified deferred compensation plan available to certain executives. Under this plan, participants may elect to defer up to 16% of their compensation. The Company invests the deferrals in participant-selected marketable securities that are held in a Rabbi Trust. The net unrealized gains (losses) associated with holding these securities, \$568 and \$443 in 2021 and 2020, respectively, were recognized in the Company's earnings as part of interest and investment income. The assets of the Company (within Other Assets) and the liabilities to employees (within Other Post-Retirement Liabilities) under the plan were \$4,995 and \$4,336 at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. The assets (a mix of mutual funds) are carried at fair value (as discussed in Note 2 — (FVM) as Level 1 FVM) measured on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2021 and 2020. Adjustments to this liability caused by changes in the value of the marketable securities, gains of \$568 in 2021 and \$443 in 2020, are classified within selling, general, and administrative expenses.

For a number of years prior to 2006, the Company provided certain medical benefits to a closed group of Medicare-eligible retirees. Starting in 2006, the Company pays a fixed annual amount that will assist this group in purchasing medical and/or prescription drug coverage from providers. Additionally, certain employees electing early retirement receive a fixed dollar amount based on years of employee service to assist them in covering medical costs. On December 31, 2006, the Company adopted the recognition and disclosure provisions of financial accounting standards related to employers' accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Post-Retirement Plans. Current standards require employers to

recognize the funded status (i.e., the difference between the fair value of plan assets and benefit obligations) of all defined benefit Post-Retirement plans in the statement of financial position, with corresponding adjustments to AOCI, net of tax. For a pension plan, the pension liability is the projected benefit obligation; for any other Post-retirement plan, the liability is the accumulated Post-retirement benefit obligation.

At December 31, 2021, pension trust assets were \$180,425 and the projected pension liability was \$172,451. The overfunded balance of assets vs. liabilities of \$7,974 is shown within Other Assets on the balance sheet. Although pension plan assets declined during 2021 due to lower than expected investment returns, a 40 basis point increase in the discount rate used to value plan liabilities had a significant favorable impact on the plan funding status. The net result was an increase in the funded status of the plan of \$8,191 at year-end 2021 compared to the prior year-end. Included in AOCI at December 31, 2021, are the following before-tax amounts that have not yet been recognized in net periodic Post-Retirement benefit costs: unrecognized net actuarial loss of \$28,740 and \$155 for the Plan and Post-Retirement medical benefits, respectively, including amortization of losses/(gains) for the upcoming fiscal year of \$2,738 and \$(10) for the Plan and Post-Retirement medical benefits, respectively, and unrecognized prior service costs of \$0 and \$(18) for the Plan and Post-Retirement medical benefits, respectively.

At December 31, 2020, pension trust assets were \$184,901 and the pension benefit liability was \$185,118, with the difference of \$217 being recorded as a liability on the balance sheet. The pension asset balance increased due to the above-average returns during the year in the U.S. fixed income and equity markets. The asset value gains were partially offset by an increase in the projected benefit obligations of the plan, resulting from an 80 basis point decrease in the plan discount rate for valuing liabilities. The resulting impact of these factors resulted in a net decrease in the balance sheet pension liability of \$3,494 at the end of 2020. Included in AOCI at December 31, 2020, are the following before-tax amounts that have not yet been recognized in net periodic Post-Retirement benefit costs: unrecognized net actuarial loss of \$37,487 and \$233 for the Plan and Post-Retirement medical benefits, respectively, including amortization of losses for the upcoming fiscal year of \$2,799 and \$20 for the Plan and Post-Retirement medical benefits, respectively, and unrecognized prior service costs of \$0 and \$(18) for the Plan and Post-Retirement medical benefits, respectively.

The following financial disclosures present the aggregate defined benefit plans and other Post-Retirement medical benefits for qualified employees of the plans for the years ending December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	Pension Benefits		Other Post-Retirement Benefits	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Projected Benefit Obligation	\$(172,451)	\$(185,118)	\$(1,219)	\$(1,336)
Fair Value of Plan Assets	180,425	184,901	—	—
Funded Status	\$ 7,974	\$ (217)	\$(1,219)	\$(1,336)
Benefit Asset (Liability)				
Recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31	\$ 7,974	\$ (217)	\$(1,219)	\$(1,336)
Accumulated Benefit Obligation	\$(172,735)	\$(183,253)		

The pension trust is managed by independent third-party administrators, under policies and guidelines established by the Employee Post-Retirement Benefits Committee of the Company Board of Directors. It is a policy of the Committee for the pension trust not to invest directly in the Company's stock. While highly unlikely, it is possible that a "mutual fund" investment of the pension trust could invest in the Company's stock in a limited way. To the best of the Company's knowledge, there is no Burnham stock in the pension trust at December 31, 2021 and 2020. The Plan provides that the Company may not obtain surplus assets of the Plan during a three-year period immediately following a change in control of the Company. The allocation of assets between equities (or equity type investments) and bonds is rebalanced periodically on a moving scale based on the funded level of the Plan. At December 31, 2021 and 2020, the asset allocation was approximately 20% equity and 80% fixed income. The asset allocation strategy, as approved by the Employee Post-Retirement Benefits Committee, is that the assets of the trust fund are to be allocated based upon an analysis of the funding adequacy, cash flow requirements, maturity level, and participant growth rate of the Plan. The investment alternatives available in each of the capital markets are to be analyzed based on the risk tolerance indicated by the Plan's unique characteristics. The following table presents pension plan assets carried at fair value (as discussed in Note 2 — FVM) as measured on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
December 31, 2021				
Mutual Funds				
Fixed Income	\$ 99,697	\$ 99,697	\$ —	\$ —
Domestic Stock	27,590	27,590	—	—
Common Collective Trust Funds:				
Interest Rate Management	42,031	—	42,031	—
Other	11,107	11,107	—	—
December 31, 2020				
Mutual Funds				
Fixed Income	\$ 83,248	\$ 83,248	\$ —	\$ —
Domestic Stock	34,319	34,319	—	—
Common Collective Trust Funds:				
Interest Rate Management	52,787	—	52,787	—
Other	14,547	14,547	—	—

The plan had no Level 3 FMV investments at December 31, 2021, or December 31, 2020.

Weighted-average assumptions used to determine benefit obligations as of December 31 were:

	Pension Benefits		Other Post-Retirement Benefits	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Discount Rates	2.55%	2.15%	2.55%	2.15%

Weighted-average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost for the year ended December 31 were:

	Pension Benefits		Other Post-Retirement Benefits	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Discount Rates	2.15%	2.95%	2.15%	2.95%
Expected Return on Assets	5.25%	6.25%	—	—

The discount rates used for assumption purposes are set based on matching the Plan's cash flow stream with a portfolio of similar bond maturities.

The rate of compensation increase used to determine the pension benefit obligations and benefit cost was 2.50% for 2021 and 2020.

To develop the expected long-term rate of return on assets assumption, the Company considered the historical returns and the future expectations for returns for each asset class, as well as the target asset allocation of the pension trust.

The health care cost trend assumption does not have an effect on the amounts reported because the Company has adopted an aggregate cost cap for its retiree medical benefits.

We present our financial statements and disclosures in accordance with Accounting Standards Update No. 2017-07 — “Compensation-Retirement Benefits: Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost.” The new standard improves the presentation of net periodic pension and post-retirement costs by requiring that employers report the service cost component of retirement benefit plans in the same line items as other compensation costs arising from services rendered by employees covered by the plans during the period. The annual service cost components as shown in the table below are included in the Consolidated Statements of Income in the line item titled “Cost of Goods Sold.” The total of all of the other components of net periodic pension benefit expense is shown as a separate line item in the Consolidated Statements of Income titled “Non-Service Related Pension Expense.”

Net periodic benefit expense (income) for our pension and post-retirement benefit plans include the following components:

	Pension Benefits		Other Post-Retirement Benefits	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Service Cost	\$ 642	\$ 831	\$ 27	\$ 26
Interest Cost	3,863	4,996	26	37
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(7,195)	(8,274)	—	—
Amortization of Net (Gain) or Loss	2,738	2,483	10	10
Amortization of Prior Service Cost	—	—	(18)	(18)
Total Benefit Cost	\$ 48	\$ 36	\$ 45	\$ 55

The following financial disclosures present annual information about the costs of, contributions to, and benefit payments by the Company’s Plan and post-retirement medical benefits.

	Pension Benefits		Other Post-Retirement Benefits	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Employer Contributions	\$ 500	\$ 960	\$ 102	\$ 96
Participant Contributions	—	—	28	34
Benefits Paid	\$ 9,172	\$ 9,672	\$ 130	\$ 130

The following pension benefit payments, which reflect expected future service and salary, as appropriate, are expected to be paid: \$9,926 – 2022; \$10,050 – 2023; \$10,165 – 2024; \$10,267 – 2025; \$10,275 – 2026; and \$50,140 – 2027 to 2031.

The following post-retirement medical benefit payments, net of plan participants’ contributions, are expected to be paid: \$152 – 2022; \$147 – 2023; \$118 – 2024; \$107 – 2025; \$124 – 2026; and \$511 – 2027 to 2031.

Employee Savings Plans: The Company has established two Employee Savings Plans as an employee benefit to encourage and assist employees in adopting a regular savings program and to help provide additional security for retirement. One plan

covers employees of the Company who are not covered by a collective bargaining agreement and are eligible to participate in the plan. The Company’s contribution charged against income for this plan was \$791 and \$443 in 2021 and 2020, respectively.

The Company maintains a second Employee Savings Plan for other employees. Certain hourly employees covered by collective bargaining agreements and plan-defined other production and shipping personnel are eligible to participate in this plan. Effective with collective bargaining agreements negotiated after 2004, new union employees (who are not eligible for the defined benefit pension plan) are eligible to receive a contribution based on their personal savings percentage. The contributions charged against income for this plan were \$375 and \$328 in 2021 and 2020, respectively.

11. COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES, AND SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company is contingently liable at any given time under standby LOC pertaining to workers’ compensation self-insurance coverage, employee medical insurance, international product purchases, and other business guarantees described in Note 6 as part of the LOC. In the normal course of business, this amount is less than \$2,500, and at December 31, 2021 and 2020, the amount outstanding was \$1,600 in both years.

In the normal course of business, certain subsidiaries of the Company have been named, and may in the future be named, as defendants in various legal actions, including claims related to property damage and/or personal injury allegedly arising from products of the Company’s subsidiaries or their predecessors. A number of these claims allege personal injury arising from exposure to asbestos-containing material allegedly contained in certain boilers manufactured many years ago, or through the installation or removal of heating systems. The Company’s subsidiaries, directly and/or through insurance providers, are vigorously defending all open asbestos cases, many of which involve multiple claimants and many defendants, which may not be resolved for several years. Asbestos litigation is a national issue with thousands of companies defending claims. While the large majority of claims have historically been resolved prior to the completion of trial, from time to time some claims may be expected to proceed to a potentially substantial verdict against subsidiaries of the Company. Any such verdict would be subject to a potential reduction or reversal of verdict on appeal, any set-off rights, and/or a reduction of liability following allocation of liability among various defendants.

For example, on July 23, 2013, and December 12, 2014, New York City State Court juries found numerous defendant companies, including a subsidiary of the Company, responsible for asbestos-related damages. The subsidiary, whose share of the verdicts amounted to \$42 million and \$6 million, respectively, before offsets, filed post-trial motions and appeals seeking to reduce and/or overturn the verdicts, and granting of new trials. On February 9, 2015, the trial court significantly reduced the 2013 verdicts, reducing the subsidiary’s liability from \$42 million to less than \$7 million. Additionally, on May 15, 2015, the trial court reduced the subsidiary’s liability in the 2014 verdict to less than \$2 million. On October 30, 2015, the subsidiary settled these

verdicts for significantly less than the trial courts' reduced verdicts, with all such settled amounts being covered by applicable insurance. The Company believes, based upon its understanding of its available insurance policies and discussions with legal counsel, that all pending legal actions and claims, including asbestos, should ultimately be resolved (whether through settlements or verdicts) within existing insurance limits and reserves, or for amounts not material to the Company's financial position or results of operations. However, the resolution of litigation generally entails significant uncertainties, and no assurance can be given as to the ultimate outcome of litigation or its impact on the Company and its subsidiaries. Furthermore, the Company cannot predict the extent to which new claims will be filed in the future, although the Company currently believes that the great preponderance of future asbestos claims will be covered by existing insurance. There can be no assurance that insurers will be financially able to satisfy all pending and future claims in accordance with the

applicable insurance policies, or that any disputes regarding policy provisions will be resolved in favor of the Company.

The operations of the Company's subsidiaries are subject to a variety of federal, state, and local environmental laws. At this time, the Company believes its subsidiaries are in material compliance with all environmental laws and permits. As with all manufacturing operations in the United States, the Company's subsidiaries can potentially be responsible for remedial actions at disposal areas containing waste materials from their operations.

While it is not possible to be certain whether or how any new or old matters will proceed, the Company does not presently have reason to anticipate incurring material costs in connection with any matters, and no allowances have been established. The Company has evaluated subsequent events (events that occur after December 31, 2021, through March 3, 2022, which represents the date the financial statements were available to be issued). All required events have been recorded or disclosed in the Company's financial statements.

TEN-YEAR SUMMARY (IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA) (UNAUDITED)

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Net Sales*	\$ 202,934	\$ 188,890	\$ 198,115	\$ 189,338	\$ 171,183	\$ 175,778	\$ 197,707	\$ 212,257	\$ 187,461	\$ 218,508
Income Before Income Taxes	12,796	7,698	12,987	11,392	6,625	365	1,009	11,566	8,472	1,252
Income Tax Expense (Benefit)	4,569	2,384	4,416	3,647	1,988	(605)	1,554	2,828	1,925	299
Net Income (Loss)	8,227	5,314	8,571	7,745	4,637	970	(545)	8,738	6,547	1,023
Basic Earnings (Loss) per Share of Common Stock	1.83	1.18	1.90	1.71	1.02	0.21	(0.12)	1.91	1.43	0.22
Cash Flow per Share of Common Stock	2.88	2.21	2.92	2.63	1.84	2.29	2.25	2.83	2.39	1.23
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	13,999	6,480	2,811	7,322	5,043	9,549	7,814	12,025	4,740	10,528
Total Dividends Paid	3,244	3,618	3,815	4,014	4,025	4,032	4,040	4,048	4,053	4,074
Dividends per Share of Common Stock	0.72	0.80	0.84	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88
Net Book Value of Plant and Equipment	47,785	47,529	45,681	47,969	45,752	49,532	49,997	52,461	52,494	57,496
Purchases of Property, Plant, and Equipment	2,274	4,336	3,127	6,572	3,153	8,283	4,377	6,570	4,349	9,534
Charges for Depreciation and Amortization	4,659	4,643	4,655	4,306	4,245	3,942	3,933	4,127	4,336	4,543
Current Assets	74,761	71,952	73,827	71,395	71,486	72,148	79,439	79,233	85,770	86,357
Current Liabilities	34,020	32,068	23,885	20,539	17,284	22,283	29,713	27,226	28,549	34,346
Working Capital	40,741	39,884	49,942	50,856	54,202	49,865	49,726	52,007	57,221	52,011
Total Debt	7,692	6,865	10,514	13,472	15,582	15,342	18,423	15,068	19,292	21,843
Net Worth	68,891	81,599	77,956	81,244	85,244	86,729	79,532	86,936	91,215	95,165
Book Value per Share of Common Stock	15.29	18.04	17.20	17.87	18.72	19.02	17.40	18.99	19.89	20.68
Pro Forma Book Value per Share of Common Stock**	23.01	23.35	24.40	25.21	25.33	24.64	24.76	25.73	26.24	25.53
Outstanding Shares of Common Stock***	4,486	4,507	4,514	4,528	4,537	4,544	4,553	4,562	4,571	4,587

Basic earnings per share is shown after reserving Preferred Stock dividends.

Book value per share is shown after reserving net worth equal to the redemption price of \$52.50 per share of Preferred Stock outstanding at each date.

Cash flow per share is based on the net income plus charges for depreciation and amortization less pension income, divided by weighted average shares outstanding.

*Sales results prior to 2018 have been modified to conform to ASC 606. The results of the modifications were immaterial to previously reported results.

** Pro Forma Book Value per Share of Common Stock is based on adjusting Net Worth to exclude the impacts of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss).

*** Shares stated in thousands.

INVESTOR & STOCKHOLDER INFORMATION

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The Company is not currently required to register with the SEC (Securities and Exchange Commission) and therefore is not subject to the reporting requirements of an SEC-regulated public company. Individuals, trusts, and investment organizations hold shares of the Company. To the best of the Company's knowledge, no one person owns more than 10% of the outstanding shares, irrespective of class or combination of classes (shares held by family relatives have not been combined in computing this percentage). While the Company has chosen not to voluntarily register and become subject to the costly reporting requirements of the SEC, the Company has always been committed to providing timely, complete, and accurate financial information consistent with generally accepted accounting principles and legal and regulatory requirements. The Company issues periodic news releases, quarterly unaudited statements, a yearly Annual Report with audited financial statements, and a Proxy Statement. Interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and notes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2021. The results for any interim period are not necessarily indicative of results for the full year. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in audited financial statements have been omitted from interim reporting. As mentioned previously, the Company is not subject to SEC reporting requirements and therefore its quarterly interim consolidated financial statements are not subject to an interim review by independent auditors as prescribed by the SEC. This Annual Report contains forward-looking statements. Other reports, letters, and press releases distributed by the Company may also contain forward-looking statements. Statements that are not historical facts, including statements about our beliefs and expectations, are forward-looking statements. These statements are based on current plans, estimates, and projections, and therefore you should not place undue reliance on them. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made, and we undertake no obligation to update publicly any of them in light of new information or future events. Forward-looking statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties. We caution you that a number of important factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statement. Such factors include, but are not limited to, variations in weather, changes in the regulatory environment, raw material costs, litigation, customer preferences, general economic conditions, technology, product performance, and increased competition.

BUSINESS STRATEGY

Subsidiaries of the Company provide high-value, high-quality HVAC products backed by superior service. This diverse product mix meets the various needs of most residential, commercial, and industrial applications. This diversification, combined with the critical need for thermal solutions, ensures consistent financial performance through fluctuating economic cycles. That's how the Company provides consistent returns: We're creating value in established market segments driven by a constant replacement cycle. Our strong earnings and dividend history, proven management team, diverse product mix, and continuing product demand represent an outstanding opportunity for stakeholders. The Company is a unique investment opportunity that creates stable value while delivering solid returns. The Company has also grown and will continue to grow through acquisitions. The Company is continually looking for appropriate acquisitions at appropriate prices.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Board of Directors (the Board) of the Company comprises ten members, eight of whom are considered “independent” directors (not an employee, not affiliated with the Company’s auditors, and not part of an interlocking directorate). The remaining two members of the Board are the Company’s Vice Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and the Company’s President and Chief Operating Officer. Directors are selected based on their individual qualifications and experience, the overall balance of the Board’s background and experience, and each individual’s willingness to fulfill their obligations and to contribute appropriately. Four directors are members of families, the extended members of which hold in the aggregate significant ownership interests in the Company.

Board members have complete access to Company information and personnel through meetings, reports, on-site operational reviews, and direct contact.

The total Board meets five times per year, with various additional Board committee meetings and special meetings held throughout the year. Board committees concentrate on important areas of responsibility. Standing committees of the Company consist of the Employee Post-Retirement Benefits Committee, the Nominating and Governance Committee, the Audit and Risk Committee, and the Human Resources Committee. These committees have defined charters that address the committees’ purposes, goals, and responsibilities. All committees meet on a scheduled basis. Please refer to the proxy for more information on corporate governance, executive compensation, and security holders.

INVESTOR AND STOCKHOLDER INFORMATION

Stockholder Inquiries

Questions concerning your account, dividend payments, address changes, consolidation of duplicate accounts, lost certificates, and related matters should be addressed to Burnham Holdings, Inc.’s transfer agent:

Fulton Financial Advisors, N.A.

One Penn Square
Lancaster, PA 17602
(717) 291-2562

Stock Exchange Listing

The Common Stock of the Company is traded under the symbol “BURCA” on the electronic Pink Sheets and is listed by the OTC Markets Group, Inc., reporting service for over-the-counter stocks. Stock quotation information is available through stock reporting services on the internet.

Two services that report on the Company are www.bloomberg.com and www.otcm Markets.com.

Annual Meeting

Burnham Holdings, Inc.’s Annual Meeting will be held on Monday, April 25, 2022, beginning at 11:30 a.m. at the Marriott Penn Square in Lancaster, PA. Further details will be provided in March 2022 on our website, www.burnhamholdings.com.

Corporate Data

Burnham Holdings, Inc.
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For further information, contact Nicholas I. Ribich, Vice President and Chief Financial Officer.

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You can access Company information, including press releases, earnings announcements, history, and other information, through the internet by visiting the Burnham Holdings, Inc. website at www.burnhamholdings.com.

DIRECTORS & OFFICERS



Donald A. Stern, E. Philip Wenger, Philmer H. Rohrbaugh, Christopher R. Drew, Laura T. Wand, Douglas S. Brossman, John W. Lyman, Elizabeth H. McMullan, William F. Dodge, II, Christopher E. Pruitt

AUDIT & RISK COMMITTEE

Philmer H. Rohrbaugh - Chair
Laura T. Wand
Donald A. Stern
E. Philip Wenger
John W. Lyman – *ex officio*

EMPLOYEE POST RETIREMENT BENEFITS COMMITTEE

Elizabeth H. McMullan – Chair
William F. Dodge, II
Douglas S. Brossman
Christopher R. Drew
John W. Lyman – *ex officio*

HUMAN RESOURCES COMMITTEE

E. Philip Wenger - Chair
Elizabeth H. McMullan
Laura T. Wand
Douglas S. Brossman
Christopher R. Drew
John W. Lyman – *ex officio*

NOMINATING & GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE

Donald A. Stern – Chair
Elizabeth H. McMullan
William F. Dodge, II
Christopher R. Drew
Philmer H. Rohrbaugh
John W. Lyman – *ex officio*

PROXY COMMITTEE

William F. Dodge, II - Chair
Elizabeth H. McMullan
John W. Lyman



Bradley C. Ehlert, Dale R. Bowman, Christopher R. Drew, Douglas S. Brossman, John A. Roda

OFFICERS OF BURNHAM HOLDINGS, INC.

Douglas S. Brossman	Vice Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Christopher R. Drew	President and Chief Operating Officer
Dale R. Bowman	Vice President — Chief Financial Officer and Assistant Secretary
John A. Roda	Vice President — General Counsel and Secretary
Bradley C. Ehlert	Controller



Our Thermo Pride management team (from left): Allen Kuehl, president, Thermo Products; Mike Sharkozy, director of engineering; Jeremiah Clegg, production manager; Jill Christian, customer service supervisor; Rob Paquette, national sales and marketing manager; Glenn Harden, controller.

WINDS OF CHANGE

BURNHAM ENVISIONS MULTIPLE PATHS TO PROVIDING CLIMATE-FRIENDLY HEATING SOLUTIONS FOR THE HVAC INDUSTRY.

Recently we sat down with Burnham Holdings, Inc.'s ("BHI") President and Chief Operating Officer, Christopher Drew, Bryan O'Toole, President of Commercial Industrial Thermal Solutions, LLC, which oversees the commercial boiler market offerings, and Dan Cork, President of BHI's Heating Solutions Sales Company, which provides sales, support and marketing services for BHI subsidiaries. We discussed the changing landscape of the hydronic industry and how BHI's subsidiaries are responding.

Let's start with higher efficiencies in Burnham classic cast iron product lines. How are they evolving?

Dan Cork: Over the last decade, in line with DOE regulations, we've moved our residential businesses — gas water, gas steam and oil-fired equipment — to 84%, 82% and 86% Annual Fuel Efficiency rates, respectively, progressively achieving compliance with first the 2012 and then 2021 DOE federal minimum AFUE requirements.



SteamMax high-efficiency boiler

These shifts have required substantial engineering effort, but we are quite proud of the work we have done. Raising our cast iron product efficiencies, coupled with investment and technological advances in our lineup of residential condensing boiler products, has resulted in a savings of over 20,000 tons of carbon emissions annually. Clearly higher efficiencies mean less fuel usage, resulting in consumer fuel savings and lower emissions. It's good for both the consumer and the environment.

Our broad portfolio of cast iron products is designed specifically to meet multiple types of residential and commercial applications, offering decades of low maintenance and reliable, trouble-free heat.

Beyond cast iron, BHI and its subsidiaries have been investing heavily in higher efficiency boiler products. What's driving that investment?

Dan Cork: The last two decades have seen dramatic changes taking shape and being implemented in the industry. Primarily this has been the transition to high efficiency, condensing boilers. We've talked about condensing boilers for a number of years, and currently we are launching additional models of our third-generation condensing product. It's been in development for four years and frankly it's our best condensing product yet.



The Alta Condensing Boiler provides easy service for contractors combined with the lower operating costs expected from homeowners.

Sold as the Alta by U.S. Boiler Company, Inc. ("U.S. Boiler"), and the Phantom 2 by Velocity Boiler Works, LLC, it introduces a cutting-edge combustion technology referred to as "gas adaptive" in the U.S. market. Gas-adaptive combustion systems were originally developed in Europe. However, we believe our implementation of the core technology makes our version the most advanced combustion technology for condensing boilers available in the U.S., if not the world. Its ability to precisely track the fuel-air mixture under any set of atmospheric or venting combinations ensures that it never burns too rich or too lean. As a result, it always operates at optimal combustion and at efficiency levels, with the lowest emissions that are achievable. Other competing condensing boilers don't offer this same ability to always ensure optimum performance from their equipment.

Five new sizes will launch in the first quarter, giving us the broadest range of high-efficiency gas-adaptive equipment in the U.S. The whole organization is extremely excited about the launch, including our internal folks and the salespeople we employ at multiple independent sales agencies nationally.

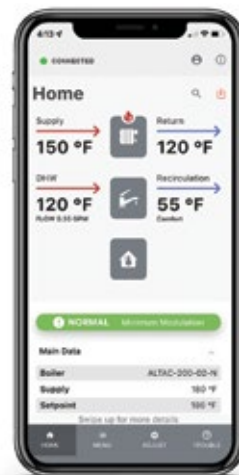
Bryan O'Toole: Following the same theme, we've also extended and improved our highly successful light commercial AMP boiler product line, adding more modulation capabilities, more refined combustion controls and four new sizes. This provides BHI with the largest range of products in the U.S. built on this heat exchanger platform.

Furthermore, the success of the AMP platform has led us to develop and introduce a dedicated condensing water heater version, a first for BHI. It offers the same benefits as our condensing boilers, including higher efficiencies, higher turndowns, reduced fuel usage and, thus, lower emissions. When taken together, BHI offers one of the widest arrays of standard efficiency and high-efficiency equipment spanning both the residential and commercial segments of the hydronic industry. BHI supplies the heating solutions that keep customers warm in all 50 states, providing the broadest range of potential applications of any manufacturer in the industry.

A topic often in the news is the concept of the Internet of Things or, more simply, connected devices. All sorts of household appliances seem to be connected. What about something as critical to a house as a boiler? Are BHI and its subsidiaries taking steps to address this trend toward connectivity?

Dan Cork: That's a great question. Back in 2020, U.S. Boiler began work on a Connected Service Tool ("CST"). This is a contractor-focused diagnostic and cloud-based monitoring system that will allow contractors and the tech support team from U.S. Boiler to quickly diagnose and troubleshoot equipment. Using either Android or iOS phones, the system enables remote operating parameter updates, fault history viewing and software and firmware updates. We think this system is the first of its kind in the U.S., yet another leading technological innovation.

Bryan O'Toole: Our commercial businesses have long offered the ability to interconnect our equipment with any number of Building Management Systems ("BMS") currently utilized in the U.S. We continue to enhance our various connected gateway offerings that allow our units to interconnect with these systems, including BACnet, LonWorks and Modbus. If a BMS system isn't available, the CONDUCTOR control system from Thermal Solutions will provide a sophisticated multiboiler operating platform that also provides stand-alone remote monitoring capabilities.



Connected Service Tool ("CST") home screen

Given the clearly changing nature of the market for hydronic heating products, are there other products that BHI and its subsidiaries are working on as potential alternatives to either cast iron or condensing boiler technologies?

Chris Drew: During 2021, our businesses began working on a new, modern, electric boiler and researching heat pump-based hybrid-electric hydronic heating solutions. Both products are targeted at new and replacement applications, offering consumers different choices for meeting their hydronic heating needs. While the concept of an electric boiler is quite straightforward, we are looking to pair that product with an air-to-water heat pump, creating an all-electric "hybrid" solution. The heat pump handles the connected load during moderate temperatures, with the electric boiler providing supplemental heating capacity when required. Similarly, and depending on the market, the electric boiler can be swapped for a high-efficiency gas-fired condensing boiler. We believe each of these three solutions has a potential application in the marketplace and gives the consumer different options for their next hydronic heating appliance.

It's worth noting, however, that while electric is an interesting option for certain more temperate climates and/or regions with lower electricity costs, it's not always the right choice for cold-weather regions. Heat pumps, while generally effective above 40-45 degrees Fahrenheit, start to struggle as temperatures drop below freezing. Additionally, they typically can't provide water temperature higher than 140 degrees Fahrenheit to the heating system. While this is fine if the outdoor temperature is relatively moderate, when it's particularly cold out most residential hydronic systems require 180-degree Fahrenheit water to operate properly, and the structure won't heat if the system water temperature doesn't reach that level, hence the need for supplemental electric or condensing boiler support.

"We continue to enhance our various connected gateway offerings that allow our units to interconnect with Building Management Systems."

-Bryan O'Toole

Another area that's been getting more media attention lately is the potential of transitioning to lower carbon fuels. Two that we are specifically exploring are Hydrogen-Enriched Natural Gas ("HENG") and various fuel oil formulations that are blended with renewable vegetable-based oils like soybean oil (often referred to as biofuel). Both fuel types provide reductions in various emission types, improving air quality. Working with our industry partners and vendors, we have begun testing these various alternative fuel solutions with good success. While we are several years from commercialization, we believe these fuel types provide an efficient means for reducing emissions, while preserving the best characteristics of hydronic heat and leveraging the existing national fuels distribution infrastructure.

That all sounds quite exciting. As you're looking ahead, is there anything else we should know about?

Chris Drew: Yes, one more technology we see playing a role in the new generation of hydronic heating equipment is micro Combined Heat and Power ("mCHP") products. These appliances do precisely what the name states — they not only make heat, but they also generate electricity. Just imagine if your backup generator, which keeps the lights on when the power goes out, could also heat your house. A startup company that we found particularly interesting was a Connecticut-based clean energy business — Enviro Power: <https://www.enviropowertec.com/>.

"During 2021, we began working on a new modern electric boiler, while researching heat pump-based hybrid-electric hydronic heating solutions."

-Chris Drew

They've developed a small-scale, gas-fired, combined heat and power unit — essentially a boiler that makes electricity. The results have garnered substantial interest from multiple sectors of the heating and energy industry. It's well suited for the multifamily residential housing industry as it can provide heat, domestic hot water and power for the common areas. While it still burns natural gas, the power it produces reduces the need for the building owner to draw power from the electrical grid. This reduces demand on the overall electric infrastructure, which lowers emissions. Another really interesting application is to network them together in a locality and use their combined power production capacities as a distributed power generation facility. This may keep a utility from having to buy power on the spot electric market, or not having to bring a new massive generating facility online. It's a really interesting concept amidst the broader national discussion around energy. We are happy to be at the forefront, with a front seat to what may develop in the space.



Christopher Drew
President and
Chief Operating Officer,
Burnham Holdings, Inc.



Bryan O'Toole
President,
Commercial Industrial
Thermal Solutions, LLC



Dan Cork
President,
Heating Solutions
Sales Company, LLC

GOING MOBILE

The new line of Thermo Pride mid-efficiency gas furnaces for the manufactured home market expands product range and promises significant growth

In 2021, the “Thermo Pride” brand celebrated its 75th anniversary. This respected brand and its parent company, Thermo Products, LLC (“Thermo Products”), were founded in 1946 and built a reputation on hometown customer service and high-quality, handcrafted products that last. Thanks to that winning combination, Thermo Pride has maintained a strong industry presence with a loyal customer base and excellent distribution.

As a brand with an extraordinary legacy and great potential, Thermo Pride is looking for new opportunities. In April 2022, Thermo Pride will be significantly expanding its offering in the manufactured housing market by launching a new line of mid-efficiency gas furnaces. In addition, Thermo Pride is in the process of designing a new line of electric furnaces also targeted at the manufactured housing industry.

Adding value to an underserved market

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, there are currently 6.8 million manufactured homes in the United States. The current market includes high-efficiency gas furnaces, electric furnaces and lower-cost, mid-efficiency gas furnaces. While many homeowners choose the latter, there is a segment of the market looking for a higher-quality product. Those homeowners are finding that the Thermo Pride high-efficiency furnaces are an ideal fit for their needs.

“Homeowners deserve a superior furnace, which is why we have decided to expand the product range we offer,” said Rob Paquette, national sales and marketing director at Thermo Products. “We’re confident that Thermo Pride can add value in the manufactured housing market by expanding our offering to include higher-quality, mid-efficiency furnaces.”

Extending Thermo Pride reach

Over the last 75 years, Thermo Products has evolved from its roots as a company selling “Dealer Direct,” or straight to the contractor, to now selling its top-of-the-line units to wholesale distributors, making its products accessible to a wider customer base. Its dedication to customer satisfaction is demonstrated by the core group of lifelong

dealers who now buy Thermo Pride products from these distributors. Selling furnace products into the manufactured housing segment is not new for Thermo Pride. The brand has successfully sold premium high-efficiency gas furnaces for mobile homes for many years. Yet mid-efficiency products make up an overwhelming majority of sales in the market.

Ricky Henderson test-fires a gas furnace for mobile homes.



Earl Jackson uses a TRUMPF laser for production.



Expanding the Thermo Pride manufactured housing line into the mid-efficiency and electric furnace space creates the opportunity to develop relationships with a new segment of wholesale distributors that are focused specifically on the manufactured housing industry. Capitalizing on these new distribution opportunities will in turn provide an additional outlet for the already-popular Thermo Pride premium, high-efficiency products.

“Our premium products are already known and well respected in the manufactured housing market,” said Allen Kuehl, president of Thermo Products. “Our premium reputation will carry over into our new mid-efficiency line, which will help us move forward in the market.”

By providing a more robust furnace with a better warranty than what’s currently available, the new Thermo Pride mid-efficiency product line will not only give homeowners more choices and a higher quality of comfort, but it will also fill out the Thermo Pride portfolio and expand the brand’s reach.

“Having a new product line that operates in the economy space will create a higher end of economy products, which will bring with it previously inaccessible opportunities for us in the high-end space,” said Paquette. “Having a full range of mobile home products will give us many more opportunities for growth as we move forward into other segments of the country.”

Thermo Pride has specific targets for distributors in mind, including existing distributors who sell some but not every Thermo Pride product due to its previous product range. As always, the brand is being strategic with its opportunities as it grows this segment.

Achieving steady growth

Thermo Pride already sells a considerable number of mid-efficiency and premium condensing mobile home units. By offering a complete portfolio, the brand is planning to grow its market share. Having a full line of products is critical to partnering with more distributors, which will ultimately realize consistent, progressive growth.

The strength of the Thermo Pride brand name and its reputation for the highest quality will surely help the new line’s acceptance and success.