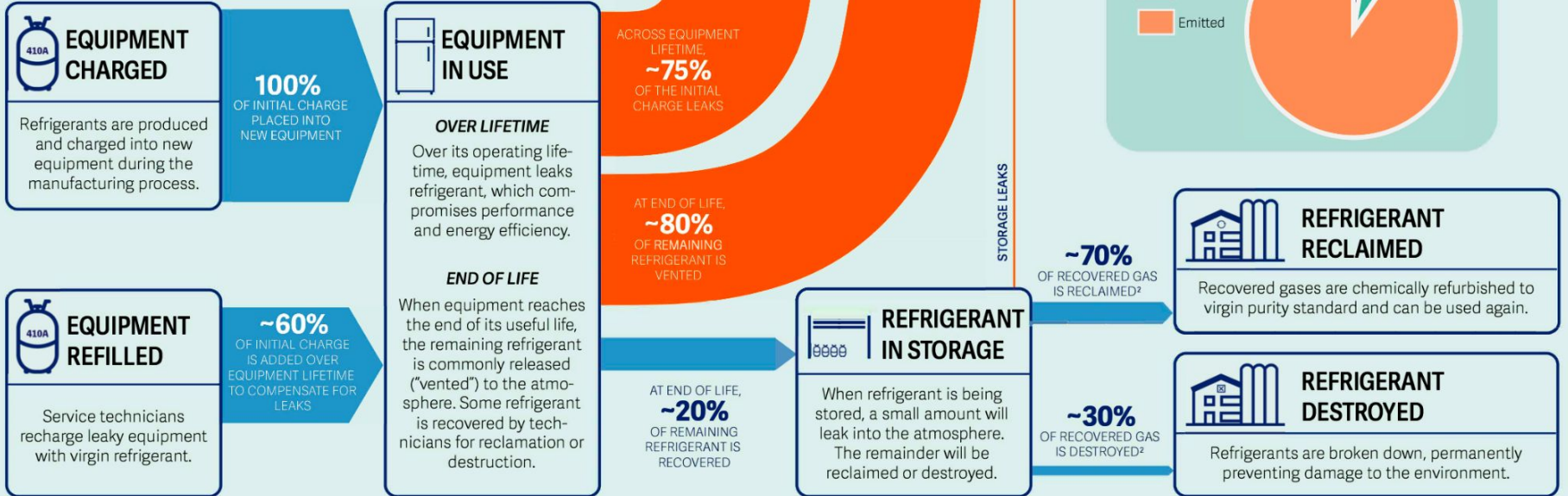


# Business-As-Usual Lifecycle

As climate change intensifies, the world will increasingly rely on cooling appliances to cope with rising temperatures. The majority of these units use synthetic refrigerants like hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) to generate cool air. But once these refrigerants are charged into equipment, where do they go?

Follow the expected path of refrigerant charged into a residential air conditioning unit in California, USA<sup>1</sup>:



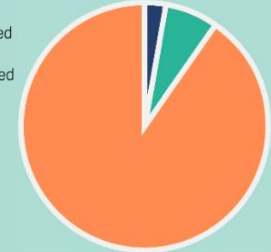
## EMITTED REFRIGERANTS HEAT UP THE PLANET

HFCs are potent greenhouse gases. The Global Warming Potential of one commonly used refrigerant, R-410A, is 2,088 times that of carbon dioxide.



### WHERE REFRIGERANT GOES

- Destroyed
- Reclaimed
- Emitted



#### REFRIGERANT RECLAIMED

Recovered gases are chemically refurbished to virgin purity standard and can be used again.

**~70%** OF RECOVERED GAS IS RECLAIMED<sup>2</sup>

#### REFRIGERANT DESTROYED

Refrigerants are broken down, permanently preventing damage to the environment.

**~30%** OF RECOVERED GAS IS DESTROYED<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Leakage, refill, and recovery rates derived from California Public Utilities Commission, 2022, "Refrigerant Avoided Cost Calculator"  
<sup>2</sup>Reclamation and destruction rates approximated from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2022, "Refrigerant Reclamation Summary 2000-2022" and United Nations Environmental Program, 2023, "Destruction of Controlled Substances"