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**United Nations
Environment
Programme**

**Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to
the Montreal Protocol on Substances that
Deplete the Ozone Layer
Thirty-sixth meeting
Paris, 20–24 July 2015
Item 6 (b) of the provisional agenda***

**Issues related to alternatives to ozone-depleting
substances: updated information submitted by parties on
their implementation of paragraph 9 of decision XIX/6
(decision XXVI/9, paragraph 3)**

Submissions by parties on their implementation of decision XIX/6

Note by the Secretariat

1. In paragraph 3 of its decision XXVI/9, the Twenty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties encouraged parties to continue to provide to the Secretariat, on a voluntary basis, information on their implementation of paragraph 9 of decision XIX/6, including information on available data, policies and initiatives pertaining to the promotion of a transition from ozone-depleting substances that minimized environmental impact wherever the required technologies were available, and requested the Secretariat to compile any submissions received.
2. Since the Twenty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties the Secretariat has received relevant additional information from two parties, Canada and the United States of America. The submitted information, which is supplementary to the two parties' earlier submissions, is contained in the annex to the present note and is presented as received by the Secretariat, without formal editing.
3. Compilations of all previous submissions made by parties on their implementation of decision XIX/6 can be found in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro.WG.1/34/INF/4, UNEP/OzL.Pro.WG.1/34/INF/4/Add.1, UNEP/OzL.Pro.WG.1/34/INF/4/Add.2 and UNEP/OzL.Pro.26/INF/4.

* UNEP/OzL.Pro.WG.1/36/1.

Annex

Compilation of submissions by Canada and the United States on their implementation of decision XIX/6

Canada

At this time, Canada currently does not have controls on HFC production or consumption, as the Secretariat has indicated in Table 3 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro.WG.1/35/2. The controls on HFCs in place in Canada are currently limited to minimizing emissions through proper service and maintenance of equipment.

In March 2015, Environment Canada proposed a permitting and reporting regime for bulk HFCs. The proposal is consistent with the provision for a permitting and reporting regime outlined in the North American Proposal to phase down HFCs under the Montreal Protocol.

Additionally, Environment Canada is in the process of developing a proposal for regulatory measures for HFCs, following the publication of a *Notice of Intent to Regulate Hydrofluorocarbons* on December 6, 2014.

Following consultations with industry, Canada is considering an approach that combines two components:

1. a phase-down of HFC consumption (manufacture, imports and exports); and
2. prohibitions on specific HFC-containing products, such as air-conditioning and refrigeration equipment, foam insulation products and aerosol products.

This approach is similar to the one used to successfully phase out ozone-depleting substances in Canada.

Work on defining the proposed controls and moving through the regulatory development process is ongoing. Proposed measures for HFCs in line with the above approach could be published in 2016.

United States of America

In accordance with Decision XXVI/9 paragraph 3, the United States is providing information on four final actions that have been taken since last summer to both expand the list of climate-friendly alternatives and prohibit the use of high-GWP HFCs in certain applications. All of these actions are part of EPA's Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) program's continuous review of alternatives to find those that pose less overall risk to human health and the environment. The rule signed by EPA Administrator McCarthy on July 2nd (first entry below) will result in avoided emissions estimated to be 26-31 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MMTCO₂eq) in 2020, 54-64 MMTCO₂eq in 2025 and 78-101 MMTCO₂eq in 2030.

- 1) Rule 20- Prohibition on the use of certain high-GWP HFCs as alternatives (signed July 2, 2015 and should be published July 20, 2015)

In this final rule various HFCs and HFC-containing blends that were previously listed as acceptable alternatives under the SNAP program are now listed as unacceptable for specific uses. This rule is part of the SNAP program's continuous review of alternatives to find those that pose less overall risk to human health and the environment. Specifically, this action changes the listing status for certain HFCs in various end-uses in the aerosols, refrigeration and air conditioning, and foam blowing sectors.

Fact Sheet:

http://www.epa.gov/ozone/snap/download/FINAL_SNAP%20public%20factsheet_070215_508compliant.pdf

- 2) Rule 19- Climate-friendly Refrigerant Alternatives (published April 10, 2015)

EPA provided additional options for refrigerants in the United States that offer better climate protection without harming the ozone layer. EPA is listing certain climate-friendly hydrocarbons (ethane, isobutane, and propane) and a hydrocarbon blend (R-441A) as acceptable in stand-alone commercial and household refrigerators and freezers, very low temperature refrigeration, non-mechanical heat transfer, vending machines, and room air conditioning units. EPA is also listing HFC-32 as acceptable in room air conditioning units. HFC-32 has one-third the GWP of the conventional refrigerants currently being used in room air conditioning units.

Fact Sheet:

http://www.epa.gov/ozone/snap/download/Low_GWP_refrigerants_FRM_RIN_2060-AS04-FactSheet-01-12-15_final.pdf

3) Acceptability Determination 30 (signed July 2, 2015 to be published July 16, 2015)
http://www.epa.gov/ozone/snap/download/SNAP_Determination_30_Signed_Prepublication_Version_7-2-15.pdf

EPA added options for refrigeration and air conditioning; foam blowing; solvent cleaning; aerosols; and adhesives, coatings, and inks that offer better climate protection without harming the ozone layer. New substitutes are:

- R-450A in new vending machines;
- R-448A, R-513A, and R-449A in several refrigeration and air conditioning end-uses;
- Methoxytridecafluoroheptene isomers in non-mechanical heat transfer, three solvent cleaning end-uses, aerosol solvents; and adhesives and coatings; and
- Hydrofluoroolefin (HFO)-1336mzz(Z) for high-pressure two-part spray foam.

4) Acceptability Determination 29 (October 21, 2014; 79 FR 62863)
<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2014-10-21/pdf/2014-24989.pdf>

EPA increased the options for refrigerants, foam blowing agents, and fire suppressants that offer better climate protection without harming the ozone layer. The notice lists the following as acceptable:

trans-1-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoroprop-1-ene in non-mechanical heat transfer, and in flexible polyurethane foams

- CO₂ in refrigerated transport
 - R-450A in a variety of refrigeration and air conditioning end-uses
 - Methylal in a variety of foam blowing end-uses
 - Hydrofluoroolefin (HFO)-1336mzz(Z) in a variety of foam blowing end-uses
 - Powdered Aerosol D in the total flooding end-use
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