

WITH EFFECT FROM 4TH JULY 2007 IF YOU USE AIR CONDITIONING OR REFRIGERATION EQUIPMENT, THESE ARE YOUR NEW LEGAL RESPONSIBILITIES

F Gas Regulation

Guidance is available here from ACRIB (The Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Industry Board) on how the regulation will impact the RAC industry. Issue date 27th February 2007.

Does your business use air conditioning, heat pumps, or refrigeration? If so, you should read this.

[\(you can download and save a pdf version of this text here\)](#)

The European Union's F-gas Regulation No 842/2006 became law on 4 July 2006. This imposes obligations on "operators" of this equipment from 4 July 2007 that you should know about. F-gases include HFCs, which are the commonest refrigerants in use today. The Regulation aims to minimise emissions of these gases, which affect global warming if they escape into the air.

User responsibilities

"Operators" are defined as the people or organisations that have actual power over the technical functioning of the equipment. The legal responsibility for compliance with the Regulation lies with the operator. Any equipment small enough to plug in rather than have to be permanently wired is likely to be excluded from the requirements, other than an overall requirement to prevent leakage and to repair any leaks as soon as possible.

For stationary refrigeration, air conditioning and heat pump units over 3kg charge (6 kg if hermetic), operators must

- Prevent leakage, and repair any leaks as soon as possible
- Arrange proper refrigerant recovery by certified personnel during servicing and disposal
- Carry out leak checks to the schedule shown below
- Ensure that only certified competent personnel carry out leakage checks
- Maintain records of refrigerants and of servicing

For non-stationary equipment (e.g. mobile units on trucks) and any other products containing F-gases, operators must ensure that appropriately qualified personnel are used to recover gases, as long as this is feasible and not excessively expensive.

Leak checking schedule

The checking (to be done in a way to be defined in detail by the EC) varies depending on the amount of refrigerant in the system, as follows:

- At least annually for applications with 3kg or more of F-gases (unless the equipment is hermetically sealed, in which case this goes up to 6kg)
- At least once every six months for applications with 30kg or more of F-gases
- At least once every three months for applications with 300kg or more of F-gases
- Leakage detection systems must be installed on applications with 300 kg or more of F-gases, and when these are in place, checking requirements are halved
- If a leak is detected and repaired, a further check must be carried out within one month to ensure that the repair has been effective

Maintenance and servicing records

Operators of all stationary systems containing 3kg or more of F-gases must maintain records including

- Quantity and type of F-gases installed, added or recovered
- Identification of the company or technician carrying out servicing
- Dates and results of leakage checks, specifically identifying separate pieces of equipment containing 30kgs or more of refrigerant

It is the operator's responsibility to ensure that the relevant servicing personnel have obtained the necessary certification, which shows that they understand the regulations and are competent.

How to know how much F-gas is in the system

The system should be labelled with this information, but if not, there is an estimate calculator on the Defra/DTI web site.

Need to find out more?

Much of the detail of the requirements has not yet been set (such as what constitutes a competent person, or what form the records should take). However the DTI has set up a website with Frequently Asked Questions, up to date Guidance and a copy of the Regulation at www.dti.gov.uk/innovation/sustainability/fgases/page28889.html.

You can also register at the ACRIB website for regular updates, and brief overviews of other current legal requirements. www.acrib.org.uk

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The EU F-gas Regulation – what does it mean for you?

The European Union's F-gas Regulation No 842/2006 became law on 4 July 2006. Here is a brief summary of its requirements for the UK's Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Industry, which come into force (unless otherwise stated) on 4 July 2007. (F-gases include all HFC refrigerants, such as R134a, R407C, and R410A.)

Equipment operators

If you operate stationary refrigeration or air conditioning systems, you must prevent leakage and repair any leaks as soon as possible. You must arrange proper refrigerant recovery by certified personnel. If you operate other products including mobile equipment, appropriately qualified personnel must be used to recover gases as long as this is technically feasible and not disproportionately costly.

You must ensure that only certified competent personnel carry out leakage checks, and that these are done to the laid down schedule. The European Commission (EC) will establish standard leak checking requirements. Where leakage detection systems are used on large systems, these must be checked at least annually.

You will need to maintain records of all refrigerants in equipment with a charge of 3kg or more (if hermetic, 6kg or more). You must keep a specific record identifying equipment containing a charge of 30kg or more.

Contractors

You will be affected by minimum requirements for training and certification of companies and personnel involved in installation, maintenance, servicing, containment, and recovery activities. By 4 July 2008 at the latest, the Government will establish training and certification requirements based on EC requirements. It is hoped that these will be linked to existing requirements relating to handling of ozone depleting refrigerants (e.g. R22). Special interim requirements will be put in place between 4 July 2007 and 4 July 2008 regarding minimum training requirements.

All EU Member States have to establish reporting systems to acquire emission data where possible. You may have to help implement these systems.

It should be noted that you might be asked by operators to accept some of the operator's responsibilities under an appropriate contract.

Producers, importers, exporters

Producers must report production, expected applications, amount placed on the market, amount recycled, etc.

Importers (of more than one tonne p.a.) must report quantity imported or placed on the market, expected applications, amount recycled, etc. Exporters (of more than one tonne p.a.) must report quantities exported.

Manufacturers

Substances, products and equipment must be labelled. The form of label has yet to be established. Information on GWP is to be included in instruction manuals.

Sales

EU sales of non-refillable containers and non-confined direct evaporation systems are prohibited. From 4 July 2009, companies involved with containment and recovery will only be able to take delivery of F gases if they have appropriately certificated personnel.

Review

The EC will review requirements by end of 2007 and optionally propose legislation by end 2008, to extend containment requirements to transport refrigeration. The EC will report within 5 years on experience of the Regulation. If the Regulation is not showing reduced emissions, further restrictions are likely.

Further details

The DTI has set up a website with Frequently Asked Questions, up to date Guidance and a copy of the Regulation at www.dti.gov.uk/innovation/sustainability/fgases/page28889.html.

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