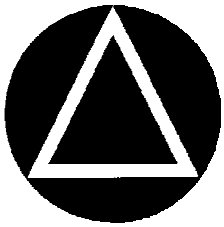
SAA HB40.2–1997

THE AUSTRALIAN REFRIGERATION AND AIRCONDITIONING CODE OF GOOD PRACTICE Part 2

Reduction of Emissions of Fluorocarbons in Residential Airconditioning Applications

Attention: This Code does not address the use of hydrocarbon or ammonia refrigerants



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1 FOREWORD

Two issues have emerged in the last decade which have focused the world's attention on the atmosphere. These are the depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer and the enhanced greenhouse effect (leading to global warming). Both effects are exacerbated by the avoidable emissions of the refrigerants used in residential airconditioning.

The objective of this Code of Good Practice is to assist in the reduction of emissions into the atmosphere of substances that deplete the ozone layer or contribute to global warming.

This Code recognises the important role the Australian residential airconditioning industry can have in helping achieve the objectives of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, by reducing emissions of ozone-depleting substances. This Code also recognises the potential environmental effects on global warming, both directly through emissions of refrigerants and indirectly through inefficient use of energy.

This Code should be adopted by relevant trade associations, education institutions and the industry in general, and should be supported by Commonwealth and State governments. It is not exhaustive, but covers a wide range of applications related to residential airconditioning. To this end, this Code should be used with other Standards and codes of practice already in existence.

This Code has been revised to cover the use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). The use of hydrocarbons (HCs) in residential airconditioning equipment will need to be considered separately following the revision of Australian Standard AS 1677—1986.

Compliance with this Code of Good Practice by those who install and service residential airconditioners using ozone-depleting substances is a recommendation of the ANZECC Revised Strategy for Ozone Protection in Australia 1994, and a requirement of ozone protection legislation in most Australian States and Territories.

Observance of this Code can assist organisations meet commitments made under Greenhouse 21C Challenge, help achieve the targets of the Australian Greenhouse Response Strategy and also assist in achieving the objectives of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.