

Greenpeace

F- Gases: Why are they they still an issue?



Greenpeace and F- Gases: Three stages

against CFCs and HCFCs, starting in 1987, main argument: **ozone depletion** *-hard hitting actions* against CFC producers in many countries.

against HFCs, starting in 1991, two major characteristics:

- "Positive projects" Greenfreeze (1992) and SolarChill (2006) bringing HC as a refrigerant onto the markets in Europe, China, Asia, S-America
- *The climate aspect* as the main argument:

against HFOs, especially in MAC, from 2006







The "positive approach": Demonstrating redundancy of F-Gases

1992: *Greenfreeze*, the first CFC and HFC-free refrigerator, demonstrates needlessness of F-gases in household refrigeration, 700.000.000 units sold worldwide

1999: First edition of the *Cold Technologies- Report*: compilates existing examples of technologies working without f- Gases

2000: Start of work on *SolarChill*, first vaccination- cooler without f-gases, grid, and storage-battery. SC first presented in 2006, WHO- certification in 2010, around 10.000 units sold.

2004: co-initiating "*RefrigerantsNaturally*" with other partners: demonstrating the needlessness of F- gases in point-of-sale- applications in the food and beverage industry.

2013: Interactive database <u>www.cooltechnologies.org</u>. online







Why eliminate F- Gases?

It is about climate:

- •2050 HFC emissions could be **equivalent to 20% of CO2 emissions** (BAU scenario), and up to 40% under a 450 ppm CO2 stabilisation scenario.
- •HFCs are the **fastest growing greenhouse gases**, increasing at a rate of 10-15% per year.
- •Avoiding HFCs is one of **the most effective** (and cost effective) preventing measures.
- •Phasing down HFCs under the Montreal Protocol would **prevent up to 100 bn tonnes (Gt)** CO2-eq emissions by 2050, and avoid up to 0.5% warming by 2100
- •Measuring CO2-equivalents should be under a 20years perspective, instead of 100ys, which dilutes their shortterm climate impact: Average lifetime of HFCs in use is 20,7 years.

But not climate alone:

Ozone-depletion, warming impact, or degradation products, Precautionary principle- There are ENOUGH catastrophic lessons learnt about F- gases.







New F- Gases, new dangers

Refrigerants.

2006: Chemical industry announces new F- Gases, but:

- Dangerous TFA- breakdown- products,
- Health concerns of toxic combustion by HF
- -Poor efficiency: R1234yf less efficient than R134a, R134a less efficient than hydrocarbons.
- Extremely high costs for consumers (10 to 20 times of R134a) due to monopoly situation

2008: Image-driven Name-change from "HFC" to "HFO"

- HFOs on the rise in MACs, other sectors to come, "Roll- back"- scenarios:
- Technical disadvantages as well as dangers for health and environment widely ignored,
- massive lobbywork and pressure on all levels of chemical industry,
- -German OEMs completely stop all CO2- developments, development-groups dissolved,

Today: Facing a Quasi-monopoly on a worldwide scale

- Growing resitance in car industry: OEMs, consumer organistaions (ADAC), NGOs, Daimler,
- Threat of juridical prosecution of Germany by EU- commission
- Good results on CO2, even in high ambient, OEMs announce models with CO2- MACs for markets





What can Refrigerants, Naturally! and it`s supporters do?

Demonstrating technical viability and superiority of NR in POS- applications

Enforcement of natural refrigerants in the Food and beverage sector, in and beyond the limits of the Refrigerants, Naturally member group, especially in the CGF

Paving the way for Enforcement of natural refrigerants in other sectors, especially MAC

Disseminate arguments about problems related to ALL F- gases (supporters)

Publicly support the work of Refrigerants, Naturally! members (supporters)

F- Gases have never been a "solution"-

but always a part of the problem.





solutions for europe

natural refrigerants

16-17 March 2015 in Brussels

Thank you very much!