









Renovation of centralised air-conditioning system at a hospital with low-charge ammonia

Tashkent, Uzbekistan

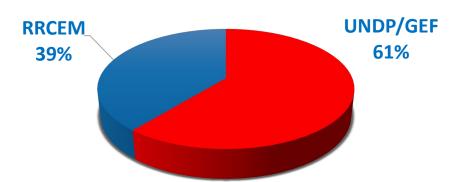
Isroil Khasanov

BACKGROUND

Location: Tashkent, Uzbekistan



Total investment: \$512,000



<u>Objective:</u> demonstrate alternative, energy efficient and ozone-friendly technology with zero GWP in public building – head office of emergency medical care center

<u>Implementing partner/Beneficiary:</u>

Republican Research Center for Emergency Medicine (RRCEM)





BACKGROUND

<u>Scope:</u> Replacing two outdated chillers on HCFC 22 of the centralized air-conditioning system with low-charge ammonia chillers



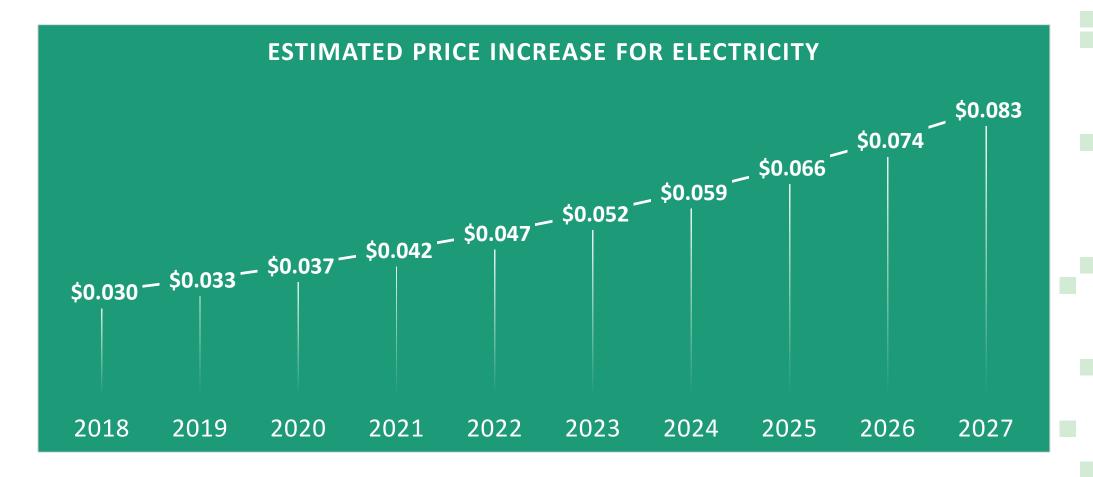
TECHNOLOGY: HCFC vs ALTERNATIVES

Selection criteria/ Refrigerants	HCFC (R22)	HFC	Propane (R290)*	Ammonia (R717)	CO ₂ (R744)*
Available technology for replacement	√	√	√	√	\checkmark
Environmental impact	×	×	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Ambient temperature	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Energy Efficiency	×	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Location	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Safety standards and rules	\checkmark	\checkmark	×	\checkmark	×
Availability of local expertise	\checkmark	\checkmark	×	\checkmark	×
Local production of refrigerants	×	×	×	\checkmark	×

 $[\]boldsymbol{^*}$ Production of refrigerant grade propane and $\mathrm{CO_2}$ is possible within Oil & Gas Industry of the country

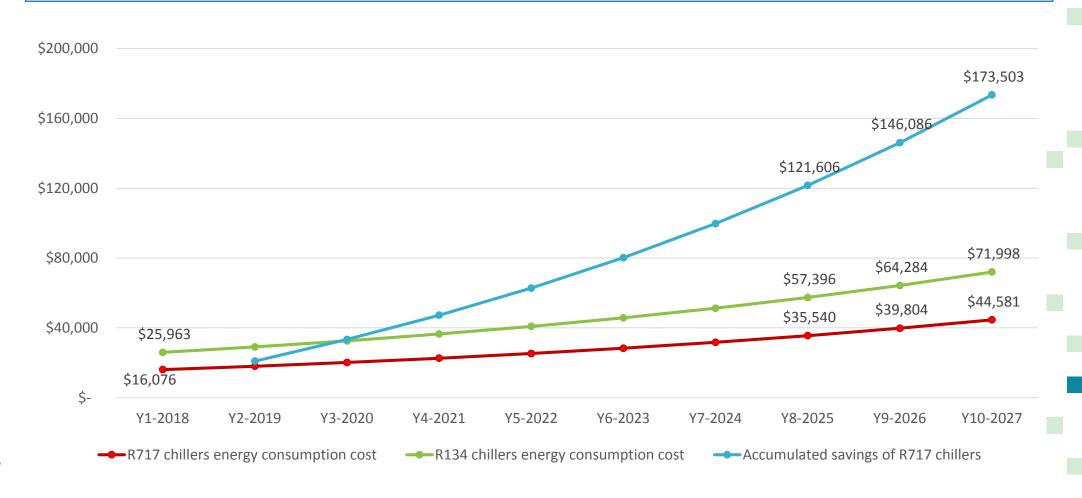
Challenge 1: Initial investment cost. One of the barriers in application of ammonia based chillers could be initial investment costs that are about 45% more for than similar chillers running on HFC.

	HCFC BASED OLD CHILLERS	AMMONIA BASED CHILLERS	HFC BASED CHILLERS (R134a)
Local production of refrigerant	×	\checkmark	×
Total refrigerant charge amount	156 kg	80 kg	150 kg
Cooling capacity of two chillers	1200 kW	1695 kW	1700 kW
Price per kg	\$8	\$2	\$10
Total refrigerant price	\$1,248	\$160	\$1,500
Total price for two chillers	Not available	\$ 377,032	\$ 259,259



Additional investment in the amount of \$117,773 (=\$377,032-\$259,259) can be compensated less than in 8 years of exploitation with estimated 12% price increase for electricity without considering exploitation expenses.

Opportunity 1: ammonia-based chillers do not have global warming potential at all, as opposed to that of HFC based chillers, and considering the perspective of joining Kigali Amendment, preference of natural refrigerant could be more than rational even it might require additional investment costs.



Challenge 2: Experience in the selected technology. Ammonia-based chillers require certain knowledge/expertise to be able to work on them.

Opportunity 2: Use accumulated experience of ammonia-based technologies in cold storages/warehouses and milk-processing facilities with thousands kilogram charge of ammonia.



Challenge 3: Safety. Since ammonia is toxic/flammable, it requires relevant trainings of technicians. This would mean additional costs.

Opportunity 3: Additional precautions require new safety standards for advanced technologies, consequently, implementation of modern technologies, i.e. energy efficient and low GWP.



BENEFITS

Social aspects

- ✓ Comfortable conditions for:
- ❖ 50,000 patients annually(26% are women and 32% children)
- 2600 employees (including 79% women)

Environmental aspects

- ✓ Meeting obligations stipulated by Montreal Protocol
- ✓ Demonstration of safe use of a natural refrigerant based technology in a socially important facility
- ✓ Contribution to HCFC phase out

Economic aspects

✓ Savings as a result of the use of locally produced ammonia and reduction of number of split air conditioner





THANK YOU!

