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Marketing Manager
June 26th 2014

**F-Gas Regulation
& R404A Alternatives
For Commercial Refrigeration**



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European F-Gas Regulation

INTENT...

To control emissions from fluorinated greenhouse gases (F-gases), the European Union has adopted the 'F-gas Regulation' which covers all key applications in which F-gases are used.

HOW

- **Limiting** the amount of high GWP F-gases available to the market
- **Leak** Reduction / Prevention
- **Introducing Bans** on High GWP F-gases where alternatives are available

GOAL

To reduce F-gas emissions by **two-thirds** of today's levels by 2030.



Main Messages

CHAPTER I – General Provisions

Objective of this Regulation: to protect the environment by reducing emissions of fluorinated greenhouse gases

CHAPTER II– Containment

Includes: Strict Guidelines on leak reduction, recovery for reclaim or destruction, training / certification and documentation

CHAPTER III – Placing on the Market & Control of Use

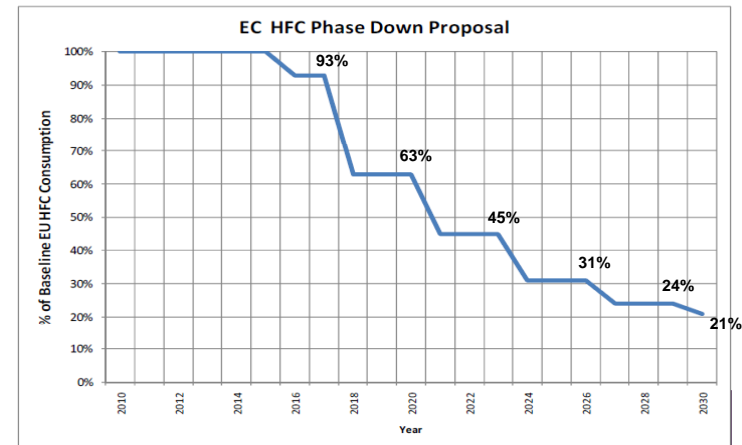
Focus On: Bans on High GWP HFC’s by Date

| Products and equipment | Date of prohibition | |
|--|--|----------------|
| Fire protection equipment that contain HFC-23 | 1 January 2016 | |
| Domestic refrigerators and freezers that contain HFCs [...] with GWP of 150 or more | 1 January 2015 | |
| Refrigerators and freezers [...] for commercial use (hermetically sealed systems) | that contain HFCs with GWP of 2500 or more | 1 January 2020 |
| | that contain HFCs with GWP of 150 or more | 1 January 2022 |
| Stationary refrigeration equipment, that contains, or that relies upon for its functioning HFCs with GWP of 2500 or more except equipment intended for application designed to cool products to temperatures below -50°C | 1 January 2020 | |
| Multipack centralised refrigeration systems for commercial use with a capacity of 40kW or more that contain, or that rely upon for their functioning, fluorinated greenhouse gases with GWP of 150 or more, except in the primary refrigerant circuit of cascade systems where fluorinated greenhouse gases with a GWP of less than 1500 may be used | 1 January 2022 | |
| Movable room air-conditioning appliances (hermetically sealed equipment which is movable between rooms by the end user) that contain HFCs with GWP of 150 or more | 1 January 2020 | |
| Single split air-conditioning systems containing less than 3kg of fluorinated greenhouse gases, that contain, or that rely upon for their functioning, fluorinated greenhouse gases with GWP of 750 or more | 1 January 2025 | |
| Foams that contain HFCs with GWP of 150 or more except when required to meet national safety standards | Extruded polystyrene (XPS) | 1 January 2020 |
| | Other foams | 1 January 2023 |
| Technical aerosols that contain HFCs with GWP of 150 or more, except when required to meet national safety standards or when used for medical applications | 1 January 2018 | |

Note: 'HFCs' refers to blends, not individual components of blends

CHAPTER IV – Cap & Phase – Down for HFC’s

Based On: The average quantity (Tonnes CO₂-eq) placed on the market in the period 2009 – 2012



CHAPTER V – Reporting

Only Affects: Producers / Importers / Exporters and destruction services

CHAPTER VI – Final Provisions

Details On: Review Clauses, Stakeholder Consultation Forum, Entry into Force....

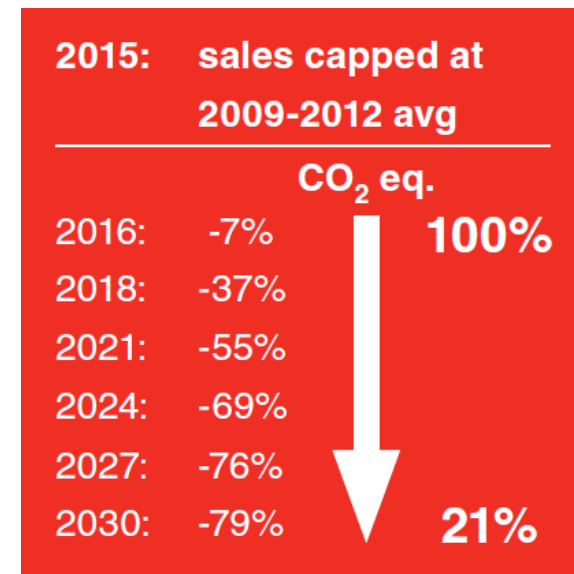
Understand the Impact of F-gas for Your Business

New F-gas Regulation

The original F-gas Regulation mainly targeting R-22 and adopted in 2006, is being replaced by a new Regulation which **applies** from 1st January 2015. This strengthens the existing measures and introduces a number of far-reaching changes....

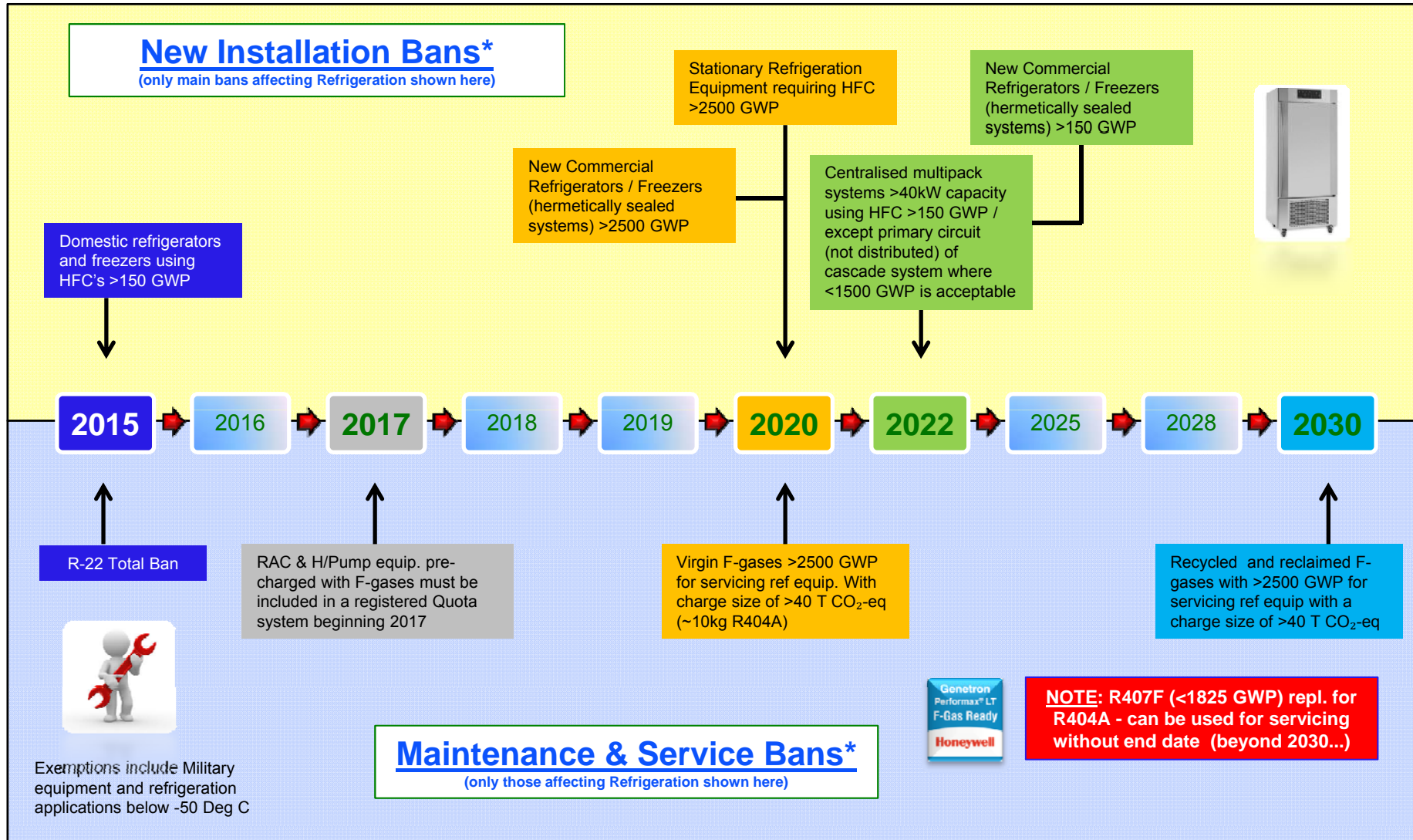
The Most Important Change

- Introduction of the Phase-Down
- Largest Impact on the Com Refrigeration Industry
- Reduction in volume of CO₂-eq. of HFC's placed on the market. (Targeting R-404A / 507)
- Quota allocated to producers / importers (based on 2009 /12)
- EXPECTED RESULT:
 - Force industry towards using lower GWP refrigerants
 - Reduce refrigerant leaks in systems
 - Reduce the environmental impact of our industry
 - Reduce F-gas emissions by 2/3 of 2009/12 baseline



Phase-Down of HFC's will have the Greatest Impact

Control of Use



*Note – This document is not a comprehensive collection of all the 2015 F-gas bans

A Time of Change

- Today >85% Commercial Refrigeration in EU uses R404A / R507
- F-gas Regulation will restrict availability of these High GWP refrigerants
- Low GWP alternatives to R404A already well proven / available
- Industry already in a New Age – increased understanding on
 - Glide
 - Flammability
 - System Pressure.....and affect on system design / specification / installation / service.
- Education / Information is Key!
- Leak prevention must be a major focus for your business
- Phase Down will change the ‘value’ of HFC’s (kg to CO₂-eq)
- HFO / HFO Blends provide industry with longer term solutions
- Business must adapt to meet the new F-gas Regulations....



F-gas Regulations will Challenge our Industry ➔ Opportunities

Important Links for More Information

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Honeywell European Website

[Honeywell Refrigerants European Website](#)

[Honeywell One Pager on F-gas Regulation](#)



European Commission Website

[Climate Action Website](#)

[Download Full F-gas Regulation \(all languages\)](#)

EPEE Website (incl video)

[EPEE F-gas Regulation Update](#)



EFCTC Website - F-gas Implementation

[EFCTC - Figaroo](#)



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Low GWP Refrigerants
June 26, 2014

**Technical aspects of
R404A retrofiting
Commercial Refrigeration**

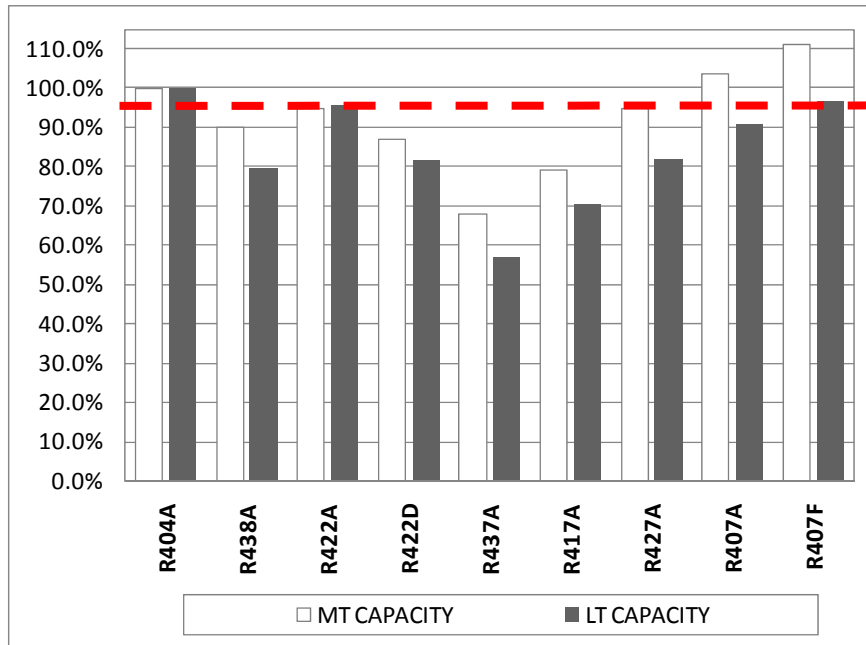
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- Comparative Assessment of R404A alternatives in existing systems or new built (15')
- Technical considerations for a successful retrofit (10')
 - ◆ Glide
 - ◆ Tdischarge
 - ◆ Fractionation
- Questions & Answers (10')

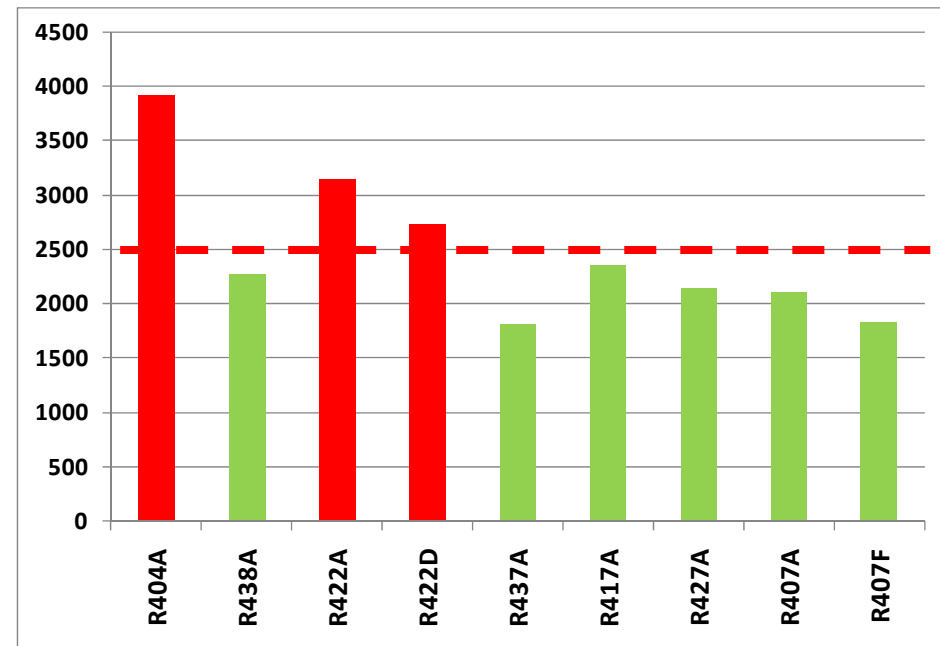
Selecting the Right Refrigerant (Cycle Analysis)

Main commercially available products: 2 selection criteria

Criteria 1: minimum 95% R404 (MT or LT) Capacity



Criteria 2: GWP < 2500



R407F is the best capacity provider with lowest GWP for supermarket applications

R407F (Genetron Performax[®] LT)

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- Developed for use in low and medium-temperature commercial refrigeration applications
- Proven for retro-fit of R-22 and R-404A

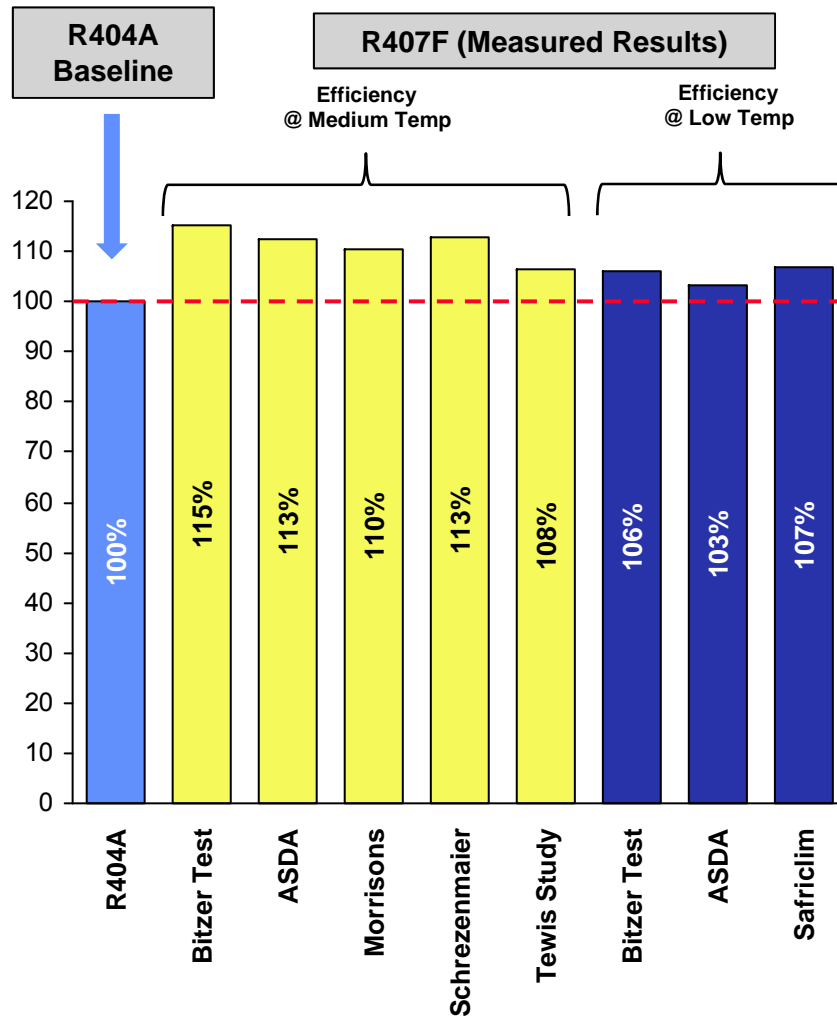
- ASHRAE R-407F
- **GWP = 1825**
- **A1** ASHRAE safety rating
- EPA SNAP approved
- Reach registered
- 100% Zero ozone depleting



Blend of
R-32 / R-125 / R-134a
30% / 30% / 40%

R407F is the Lowest GWP HFC for Supermarket Applications*

Independent Measured Performance Comparison



Efficiency comparisons (Independent verification)

- Important improvements in MT applications ~ 10%
 - Climate / system specific / optimisation during retro-fit
- Still large improvements at LT conditions ~ 6%
- Clear overall improvement in Energy Efficiency shown by R407F

Considerable reduction in operational / running costs

Full Stores Comparison: ASDA / WALMART

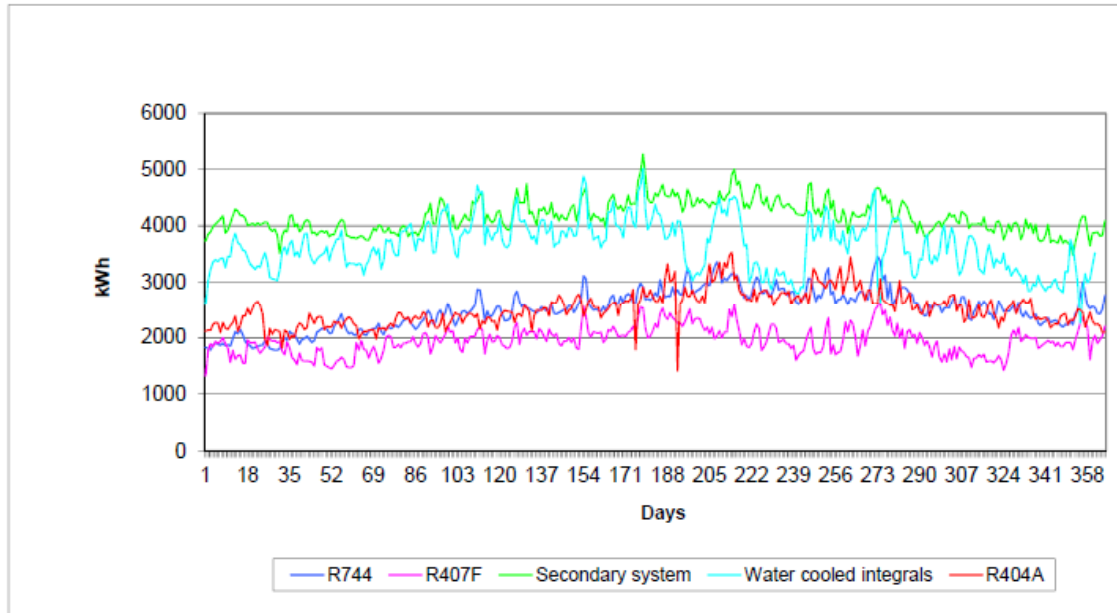


Figure 2 – 2011 Annual energy consumption.

* R404A data from 2005

** Ref – www.ior.org.uk (Evaluation of available Refrigeration Systems in the Retail Sector – by James Bailey & Brian Churchyard, 4th Oct. 2012)

| | R407F system | R404A system | R744 system | Secondary system | Water cooled integrals |
|--|--------------|--------------|-------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Total energy consumption in 2011 (kWh) | 710,983 | 919,413 | 916,831 | 1,520,700 | 1,315,531 |
| Life Time TEWI (Tonnes CO2) | 6,055 | 17,669 | 6,893 | 11,433 | 10,027 |

Figure 1 – Energy consumption and environmental impact summary.

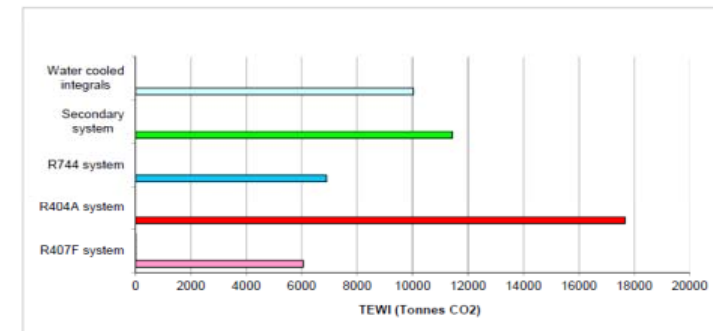


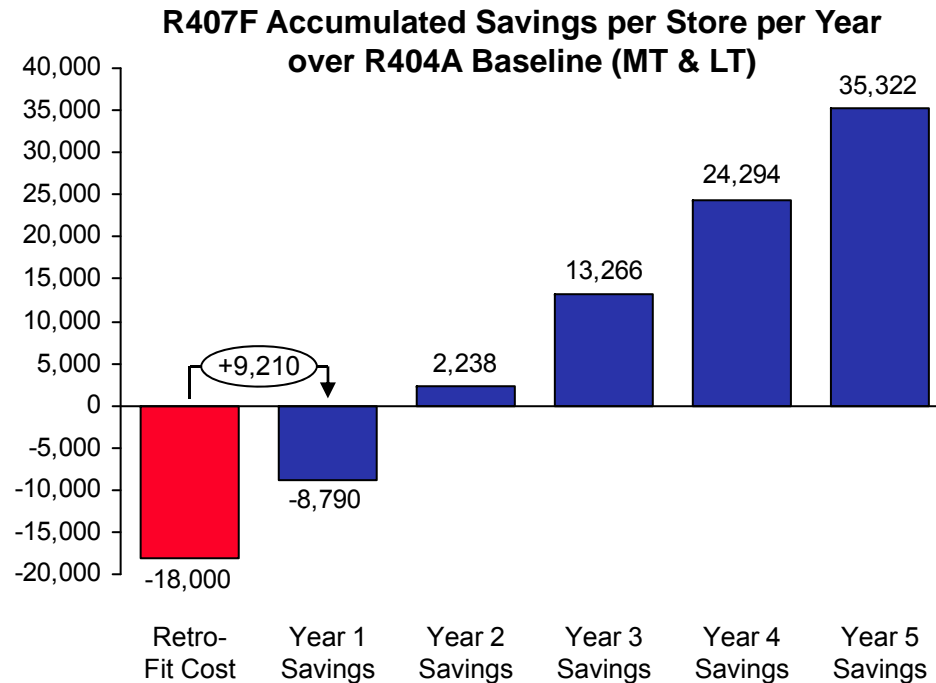
Figure 3 – 2011 Environmental Impact.

- Lowest Electricity consumption and lowest CO2 emissions for R407F under UK climate.
- Extract from Conclusions *‘this paper identifies that irrespective of a retailer’s refrigeration strategy it is possible to greatly reduce emissions by retrofitting systems operating on R404A / R22 with Performax® LT’*

R407F: Lowest CO2 Emissions and Best Financial Choice for a Supermarket

Supermarket Store Trials – Savings R407F vs. R404A

Extrapolated from 1 Year trial



- Combination of cost for retro-fit / refrigerant / leaks and energy consumed
- Typical Supermarket Example:
 - Cost of retro-fit pay back inside 2 years
 - Total Estate of 500 stores over 5 years
 - Estimate savings R407F = **€26.6M**
 - Cost to Retro-Fit = **€9M**
 - Estimate net savings = **€17.7M**

| Annual Comparison | Usage (kg's) | R407F Savings/kg over R404A (€) | R407F Accumulated Savings over R404A |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Year 1 | 996 | 9.25 | 9210 |
| Year 2 | 130 | 84.90 | 20238 |
| Year 3 | 130 | 84.90 | 31266 |
| Year 4 | 130 | 84.90 | 42295 |
| Year 5 | 130 | 84.90 | 53323 |
| Total 5 Years | 1516 | 35.19 | 53323 |

Leak Rate @ 15%/annum
Cost of Energy @ €0.14/kWh

- **Direct money saving for new build!**

R407F Provides Very Short Payback or Direct Money Savings

R407F Case Studies



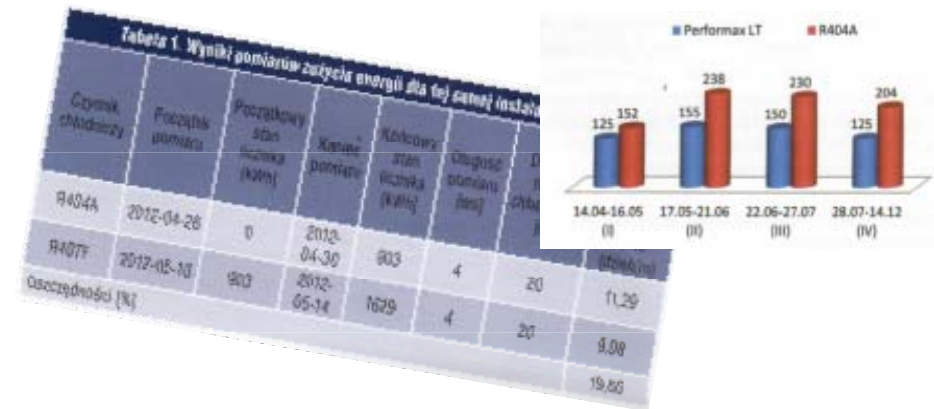
La signature des fromages!



- Case: Saucisson Storage
- Application: Food Process / Storage
- Location: Macon, France
- Trial: Direct R404A v R407F
- Compressor: GEA Bock
- Contractor: Safriclim
- Result: Energy Benefit of 7%



- Case: Biedronka Stores
- Application: Supermarket
- Location: Warsaw, Poland
- Trial: Retro-Fit R404A with R407F
- Compressor: Bitzer
- Contractor: n/a
- Result: Energy Benefit of 15%



In Summary

In any of the systems tested were not any additional adjustment-all parameters set IE. for R404A refrigerant. It is the turn of ny plus the use of R407F as a wildcard R404A-there is no need for laborious adjustment expansion valves (thermostatic). The results of the research allow for the formulation of the conclusion that using new refrigerants GenetronPerformax LT-R407F, you can add space investment in refrigeration installation to improve its energy efficiency, lower total cost of ownership and causes ic to environmental protection through reducing carbon dioxide emissions

Compressor Qualification – June 2014

COMPRESSOR APPROVAL for Performax® LT (R407F)
Compressor Manufacturers Update on R407F Qualification

| | BRANDS | Qualified for use on Performax® LT (R407F) | Included in Selection Software |
|--|--------|---|----------------------------------|
| | | Qualified & Released | Yes Current Ver. Select 7.7 |
| | | Qualified & Released | Yes Currently on-line Version |
| | | Qualified & Released | Yes |
| | | Qualified & Released | Yes |
| | | Qualified & Released | Yes |
| | | Medium Temp Qualified. Low Temp excluded | Next Release |
| | | Final Testing - Expect Full approval in Summer 2014 | |
| | | Testing - Not qualified for LT Hermetics | Samples Only |

4GE-23Y

Op. Frequency: 50 Hz

MT conditions

| |
|-------------------------------|
| $t_o = -10^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| $t_c = 45^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| $\Delta t_{oh} = 10\text{ K}$ |
| $\Delta t_{uc} = 0\text{ K}$ |

LT conditions

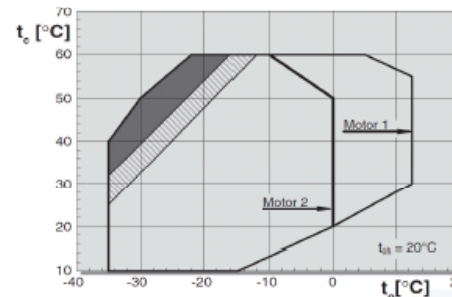
| |
|-------------------------------|
| $t_o = -35^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| $t_c = 40^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| $\Delta t_{oh} = 10\text{ K}$ |
| $\Delta t_{uc} = 0\text{ K}$ |



| Refrigerant(i) | R404A | R407A | R407F |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Evaporator capacity [kW] | 41,053 | 39,281 | 42,994 |
| Power input [kW] | 20,134 | 17,404 | 18,281 |
| COPo [-] | 2,039 | 2,257 | 2,352 |
| COPo R(i)/COPo R404A [%] | 100,0% | 110,7% | 115,4% |
| Tdisch (°C) | 73.4 | 86.8 | 90.9 |

| Refrigerant(i) | R404A | R407A | R407F |
|--------------------------|--------|-------|--------|
| Evaporator capacity [kW] | 12,622 | 9,974 | 11,218 |
| Power input [kW] | 10,311 | 8,199 | 8,671 |
| COPo [-] | 1,222 | 1,217 | 1,294 |
| COPo R(i)/COPo R404A [%] | 100,0% | 99,7% | 106,0% |
| Tdisch (°C) | 81.5 | 115.2 | 122.5 |

R407F 4VES-7Y .. 6FE-50Y ③ ④



- t_o Evaporating temperature (°C)
- t_{sh} Suction gas temperature (°C)
- Δt_{oh} Suction gas superheat (K)
- t_c Condensing temperature (°C)
- Additional cooling or max. 0°C suction gas temperature
- Additional cooling or limited suction gas temperature according to <20 K suction gas superheat

- ③ Evaporating and condensing temperatures are based on dew point conditions (saturated vapour)
- ④ Lower evaporating temperatures are possible with **CIC** operation. Selection upon request.

DISCLAIMER

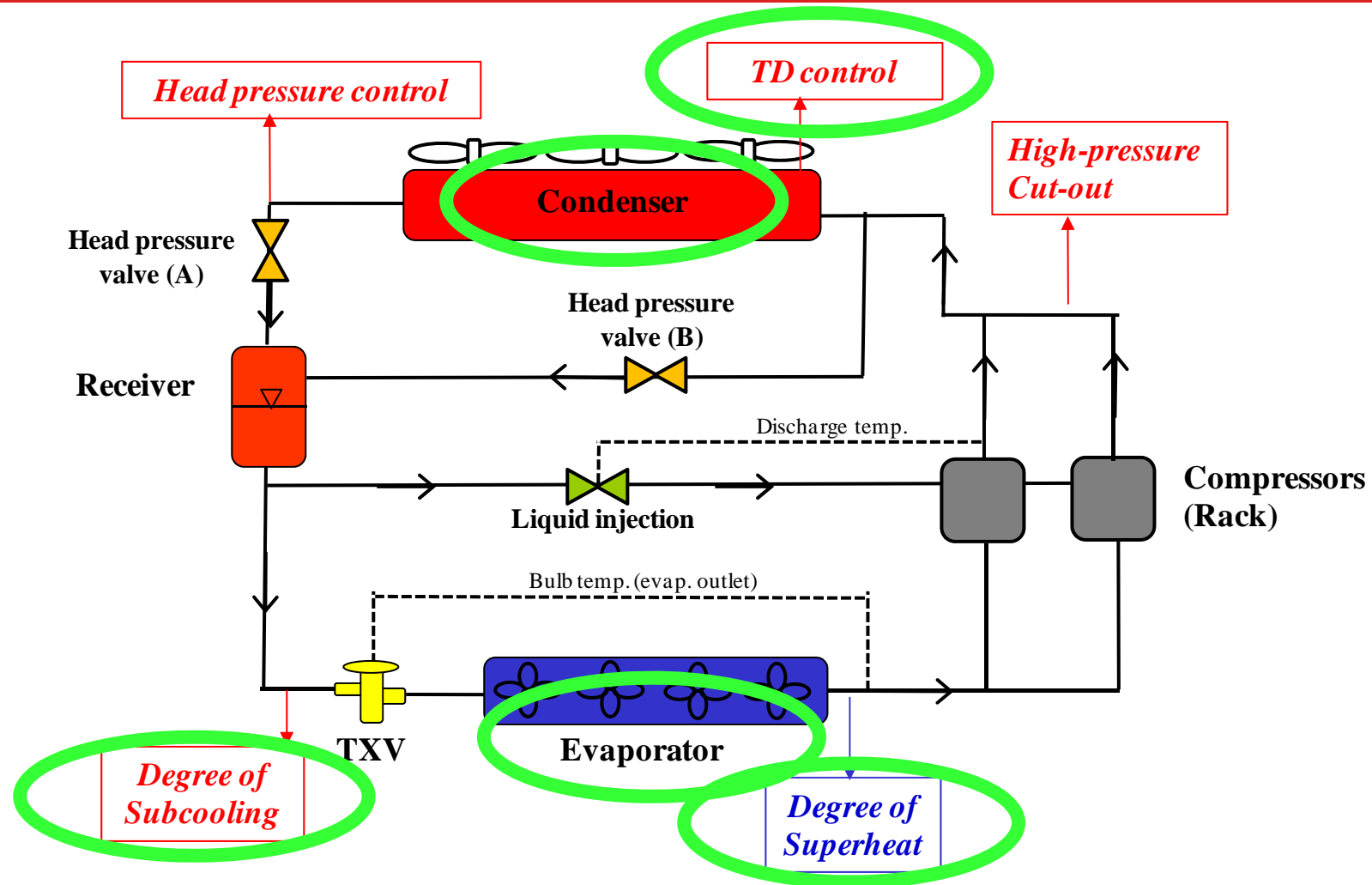
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R407F is Qualified in All Major Compressor Brands and Technologies

- Comparative Assessment of R404A alternatives in existing systems or new built (15')
- Technical considerations for a successful retrofit (10')
 - ◆ Glide
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Typical Supermarket System / Glide Influence

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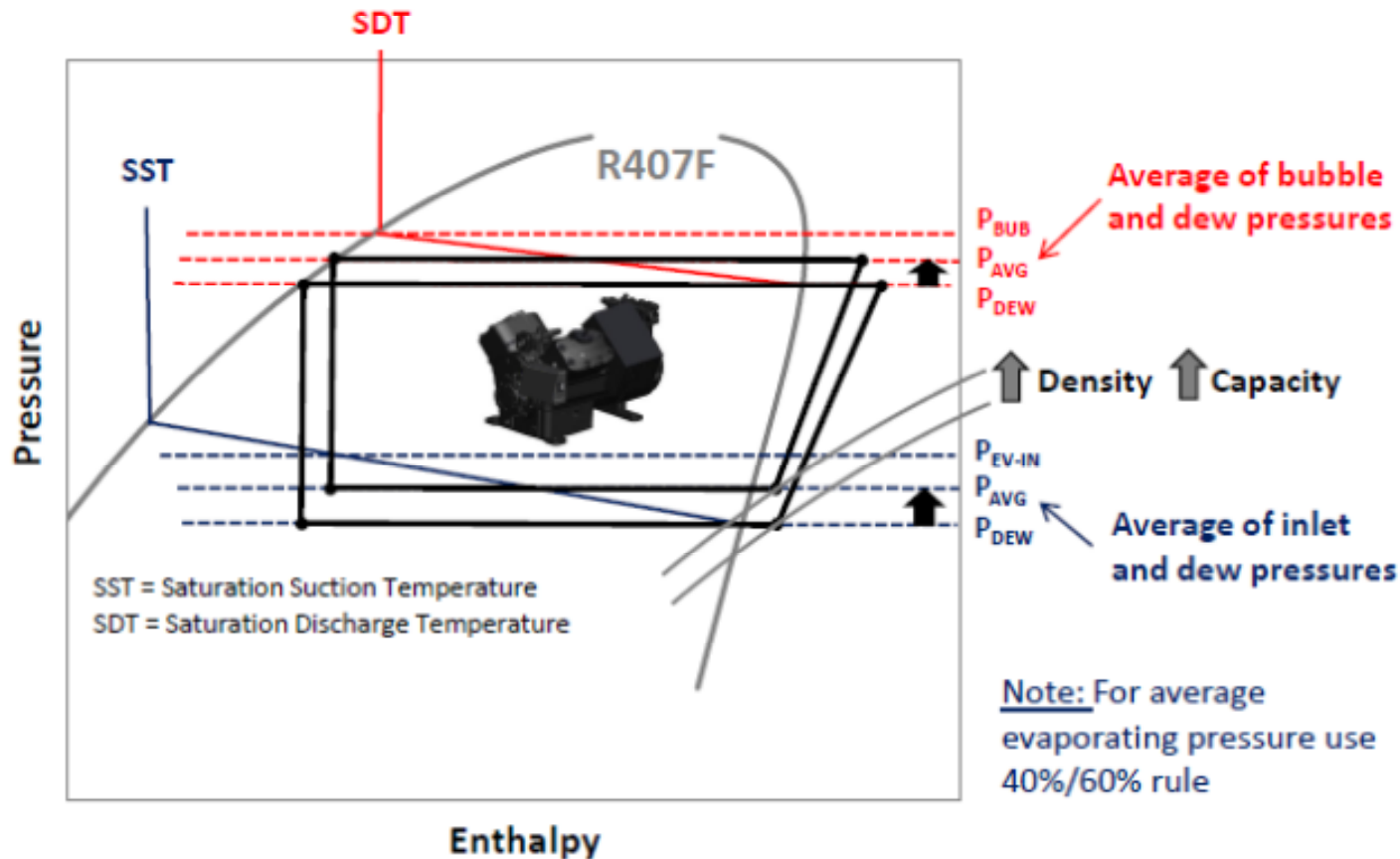


Glide management educational presentation can be found [here](#)

Glide Should be Considered for Main System Settings

Main Influencer: Compressor

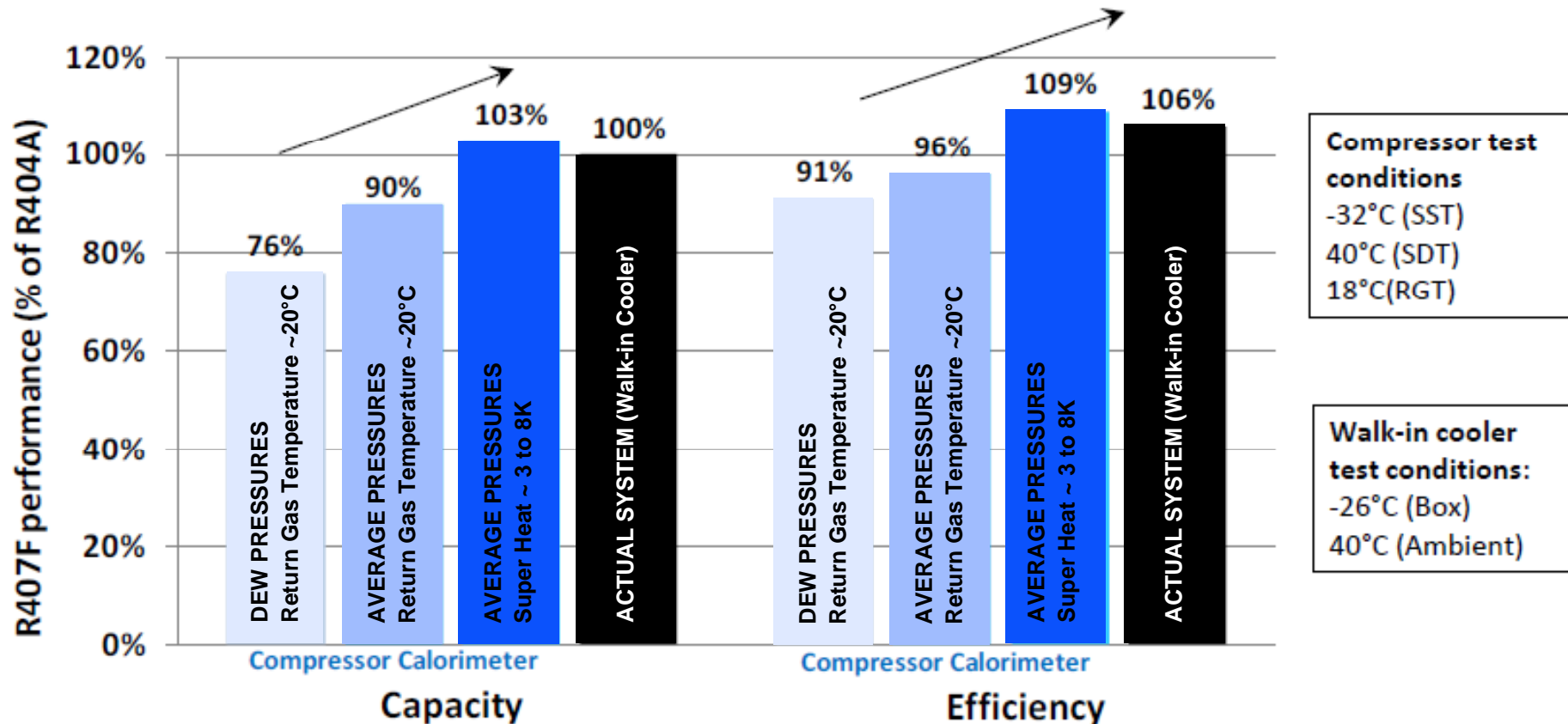
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- Average pressure reflects the natural response of the blends in the heat exchangers.
- Evaporating pressure increase is a source of COP and Capacity gain with reduction of T_{disch} .
- In Compressors softwares 'Mid-Point' option should be selected for appropriate selection.

Average Pressures Should be Used vs. Dew Pressures

Compressor Performance: Glide Influence



- Selecting Dew pressure is misleading vs. Capacity and COP system results.
- Very high superheat has negative impact on refrigerants cycle.
- Appropriate system settings is a key to Capacity and Electricity consumption.

Average Pressures and Controlled SH are Key Factors

Fractionation: Nominal vs. Circulating Composition

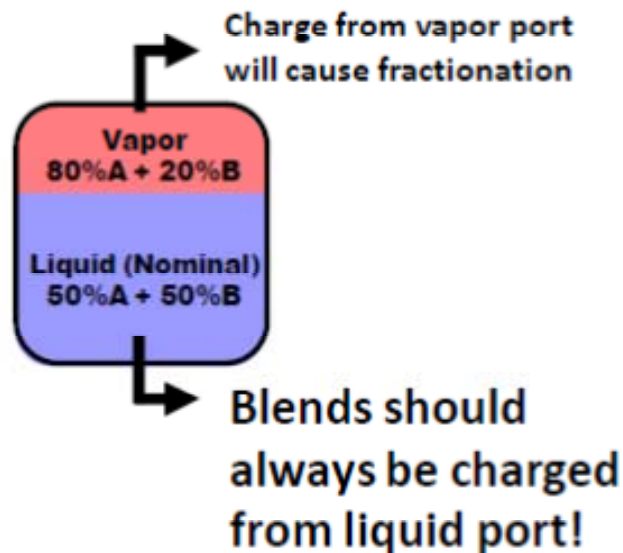
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Fractionation is the change in the **circulating (system) composition** relative to the nominal composition. There are two main sources of fractionation:

1) Refrigerant Charging

a) **From Liquid-port:** do not cause fractionation

b) **From Vapor-port:** will cause fractionation



2) Leak Events:

2.1) System ON:

a) **Liquid-line leaks:** do not cause fractionation if there is liquid seal

b) **Vapor-line leaks:** do not cause fractionation (suction or discharge lines)

c) **Two-phase leaks:** in middle of evaporator or condenser could cause mild fractionation



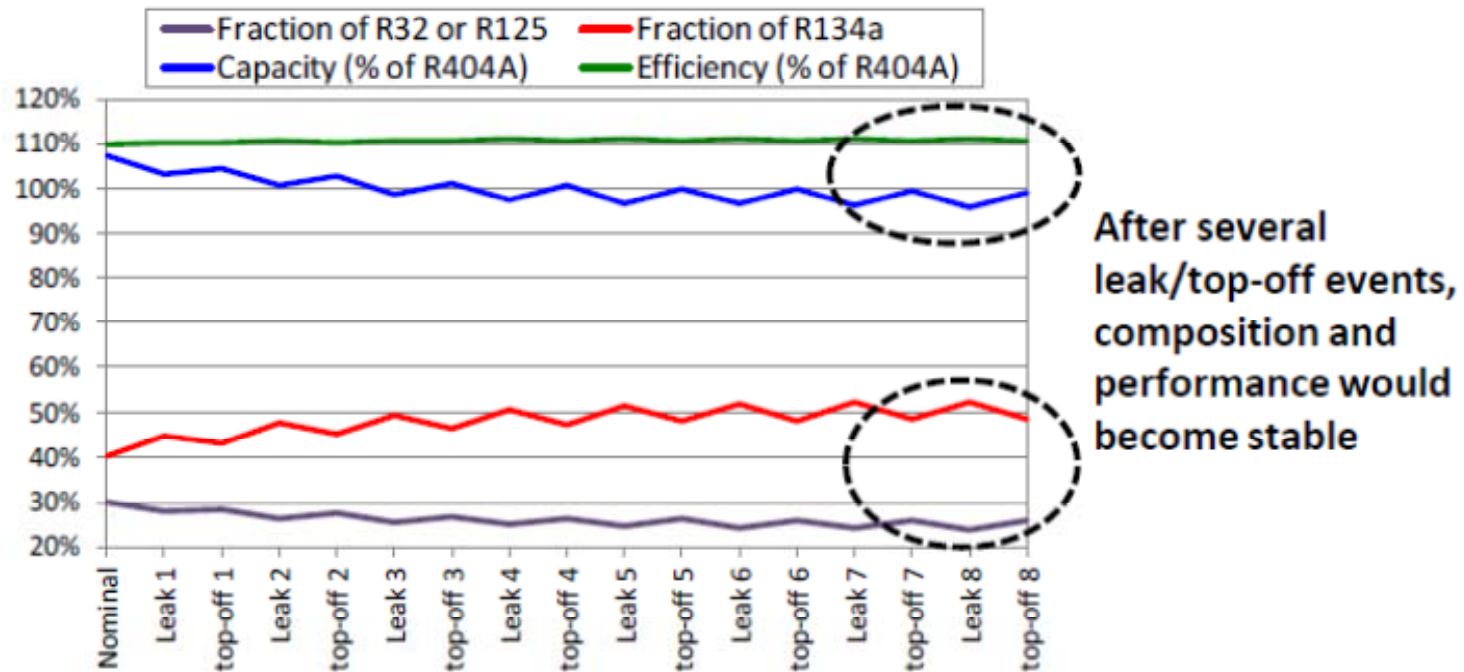
2.2) System OFF

a) **Liquid:** will not cause fractionation

b) **Vapor:** may cause mild fractionation

Leakage: Several Worst Case Scenario Leaks (30% each)

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- 1) Using experimental data we estimated the impact of 8 consecutive “two-phase” (worst case scenario) leaks of 30% of the total charge each, followed by top-offs.
- 2) After the 8th leak/top-off event:
 - Changes in composition due to leaks would be compensated by the top-offs, so the blend composition would remain stable
 - Capacity would remain nearly unchanged and still a match of R404A
 - Superior efficiency of R407F would be maintained

R407F Maintains High COP and Capacity for Worst Case Leakage

Technical Conclusion

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- When compared to R404A – R407F provides
 - **Energy** Improvements (up to 15%)
 - **Carbon** Benefits (on GWP -53.5% and TEWI -66%)
 - **Capacity** Improvements
 - **Life Cycle Cost** Benefits / Engineer 'Friendly'
 - 'Future proof' complies with F-Gas regulation post 2030 and minimizes HFC taxes where applied
- Simple to retro-fit R404A (glide!)
 - Same TX valve
 - Remove R404A / Evacuate / Change Drier / Liquid Charge with R407F
 - Optimise System / TX Valve settings for R407F (Super Heat)
 - Check Operation Save Energy!
- Widely available through a multi-channel distribution network



**Performax LT
can be used
for servicing
without end
date.
R404A will be
banned.**

Genetron Performax® LT (R407F) – The 'First Choice' Solution

Thank you! Questions?

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