



Fact Sheet *Federal Halocarbon Regulations, 2003*

Information Pertaining to Chillers

This fact sheet focuses on the prohibition under the *Federal Halocarbon Regulations, 2003* to operate a chiller that contains a prohibited halocarbon after January 1, 2015. It is not intended to replace the full legal text of the Regulations or to provide legal opinions. You are advised to retain a lawyer should you require a legal opinion.

Scope of the *Federal Halocarbon Regulations, 2003*

The *Federal Halocarbon Regulations, 2003* apply to chillers that are:

- owned by the federal government (e.g., departments, boards or agencies, Crown corporations) or by federal works or undertakings; or
- located on Aboriginal or federal lands (including all tenants on such lands).

Definitions

Chiller

an air-conditioning system or refrigeration system that has a compressor, an evaporator and a secondary refrigerant.

Federal work or undertaking

any work or undertaking that is within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, including but not limited to shipping, railways, aviation, broadcasting, banks, or other work or undertaking connecting one province with another. This includes the facilities and any halocarbon-containing systems they may contain.

Owner

a person who holds a right in, has possession, control or custody of, is responsible for the maintenance, operation or management of, or has the power to dispose of, a system.



Chiller prohibition

The *Federal Halocarbon Regulations, 2003* prohibit operating or permitting to operate any chiller that contains a halocarbon other than HCFCs, HFCs or PFCs after **January 1, 2015**. Any chiller containing a halocarbon other than these three refrigerants must be converted to an alternative refrigerant or be decommissioned by that time. This includes chillers containing CFCs, such as R12, or mixtures containing CFCs, such as R500.

As an owner, you should check your inventory for chillers using a refrigerant that contains a halocarbon listed in any of items 1 to 9 of Schedule 1 of the Regulations (e.g., CFCs) and consider developing a replacement or succession plan to help achieve compliance. This could also help you avoid service disruptions and last-minute costs in meeting the January 1, 2015, prohibition deadline. Your service provider may be able to assist you in this task.

Regulatory compliance

Environment Canada undertakes regular inspections in order to verify compliance with the requirements of the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999* (CEPA 1999) and its regulations. Investigations are conducted when there are reasonable grounds to believe that an infraction has occurred.

CEPA 1999 provides for penalties up to imprisonment. The enforcement responses are selected based on the principles found in law and framed by the criteria assessment defined in the Compliance and Enforcement Policy for the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999*.

For more information

Visit Environment Canada's Stratospheric Ozone website at www.ec.gc.ca/ozone for more information, including information regarding

- Canada's Ozone Layer Protection Program
- the *Federal Halocarbon Regulations, 2003*

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