The Alliance
for Responsible Atmospheric Policy

**STATEMENT OF**

**THE ALLIANCE FOR RESPONSIBLE ATMOSPHERIC POLICY**

**Kevin Fay, Executive Director**

**December 2, 2014**

**Legislative Hearing on S. 2911, "Super Pollutants Act of 2014"**
**Senate Environment and Public Works Committee**

Good Afternoon. My name is Kevin Fay. I serve as Executive Director of the Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy, a US industry coalition organized in 1980 to address the issue of stratospheric ozone depletion. We appreciate the opportunity to testify at this legislative hearing on S. 2911, the "Super Pollutants Act of 2014."

The Alliance is composed of manufacturers, businesses and trade associations, which make or use fluorinated gases in their course of business. Today, Alliance member companies are leading the development of next generation, climate- and ozone-friendly, technologies and applications. According to a recent study, the US fluorocarbon using and producing industries contribute more than $158 billion annually in goods and services to the US economy, and provide employment to more than 700,000 individuals with an industry-wide payroll of more than $32 billion. The Alliance represents more than 100 companies across several sectors engaged in the development of economically and environmentally beneficial international and domestic policies regarding fluorinated gases. The Alliance is proud of its extensive history of working in a constructive manner with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on the protection of stratospheric ozone and the mitigation of climate change. Further, we are also proud of our work towards the development and implementation of the Montreal Protocol on Protection of the Earth's Ozone Layer.

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The Montreal Protocol has achieved impressive success in ozone and climate protection due to a combination of internationally-negotiated CFC and HCFC production and consumption reduction mechanisms paired with domestic implementation measures to control emissions. With hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) receiving significant consideration under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and potentially under the Protocol as well as expanding domestic measures under current authorities, it is critical to have a comprehensive approach to address their potential climate change contribution, including HFCs already in use in the installed equipment base.

Upon the introduction of S. 2911, the Alliance commended the sponsors of the legislation and encouraged further sponsorship and consideration. We did so because the legislation:

- **Recognizes the appropriate role of the Montreal Protocol in advancing ozone protection, while reducing greenhouse gas emissions, calibrated to the pace of technology developments and the availability of proven, energy-efficient alternatives.**
- **Acknowledges the important role of effective refrigerant management, and recovery and re-use of refrigerant, as near-term approaches that can achieve significant HFC emission reductions.**
- **Closes the HCFC-22 exception that permits the use of ozone-depleting residential air conditioning units. The legislation promotes both ozone protection and improved energy efficiency of newer systems.**

The Montreal Protocol has been highlighted as one of the most effective multilateral environment treaties ever implemented. It is the only treaty in the United Nations system to which every nation in the world is a party. We believe the treaty has been successful because it is grounded in scientific understanding, includes an effective technology and economic assessment process, and recognizes the special needs of developing country economies. The Protocol identifies long-term objectives and achieves its environmental protection benefits in a sensible approach guided by economic feasibility.

The short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) that are addressed as part of S. 2911, are also being addressed in a global program called the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC). CCAC is a partnership of governments, quasi-public agencies and organizations, the private sector, and environment non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

S.2911 would help to focus government activities on the SLCPs and further Congressional understanding of its activities, as well as identify potential future steps. Our comments today are specifically in relation to the provisions governing HFCs.

**Support for a Montreal Protocol Amendment on HFCs**

Addressing HFCs is one of the key initiatives of the CCAC program. The primary goal is to support the amendment of the Montreal Protocol to utilize its mechanisms and institutions to achieve a gradual phasedown of HFC use and emissions. That effort is buttressed with three other components: government procurement policies which encourage the acquisition of low-GWP technologies as they become available; and two components developed by the private sector, a global refrigerant management initiative and efforts to support development of low-GWP technologies throughout the food cold chain while increasing the utilization of food preservation technology on a global basis.

As a result of our experience under the Montreal Protocol over the last 27 years in achieving the elimination of ozone depleting substances(ODS), we believe that the protocol can play an instrumental role in also reducing the greenhouse gas contribution of ODS substitutes. This approach is far preferable for uniform treatment of HFCs than command and control regulation by the United States and other nations, or the market-fracturing approach that will result if the major economies were to all choose different means of achieving HFC greenhouse gas reductions.

HFCs have provided the ability to rapidly reduce reliance on ODS, and recent scientific assessments have concluded the Earth's ozone layer is on the mend. They are not currently a significant portion of overall global GHG emissions. However, concern for future growth,

particularly in major developing country economies, signals a potential for a significant increase in the HFC greenhouse gas contribution between now and 2050. We believe with the appropriate policy signals and flexible implementation, it is possible to achieve a substantial reduction of HFC greenhouse gas contribution over that timeframe. That is why in September of this year, the Alliance announced its intent **"to take actions and support policies to achieve an 80% reduction of global HFC emissions on a GWP-weighted basis by 2050."**

Since then, we have also launched the Global Refrigerant Management Initiative (GRMI) and the Global Food Cold Chain Council (GFCCC), as part of our efforts under the Climate and Clean Air Coalition to achieve near-term emission reductions as we work on the Montreal Protocol amendment process.

The Montreal Protocol, in its programs to eliminate ODS, has already proven to be the most significant and cost-effective greenhouse gas reduction policy adopted to date. We believe that this success can be repeated as we work to achieve the long-term transition to low-GWP compounds and technologies that also continue to improve the energy efficiency profile of the important user technologies.

S. 2911 acknowledges this success and encourages governments and the private sector to carry-on in an equally successful manner that is both environmentally effective and economically sensible.

**Global and Domestic Refrigerant Management Initiatives**

The legislation also encourages the utilization of Section 608 of the Clean Air Act as a means of reducing service emissions of current HFC using equipment and promoting the recapture and reuse of refrigerant through recycling and reclamation. We know that the majority of refrigerant emissions occur during the service, maintenance, repair and disposal of air-conditioning and commercial refrigeration units. Moreover, that equipment operates most efficiently when properly charged and maintained, minimizing energy consumption and related greenhouse gas emissions.

As industry we are moving forward with global measures to promote the responsible use of refrigerants. At the September 23 UN Climate Summit, the Alliance, in conjunction with the Air-Conditioning, Heating and Refrigeration Institute and ABRAVA, the Brazilian Association for HVAC-R, launched the Global Refrigerant Management Initiative to reduce leaks and service emissions throughout the industry's global supply chain through better education, training and certification. This initiative has already received the support of industry associations from 9 countries and the EU, representing 4 continents, and is expected to continue expanding in 2015.

Such voluntary actions are important, but can be bolstered by sound policies. That is why in January of this year, the Alliance submitted a petition to extend the regulations under Section 608 of the Clean Air Act to HFCs and other substitutes for class I and class II ozone-depleting substances. These policies have proven effective in limiting ODS emissions and promoting refrigerant re-use; now it is time to bring consistency to stationary refrigerant management regulations by extending them to HFCs and other substitutes for class I and class II ozone-depleting substances.

As a result of the Alliance's petition, EPA recently initiated a stakeholder process to address the related issues and develop a response to the Alliance's petition. The first stakeholder meeting was attended by industry representatives from all facets of the air conditioning and refrigeration industry. While a variety of views were expressed on implementation issues, there was no opposition to the overall objective from the industries in attendance.

In reducing the contribution of HFCs to climate change, initiating proper refrigerant management practices remains the lowest hanging fruit.

**Importance of Energy Efficiency**

The legislation also calls attention to the important role of the fluorocarbon compounds with regard to the energy efficiency of the air conditioning and refrigeration equipment in which they are utilized. It is well understood that 95% of the greenhouse gas contribution of this equipment

is derived indirectly as a result of its lifetime energy consumption. In the transitions achieved to-date, and the pending transition to low-GWP compounds and technologies, it is imperative that this is part of the technology assessment process. It is also why the Alliance, at the September White House HFC Industry Roundtable, urged Administration officials from the Department of Energy and EPA to better coordinate the next phases of technology transition so that the introduction of low-GWP technologies is in synch with coming rounds of energy efficiency standards. This will allow the industry to more effectively meet these important, but sometimes competing, environmental objectives.

On a related point, the legislation also calls for a study on alternatives to the high-GWP compounds and technologies, including the identification of standards or regulatory barriers that could prevent or slow the introduction of low-GWP alternatives. This study will be useful in two important respects—highlighting the need for coordination of the HFC phasedown with the cycle of energy efficiency standards changes; and identifying issues such as building codes and standards, that could slow the uptake of the developing new technologies. Some of the substitute technologies have a range of characterizations for flammability: non-flammable, mildly flammable, and highly flammable. Safety standards need to be modified to take this into account in order to amend building codes to allow for the installation of such new and beneficial technologies.

The Alliance has established a task force with EPA and DOE to identify issues associated with this codes and standards modification process. This task force will work to ensure modifications, but this process is slow. Officials will need to be mindful of this as they promote the transition to the new technologies.

**Dry-22 Condensing Units**

The last item highlighted in S. 2911 is language to close a loophole for what are known as "dry-22 units." In a rulemaking five years ago, EPA defined uncharged condensing units ("dry") to be a service component not otherwise subject to the Clean Air Act prohibition to place in commerce equipment that relies on HCFC-22, an ODS that is subject to phase-out under the Montreal

Protocol and the Clean Air Act. As a result of this modification to the rules, the manufacture of these units increased significantly at a time when their phase-out was nearly complete.

A diversity of views existed on the wisdom of the EPA rule modification, and there was not a unanimous view among the affected industry on how to address it. After long consideration, however, the manufacturing industry has recently advised EPA of its unanimous position that the manufacture of these units should now be phased out. The language in S. 2911 would effect this change. This is important because the Montreal Protocol just now imposes on developing countries the initiation of the phase-out of HCFC-22 and other HCFCs. In order for consistency of approach, the Alliance believe it to be constructive that US regulations not appear to be creating loopholes that other countries might wish to emulate. The Alliance supports the language in S. 2911 with regard to dry-22 units.

**Industry Innovation and Leadership**

Unlike other greenhouse gases, HFCs are intentionally manufactured as valuable industrial gases that help provide important societal services and products. These services and products are important contributors to health, safety, comfort, and productivity. As concern for climate change has increased, industry has recognized the need to alter the projected growth scenarios of HFCs while continuing to achieve global ozone layer protection, and maintaining the availability of these services and products.

U.S. industry has been at the forefront of the technology advances over the last several decades and is now investing in the innovation of low-GWP compounds and technologies that will allow us to achieve ozone protection, climate protection and energy efficiency goals. However, much work remains to be done. Technology pathways have not been identified for all of the critical uses. In the September HFC Roundtable announcements, industry leaders highlighted the multi-billion dollar investments to be made over the next decade in order to achieve these goals. U.S. industry leadership and an effective global approach under the Montreal Protocol will be key to this achievement.

**Summary**

S.2911 is a useful legislative vehicle with regard to HFCs because it highlights the key issues associated with the introduction of low-GWP compounds and technologies, encourages responsible refrigerant management practices, and emphasizes support for the Montreal Protocol as the most effective means of achieving a gradual HFC phasedown between now and 2050. It helps focus the attention of the relevant US Government departments and agencies, educate members of Congress, and advance the market friendly model of the Montreal Protocol.

As with the effort to eliminate ozone depleting substances, U.S. industry has embraced the technology challenge that must be met in order to achieve this environmental objective. Transitions in many of the key user industries are already underway through a combination of voluntary initiatives and policy proposals and adjustments. The history of efforts to protect the ozone layer and now to address the potential climate impacts of ODS substitutes such as HFCs has been one of significant US leadership, both from the government and the private sector. Alliance members have deemed it far more effective to control our destiny and achieve these objectives through measures that allow for achievement of goals over the long-term while minimizing near-term economic disruption.

Legislation such as S. 2911 furthers this effort by stimulating dialogue and education on issues and matters with which we are concerned. The Alliance appreciates the opportunity to testify before you today, we look forward to working with you in the next Congress as these issues continue to be addressed, and we are happy to answer any questions that you may have.

**Alliance to Pursue Long-Term Greenhouse Gas Reduction Goal**

**Announcement Made During White House Roundtable**

**Washington, DC, September 16, 2014** -- The Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy today announced support for policies and actions with a goal to reduce global hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) emissions by 80 percent by 2050. "As technology companies, we firmly believe with the right global policies and incentives we can develop and deploy solutions that are both environmentally and economically effective to prevent ozone depletion and global warming emissions," said Robert Wilkins of Danfoss and Alliance Chairman.

The announcement was made during an industry leadership roundtable coinciding with International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer. The event convened representatives from system manufacturers, end users, and fluorocarbon producers in a roundtable briefing of Obama Administration officials. The discussion focused on industry support for a phasedown of HFCs through an amendment to the global Montreal Protocol and technology development and investment commitments from key industry leaders.

In today's announcement, the Alliance stated that it believes a global approach under the Montreal Protocol, the 1987 treaty adopted to address depletion of the Earth's ozone layer, provides the best forum with established institutions to deal with the technical complexities of reducing global emissions of HFCs while maintaining the phase-out of ozone depleting substances such as HCFCs. The Alliance advocated a goal of reducing global HFC emissions by 80 percent by 2050 to be achieved through a Montreal Protocol amendment, highlighted American industry efforts to develop the technologies to realize those reductions and emphasized the need for greater initiatives from the public and private sectors to encourage proper refrigerant management.

HFCs were introduced in order to achieve a rapid phase out of ozone depleting substances and are used widely in air conditioners, refrigerators, foam insulation, technical aerosols, fire protection systems and other critical uses. The demand for these technologies continues to grow due to expansion of developing country economies and the added health, safety, comfort and productivity benefits these technologies provide.

Alliance member companies, which represent more than 95 percent of US HFC production and a significant majority of the manufacturing and other user industries, are committing billions of dollars in research and development and commercialization of new technologies, while also continuing to improve energy efficiency performance. Additionally, the Alliance pledged to work cooperatively with the US EPA and others around the world by sponsoring ongoing technology workshops and initiating efforts to reduce emissions due to leaks and servicing. Earlier this year, the Alliance petitioned the US EPA to expand its regulations governing emissions of ozone depleting substances to also cover HFCs.

"We are technology companies whose products provide comfort, health, food safety and increased productivity. While HFCs have allowed us to eliminate ozone depleting substances, we recognize there is concern if their use were to grow unabated around the globe. We believe an amended Montreal Protocol can most effectively promote the availability of low-GWP replacement compounds and technologies," added Wilkins.

The Montreal Protocol treaty was first signed on September 16, 1987, and is considered to be one of the most-effective multi-lateral environment treaties ever negotiated. It is the only treaty in the United Nations system to which every country is a signatory. The Protocol's success has been a result of its

reliance on sound scientific reviews, ongoing technology assessments and a funding mechanism to assist developing countries. A hallmark of the treaty is the decades-long cooperation among governments, industry and the environment community.

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About the Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy
The Alliance is an industry coalition organized in 1980 to address the issue of stratospheric ozone depletion and the production and use of fluorocarbon compounds. The organization is composed of manufacturers and businesses, including their trade associations that rely on HCFCs and HFCs. According to a recent study, the US fluorocarbon using and producing industries contribute more than $158 billion annually in goods and services to the US economy, and provide employment to more than 700,000 individuals with an industry-wide payroll of more than $32 billion. Today, the Alliance coordinates industry participation in the development of reasonable international and government policies at the nexus of ozone protection and climate change.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

## Alliance Outlines CCAC Action Plan at UN Climate Summit

**New York, NY – September 23, 2014** The Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy, the leading coalition of US companies producing and using hydrofluorcarbons (HFCs), today presented the four-point action plan of the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) to reduce global HFC greenhouse gas emissions. The presentation was made as part of the CCAC High Level Assembly meeting as well as at the UN Secretary-General's Climate Summit in New York City. The presentations were made by Kevin Fay, Executive Director of the Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy along with Mike Lamach, Chairman and CEO of Ingersoll Rand, and John Mandyck, Chief Sustainability Officer for United Technologies Building and Industrial Systems, speaking to the formation of the Global Food Cold Chain Council.

The CCAC action plan consists of support for beginning negotiations in 2014 of an amendment to phase down the production and consumption of HFCs under the Montreal Protocol, the promotion of gradual public procurement of climate-friendly low-global warming potential alternatives to HFCs when feasible and support for private-sector organized efforts, including a Global Refrigerant Management Initiative on HFCs in servicing and a Global Food Cold Chain Council to reduce HFC emissions and increase efficiency in the cold food supply chain.

"Collectively, these policy efforts and initiatives have the potential to reduce the equivalent of more than 90 Gigatons of CO2equivalent by 2050, or more than two years of global greenhouse gas emissions," said Alliance Executive Director Kevin Fay. "The hallmark of these activities is that they will also continue the tradition of government, NGO, and industry cooperation under the Montreal Protocol that has made that treaty one of the most effective global environment agreements in history."

A substantial number of CCAC partners and non-partners, including nation-states, intergovernmental organizations, nongovernmental organizations, civil society organizations and private sector entities, have pledged their support for this action plan. The announcement of the four-point plan at the Climate Summit is expected to grow the number of signatories.

The Alliance and other private sector partners participated last week in an HFC Industry Leadership Roundtable at the White House. At that meeting, Alliance member companies and others announced their voluntary commitments to introduce new low- global warming potential (GWP) compounds and technologies to replace the high-GWP compounds and technologies currently in use, and to continue to improve energy efficiency as well. The Alliance pledged to take actions and support policies to reduce global HFC emissions by 80 percent by 2050. The industry leaders advocated for the North American-proposed amendment to the Montreal Protocol as the best means of achieving a global phase-down of HFCs while increasing research and development of the next generation of refrigerants.

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About CCAC
The Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Live Climate Pollutants is a partnership of governments, intergovernmental organizations, representatives of the private sector, the environment community, and other members of civil society. The coalition seeks to supplement global mitigation measures to address the contributions of methane, black carbon and HFCs to climate change.

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**Refrigeration Industry Leaders Organize Global Refrigerant Management Initiative**

**Initiative Marks Milestone Toward Reducing HFC Greenhouse Gas Emissions**

**New York, NY – September 23, 2014** Three of the world's leading refrigeration associations - The Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy, the Air-Conditioning, Heating and Refrigeration Institute (AHRI), and the Brazilian Association for HVAC-R (ABRAVA), today announced the formation of the **Global Refrigerant Management Initiative** at the United Nations Secretary-General's Climate Summit.

The leakage of refrigerant during the servicing of equipment is the largest source of hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) emissions around the globe. This Initiative will work to identify opportunities to educate the industry's global supply chain on ways to improve the management of refrigerants and to reduce leaks and service emissions, particularly where current leak rates are the greatest. In addition, the initiative will promote the recycling, recovery, reclaiming and end of life destruction of refrigerants and develop policies to promote proper refrigerant management.

"Leaks from equipment installation and servicing are the largest source of HFC emissions around the globe," said Kevin Fay, Alliance Executive Director. "We have established this initiative because it is incumbent on all sectors of our industry to work with our governments to educate the individuals who install, service, and replace HVAC-R equipment on how to handle these refrigerants responsibly and to create a culture of responsible care."

In addition to these leading organizations, this private-sector organized effort will include participation from refrigerant organizations from Australia, Canada, China, Colombia, the European Union, Japan, Mexico and South Korea - a true global coalition that represents 90 percent of refrigeration and air conditioning equipment sold around the globe. The initiative will also work with CCAC (Climate and Clean Air Coalition) partners to develop and implement broad-based public and private sector collaborative programs to reduce HFC emissions by building awareness, training and implementation guidance for proper management, servicing and refrigerant end-of-life practices.

"Environmental stewardship is a hallmark of our industry," said AHRI President Stephen Yurek. "This initiative furthers our commitment to providing for the health, safety, and comfort of people around the world in the most responsible way possible," he said.

The growth of HFC emissions has been identified as a significant concern. HFCs are compounds introduced to rapidly replace ozone depleting substances being phased out by the Montreal Protocol. Currently, HFCs only comprise about 1 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions.

However, unabated, HFCs are expected to increase to greater than 10 percent of greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. ABRAVA International President, Samoel Vieira de Souza said that "There is no question that emissions are a concern of the entire supply chain."

The Alliance and AHRI participated last week in an HFC Industry Leadership Roundtable at the White House. At that meeting, Alliance member companies and others announced their voluntary commitments to introduce new low- global warming potential (GWP) compounds and technologies to replace the high-GWP compounds and technologies currently in use, and to continue to improve energy efficiency as well. The industry will invest $5 billion over the next decade to research, develop, and commercialize low-GWP technologies new refrigerants and the equipment in which they will be used. The Alliance pledged to take actions and support policies to reduce global HFC emissions by 80 percent by 2050. The industry leaders advocated for the North American-proposed amendment to the Montreal Protocol as the best means of achieving a global phase-down of HFCs while increasing research and development of the next generation of refrigerants.

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## About the Air-Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Institute

The Air-Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Institute (AHRI) is the trade association representing manufacturers of air conditioning, heating, commercial refrigeration, and water heating equipment. An internationally recognized advocate for the industry, AHRI develops standards for and certifies the performance of many of these products. AHRI's 312 member companies manufacture quality, efficient, and innovative residential and commercial air conditioning, space heating, water heating, and commercial refrigeration equipment and components for sale in North America and around the world.

## About the Brazilian Association for HVAC-R

The Brazilian Association for HVAC-R (ABRAVA), headquartered in Sao Paolo, Brazil and founded in 1962 is a national association of equipment manufacturers, designers, installers and technicians, as well as retailers of parts and components from around the country. Its mission is to ensure technological and competitive development of refrigeration, air conditioning, ventilation and heating sectors of the country, defending their legitimate interests and promoting the responsible use of equipment and refrigerants to reduce global warming, preserve the environment and improve quality of life.

Supporting organizations:

Brazilian Association for HVAC-R (ABRAVA, Brazil); Air-conditioning, Ventilation and Refrigeration Association (ACAIRE, Colombia); Air-conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Institute (AHRI, United States); Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy (United States); National Association of Refrigeration Industry Manufacturers (ANFIR, Mexico); Air-conditioning and Refrigeration Equipment Manufacturers Association (AREMA, Australia); China Refrigeration and Air-conditioning Industry Association (CRAA, China); European Partnership for Energy and the Environment (EPEE, European Union); Heating, Refrigeration and Air-conditioning Institute (HRAI, Canada); Japan Refrigeration and Air-conditioning Industry Association (JRAIA, Japan); Korea Refrigeration and Air-conditioning Industry Association (KRAIA, South Korea); Refrigeration and Air-conditioning Manufacturers Association (RAMA, India); and Refrigerants Australia (Australia)

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**Refrigeration Industry Leaders Organize Global Food Cold Chain Council**

**Initiative to Reduce Food Spoilage, Increase Efficiency, and Reduce HFC Emissions**

**New York, NY – September 23, 2014** A coalition of major companies that comprise the supply chain necessary to move cold food products from field to market around the world today announce the organization of the **Global Food Cold Chain Council**. This initiative seeks to reduce greenhouse gas emission in the processing, transportation, storage and retail display of cold food and to stimulate demand for climate-friendly technology. The announcement was made by the Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy, with the Air-Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Institute (AHRI) and other private sector partners at the United Nations Secretary-General's Climate Summit held in New York City.

This private sector initiative will promote efforts that stimulate demand for climate-friendly technologies while reducing refrigerant emissions, and minimizing food spoilage, and enhancing energy efficiency in the food cold chain. The initiative will also work with partners in the CCAC (Climate and Clean Air Coalition) to develop and implement broad-based public and private sector collaborative solutions to reduce hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) emissions in the cold food chain across developed and developing countries. The council will work with individual businesses, associations, governments, and civil society.

"The food cold chain is responsible for nearly one third of global HFC emissions. The GFCCC is part of the Alliance's comprehensive approach to achieving the global reduction of high-GWP HFCs," said Alliance Executive Director Kevin Fay.

The growth of HFC emissions has been identified as a significant concern. HFCs are compounds that were introduced to replace ozone depleting substances being phased out by the Montreal Protocol. Currently HFCs only comprise about 1 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions. However, unabated, HFCs are expected to increase to greater than10 percent of greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.

A more climate-friendly cold chain will not only reduce its own carbon footprint, it will extend food supplies to feed more people and reduce the estimated 3.3 billion metric tons of CO2-equivalent in food waste every year. If it were a country, food waste would be the third largest emitter of greenhouse gases.

The Alliance and AHRI participated last week in an HFC Industry Leadership Roundtable at the White House. At that meeting, Alliance member companies and others announced their voluntary commitments to introduce new low- global warming potential (GWP) compounds and technologies to replace the high-GWP compounds and technologies currently in use, and to continue to improve energy efficiency as well. The industry will invest $5 billion over the next decade to research, develop, and commercialize low-GWP technologies new refrigerants and the equipment in which they will be used. The Alliance pledged to take actions and support policies

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