



INFORMATION

for

OPERATORS AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL WORKING WITH EQUIPMENT CONTAINING FLUORINATED GREENHOUSE GASES

EQUIPMENT CONTAINING FLUORINATED GREENHOUSE GAS-BASED SOLVENTS

Regulation (EC) No 842/2006 on certain fluorinated greenhouse gases
and implementing acts



***Europe Direct is a service to help you find answers
to your questions about the European Union***

**Freephone number (*):
00 800 6 7 8 9 10 11**

(*) Certain mobile telephone operators do not allow access to 00 800 numbers or these calls may be billed.

More information on the European Union is available on the Internet (<http://europa.eu>).

Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2009

ISBN 978-92-79-10119-9
DOI 10.2779/21270

© European Communities, 2009
Reproduction is authorised provided the source is acknowledged

Table of Contents

1	Introduction	1
2	General information on F-Gases and the F-Gas Regulation	2
2.1	Global warming	2
2.2	What are fluorinated greenhouse gases?	3
2.3	General overview of the F-Gas Regulation	4
3	Who does this brochure address?	6
3.1	Which types of equipment are affected?	6
3.2	How to identify solvents covered by the Regulation	6
3.3	Who is the operator of the equipment?	8
4	What is the operator responsible for?	9
5	Information on technical personnel certification	9
6	Information on labels	10
7	Penalties for non compliance	10
Annex I:	List of implementing acts of Regulation (EC) No 842/2006	11
Annex II:	F-Gases listed in Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 842/2006	12
Annex III:	Further information	15

INTRODUCTION



Under the Kyoto Protocol, the European Union has committed itself to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions by 8% compared to the base year 1990 in the period 2008-2012. The Kyoto Protocol covers the major greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O) and three groups of fluorinated gases, the so called 'F-Gases': hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆).

To reduce emissions of these F-Gases in order to meet the EU climate change objectives and obligations under the Kyoto Protocol, the European Parliament and the Council adopted on 17 May 2006 the **Regulation (EC) No 842/2006 on certain fluorinated greenhouse gases (F-Gas Regulation)**. This Regulation which applies as of 4 July 2007¹, lays down specific requirements for the different stages of the whole life cycle of F-Gases, from the production to end of life. Consequently, different actors along the life cycle of the F-Gases are affected by the Regulation including producers, importers and exporters of F-Gases, manufacturers and importers of certain F-Gas containing products and equipment and operators of the equipment.

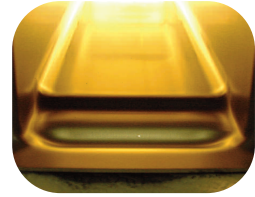
The Regulation is supplemented by 10 Commission Regulations (implementing acts) defining technical aspects of certain of its provisions (see Annex I).

This brochure is for operators of **equipment containing F-Gas-based solvents** and for technical personnel working with such equipment.

The aim of this document is to provide information and guidance on the relevant provisions of Regulation (EC) No 842/2006 and its implementing acts and is not of a binding nature. Separate publications are available for operators of other equipment and relevant technical personnel and companies also covered by the Regulation. Requirements resulting from the F-Gas Regulation for producers, importers and exporters of F-Gases as well as manufacturers and importers of certain F-Gas containing products and equipment are summarised in a separate leaflet.

¹ Article 9 and Annex II of the Regulation came into application on 4 July 2006

GENERAL INFORMATION ON F-GASES AND THE F-GAS REGULATION



2.1 Global warming

The terms “global warming” or “greenhouse effect” are commonly used to describe the increase in the average surface temperature of the Earth over time. It is estimated that the Earth’s climate has warmed between 0.6 and 0.9 degrees Celsius over the past century. Scientists concluded that “most of the observed increase in globally averaged temperatures since the mid-twentieth century is very likely due to the observed increase in anthropogenic (man-made) greenhouse gas concentrations”². The major man-made greenhouse gases are those covered by the Kyoto Protocol: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O) and man-made F-Gases. Ozone-depleting substances controlled under the Montreal Protocol such as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) and halons are also significant greenhouse gases.

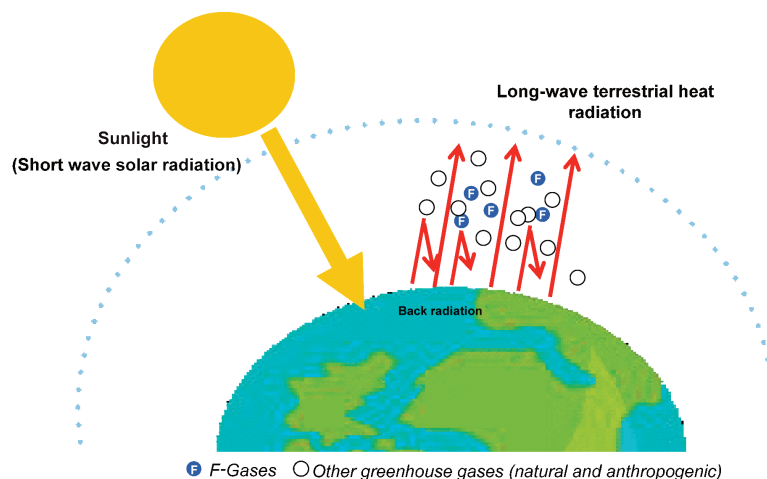


Figure 1 Simplified principle of global warming

Simplified principle of global warming

The Earth receives energy from the Sun in the form of sunlight (short-wave solar radiation) which penetrates the atmosphere relatively unhindered. About 30% of the incoming short-wave solar radiation is reflected by the atmosphere and the surface back into outer space. The remaining 70% is absorbed by the Earth’s surface (land, ocean) and the lower part of the atmosphere. When absorbed, it heats the Earth’s surface and is reradiated as long-wave (infrared) heat radiation. This infrared radiation is not able to penetrate the atmosphere as unhindered as the short-wave radiation but is reflected by clouds and absorbed by atmospheric greenhouse gases. Thus greenhouse gases trap heat within the surface-troposphere system.

² 4th Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), <http://www.ipcc.ch/ipccreports/ar4-syr.htm>

Historically, the natural concentrations of greenhouse gases kept the Earth warm enough to support life as we know it. The more man-made greenhouse gases are in the atmosphere the more infrared radiation is reverberated to the Earth's surface. This leads to the so called "anthropogenic greenhouse gas effect" resulting in a global warming of the Earth.

2.2 What are fluorinated greenhouse gases?

F-Gases (HFCs, PFCs and SF₆) are man-made chemicals used in several different sectors and applications.

They have become popular since the 1990s as substitutes for certain ozone-depleting substances³ used at that time in most of those applications, such as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), and phased-out under the Montreal Protocol.

Although F-Gases have no ozone-depleting properties most of them have a high global warming potential (GWP).

The GWP used in the context of the F-Gas Regulation is calculated in terms of the 100-year warming potential of one kilogramme of an F-Gas relative to one kilogramme of CO₂.⁴

HFCs are the most common group of F-Gases. They are used in various sectors and applications such as refrigerants in refrigeration, air conditioning and heat pump equipment, as blowing agents for foams, as fire extinguishants, aerosol propellants and solvents.

PFCs are typically used in the electronics sector (e.g. for plasma cleaning of silicon wafers) as well as in the cosmetic and pharmaceutical industry (extraction of natural products like nutraceuticals and flavours), but to a minor extent also in refrigeration as CFC replacements – often in combination with other gases. In the past PFCs were used as fire extinguishants and can still be found in older fire protection systems.

SF₆ is mainly used as an insulation gas and for extinguishing the switching arc in high-voltage switchgear and as a cover gas in magnesium and aluminium production.

Annex II of this brochure provides an overview of the substances addressed by the F-Gas Regulation, including their global warming potential and typical applications.

Global warming potential (GWP)

An index, describing the radiative characteristics of well-mixed *greenhouse gases*, that represents the combined effect of the differing times these gases remain in the atmosphere and their relative effectiveness in absorbing outgoing *infrared radiation*. This index approximates the time-integrated warming effect of a unit mass of a given greenhouse gas in today's atmosphere, relative to that of *carbon dioxide*.

(Source: IPCC Third Assessment Report)

³ **Ozone-depleting substances** are substances which destroy the ozone-layer of the earth. They typically contain chlorine or bromine. These substances are regulated under Regulation (EC) No 2037/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 June 2000 on substances that deplete the ozone layer.

⁴ The 100-year GWP figures listed in Annex II are those published in the third assessment report (TAR) adopted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). These range from 97 for fluoromethane (HFC-41) to 22 200 for sulphur hexafluoride.

2.3 General overview of the F-Gas Regulation

The **overall objective** of the F-Gas Regulation is to reduce emissions of F-Gases, through a series of measures or actions taken throughout their life cycle.

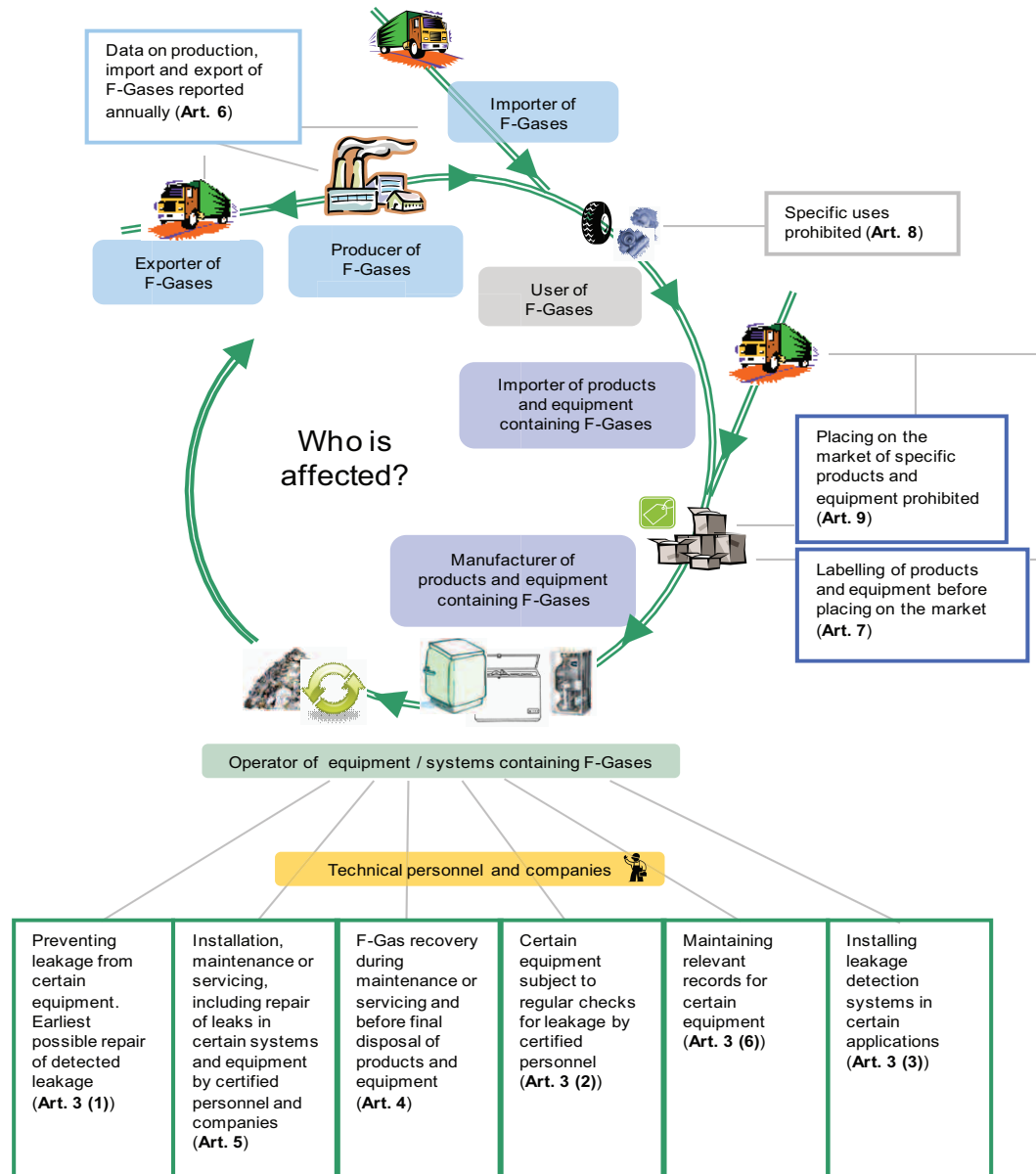


Figure 2 Overview of the main actors affected by the F-Gas Regulation and the related requirements

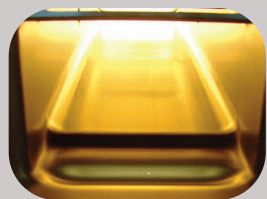
The requirements of the F-Gas Regulation are relevant to:

- Producers, importers and exporters of F-Gases
- Manufacturers and importers placing certain products and equipment containing F-Gases on the EU market
- Users of SF₆ in magnesium die-casting and for filling of vehicle tyres
- Operators of certain equipment and systems containing F-Gases
- Technical personnel and companies involved in certain activities relating to equipment containing F-Gases

As already described above, F-Gases are used in several areas of application. Within the F-Gas Regulation, specific obligations are defined for the **operators** of the following types of equipment:

- Stationary refrigeration, air conditioning and heat pump equipment
- Stationary fire protection systems and fire extinguishers
- High-voltage switchgear
- **Equipment containing solvents**

Other products and equipment, including mobile equipment, containing F-Gases are also addressed by the F-Gas Regulation.



3

WHO DOES THIS BROCHURE ADDRESS?



This brochure covers requirements laid down in the F-Gas Regulation for **operators of equipment containing F-Gas-based solvents**. Therefore, as a first step it has to be determined exactly who is addressed by the relevant requirements of the F-Gas Regulation and thus by this brochure.

Technical personnel working with equipment containing F-Gas-based solvents are also addressed by this brochure (refer to section 5).

3.1 Which types of equipment are affected?

F-Gas-based solvents are mainly used in the electronics industry, for surface cleaning and vapour degreasing and they are typically contained in cleaning systems for high precision metal components (e.g. for the aerospace industry), electronic components (e.g. electronic circuit boards), medical and optical components.

In addition systems for the extraction of natural products such as natural active pharmaceuticals, nutraceuticals, flavours or fragrances in the cosmetic and pharmaceutical industry and other equipment for specialised applications may contain F-Gas-based solvents and are then affected by the Regulation.

Apart from equipment containing solvents, used in various applications, containers in which F-Gas-based solvents are delivered and stored are also affected by the Regulation.

3.2 How to identify solvents covered by the Regulation

The F-Gas Regulation concerns equipment containing **F-Gases** listed in Annex II as well as **preparations** (commonly called "blends") containing F-Gases as **solvents**.

The following table contains a non-exhaustive list of substances used as solvents in cleaning and extraction processes.

Type	Common solvents
Covered by the F-Gas Regulation	
HFCs	HFC-365mfc, HFC-43-10mee, HFC-245fa, HFC-134a
PFCs	PFC-14, PFC-116, PFC-218, PFC-51-14
Other solvents – Not covered by the F-Gas Regulation	
Others	Hydrocarbons, aqueous systems, ethers, hydrofluoroethers, esters, ketones, etc.

Table 1 Solvents typically used as cleaning or extraction agents

How to identify the type of solvent

The easiest way to identify the type of solvent is to check the label on the container. Containers containing F-Gases, placed on the EU market since 1 April 2008, must have a label with the text **“Contains fluorinated greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto Protocol”⁵** and must also indicate the type and amount of the F-Gas. In many cases, relevant information is also available on containers placed on the market earlier. Section 6 provides an example of such a label.

Information on the type of solvent can also be obtained from the supplier.

How to determine if a solvent blend (preparation) is covered by the Regulation

Apart from pure substances, preparations (blends) containing F-Gases could be in use. Preparations under the F-Gas Regulation are defined as mixtures

- of two or more substances of which **at least one** is an F-Gas and
- where the **total** GWP is not less than 150.

For the first criterion, Annex II contains a list of the relevant F-Gases covered by the Regulation. Operators should refer to this list to check whether one of the components of the blend is included in the list.

For the calculation of the total GWP of the preparation, apart from the GWP of the F-Gases, the GWP of the other components performing the same function (solvent) have to be taken into consideration. To determine the GWP of non-F-Gases in preparations, the values published in the First IPCC Assessment⁶ should be used.

The total GWP for a preparation is a weighted average, derived from the sum of the weight fractions of the individual substances multiplied by their GWPs.

$\Sigma [(Substance\ X\% \times GWP) + (Substance\ Y\% \times GWP) + \dots (Substance\ N\% \times GWP)]$
where % is the contribution by weight with a weight tolerance of +/- 1%.

Example (theoretical blend)
50% HFC-356mfc (GWP 890) and 50% HFC-43-10mee (GWP 1 500)
$\Sigma [(50\% \times 890) + (50\% \times 1\,500)] \rightarrow \text{Total GWP} = 1\,195$
→ Preparation covered by the F-Gas Regulation (GWP ≥ 150)

Table 2 Example of how to calculate the GWP of preparations

⁵ Label requirements are set out in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1494/2007

⁶ Climate Change, The IPCC Scientific Assessment, J.T. Houghton, G.J. Jenkins, J.J. Ephraums (ed.), Cambridge University Press, Cambridge (UK) 1990

3.3 Who is the operator of the equipment?

The F-Gas Regulation lays down that the **operator** of the equipment is responsible for legal compliance. The operator is defined as “the natural or legal person who exercises actual power over the technical functioning of the equipment and systems”. Under this definition, the owner of the F-Gas equipment is not automatically the operator of the equipment.

The “actual power over the technical functioning” of a piece of equipment or system would, in principle, include the following elements:

- Free access to the system, which entails the possibility to supervise its components and their functioning, and the possibility to grant access to third parties
- The control over the day-to-day functioning and running (e.g. taking the decision to switch it on or off)
- The power (including financial power) to decide on technical modifications (e.g. replacement of a component), modification of the quantities of F-Gases in the equipment or system, and to have checks or repairs carried out

Typically, the operator of equipment containing solvents is a legal person (typically a company) who is responsible for giving instructions to employees as to the day-to-day technical functioning of the equipment.

In many cases, service companies are contracted to carry out maintenance or servicing. In these cases the determination of the operator depends on the contractual and practical arrangements between the parties.

Although ownership is not a criterion for identifying the “operator”, Member States may designate the owner as being responsible for the operator’s obligations in defined, specific situations, even though the owner does not have actual power over the technical functioning of the system or equipment. Therefore, specific Member State conditions on implementation should be taken into consideration.



4

WHAT IS THE OPERATOR RESPONSIBLE FOR?



Operators must make arrangements for the proper recovery, i.e. the collection and storage, by **certified personnel** of F-Gas solvents from the equipment containing them to ensure their recycling, reclamation or destruction. In addition any residual solvent in containers must be properly recovered.

This activity must take place before the final disposal of the equipment or containers and when appropriate before maintenance or servicing work.

5

INFORMATION ON TECHNICAL PERSONNEL CERTIFICATION



Only personnel holding the appropriate certificate can carry out the recovery of F-Gas-based solvents from equipment.

To obtain a certificate personnel must pass a theoretical and practical examination organised by a designated evaluation body. **Commission Regulation (EC) No 306/2008** defines minimum requirements as to the skills and knowledge to be covered in the examination. Certificates are issued by certification bodies designated by Member States and must contain the following information⁷:

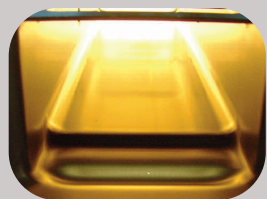
- Name of certification body, full name of holder, certificate number, date of expiry (if any)
- Activity which the holder of the certificate is entitled to perform
- Issuing date and issuer's signature

Certificates are valid in all Member States, but Member States may require a translation of the certificate.

While the operator is responsible for making arrangements so that the recovery of the F-Gas-based solvent is carried out by certified personnel, the certified person is responsible for the proper execution of this activity.

Requirements specific to individual Member States should be taken into consideration.

⁷ Article 3 (2) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 306/2008



6

INFORMATION ON LABELS



Since 1 April 2008⁸, a manufacturer or importer who places F-Gas-based solvent containers on the EU market is obliged to label them.

The label is an important source of information to find out if the equipment is covered by the F-Gas Regulation and which requirements apply. Specific requirements for Member States may entail labelling in a Member State's language.

The label must contain at least the type and quantity of the F-Gas in the container and the sentence: "Contains fluorinated greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto Protocol".

Example:

Solvent type:	HFC-365mfc
Quantity of solvent:	
Contains fluorinated greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto Protocol Enthält vom Kyoto-Protokoll erfasste fluorierte Treibhausgase Contient des gaz à effet de serre fluorés relevant du protocole de Kyoto	



7

PENALTIES FOR NON COMPLIANCE



Penalties for infringements of any of the F-Gas Regulation provisions are laid down by each Member State individually.

⁸ Commission Regulation (EC) No 1494/2007

Annex I: List of implementing acts of Regulation (EC) No 842/2006

- **Commission Regulation (EC) No 1493/2007** of 17 December 2007 establishing, pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 842/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, the format for the report to be submitted by producers, importers and exporters of certain fluorinated greenhouse gases
- **Commission Regulation (EC) No 1494/2007** of 17 December 2007 establishing, pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 842/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, the form of labels and additional labelling requirements as regards products and equipment containing certain fluorinated greenhouse gases
- **Commission Regulation (EC) No 1497/2007** of 18 December 2007 establishing, pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 842/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, standard leakage checking requirements for stationary fire protection systems containing certain fluorinated greenhouse gases
- **Commission Regulation (EC) No 1516/2007** of 19 December 2007 establishing, pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 842/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, standard leakage checking requirements for stationary refrigeration, air conditioning and heat pump equipment containing certain fluorinated greenhouse gases
- **Commission Regulation (EC) No 303/2008** of 2 April 2008 establishing, pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 842/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, minimum requirements and the conditions for mutual recognition for the certification of companies and personnel as regards stationary refrigeration, air conditioning and heat pump equipment containing certain fluorinated greenhouse gases
- **Commission Regulation (EC) No 304/2008** of 2 April 2008 establishing, pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 842/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, minimum requirements and the conditions for mutual recognition for the certification of companies and personnel as regards stationary fire protection systems and fire extinguishers containing certain fluorinated greenhouse gases
- **Commission Regulation (EC) No 305/2008** of 2 April 2008 establishing, pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 842/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, minimum requirements and the conditions for mutual recognition for the certification of personnel recovering certain fluorinated greenhouse gases from high-voltage switchgear
- **Commission Regulation (EC) No 306/2008** of 2 April 2008 establishing, pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 842/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, minimum requirements and the conditions for mutual recognition for the certification of personnel recovering certain fluorinated greenhouse gas-based solvents from equipment
- **Commission Regulation (EC) No 307/2008** of 2 April 2008 establishing, pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 842/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, minimum requirements for training programmes and the conditions for mutual recognition of training attestations for personnel as regards air-conditioning systems in certain motor vehicles containing certain fluorinated greenhouse gases
- **Commission Regulation (EC) No 308/2008** of 2 April 2008 establishing, pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 842/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, the format for notification of the training and certification programmes of the Member States

Annex II: F-Gases listed in Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 842/2006

Designation	Complete name	Chemical formula	CAS number	GWP	Main Application
SF ₆	Sulphur hexafluoride	SF ₆	2551-62-4	22 200	- Insulating gas in high voltage switchgear - Blanket gas for magnesium production - Etching and cleaning gas in the semiconductors industry
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)					
HFC-23	Trifluoromethane	CHF ₃	75-46-7	12 000	- Low temperature refrigerant - Fire extinguishant
HFC-32	Difluoromethane	CH ₂ F ₂	75-10-5	550	- Blend component for refrigerants
HFC-41	Fluoromethane	CH ₃ F	593-53-3	97	- Semiconductor manufacturing
HFC-43-10mee	1,1,1,2,2,3,4,5,5,5-Decafluoropentane	C ₅ H ₂ F ₁₀ (CF ₃ CHFCF ₂ CF ₃)	138495-42-8	1 500	- Solvent for specialised applications - Blowing agent for foams
HFC-125	1,1,1,2,2-Pentafluoroethane	C ₂ HF ₅ (CHF ₂ CF ₃)	354-33-6	3 400	- Blend component for refrigerants - Fire extinguishant
HFC-134	1,1,2,2-Tetrafluoroethane	C ₂ H ₂ F ₄ (CHF ₂ CHF ₂)	359-35-3	1 100	No typical applications at present
HFC-134a	1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane	C ₂ H ₂ F ₄ (CH ₂ FCF ₃)	811-97-2	1 300	- Refrigerant - Blend component for refrigerants - Extraction solvent - Propellant for medical and technical aerosols - Blowing agent component for extruded polystyrene (XPS) and polyurethane (PUR) foams
HFC-152a	1,1-Difluoroethane	C ₂ H ₄ F ₂ (CH ₃ CHF ₂)	75-37-6	120	- Propellant for specialised technical aerosols - Blowing agent component for extruded polystyrene (XPS) foams - Refrigerant

Designation	Complete name	Chemical formula	CAS number	GWP	Main Application
HFC-143	1,1,2-Trifluoroethane	$C_2H_3F_3$ (CH_2FCH_2F)	430-66-0	330	No typical applications at present
HFC-143a	1,1,1-Trifluoroethane	$C_2H_2F_3$ (CH_3CF_3)	420-46-2	4 300	- Blend component for refrigerants
HFC-227ea	1,1,1,2,3,3,3-Heptafluoropropane	C_3HF_7 ($CF_3CH_2CF_3$)	431-89-0	3 500	- Refrigerant - Propellant for medical aerosols - Fire extinguishant - Blowing agent for foams
HFC-236cb	1,1,1,2,2,3-Hexafluoropropane	$C_3H_2F_6$ ($CH_2FCF_2CF_3$)	677-56-5	1 300	- Refrigerant - Blowing agent
HFC-236ea	1,1,1,2,3,3-Hexafluoropropane	$C_3H_2F_6$ ($CHF_2CH_2CF_3$)	431-63-0	1 200	- Refrigerant - Blowing agent
HFC-236fa	1,1,1,3,3,3-Hexafluoropropane	$C_3H_2F_6$ ($CF_3CH_2CF_3$)	690-39-1	9 400	- Fire extinguishant - Refrigerant
HFC-245ca	1,1,2,2,3-Pentafluoropropane	$C_3H_3F_5$ ($CH_2FCF_2CHF_2$)	679-86-7	640	- Refrigerant - Blowing agent
HFC-245fa	1,1,1,3,3-Pentafluoropropane	$C_3H_3F_5$ ($CHF_2CH_2CF_3$)	460-73-1	950	- Foam blowing agent for polyurethane (PUR) foams - Solvent for specialised applications
HFC-365mfc	1,1,1,3,3-Pentafluorobutane	$C_4H_5F_5$ ($CF_3CH_2CF_2CH_3$)	406-58-6	890	- Foam blowing agent for polyurethane (PUR) and phenolic foams - Blend component for solvents
Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)					
Perfluoromethane (PFC-14)	Tetrafluoromethane	CF_4	75-73-0	5 700	- Semiconductor manufacturing - Fire extinguishant
Perfluoroethane (PFC-116)	1,1,1,2,2,2-Hexafluoroethane	C_2F_6 (CF_3CF_3)	76-16-4	11 900	- Semiconductor manufacturing

Designation	Complete name	Chemical formula	CAS number	GWP	Main Application
Perfluoropropane (PFC-218)	1,1,1,2,2,3,3,3-Octafluoropropane	C ₃ F ₈ (CF ₃ CF ₂ CF ₃)	76-19-7	8 600	- Semiconductor manufacturing
Perfluorobutane (PFC-31-10)	1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-Decafluorobutane	C ₄ F ₁₀	355-25-9	8 600	- Physics research - Fire extinguishant
Perfluoropentane	1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,5-Dodecafluoropentane	C ₅ F ₁₂	678-26-2	8 900	- Precision cleaning solvent - Low-use refrigerant
Perfluorohexane (PFC-51-14)	1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,6-Tetradecafluoro-hexane	C ₆ F ₁₄	355-42-0	9 000	- Coolant fluid in specialised applications - Solvent
Perfluorocyclobutane	1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4-Octafluorocyclobutane	c-C ₄ F ₈	115-25-3	10 000	- Semiconductor manufacturing

Annex III: Further information

European Commission

<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/climat/fluor>

National Contact Points for F-Gases



AUSTRIA

Federal Ministry of Agriculture,
Forestry Environment and
Water Management
Division V/2 – Chemicals Policy
Stubenbastei 5
1010 Vienna
Austria
Tel: +43-1-51522 2329
Fax: +43-1-51522 7334
office@lebensministerium.at
www.lebensministerium.at



BELGIUM

Federal Public Service for Pu-
blic Health, Food Chain Safety
and the Environment
Climate Change Service –
Ozone/ F gas
Eurostation Bloc II
Place Victor Horta 40, bte 10
1060 Brussels
Belgium
Tel: +32 2 524 95 43
Fax: + 32 2 524 96 01
climate@health.fgov.be
www.health.fgov.be



BULGARIA

Air Protection Directorate
Global Atmospheric Processes
Dept
Ministry of Environment and
Water
67, William Gladstone Str.
Sofia 1000
Bulgaria
Tel: +359 2 940 6204/ 62 57
Fax: +359 2 981 0954/ 66 10
air@moew.government.bg
www.moew.government.bg



CYPRUS

Environment Service
Ministry of Agriculture, Natural
Resources and Environment
Nicosia 1411
Cyprus
Tel: +35722408900
Fax: +35722774945
www.moa.gov.cy



CZECH REPUBLIC

Ministry of Environment
Air Protection Department
Vrsovicke 65
100 00 Praha 10
Czech Republic
Tel: +420-2-6712-1111
Fax: +420-2-6731-0308
info@mzp.cz
www.env.cz



DENMARK

Miljøstyrelsen (Danish EPA)
Strandgade 29
1401 Copenhagen K
Denmark
Tel: +45-7254-4000
Fax: +45-3332-2228
mst@mst.dk
www.mst.dk



ESTONIA

Ministry of the Environment of
the Republic of Estonia
Environment Mgmt &
Technology Dept.
Narva mnt 7A
Tallinn 15172
Estonia
Tel: +372 626 2802
Fax: +372 626 2801
min@envir.ee
www.envir.ee



FINLAND

Finnish Environment Institute
(SYKE)
P.O. Box 140
00251 Helsinki
Finland
Tel: +358-20-610123
Fax: +358-9-5490-2190
kirjaamo.syke@ymparisto.fi
www.ymparisto.fi



FRANCE

Ministère de l'écologie, de
l'énergie, du développement
durable et de l'aménagement
du territoire
Direction générale de la
prévention des risques
Bureau des substances et
préparations chimiques
20, Avenue de Ségur
75302 Paris 07 SP
France
Tel: +33 1 42 19 20 21
Fax: +33 1 42 19 14 68
ozone@developpement-durable.gouv.fr
www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr

**GERMANY**

Ministry for Environment
IG II 1
P.O. Box 120629
53048 Bonn
Germany
Tel: +49-22899-3050
Fax: +49-22899-305-3225
www.bmu.de/luftreinhaltung/fluoirerte_treibhausgase/doc/40596.php
www.umweltbundesamt.de/prодукte/fckw/index.htm

**GREECE**

Ministry for the Environment,
Physical Planning and Public
Works
Division for Air and Noise
Pollution Control
147 Patission str.
11251 Athens
Greece
service@dorg.minenv.gr
www.minenv.gr

**HUNGARY**

Ministry of Environment and
Water
Dept for Environmental
Development
POB 351
1011 Budapest
Hungary
Tel: +36-1-457-3300
Fax: +36-1- 201-3056
info@mail.kvvm.hu
www.kvvm.hu

**IRELAND**

National Climate Section
Department of Environment,
Heritage & Local Government
Custom House
Dublin 1
Ireland
Tel: +353-1-888-2000
Fax: +353-1-888-2890
climatechangeinfo@environ.ie
www.environ.ie

**ITALY**

Ministry of the Environment,
Land and Sea
Department for Environmental
Research & Development
Via Cristoforo Colombo 44
00147 Roma
Italy
Tel: +39 06 5722 8150 / 8151
Fax: +39 06 5722 8172
Info.gas@minambiente.it
www.minambiente.it

**LATVIA**

Ministry of Environment
Environmental Protection
Department
Peldu Iela 25
Riga 1494
Latvia
Tel: +371-67026448
Fax: +371-67820442
pasts@vidm.gov.lv
www.vidm.gov.lv

**LATVIA**

Ministry of Environment
Environment Quality
Department
Climate Change DivisionA.
Jakšto 4/9
01105 Vilnius
Lithuania
Tel: +370-5-266 3661
Fax: +370-5-2663663
info@am.lt
www.am.lt/VI/index.php#r/1219

**LUXEMBOURG**

Administration de
l'Environnement
Division Air/Bruit
16, rue Eugène Ruppert
2453 Luxembourg
Luxembourg
Tel: +352-405656-1
Fax: +352-485078
airbrut@aev.etat.lu
www.environnement.public.lu/air_bruit/dossiers/O3-ozone_stratospherique_fuites_frigorifiques/index.html

**MALTA**

Malta Environment and
Planning Authority
Environment Protection
Directorate
Pollution Prevention and
Control Unit
C/o Quality Control Laboratory
P.O. Box 200
Marsa GPO 01
Malta
Tel: +356-2290-0000
enquiries@mepa.org.mt
www.mepa.org.mt

**NETHERLANDS**

SenterNovem
Catharijnesingel 59
Postbus 8242 / P-box 8242
3503 RE Utrecht
The Netherlands
Tel: +31-302393493
Fax: +31-30231-6491
frontoffice@senternovem.nl
www.f-gassenverordening.nl

**POLAND**

Industrial Chemistry Research
Institute
Ozone Layer Protection Unit
Rydygiera 8
01-793 Warsaw
Poland
Tel: +48-22-568-2000
Fax: +48-22-568-2390
ichp@ichp.pl
www.mos.gov.pl

**PORTUGAL**

Ministry of Environment
Agencia Portuguesa do
Ambiente
Rua da Murgueira 9/9A
Zambujal-Ap. 7855
2611-865 Amadora
Portugal
Tel: +351-21-4728200
Fax: +351-21-4719074
www.apambiente.pt

**ROMANIA**

Ministry of Environment and
Sustainable Development
12, Libertatii Vv
District 5
Bucharest
Romania
Tel: +4021 317 40 70
Fax: +4021 317 40 70
substante.periculoase@mme-diu.ro
www.mmediu.ro

**SLOVAKIA**

Ministry of the Environment of
the Slovak Republic
Air Protection and Climate
Change Department
Nam. L. Stura 1
812 35 Bratislava
Slovakia
Tel: +421-2-5956-1111
info@enviro.gov.sk
www.enviro.gov.sk

**SLOVENIA**

Ministry of the Environment
and Spatial Planning
Environmental Agency of the
Republic of Slovenia
Vojkova 1b
1000 Ljubljana
Slovenia
Tel: +386 - 1- 478 4000
Fax: +386 - 1- 478 4051
stik@arso.gov.si
www.arso.gov.si/zrak

**SPAIN**

Ministerio de Medio Ambiente,
y Medio Rural y Marino
Subdirección General de
Calidad del Aire y Medio
Ambiente Industrial
Plaza de San Juan de la Cruz s/n
28071 Madrid
Spain
Tel: +34 91 453 53 80
+34 91 453 53 46
Fax: +34 91 534 05 82
ozono@mma.es
www.marm.es

**SWEDEN**

Naturvårdsverket
Valhallavägen 195
106 48 Stockholm
Sweden
Tel +46-8-698 10 00
Fax +46-8-20 29 25
www.natur@naturvardsverket.se
www.naturvardsverket.se/sv/Produkter-och-avfall/Fluorerade-vaxthusgaser/

**UNITED KINGDOM**

Climate and Energy Science
and Analysis (CEOSA)
UK Dept of Environment, Food
and Rural Affairs (defra)
3F Ergon House
17 Smith Square
London SW1P 3JR
Great Britain
Tel: +44-20-7238-6951
Fax: +44-20-7238-2188
helpline@defra.gsi.gov.uk
<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/air-atmos/fgas/>
Sustainable Development &
Regulation Directorate
Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform
1 Victoria Street
London SW1H 0ET
Great Britain
Tel: +44-20-7215-5000
enquiries@berr.gsi.gov.uk
www.berr.gov.uk

Photo credits:

Brenntag AG: cover photo, photos pages 1, 6, 9, 10

EMO Oberflächentechnik GmbH: photos pages 1, 2, 6, 9, 10

