

European standardization for refrigerating systems using flammable refrigerants, especially standard series EN 378 Carsten Hoch, TÜV SÜD Industrie Service GmbH

eurammon Symposium, 2022-07-05



Major obligations:

- Phase down of HFC refrigerants until 2030: 21%
- Prohibition for placing certain products (using HFC refrigerants) on the market
- Regular leak checks by certified personnel for equipment using HFC refrigerants,
  + provision of leakage detection systems (for systems with higher charges)
- Reporting for manufacturers and importers

Result:

euramm

• The use of HFC refrigerants of safety class A1 ("non-flammable") is dramatically limited.



#### **Standardization Request M/555 - Outcome**

- Technical Specifications for the safe installation of equipment using flammable refrigerants (in particular of safety class A3)
  - → in view of ensuring safety during installation and operation (operation includes servicing and decommissioning)
  - → extending charge size limits and describing associated risk mitigation measures (considering the "whole lifetime")
  - $\rightarrow$  specifications for rooms/places in which equipment is installed

**Results:** 

- CEN/TS 17606:2021 Installation of refrigeration, air conditioning and heat pump equipment containing flammable refrigerants, complementing existing standards
- CEN/TS 17607:2021 Operation, servicing, maintenance, repair and decommissioning of refrigeration, air conditioning and heat pump equipment containing flammable refrigerants, complementing existing standards

#### Standardization Request M/555 – Outcome: CEN/TS 17606 & CEN/TS 17607

 $\rightarrow$ Does this outcome satisfy the needs of the evolving market?

- No the Technical Specifications are only one step.
- The "major part" of the needed changes in standards is part of the work program of several TC's:
  - →CEN/TC 182: EN 378 series of standards Revision

Updates of EN 378-1 / -2 / -3 are under discussion

 →CEN/TC 413: Development of a new standard prEN 17893:2022 for Thermal Road Vehicles - Safety Standard for temperature-controlled systems using flammable refrigerants for the transport of goods - Requirements and risk analysis process
 →CENELEC/TC 61: New editions / amendments of the EN IEC 60335-2-40 & -2-89 standards on "air-conditioners & heat pumps" and "commercial refrigeration appliances"

#### Focus on EN 378 series of standards – discussion on the following topics

- EN 378-1: new structure and remarkable changes concerning
  - refrigerant charge limits
  - additional options to qualify refrigerating systems using class A3 refrigerant for several applications / location classifications
- EN 378-2: consideration of the following new aspects
  - evaluation of vibration load, especially for refrigerant piping
  - requirements for integral ventilation for specific systems / appliances
  - requirements for leak detection initiating certain safety measures
- EN 378-3: reconsidering aspects for installation sites, mainly in the occupied space and synchronization between EN 378 series & EN 14624 on requirements for leak detectors

#### Focus on EN 378 series of standards – the most challenging details

- EN 378-1: refrigerant charge limits
  - additional options to qualify refrigerating systems using class A3 refrigerant for several applications / location classifications with the aim of allowing higher charge limits – which additional measures shall be taken?
  - strictly related to individual types of appliances / refrigerating systems
- EN 378-2: consideration of vibration load and similar operational loads
  - enhanced tightness / improved tightness
  - "durably technically tight" systems

#### **Summary:**

the manufacturer shall draw up a risk assessment and consider all relevant aspects.

The manufacturer shall draw up a risk assessment and consider all relevant aspects details

→ this is needed anyway for most types of refrigerating systems

- This is required by most of the for refrigerating systems relevant legislations in the EU, e.g. Machinery Directive 2006/42/EC Pressure Equipment Directive 2014/68/EU
- Safety standards can help to provide help from several aspects, but cannot replace the Risk assessment process to be executed by the manufacturer

## Examples for standards described the risk assessment for specific types of refrigerating systems

- ISO 20854:2019 Thermal containers Safety standard for refrigerating systems using flammable refrigerants — Requirements for design and operation
   was the first new standard developed for a specific type of refrigerating systems
  - and to include a chapter for description of the risk assessment approach
- prEN 17893:2022 Thermal Road Vehicles Safety Standard for temperature-controlled systems using flammable refrigerants for the transport of goods - Requirements and risk analysis process
  - under development in CEN/TC413 WG1
  - mentioned in the Final Report of CEN/TC182 WG12
- ...and more standards expected to be developed / published

#### **Remarks from a technical point of view**

- The key aspect for a successful application of flammable refrigerants are the tightness & durability of refrigerant circuits
- Corresponding requirements are only partly incorporated in EN 378-2
- One possible approach is:

#### "durably technically tight" as described in EN 1127-1 Annex B

- Advantages: a release of refrigerant is not to be expected, or the effects of a release are "very small" to "negligible".
- Today's status: not yet "State of the Art", but an option for the future!
- One core topic: Competence of personnel for safe use of flammable refrigerants

## Thank you for your attention!

# Questions? Questions?



eurammon e. V. is always available as a sparring partner for questions on refrigeration with natural refrigerants.

Contact:

Dr. Alexander Schmeink | Lyoner Straße 18 | 60528 Frankfurt | Germany

Phone: +49 (0)69 6603-1277 | E-Mail: alexander.schmeink@eurammon.com

