

REFRIGERATION EQUIPMENT AND APPLIANCES

TURN-IN INSTRUCTIONS: Four links are included at this web site to help in the turn-in:

- Turn-In Flow Chart; Sample MOU for RTDS; Refrigerant Removal Verification Statement (DRMS Form 2016); and Sample Labels.
- Paragraph 3, below, lists the types of refrigeration equipment and appliances regulated for safe disposal by this USEPA regulation.
- The EPA regulations at 40 CFR 82.150-166 address three major refrigerant management areas: No venting of refrigerant to the environment, certification of technicians at various levels (40 CFR 82.161), and use of certified recovery equipment (40 CFR 82.158). DoD activities turning-in refrigeration equipment and appliances for disposal processing must ensure that they or their service contractors are complying with the regulatory requirements of not venting refrigerants and with the proper level of certification of technicians and recovery equipment, as required by the regulation.
- Persons disposing of appliances must maintain records verifying that all refrigerant has been removed and identifying the person who removed it and be able to demonstrate that you did provide this information to the scrap dealer or landfill operator, or to the DRMO, if DoD property is turned-in to the DRMO for disposal processing.
- **Overseas Turn-Ins.** USEPA regulations do not apply overseas. This type of property, however, may be regulated by host nation environmental laws and regulations; therefore, DRMOs overseas may have different or special turn-in requirements to comply with the DoD Executive Agent Final Governing Standards (FGS) and host nation laws and regulations as applicable overseas.

1. **Usable/Serviceable Property.** Refrigeration equipment and appliances in **Supply Condition Codes A, B, C, or D** may be turned-in with the refrigerant intact in the equipment. These items shall be processed for reutilization, transfer, donation or sale (RTDS) by the DRMO; if the items fail RTDS and become scrap, the refrigerant must be recovered prior to downgrading to scrap or sending to a landfill. Turn-in procedures:

- a. DTID and property marked/labeled with “CONTAINS REFRIGERANT” for identification as usable, for proper handling and storage, and for RTDS processing. (See link to labels)
- b. Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the servicing DRMO that the generating activity will recover or fund the recovery of the refrigerant, if the item(s) fails RTDS and becomes scrap. (See link to sample MOU).
- c. If the usable/serviceable property fails RTDS and is processed to final disposal (e.g., to scrap or landfill), the regulation at 40 CFR 82-156(f), requires that:

- (1) the refrigerant be evacuated or recovered from the property prior to final disposal
- (2) a verification statement of refrigerant removal (DRMS Form 2016)* accompany the property with the following information: the name and address of the person who recovered the refrigerant, the date the refrigerant was recovered, and signed by the person turning-in the equipment.

d. Retain the verification statement of refrigerant removal for 3 years with the DTID; provide a copy of the statement to the scrap dealer or landfill operator.

*See link to DRMS Form 2016, Refrigerant Removal Verification Statement.

2. Scrap/Unserviceable Property. For refrigeration equipment and appliances in Supply Condition Codes E, F, G, H or S, the generating activity shall recover the refrigerant prior to turn-in by providing:

- a. DTID and equipment marked or labeled as “EMPTY” for proper handling and storage purposes. The “EMPTY” label on the property indicates the refrigerant has been recovered prior to turn-in. (See link to sample labels).
- b. A refrigerant removal verification statement (DRMS Form 2016)* with the information required by 40 CFR 82.156(f), as follows:

- (1) the refrigerant be evacuated or recovered from the property prior to final disposal
- (2) a verification statement of refrigerant removal accompany the property with the following information: the name and address of the person who recovered the refrigerant, the date the refrigerant was recovered, and signed by the person turning-in the equipment.

c. Retain the verification statement of refrigerant removal for 3 years with the DTID; provide a copy of the statement to the scrap dealer or landfill operator.

*See link to DRMS Form 2016, Refrigerant Removal Verification Statement.

3. The following are the major categories of refrigeration equipment regulated for “safe disposal” by 40 CFR 82 Subpart F 150-166. Definitions are at 40 CFR 82.152.

- Household Refrigeration. Refrigerators and freezers
- Other Refrigerated Appliances. Dehumidifiers; vending machines; ice makers; water coolers

- Residential Air Conditioning. Window units; packaged terminal air conditioners; central air conditioners; light commercial air conditioners; heat pumps
- Retail Food. Small reach-in refrigerators and freezers; refrigerated display cases; walk-in coolers and freezers; large parallel rack systems
- Motor Vehicle Air Conditioners (MVAC) or MVAC-like appliances
 - **Note:** This regulation does not apply to the “servicing” of MVACs but does apply to their “safe disposal”. USEPA has published separate regulations at 40 CFR 82.30 to 82.42 on “servicing” of MVACs.
- Transportation Refrigeration. Refrigerated ship holds; truck trailers; railway freight cars; other shipping containers
- Commercial Comfort Air Conditioning. Centrifugal chillers; reciprocating chillers; screw chiller
- Cold Storage Warehouses
- Industrial Process Refrigeration. Industrial ice machines; ice rinks.
- Military Equipment. The final rule does **not** apply to devices containing and using refrigerants that are designed for and used solely in a military application, unless their system of parts in that equipment is identical to equipment used for household or commercial purposes.

4. Substitute refrigerants (hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs)). As of November 15, 1995, the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, Section 608 c.2, prohibit the intentional release or venting of HFC and PFC substitute refrigerants (for example, HFC-134a, R-22) to the environment. Substitute refrigerants from refrigeration equipment or appliances must also be recovered from use/serviceable/scrap property by the generator prior to turn-in or if turned-in as usable/serviceable, recovery arrangements via an MOU should be in place if the property fails RTDS.

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