

The Manitoba Ozone Protection Industry Association



17th Annual Report 2009/10

November 1, 2009 – October 31, 2010

For the 17th Annual General Meeting
held in
Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

14th March 2011



Cover page details: From top: The Great Pyramid and Sphinx near Cairo (Giza) Egypt; dignitaries platform with all the nations flags; Entrance to MOP 21 in Marsa Alam, Egypt; European Parliament in Brussels, Belgium; Michael Blackey, Samira DeGobert (UNEP DTIE) and Mark Miller together at the UNEP DTIE both at MOP 21.

Manitoba Ozone Protection Industry Association

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Manitoba Ozone Protection Industry Association (MOPIA) CORPORATE INFORMATION

MOPIA's offices are located at: 1980-B Main Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada



Contact Information:	Telephone:	204.338.0804
	Toll Free	1.888.MOPIA.03 / 1.888.667.4203
	Fax:	204.338.0810
	Primary E-mail:	mopia@mts.net
	Website:	www.mopia.ca

Date of Original Incorporation (Manitoba): **21 October 1993**

Fiscal Year: **1 November - 31 October**

Financial Institution: **Steinbach Credit Union** at Winnipeg, Manitoba

Corporate Auditor for the 2009/10 Fiscal Year: Ryan J. Marshall, Chartered Accountant Inc.

Responsibility Centres: MOPIA is a multi-stakeholder, not-for-profit Association operated through the direction of a duly elected Board of Directors and Executive Committee. MOPIA was appointed by Manitoba's Minister of Conservation for specific tasks.



Pictured (l-r): Mark Miller (Executive Director), Hon. Stan Struthers (former Minister of Conservation), Bill Taylor (Member of the Board of Directors), George Kurowski (Chair) and Michael Blackey (Past Chair)

Manitoba Ozone Protection Industry Association

ORGANIZATIONAL OVERVIEW

Mission: To be the best resource for information and services in relation to atmosphere protection.

Vision: To contribute meaningfully to a healthy atmosphere for future generations.

Core Values:

Teamwork – we are committed to effective partnerships between volunteers, staff, and our stakeholders. New strategic alliances should always be seen as an opportunity.

Commitment – we accept the challenges involved in implementing an aggressive environmental approach.

Responsiveness – we strive to be accessible, flexible, transparent, and will demonstrate a sense of urgency in our resolve and decision making.

Accountability - we are committed to achieving, measuring, and reporting the results of our actions and inactions.

Ethics: Adhere to the highest standards of ethics and integrity, respect, privacy, and confidentiality, avoid conflicts of interest, and comply with the law.

Goal: To work towards protection of the stratospheric ozone layer through the control, reduction, and eventual elimination of emissions of ozone depleting and climate change substance to the atmosphere.

Accountability: MOPIA is accountable to a multi-discipline and elected Board of Directors, as well as, its stakeholders and members. MOPIA accomplishes this through annual general meetings, being open to the public, holding awareness sessions for members, regular press releases, and a member elected Board of Directors



Manitoba Ozone Protection Industry Association

OUR ASSOCIATION REPRESENTATIVES

Executive Committee (Officers)

Chairperson
Vice-Chair
Secretary
Treasurer
Member-at-Large
Past Chair

George Kurowski
Doug Alexander
John Kubilanski
Laverne Dalglish
Inez Miller
Michael Blackey



Members of the Board of Directors

Don Thomson
Kurtis Calder
Botho Kramer

Bill Grywinski
Bill Taylor

Pictured: M. Blackey, S. Nicol, W. Grywinski,
M. Miller, S. McCullough, W. Taylor

Employees

Executive Director
Executive Assistant
Special Projects Officer
Sun Awareness Specialist

Mark Miller
Vanessa Krahn
Melissa Nicol
Lisa Schmidt



Board Meetings held during the 2009/10 Fiscal Year:

Meeting #56	25 January 2010
Meeting #57	22 February 2010
Meeting #58	12 April 2010
Meeting #59	4 October 2010

The Executive Committees last meeting was held:

Meeting # 107	2 February 2009
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Manitoba Ozone Protection Industry Association FROM THE CHAIR OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS



One of the landmark events of 2010 was the decommissioning of practically all of the HALON Fire Suppression Systems in the Province of Manitoba. Only a couple systems still remain, on special exemption permits, and even these will be removed from service within just a few months.

Yet another milestone has been the elimination of new HCFC-22 equipment manufacture. We are transitioning to an HFC era of refrigerants like HFC-407C for Commercial Air Conditioning and HFC-410A Residential Air-Conditioning, with HFC-134A being used in Industrial Chillers for Air Conditioning, and HFC-404A and HFC-507 are being used in Supermarket Medium and Low Temperature applications.



An entire range of over seven ISCEON Refrigerant product options are now available to replace any of the older applications that may have used CFC's or HCFC's in the past. The ISCEON group is composed of HFC blends made up of application specific percentages of HFC-32, HFC-125, HFC-134A and n-butane (HC-600) and Isopentane (HC-601A). The latest offering ISCEON MO-99 can be used to replace a broad range of Air Conditioning, as well as Low and Medium Temperature Refrigeration applications.

The next generation of fluids will be called the OPTEON series, like HFO1234yf, which will be used in automotive Air Conditioning applications in North America, as well as Europe, starting in the fall of 2011 for 2012 model year production. Other developmental OPTEON blends, like DF-11 will be commercialized to replace various existing HFC-134A Chiller applications with a product that is both non-flammable and has a Global Warming Potential (GWP) of only 600 by comparison to the 1430 GWP of HFC-134A.

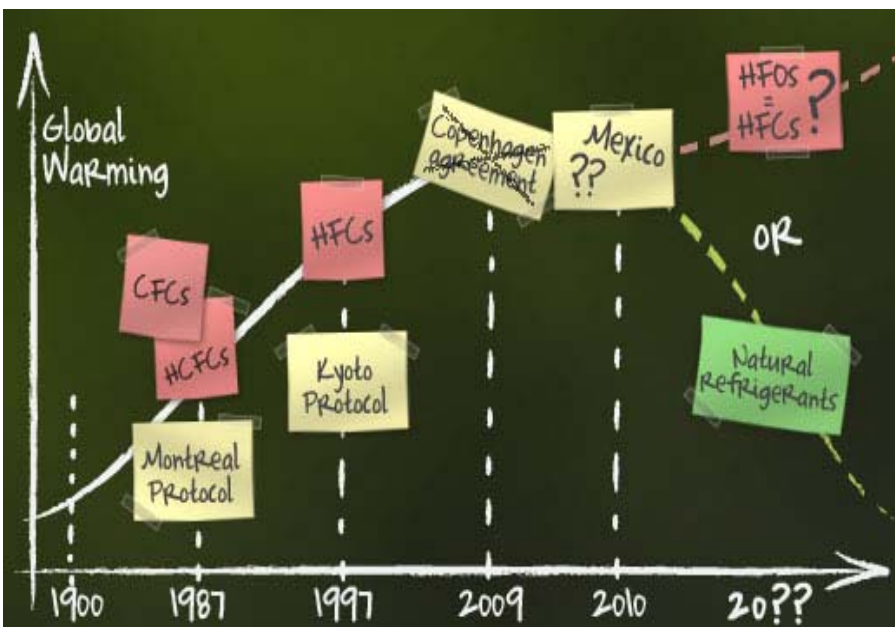


George Kurowski with John Fjeldsted (Executive Director of the Manitoba Environmental Industries Association) and The Right Honourable Edward Schreyer (former Premier of Manitoba and Governor General of Canada).

United Laboratories (UL) is in the process of setting standards for the use of the other mildly flammable OPTEON fluids which will be classified as A2L with flame speeds of less than 10 cm/sec. These will be developed to replace current HFC refrigerant product lines with low GWP, but these fluids will be designed for use on newly Designed and Engineered applications, NOT for use on Retrofitted Applications.



Beyond that, the Five Natural Refrigerant options of Ammonia, Carbon Dioxide, Pure Hydrocarbons, Water and Air are being blended for even higher efficiencies, reduced pressures, and lower leakage rates, with reduced system charges. Some examples of these products would be Carbon Dioxide (R-744) blended with HFC-41 (Fluoromethane) known as ECP-744. Ammonia (R-717) blended with Dimethylether (RE-170, DME) in various proportions to be known and applied in different application ranges as R-723, R-510A, R-429A, R-432A, and R-435A. These DME blends are even being adopted by the Aerosol Industry for propellant applications as an environmentally sounder solution than R152a and R-134A. We even have proportional Hydrocarbon blends of Propane (R-290) and n-Butane (R-600a) being commercialized as R-436A, and R-436B for automotive applications in Australia and South-East Asia. There are now a great number of Ultra-Low GWP and Non Ozone Depleting Refrigerant Solutions available for commercial implementation.

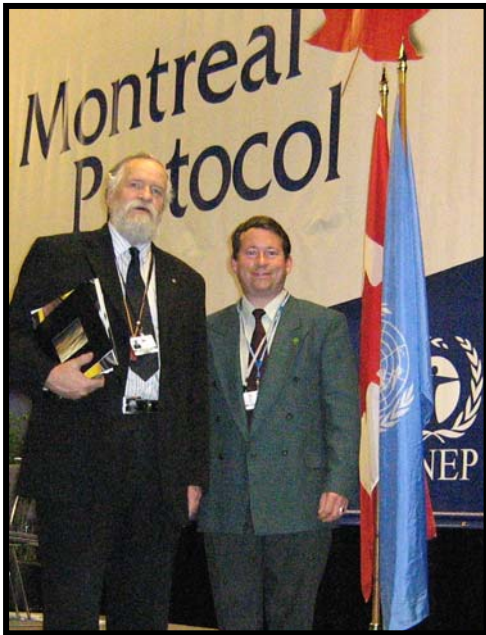


Respectfully Submitted,

George Kurowski, CMS
Chair of the Board of Directors

Picture Credits: Thanks to
UNEP Ozone Secretariat, and
to THENATURALVOICE.

Manitoba Ozone Protection Industry Association FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



I hope you've had an opportunity to be engaged with MOPIA this past year. We've been involved in many positive and yet to emerge initiatives. It is exciting to instigate environmental awareness and change. We take this responsibility seriously and know that our leadership, influence and strategic collaborations are making a difference in Manitoba and elsewhere.

I've highlighted just some of our activities here:

- MOPIA continued to facilitate the removal of halon fixed fire protection systems throughout Manitoba
- MOPIA held a series of program awareness sessions throughout Manitoba (May-July)
- Attended Environment Canada's extended producer responsibility (EPR) session
- Attended the 21st Meeting of the Parties of the Montreal Protocol sessions
- MOPIA was nominated for a USA EPA Montreal Protocol Award
- MOPIA began accepting credit and debit payments.
- Issued two new Position Statements (Proposed GWP system, Sunbeds)

MOPIA has made many inroads and achievements over the past 17 years. The exciting news is that there are many challenges yet ahead that we have a natural and distinct role. With the valuable input and confidence of our Board and the commitment and extraordinary efforts of our office team (Vanessa and Melissa) we can continue to influence change for the betterment of the environment and out stakeholders.

Thank you to George, our new Chair and those many others who continue to strive and focus our energy and resources in a productive and strategically effective capacity. It's all making a difference for our environment!



My best regards,

Mark Miller
Executive Director

Top – Bill Taylor and Mark Miller.
Left – Marc Chasserot (Shecco/Atmosphere 2010), Mark Miller and Brent Hoare (Executive Director, Green Cooling Association, Australia)

Manitoba Ozone Protection Industry Association

PROFILE ON OUR SUPPORT STAFF TEAM



Vanessa Krahn, Executive Assistant

Vanessa played an instrumental role in MOPIA that included database management, financial reporting, environmental certification training administration and other key tasks.

Vanessa encouraged the initiation of several new procedures within MOPIA that has made MOPIA more efficient and productive. She supported our leap into electronic payments for the first time and fostered our progress towards an improved database and other protocols.



Melissa Nicol, Special Projects Coordinator

Melissa played a principle front line role of stakeholder liaison throughout the year but particularly during the summer months. She processed our certification renewals in a efficient manner. Melissa is also a strong advocate of preventative health care and knows the dangers of the sun. She has developed sun awareness materials for youth and outside workers to support MOPIA's role in sun safety for our stakeholders.

Melissa has been a strong ambassador for our organization.

MOPIA has an energetic, conscientious and dedicated staff team. They are motivated and continue to prioritize objectives and achieve results. Our staff has been the cornerstone of our success.

As MOPIA moves forward, our staff will continue to work hard for our stakeholders. This includes proficient response times to inquiries, renewals and training needs. MOPIA will also keep our stakeholders informed of key decisions and impending changes.

Manitoba Ozone Protection Industry Association

PROGRAM INFORMATION

- MOPIA was re-appointed (August, 2010) by the Honorable Bill Blaikie, Minister of Conservation (Manitoba), and continues to be required to provide administrative assistance on various initiatives as detailed in the Agreement.
- As of October 2010, there were 5,126 technicians certified.
- As of October 2010, there were 375 subscription members and 45 steward members.
- As of October 2010, 376 companies were secondary distributor permit holders.
- MOPIA held eight one-day environmental certification training courses this period.
- Red River College (Winnipeg) and Assiniboine Community College (Brandon) also held MOPIA sanctioned training as part of the trades training programs (Re: The Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Mechanic Trade Regulation 229-97) and truck, agriculture, auto and transport.
- MOPIA received approximately 2,550 telephone inquires during the 2009/2010 fiscal year and approximately 1,700 emails from stakeholders.
- MOPIA issued 12 E-bulletins, one per month, during this past fiscal period on November 12, December 10, January 14, February 11, March 11, April 8, May 13, June 10, July 13, August 12, September 9 and October 14.
- MOPIA's Board nomination committee was chaired by Mr. W. Taylor (past Chair).
- MOPIA held program awareness sessions across Manitoba (Winkler, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg, Brandon, Dauphin, Steinbach, Selkirk and Morris).
- During the summer of 2010, MOPIA received a grant from the Urban Green Team program to hire a person for a climate change and sun awareness project. MOPIA hired Lisa Schmidt to coordinate activities within the program.
- MOPIA held its' 16th Annual General Meeting on 29th March 2010 at Red River College (Winnipeg, Manitoba).
- MOPIA presented compliance information to communities across Manitoba.
- MOPIA began accepting credit card and debit transactions (May, 2010).
- MOPIA was represented at an Environment Canada EPR stewardship session.

Manitoba Ozone Protection Industry Association 2010 PROGRAM & COMPLIANCE AWARENESS SESSIONS

During the Spring and Summer of 2010, MOPIA hosted a series of Regulation compliance and MOPIA program awareness sessions throughout Manitoba. These sessions were held as breakfast or luncheon events with interactive presentations lasting on average one and a half hours in length. Hundreds of stakeholders came out to hear our information at the various host locations. These events were also an opportunity to review ODS record keeping methods, answer questions and hear feedback from many stakeholders.



MOPIA hosted awareness events in Steinbach, Winkler, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg, Selkirk, Brandon, Morris and Dauphin.



Manitoba Ozone Protection Industry Association STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

MOPIA continued to maintain a strong rapport with UNEP DTIE. Valuable information and resources are available through the Branch. Future project collaborations are possible. (Mark Miller with Mr. R. Shende, Chief, UNEP DTIE).



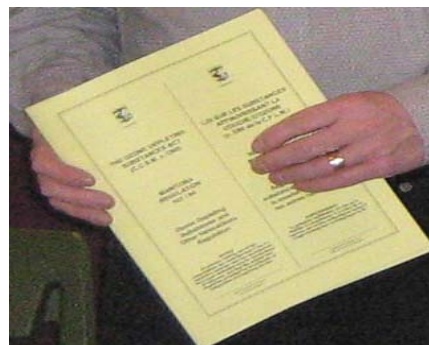
MOPIA attended the 21st Meeting of the Parties (MOP) in Egypt. Michael Blackey and Mark Miller represented the Association in various meetings and during the MOP, 4-8 November, 2009. 30 decisions were made, of which, several will have impact on our stakeholders.



MOPIA continued our dialogue with Greenpeace's lead ozone campaigner Mr. Janos Mate. He is assisting MOPIA in the awareness of HFC aerosol products. He was the lead person in the development of *Greenfreeze*. MOPIA also supported efforts of **THENATURALVOICE**.



MOPIA continued to maintain a strong partnership with officials from Manitoba Conservation. Our professional working relationship has lasted over 17 years through various governments.



Manitoba Ozone Protection Industry Association

HIGHLIGHTS OF 2009/10



Credit and Debit Payments

MOPIA initiated the installation of an electronic Monex terminal. This terminal allows MOPIA to accept Visa, Mastercard and Debit payments over the phone and in-person. This new service was highly welcomed and used by many stakeholders for convenience purposes. In addition, it provided more security for MOPIA, with less cash or cheques held for a later deposit.

Environmental Certification Training

MOPIA offered one-day environmental certification sessions on an as-needed basis for our stakeholders.

Training sessions were held on December 16, 2009, February 25, 2010, March 30, 2010, May 5, 2010, May 26, 2010, June 16, 2010, August 12, 2010 and October 20, 2010.

MOPIA contracts with one of our recognized trainers to deliver each session. Training fees were offered at \$138.15/person in 2009/2010.



Halon Fixed Fire Systems

January 1, 2010 marked the deadline for the operation of halon fixed fire protection systems. The six separate institutions who held systems geared towards their phase-out. Two stakeholders required extensions to continue their phase-out operations.

Ultra-violet Radiation (UV) Safety



MOPIA officials met with Canada's Chair of the House of Commons Environment and Sustainable Development Committee to support efforts to raise awareness and safety regarding the use of UV sunbeds – tanning beds.

It is well understood that there is an increased risk for persons under 18 years of age to develop skin cancer if they use tanning salon UV beds. Subsequently, increased awareness has led to the introduction of restrictions in various jurisdictions.

USA EPA Montreal Protocol Nomination

MOPIA was nominated for the 2010 United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Montreal Protocol Award.

While we did not receive the award, fellow Canadian Janos Mate (Greenpeace International) did. The awards ceremony took place with Gary Doer, Manitoba's former Premier and current Canadian Ambassador to the USA.



Atmosphere 2010

MOPIA attended the 2nd Annual "Atmosphere 2010" workshop offered by Shecco in Brussels, Belgium (September, 2010). The event was useful in recognizing the opportunity and challenges in the introduction of natural refrigerants.

Natural refrigerants offer a negligible environmental footprint but have resistance due to their patent freedoms and potential flammability claims.



The 21st Meeting of the Parties of the Montreal Protocol

MOPIA representatives Michael Blackey and Mark Miller attended the 21st Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (November 4-8, 2009).



The meeting was useful in engaging in discussions with a variety of MOPIA's allies and international authorities. These included representatives from UNEP, Environment Canada, Kenya's delegation, the World Bank, IISD Reporting, Hydrocarbons 21, Greenpeace, Dupont Fluorocarbons, Green Cooling Association and many others.



MOP 21 saw 30 decisions including issues on alternatives to HCFC's, essential uses, the management of surplus ODSs and many others.

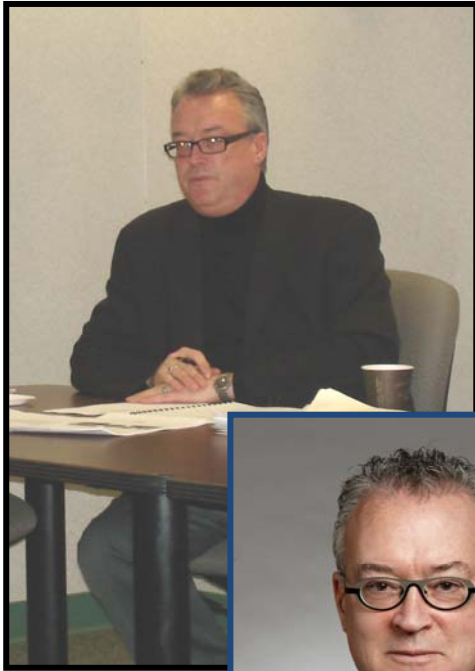
MOPIA's stakeholders are directly impacted in many of the decisions discussed and adopted at these meetings.



Top – MOPIA Chair Michael Blackey at the MOP 21 conference venue in Marsa Alam, Egypt; Mark Miller with Burkina Faso's Viktor Yameogo; Mark Miller with Greenpeace representative Janos Mate; Michael Blackey with Christianna Papazahariou of Beyond HFC's.

Manitoba Ozone Protection Industry Association

FROM OUR TREASURER



Please find attached the financial statements for the fiscal year ending October 31, 2010 for approval by our membership. The financial statements show a surplus over expenses for our 2009/10 fiscal year. The financial statements reflect the approved budget and this continues our history of sound financial management and detailed scrutiny of our organization's financial accounting system.

I'm reporting that the financial statements, as independently scrutinized by Ryan J. Marshall (Chartered Accountant), accurately reflect the financial transactions of our organization ended October 31, 2010.

Over the past year, I have worked closely with our Executive Director (Mark Miller) and Executive Assistant (Vanessa Krahn) to assist and ensure our Board approved budget reflects the demands and priorities of our organization.

MOPIA's revenues continue to be dependent on the general economic climate of the ODS/air conditioning and refrigeration industry. Despite the global economic downturn, MOPIA's financial statements for the past fiscal year demonstrated a level of consistency with main stream revenues from certification fees and training.

Respectfully submitted,

Laverne Dalglish

Laverne Dalglish
Treasurer



APPENDIX

16th Annual General Meeting (AGM) Minutes

Position Statement on The Proposed Global Warming Potential Classification Methodology of HFC's by the Technical Economic Assessment Panel (Montreal Protocol)

Statement by the United Nations Secretary General (Ban Ki-moon) on the Occasion of International Ozone Day

Auditors Report – Financial Statements October 31, 2010



**THE
MANITOBA OZONE PROTECTION INDUSTRY
ASSOCIATION Inc.**

(MOPIA)

16th Annual General Meeting for Membership

MEETING MINUTES

(16)

29th March 2010

@

7:15 pm

Red River College

A1-37

2055 Notre Dame Avenue

Winnipeg, Canada

1. Call to Order

Meeting called to Order by Michael Blackey (Chair) at 7:17 pm. The Chair welcomed everyone and expressed appreciation to George Kurowski for arranging use of the room.

2. Approval of Agenda

MOTION: MOVED by Doug Alexander that the Agenda for the 16th Annual General Meeting (29th March 2010) be approved as presented. **SECONDED** by Kurtis Calder.

MOTION APPROVED.

3. Approval of the 15th Annual General Meeting Minutes (20th April 2009)

MOTION: MOVED by Bill Grywinski that the Meeting Minutes of the 15th Annual General Meeting of 20th April 2009 be approved. **SECONDED** by Doug Alexander.

MOTION APPROVED.

4. Report from our Chair (Mr. Michael Blackey)

Michael Blackey referenced his written report contained within the 2008/09 Annual Report.

MOPIA joined forces with the Natural Voice as part of an international campaign to raise awareness of the use natural refrigerants.

Looking forward, MOPIA is focused on the global awareness and possible regulation of the frivolous use(s) of HFC's in aerosol containers.

With the successful introduction of MOPIA's new training manual, we are working with UNEP to see how it may benefit developing nations.

MOPIA plans to meet with Manitoba's new Minister of Conservation and coordinate a Project Team meeting.

MOPIA is supporting efforts to strengthen tanning bed labeling through a Bill in the House of Commons.

MOPIA should keep a watchful eye on the developments of the OEWG in June in Thailand and be prepared to attend the 22nd MOP in October/November 2010. Important decisions regarding HFC use and stewardship are anticipated that will affect our stakeholders.

The Chair thanked members of the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee and MOPIA's staff for a very successful year.

5. Report from our Treasurer (Mr. Laverne Dalglish)

Mark Miller referenced the Treasurers Report contained in the 2008/09 Annual Report. MOPIA had a surplus of \$26,800, for the 08/09 fiscal year.

A new Auditor was engaged for fiscal 2008/09. They were very thorough and highlighted some improvements in their Report. MOPIA's meeting minutes should be signed off by the chair when approved and then placed/stored in MOPIA's official minute book. The Auditor also found MOPIA was over paying for our rent due to the decrease in the GST.

The 2008/09 revenue and expenses were explained and compared to fiscal 2007/08.

In answer to a question, some travel expenses may will be reflected in the 2009/10 audit as expenses were paid in 2008/09 for air travel participation to MOP 21 where the meeting actually took place in 2009/10 (November 2009).

MOPIA's travel expenses have varied from year to year based on various events that arise. Many times events come-up throughout the year that are not planned or even scheduled but would be beneficial for our participation. MOPIA's Business Plan is a living document and MOPIA's Board recognizes this and evaluates each travel event independently.

Members suggested that the economy is still in flux and there is uncertainty what the upcoming year will hold for our various (ODS) industry sectors. MOPIA should not take on any unnecessary risks in the year and be cautious of our approach.

MOPIA should continue to focus on our key objectives and satisfy those successfully.

6. Report from our Executive Director's Report (Mr. Mark Miller)

Mark highlighted MOPIA's accomplishments throughout fiscal 2008/09. Program statistics are included on page 11 of the 2008/09 Annual Report.

MOPIA's first priority is to satisfy our commitments under our Appointment Agreement with the Province. Any other activities we do are at our Board's discretion with the view to benefit industry awareness and compliance.

Provincial outreach sessions were held and they were well received based on the evaluations from participants. A series of outreach sessions are once again planned for May-June 2010. Suggested that MOPIA also include invitations to rural councils and administrators of waste disposal grounds.

MOPIA continued to raise the issue of HFCs being used as a propellant in aerosol containers. MOPIA will continue to inform the province and others to restrict this application.

MOPIA hosted Kenya's Ambassador to Canada on a study tour in late October. Continued dialogue is planned as Kenya is an important developing Nation, MOP 22 is designated for Nairobi in late October 2010 and UNEP's Ozone Secretariat is based in there.

Mark thanked MOPIA's staff (Vanessa and Melissa) for their team effort. Appreciation was also extended to MOPIA's Board for their input and volunteer efforts.

7. Report from the Nominating Committee (Mr. Bill Taylor)

It was advised that Bill Taylor was receiving medical attention in the United States for an unexpected ailment and as such, our Executive Director will proceed with the Nominations Report.

He noted that the committee was unable to find an eligible candidate(s) from the trucking sector but a person(s) may be appointed to the Board throughout the year.

Eligible candidates and those nominated for a two-year term are: Botho Kramer, Laverne Dalgleish, Bill Taylor, Micahel Blackey, Don Thomson and George Kurowski.

MOTION: MOVED by Inez Miller to accept the Nominations Committee Report of nominated Board candidates as presented. **SECONDED** by Bill Grywinski.

MOTION APPROVED.

9. **Date of our 17th Annual General Meeting (14 March 2011)**

MOTION: MOVED by George Kurowski that the 17th Annual General Meeting be held on 14 March 2011, subject to the discretion of the Board of Directors to change the date and location, if deemed necessary. **SECONDED** by Bill Grywinski.

MOTION APPROVED.

10. **Appointment of Auditor/Financial Review**

MOTION: MOVED by Inez Miller that MOPIA appoint Ryan J. Marshall Inc. (Chartered Accountants) as Auditors for fiscal 2009/10. **SECONDED** by Bill Grywinski.

MOTION APPROVED.

11. **Other Business**

Doug Alexander reported on the unexpected and sudden death of Bill Uskoski. He was a concerned stakeholder involved back in the formative days (1993-94) of MOPIA.

12. **Adjournment**

MOTION: MOVED by Inez Miller that the 16th Annual General Meeting adjourn.

MOTION APPROVED.

The meeting adjourned at 7:46 pm. (29th March 2010).

APPROVED XX March 2011
-- OFFICIAL COPY --

Chair of the Board of Directors

Drafted April 2010 at Winnipeg, Canada.

Position Statement

on

The Proposed Global Warming Potential Classification Methodology of HFC's by the Technical Economic Assessment Panel (Montreal Protocol)



November 22, 2010

BY:

**The Manitoba Ozone Protection Industry Association
(MOPIA)**

1980-B Main Street

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

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Fax: (204) 338-0810

Email: mopia@mts.net

www.mopia.ca

Background:

At the 22nd Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (November 8-12, 2010) at least six NGOs joined voices to express their reservations regarding the 7-tier GWP classification proposed by the Technical and Economic Assessment Panel (TEAP) 2010 Progress Report.

The six NGO's included: Greenpeace International, Green Cooling, BeyondHFCs, THENATURALVOICE, noé21, SENS International

Position Statement:

MOPIA supports the concerns of the NGO's in that:

GWP classification enables policy makers to set levels of environmental ambition when it comes to choosing, limiting or banning the use of given substances. It also assists companies in choosing the most sustainable and profitable product(s).

To be functional, the classification needs to be science-based, universal and easily recognized.

Concern 1: The TEAP Report states that the proposed classification is based on “current use patterns” (i.e. current commercial realities).

Recommendation 1: The GWP classification should reflect the actual global warming contribution of a quantity of a given substance relative to the global warming contribution of an equal quantity of CO₂, which is the baseline reference. A similar comparison is applied to the ODP classification system whereby ODP is the relative value that indicates the potential of a substance to destroy ozone gas as compared with the potential of chlorofluorocarbon 11 (CFC-11).

It is important that the GWP classification does not try to accommodate market realities (namely production patterns) but instead points to the most appropriate climate-friendly substances.

Concern 2: The proposed seven tiered classification system by TEAP is too complicated and could lead to confusion and blurring of the real climate impact differences between substances.

For example, HFC-134a, having a GWP of 1430, has been generally considered to be a high GWP HFC. Under the new classification, it could be termed “moderate”, which makes it seem more acceptable.

Similarly, the TEAP classification of “low” paves the way for the uptake of HFC 32 (GWP of 650 over 100 years, but 2100 over 20 years), and HFC-152a (GWP of 140 over 100 years but 460 over 20 years). Clearly, the objective impact that these substances can have on the environment could be misinterpreted.

Recommendation 2: The GWP values need to be classified in a user-friendly manner, enabling an easy and quick assessment of the warming impact of the substance. A two tiered system of high GWP and low GWP best provides such functionality.

Recommendation 3: A GWP threshold of 20 accurately differentiates between high and low GWP substances. Such two tiered classification reflects the level of environmental ambition that only some substances could satisfy. Indeed, almost all natural refrigerants like ammonia, carbon dioxide and hydrocarbons fall below the level of 20 GWP, while the majority of the fluorocarbon synthetic refrigerants are far above.

A single demarcation threshold of 20, established on the basis of commonly accepted criteria, would point the efforts of the international community in the right direction.

Additional considerations of importance in choice of refrigerants: The GWP classification of a refrigerant must not be the sole criteria regarding the acceptability of any given substance. Other criteria that need to be considered are:

- (a) lifetime toxicity of a substance during its production, use, atmospheric decomposition and end-of-life disposal;
- (b) efficiency;
- (c) human safety.
- (d) The next generation of HFCs, commonly referred to as HFOs, have not cleared these concerns.

Further Rationale:

- ✓ While the Montreal Protocol has yet to formally address HFC's, they have been identified as one of the six prime substances in the basket of gases under The Kyoto Protocol.

Signed

Dated November 22nd, 2010

**George Kurowski, Chair of the Board of Directors,
on behalf of
The Manitoba Ozone Protection Industry Association (MOPIA)**

**Mark Miller, Executive Director,
on behalf of
The Manitoba Ozone Protection Industry Association (MOPIA)**

Position Statement

on the

Use of a Sunbed as a Supplement or Alternative to Natural UV Exposure



March 10, 2010

BY:

**The Manitoba Ozone Protection Industry Association
(MOPIA)**

1980-B Main Street

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

R2V 2B6

Ph. (204) 338-0804 / 1-888-667-4203

Fax: (204) 338-0810

Email: mopia@mts.net

www.mopia.ca

MOPIA's Leadership:

Manitoba is unique as our province has one of the most comprehensive and dynamic stratospheric ozone protection programs in the world. MOPIA is among an array of global leaders who have continued efforts to protect the stratospheric ozone layer from the harmful effects of ozone depleting substances as human health from the dangers of over exposure to ultra-violet radiation (UVR) hang in the peril. Several initiatives including technician environmental protection training, integration of alternatives to ozone depleting substances, industry innovations and public awareness are all valuable efforts that have led to Manitoba's successful leadership in protecting the ozone layer.

Efforts to advance the importance of UVR protection over the years include MOPIA producing a number of public information sun awareness bulletins and been a participant on Manitoba Health's UV Committee. MOPIA believes sun awareness is vitally important. Skin cancer is the most common cancer in our population and every effort should be taken to mitigate one's exposure to UVR. Artificial tanning (i.e. sunbeds) has been recognized as a source for potentially adverse and harmful skin ailments including various forms of skin cancer.

MOPIA endorses the recommendations of the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP - www.icnirp.de) regarding sunbed use. Sunbeds should not be used by persons: who have skin phototypes I or II; who have large numbers of nevi (moles) or tend to freckle; who have a history of frequent childhood sunburn; people who have pre-malignant or malignant skin lesions; who have sun-damaged skin; those who are wearing cosmetics as these may enhance their sensitivity to ultra-violet (UV) exposure; and by persons taking medications sensitive to UV radiation.

Position Statement:

Sunbeds (or other artificial tanning methods) must not be used by any person under the age of 18, unless prescribed by a physician for a specific or approved health application.

Visible and explicit warning labels must be applied to all sunbeds and any other form of artificial UV apparatus to inform users of the potential health and other identified harmful impacts of its use.

MOPIA requests the governments of Canada and Manitoba, in the purview of their regulatory jurisdiction, to introduce and/or strengthen legislation to protect human health by restricting the use of a sunbed for those under 18 (unless prescribed) and to ensure every sunbed has a visible and explicit warning label applied on the unit. Further safety requirements are encouraged as recommended by ICNIRP and including first profiling a persons phototype and complexion, the logging of a persons sunbed use/time as a reference and that trained service personnel be present during the use of a sunbed.

References: www.dermatology.ca
www.cancer.ca
www.icnirp.de
www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs287/en/index.html

Background/Rationale:

- ✓ Artificial ultra-violet exposure has been linked to various forms of negative health implications including skin cancer.
- ✓ In Canada, there will be 80,000 new cases of skin cancer this year.
- ✓ Skin cancer is the most common cancer diagnosed in Canadians and the most common cancer in the world.
- ✓ The World Health Organization (www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs287/en/index.html) is a strong proponent of limiting UV exposure including through artificial means due to its significant negative health implications.
- ✓ Evidence shows exposure to UV radiation (or artificial UV) for persons under the age of 30 has significant health implications (i.e. skin ageing, eye damage and other adverse effects).
- ✓ Certain nations and other regional jurisdictions have imposed various restrictions and bans on the use of sun beds and artificial tanning techniques consistent to this approach.
- ✓ The International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection and the European Society for Skin Cancer Prevention (EUROSKIN) also call for strict regulation and control on the use of sunbeds.
- ✓ The Canadian Dermatology Association (www.dermatology.ca) and the Canadian Cancer Society (www.cancer.ca) are worthy resources for sun awareness and skin cancer.
- ✓ Persons generally obtain sufficient vitamin D through diet and natural sun exposure. Further, supplements are available for those who require additional vitamin D.

Signed

Dated March 10th, 2010

**Michael Blackey, Chair of the Board of Directors,
on behalf of
The Manitoba Ozone Protection Industry Association (MOPIA)**

**Mark Miller, Executive Director,
on behalf of
The Manitoba Ozone Protection Industry Association (MOPIA)**

Secretary-General's Message for 2010 – Ban Ki-moon



This year, the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer highlights the central role of good governance in pursuit of environmental goals. In general, successful environmental agreements require a broad framework, clear targets and a gradual approach to implementation. Then, as Governments gain confidence, they build on initial steps and set more ambitious goals. The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer — which last year achieved universal ratification — is an excellent example of this process.

When the Montreal Protocol was signed in 1987, Governments did not originally envision the phase-out of any ozone-depleting substance. Yet, as a result of very strong national and global compliance, parties to the Montreal Protocol have cut the production and consumption of more than 98 per cent of these harmful chemicals. In the process, the Protocol has also reduced emissions of greenhouse gases by more than 135 billion tons of CO₂ equivalent, making it instrumental in the fight against climate change.

The Montreal Protocol could not have delivered such profound achievements without robust governance and compliance structures put in place by its parties, both collectively and individually. The foundation of the Protocol is fairness. Through the principle of “common but differentiated responsibility”, the treaty provides a grace period to developing country parties, a funding mechanism governed by an equitable representation of developing and developed countries, compensation for the cost of phasing out ozone-depleting chemicals, capacity building for national ozone offices in 147 developing countries, and dissemination of the most up-to-date ozone-friendly technologies.

I encourage parties to the Montreal Protocol to continue to build on this model and to explore synergies that could help to address other environmental challenges, especially climate change. Let us use the governance tools contained in the existing ozone and climate treaties to reduce environmental threats to sustainable development and human well-being.

