

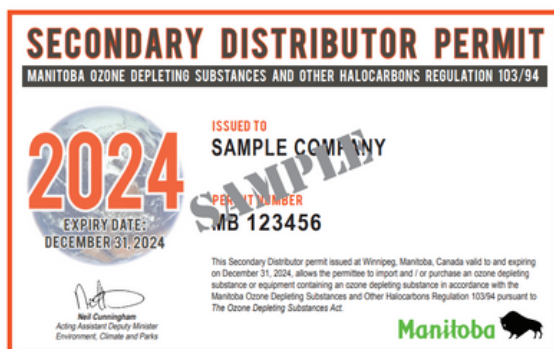


Happy Holidays!
FROM MOPIA

Renewal time for 2024 SD Permit

Company 2023 Secondary Distributor Permits are expiring December 31st of this year. Under the Manitoba Ozone Depleting Substances and Other Halocarbons Regulation 103/92 a Secondary Distributor (SD) Permit is required if you import or purchase any new or used regulated A/C or HVAC/R products (i.e. refrigerant or parts) in Manitoba. Please note non-compliance penalties are up to \$500,000 on a first offense! You may renew your companies \$50 yearly SD Permit by doing one of the following:

1. Pay online at <https://mopia.ca/product/sd-permit-renewal-one-year/> (Note: Payment is done through PayPal, you do not need a PayPal account to complete payment online. Credit and VISA debit are accepted)
2. Complete the SD application and mail along with cheque or cash to MOPIA
3. Pay over the phone by credit card only (204) 338-2222
4. Drop off payment directly at MOPIA (cash/debit/credit card accepted)



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Global Cooling Watch 2023

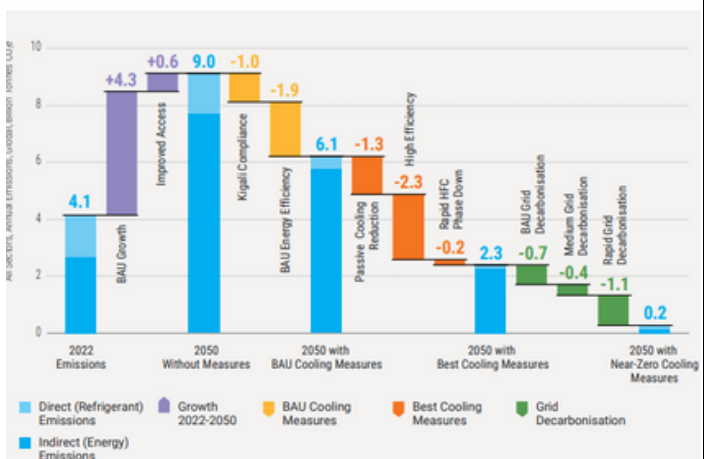
UNEP released a report highlighting how to reduce emissions to meet cooling demands. As our world is warming and our population grows, the demand for cooling our Earth is ever increasing. Not just to comfort ourselves, but to preserve our food, keep vaccines effective and to support a productive economy. There are 3 key actions that are needed to implement the introduction to meet cooling demands for Global Cooling.

1. Add passive strategies to bring attention to extreme heat & reduce cooling in buildings
2. Raise the standards and norms for cooling equipment with higher energy efficiency
3. "A phase down of climate-warming HFC refrigerants at a faster rate than is required under the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, while improving the energy efficiency of cooling equipment."

These 3 steps as well as more information that's provided in the report highlights how the UNEP wants to reach goals of a reduction of 60% of Green House Gases by 2050 (3.8 billion tons of CO₂e)

file:///C:/Users/Brookelynn/Downloads/keeping_cool_hot_world.pdf

re ES-1: Global pathway and key steps to achieve near-zero GHG emissions from cooling, 2022-2050

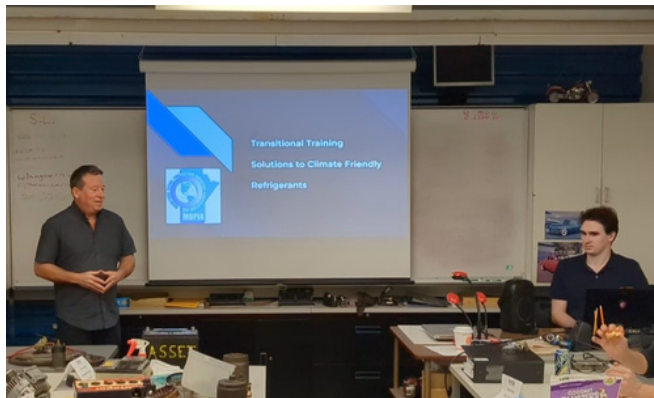


This chart (by The Behavioral Analysis Unit) shows the growth in cooling emissions between 2022 and 2050 per billion tonnes. Blue bars show emissions in 2022 and 2050. Purple indicate growth. Yellow indicate cooling Measure emission reductions. Orange indicates Best Cooling Measure emission reductions. Green indicates emission reduction due to electricity grid decarbonization. Together, this pathway demonstrates a way to reach near-zero emissions from cooling.





MOPIA

Manitoba Ozone Protection Industry Association

MOPIA Meets with RRC & ACC Instructors to discuss refrigerant training



MOPIA received a grant from the Province of Manitoba (\$43,500) to facilitate industry participation in the next phase of refrigerant training. MOPIA is currently consulting with RRC and ACC to aid in the preparation and documentation of the design and knowledge of phasing in A2L refrigerants. In 2019, Canada created the amendment "Regulations Amending the Ozone-depleting Substances and Halocarbon Alternatives Regulations" due to the concerns of starting the phase out of HFC's. Canada's 17 year plan is to have the initial reduction in emission consumption of 10% with further reductions every 5 years until 2036. From the advancement advantages that they're granted in Europe, Germany is one of few countries that already has an A2L training online course that can be taken for free on their website.

R-1234yf	Honeywell	
R-1234ze	Daikin	
R-32	Daikin, Max, etc.	
R-452B	Honeywell	
R-454A	Chemours	
R-454B	Honeywell	
R-454C	Chemours	
R-455A	Honeywell	

This transition affects the sectors of automotive along with the A/C and refrigeration departments. Other industries that this affects are foams/foam products and aerosol products. This course is set to focus on the shift of lowering GWP refrigerants in the future, and expand the knowledge of flammable refrigerants of MOPIA technicians and to ensure their safety.

Climate Conference -COP 28 Updates

There has been progress made towards achieving the goals of the COP28 that was held in Dubai this year. On Dec. 5 at the UN Climate Change Conference, they put in place a Global Cooling Pledge in order to bring more focus on the climate impacts in the cooling sector. There are 63 countries that have recognized and joined this pledge that commits to reducing cooling emissions across all sectors by at least 68% by 2050. Due to the damaging particles of HFC and HCFC refrigerants contributing to climate change, it is important that we start to phase them out. These countries that have gathered for COP28 are working towards keeping global warming to below 1.5°C. A U.S. Climate Campaign Director expressed that the Montreal Protocol has accelerated this process, and the Kigali Amendment that is part of the multilateral fund for the Montreal Protocol has aided in officiating the actions to reduce HFC emissions. By 2030, signatories have agreed to increase global average efficiency of new air conditioning equipment by 50%.

<https://us.eia.org/press-releases/cop-28-global-cooling-pledge-launched-as-63-countries-commit-to-cut-emissions-from-refrigeration-and-air-conditioning/>

How is Dubai Being Cooled?

Did you know that between Nov. 30 - Dec. 12, COP28 was held in a venue that was being cooled by 124 AC units that were powered by 300kg of HFC-410A (A potent greenhouse gas with GWP of 2,245) and 130kg of HCFC-22 (A potent greenhouse gas and ozone-depleting substance with GWP of 1,960). The impact of the refrigerants that have been emitted from cooling these four buildings is the equivalent to almost 1,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂-e). A Climate Campaigner stated how disappointing it is that there was use of inefficient systems with climate-damaging fluorinated gases.



<https://us.eia.org/press-releases/cop28-un-climate-summit-venue-in-dubai-is-cooled-with-climate-wrecking-refrigerant-gases/>

