The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation has developed the following outline of a draft regulation to adopt the 2015 and 2016 USEPA prohibitions on the use of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) as substitutes for ozone-depleting substances in applications where safe alternatives are available\(^1\). Specific substances\(^2\) would be prohibited for use in all new or retrofit equipment and new consumer products or systems in specific end-uses\(^3\) by the effective dates below. Manufacturers will be subject to specific record-keeping requirements.

### Aerosol Products
- January 1, 2020 Propellants

### Foam Blowing Agents
- January 1, 2020 Rigid polyurethane foams, one-component spray foam, and high-pressure two-component spray foams; flexible polyurethane; integral skin polyurethane; polystyrene extruded sheet; polyolefin; phenolic insulation board and bunstock
- January 1, 2021 Low-pressure, two-component spray foam; polystyrene extruded boardstock and billet (XPS)

### Food Refrigeration Equipment
- January 1, 2020 Supermarket systems, remote condensing units, stand-alone units, vending machines
- January 1, 2021 Household refrigerators and freezers, refrigerated food processing and dispensing equipment
- January 1, 2023 Cold storage warehouses

### Stationary Air Conditioning Equipment
- January 1, 2024 Centrifugal chillers and positive displacement chillers

### Motor Vehicle Air Conditioning Equipment
- MY2021 Light duty vehicles

Specific exemptions will apply where alternatives are not available. Refer to the USEPA Significant New Alternatives Program as the source for allowable alternatives.

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\(^1\) 40 CFR 82 ‘Significant New Alternatives Program’


\(^3\) ibid