YEAR AFTER YEAR

Typical use phase for insulation is 15-50 years.

Closed cell foams retain blowing agent in the foam.

Environmental benefits due to energy savings outweigh HFC emissions.

During the foam lifetime the excellent insulation performance of HFCs reduces CO₂ emissions due to energy savings more than offsetting the emissions of HFCs (greenhouse gases) during foam manufacture, use and disposal.

WHAT HAPPENS AFTER 2020?
F-GAS REGULATION 517/2014

From 2020 onwards, HFCs with global warming potentials of more than 150 will be banned in extruded POLYSTYRENE foam (XPS).

From 2023, HFCs with global warming potentials of more than 150 will be banned in all other foams, including POLYURETHANE.

FROM HFCS TO HFOs

A new class of blowing agents with similar properties to HFCs is under development: hydrofluoroolefins (HFOs)

Very Low Global Warming Potential
Can be used in a wide range of insulation foam applications
Non flammable
Excellent insulation performance

Availability of HFOs at an industrial scale is expected to take a few years

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