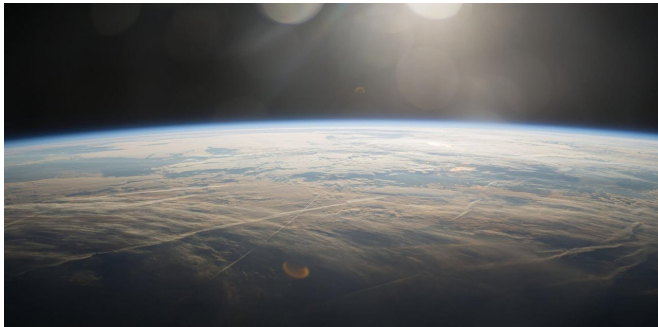


# Hydrofluorocarbons saved the ozone layer, so why are we banning them?

2 November 2017, by Jenny Fisher And Stephen Wilson



Sunrise over the Earth. Hydrofluorocarbons were created to protect the ozone layer, but their stable nature makes them an extremely potent greenhouse gas. Credit: NASA

On October 28, Australia [ratified the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol](#). Australia is the tenth country to ratify, joining others as diverse as Mali, the United Kingdom and Rwanda in a global commitment to dramatically reduce hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) in the atmosphere. Once 20 countries have ratified the amendment, it will become binding.

HFCs were designed specifically to replace ozone-destroying compounds previously used in [air conditioners](#) and refrigerants. Unfortunately, we now know that HFCs are massively potent [greenhouse gases](#) – thousands of times more powerful than [carbon dioxide](#) (albeit released in far smaller quantities).

If the Kigali Amendment becomes binding, the hunt will begin for a replacement for HFCs and their uses in industry. In a strange twist, the least environmentally harmful option may well be carbon dioxide.

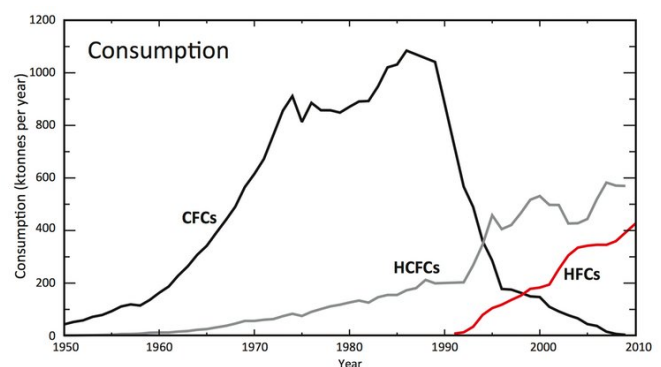
**Where do HFCs come from?**

HFCs are made of carbon, fluorine and hydrogen. They are exclusively synthetic, meaning they have no known natural sources. To understand why they came into existence requires a quick history lesson.

Throughout the second half of the 20th century, another class of compounds called chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) were widely used. CFCs are very stable, which made them ideal for many practical uses, including in refrigeration, foam packaging, and even aerosol cans for hair spray.

However, scientists soon discovered that CFCs had a major downside. Because they are so stable, they can survive in the atmosphere long enough to eventually reach the ozone layer. Once there, they break down in sunlight and destroy ozone in the process.

The [Montreal Protocol](#) was a global agreement developed to stop this harmful ozone destruction. The protocol mandated a time frame to completely abolish CFCs. To replace them, new compounds were developed that do not destroy ozone: HFCs.



The usage of CFCs and their replacements, including HFCs, since 1950. UNEP 2011. HFCs: A Critical Link in Protecting Climate and the Ozone Layer

But the solution to one environmental problem became the cause of another: these replacements are potent contributors to warming the climate.

**Why are HFCs so bad?**

All greenhouse gases work by absorbing infrared radiation, which would otherwise escape into space. But not all greenhouse gases are created equal. The potency of a [greenhouse gas](#) depends on three properties:

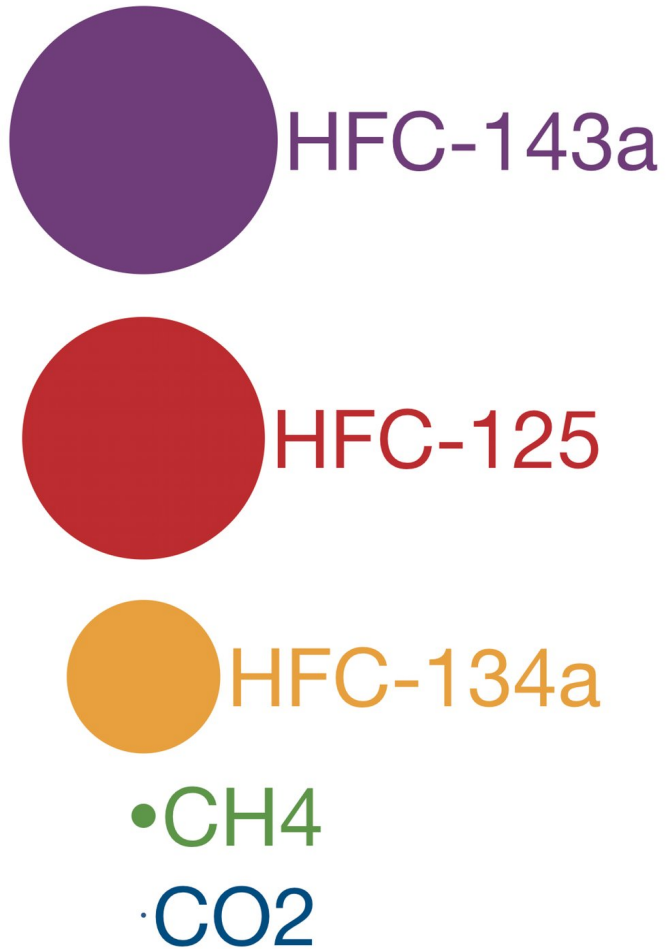
- how long it remains in the atmosphere (its "lifetime")
- how much radiation it absorbs
- whether the specific wavelength of radiation it absorbs would otherwise be absorbed by something else in the atmosphere (like water).

Combined, these three properties can be used to determine the [global warming potential](#) for each greenhouse gas. This is a measure of how potent the gas is relative to carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). By definition, CO<sub>2</sub> has a global warming potential of 1. Methane, commonly considered the second most important greenhouse gas, has a global warming potential of 34 – meaning that 1 tonne of methane would trap 34 times more heat than 1 tonne of CO<sub>2</sub>.

The global warming potentials for the three most abundant HFCs range from 1,370 to 4,180. In other words, these gases trap thousands of times more heat in our atmosphere than an equivalent amount of CO<sub>2</sub>.

**What will replace HFCs?**

The nearly 200 countries that signed the original Montreal Protocol have [unanimously agreed](#) that the climate risks posed by HFCs are too significant to ignore. Developed countries will begin phasing out HFCs in 2019. Developing countries will follow suit between 2024 and 2028.



Global warming potentials of five greenhouse gases. The area of each circle represents the global warming potential, calculated for a 100-year time horizon. Credit: Author created/Data from UNEP 2011 report HFCs: A Critical Link in Protecting Climate and the Ozone Layer, Author provided

So what will our refrigerators and air conditioners use instead? Several replacements are being considered.

Some groups are promoting another class of fluorine-containing compounds called [hydrofluoroolefins \(or HFOs\)](#). These have a short lifetime in the atmosphere and so pose much less of a climate risk. However, [environmental groups have raised concern](#) about the potentially toxic chemicals produced when HFOs break down.

Another option is to use mixtures of hydrocarbons

such as butane. Hydrocarbons pose safety risks as they are [highly flammable](#) and may also adversely affect air quality. Ammonia is another alternative that has been used as a refrigerant for a long time but is [highly toxic](#).

Provided by The Conversation

And, finally, there is the surprise candidate: CO<sub>2</sub>. Although using CO<sub>2</sub> as a refrigerant poses technical challenges, it is [non-toxic and non-flammable](#) and a much weaker greenhouse gas than the HFCs it would replace. Strangely, from an environmental perspective, CO<sub>2</sub> may actually be the "best" refrigerant available.

### **A cooler future ahead?**

The Montreal Protocol has long been considered one of the greatest environmental success stories of all time. It brought together the world's governments and chemical industries to protect the [ozone layer](#).

The adoption of the Kigali Amendment will be another feather in the cap of this important agreement. HFCs aren't overly prevalent yet – but without Kigali they are expected to grow rapidly. By banning them now, we will avoid their impacts before it is too late.

Estimates suggest that phasing out HFCs will [prevent up to 0.5° of future warming](#). Even if this estimate turns out to be [overly optimistic](#), getting rid of the HFCs will be an important step towards achieving the [Paris Agreement](#) goal of limiting warming to well below 2°.

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