SELECTED KEY DEFINITIONS
Refrigerant Recycling Rule
40 CFR 82.152
Chapter XXX, pages 6 & 8

1. ***Appliance***. Any device which contains and uses a class I or class II substance as a refrigerant and which is used for household or commercial purposes, including any air conditioner, refrigerator, chiller or freezer.

2. ***Commercial refrigeration***. For the purposes of 82.156(i), the refrigeration appliances used in the retail food and cold storage warehouse sectors. Retail food includes the refrigeration equipment found in supermarkets, convenience stores, restaurants and other food service establishments. Cold storage includes the equipment used to store meat, produce, dairy products, and other perishable goods. All of the equipment contains large refrigerant charges, typically over 75 pounds.

3. ***Disposal***. The process leading to and including:

a. the discharge, deposit, dumping or placing of any discarded appliance into or on any land or water.

b. the disassembly of any appliance for discharge, deposit, dumping or placing of its discarded component parts into or on any land or water.

c. the disassembly of any appliance for reuse of its component parts.

4. ***High-pressure appliance***. An appliance that uses a refrigerant with a boiling point between -50 and 10 degrees Centigrade at atmospheric pressure (29.9 inches of mercury). This definition includes but is not limited to appliances using refrigerants - -12, -22. -114, -500, or -502.

5. ***Industrial process refrigeration***. For the purposes of 82.156(i), complex customized appliances used in the chemical, pharmaceutical, petrochemical and manufacturing industries. The sector also includes industrial ice machines and ice rinks.

6. ***Low-pressure appliance***. An appliance that uses a refrigerant with a boiling point above 10 degrees Centigrade at atmospheric pressure (29.9 inches of mercury). This definition includes but is not limited to equipment utilizing refrigerants -11, -113, and -123.

7. ***Major maintenance, service or repair***. Any maintenance, service or repair involving the removal of any or all of the following appliance components: compressor, condenser, evaporator, and auxiliary heat exchange coil.

8. ***Motor Vehicle Air Conditioner (MVAC)***. Any appliance that is a motor vehicle air conditioner as defined in 40 CFR 81 Subpart B.

9. ***MVAC-like appliance***. Any mechanical vapor compression, open-drive compressor appliance used to cool the driver's or passenger's compartment of a non-road motor vehicle. This includes air-conditioning equipment found on agricultural and construction vehicles. This definition is not intended to cover appliance using HCFC-22 refrigerant.

10. ***Normally containing a quantity of refrigerant***. Means containing the quantity within the appliance or appliance component when the appliance is operating with a full charge of refrigerant.

11. ***Opening an appliance***. Means any service, maintenance, or repair on the appliance that could be reasonably expected to release refrigerant to the atmosphere unless the refrigerant had been previously recovered.

12. ***Person***. Any individual or legal entity, including an individual, corporation, partnership, association, state, municipality, political subdivision of a state, Indian tribe, and any agency, department, or instrumentality of the United States, and any officer, agent, or employee thereof.

13. ***Process stub***. A length of tubing that provides access to the refrigerant inside a small appliance or room air conditioner and than can be re-sealed at the conclusion of repair or service.

14. ***Reclaim refrigerant***. To reprocess refrigerant to at least the purity specified in the ARI Standard 700-1988, Specifications for Fluorocarbon Refrigerants (Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 82 Subpart F) and to verify this purity using the analytical methodology prescribed in the ARI Standard 700-1988. In general, reclamation involves the use of processes or procedures available only at a reprocessing or manufacturing facility.

15. ***Recover refrigerant***. To remove refrigerant in any condition from an appliance without necessarily testing or processing it in any way.

16. ***Recovery efficiency***. The percentage of refrigerant in an appliance that is recovered by a piece of recycling or recovery equipment.

17. ***Recycle refrigerant***. To extract refrigerant from an appliance and clean refrigerant for reuse without meeting all of the requirements for reclamation. In general, recycled refrigerant is refrigerant that is cleaned using oil separation and single or multiple passes through devices, such as replaceable core filter-driers, which reduce moisture, acidity, and particulate matter. These procedures are usually implemented at the field job site.

18. ***Self-contained recovery equipment***. Refrigerant recovery or recycling equipment that is capable of removing the refrigerant from an appliance without the assistance of components contained in the appliance.

19. ***Small appliance***. Any of the following products that are fully manufactured, charged, and hermetically sealed in a factory with five (5) pounds or less of refrigerant:

--refrigerators and freezers designed for home use
--room air conditioners (window and packaged terminal A/C)
--packaged terminal heat pumps
--dehumidifiers
--under-the-counter ice makers
--vending machines
--drinking water coolers

20. ***Technician***. Any person who performs maintenance, service, or repair that could reasonably be expected to release class I or II substances from appliances into the atmosphere, including but not limited to installers, contractor employees, in-house service personnel, and in some cases owners. Technician also means any person disposing of appliances except for small appliances.

21. ***Very high-pressure appliance***. An appliance that uses a refrigerant with a boiling point below -50 degrees Centigrade at atmospheric pressure (29.9 inches of mercury). This definition includes but is not limited to equipment utilizing refrigerants -13 and -503.