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IMPLICATION OF CFC'S ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENGINEERING SOLUTION

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Abstract

To protect the ozone layer, the US, 23 other nations, and the European Economic Community on 16 September, 1987, signed the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. This is a landmark international agreement designed to control the production and consumption of certain chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) and halon compounds. Refrigeration and air conditioning accounts for over 35% of all CFC end uses in the US. Refrigeration engineers have quickly and responsibly moved forward in their efforts to protect the ozone layer. This Paper briefly describes the proposed international and domestic regulation, the engineering and commercialization accomplishments to date, and outlines the tasks still before us.

IMPLICATION DES CFC DANS LA QUALITE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT
ET POSSIBILITES DE SOLUTION PAR L'INGENIERIE

RESUME : Pour protéger la couche d'ozone, les Etats-Unis, 23 autres nations et la Communauté Economique Européenne ont signé le 16 septembre 1987 le Protocole de Montréal sur les substances réduisant la couche d'ozone. C'est un accord international marquant conçu pour contrôler la production et la consommation de certains composés de chlorofluorocarbones (CFC) et d'halons. Le froid et le conditionnement d'air représentent plus de 35% de l'ensemble des utilisations finales des CFC aux Etats-Unis. Les ingénieurs frigoristes ont progressé rapidement et avec le sens de leur responsabilité dans leurs efforts pour protéger la couche d'ozone. Cet article décrit brièvement les réglementations internationale et intérieures proposées, les réalisations de l'ingénierie et de la commercialisation à ce jour et indique les tâches qui nous restent à accomplir.

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