

Fact Sheet

Final Rule: Phasedown of Hydrofluorocarbons: Reconsideration of Certain Regulatory Requirements Promulgated under the Technology Transitions Provisions of the American Innovation and Manufacturing Act of 2020

Summary of Action

- On May 21, 2026, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) finalized a rule revising the Biden-Harris Administration’s 2023 Technology Transitions Rule amending burdensome and unrealistic compliance deadlines for the use of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and making a wider variety of essential refrigerants available with lower capital and/or operating costs.
- The rule provides flexibility by extending compliance deadlines and/or adjusting requirements for supermarket systems, remote condensing units, cold storage warehouses, industrial process refrigeration equipment used in semiconductor manufacturing, residential and light commercial air conditioning and heat pump systems, and certain refrigerated transport and laboratory equipment.
- The Trump EPA’s final rule allows for the tens, if not hundreds, of thousands of residential or light commercial AC systems, that were domestically manufactured or imported into the U.S. before January 1, 2025, to continue to be installed.
- With insufficient time to safely meet the new costly compliance deadlines and a narrow scope of options, the Biden-era rule posed a grave risk to human health and the ability for Americans to afford everyday essentials.
- Had the Biden-era 2023 Technology Transitions Rule been fully implemented, grocery stores would not have been able to afford equipment to store perishable foods, semiconductor manufacturing would have come to a halt, and families would have been left without air conditioning in the summer.

Finalized Changes

Subsector(s) / Equipment Type	Finalized Changes
Retail food – supermarkets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes the limit from 150 or 300, as applicable, to 1,400 starting January 1, 2027, until January 1, 2032, and either 150 or 300 thereafter (depending on charge size and equipment configuration) • Allows supermarket systems to increase system cooling capacity up to 15% from 0% without being considered installation of a new system
Retail food – remote condensing units	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes the limit from 150 or 300, as applicable, to 1,400 starting 60 days after publication in the <i>Federal Register</i> until January 1, 2032, and either 150 or 300 thereafter (depending on charge size and equipment configuration)
Cold storage warehouses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes the limit from 150 or 300, as applicable, to 700 starting 60 days after publication in the <i>Federal Register</i> until January 1, 2032, and either 150 or 300 thereafter (depending on charge size and equipment configuration).
Industrial process refrigeration and chillers used for semiconductor manufacturing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes the compliance date from January 1, 2026, or January 1, 2028, as applicable, to January 1, 2030, for equipment with charge sizes of 100 pounds or less

Residential and light commercial air conditioning and heat pump systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removes the January 1, 2026, installation compliance date for equipment using refrigerants above the 700 limit that were domestically manufactured or imported into the United States before January 1, 2025 • Allows pre-2025 inventory of air conditioning systems to be installed until supply runs out
Refrigerated transport – intermodal containers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes the lower bound temperature exclusion threshold from –50 °C to –35 °C • Changes the temperature measurement location to the box temperature
Industrial process refrigeration for centrifuges and laboratory shakers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes the compliance date for refrigerated laboratory centrifuges and laboratory shakers from January 1, 2026, to January 1, 2028

Economic Impacts

- EPA’s action is expected to save \$976 million from 2026 through 2050 at a 3% discount rate.
- More than 350,000 high-skilled American jobs safeguarded thanks to the revisions to the 2023 Technology Transitions Rule.
- The monetized impacts does not account for national security benefits or avoided loss of ability to produce semiconductor wafers within the United States.
- The economic analysis for EPA’s final action can be found [here](#).

Background

- The American Innovation and Manufacturing (AIM) Act requires the EPA to regulate HFCs in three main areas:
 - Phasing down the production and consumption of listed HFCs;
 - Management of these HFCs and their substitutes; and
 - Facilitating the transition to next-generation technologies by restricting use of these HFCs in the sector or subsectors in which they are used.
- Through this rule, the Trump EPA is addressing where the AIM Act implementation by the Biden EPA was forcing more expensive technology onto consumers.
- The agency is meeting all of its Congressionally directed mandates under the AIM Act while ensuring the agency keeps the cost of living as low as possible for all Americans.

More Information

- For more information on this action, please visit our Web site: <https://www.epa.gov/climate-hfcs-reduction/technology-transitions>.
- This action and other background information are also available online at <https://www.regulations.gov/>. Materials for this proposed action can be accessed using Docket ID No. **EPA-HQ-OAR-2025-0005**.