

EZASSI SIGNALS

US EPA HFC Technology Transitions Rule (AIM Act)

Regulatory Signals · September 2026

A Regulatory watch on the US HFC transition for cooling equipment: EPA's Technology Transitions rule and its May 2026 reconsideration, state backstops and variances, litigation, and the A2L safety codes that decide whether a deadline can be met on site. Six signals from one cycle.

#	SIGNAL	CONFIDENCE	HORIZON	STATUS
1	EPA's May 2026 reconsideration rule fractures the federal HFC transition into at least four distinct subsector timelines	High	Immediate (0–3 months)	Verified
2	California's HFC backstop is fragmenting into manufacturer-specific variances rather than holding as a single hard date	High	Immediate (0–3 months)	Review
3	Washington state is running a parallel HFC rulemaking that explicitly re-opens data-center treatment, preserving backstop dates while reserving the right to change them	Medium	Short-term (3–12 months)	Review
4	D.C. Circuit litigation over the May 2026 HFC rule is active and unresolved, with a stay denial on record and reported industry pressure for expedited review	Medium	Short-term (3–12 months)	Review
5	A2L safety code adoption is fragmented nationally, creating an installation gap that can render any regulatory deadline unenforceable in non-adopting jurisdictions	Medium	Short-term (3–12 months)	Review
6	Maine's PFAS law introduces a state-level prohibition track for HFO refrigerants that operates entirely outside the AIM Act framework, with a 2040 horizon	Medium	Long-term (1–3 years)	Review

Every signal rests on two or more dated events. Confidence is published as a band. Where a signal sits below High, the reasoning names the evidence that is missing. Status says where the evidence stands: Verified, Review, or Inconclusive — we looked, and the evidence does not yet support a firmer call.

SIGNAL 1 OF 6

EPA's May 2026 reconsideration rule fractures the federal HFC transition into at least four distinct subsector timelines

HIGH Immediate (0–3 months) · Regulatory Agency Actions · Verified

Rather than a uniform slip or hold, EPA has created a multi-speed compliance map: data-center and IT cooling held at 700 GWP / January 1, 2027; VRF held at 700 GWP / January 1, 2027 with a narrow legacy-equipment carryover to January 1, 2028 for qualifying construction projects; supermarket and remote-condensing systems relieved to an interim 700 GWP (or reported 1,400 GWP) limit through January 1, 2032; and certain semiconductor-related industrial-process-refrigeration chillers extended to January 1, 2030.

REASONING

Four independent EPA sources — the Federal Register publication of the May 2026 final rule, the EPA fact sheet, the EPA sector restrictions table (updated September 15, 2026), and the EPA regulatory-actions page — converge on the same subsector-differentiated outcome. Each source addresses a different slice of the relief and together they establish a clear, multi-speed compliance map. The data-center/IT 2027 date is confirmed by a September 2026 EPA page update, making it the most current available statement of agency intent. The supermarket relief to 2032 and the semiconductor extension to 2030 come from the official fact sheet and a secondary legal summary; the secondary source should be treated as corroborative rather than primary for precise operative language, but it is directionally consistent with the fact sheet. Confidence is not higher because the exact operative GWP and charge-size conditions for each subsector require verification against the full Federal Register text, and the litigation outcome could retroactively alter any of these dates.

PATTERN

EPA published the May 2026 final rule (effective July 27, 2026), which the EPA fact sheet describes as extending semiconductor-manufacturing chillers and certain industrial-process-refrigeration equipment to January 1, 2030. The EPA sector table, updated September 15, 2026, confirms that data centers, computer-room air conditioning, and IT-equipment cooling remain at 700 GWP / January 1, 2027. The EPA regulatory-actions page states that higher-GWP VRF equipment manufactured or imported before January 1, 2026, may be installed until January 1, 2027, with a further allowance to January 1, 2028 for projects with an approved building permit predating October 5, 2023. The EPA fact sheet also identifies changes affecting supermarket systems and remote-condensing units, with the secondary legal summary reporting an interim 1,400-GWP limit and a final 150/300-GWP limit effective January 1, 2032.

IMPLICATION

The federal transition is no longer trackable as a single date. Compliance exposure is now a function of subsector, equipment manufacture date, and project permit date. Actors in data centers and IT cooling face a hard January 1, 2027 deadline with no documented relief in the current findings; actors in supermarket and industrial-process-refrigeration equipment have substantially more runway. A court vacatur of the May 2026 rule would collapse these distinctions and restore earlier dates across all subsectors simultaneously.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

Map your portfolio or clients against EPA's subsector table immediately; verify the exact operative GWP thresholds and charge-size conditions for each affected end use against the full Federal Register text before treating secondary summaries as definitive compliance calendars.

SOURCES & WHAT THEY SIGNAL

- [Federal Register — May 2026 EPA final rule on Technology Transitions](#) — Confirms May 26, 2026 publication and July 27, 2026 effective date of the reconsideration rule, and references VRF installation allowances.
- [EPA Regulatory Actions for Technology Transitions](#) — Confirms VRF legacy-equipment carryover dates of January 1, 2027 and January 1, 2028 under specified conditions.
- [EPA Fact Sheet — Reconsideration of Certain Technology Transitions Regulatory Requirements](#) — Identifies the January 1, 2030 extension for semiconductor-manufacturing chillers and certain industrial-process-refrigeration equipment, plus changes to supermarket and remote-condensing deadlines.
- [EPA Technology Transitions HFC Restrictions by Sector \(updated September 15, 2026\)](#) — Confirms that data centers, computer-room AC, and IT-equipment cooling remain listed at 700 GWP / January 1, 2027 in the current EPA sector table.
- [McGuireWoods Environmental Vanguard — August 2026 Edition](#) — Secondary legal summary corroborating supermarket deadline extension to 2032 and residential/light-commercial residential relief; directionally consistent with EPA fact sheet but should not substitute for Federal Register text.

SIGNAL 2 OF 6

California's HFC backstop is fragmenting into manufacturer-specific variances rather than holding as a single hard date

HIGH Immediate (0–3 months) · Enforcement & Compliance Signals · Review

CARB has granted at least two documented equipment-manufacturer-specific variances extending R-410A and R-407C use into 2026, and is processing at least one impossibility-variance application for chillers and industrial-process refrigeration, indicating that California's prohibitions are being administered as a rolling, company-by-company extension program rather than a firm line.

REASONING

Two primary CARB executive orders — the Vertiv order dated November 25, 2025, and the Stulz order dated July 31, 2025 — are independently documented from CARB's own published documents. A third action, Tesla's public-noticed impossibility variance application for chillers and industrial-process refrigeration, adds a distinct equipment category and a distinct applicant. Together, three separate variance proceedings across at least two equipment categories and three named companies establish a pattern: California's prohibition is encountering implementation difficulty across subsectors and is being resolved not by amending the underlying regulation but through the section 95378 variance mechanism. The variance program itself is confirmed as an operative CARB mechanism. This is a strong, multi-source pattern from primary government documents.

PATTERN

CARB granted Vertiv a variance through December 31, 2026 for up to 1,449 pounds of R-410A in 'other air-conditioning equipment' (executive order dated November 25, 2025). CARB separately granted Stulz a variance through December 31, 2026 for up to 6,560.4 aggregate pounds of R-407C and R-410A (executive order dated July 31, 2025). CARB issued a public-comment notice for a Tesla impossibility variance application concerning HFCs with GWP of 750 or greater in chillers and industrial-process-refrigeration equipment, with Tesla requesting relief through September 2026. CARB maintains an active variance program under section 95378.

IMPLICATION

California's prohibition is functioning as a soft limit moderated by a variance pipeline, not as an absolute market cutoff. Companies that have not filed variance applications face stricter enforcement exposure than those that have. The backstop effect of California law — often cited as a driver of national compliance — is materially weakened in the near term for end uses where variances are available and being granted. The federal extension for some categories means the variance pressure may intensify as manufacturers encounter California's earlier dates without federal cover.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

Monitor CARB's variance applications page and for new filings and decisions, particularly for chiller, data-center cooling, and industrial-process-refrigeration end uses; a pattern of granted variances in these categories would confirm that California's 2026/2027 backstop is not operating as a hard limit for major market actors.

SOURCES & WHAT THEY SIGNAL

- [**CARB Variance Executive Order — Vertiv \(November 25, 2025\)**](#) — Primary CARB document confirming a variance for Vertiv through December 31, 2026 for R-410A in other air-conditioning equipment.
- [**Applications | California Air Resources Board**](#) — CA.gov - Provides accessible record of variance applications and decisions for monitoring whether California's 2026/2027 backstop functions as an enforceable limit on major refrigerant users.
- [**CARB Public Comment Notice — Tesla Variance Application**](#) — Confirms Tesla applied for an impossibility variance under section 95378 for HFCs above 750 GWP in chillers and industrial-process refrigeration, through September 2026.
- [**CARB Listing — Tesla Variance Application**](#) — Corroborates the Tesla variance application listing within CARB's system.
- [**CARB Variance Executive Order — Stulz \(July 31, 2025\)**](#) — Primary CARB document confirming a variance for Stulz through December 31, 2026 for R-407C and R-410A.
- [**CARB Variances Program Page**](#) — Confirms that CARB maintains an active variance program under section 95378 covering the relevant equipment categories.

SIGNAL 3 OF 6

Washington state is running a parallel HFC rulemaking that explicitly re-opens data-center treatment, preserving backstop dates while reserving the right to change them

MEDIUM Short-term (3–12 months) · [Regulatory Agency Actions](#) · [Review](#)

Washington's Chapter 173-443 WAC rulemaking, initiated May 20, 2026 under HB 1462, retains operative HFC restriction dates from its October 2025 amendments while simultaneously undertaking a separate amendment process that expressly names data centers as a sector under consideration — a configuration that preserves state pressure on that subsector even as the federal deadline holds.

REASONING

Three Washington-specific primary documents establish the pattern. The October 2025 amendments to Chapter 173-443 WAC introduced HFC restriction dates that are operative in Washington's current rule framework. The May 2026 rulemaking filing and August 2026 informational-meeting presentation both confirm a new amendment process that names data centers as a sector under consideration. The combination of operative backstop dates plus an open amendment process that could tighten or adjust those dates creates dual-track uncertainty for data-center operators in Washington. Confidence is not higher because the final amendments have not been adopted as of the August 2026 meeting, so the precise outcome for data centers remains unknown.

PATTERN

Washington Ecology adopted Chapter 173-443 WAC amendments on October 29, 2025, introducing HFC restriction dates that are currently operative in the state's rule framework. Washington filed a new rulemaking on May 20, 2026, with a rule-development phase running through winter 2028, to align with HB 1462 and address sector-specific applications including data centers. Ecology also issued enforcement-discretion guidance in February 2025 for HFC restrictions affecting certain data-center cooling equipment. An August 18, 2026 informational meeting confirmed that data centers remain expressly in scope of the ongoing amendment process.

IMPLICATION

Washington is not simply following a federal timetable. Its operative backstop dates are earlier than or co-incident with federal deadlines, and its open rulemaking could tighten data-center requirements further or provide explicit relief — neither outcome is determinable from the current record. Data-center operators with Washington facilities face a state compliance obligation that is currently unrelieved at the state level, regardless of any federal enforcement-discretion statement, and that obligation is being revisited in a rulemaking with a winter 2028 completion horizon.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

Track Washington Ecology's Chapter 173-443 WAC rulemaking docket for any proposed rule text addressing data centers; the February 2025 enforcement-discretion guidance for data-center cooling suggests Washington has already identified implementation difficulty in that subsector, making a formal amendment plausible within the rulemaking window. Confirm the specific GWP thresholds and effective dates introduced

by the October 2025 amendments from the primary rule document, as the exact restriction dates and substance categories could not be verified from the cited sources.

SOURCES & WHAT THEY SIGNAL

- [Washington Ecology August 18, 2026 HFC Informational Meeting Presentation](#) — Confirms that as of August 2026, Washington remains in an amendment and stakeholder-process phase with data centers expressly in scope.
- [Washington Ecology rulemaking page — WAC 173-443](#) — Confirms May 20, 2026 rulemaking filing, winter 2028 development timeline, data-center treatment as an express consideration, and the February 2025 enforcement-discretion guidance for data-center cooling.
- [Washington Chapter 173-443 WAC amendments — October 2025 rule document](#) — Establishes the operative HFC restriction dates in Washington's current rule framework introduced by the October 2025 amendments.
- [Washington Ecology Chapter 173-443 WAC implementation plan](#) — Confirms October 29, 2025 adoption date of Washington's HFC amendments.

SIGNAL 4 OF 6

D.C. Circuit litigation over the May 2026 HFC rule is active and unresolved, with a stay denial on record and reported industry pressure for expedited review

MEDIUM Short-term (3–12 months) · [Judicial & Legal Precedents](#) · [Review](#)

A D.C. Circuit stay motion was denied on May 5, 2026. Public sources as of September 2026 have not confirmed a subsequent court filing dated September 21, 2026 referencing May 2026 rule provisions, and industry reporting of AHRI pressing for fast-track judicial review could not be independently verified — but these indicators, taken together, are consistent with active and unresolved legal challenge. A ruling restoring earlier federal dates remains a live downside scenario.

REASONING

The stay denial is documented in a D.C. Circuit order, but the available excerpt does not confirm the case caption or that the subject is specifically the May 2026 Technology Transitions reconsideration rule — this is a meaningful limitation and drives down confidence. A court filing reportedly dated September 21, 2026 referencing AIM Act thresholds effective January 1, 2026 and language describing limited subsector relief could not be confirmed from public sources reviewed; it is not yet confirmed. Similarly, reporting that AHRI is seeking expedited judicial review of the EPA refrigerant rule challenge could not be independently verified from the sources gathered. Taken together, the confirmed stay denial and the unconfirmed but not refuted indicators point to proceedings that have not produced a stay or merits ruling as of current findings, but the evidentiary basis for the case identity and subsequent docket activity is incomplete. Confidence is held at Medium.

PATTERN

A D.C. Circuit order filed May 5, 2026, denied motions for a stay, finding that petitioners had not satisfied the requirements for a stay pending review and had not shown a strong likelihood of success. A court filing reportedly appearing in a D.C. Circuit document with a filing date of September 21, 2026 has been cited as referencing thresholds effective January 1, 2026 and language describing limited, time-bound relief for discrete subsectors — however, this filing and its specific language could not be confirmed from public sources reviewed as of September 2026 and should be treated as unconfirmed. Industry sources have reported that AHRI is pressing the court to fast-track review of the EPA refrigerant rule challenge, but this could not be independently confirmed from the sources gathered. EPA's rulemaking index confirms the May 2026 rule as the latest listed Technology Transitions final rule and that the rule is subject to judicial review.

IMPLICATION

The May 2026 multi-speed compliance map is operating under active legal challenge. A stay that was not granted in May 2026 remains a theoretical outcome on a future motion or on an accelerated merits schedule if expedited review is sought and granted. A vacatur — unlikely but not excluded — would restore earlier federal dates with little lead time. Conversely, a court upholding the May 2026 rule would lock in the subsector-differentiated timeline and reduce the near-term legal uncertainty for manufacturers planning around 2027 and 2032 dates.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

Monitor the D.C. Circuit docket for the case or cases challenging the May 2026 reconsideration rule; a briefing schedule being set or any court order — especially one granting expedited review — would be the highest-priority trigger event. Verify: (1) whether a September 21, 2026 D.C. Circuit filing referencing AIM Act thresholds and subsector relief exists and matches the described language; (2) whether AHRI has formally filed or publicly announced a motion for expedited review.

SOURCES & WHAT THEY SIGNAL

- [Federal Register — May 2026 EPA final rule on Technology Transitions](#) — Confirms the rule's July 27, 2026 effective date and its status as the operative regulatory action subject to potential court challenge.
- [D.C. Circuit order denying stay motions \(filed May 5, 2026\)](#) — Documents a D.C. Circuit stay denial in an HFC-related matter, with the court finding petitioners did not show a strong likelihood of success; case caption not confirmed from the available excerpt.
- [EPA Notices and Rulemakings page](#) — Confirms the May 2026 rule is the latest listed Technology Transitions final rule and is subject to judicial review.
- [D.C. Circuit filing reproduced by Carbon Pulse \(September 21, 2026\)](#) — Cited as a court filing referencing AIM Act thresholds and limited subsector relief, consistent with a challenge to the May 2026 rule; existence and specific language of the filing could not be confirmed from public sources reviewed as of September 2026.
- [HomePros News — AHRI presses court to fast-track EPA refrigerant rule challenge](#) — Reports AHRI seeking expedited judicial review of the EPA refrigerant rule; could not be independently verified from sources gathered.

SIGNAL 5 OF 6

A2L safety code adoption is fragmented nationally, creating an installation gap that can render any regulatory deadline unenforceable in non-adopting jurisdictions

MEDIUM Short-term (3–12 months) • Standards & Industry Self-Regulation • Review

California has a documented enforceable A2L framework through the 2025 California Mechanical Code, while the 2024 ICC model codes provide the national pathway, but state adoption of those model codes is uneven — with at least one state reportedly still enforcing 2018 codes — meaning that A2L equipment listed under federal SNAP and cleared against EPA Technology Transitions deadlines may face jurisdictional installation barriers independent of refrigerant regulation.

REASONING

California's A2L framework is reflected in the 2025 California Mechanical Code, which requires compliance with ASHRAE 15-2022, 15.2-2022, and 34-2022 and UL 60335-2-40 for A2L systems for human comfort; however, the specific Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety guideline dated April 21, 2026 cited as the primary source could not be verified and has been removed. The 2024 ICC model-code pathway is confirmed by ICC's own published materials. ASHRAE's Standard 15.2-2024 update, confirmed from ASHRAE's own page, advances the standard underpinning residential and light-commercial A2L installation rules. The North Carolina claim — that the state was still enforcing 2018 codes through July 2026 — comes from a trade publication rather than an official state source and is not confirmed against an official state source; it is included here as illustrative of a risk pattern rather than as an established fact. Confidence is held at Medium because the code-adoption landscape across all states cannot be mapped from the current findings, and the North Carolina example cannot be confirmed as primary-source verified. The primary California or Los Angeles source for these installation requirements has not yet been located.

PATTERN

ICC published materials confirming that the 2024 IMC, IBC, and IFC accommodate A2L refrigerants aligned with ASHRAE 15 and 34 and require compliance with UL 484, UL/CSA 60335-2-40, or UL/CSA 60335-2-89 as applicable. ASHRAE updated Standard 15.2-2024, aligned with the current edition of UL/CSA 60335-2-40, in the context of US GWP restrictions. UL confirmed the fourth edition of UL 60335-2-40 includes charge-limit and flammability requirements for A2L refrigerants. California's 2025 Mechanical Code establishes requirements for A2L systems, including ASHRAE 15/15.2/34-2022 and UL 60335-2-40 compliance, though the specific primary government document confirming this framework is still to be confirmed of the correct citation. A trade source — unconfirmed against primary North Carolina government documents — reported that North Carolina was enforcing 2018 codes through at least July 2026.

IMPLICATION

The transition from R-410A to R-454B and R-32 class refrigerants is predicated on two simultaneous legal conditions: federal SNAP acceptability and local code authorization for installation. The SNAP listings are largely in place; the code-adoption map is not uniform. In states that have not adopted the 2024 IMC or equivalent A2L-permitting language, contractors and equipment owners face a legal constraint that no

federal rule can resolve — the limit is not the refrigerant's regulatory status but the local installation code. This is especially acute for the January 1, 2027 data-center and VRF deadlines.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

Commission or obtain a state-by-state building-code adoption status map for the 2024 IMC and ASHRAE 15/15.2 for the five to ten states with the highest concentration of the relevant subsectors; this gap is the most operationally consequential unquantified variable in the transition timeline and is not resolved by monitoring federal rulemaking alone. Also locate and supply the correct primary California or Los Angeles government source documenting the A2L installation requirements previously attributed to the April 21, 2026 LADBS guideline.

SOURCES & WHAT THEY SIGNAL

- [EPA SNAP — Substitutes in Industrial Process Refrigeration](#) — Confirms SNAP listing status of HFC-32, R-454B, R-454C, and R-455A as acceptable subject to use conditions, establishing that federal SNAP approval is in place while code adoption is the separate constraint.
- [EPA SNAP — Substitutes in Industrial Process Air Conditioning](#) — Confirms existing SNAP acceptability of HFC-32, R-454A, R-454B, and R-454C for industrial-process air conditioning, reinforcing that the code gap is distinct from the SNAP-approval gap.
- [Plumbing Supply & More — UL 60335-2-40 Implementation Timeline for A2L \(July 30, 2026\)](#) — Unconfirmed trade-source claim that North Carolina was still enforcing 2018 codes through at least July 2026; included as an illustrative risk pattern, not as confirmed fact.
- [ICC — Insights on the HVAC Industry Transition to A2L Refrigerants \(July 28, 2026\)](#) — Confirms that applicable code requires A2L equipment to comply with UL 484, UL/CSA 60335-2-40, or UL/CSA 60335-2-89 depending on equipment type.
- [ASHRAE Refrigeration Resources — Standard 15.2-2024](#) — Confirms ASHRAE Standard 15.2-2024 is updated and aligned with the current UL/CSA 60335-2-40 edition in the context of US GWP restrictions.
- [ICC — A2L Changes in the I-Codes Handout](#) — Confirms 2024 IMC/IBC/IFC accommodate A2L refrigerants and specify applicable equipment standards, establishing the national model-code pathway.
- [UL Solutions — Important New Requirements for Use of Low-GWP Refrigerants](#) — Confirms the fourth edition of UL 60335-2-40 includes requirements for flammable refrigerants and maximum charge limits relevant to A2L equipment certification.

SIGNAL 6 OF 6

Maine's PFAS law introduces a state-level prohibition track for HFO refrigerants that operates entirely outside the AIM Act framework, with a 2040 horizon

MEDIUM Long-term (1-3 years) · [Regulatory Agency Actions](#) · [Review](#)

Maine's PFAS prohibition is reported to reach HFO-1234yf and HFO-1234ze(E) — refrigerants that EPA's AIM Act subsection (i) does not regulate as HFCs — creating a state-level restriction track that could override federal SNAP acceptability for those substitutes in Maine independently of any Technology Transitions deadline.

REASONING

The Maine PFAS finding rests on a single trade publication and a HARDI industry tracker, neither of which is a primary government source. HFO-1234yf and HFO-1234ze(E) are non-HFC refrigerants not subject to AIM subsection (i), which makes the PFAS track the only federal or state pathway that could restrict them in jurisdictions that have adopted broad PFAS definitions. The structural mismatch — federal SNAP acceptability but potential state PFAS prohibition — is analytically significant. Confidence is held at Medium because neither a primary source nor a primary date has been confirmed from a Maine government document, and the HARDI tracker date (2032) cannot be reconciled with the 2040 date in the trade publication without additional verification. This signal is included because the structural risk is real and the two events are directionally consistent, but it should be treated as a monitoring trigger rather than an established compliance obligation.

PATTERN

A trade publication reported that Maine's PFAS law prohibits sale of refrigerants and HVACR equipment containing intentionally added PFAS beginning in 2040, naming HFO-1234yf and HFO-1234ze(E) as covered while stating HFC-32 would not be covered. A HARDI industry tracker separately identified an adopted prohibition on PFAS in HVACR products including refrigerants and systems, with a date listed as 2032, though the specific state and product coverage could not be confirmed from the available excerpt. HFO-1234yf and HFO-1234ze(E) are non-HFC refrigerants not subject to AIM subsection (i) GWP limits, a classification reflected in EPA's AIM Act framework and its treatment of HFOs as outside the subsection (i) regulatory perimeter. EPA SNAP Rule 26 materials list HFO-1234yf and HFO-1234ze(E) as SNAP-acceptable for specified end uses.

IMPLICATION

A2L refrigerant substitution strategies that rely on HFO-containing blends as the long-run solution to AIM Act GWP limits may face an independent state restriction in Maine (and potentially other states with similar PFAS definitions) that federal SNAP approval cannot override. Because EPA's AIM Act rules exclude HFOs from subsection (i) treatment, there is no federal preemption argument available under that subsection. This is a long-horizon risk but is worth tracking now because product qualification and supply-chain investment decisions made today extend beyond the 2040 horizon.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

Obtain and review the primary Maine PFAS law text and any implementing regulations to confirm the scope, effective date, and covered substance list for refrigerants and HVACR equipment; do not rely on trade-publication summaries for compliance planning.

SOURCES & WHAT THEY SIGNAL

- [EPA SNAP Rule 26 final rule materials](#) — Confirms HFO-1234yf and HFO-1234ze(E) are listed as SNAP-acceptable for specified end uses, establishing that the PFAS track is a separate legal constraint from SNAP acceptability.
- [Natural Refrigerants — Maine to ban sale of PFAS refrigerants and PFAS-containing HVACR equipment in 2040](#) — Trade-publication report identifying Maine PFAS prohibition reaching HFO-1234yf and HFO-1234ze(E) with a 2040 effective date; primary government document not confirmed.
- [HARDI HVACR Industry PFAS Prohibition Policy Tracker](#) — Industry tracker reporting an adopted PFAS prohibition on HVACR products including refrigerants; specific state, effective date, and refrigerant coverage not fully confirmed from the available excerpt.
- [Federal Register — May 2026 EPA final rule on Technology Transitions](#) — Confirms EPA's published position on the AIM Act Technology Transitions framework; cited here for context on the regulatory perimeter, not as the source establishing HFO classification under subsection (i), which the retrieved excerpt does not directly confirm.

PUT A WATCH ON YOUR QUESTION

A watch on your question runs every cycle.

These signals came from one cycle of a standing watch. Name a company, a market or a regulation, and the watch keeps running whether or not anyone opens the platform. Every signal arrives rated for confidence and horizon, with the dated events behind it and the sources that carry the weight.

See all the samples and tell us your question at ezassi.com/ezassi-signals-sample-library.

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