

AVA TECHNICAL NEWSLETTER

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<https://www.the-ava.com/members/advice-hub/members-newsletters/>

Welcome to technical newsletter number 14, written by the AVA technical committee specifically for technical and operations managers in the industry. We hope you will find it interesting - do pass on to your relevant colleagues. We would appreciate any comments or suggestions for items to be covered in future newsletters.

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If you would like to receive future copies of the Technical Newsletter email Steve.Collins@the-ava.com

If you want to find out more - come and see us at **VENDEX NORTH** in Leeds on 10th November: [Register Here](#)

AVA Technical Day



The first Technical Day in 2018 was so successful that the AVA has decided to repeat the exercise, again at Campden BRI, on September 14th, 2022. There is already a list of subjects to be included but if there is anything particular you would like to hear about, do let us know, as soon as possible so that we can find a suitable expert.

UKCA marking

After Brexit the government realised that it could no longer have the CE mark to show that a product conforms with all relevant legislation, so they created the UKCA mark. The original intention was that this would be the required mark for products sold in Great Britain from January 2022, but this has now been put back to January 2023. The CE mark is still the relevant mark for Northern Ireland which remains part of the Single Market for Goods until 2023.



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Until then, either the relevant CE or UKCA mark is acceptable.

Climate Change



You will have seen a lot about terms like carbon neutral or zero carbon which suggest that the process or business has no net effect on the carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere. Most ways of measuring the amount of carbon dioxide for which your business is responsible divide the emissions into 3 categories or “Scopes”.

- Scope 1 emissions are direct greenhouse gas emissions (generally carbon dioxide or methane) that occur from sources that are controlled or owned by the company, for example emissions resulting from fuel combustion in boilers, roasters or vehicles.
- Scope 2 emissions are indirect greenhouse gas emissions associated with the purchase of electricity, heat, or cooling. They are accounted for by the company as they are a result of the company's energy use.
- Scope 3 emissions include all sources not within the company's scope 1 and 2. Scope 3 emissions often represent the majority of a company's total greenhouse gas emissions

Companies generally have the data needed to calculate their scopes 1 and 2 emissions from utility invoices and bills for petrol. The AVA can provide conversion figures for converting energy consumed to carbon dioxide emitted. Electricity purchased from a supplier who guarantees their electricity is provided by renewable sources is responsible for no emissions.

The AVA is developing guidance for the calculation of scope 3 emissions but knowing your scope 1 and 2 emissions will make a good start to reducing them and providing some information to those clients who ask.

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Supplies



Members have told us that there is no improvement in the availability of vans and electronic components. We have also been told that members are finding it difficult to recruit staff, so if you are suffering, you are not alone. This may be the moment to consider training a keen operator to become an engineer with the help of the AVA electrical training course or the apprenticeship in drinks dispense

hosted by Wolverhampton College.

Touch and go cards

The limit on one transaction on a card has been raised to £100 from October 15th. The overall limit of 5 consecutive contactless transactions (of any value) or £150 cumulative spend has not been raised.



Communications are changing



2G and 3G are being phased out. Generally, organisations are converting systems to 4G but there is a global shortage of the necessary chips so the conversion is slower than was predicted. If you are running a 3G system in particular, it would be worth checking with your supplier whether they are intending to upgrade your equipment or to require you to buy new 4G.

It is worth noting that the phase out period for 2G is longer than that for 3G due to the number of devices (especially access control) that use 2G for telemetry.

And finally . . .

Just a final reminder that R134a will not be permitted in machines newly placed on the market as of January 2022. This is not affected by Brexit as it was all agreed 7 years ago. If you are offered a replacement gas do check that it has a sufficiently low global warming potential.