Mining and Automotive Skills Alliance

AUR20226

Certificate II in Automotive Air Conditioning Technology

Supporting Information for Registered Training Organisations

Supplement to the Companion Volume Implementation Guide |
AUR Automotive Retail, Service and Repair Training Package



This supplement provides implementation guidance for Registered Training Organisations (RTOs) delivering the updated automotive air conditioning units. It sits alongside, and does not replace, the AUR Companion Volume Implementation Guide (CVIG) or the endorsed units of competency. Where this document and an endorsed unit differ, the unit prevails. RTOs remain responsible for compliance with the Outcome Standards and their scope of registration.

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1. Purpose and scope of this supplement

This supplement supports the implementation of training products revised through the Handling Automotive Flammable Refrigerant Gases (HAFRG) project.

The revision responds to a 2024 directive from DCCEEW concerning the skills licensed technicians need to safely handle new, environmentally driven refrigerants, and to Australia's obligations under the Montreal Protocol and its legislated net zero 2050 target.

The products covered by this supplement include:

- the qualification AUR20226 Certificate II in Automotive Air Conditioning Technology (superseding AUR20220);
- six updated units of competency:
  - AURETU101 Install air conditioning systems
  - AURETU107 Overhaul air conditioning and HVAC system compressors
  - AURETU202 Recover vehicle refrigerants
  - AURETU203 Service air conditioning and HVAC systems
  - AURETU204 Diagnose and repair air conditioning and HVAC components
  - AURETU205 Retrofit automotive air conditioning and HVAC systems
- four updated skill sets.
  - AURSS00071 Vehicle Air Conditioning Install and Overhaul Skill Set
  - AURSS00072 Vehicle Air Conditioning Installation Skill Set
  - AURSS00074 Vehicle Air Conditioning Service, Retrofit and Repair Skill Set
  - AURSS00075 Vehicle Refrigerant Recovery Skill Setf

This document is intended for use by RTO trainers, assessors, training managers, and compliance staff. It explains the terminology conventions used across the training products, licensing and regulatory framework, the treatment of flammable refrigerant classes, and delivery and assessment considerations. It should be read alongside the CVIG mapping tables, which record the specific changes made to each product.

2. Policy and regulatory context

Refrigerant handling for automotive air conditioning is regulated through a combination of Commonwealth and state and territory frameworks. Two policy drivers underpin the transition addressed by these units:

- Montreal Protocol: Australia's international obligations require the phase-down of hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) refrigerant importation. R134a, the long-standing automotive refrigerant, is an HFC subject to this phase-down.
- Net zero 2050: The legislated target of net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 is accelerating the shift to lower global warming potential (GWP) refrigerants, some of which are more flammable or more toxic than those in common automotive use.

The principal regulatory instruments relevant to RTO delivery are:

- the *Ozone Protection and Synthetic Greenhouse Gas Management Act 1989* (Cth) and associated Regulations, which govern the import, manufacture and use of synthetic greenhouse gases and ozone-depleting substances;
- the Australian Refrigeration Council (ARC) accreditation scheme, which licenses technicians to handle refrigerants - an ARC Automotive Refrigerant Handling licence is required for work on automotive AC systems (see section 4); and
- state and territory WHS/OHS legislation, under which requirements vary. Notably, some jurisdictions prohibit the use of flammable hydrocarbon refrigerants in automotive applications.

This jurisdictional variation creates a cross-border risk: a vehicle charged with a hydrocarbon refrigerant in one jurisdiction may be presented for service in another where that refrigerant is prohibited, and a technician may unknowingly work with a flammable gas. The units use classification language and direct practitioners to their relevant state or territory regulatory authority rather than naming permitted or prohibited refrigerants.

3. Suite-wide terminology and conventions

Table 1 lists the conventions that are applied consistently across all updated units of competency. RTOs should adopt the same terminology in learning and assessment materials to avoid ambiguity.

Table 1: Terminology and conventions

Term (Previous)	Term (Confirmed/ New)	Basis for Change
Frostbite	freeze burn/cold burns	Frostbite describes prolonged cold exposure injury (tissue freezing over time). Direct contact with liquid refrigerant or cold metal causes an immediate contact burn - a clinically and mechanically distinct injury. Using the correct term ensures safety training reflects the actual hazards technicians face.
Oil/lubricating oil/refrigerant oil	lubricant/refrigerant lubricant	Automotive AC systems use multiple lubricant types (PAG, POE, POA, mineral oil) depending on compressor and refrigerant class. 'Oil' implies a single substance and does not reflect this diversity. 'Lubricant' is the correct generic term and future-proofs the training products against further changes in lubricant technology.
Dry nitrogen/nitrogen	oxygen-free nitrogen (OFN)	Oxygen-free nitrogen (OFN) is listed as one of the alternative methods for leak testing.
Remove/removing refrigerant	recover/recovery	'Remove' is ambiguous and does not carry the regulatory and procedural meaning required in an automotive refrigerant context.

		'Recover' and 'recovery' are the correct technical and regulatory terms under the Ozone Protection and Synthetic Greenhouse Gas Management Regulations and ARC licensing framework. Using the correct term ensures alignment with regulatory language throughout the updated training products.
Refrigerant types (e.g. R134a, R1234yf)	refrigerant class with an example R-number per class (Class A1, e.g. R-134a; Class A2L, e.g. R-1234yf; Class A3, e.g. R-600)	Naming specific refrigerants ties unit of competency content to current market products and requires formal amendment as new refrigerants enter the market. Refrigerant safety class (ASHRAE classification) defines the handling requirements that actually apply to technicians - flammability risk, equipment compatibility, and regulatory obligations are all class-based, not product-based.
Specific R-number lists in unit text (e.g. R456A, R513A)	Class terminology and R number as an example	R-numbers are subject to change, but to prevent a knowledge gap, each class will have one automotive gas type as an example.
Driver and passenger comfort	occupant comfort	In mobile plant and heavy-vehicle applications, the terms 'passenger' and 'driver' may not apply. 'Occupant' is the inclusive term that covers operators, drivers, and passengers across all vehicle and machinery types within the scope of the AUR Training Package.
Carcinogenic oils	health and safety issues associated with refrigerant lubricants	The term 'carcinogenic' is imprecise in this context - not all refrigerant lubricants are classified as carcinogens, and the relevant hazards include skin and eye irritation, respiratory risk, and environmental harm, as well as potential long-term health effects. The revised wording accurately reflects the range of health and safety considerations without overstating or misstating the specific risk.
Air filters/cabin filters (ambiguous)	cabin air filters	The unit of competency scope is limited to the vehicle cabin climate system. 'Air filters' could be interpreted to include engine air filters or other vehicle filtration components, which are outside the unit's scope. 'Cabin air filters' precisely identify the intended component and remove ambiguity for RTOs and assessors.
Service decal sticker	service label	This aligns with the Australian automotive refrigerant handling code of practice.
Dry nitrogen / OFN with tracer additive	tracer gas (forming gas - nitrogen/hydrogen mix)	Tracer gas is defined as forming gas (a nitrogen/hydrogen mix) used for post-charge leak detection, where compatible with system materials. Naming it explicitly distinguishes it from OFN pressure-testing gas.

4. Licensing and assessor requirements

Any person undertaking training under a nationally accredited qualification that involves handling refrigerants must also hold the applicable ARC Trainee or Trainee Classroom licence. For details, RTOs should contact the Australian Refrigeration Council at https://www.arctick.org/

4.1 Units requiring the assessor to hold a Refrigerant Handling licence

The units of competency listed in Table 2 require assessors to hold an ARC Refrigerant Handling Licence; this requirement may also apply to units not listed in the table. The requirements for each unit should be checked individually to ensure all licensing and regulatory requirements are met.

Table 2: UoC requiring ARC Licence

Unit code and title
AURETA006 Analyse and evaluate electrical and electronic faults in air conditioning and HVAC systems
AURETH108 Diagnose and repair HVAC and rechargeable energy storage cooling systems in battery electric vehicles
AURETU101 Install air conditioning systems
AURETU107 Overhaul air conditioning and HVAC system compressors
AURETU202 Recover vehicle refrigerants
AURETU203 Service air conditioning and HVAC systems
AURETU204 Diagnose and repair air conditioning and HVAC components
AURETU205 Retrofit automotive air conditioning and HVAC systems
AURETU106 Diagnose complex faults in air conditioning and HVAC systems

5. The refrigerant classification approach

The updated training products use safety classification rather than individual R-numbers, so that guidance remains valid as specific refrigerants change, and technicians recognise hazards by class. Classification combines a flammability rating and a toxicity rating as shown in Table 3:

Table 3: Refrigerant classification

Flammability	Lower chronic toxicity	Higher chronic toxicity	Examples of automotive refrigerants
Higher flammability	A3	B3	Class A3 - hydrocarbons such as R600
Lower flammability	A2L	B2L	Class A2L - R1234yf
No flame propagation	A1	B1	Class A1 - R134a

6. Class A3 (hydrocarbon) refrigerants, awareness scope

6.1 What Class A3 refrigerants are

Class A3 refrigerants are lower toxicity, higher flammability hydrocarbon refrigerants. They sit alongside Class A1 (lower toxicity, no flame propagation) and Class A2L (lower toxicity, lower flammability). The defining hazard is high flammability: an A3 refrigerant can ignite at lower energy than A1 and A2L refrigerants, so any ignition source near a leak or charge point is a serious risk.

6.2 How A3 is treated: awareness, not assessment

A3 (hydrocarbon) content is included at the knowledge and safety-awareness level across the six updated units of competency.

Performance assessment on A3 refrigerants is not required; practical assessment is conducted on Class A1 and Class A2L refrigerants.

A3 is treated as awareness and hazard recognition because technicians may encounter undisclosed hydrocarbon refrigerants already charged into a system and must identify them and respond safely.

A3 content is embedded as Knowledge Evidence within existing units of competency rather than delivered as a standalone unit, so every technician acquires this awareness as part of the core qualification.

6.3 A3 knowledge to be covered

Where A3 refrigerants are referenced, learners should be able to demonstrate knowledge of:

- the A3 safety classification and what "non-toxic - highly flammable" means in practice;
- the flammability hazard and sources of ignition - electrical equipment, hot surfaces, open flame and static;

- how to identify a hydrocarbon/A3 refrigerant in a system, using service labels, refrigerant testing and identification, and system pressures and ports;
- operating pressures, properties and suitable lubricants for A3 refrigerants;
- safe handling, storage and transport of flammable refrigerant cylinders, including additional precautions for service or work vehicles and for larger quantities held in a workshop;
- control measures and emergency response for a flammable-refrigerant leak; and
- the constraints on A3 use, including state and territory regulations, manufacturer specifications and warranty conditions.

6.4 Jurisdictional variation

The use of hydrocarbon (A3) refrigerants in automotive air conditioning is regulated differently across states and territories. Some jurisdictions prohibit their use in automotive applications, while others permit it.

Units of competency do not name specific permitted or prohibited refrigerants; they use classification language and carry a standard disclaimer directing users to check the requirements of their relevant state or territory regulatory authority before handling A3 refrigerants.

6.5 Retrofit and drop-in replacement restrictions

Under the Ozone Protection and Synthetic Greenhouse Gas Management Regulations 1995:

2AAA Meaning of prohibited refrigerant charging

Scope of this regulation

(1) This regulation applies in relation to equipment that is designed:

(a) to be used for the heating or cooling of anything; and

(b) to operate solely by using a particular refrigerant (the design refrigerant) other than an HCFC refrigerant.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(b), equipment is taken to be designed to operate solely by using a particular refrigerant if:

(a) the equipment has a compliance plate that specifies that particular refrigerant; or

(b) both of the following subparagraphs apply:

(i) a manual, issued by the manufacturer, that relates to the equipment states that the equipment is designed to operate solely by using that particular refrigerant;

(ii) the equipment does not have a compliance plate that specifies any particular refrigerant.

(3) A person engages in prohibited refrigerant charging if:

(a) the person charges the equipment with a GWP refrigerant (the new refrigerant) other than the design refrigerant; and

(b) either:

(i) the design refrigerant is not a scheduled substance; or

(ii) the design refrigerant is a GWP refrigerant and the new refrigerant has a higher 100-year global warming potential than the design refrigerant; and

(c) subregulation (4) does not apply.

(4) This subregulation applies if:

(a) the continued functioning of the equipment is essential for health or public safety purposes; and

(b) no refrigerant that:

(i) is not a GWP refrigerant; or

(ii) is the design refrigerant; or

(iii) has a 100-year global warming potential equal to or lower than that of the design refrigerant;

is available as an alternative to the new refrigerant to ensure the continued functioning of the equipment.

Meaning of GWP refrigerant

(5) A GWP refrigerant is an HCFC or HFC for which a 100-year global warming potential is specified in Part V or IX of Schedule 1 to the Act.

7. Delivery and assessment feasibility

7.1 Sequencing recommendation

As none of the units have pre-requisites, to ensure the units are delivered in an order that promotes gradual skill development the following sequence is recommended:

1. AURETU203 Service air conditioning and HVAC systems
2. AURETU202 Recover vehicle refrigerants
3. AURETU204 Diagnose and repair air conditioning and HVAC components
4. AURETU107 Overhaul air conditioning and HVAC system compressors
5. AURETU205 Retrofit automotive air conditioning and HVAC systems
6. AURETU101 Install air conditioning systems

7.2 Assessing on Class A2L refrigerants

Practical assessment is conducted on Class A1 and Class A2L refrigerants. Where access to R1234yf (A2L) systems is limited, RTOs should plan assessment around available A2L-equipped systems.

7.3 Equipment

- Recovery, evacuation and charging equipment: These are distinct operations.
    - Recovery and charging are weight-based and are therefore paired with refrigerant scales. Recovery weighs the cylinder before and after refrigerant is drawn from the system, and charging dispenses and verifies the charge by weight.

  - Evacuation, by contrast, is a vacuum-based operation; it uses a vacuum pump and vacuum gauge rather than scales, with system integrity confirmed through a vacuum decay test.
  - Equipment used with Class A2L refrigerants should be rated for the refrigerant class and materially compatible with it.
- Leak detection: Leak detection methods are matched to the refrigerant class and the system being tested. These include OFN pressure testing and vacuum decay testing, typically applied under pre-charge repair procedures, and electronic and tracer-gas detection (OFN mixed with hydrogen or helium), typically applied under post-charge testing.

7.4 Facilities and work health and safety

Training and assessment involving flammable refrigerants must occur only in environments where flammable-gas safety can be assured, with appropriate ventilation, detection and ignition-source controls. RTOs are encouraged to consult manufacturers, industry bodies and regulators to ensure facility design supports safe, compliant delivery.

7.5 AURETU205 Retrofit automotive air conditioning and HVAC systems: retrofit options

AURETU205 covers two types of retrofit activity: a change of refrigerant class, and a drop-in replacement within the same class. The learner identifies the retrofit options required for the job at Performance Criterion 1.4, drawing on the retrofit options listed in the Range of Conditions. Both types of retrofits must be carried out according to the retrofit information, which includes vehicle and refrigerant manufacturer specifications, the Australian automotive refrigerant handling code of practice, and relevant regulations and standards. Retrofit does not include fitting an air conditioning system to a vehicle that has not previously had one; that work is covered by AURETU101.

Class change retrofit

A class change retrofit converts an existing air conditioning or HVAC system to operate on a refrigerant of a different safety class, for example from a Class A1 refrigerant such as R-134a to a Class A2L refrigerant such as R-1234yf, where permitted. Because refrigerants in different classes have different flammability, pressure and lubricant characteristics, a class change involves modifying the system and replacing components as required. Depending on the retrofit information, this may include service port fittings, the receiver dryer filter, O-rings and seals, hoses, the flow control device and the compressor, as well as changing the lubricant type. Recovery, leak testing, charging and the service label must reflect the new refrigerant class. Learners must also understand why Class A1 refrigerants must not be retrofitted to Class A2L systems, and why Class A1 and Class A2L refrigerants must not be retrofitted to Class A3 systems.

Drop-in replacement within the same class

A drop-in replacement changes the refrigerant to another refrigerant of the same safety class without changing the system's major components. It applies only where the replacement refrigerant is approved for that system by the vehicle or refrigerant manufacturer and is permitted under the Australian automotive refrigerant handling code of practice. The replacement refrigerant must not have a higher global warming potential (GWP) than the

design refrigerant, except for the essential-use exceptions set out in the Ozone Protection and Synthetic Greenhouse Gas Management Regulations 1995. A drop-in replacement may still require replacing the receiver dryer filter, confirming lubricant compatibility, and confirming that the service ports suit the replacement refrigerant, with fittings changed where required.

8. Reference documents and standards

The following sources support safe, compliant work with flammable refrigerants and are intended for technicians and RTOs.

- Australian Refrigeration Council (ARCtick) - refrigerant handling licensing and industry information. https://www.arctick.org
- Australian automotive refrigerant handling code of practice - *Control of refrigerant gases during manufacture, installation, servicing or de-commissioning of motor vehicle air conditioners.* https://www.arctick.org/refrigerant-handling-licence/codes-of-practice/
- Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) - Ozone Protection and Synthetic Greenhouse Gas Management program, including refrigeration and air conditioning regulatory information. https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/protection/ozone
- VASA (Automotive Air Conditioning, Electrical and Cooling Technicians of Australasia) - publisher of the industry safety guide *Flammable Refrigerants and Safety in Automotive Applications*, covering refrigerant classifications, dangerous goods, work health and safety, hazardous areas, and working with A2L and A3 refrigerants, including a workshop safety checklist and risk assessment worksheet. https://vasa.org.au/
- State and territory work health and safety regulators - WHS requirements for flammable refrigerants vary by jurisdiction. RTOs and technicians should confirm the requirements applying in their state or territory. A consolidated directory of all WHS regulators is maintained by Safe Work Australia:
    - New South Wales: SafeWork NSW https://www.safework.nsw.gov.au
    - Victoria: WorkSafe Victoria https://www.worksafe.vic.gov.au
    - Queensland: Workplace Health and Safety Queensland https://www.worksafe.qld.gov.au
    - Western Australia: WorkSafe WA (Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety) https://www.worksafe.wa.gov.au
    - South Australia: SafeWork SA https://www.safework.sa.gov.au
    - Tasmania: WorkSafe Tasmania https://www.worksafe.tas.gov.au
    - Australian Capital Territory: WorkSafe AC https://www.worksafe.act.gov.au
    - Northern Territory: NT WorkSafe https://worksafe.nt.gov.au

Safety Data Sheets are also referenced in Range Conditions, Knowledge Evidence and Foundation Skills where applicable to support compliant and safe work with flammable gas.

NOTE: Web addresses are current at the time of writing; RTOs should confirm links and document versions before relying on them, as regulators periodically update their sites and publications.

9. Mapping and transition

The CVIG mapping tables record the change from each superseded product to its updated equivalent. In summary, the six updated units of competency incorporate refrigerant classes (A1, A2L, A3) and the safe handling of automotive flammable refrigerants, with updated code-of-practice references; all six are determined equivalent to their predecessors. The qualification AUR20226, Certificate II in Automotive Air Conditioning Technology, supersedes AUR20220, Certificate II in Automotive Air Conditioning Technology, with the packaging rule structure unchanged.

Transition period: The allowable transition period varies depending on the type of training product and the type of change being made. RTOs should plan for the transition of enrolments from the superseded training products, in line with ASQA RTO Standards. For further details, refer to the *ASQA RTO Standards How to Transition* webpage.

10. Product change guides

The guides in this section map each revised training product to its superseded predecessor and describe the changes. Refer to sections 3 to 10 of this supplement for terminology, classification, safety content, licensing and transition arrangements.

AURETU101 Install air conditioning systems

Supersedes AURETU001 Install air conditioning systems

This section describes the changes made in AURETU101 Install air conditioning systems (Release 1) against the superseded AURETU001 Install air conditioning systems, and their intent. Table 4 is a high-level summary and may not capture every change, as such, RTOs should undertake a detailed comparison of the full unit before delivery.

Section 1: Summary of changes

Table 4: AURETU101- Summary of Changes

Section	AURETU001 (superseded)	AURETU101 (Release 1)	Change	Note
Unit identity and mapping				
Code and title	AURETU001 Install air conditioning systems	AURETU101 Install air conditioning systems	**Updated**	Unit code updated.
Equivalence		Superseded and equivalent	**Same**	Superseded and equivalent
Pre-requisite unit(s)			**Same**	No pre-requisite.
Application				
Outcome statement	Performance outcomes to install automotive air conditioning systems … for driver and passenger convenience and comfort	Skills and knowledge to install new automotive air conditioning systems … for occupants' comfort	**Updated**	Emphasis on installing new systems.
Scope of installation		Covers a complete new system in a vehicle or machinery not previously fitted; excludes like-for-like component replacement	**New**	Clarifies the boundary of the unit.
EV/HVAC exclusion		Does not apply to installing HVAC and rechargeable energy storage cooling systems in electric vehicles	**New**	Separates conventional AC installation from EV thermal-

Section	AURETU001 (superseded)	AURETU101 (Release 1)	Change	Note
				management scope.
Licensing	ARCtick Restricted Refrigerant Handling licence required	ARCtick Automotive Refrigerant Handling Licence required; ARCtick trainee licence required to undertake the training	**Updated**	Aligns with current ARC licensing categories.
Elements and Performance Criteria				
PC drafting style	Passive voice (e.g. 'Job requirements are determined')	Active voice (e.g. 'Identify job requirements from workplace instructions')	**Updated**	
PC 1.4	Hazards identified and risks managed	Identify hazards and environmental issues, assess potential risks and implement control measures in line with workplace policies and procedures	**Updated**	Strengthens the risk-management outcome.
PC 2.1 / 3.1 / 3.2	Manufacturer specs and workplace procedures	Adds the Australian automotive refrigerant handling code of practice	**Updated**	
PC 3.2 (charging)	'refrigerant gas and lubricating oil'	'refrigerant gas and lubricants'	**Updated**	Terminology update.
PC 5.4 (documentation)	Workplace documentation, including ARCtick service decal sticker	Complete service label and workplace documentation according to workplace procedures	**Updated**	Service-label wording
Foundation Skills				
Numeracy	Match refrigerant types and identification numbers to instructions and specifications	Match refrigerant classes to instructions and specifications	**Updated**	Aligns with the class-based approach.
Writing	Fill out documentation, including ARCtick stickers	Legibly and accurately fill out workplace documentation, including the service label appropriate to the work performed and the licence conditions held, when reporting work performed	**Updated**	Reflects ARCtick service decal sticker wording and licence conditions.

Section	AURETU001 (superseded)	AURETU101 (Release 1)	Change	Note
		and recording parts and materials used		
Reading	Manufacturer and workshop literature; Australian automotive refrigerant handling code of practice	Adds interpreting safety data sheets (SDS)	**New**	Adds SDS interpretation to essential skills.
Range of Conditions				
Installation options - refrigerant	Refrigerant types: R134a, R1234yf, R290 and R600a blends	Refrigerant class: Class A1 (lower toxicity, no flame propagation) and Class A2L (lower toxicity, lower flammability)	**Updated**	Class-based expression replaces specific refrigerant numbers (see Section 5).
Fluid levels	'lubricating oils'	'lubricants'	**Updated**	Terminology update in Range.
Safety and environmental requirements	'frostbite'; 'carcinogenic oils'	Adds managing freeze burn and cold burns, working with system lubricants, handling flammable refrigerants, PPE, and fire-safety equipment appropriate to the refrigerant class	**New**	
Performance Evidence				
Installs and classes	Install an air conditioning system in two different vehicles or machinery	Install a new system on two separate occasions across two refrigerant classes - one Class A1 (e.g. R-134a) and one Class A2L (e.g. R-1234yf)	**Updated**	Competence demonstrated across two refrigerant classes.
Knowledge Evidence				
Refrigerant safety classifications		Class A1/A2L/ A3 classifications with flammability descriptors added; A3 at awareness level	**New**	Adds refrigerant-class knowledge, including A3 hazard awareness (see Section 6).

Section	AURETU001 (superseded)	AURETU101 (Release 1)	Change	Note
Freeze burn terminology	'refrigerants at boiling point given risk of frostbite'	'managing risk of freeze burn and cold burns when handling refrigerants'	**Updated**	
Lubricant hazard	'system lubricants, including carcinogenic oils'	'system lubricants, including health and safety issues associated with refrigerant lubricants'	**Updated**	
SDS interpretation		Adds interpreting safety data sheets (SDS) for refrigerants and lubricants	**New**	
Environmental legislation	'Australian automotive refrigerant handling code of practice: Control of refrigerant gases …'	Adds the Ozone Protection and Synthetic Greenhouse Gas Management Regulations 1995 during installation	**New**	Reflects the regulatory basis for refrigerant handling.
Assessment Conditions				
Assessor licence	ARC Refrigerant Handling licence	ARCtick Automotive Refrigerant Handling Licence	**Updated**	Aligns with current ARC categories.
Leak detection/testing gas	'nitrogen cylinder and regulator'; 'electronic leak detector'	Leak detection appropriate to the refrigerant class, such as: OFN pressure testing and vacuum decay testing under pre-charge repair procedures; and class-compatible electronic leak detection or tracer-gas testing (OFN mixed with hydrogen or helium) under post-charge testing, where compatible with system materials	**Updated**	
Assessment refrigerant	'air conditioning gas appropriate to system being installed'	'refrigerant appropriate to the system being installed'; simulator allowance removed	**Updated**	

Section 2: Implementation

What the changes mean for delivery and assessment.

Table 5: AURETU101- Implementation

Area	What the change means for delivery and assessment
Assessment across refrigerant classes	Performance Evidence now requires two installations spanning a Class A1 and a Class A2L system. Delivery and assessment need to be provided for both classes.
Refrigerant safety classification	The unit expresses refrigerants by safety class (A1, A2L, A3) rather than by individual refrigerant number. Materials and instruments that refer to specific refrigerants read consistently if aligned to the class-based approach described in Section 5.
ARCtick service decal sticker and documentation	The unit refers to the ARCtick service label rather than listing the field-level detail formerly in the unit. The field-level decal detail is removed from the unit; the requirement is retained via the service label references.
Flammable-refrigerant safety content	New content covers freeze burn and cold burns, flammable-refrigerant handling, PPE, and fire-safety equipment appropriate to the refrigerant class.
Equipment and testing methods	The unit references a range of leak-detection methods appropriate to the refrigerant class, such as oxygen-free nitrogen (OFN) pressure testing and vacuum decay testing under pre-charge repair procedures, and class-compatible electronic leak detection or tracer-gas testing (OFN mixed with hydrogen or helium) under post-charge testing.
Licensing	The unit references an ARCtick Automotive Refrigerant Handling licence and a trainee licence.
Regulatory references	The unit cites the Australian automotive refrigerant handling code of practice and the Ozone Protection and Synthetic Greenhouse Gas Management Regulations 1995.

AURETU107 Overhaul air conditioning and HVAC system compressors

Supersedes AURETU007 Overhaul air conditioning and HVAC system compressors

This section describes the changes made in AURETU107 Overhaul air conditioning and HVAC system compressors (Release 1) against the superseded AURETU007 Overhaul air conditioning and HVAC system compressors, and their intent. Table 6 is a high-level summary and may not capture every change, as such, RTOs should undertake a detailed comparison of the full unit before delivery.

Section 1: Summary of changes

Table 6: AURETU107- Summary of Changes

Section	AURETU007 (superseded)	AURETU107 (Release 1)	Change	Note
Unit identity and mapping				
Code and title	AURETU007 Overhaul air conditioning and HVAC system compressors	AURETU107 Overhaul air conditioning and HVAC system compressors	Updated	Unit code updated
Equivalence			Same	Superseded and equivalent
Pre-requisite unit(s)			Same	No pre-requisite
Application				
Outcome/scope	Overhaul and return compressors to manufacturer tolerances; 'dismantling and evaluating the compressor'	Same outcome. Adds 'dismantling and evaluating a removed compressor'	Updated	Clarifies the unit addresses a removed compressor.
Licensing	Licensing requirements apply; check with regulatory authority	Adds ARCtick Automotive Refrigerant Handling licence and trainee licence requirement	Updated	Aligns with current ARC licensing categories.
Elements and Performance Criteria				
PC drafting style	Passive voice (e.g. 'Compressor is dismantled')	Active voice (e.g. 'Dismantle compressor in a logical sequence')	Updated	
PC 1.2	Australian automotive refrigerant handling code of practice sourced and interpreted	Access and interpret Australian automotive refrigerant handling code of practice for refrigerant handling	Updated	Wording aligned to the Australian automotive refrigerant

				handling code of practice reference.
PC 1.5	Hazards identified and risks managed	Identify hazards and environmental issues, assess potential risks and implement control measures	Updated	Strengthens the risk-management outcome.
Foundation Skills				
Numeracy	Match refrigerant types and identification numbers	Match refrigerant classes and identification markings	Updated	Aligns with the class-based approach.
Reading	Manufacturer and workshop literature	Adds interpreting safety data sheets (SDS)	New	Adds SDS interpretation.
Range of Conditions				
Range of Conditions	Range listed safety and environmental requirements (frostbite, carcinogenic oils, flammable refrigerants, PPE, fire safety)	Range is N/A; the safety content is now carried in Knowledge Evidence	Updated	Safety content relocated to Knowledge Evidence.
Performance Evidence				
Overhaul scope	Overhaul compressors of two different vehicles/machinery; recover, evacuate and recharge the system with manufacturer refrigerant and oil	Overhaul two different types of compressor from a defined list; carry out post-overhaul testing and rectify faults	Updated	
Compressor type list	Piston, scroll and rotary vane; electric; variable displacement; clutchless	Piston type (fixed or variable displacement), scroll type, rotary vane type, variable displacement type, electric compressor, clutchless compressor	Updated	Standardised compressor-type terminology.
Knowledge Evidence				
Refrigerant classes	'principal refrigerant types … R12, R134a, R1234yf'	Class A1 / A2L / A3 with flammability descriptors; A3 at awareness level	Updated	Class-based expression replaces specific refrigerant numbers (see Section 5).

Flammable-refrigerant safety	'frostbite'; 'carcinogenic oils'; general flammable-refrigerant handling	Freeze burn and cold burns; lubricant health and safety; specific A2L and A3 risks in automotive environments; SDS interpretation	Updated	Introduces suite-wide flammable-refrigerant safety content (see Section 6).
Lubricants selection	'lubricating oils'	Adds selecting suitable lubricants according to compressor type and refrigerant class	New	Adds lubricant-selection knowledge.
Post-overhaul testing	Bench and in-vehicle testing; 'condenser and suction line temperature'	Bench testing (lubricant verification, rotational and clutch checks, pressure/vacuum-hold leak test) and in-vehicle testing (discharge, liquid and suction line temperatures)	Updated	Detailed post-overhaul testing; performance temperatures updated across the suite.
Assessment Conditions				
Assessor licence	ARC Refrigerant Handling licence	ARCtick Automotive Refrigerant Handling Licence	Updated	Aligns with current ARC categories.
Testing resources	Two vehicles/machinery with operational systems	Two different compressors from different vehicles/machinery; a vehicle or machinery, a compressor test bench or equivalent for post-overhaul testing	Updated	Confirms bench-based post-overhaul testing.

Section 2: Implementation

What the changes mean for delivery and assessment.

Table 7: AURETU107- Implementation

Area	What the change means for delivery and assessment
Compressor-type coverage	Two different compressor types must be overhauled, drawn from the defined list (piston, scroll, rotary vane, variable displacement, electric, clutchless).
Refrigerant safety classification	The unit expresses refrigerants by safety class (A1, A2L, A3). See Section 5 for the classification approach.
Flammable-refrigerant safety content	New WHS content covers freeze burn and cold burns, the specific risks of A2L and A3 refrigerants, PPE and fire safety. This content is common across the suite and is described once in Section 6.
Post-overhaul performance temperatures	In-vehicle testing references discharge, liquid and suction line temperatures. Materials referring to earlier temperature descriptions read consistently if aligned to these.
Licensing	The unit references an ARCtick Automotive Refrigerant Handling licence and a trainee licence. Assessor licensing references the same category.

AURETU202 Recover vehicle refrigerants

Supersedes AURETU102 Recover vehicle refrigerants

This section describes the changes made in AURETU202 Recover vehicle refrigerants (Release 1) against the superseded AURETU102 Recover vehicle refrigerants, and their intent. Table 8 is a high-level summary and may not capture every change, as such, RTOs should undertake a detailed comparison of the full unit before delivery.

Section 1: Summary of changes

Table 8: AURETU202 Summary of changes

Section	AURETU102 (superseded)	AURETU202 (Release 1)	Change	Note
Unit identity and mapping				
Code and title	AURETU102 Recover vehicle refrigerants	AURETU202 (same title)	Updated	Unit code updated
Equivalence			Same	Superseded and equivalent
Pre-requisite unit(s)			Same	No pre-requisite
Application				
Outcome wording	Recover refrigerants in designated recovery cylinders … given that refrigerant may be flammable	Recover refrigerants into designated recovery cylinders … due to the potential flammability of the refrigerants being handled	Updated	Clarifies the flammability precaution.
Licensing	ARCtick Restricted Refrigerant Recoverer licence required	ARCtick Automotive Refrigerant Handling Licence required; ARCtick trainee licence required to undertake the training	Updated	Aligns with current ARC licensing categories.
Elements and Performance Criteria				
PC 1.5	Identify … firefighting equipment	Identify … fire safety equipment	Updated	Terminology aligned across the suite.
PC 2.2 (new)	Not present	Document refrigerant type, condition and any contamination indicators according to the Australian automotive refrigerant handling code of practice,	New	Adds explicit documentation of refrigerant condition and contamination.

		workplace procedures and regulatory requirements		
PC 2.5 (recovery)	Recover and transfer using recovery equipment	Recover and transfer using recovery equipment appropriate for the identified refrigerant class	Updated	Ties recovery equipment to the refrigerant class.
PC 3.3 (documentation)	Complete ARCtick service decal sticker and workplace documentation	Complete service label and workplace documentation, and apply a decommissioning label where required by licence or permit conditions	Updated	Service-label wording; adds decommissioning label where required.
Foundation Skills				
Numeracy	Match refrigerant types and identification numbers	Match refrigerant classes and identification markings	Updated	Aligns with the class-based approach.
Writing / Reading	General documentation	Adds the service label appropriate to work and licence conditions; interpreting SDS	New	Adds service-label and SDS content.
Performance Evidence				
Vehicles and refrigerants	Recover from three different vehicles/machinery involving one of SGOD / HC / HFC / SGOD+HC refrigerant types	Recover from two different vehicles/machinery each fitted with a different refrigerant class: Class A1 and Class A2L	Updated	Recast around refrigerant classes; number of vehicles reduced to two.
Equipment	Hose and coupler, recovery unit, scales, identifier/analyser, recovery cylinders	Adds refrigerant leak detector and manifold and gauge set (standalone or integrated combined unit)	New	Adds leak detection and manifold/gauge set to required equipment.
Knowledge Evidence				
Refrigerant safety classifications	'synthetic SGOD refrigerants (CFC, HFC), HC refrigerants'	Class A1/A2L/A3 with flammability descriptors; flammability and high-pressure gas hazards and control measures	Updated	Class-based expression (see Section 5).

Freeze burn / lubricants / SDS	'frostbite'; 'carcinogenic oils'	Freeze burn and cold burns; lubricant health and safety; SDS interpretation	Updated	Suite-wide safety terminology.
Cylinder handling and transport	Pressure ratings, relief devices, outlet connection type	Adds regulatory transport requirements, storage temperature and security, and segregation of different refrigerant classes	New	Adds transport, storage and segregation knowledge.
Recovery procedures by contamination	Not addressed	Selecting recovery procedures by refrigerant type and contamination status; separate procedures for contaminated refrigerants; disposal of refrigerants that cannot be reclaimed	New	Adds contamination-based recovery and disposal knowledge.
ARCtick decal field list	KE listed decal fields (business authority number, quantity, service date, technician licence number, etc.)	Removed; replaced by 'service label' and 'decommissioning label where required'	Removed	Field-level decal detail removed from the unit; the requirement is retained via the service-label references.
Assessment Conditions				
Assessor licence	ARC Refrigerant Handling licence	ARCtick Automotive Refrigerant Handling Licence	Updated	Aligns with current ARC categories.
Resources / vehicles	Three different vehicles/machinery; firefighting equipment	Two different vehicles/machinery; recovery equipment appropriate for Class A1 and A2L; fire safety equipment; refrigerant leak detector	Updated	Recast around two classes; adds leak detector.

Section 2: Implementation

What the changes mean for delivery and assessment.

Table 9: AURETU202 Implementation

Area	What the change means for delivery and assessment
Assessment across refrigerant classes	Performance Evidence requires recovery from two vehicles fitted with different refrigerant classes (A1 and A2L), replacing the former three-vehicle, refrigerant-type basis. Delivery and assessment need to provide for both classes.
Refrigerant safety classification	The unit expresses refrigerants by safety class (A1, A2L, A3). See Section 5 for the classification approach.
Recovery equipment by class	Recovery equipment is now tied to the identified refrigerant class, and a refrigerant leak detector and manifold/gauge set are required.
Cylinder transport, storage and segregation	New knowledge covers regulatory transport requirements, storage temperature and security, and segregation of different refrigerant classes.
Contamination-based recovery	New knowledge covers selecting recovery and disposal procedures based on refrigerant type and contamination status.
Service and decommissioning labels	The unit refers to the service label and adds a decommissioning label where required by licence or permit conditions. Field-level decal detail is removed from the unit; the requirement is retained via the service-label references.
Licensing	The unit references an ARCtick Automotive Refrigerant Handling licence and a trainee licence.

AURETU203 Service air conditioning and HVAC systems

Supersedes AURETU103 Service air conditioning and HVAC systems

This section describes the changes made in AURETU203 Service air conditioning and HVAC systems (Release 1) against the superseded AURETU103 Service air conditioning and HVAC systems, and their intent. Table 10 is a high-level summary and may not capture every change, as such, RTOs should undertake a detailed comparison of the full unit before delivery.

Section 1: Summary of changes

Table 10: AURETU203 Summary of Changes

Section	AURETU103 (superseded)	AURETU203 (Release 1)	Change	Intent/note
Unit identity and mapping				
Code and title	AURETU103 Service air conditioning and HVAC systems	AURETU203 Service air conditioning and HVAC systems	Updated	Unit code updated
Equivalence			Same	Superseded and equivalent
Pre-requisite unit(s)			Same	No pre-requisite
Application				
Scope statement	Servicing … 'does not involve removing, replacing or topping up of refrigerant'	'Servicing includes performance testing, inspection and mechanical maintenance … does not include recovering, recharging or adding refrigerant'	Updated	
Licensing	ARCtick Refrigerant Handling licence required	ARCtick Automotive Refrigerant Handling Licence required; ARCtick trainee licence required to undertake the training	Updated	Aligns with current ARC licensing categories.
Elements and Performance Criteria				
PC 2.3	Recommendations for necessary repairs	Recommendations for necessary servicing	Updated	Aligns wording with the servicing scope.

PC 3.2		Check for and record fault codes using a scan tool according to manufacturer specifications and workplace procedures	New	Added new performance criteria to align with the knowledge evidence required to check for fault codes.
PC 4.3	Complete ARCtick service decal sticker and workplace documentation	Complete service label and workplace documentation	Updated	Service-label wording.
Foundation Skills				
Numeracy	Match refrigerant types and identification numbers	Match refrigerant classes and identification markings	Updated	Aligns with the class-based approach.
Reading/Writing	General documentation	Adds interpreting SDS; the service label appropriate to work and licence conditions	New	Adds SDS and service-label content.
Performance Evidence				
Systems and classes	Service two vehicles/machinery - one AC system (checking system pressure), one HVAC system; complete ARCtick decal stickers	Service two vehicles/machinery with different refrigerant classes…	Updated	Adds different refrigerant classes; service-label wording.
Knowledge Evidence				
Refrigerant classification	Not addressed	Refrigerant classification systems and safety characteristics; Class A1/A2L/A3 with descriptors	New	Adds refrigerant-class knowledge (see Section 5).
Freeze burn/lubricants /SDS	'frostbite'; 'carcinogenic oils'; 'identifying flammable refrigerants'	Freeze burn and cold burns; lubricant health and safety; handling flammable and non-flammable refrigerants; SDS; avoiding unauthorised refrigerant circuit access	Updated	
Environmental legislation		Ozone Protection and Synthetic Greenhouse Gas Management	New	Reflects the regulatory basis; adds cross-

		Regulations 1995; preventing cross-contamination and gas mixing		contamination control.
Components	'expansion valve'	'flow control device'	Updated	Broader component term.
System types	Single zone and multi-zone climate control	Manual and electronic AC; Manual Climate Control; single-zone and multi-zone Electronic Climate Control	Updated	Expanded system-type detail.
Receiver-dryer inspection		Adds identifying receiver-dryer type and condition, including replaceable desiccant indicators	New	
ARCtick decal field list	KE listed decal fields	Removed; replaced by 'service label'	Removed	Field-level decal detail removed from the unit; the requirement is retained via the service-label references.
Assessment Conditions				
Assessor licence	ARC Refrigerant Handling licence	ARCtick Automotive Refrigerant Handling Licence	Updated	Aligns with current ARC categories.

Section 2: Implementation

What the changes mean for delivery and assessment.

Table 11: AURETU203 Implementation

Area	What the change means for delivery and assessment
Servicing scope	The unit is scoped to performance testing, inspection and mechanical maintenance, and explicitly excludes recovering, recharging or adding refrigerant. Assessment can be planned on that basis.
Assessment across refrigerant classes	The two service jobs must involve systems using different refrigerant classes.
Scan-tool fault codes	Updated to only checking and recording fault codes using a scan tool.
Refrigerant safety classification	The unit expresses refrigerant safety classes (A1, A2L, A3).
Flammable-refrigerant safety content	New content covers freeze burns and cold burns, handling flammable and non-flammable refrigerants, SDS, and avoiding unauthorised access to refrigerant circuits.
Environmental legislation	The unit cites the Ozone Protection and Synthetic Greenhouse Gas Management Regulations 1995 and adds preventing cross-contamination and gas mixing.
Service label	The unit refers to the service label; field-level decal details are removed from the unit; the requirement is retained via service-label references.
Licensing	The unit references an ARCtick Automotive Refrigerant Handling licence and a trainee licence.

AURETU204 Diagnose and repair air conditioning and HVAC components

Supersedes AURETU104 Diagnose and repair air conditioning and HVAC components

This section describes the changes made in AURETU204 Diagnose and repair air conditioning and HVAC components (Release 1) against the superseded AURETU104 Diagnose and repair air conditioning and HVAC components, and their intent. Table 12 is a high-level summary and may not capture every change, as such, RTOs should undertake a detailed comparison of the full unit before delivery.

Section 1: Summary of changes

Table 12: AURETU204 - Summary of changes

Section	AURETU104 (superseded)	AURETU204 (Release 1)	Change	Note
Unit identity and mapping				
Code and title	AURETU104 Diagnose and repair air conditioning and HVAC components	AURETU204 (same title)	Updated	Unit code updated
Equivalence			Same	Superseded and equivalent
Pre-requisite unit(s)			Same	No pre-requisite
Application				
Outcome statement	'… for passenger convenience and comfort'	'… for occupants' comfort'	Updated	
EV/HVAC exclusion		Does not apply to diagnosis or repair of rechargeable energy storage cooling systems and the interconnected HVAC in electric/hybrid vehicles	New	Separates conventional AC repair from EV thermal-management scope.
Licensing	ARCtick Refrigerant Handling licence required	ARCtick Automotive Refrigerant Handling Licence required; ARCtick trainee licence required to undertake the training	Updated	Aligns with current ARC licensing categories.
Elements and Performance Criteria				
PC 1.4	Identify hazards and environmental issues	Identify hazards and environmental issues,	Updated	Ties hazard identification to

		including hazards specific to the refrigerant class present		the refrigerant class.
PCs 3.3/3.4/4.3/4.4 /4.5	Manufacturer and workplace procedures	Adds the Australian automotive refrigerant handling code of practice as an explicit reference	Updated	
PC 5.3 (documentation)	Complete ARCtick service decal sticker and workplace documentation	Complete service label and workplace documentation	Updated	Service-label wording.
Foundation Skills				
Numeracy	Match refrigerant types and identification numbers	Match refrigerant classes and identification markings	Updated	Aligns with the class-based approach.
Reading	Manufacturer specifications and workplace instructions	Adds interpreting SDS	New	
Performance Evidence				
Components list	Remove/refit/replace two of: condenser, evaporator, expansion valve, compressor, heater box	Two of: condenser, evaporator, flow control device, compressor, heater assembly, refrigerant hose, dryer or accumulator	Updated	Broader, updated component list
Refrigerant classes	Remove/refit/replace two different types of refrigerant	Two jobs using two different refrigerant classes - one Class A1 and one Class A2L	Updated	
Knowledge Evidence				
Refrigerant safety classifications		Class A1 / A2L / A3 with descriptors	New	Adds refrigerant-class knowledge (see Section 5).
Freeze burn/lubricants/SDS	'frostbite'; 'carcinogenic oils'	Freeze burn and cold burns; lubricant health and safety; SDS interpretation	Updated	
Cylinder handling and DG transport	Pressure ratings, relief devices, outlet connection type	Adds handling across A1/A2L/A3 per State/Territory requirements,	New	Adds detailed flammable-refrigerant transport, storage

		Dangerous Goods classes and placarding thresholds, storage and security, segregation, and additional requirements for A2L/A3 (spark-free equipment, material compatibility, warranty/approval constraints)		and control knowledge.
Reference guide		Adds 'Flammable Refrigerants and Safety in Automotive Applications' guide	New	Adds a reference source.
Components	'expansion valve'	'flow control device'	Updated	Broader component term.
Assessment Conditions				
Assessor licence	ARC Refrigerant Handling licence	ARCtick Automotive Refrigerant Handling Licence	Updated	Aligns with current ARC categories.
Equipment/class capability	General diagnosis and repair equipment	Equipment appropriate for at minimum Class A2L; leak detection appropriate to the class, such as OFN pressure testing and vacuum-decay testing under pre-charge repair procedures, and class-compatible electronic leak detection or tracer-gas testing (e.g. forming gas – nitrogen/hydrogen mix) under post-charge testing; scan tool	Updated	Ties equipment to refrigerant class and flammable-refrigerant testing methods.

Section 2: Implementation

What the changes mean for delivery and assessment.

Table 13: AURETU204 Implementation

Area	What the change means for delivery and assessment
Assessment across refrigerant classes	The two diagnose-and-repair jobs must involve systems using different refrigerant classes (A1 and A2L). Assessment equipment must be capable of at minimum Class A2L.
Updated component list	Performance Evidence names condenser, evaporator, flow control device, compressor, heater assembly, refrigerant hose, and dryer or accumulator.
Refrigerant safety classification	The unit expresses refrigerants by safety class (A1, A2L, A3). See Section 5.
Flammable-refrigerant transport and control	New knowledge covers Dangerous Goods transport and placarding, storage and segregation, spark-free equipment and material compatibility, and manufacturer approval and warranty constraints for A2L and A3 refrigerants.
Testing methods	Leak detection tied to the refrigerant class, such as OFN pressure testing and vacuum-decay testing under pre-charge repair procedures, and class-compatible electronic leak detection or tracer-gas testing (e.g. forming gas – nitrogen/hydrogen mix) under post-charge testing.
Service label	The unit refers to the service label; field-level decal detail is removed from the unit; the requirement is retained via the service-label references.
Licensing	The unit references an ARCtick Automotive Refrigerant Handling licence and a trainee licence.

AURETU205 Retrofit automotive air conditioning and HVAC systems

This section describes the changes made in AURETU205 Retrofit automotive air conditioning and HVAC systems (Release 1) against the superseded AURETU105 Retrofit automotive air conditioning and HVAC systems, and their intent. Table 14 is a high-level summary and may not capture every change, as such, RTOs should undertake a detailed comparison of the full unit before delivery.

Section 1: Summary of changes

Table 14: AURETU205 Summary of changes

Section	AURETU105 (superseded)	AURETU205 (Release 1)	Change	Note
Unit identity and mapping				
Code and title	AURETU105 Retrofit automotive air conditioning and HVAC systems	AURETU205 (same title)	Updated	Unit code updated
Equivalence			Same	Superseded and equivalent
Pre-requisite unit(s)			Same	No pre-requisite
Application				
Process wording	'selecting the correct de-gas procedure'	'selecting the correct recovery procedure'	Updated	'Recovery' replaces 'de-gas'.
Flammable-refrigerant warning	Systems may contain natural and flammable synthetic refrigerants difficult to identify/recover	Retains the warning and adds: to minimise ignition, procedures and equipment used when recovering must be those required for flammable refrigerants	Updated	Strengthens the flammable-recovery requirement.
Retrofit definition		Retrofit includes changing the class of refrigerant within an existing system, including drop-in replacements; excludes fitting a system to a vehicle not previously fitted	New	Defines retrofit scope and its boundary with installation.
Licensing	ARCtick Refrigerant Handling licence required	ARCtick Automotive Refrigerant Handling Licence required; ARCtick trainee licence	Updated	Aligns with current ARC licensing categories.

		required to undertake the training		
Elements and Performance Criteria				
Element 2 title	'De-gas system'	'Recover refrigerant from system'	Updated	
PC 1.3	Identify refrigerant required per workplace procedures and WHS/environmental requirements	Identify the refrigerant required per manufacturer specifications, relevant regulations, standards, workplace procedures and WHS/environmental requirements	Updated	Broadens the basis for identifying the required refrigerant.
PC 2.1 / 2.3	'De-gas system'; 'Measure oil recovered and determine replacement volume'	'Recover refrigerant from system'; 'Determine lubricant replacement volume based on quantity recovered and manufacturer specifications'	Updated	Recovery and lubricant wording updated.
PC 3.2 (leaks)	'Pressure test system and confirm there are no leaks'	'Check system for leaks'	Updated	
PC 4.3 (documentation)	Complete ARCtick service decal sticker and workplace documentation	Complete service label and workplace documentation	Updated	Service-label wording.
Range of conditions				
Range of conditions has been added to list key requirements for retrofit information, retrofit options and safety and environmental requirements to minimise word duplication in the elements and performance criteria section.				
Foundation Skills				
Numeracy	Match refrigerant types and identification numbers	Match refrigerant classes and identification markings	Updated	Aligns with the class-based approach.
Reading	Manufacturer specifications and workplace instructions	Adds interpreting SDS	New	
Performance Evidence				
Retrofit jobs	Retrofit two different vehicles/machinery,	Retrofit two different makes or models, with	Updated	Clarifies makes/models

	including changing the type of refrigerant	at least one retrofit involving a change of refrigerant type		and the refrigerant-change requirement.
Knowledge Evidence				
Refrigerant safety classifications		Class A1/A2L/A3 with descriptors; hazard recognition for Class A3	New	Adds refrigerant-class knowledge (see Section 5).
Retrofit compatibility rules		Reasons why Class A1 must not be retrofitted to A2L systems, and why A1 and A2L must not be retrofitted to A3 systems; permitted type changes within a class (drop-in replacements)	New	Adds retrofit class-compatibility rules.
GWP/Ozone legislation	General code-of-practice reference	Adds key requirements of the Federal Ozone Protection and Synthetic Greenhouse Gas Management framework, including the prohibition on retrofitting to a higher-GWP refrigerant	New	Reflects the regulatory constraint on retrofit.
Freeze burn/lubricants/SDS	'frostbite'; 'carcinogenic oils'	Freeze burn and cold burns; lubricant health and safety; SDS interpretation	Updated	
Assessment Conditions				
Assessor licence	ARC Refrigerant Handling licence	ARCtick Automotive Refrigerant Handling Licence	Updated	Aligns with current ARC categories.
Testing methods/equipment	General retrofit and testing equipment	Leak detection appropriate to the refrigerant class, such as OFN pressure testing and vacuum-decay testing under pre-charge repair procedures, and class-compatible electronic leak detection or tracer-gas testing (e.g.	Updated	Reflects flammable-refrigerant testing methods.

		forming gas – nitrogen/hydrogen mix) under post-charge testing		

Section 2: Implementation

What the changes mean for delivery and assessment.

Table 15: AURETU205 Implementation

Area	What the change means for delivery and assessment
Retrofit scope and boundary	The unit defines retrofit as changing the class of refrigerant within an existing system, including drop-in replacements, and excludes fitting a system to a vehicle not previously fitted (which sits in AURETU101).
Flammable-refrigerant recovery	Recovery procedures and equipment must be those required for flammable refrigerants, given systems may contain unidentified flammable refrigerants.
Retrofit compatibility rules	New knowledge covers why certain class changes are not permitted (e.g. A1 to A2L, A1/A2L to A3) and the permitted drop-in replacements within a class.
GWP prohibition	New knowledge covers the prohibition on retrofitting to a higher-GWP refrigerant under the Federal framework.
Refrigerant safety classification	The unit expresses refrigerants by safety class (A1, A2L, A3), including A3 hazard recognition. See Section 6.
Testing methods	Leak detection tied to the refrigerant class, such as OFN pressure testing and vacuum-decay testing under pre-charge repair procedures, and class-compatible electronic leak detection or tracer-gas testing (e.g. forming gas – nitrogen/hydrogen mix) under post-charge testing.
Service label	The unit refers to the service label; field-level decal detail is removed from the unit; the requirement is retained via the service-label references.
Licensing	The unit references an ARCtick Automotive Refrigerant Handling licence and a trainee licence.

AUR20226 Certificate II in Automotive Air Conditioning Technology

This section describes the changes made in AUR20226 Certificate II in Automotive Air Conditioning Technology (Release 1) against the superseded AUR20220 Certificate II in Automotive Air Conditioning Technology. Table 16 is a high-level summary and may not capture every change, as such, RTOs should undertake a detailed comparison of the full qualification before delivery.

Section 1: Summary of changes

Table 16: AUR20226 Summary of changes

Section	AUR20220 (superseded)	AUR20226 (Release 1)	Change	Note
Qualification identity and mapping				
Code and title	AUR20220 Certificate II in Automotive Air Conditioning Technology	AUR20226 Certificate II in Automotive Air Conditioning Technology	Updated	Qualification code updated to reflect the release year
Qualification Description				
Description	Servicing and repairing air conditioning components and systems of cars and heavy vehicles	Expanded to air conditioning and HVAC components and systems of light vehicles, heavy commercial vehicles and mobile plant; adds application of refrigerant safety classes, safe handling requirements and regulatory obligations	Updated	HVAC/mobile-plant reference aligns the description with the constituent units' application. Refrigerant-class content reflects the flammable-refrigerant safety uplift.
Packaging Rules				
Total units and structure	13 units: 6 core, 7 elective	13 units: 6 core, 7 elective (unchanged)	Same	
Updated Core Units				
	AURETU103 Service air conditioning and HVAC systems	AURETU203 Service air conditioning and HVAC systems	Updated	Superseded and equivalent
	AURETU104 Diagnose and repair air conditioning and HVAC components	AURETU204 Diagnose and repair air conditioning and HVAC components	Updated	Superseded and equivalent
Updated Elective Units				
	AURETU001 Install air conditioning systems	AURETU101 Install air conditioning systems	Updated	Superseded and equivalent

	AURETU007 Overhaul air conditioning and HVAC system compressors	AURETU107 Overhaul air conditioning and HVAC system compressors	Updated	Superseded and equivalent
	AURETU102 Recover vehicle refrigerants	AURETU202 Recover vehicle refrigerants	Updated	Superseded and equivalent
	AURETU105 Retrofit automotive air conditioning and HVAC systems	AURETU205 Retrofit automotive air conditioning and HVAC systems	Updated	Superseded and equivalent
Licensing/Regulatory Information				
Licensing	Enables application for AAC02 Refrigerant handling licence	Enables application for AAC02 - Refrigerant handling licence – qualified persons (Automotive air conditioning licence)	Same	

Section 2: Implementation

What the changes mean for delivery and assessment.

Table 17: AUR20226 Implementation

Area	What the change means for delivery and assessment
Packaging	The packaging structure (13 units: 6 core plus 7 elective) is unchanged. Update unit codes in the qualification packaging and mapping.
Qualification description	The qualification description has been expanded to cover air conditioning and HVAC components and systems across light vehicles, heavy commercial vehicles and mobile plant, and to reflect the application of refrigerant safety classes, safe handling requirements and regulatory obligations.
Licensing	The qualification continues to enable application for the AAC02 - Refrigerant handling licence – qualified persons (Automotive air conditioning licence), with trainee licences applying during training.
Equivalency	AUR20226 Certificate II in Automotive Air Conditioning Technology supersedes and is equivalent to AUR20220 Certificate II in Automotive Air Conditioning Technology.