

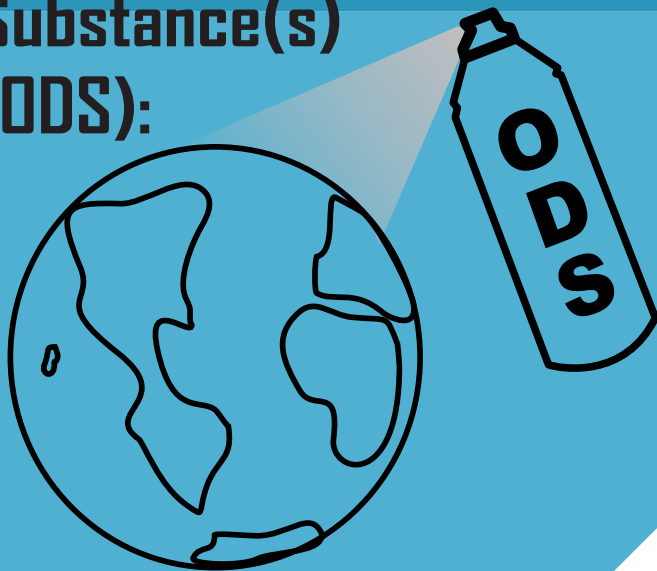
Montreal Protocol

"Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer" came in to existence in 1987 with the aim to reduce the abundance of ozone depleting substance and thereby protect the earth's delicate protective ozone layer.

It has been hailed as the single most successful international agreement to date as it have achieved "universal" acceptance with the ratification of all the UN member nations.

In the two decades since the birth of Montreal Protocol, countries have discontinued consumption and production of 97% of all Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS).

Ozone Depleting Substance(s) (ODS):



Ozone Depleting substances are described as compounds which contributes to stratospheric ozone depletion. ODS are generally very stable substances in the lower atmosphere (troposphere), but degrades in the stratosphere under intense UV light and causes ozone depletion.

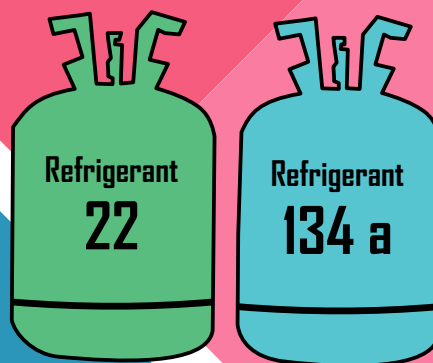
These substances are still in use in some coolants, foaming agents, fire-extinguishers, solvents, pesticides, and aerosol propellants

Without the Montreal Protocol: atmospheric levels of ozone depleting substances could have increased tenfold by 2050.



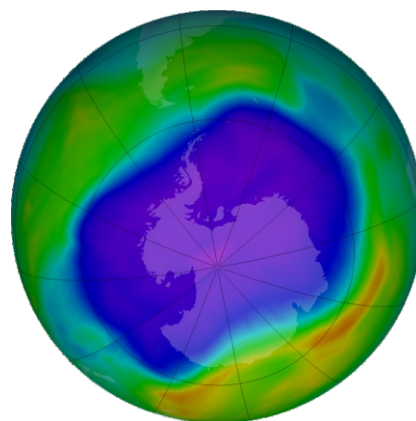
OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCES

Some of the common Ozone Depleting Substances are:



- Hydro-chlorofluorocarbons
- Halons
- Methyl bromide
- Carbon tetrachloride
- Hydro-bromofluorocarbons
- Chlorobromo-methane
- Methyl Chloroform

Biggest Ozone Hole:



Satellite imagery of the largest Ozone hole ever was recorded on 24th September 2006 over the Antarctic Pole.

The purple and blue colors shows the least concentration of ozone and the yellows and reds are shows the higher concentrations of ozone. NASA imagery.