



The Effects of Chlorofluorocarbons on Environment

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INTRODUCTION

Chlorofluorocarbons, or CFCs, are non-flammable fluids that have been used as refrigerants, spray charges, and cleaning agents all at the same time. CFCs have been mostly phased out since researchers linked them to ozone depletion, but ancient coolers and other CFC-using devices could still be of use. CFCs can harm human health by inhalation, absorption, or other direct contact, as well as exposure to harmful levels of intense light.

Chlorofluorocarbons' climate consequences aren't limited to their role as ozone-depleting manmade compounds. Heat at that frequency is kept out of the world's air by infrared assimilation groups. Because of the overall straightforwardness of the air inside this district, CFCs have their most grounded assimilation groups from C-F and C-Cl bonds in the otherworldly area of 7.8-15.3 m, referred to as "air window."

DESCRIPTION

Chlorofluorocarbons and other lifeless fluorine-containing gases like perfluorocarbons, HFCs, HCFCs, and bromofluorocarbons have a "super" ozone harming substance (GHG) impact due to the strength of CFC ingestion groups and the exceptional vulnerability of the climate at frequencies where CFCs (without a doubt all covalent fluorine compounds) assimilate. The use of some chloroalkanes as solvents for wide-ranging applications, such as cleaning, has been prohibited, for example, by the IPPC regulation on ozone-depleting compounds in 1994 and the European Union's unpredictable natural mixtures (VOC) mandate in 1997. Allowable chlorofluoroalkane applications are, in a sense, regenerative.

According to established researchers, the ozone layer's opening has begun to recover as a result of CFC boycotts. India is one of just a few rare countries that have pioneered the use of non-ozone depleting technologies while still having a low Global Warming Potential (GWP). CFCs can be ingested or come into contact with the skin. Certain people may get skin irritation or dermatitis as a result of dermal interactions with CFCs. According to the New Hamp-

shire Department of Environmental Sciences, skin frostbite can be caused by exposure to compressed CFCs, such as that from a refrigerant hole. According to the Scottish Environment Protection Agency, direct skin exposure to CFCs has not been linked to malignant development. Ingesting CFCs might result in nausea, regurgitation, the runs, or other unpleasant effects on the digestive tract.

Chlorofluorocarbons have been linked to abnormalities with the human immune system, and researchers have linked direct exposure to issues with the focused sensory system. These problems could include breathing difficulties or injuries to the heart, kidneys, or liver. Furthermore, according to the University of Georgia, excessive sun exposure suffocates the skin's natural defences. CFCs contribute to the ozone layer's depletion, which protects us from the sun's strong rays. This exposes more people to UV radiation, which can lead to skin cancer. According to the University of Georgia, one out of every five Americans develops skin cancer over their lifetime. A few persons experience wrinkled, thick, or tough skin as a result of excessive sun exposure, regardless of whether they promote skin malignancy. Additionally, prolonged exposure to strong lights can result in waterfalls, macular degeneration, and other eye problems.

CONCLUSION

CFCs (chlorofluorocarbons) are a group of odourless manmade chemicals. CFCs have been banned since 1996 because they destroy the world's ozone layer. The depletion of the ozone layer will have a negative impact on the earth's biodiversity. Excessive radiation striking the Earth's outer layer will obliterate rural efficiency and even flora. It can even cause people to get skin cancer.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

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