



I'm not robot



**I am not robot!**

It extends up to kilometres from the Earth's surface (approx. 10 km). Find and cite the full PDF on ResearchGate: Depletion of the ozone layer results in increased UV radiation reaching the Earth's surface, which in turn leads to a greater chance of overexposure to UV radiation and the related health effects of skin cancer, cataracts, and immune suppression. The depletion of ozone levels has been recorded around the globe. This stratospheric ozone is commonly known as the "ozone layer." Approximately 90% is found in the stratosphere. Most ozone (approximately 90%) is found in the stratosphere. This stratospheric ozone is a broad and solid scientific understanding of the ozone depletion process. This fact sheet explains the importance of protecting the stratospheric ozone layer. The Earth's atmosphere is composed of three regions: the troposphere, which extends up to about ten kilometres from the Earth's surface; the stratosphere, which extends from the Earth's surface; and the ionosphere, which extends from the Earth's surface. Scientific evidence has shown that human-produced chemicals are responsible for the observed depletions of the ozone layer. With less ozone in the atmosphere, more ultraviolet radiation strikes Earth, causing more skin cancer, eye cataracts, and immune suppression. Ozone in the stratosphere—a layer of the atmosphere between 10 and 50 kilometres (and miles) above us—acts as a shield to protect Earth's surface from the sun's harmful ultraviolet radiation. Chlorofluorocarbons, halons, and other destructive gases are causing ozone holes to appear in the stratospheric ozone layer. The objective of this paper is to review the origin, causes, mechanisms and biological effects of ozone, which has the chemical formula of "O<sub>3</sub>," is a molecule composed of oxygen and is found mainly in two regions of the Earth's atmosphere. Ozone layer damage is one of the most serious environmental problems. Various anthropogenic activities such as the use of chlorofluorocarbons, halons, and other destructive gases are causing ozone holes to appear in the stratospheric ozone layer. A comprehensive review of the causes and consequences of ozone layer depletion, based on the latest scientific research. Observations of the ozone layer showed that depletion was indeed occurring. The complete Twenty Questions and Answers About the Ozone Layer Update is available as a PDF download. Most important, we know that if the most potent ODSs were to continue to be emitted and increase in the atmosphere, the result would be more depletion of the ozone layer. The objective of this paper is to review the origin, causes, mechanisms and biological effects of ozone layer depletion as well as the protective measures of this vanishing layer. These chemicals are used in solvents, foam, and aerosols. a) An assessment of the state of the ozone layer and its future evolution; b) An evaluation of global and polar stratospheric ozone, including the Antarctic ozone hole and Arctic winter/spring ozone depletion and the predicted changes in those phenomena; c) An evaluation of trends in the top-down derived emissions, abundances and fate in the atmosphere of trace gases of relevance to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, in particular, the chlorofluorocarbons, halons, and other destructive gases. There are many situations where human activities have significant effects on the environment. In addition, all figures are available for download in png format. The objective of this paper is to review the origin, causes, mechanisms and biological effects of ozone layer depletion as well as the protective measures of this vanishing layer.