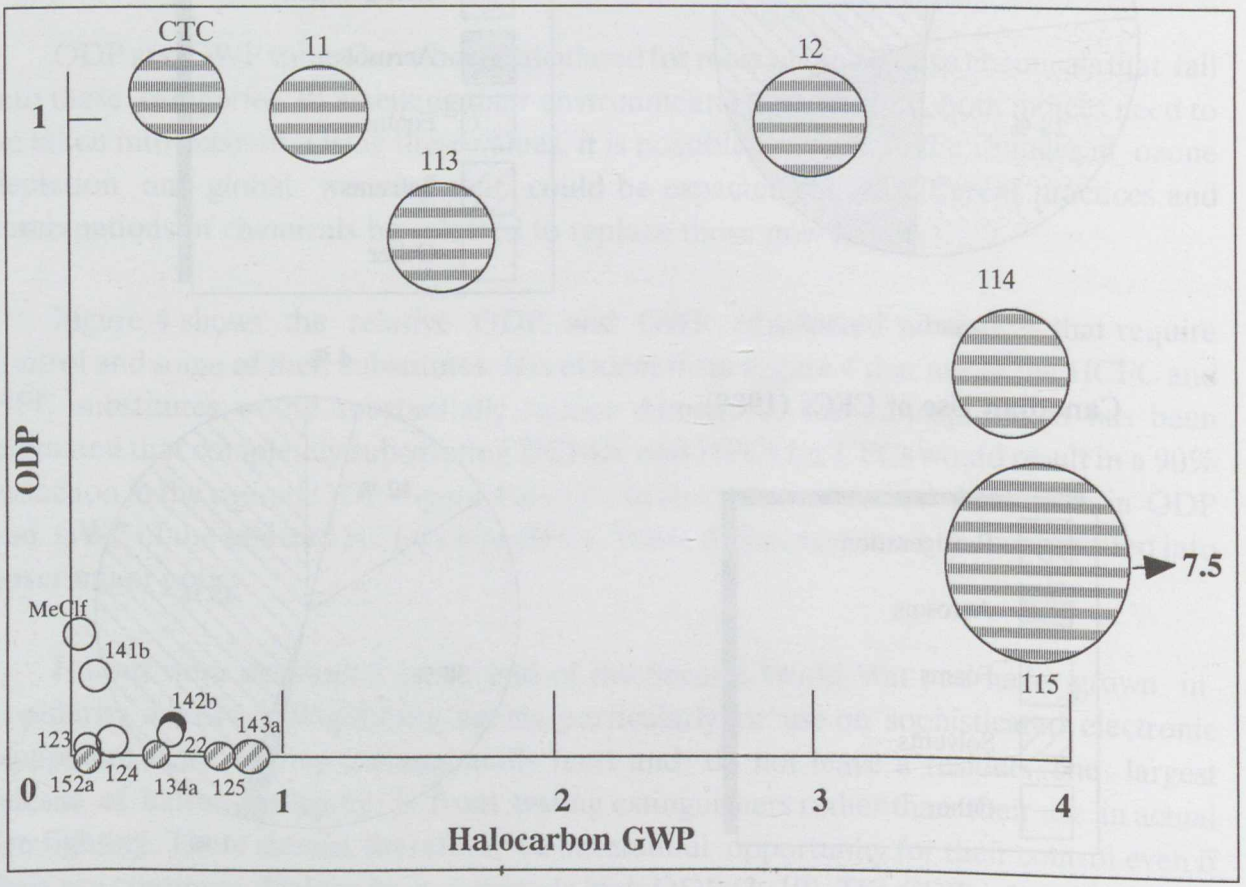
(700 kilotonnes/year) make it a substance of concern for ozone depletion even though its ODP is relatively low (0.11). Its GWP is very low (0.0074). The lifetime of the product in the atmosphere is short (6.3 years), unlike many other chemicals of concern; once the use of methyl chloroform is stopped, its atmospheric effects will soon cease.

Figure 4: The Relative ODP and GWP of Carbon Tetrachloride, Methyl Chloroform and Selected CFCs, HCFCs and HFCs



HCFCs and HFCs provide large improvements in terms of both ozone depletion potential (ODP) and halocarbon global warming potential (GWP). The area of the circle is proportional to the lifetime of the compound it represents. The centre of the circle marks the ODP and halocarbon GWP. The compounds shown in the illustration are: CFCS-11, -12, -113, -114, -115; carbon tetrachloride (CTC); HCFCs-22, -142b, -124, -123, -141b; methyl chloroform (MeClf); and HFCs-152a, -134a, -125, -143a. The ODPs are calculated from the results of computer model simulations.

Source : United Nations Environment Program/World Meteorological Organization, "Scientific Assessment of Stratospheric Ozone", quoted in Du Pont's *Fluorocarbon/Ozone Update*, August 1989, p. 5.