CFCs are classified as halocarbons, a class of compounds containing carbon atoms and halogen atoms. Individual CFC molecules are labeled with a unique number. Various greenhouse effect gases including these CFCs have a significant effect on global warming. A list of CFCs is shown in Table 1. Chlorine compounds and other CFCs such as dichlorobromomethane (CHBrCl) and bromomethane (CHBr) are also known to cause serious environmental damage. (There are many disadvantages of CFCs. Declining temperatures are devastating; oceans are being eroded; icebergs are melting; and the climate is becoming warmer. People and places that are also used to the same degree.). Halocarbons are derivatives of hydrocarbons containing carbon (C), hydrogen (H), and fluorine (F), produced as volatile derivatives of methane, ethane, propane. They are also commonly known as the DuPont brand name Freon. Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) are fully or partly halogenated paraffin hydrocarbons that contain only carbon (C), hydrogen (H), chlorine (Cl), and fluorine (F). They are produced as volatile derivatives of methane, ethane, and propane. They are also commonly known as the DuPont brand name Freon. Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) are fully or partly halogenated paraffin hydrocarbons that contain only carbon (C), hydrogen (H), chlorine (Cl), and fluorine (F), produced as volatile derivatives of methane, ethane, and propane. They are also commonly used in air conditioning, refrigeration, and deodorization. Chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) is a general term used to describe a group of ozone-depleting chemicals that are man-made and are non-flammable. Chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) is a class of chemicals that are used as solvents, propellants, coolant, propellants, and refrigerants. 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