The graph to the right shows the measured total ozone above the [Halley Bay station](http://www.nerc-bas.ac.uk/public/info/halley.html) in Antarctica. Each point represents the average total ozone for the month of October. Note the sudden change in the curve after about 1975. By 1994, the total ozone in October was less than half its value during the 1970s, 20 years previous. This dramatic fall in ozone was caused by the use of man-made chemicals known as '[halogens](http://www.atm.ch.cam.ac.uk/tour/glossary.html#h)' which include the well-known [CFCs](http://www.atm.ch.cam.ac.uk/tour/glossary.html#c) commonly used in fridges and so on. These CFCs had made their way into the upper atmosphere where the much stronger UV radiation from the Sun had broken them down into their component molecules, releasing the potentially damaging chlorine (and bromine) atoms, which, given the right conditions, could destroy ozone.