

HOW CHEMISTRY USES ENERGY



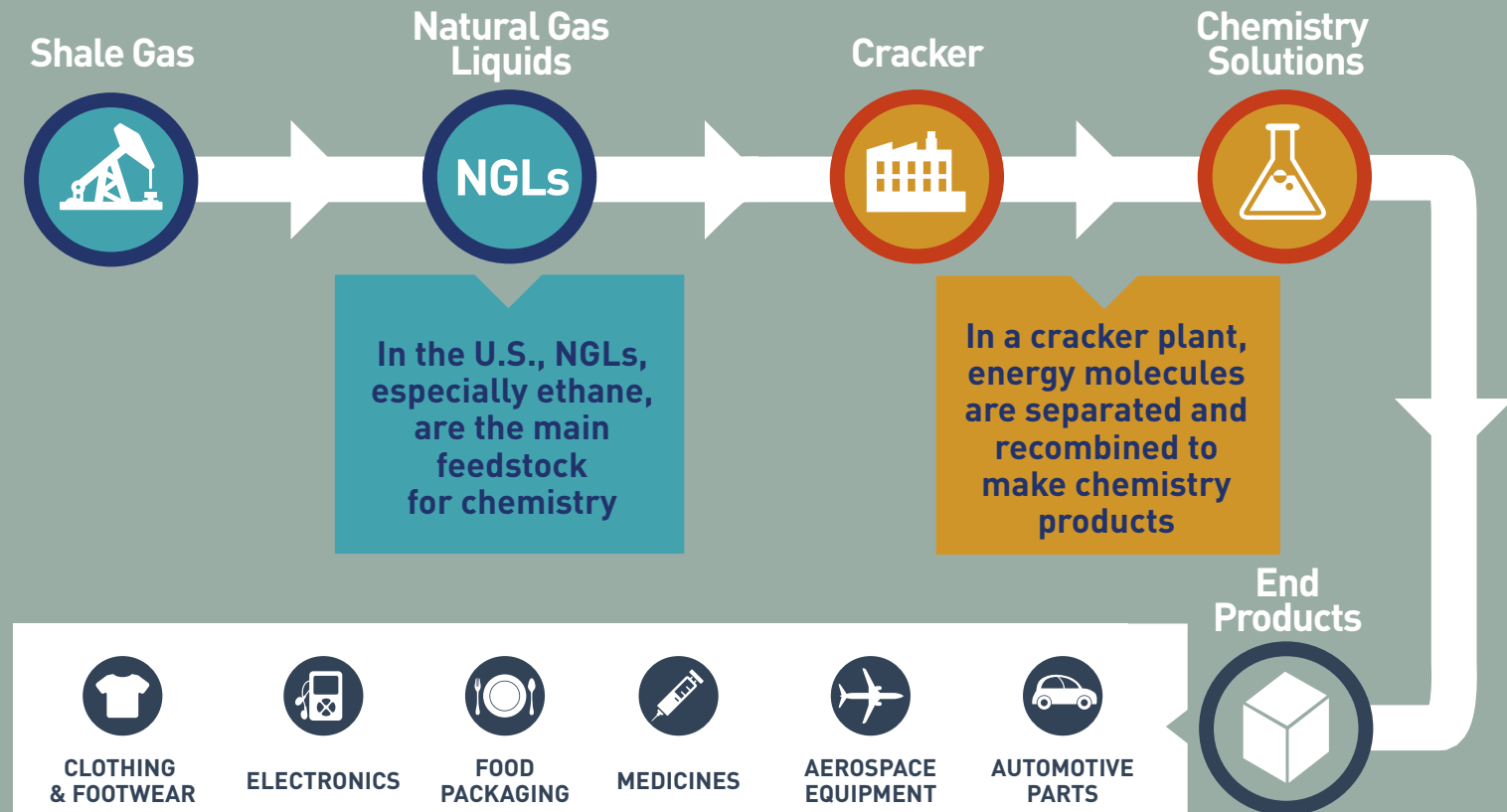
FUEL & POWER:

To generate heat, steam, pressure, and electricity at our facilities



FEEDSTOCK:

As a raw material to make our products



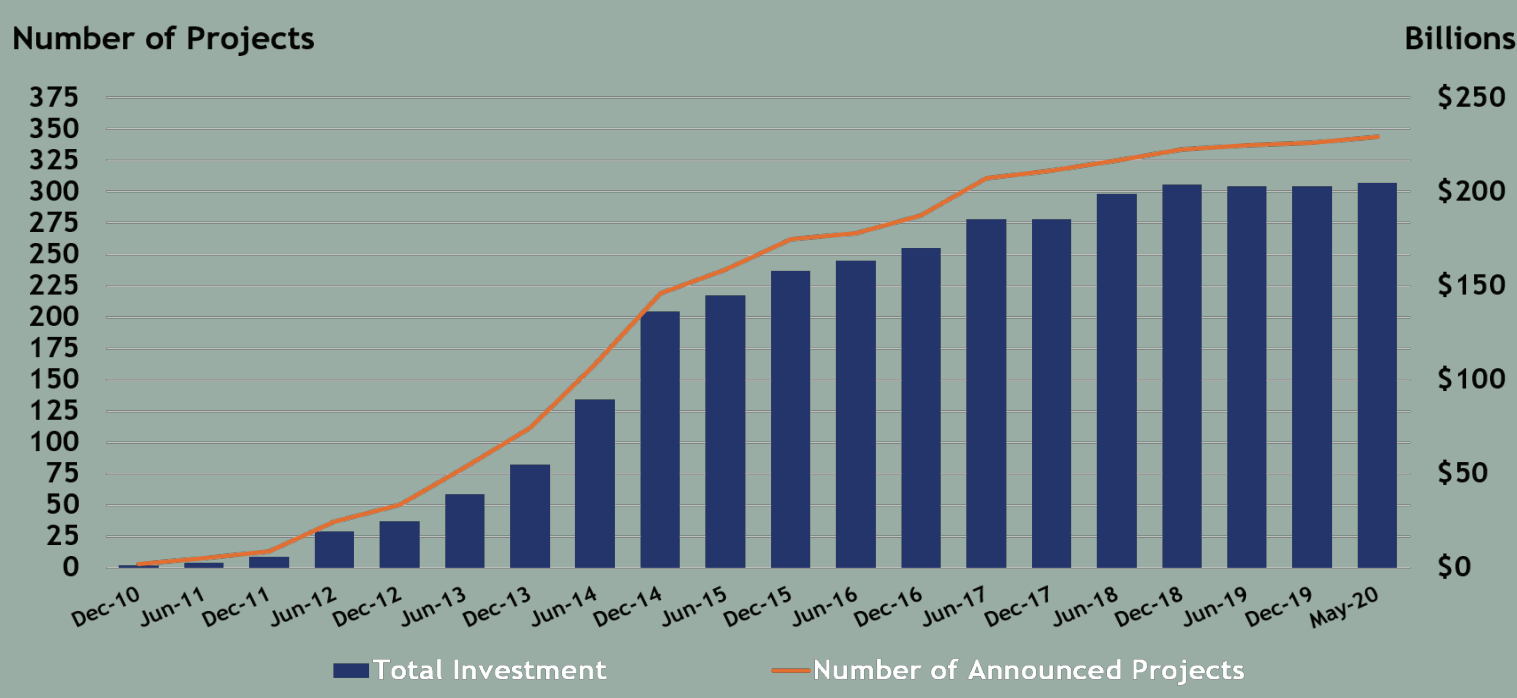
SHALE GAS IS A GAME CHANGER

ADVANTAGE: UNITED STATES

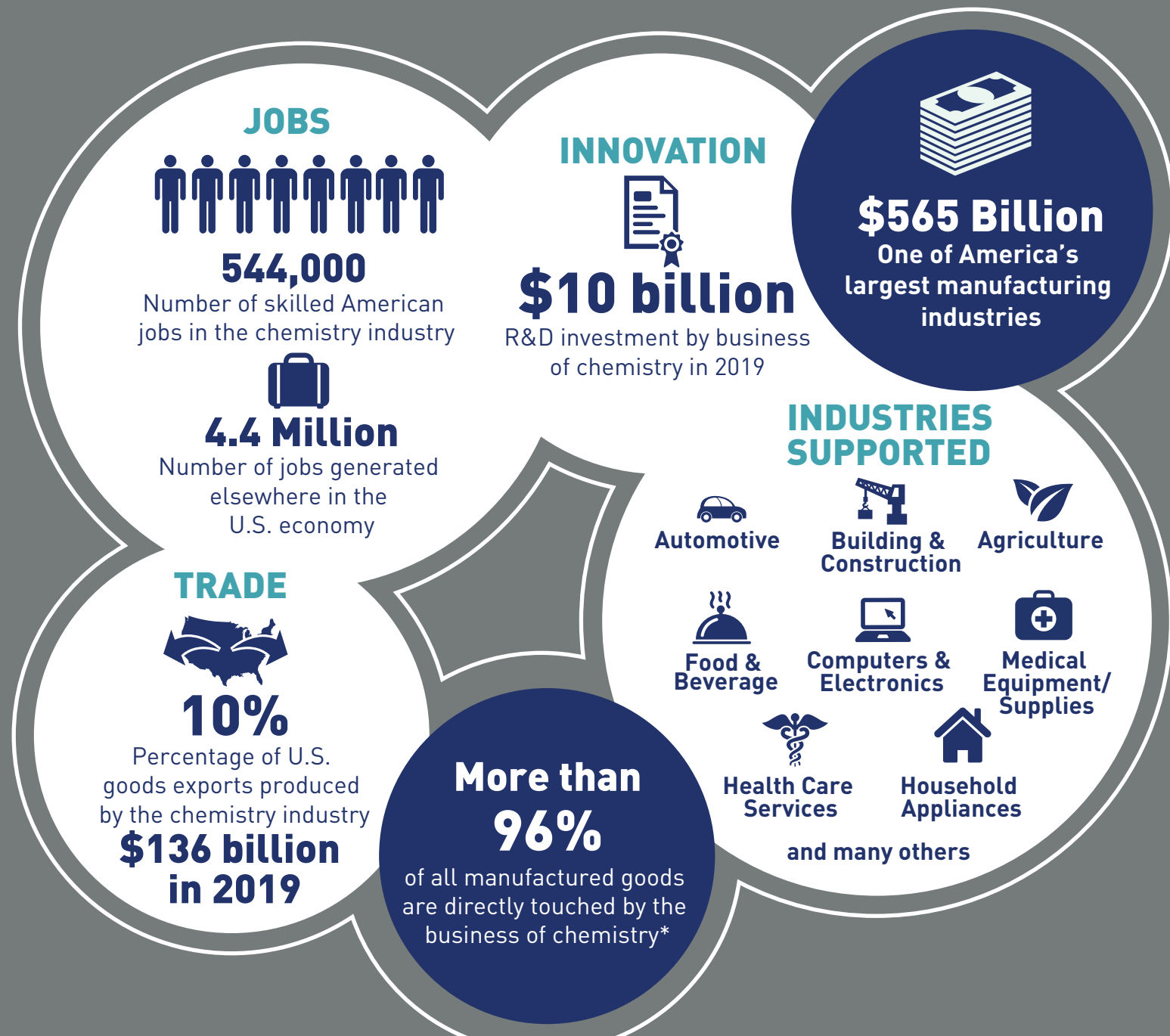


Plentiful & affordable natural gas/NGLs in the U.S. are attracting increased chemical company investment from around the world.

CUMULATIVE ANNOUNCED CHEMICAL INDUSTRY INVESTMENTS FROM SHALE GAS



CHEMISTRY FUELS OUR ECONOMY



CHEMISTRY & SUSTAINABILITY

Creating Energy Saving-Solutions

Many renewable and energy-efficient materials and technologies are made possible by the products of chemistry.



High-performance building insulation and windows



Solar panels and wind turbines



Energy-efficient lighting and appliances



Lightweight packaging and vehicle parts

Improving Industry Performance

Since 1974, the U.S. chemical industry has improved its energy efficiency by 38%.

Driving Innovation

The chemistry industry is a leader in the use of combined heat and power, also known as cogeneration—the simultaneous production of electricity and heat from the same source. CHP facilities are often twice as efficient as older coal-burning electric utilities.

Energy Recovery

Plastics have a high energy content that can be converted to electricity, synthetic gas, fuels, and feedstocks. Recovering this abundant energy reduces waste sent to landfills and complements plastics recycling.

POLICY PRIORITIES

- Allow access to energy resources on government and private lands.
- Ensure reliable infrastructure, including pipelines, to transport supplies.
- Implement responsible, state-based regulations that enable robust production.
- Enact legislation to improve energy efficiency in the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors.
- Adopt updated energy efficiency building codes.
- Support new and alternative sources such as energy recovery from non-recycled plastics.