FluoroTechnology plays an important role in the oil and gas industry, providing reliable equipment to help improve the safety and affordability of oil-field and pipeline operations.

Resisting extreme heat and chemicals, fluoroelastomers improve the reliability and safety of fuel system seals and hoses, O-rings and downhole and field equipment gaskets.

Fluoropolymers provide acid-resistance piping for crude oil transfer, improving safety of oil-field and oil-pipeline operations.

FluoroTechnology also contributes to the fire-fighting foams used to enhance the safety of oil refining.

The use of FluoroTechnology in the oil and gas industry supports more than 7,000 jobs in the U.S. and more than 9,000 jobs in Europe. Globally, FluoroTechnology materials and products specific to the oil and gas industry generate a total of $20.6 billion in economic output.¹

**FluoroCouncil’s Commitment to Sustainability**

FluoroCouncil and its members are working with regulatory authorities and other stakeholders worldwide to innovate and drive increasingly sustainable FluoroTechnology solutions, including the global transition from long-chain PFAS² to alternatives such as short-chain fluorochemicals. Short-chain fluorochemicals are alternatives to the long-chain PFAS that provide the same valuable properties, but with improved environmental and human health profiles.

All FluoroCouncil companies are charter members of the 2010/2015 PFOA Stewardship Program, a global partnership with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) based on goals to eliminate perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and related chemicals from facility emissions and product content by the end of 2015. Similar programs are in place with Environment and Health Canada. A significant volume of data has been developed and rigorously evaluated by industry and regulators, supporting the conclusion that the short-chain alternative substances offer equivalent performance with improved environmental and human health profiles.

According to the U.S. EPA, “data indicate that [shorter-chain chemicals] have substantially shorter half-lives in these animals than PFOA and are less toxic than long-chain PFAC chemicals.”

¹ Based on preliminary estimates of 2013 data by the American Chemistry Council.
² PFAS = per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances

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