Essential Chemistries: Providing Benefits Across the U.S. Economy

Part 2: Examining the Impact of Possible Restrictions on Heating, Cooling, & Building Materials

A recent Chamber report emphasizes the importance of essential chemistries in the U.S. economy, providing crucial heating and cooling technologies that create jobs and boost economic growth at all levels.

Top takeaways:

- Policymakers should consider the potential ramifications of restrictions on essential chemistries in building materials and in residential and commercial heating and cooling applications.
- Restrictions on essential chemistries would limit the successful manufacturing of energyefficient products, like heat pumps, commercial HVAC systems, and refrigeration units.
- Implementing restrictions could jeopardize billions in economic output and GDP, increase household costs, and threaten jobs and tax revenues.
- Legal and regulatory actions to limit the application of fluorochemistries would have rippling impacts on the American economy and potentially reverse environmental gains.



The bottom line:

Restricting the use of these chemistries would greatly impact the U.S. economy, American jobs and federal, state and local tax revenues.

By the numbers:

Essential chemistries support more than 6 million American jobs and ~ 1 trillion in GDP across the U.S. economy.

If enacted, these restrictions risk:



\$132 B



500,000 lobs



\$68 B+ in GDP



\$38 B+ in labor income



\$15 B in federal, state and local tax revenues

Essential Chemistries at Work: Heating, Cooling & Building Materials



As refrigerants in residential and commercial heat pumps, central air conditioner systems, and commercial refrigeration systems.



In components of residential and commercial heating, cooling, and refrigeration equipment such as O-rings, gaskets, and seals.



In residential building materials, such as blowing agents for spray-foam insulation, roofing and concrete sealant.



Did you know?

Essential chemistries are a fundamental part of many products because of their superior physical qualities that make them safer and more energy efficient than alternative options:



Decomposition resistance



Low toxicity



Avoid water damage



Low flammability



Improve thermal efficiency



Engineered over time to lessen environmental impact

By the numbers:

With restrictions on fluorochemistries and the use of less efficient materials, the average household could see:



upwards of 6% depending on location



\$150-\$300

in additional electricity costs per year for heat pump users



Looking ahead:

Restricting the use of fluorochemistries would make homes less energy efficient, increase greenhouse gas emissions, and burden Americans with higher energy bills and other household costs.

