

Polyester soccer jerseys, polyethylene swim lane dividers, carbon track shoe insoles, and the jet fuel that moves athletes all over the world. These are just a few examples of the fuels and petrochemical-based materials that play an irreplaceable role in summer sports.

The infographic features a central illustration of a female athlete in a white long-sleeved jersey and black leggings running across a green field. She holds a golden torch with a flame. A yellow line connects the torch to the 'torch fuel' section. Another yellow line connects an airplane in the sky to the 'jet fuel' section. A third yellow line connects the runner's jersey to the 'polyester' section. The background is a solid blue sky with green hills at the bottom.

**jet fuel**  
LOW FREEZE POINT,  
HIGH FLASH POINT  
kerosene

**torch fuel**  
BURNS CLEANER, LONGER  
butane propane  
xylene

**polyester**  
SOFT AND FLEXIBLE  
xylene

Athletes know that things like polyester, rubber and polyurethane (all of which are made from petrochemicals) help them perform at their best.

# polyurethane

STRETCHES AND HOLDS SHAPE



butane



benzene

# fiberglass

HIGH TENSILE STRENGTH



benzene



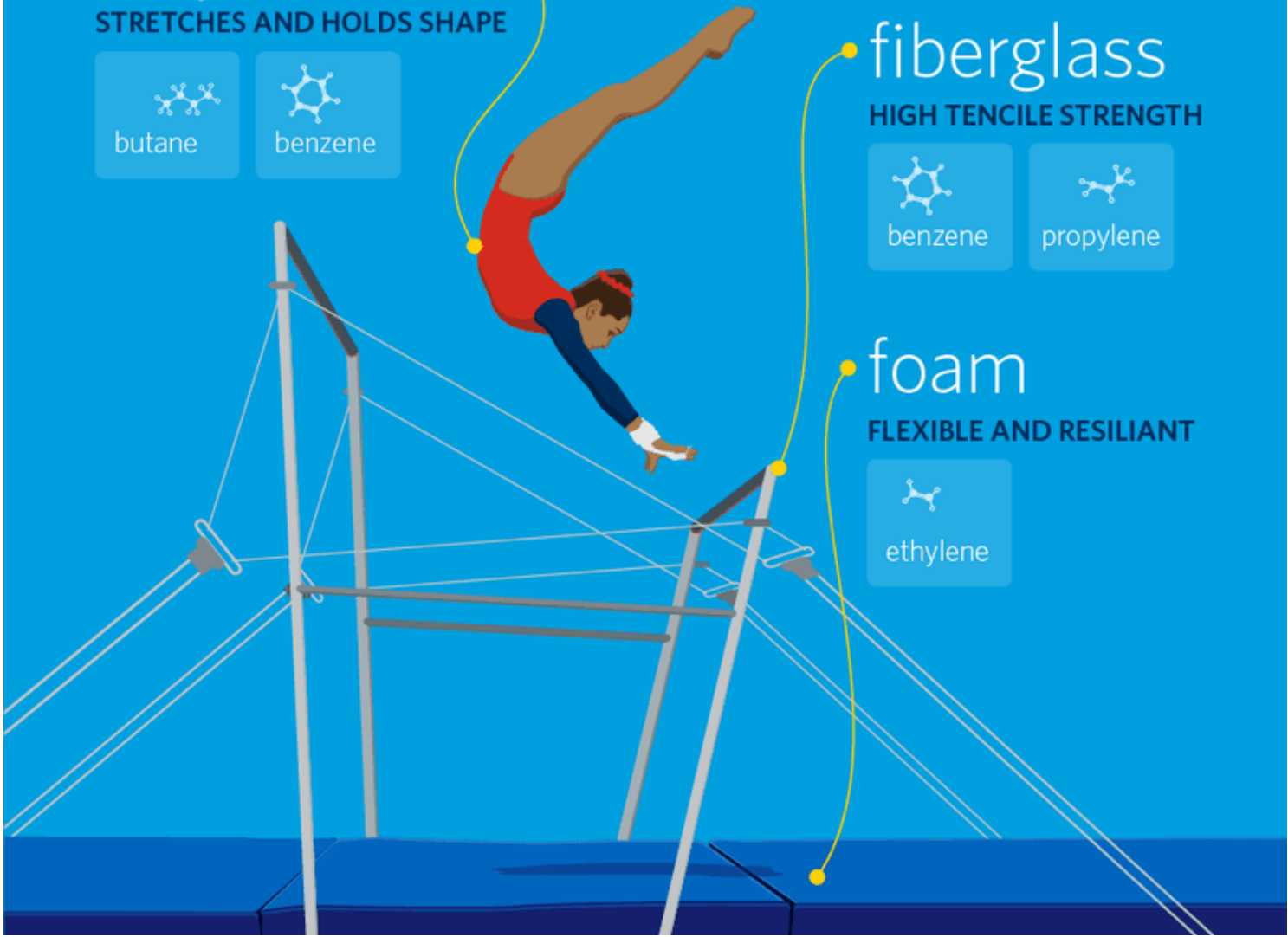
propylene

# foam

FLEXIBLE AND RESILIENT



ethylene





# polyethylene

**BUOYANT**



ethylene

# elastane, nylon, polyurethane

**HIGH ELASTICITY AND HYDROPHOBIC**



butane



benzene

butylene  
(butadiene)



ethylene

# polyester

SOFT AND LIGHTWEIGHT



xylene

# polyurethane-coated leather

WATER RESISTANT AND DURABLE



ethylene



benzene

# high-tenacity polypropylene, polyethylene and nylon

STRONG AND LIGHTWEIGHT



ethylene



# polyester

SOFT AND LIGHTWEIGHT



# carbon plate

HIGH ENERGY RETURN



benzene



propylene

# rubber

SHOCK ABSORBING

butylene  
(butadiene)



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