



Oil and Gas – Method to Reduce Methane (CH₄)

Patent Pending

Phase 2 Field Test Results from Hydrocarbon Production Site

Pecos, Texas (West Texas)

April 2021

White Paper – Test Results

GPS' focus is to evaluate and validate the ability to reduce flared emission gases, Methane (CH₄), mostly major combustible components. Methane is about 80 times more potent than carbon dioxide over its first two decades in the atmosphere. GPS supports the reduction of emissions utilizing a method employing environmentally friendly chemical technology.

Introduction

- The goal was to reduce Methane (CH₄) emissions from natural gas (NG).
- The novel technique delivered a chemical mist to effluent Methane (CH₄), initiating a permanent change to its molecular structure and ensuring that the Carbon and Hydrogen atoms could not recombine during the flare tests - ultimately producing a non-explosive and nonflammable (fuel cell) vapor. H₂S was neutralized as well.

GPS' method involves delivery of chemical to the effluent gas line, reacting with the Methane (CH₄) molecular structure and ensuring that Carbon and Hydrogen atoms cannot come back together, preventing the escape of flammable gas.

Test Results: in our field tests there was a vast visible discharged reduction in Methane (CH₄) exhaust emissions measured during these tests - estimated +60% (particulate measurement points), a noticeable flare plume (emissions) and hydrocarbon smoke reduction.

Alicia Heiskell



ALICIA HEISKELL

CONTACT

PHONE:
281-206-8397

WEBSITE:
www.gpsinc.com

EMAIL:
a.heiskell@gpsinc.com