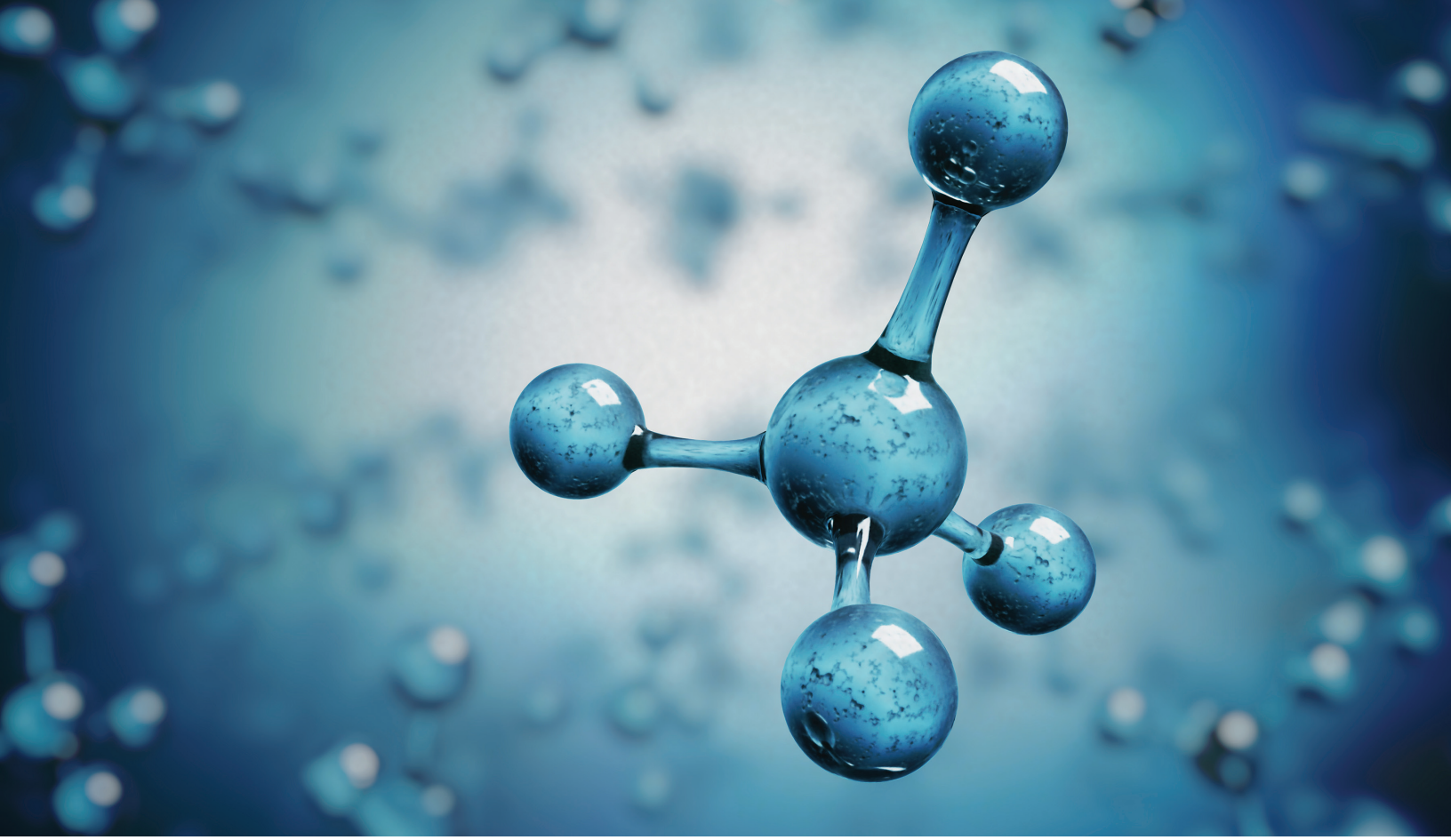

WHITE PAPER

Minimizing Risk, Maximizing Value:

The Business Case for Voluntary Methane Detection and Mitigation

As the oil and gas industry confronts mounting pressure to minimize emissions while maximizing operational efficiency, voluntary methane detection has emerged as a strategic lever to achieve both environmental and performance gains. Voluntary, proactive methane detection and mitigation can help you enhance site safety, protect and retain product value, advance climate compliance, and accelerate returns through operational efficiency.

Archrock®

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Executive Summary

Methane emissions are a business loss: The oil and gas industry loses an estimated 84 million tons of methane annually—gas that could be sold or used.[1] Proactively detecting and fixing methane leaks turns this lost product into value, offering tangible ROI while reducing methane emissions.

Regulations are tightening, but proactive companies stay ahead: New EPA methane rules (2023) extend leak detection to existing facilities, and pipeline safety regulators now mandate advanced leak detection programs. State governments (e.g. Colorado, New Mexico) and international pledges are further raising the bar. Voluntary methane management prepares companies to not just comply with these standards but exceed them, avoiding penalties and future-proofing operations, whatever the regulatory landscape.

Beyond compliance, operational gains drive the business case: A compliance-only approach views methane leak detection as a checkbox cost. In contrast, a voluntary, proactive methane strategy treats methane as a valuable asset, and leak detection and emissions capture as levers for efficiency, reliability, and safety. Companies have achieved significant cost savings and productivity gains by integrating regular methane detection into routine operations.

Methane slip—an often-overlooked loss—is brought under control: Methane slip, unburned methane passing through engine exhaust, can account for nearly half of total methane emissions at compressor stations.[2] High slip indicates inefficient combustion and engine problems. Voluntary monitoring of methane slip allows operators to tune engines and schedule maintenance proactively, preventing hundreds of tons of emissions and improving fuel efficiency.

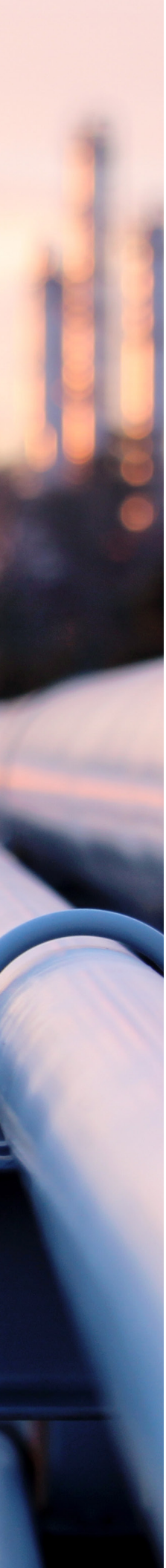
Safety and risk reduction are major dividends: Voluntary detection programs improve worker safety by identifying hazards before they escalate. Portable open-path laser scanners allow personnel to quickly scan an area for gas before entering, helping prevent accidents. Some operators have virtually eliminated catastrophic engine fires by using methane detection devices to catch small fuel leaks early, avoiding costly incidents, downtime, and potential regulatory scrutiny.

Advanced technologies enable 'near-zero' leaking methane operations: Emerging solutions make methane management more efficient than ever. Handheld open-path laser detectors can find and fix leaks fast to keep product in the pipe and stay ahead of safety, operational, and compliance liabilities. Closed vent systems can capture routine vented emissions like compressor rod packing vents and blowdowns and route gas back into the system. These technologies can turn compliance and routine safety programs into a strategic advantage.

Accelerating strategic goals: Proactive methane management can enhance an operator's broader methane strategy and business strategy. Going beyond compliance helps operators maximize the value of natural gas while minimizing emissions, accelerating return on every invested dollar.

1. IEA Global Methane Tracker Database

2. U.S. Department of Energy. *Development of Engineered Methane Emission Detection Systems (EMEDS).* Prepared by Colorado State University Energy Institute and Los Alamos National Laboratory



Introduction: Methane detection aligns environmental responsibility with financial sense

In an era where oil and gas companies are being challenged to operate cleaner, safer, and more efficiently, voluntary methane detection is not just a smart methane strategy. It's smart business, helping safeguard your product, your equipment, and your people. This report analyzes how you can turn voluntary, proactive methane management into significant operational advantage—and rapid ROI.

Operators find themselves under increasing pressure to curb methane emissions before they become compliance, safety, or financial liabilities—both from stakeholders and tightening regulations. Yet these pressures also present a significant opportunity. Every molecule of methane kept in the pipe is not only an environmental win, but also additional gas that can be sold or used. Ultimately, reducing methane emissions aligns environmental responsibility with financial sense:

~84 million tons of methane lost by the oil and gas industry globally each year (based on the 2024 IEA Global Methane Tracker Database) would be worth on the order of $11–18 billion if captured and sold at average market prices.[3]

~90 million tons of methane are flared (burned inefficiently) annually, representing further unrealized value.[4]

In recent years, advances in methane detection and mitigation technologies have shifted how companies approach their methane strategies. As these technologies become more affordable and scalable, voluntary detection and mitigation are evolving into a continuous improvement process as part of innovative methane strategies, integrated into daily operations.

With these advancements, forward-thinking operators can now pursue 'near-zero' leaking methane emissions operations. New technology allows operators to find and fix leaks before they become risks or escalate into safety hazards or "super emitter" events, and capture fugitive emissions at the source, turning them into retained value. By viewing methane management through an operational efficiency lens—not just a compliance exercise to be performed intermittently—companies can unlock safety improvements, maintenance efficiencies, and new revenue streams from conserved gas, accelerating return on every invested dollar.

This document covers:

- Market and regulatory drivers of methane detection
- Addressing specific emission sources: methane slip, rod packing, blowdowns
- The business case for voluntary detection / cost analysis
- How to build voluntary detection into your methane strategy
- Addressing specific emission sources: methane slip, rod packing, blowdowns
- Technology enablers for proactive detection and mitigation

Let's dive in.

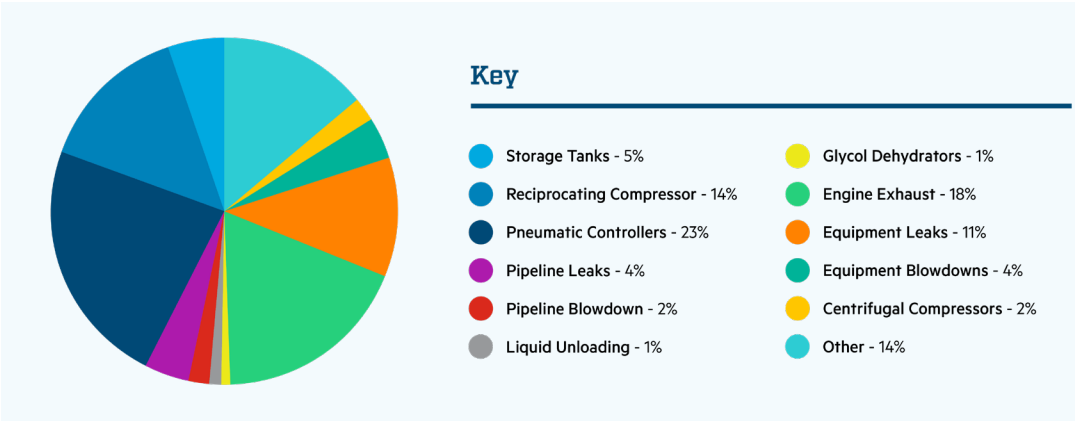
3. IEA Global Methane Tracker Database

4. IEA Global Methane Tracker Database

Known emissions sources in oil and gas operations present significant mitigation opportunities

Across the natural gas value chain, seemingly minor leaks and inefficiencies—such as combustion-related slip, unmonitored rod packing, or uncontrolled blowdowns—can collectively account for the bulk of site-level emissions. Left unaddressed, they turn what could be assets into liabilities. Understanding where methane is lost across operations—from wellhead to pipeline—enables smarter, faster interventions that reduce emissions and recover valuable product.

Exhibit 1: Percent of Total Oil and Gas Methane Emissions by Emission Source (2022)[5]



Methane Slip

One significant challenge in methane management is addressing methane slip from combustion sources. Methane slip refers to the fraction of fuel gas that passes through an engine or combustion device without being burned. In engines this is usually due to fuel-air mix dynamics, incomplete combustion at certain loads, or engine tuning issues. Unlike an obvious "leak" from a pipe, methane slip is an invisible part of the exhaust stream. Historically, it has not been regulated or closely monitored in day-to-day operations. However, voluntary, proactive methane detection is now bringing attention to slip because this invisible loss can be substantial and introduce both regulatory and operational risk (e.g. non-compliance penalties and lost product).

If undetected, methane slip on a high-horsepower engine could waste thousands of dollars in gas monthly. Malfunctioning units can become a "super emitter," releasing methane at rates exceeding 100 kg per hour—an exhaust plume equivalent to a major leak—but often missed because it's coming from the exhaust stack rather than a valve or fitting. Left unaddressed, excessive slip can degrade engine reliability and increase unplanned downtime. Worse, as regulators and environmental groups deploy aerial infrared surveys, high exhaust plumes from slip can attract the same scrutiny as conventional leaks—even when the equipment is technically operating within spec. Under the EPA's 2023 methane rule, these events may trigger action under the Super Emitter Response Program, prompting mandatory investigation and potential enforcement.

Fortunately, slip can be managed. The most cost-effective way to reduce methane slip is through consistent monitoring and predictive maintenance. Though full engine upgrades and combustion retrofits can yield major emissions cuts, their high costs and long intervals between installs (typically 5–7 years) mean proactive engine tuning often delivers the best return for most operators. Adjusting air-fuel ratios, maintaining spark and ignition systems, and monitoring slip routinely can flag problems early. New field-friendly approaches—such as using handheld methane detectors adapted with exhaust sampling kits—allow technicians to quickly assess slip levels during routine site visits, allowing for timely engine adjustments and proactive maintenance. These kits offer a low-cost, reliable, rapid, and repeatable way to keep emissions in check and engines running efficiently.

5. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Methane Mitigation Technologies Platform: *Emissions Reduction Opportunities for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry.*

Compressor Stations: A Methane Hotspot

Compressor stations are also among the most methane-intensive assets in the natural gas value chain. Up to 98% of compressor methane emissions come from two main sources: rod packing and blowdowns.[6]

1 **Rod Packing Emissions:** Rod packing is a series of flexible rings that form a dynamic seal around a compressor's piston rod, preventing high-pressure gas from escaping the compression chamber as the rod moves in and out. This component operates under extreme mechanical stress and pressure cycling, making it prone to wear over time. As the packing degrades due to friction, heat, and contamination, its sealing efficiency diminishes, allowing pressurized gas to leak into the atmosphere. Because these leaks are steady and often go undetected without targeted monitoring, they represent a significant source of fugitive methane emissions. A single unit with worn rod packing can emit over 30 tons of methane annually, often accounting for more than one-third of a site's compressor-related emissions.[7] These losses not only undermine environmental performance but also represent wasted product and missed recovery opportunities. Regular diagnostics and maintenance as well as the installation of closed vent systems, are among the most effective mitigation strategies.

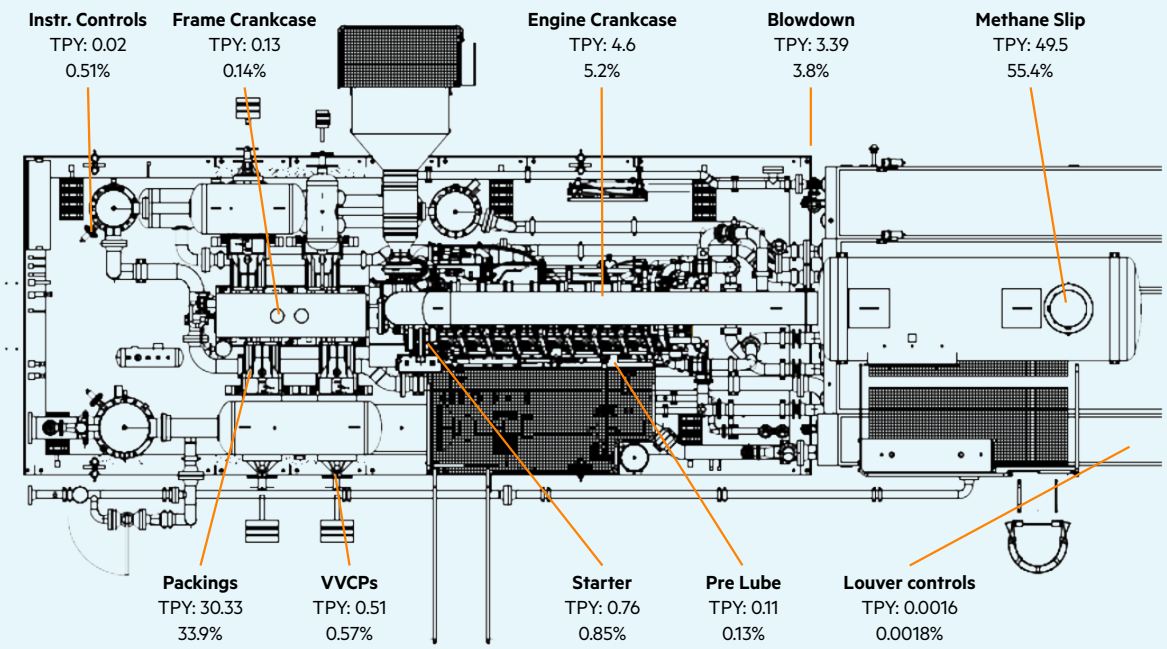
2 **Blowdowns:** Compressor blowdowns are routine or emergency procedures in which pressurized gas is released from equipment—such as compressors, pipelines, or vessels—to reduce internal pressure before maintenance, shutdown, or depressurization. This process typically results in methane-rich gas being vented to the atmosphere unless captured by mitigation systems. The volume of emissions from a single blowdown event can vary significantly. Routine blowdown events can collectively account for tens of billions of standard cubic feet (scf) of methane emissions annually, with individual transmission and storage operators reporting up to 50 million standard cubic feet (MMscf) per year from blowdowns alone in some cases.[8] There are several key reduction opportunities, including minimizing blowdown volumes by isolating smaller sections of pipe, using recompression techniques, and installing blowdown recovery or capture systems.

6. Internal analysis conducted by Archrock, 2025. Data and methodology on file with Archrock.

7. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. *Reducing Methane Emissions from Compressor Rod Packing Systems.*

8. American Gas Association. *Reducing Methane Emissions from Natural Gas Blowdown Events: A White Paper for Transmission and Storage Operators.*

Exhibit 2: Compressor Leak Points[9]



Mitigation systems such as closed vent capture (e.g., ejector-based systems) and better scheduling of blowdowns can significantly reduce these emissions.

Pneumatic Devices, Crankcases, and Other Leaks

While compressors are major emission sources, other components contribute meaningful methane volumes, particularly in upstream operations:

- **Pneumatic Controllers:** Often powered by pressurized natural gas, these devices can bleed methane continuously or during actuation. Replacing them with low- or no-bleed alternatives or converting to instrument air can eliminate these emissions entirely.
- **Engine Crankcases:** Venting from crankcase breathers contributes to oil mist and methane emissions. Closed crankcase ventilation (CCV) systems can recover these emissions and route them back to the engine intake or combust them safely.
- **Starter, Pre-lube, and Valve Control Systems:** These ancillary systems, while small individually, collectively contribute to leak volumes and can be managed through routine leak checks or redesign.

Addressing these sources alongside compressor emissions creates a more complete methane strategy. By targeting both primary and ancillary equipment, operators can significantly reduce total site emissions and move closer to true 'near-zero' methane performance.

Rapid ROI: The Business Case for Voluntary Methane Management

What would operations look like with no methane leaks? While tightening regulations are driving operators toward investing in more frequent methane leak detection and monitoring, the true value proposition emerges when companies embrace methane management as an integral part of daily operations and a strategic advantage—not just a compliance check box. Voluntary methane detection—finding and fixing leaks above and beyond what compliance regulations require—offers a real return on investment through multiple avenues.

Safety

Methane detection has direct safety benefits that carry financial implications. Traditional safety protocol might rely on personal monitors (e.g. four-gas detectors that trigger an alarm if an employee walks into a high methane area). But these devices don't alert you until you're in the hazardous environment. By using technology like open-path lasers to sweep an area for gas (with rapid, laser-precise scans and ranges of up to 330 feet), field technicians can identify dangerous leaks around equipment or inside enclosed facilities before anyone enters, helping prevent accidents and avoiding the costs associated with workplace accidents (OSHA compliance, medical, insurance, legal, production downtime, etc.).

Capturing Lost Product and Increasing Revenue

Methane leaks are leaks in cash flow. Every cubic foot of gas that escapes is product that cannot be sold. By detecting leaks early and repairing them, operators can capture more gas and increase throughput. The scale can be substantial: even modest leaks add up over time, and "super-emitter" leaks can lose millions of cubic feet of gas if left undetected. A McKinsey & Company analysis found that many technical fixes (like improved leak detection and equipment upgrades) pay for themselves because the value of the saved gas outweighs the cost of implementation.[10] So a new gasket or valve that stops a $5,000/day gas leak is an investment with extremely fast payback. Especially in upstream production and midstream operations where companies often own the gas, reducing methane emissions directly boosts saleable volumes. Minimizing emissions is proven to consistently maximize returns.

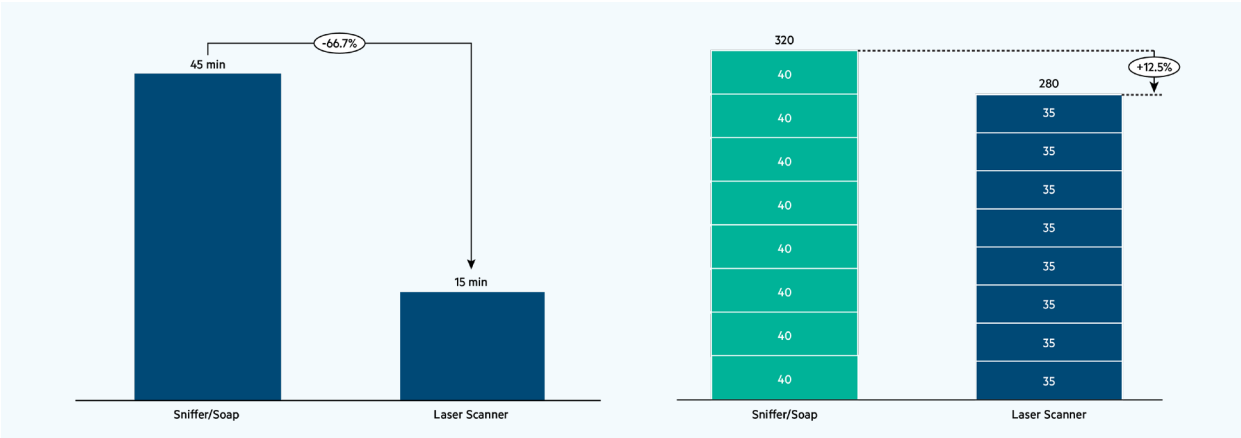
10. "The true cost of methane abatement: A crucial step in oil and gas decarbonization", McKinsey & Company.

Operational Efficiency and Uptime

Leaks are symptoms of inefficiency, often indicating equipment that is not functioning optimally (loose connections, failing seals, etc.). By using methane detection as a maintenance solution, companies can improve overall equipment performance. For instance, a leaking compressor seal not only emits methane but also may force the compressor to work harder or shut down sooner. Fixing it prevents unplanned downtime. In the same vein, detecting a minor leak in a gathering pipeline can allow for a scheduled repair under controlled conditions, rather than a major failure later that forces an emergency shutdown. Voluntary detection programs catch these issues early. Moreover, integrating quick methane surveys into routine site visits can streamline operations.

For example, one technician can cut the time spent on leak-checking a compressor unit from ~45 minutes with a soap-spray or hand sniffer to under 15 minutes using a laser scanner. This ~66% reduction in inspection time, repeated across dozens of units per week, translates to roughly 5 hours saved per technician per week—a 12.5% productivity gain that allows more time for other tasks. Expanded to eight mechanics the time savings is equivalent to adding an extra full-time employee in terms of work hours. And that time savings doesn't just boost capacity—it cuts down on overtime, delivering even greater value without additional cost (e.g. adding another full-time hire).

Exhibit 3: Productivity Gains from Voluntary Detection Programs (Illustrative)



Innovative technology and proactive practices can create efficiency dividends. Empowering field staff to fix small leaks on the spot (rather than deferring to a specialized LDAR crew weeks later) maximizes uptime by ensuring a found leak becomes a fixed leak, preventing repeat visits or repairs.

Loss Prevention

Catching leaks early can also prevent equipment damage and catastrophic failures. A prime example is engine fires. Engine fires pose significant safety and financial risks in gas compression operations, with rebuild costs reaching up to $1 million per incident. Some natural gas engines have historically been prone to fires caused by undetected methane leaks—from fuel lines, starter motors, valve cover gaskets, or other fittings where gas can come into contact with hot surfaces. Compounding the issue, traditional OGI cameras struggle to detect methane around hot engine surfaces, and many engines fall outside the scope of formal LDAR programs. This leaves critical gaps in fire prevention efforts.

Some operators have implemented dedicated fire mitigation programs using methane detectors to safely and efficiently inspect each engine skid for the smallest gas leaks. Those deploying these programs report dramatic reductions in engine fire incidents. Avoiding a single major fire (which could cost hundreds of thousands in equipment damage, reputational damage, and lost production time) more than pays for the investment in methane detection technologies.

Repair Confirmation

Each repair callout—whether internal or via a third-party crew—represents a cost. But the real inefficiency emerges when leaks are misidentified, not fully repaired, or when teams must revisit a site to rework a repair. Every return visit triggers additional costs. Voluntary detection enables operators to:

- **Pinpoint the exact leak source**, increasing first-pass repair success.
- **Schedule repairs more efficiently**, bundling multiple fixes into a single visit rather than responding reactively.
- **Verify that repairs are effective**, closing the loop immediately, cutting down on costly callbacks, and reducing leaks ahead of LDAR audits.

These capabilities lead to fewer redundant site visits, better crew utilization, and stronger overall reliability. In practice, this means methane mitigation becomes part of standard operational excellence—not a cost, but a driver of value.

Reduced Compliance Cost and Risk

Voluntary methane management programs offer an immediate, flexible path forward, serving as a hedge against regulatory uncertainty and a lever for increased operational efficiency. It offers long-term value that transcends shifts in political leadership or regulatory landscapes. By taking initiative now, operators can future-proof their profitability and growth—building resilience against policy changes, market pressures, and stakeholder expectations. Early adoption of best practices not only reduces emissions and operational risks but also positions companies as leaders in a lower-carbon future, regardless of where regulations land. Companies that act now will be better positioned to meet emerging requirements, avoid penalties, demonstrate industry leadership, and accelerate their financial returns.

Proactive methane strategies will also lead to a drastic reduction in leaks found during an audit. That means less compliance tracking, less documented repairs, and less follow-up. When voluntary detection programs are in place, by the time an official regulatory inspection or mandated LDAR cycle occurs, there are fewer leaks left to be found. This means less time spent on paperwork and return site visits, and fewer chances of violations or fines. In short, voluntary detection reduces both emissions and the cost of compliance.

Sustainability and Stakeholder Value

Although harder to quantify, the reputational value of being an environmental leader is increasingly important. Companies that act voluntarily on methane mitigation send a strong signal to investors, regulators, and the public that they are responsible operators. This can translate into better access to capital and stronger social license to operate in communities. There can even be employee morale benefits—workers take pride in companies that operate cleaner, safer, and more efficiently, which improves retention and productivity. These factors, while indirect, have real financial impact over the long term.

In an industry facing skepticism about its environmental impact, proactive methane reduction is often highlighted in sustainability reports and can differentiate a company from its peers.

In sum, the case for voluntary methane detection and control extends well beyond avoiding regulatory penalties. It enhances operational efficiency: saving product, improving maintenance, reducing downtime, protecting workers and equipment, and bolstering a company's reputation. By treating methane emissions as a controllable loss, companies unlock a suite of benefits.

New technology enables affordable voluntary detection

The barrier of high monitoring costs is rapidly disappearing. Breakthroughs in methane detection have dramatically lowered the cost of detecting leaks. Advances in technology have made it feasible and cost-effective to pursue 'near-zero' leaking methane emissions in operations: "The rapidly changing monitoring and detection technology landscape for methane has dramatically lowered the costs of fixing leaks, including for so-called super-emitting events."[11]

Today, high-precision devices range from $5,000 to $25,000, offering scalable options to fit any budget or operational need. These advances make it feasible for companies to implement robust leak detection and repair (LDAR) programs voluntarily, without prohibitively expensive manpower or shutdowns. In fact, recent tech improvements mean operators can now quickly find and fix emissions faster and cheaper than ever, improving feasibility of voluntary methane management.

Voluntary methane detection and mitigation strategies not only reduce emissions but also allow operators to maximize ROI by targeting the most economically favorable mitigation opportunities first. Companies shifting to this voluntary, operations-driven methane management treat methane like the valuable commodity it is, integrating leak management into the fabric of daily work.

11. *Methane abatement costs in the oil and gas industry: Survey and synthesis* (Working Paper). Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs, Harvard Kennedy School

Technology Enablers for Proactive Methane Management

Two categories of technologies are transforming how companies detect and reduce methane leaks: portable detection devices (e.g. open-path lasers) and emissions capture systems (e.g. closed vent systems for equipment). These technologies complement traditional detection methods (like OGI cameras and fixed sensors) and provide new capabilities to field teams.

Open-Path Laser Detection: Rapid, Remote Leak Scanning

Unlike conventional "sniffer" devices that require the probe to be placed close to a potential leak source, open-path lasers can detect methane from a distance by analyzing how the laser light is absorbed by gas in the air. These devices use tunable diode laser (TDL) technology to emit a specific wavelength of infrared light that methane molecules absorb. By measuring the absorption, the device calculates the methane concentration along the path (often reported in "ppm-meters"). They create an invisible cone or line probe that can quickly cover many components in seconds. They have several operational benefits:

Speed

Open-path lasers dramatically cut the time needed for leak surveys. An operator using a laser could scan a compressor in 15 minutes versus 45 minutes with a handheld gas sniffer. Quicker surveys mean leaks are found sooner and more often, without adding labor cost. It's not uncommon for companies to report that what used to be a full-day site visit can be done in just a few hours with a laser detector.

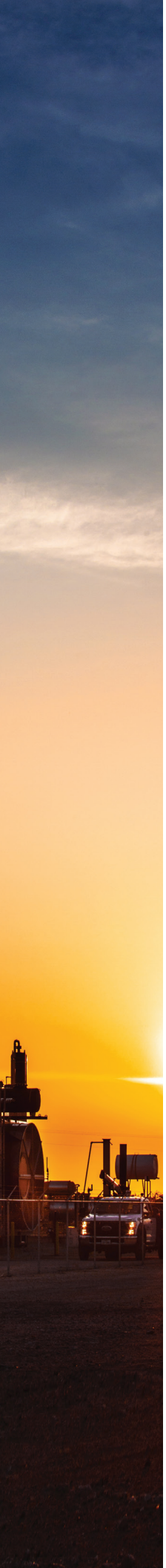
Cost

Depending on features and range, a laser scanner might cost in the range of $5,000 to $25,000. Given the ROI from time savings and leak capture, many operators find this cost justifiable, especially compared to the expense of repeatedly hiring third-party LDAR crews. Technology improvements and competition are driving costs lower over time, making it feasible to equip every field technician with a unit.

Scale

As laser detection technology becomes smaller, lighter, and more affordable, what was once a specialist tool can now become standard gear for every field technician. The miniaturization of TDL-based scanners and the steady decline in unit costs mean operators no longer need to rely solely on centralized LDAR crews or occasional flyovers. Instead, frontline personnel—those already visiting sites daily—can carry out methane scans as part of routine rounds. This shift allows for continuous, distributed detection at scale, turning every maintenance activity into an opportunity for emissions reduction. The result is a fleetwide operational upgrade: leaks are caught earlier, site visits are more productive, and methane control becomes embedded into daily workflows rather than siloed into a compliance task.

Lasers can also be used to supplement optical gas imaging (OGI) cameras, which have become widely used for LDAR programs, but have their own limitations. They can't detect all leaks—their effectiveness depends on factors like gas concentration, ambient temperature, and wind. They also require trained operators and can be costly to deploy regularly. Most importantly, OGI cameras provide only a snapshot in time, meaning intermittent or off-cycle leaks can be easily missed. To ensure full coverage, many operators are layering OGI with continuous monitors or open-path lasers to make leak detection an everyday routine rather than a special event.



Closed Vent Systems and Emission Controls: Capturing Vented Methane

Proactively detecting leaks is one side of the coin; the other side is preventing emissions at the source. Many methane emissions in oil and gas operations are not accidental leaks; rather, they result from intentional venting or flaring. Two major contributors in facilities like compressor stations are compressor rod packing vents and blowdowns of equipment. Traditionally, these sources were designed to vent methane to atmosphere for safety or operational reasons. However, new solutions are now available to capture or eliminate these emissions, turning what was once an inevitable loss into captured gas.

Compressor Rod Packing and Blowdown Emissions: Reciprocating compressors (common in gas gathering and processing) use seals, called rod packing, around the piston rods. These packing seals inevitably leak small amounts of gas over time as the rods move—like a controlled leak that prevents friction. Over months, these small leaks add up significantly. Similarly, when a compressor or any pressurized equipment is taken offline for maintenance, the gas inside must be depressurized, traditionally by "blowing down" to vent stacks, releasing methane to the air. In fact, industry data shows that for compressors, roughly 98% of methane emissions come from two sources: rod packing vents and blowdown events.[12] This presents a huge opportunity: if you can capture these flows, you eliminate the bulk of emissions from that equipment.

Monitoring and Optimization: In addition to hardware that captures emissions, technology plays a role in monitoring and optimizing methane management. There are now software platforms that integrate real-time data from methane sensors, track leak repairs, and even automate compliance reporting. These digital tools can help prioritize the biggest emission sources to tackle first (the "find the super-emitters" approach) and measure progress over time. For instance, continuous methane monitors can be installed at a site to alert if any unexpected leak starts—essentially an always-on guard. Drones and satellites can periodically scan large areas to detect any missed leaks, feeding into the workflow. By combining ground-level detection with aerial sensors, companies create a layered defense against methane emissions.

What the Future Could Look Like

An innovative operator may deploy multiple technologies in concert. Imagine a compressor station where all compressors are outfitted with closed vent capture skids (no routine vents to atmosphere) and every field technician carries an open-path laser to find and fix leaks fast. In the control room, a digital dashboard aggregates readings from methane sensors on site, providing an overview of site emissions in near real-time. When there is an emissions spike, an alert goes out and the technician uses his laser detection device to investigate immediately. A 'near-zero' leaking methane operation isn't a distant ideal—it's an achievable reality with today's technology.

> This presents a huge opportunity: if you can capture these flows, you eliminate the bulk of emissions from [compressors].

12. Internal analysis conducted by Archrock, 2025. Data and methodology on file with Archrock.

Conclusion: Going Beyond Compliance is an Operational Advantage

Methane detection and management is now a strategic imperative for forward-thinking companies, with clear financial payoff. By voluntarily pursuing methane detection and reduction, companies can accelerate their progress toward emissions goals and simultaneously optimize their operations. Detecting leaks early and often prevents product loss, improves uptime, and reduces the risk of accidents. Voluntary detection is a win for your operational efficiency, your safety, your bottom line, and the environment.

Partnering for Success

Implementing a strong methane management program can be challenging, but companies don't have to do it alone. At Archrock, we help operators maximize the value of natural gas while minimizing their emissions. Our product ecosystem is engineered to minimize emissions, maximize safety and operational efficiency, enhance reliability, and accelerate return on every invested dollar. Built for operators who count every hour of uptime—and every dollar it delivers—our goal is to help Power a Cleaner America. We have several technologies designed to mitigate methane emissions, including Ecotec methane detection devices and our Carbon Hawk methane capture system. If you're building or refining your methane strategy, our team is here to help you chart a path to minimize emissions and maximize value across your operations.

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