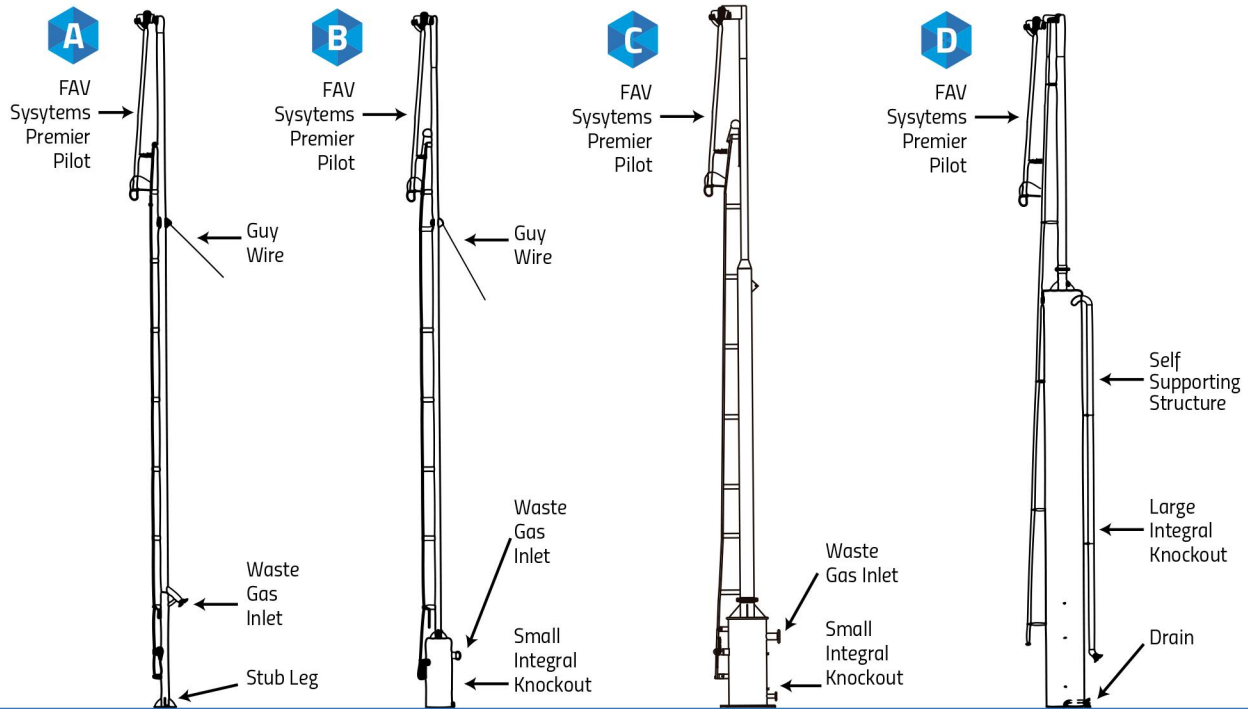




WE HAVE THE SOLUTION FOR YOUR NEEDS



A) Utility Flare Guy Wire Supported. Designed for compressor blow down, emergency pressure release and flows that do not contain any liquid content. They do require a larger footprint due to the guy wire support system and they can be equipped with any ignition option. (Underground or above ground knockouts can be placed in front of these).

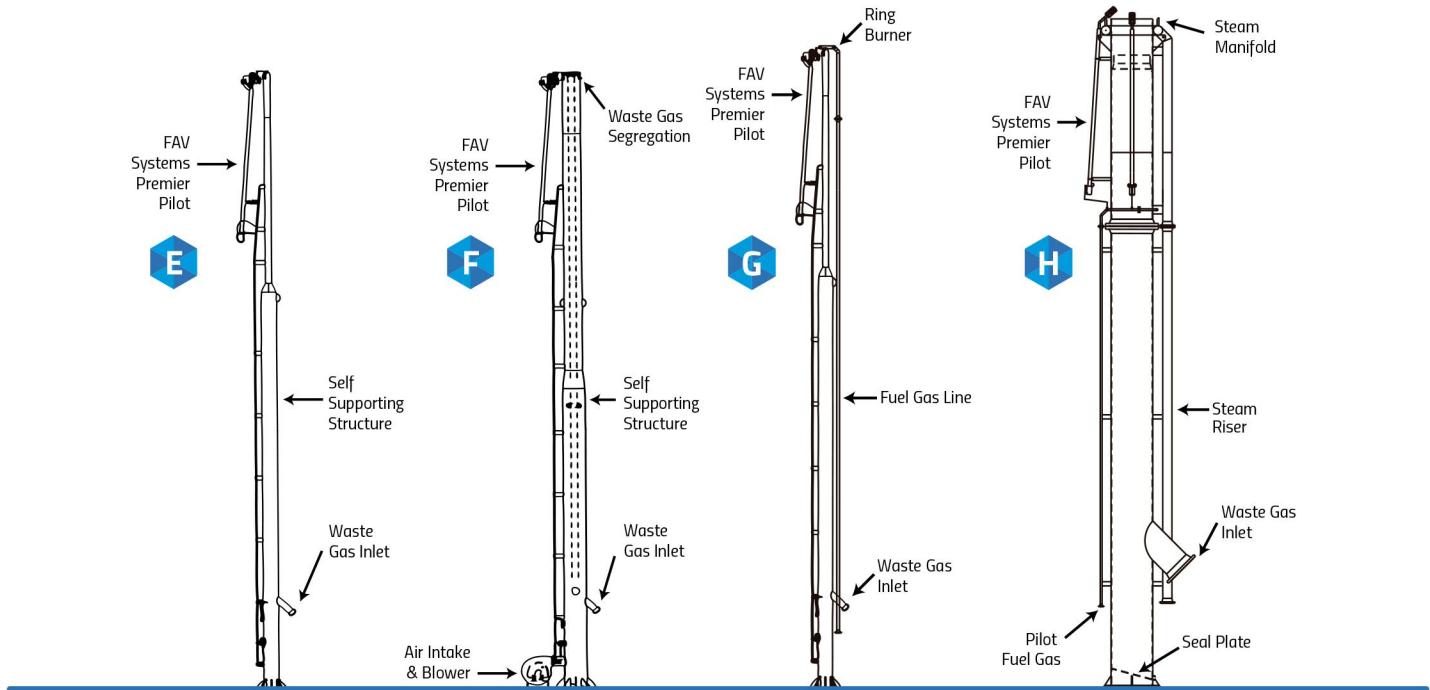
B) Utility Flare c/w Small Integral Base Knockout. Designed for small oil batteries and processes that can generate marginal amounts of hydro carbon or water condensate. These small integral knockouts prevent the riser from freezing frequently from small amounts of condensate and also will retain liquids from spilling onto the surrounding ground area. They do require a larger footprint area due to the guy wire support system and they can be equipped with any FAV Systems ignition system.

C) Utility Flare c/w Small Integral Base Knockout, Self Supporting Design. The Self-supporting design allows for a small footprint in tight spots. Designed for small oil batteries and processes that can generate marginal amounts of hydro carbon or water condensate. These small integral knockouts prevent the riser from freezing frequently from small amounts of condensate and also will retain liquids from spilling onto the surrounding ground area. They do not require a larger footprint area due to self-supporting design and they can be equipped with a FAV Systems ignition system.

D) Utility Flare c/w Large Integral Base Knockout. Designed for gas well locations where high volumes of gas are blown down for maintenance reasons. The large integral base knockout ensures that condensates flowing from the well are contained in the knockout and not sprayed around causing a dangerous condition. The flame stability tabs on the flare tip ensure a stable and dependable flare. These can be guy wire or self-supporting depending on available space and conditions.



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E) Utility Flare Tapered Self-Supporting. Designed for applications where there are space restrictions and aesthetics. Most stacks of all types can be self-supporting. They generally cost more because they have more material content.

F) Air Assisted Smokeless Flares. Designed to dispose of heavy hydrocarbons without creating smoke. This is done by using a mechanical drive air blower to force air into the hydrocarbon stream into little channels to allow oxygen influx for better oxygen and fuel rations. By adding the oxygen needed to get complete combustion you eliminate the smoke because the hydrocarbon molecules burn completely. Smoke is created by unburned hydrocarbon carbon particles.

G) Gas Assist Flares. Designed to supply the right amount of BTU content to generate combustion temperatures needed to thermally destroy waste gas streams. Acid Gas stacks are the prime use of gas assist flare tips. It's more effective to equip acid gas stacks with low BTU gas streams with a ring burner. The ring burner creates a flame envelope at the flare tip. The acid gas must burn through when exiting the flare tip. The ring burner design causes a high turbulence and mixing at the flare tip while maintaining a very stable high temperature flame. Ring burners can save thousands of dollars worth of fuel gas in many applications.

H) Steam Assist Smokeless Flares. Are designed to dispose of heavy hydrocarbons without creating smoke. This is done by using high-pressure steam to force oxygen into the hydrocarbon stream. The steam assist also works on adding oxygen for complete combustion of hydrocarbon molecules.