

WHO ARE WE?

MAZE Environmental's system costs less, reduces emissions, and yields more oil in the tank than traditional systems.

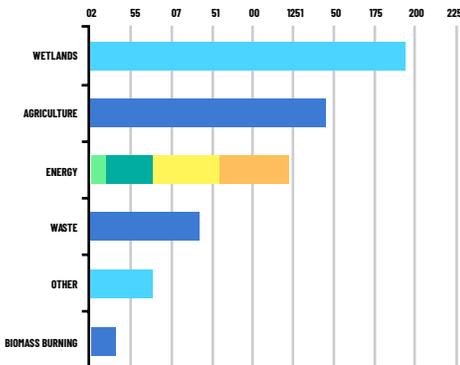
STABILIZERS

TOWERS

VAPOR RECOVERY UNITS

PUMP SYSTEMS

INSTALLATION TEAMS



**SOURCES OF METHANE EMISSIONS

What are Total Methane Emissions?

The major sources of U.S. methane emissions are energy production, distribution, and use; agriculture; and waste management. U.S. methane emissions in 2020 totaled 931 MMTCO₂e, 0.9 percent higher than the 2008 total of 724 MMTCO₂e.

Natural gas systems and coal mines are the major sources of methane emissions in the energy sector

Methane emissions declined steadily from 1990 to 2001, as emissions from coal mining and landfills fell, then rose from 2009 to 2020 because of moderate increases in emissions related to energy, agriculture, and waste management that more than offset a decline in industrial emissions of methane over the same period.

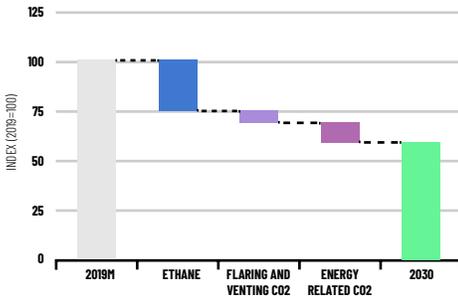
Today, about 60 percent of the methane in the atmosphere comes from sources scientists think of as human caused

The energy sector—including coal mining, natural gas systems, petroleum systems, and stationary and mobile combustion—is the largest source of U.S. methane emissions, accounting for 303 MMTCO₂e in 2020.



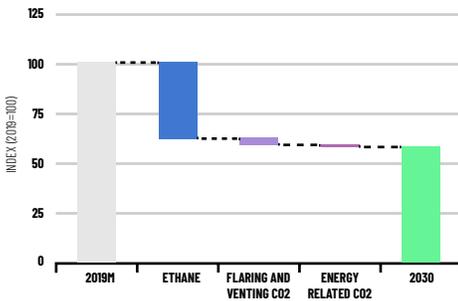
What's Methane Impact on Climate?

Changes in the global average emissions intensity of oil production in the Sustainable Development Scenario, 2019-2030



**Global Average Methane Emissions

Changes in the global average emissions intensity of gas production in the Sustainable Development Scenario, 2019-2030




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Methane has important implications for climate change, particularly in the near term.

Two key characteristics determine the impact of different greenhouse gases on the climate: the length of time they remain in the atmosphere and their ability to absorb energy. Methane has a much shorter atmospheric lifetime than CO₂ (around 12 years compared with centuries for CO₂), but it is a much more potent greenhouse gas, absorbing much more energy while it exists in the atmosphere.

There are various ways to combine these factors to estimate the effect on global warming; the most common is the global warming potential (GWP). This can be used to express a ton of a greenhouse-gas emitted in CO₂ equivalent terms, in order to provide a single measure of total greenhouse-gas emissions (in CO₂-eq).

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has indicated a GWP for methane between 84-87 when considering its impact over a 20-year timeframe (GWP₂₀) and between 28-36 when considering its impact over a 100-year timeframe (GWP₁₀₀). This means that one ton of methane can be considered to be equivalent to 28 to 36 tons of CO₂ if looking at its impact over 100 years.

In addition to its climate impacts, methane also affects air quality because it is an ingredient in the formation of ground level (tropospheric) ozone, a dangerous air pollutant.

