

geotech.org Update

Littleton, Colorado (April 8, 2006) – In accordance with **geotech.org's** mission to supply the oil and gas exploration industry with the most cost effective geochemical tools, **geotech.org** would like to announce the implementation of our newest hydrocarbon exploration tool. **Reduced Hydrocarbon Analysis** allows for the detection of altered organics in near surface soil samples.

Near surface organics are preferred due to their stability during atmospheric pressure changes, stability with variations in moisture content, and stability during extreme changes in temperature. Another benefit of using near surface samples is ease of acquisition. Soil samples taken for Reduced Hydrocarbon Analysis require only a light - weight garden trowel. Samples taken at depth require the use of power augers, which can inadvertently generate hydrocarbons. Some or all of the above variables severely limit soil gas methods.

The relationship between seeping hydrocarbons and altered near surface hydrocarbons has been shown repeatedly with "direct" and "indirect" hydrocarbon detection methods. What has been termed a "direct" hydrocarbon method is (in most cases) the analysis of remnants of altered near surface organics. The near surface is a "carbon sink " for seeping reservoir hydrocarbons which are easily integrated, accommodated and accumulated by surface organics over areas of hydrocarbon potential at depth. The use of Reduced Hydrocarbon Analysis is the easiest to detect hydrocarbon seepage alteration.

Providing the tools, information, and accessibility to the people who need it makes **geotech.org** the first place explorationists and students, novice or professional, should go for geochemical information on the internet.