Alternative Energy Stock Review

Los Angeles / Chicago / New York

OriginClear (Symbol: OOIL) $0.04

Turning Frack Water into Irrigation Water!

Named Top 3 Technology Companies of the Year, by Petroleum Economist Journal™

REVOLUTIONARY INDUSTRIAL WATER CLEAN-UP SYSTEM DEVELOPED, TESTED, RE-TESTED, LAUNCHED AND THE FIRST ORDER HAS BEEN RECEIVED.

It's been a long and arduous journey for tiny OriginClear (Symbol: OOIL) to get its revolutionary industrial sized water clean-up system to market. Unfortunately the shares have been punished during the wait, as investors lost patience -- but now product is here, it's selling, it's getting press and it's winning prestigious awards!

According to the **National Energy Lab**, an average of 7 barrels of produced (*frack*) water is extracted for every barrel of oil. Annually **840 billion** gallons of this water (2013), must be either **treated or disposed**. Cost to dispose this produced water, averages between $0.035 and $0.05/gallon. Depending on which side of drilling you're on, that's either a cost or revenue of between **$29 billion and $42 billion annually**, just to dispose of it.

This provides a huge opportunity for OriginClear's proven treatment process near $0.01/gallon – which equates to an addressable market of **$8.6 billion**. The question we try to answer is does it really work?

To really understand about the enormity of the opportunity is basic and simple math. How much water is being produced annually and how much does it cost to dispose or treat it. A quick read of those numbers suggests "all systems go." Let's dig deeper.

Within driving distance to OriginClear's headquarters, members of the Western States Petroleum Association, a group of major drillers including **Chevron** and **CRC**, will pull up than **92 billion gallons** of wastewater this year, offering an addressable market of **$902 million** to OriginClear. Again, annually and right in their own backyard.

With numbers like that and with headlines (from Engineering News) like "**Technology Turns Frack California Water into Irrigation Water**" and (from Bloomberg News) "**California Farms Are Using Fracking Wastewater to Grow Crops**" it would be foolish not to look into OriginClear's technology, to determine if it really does work. And OriginClear we'll note, was prominently featured in both articles including the photo to the left in the Bloomberg article.

We have been following OriginClear (originally OriginOil) for a number of years, after first learning about its work in the algae industry. And while algae has bountiful potential, we decided to sit on the sidelines until the company recently announced their "Electro Water Separation" system, which successfully removed harmful invaders and pathogens from algae -- **could also be used to remove oil and solids from Frack Water.**

The best part of this story (from an investment point) is that while the company has crossed an innumerable amount of hurdles to finally get their product to market, the share price is currently at or near its all-time low, providing new investors with **a truly incredible speculative opportunity**. Final note is OriginClear does its job **chemically free**.

INVESTMENT THESIS:

There are three features we look at with all technology companies when assessing their potential.

1. **Does the product work?**
2. **Is there a need for the product?**
3. **Can they sell the product?**

Let's look at all three features in summary form and then delve a little deeper. The company's share price is just now looking like it's bottomed ($0.03 to $0.05 range), after years of drifting lower - in line with numerous delays to commercialization. The share price also looks like it wants to move higher – this time in line with numerous announcements during the past quarter, with regards to finally having the product available for sale (*and more importantly available to license*) and with major news coverage (such as Bloomberg news) and with news of technology awards from some very prestigious places like the **Petroleum Economist Awards**.

As the share price is acting like it wants to move higher, **this is a brief report** to be followed a more detailed report which will go into full technology assessment and competitive positioning.

The reason for the two-stage reporting is that there is a chance the shares could in our opinion, easily double or triple **on news** of a major licensing agreement with a major oil-service company.

In fact there is little reason we see why the company couldn't trade back to over $0.30 (*where it was trading in 2013 and before the idea of cleaning frack water was even contemplated*) with significant licensing news. There are a number of convertible notes which will still needed to be chewed through, but with news the volume could expand exponentially, enabling the conversions to take place while simultaneously enabling long-term investors to the opportunity to acquire meaningful sized positions - without running the stock price up by virtue of their own buying, which is never a fun thing. The company has an average trading volume of 600,000 shares and has on numerous occasions traded over 2 million shares in a single day.

While we do not present this as a "trading" opportunity and we believe maximum valuation may be achieved in years (*not days or months*), it is always nice to initiate positions at or near what looks like a capitulation low, simultaneous with a significant news release. In OriginClear's case the news was that the product finally cecame available for sale/licensing. We officially added the company to the Watch List at $0.03 on July 9th. The day of the Bloomberg news and day we identify as the capitulation low.

In the above long term chart (*what we call the Big Wait*) we see premium valuation (*unlike today*) can be had. The share price wasn't actually at $8.00 in 2011, but the equivalent, given effect to a reverse split on 8/11/11.

The most recent 10Q stated as of May 14th 2015 the company listed 132 million shares outstanding (without giving effect to future note conversions) or a market value of only **$5.2 million**. We think a speculative valuation more near $100 million, considering the size of their market, would be a more reasonable reflection of their long-term potential. We understand pre-revenue premium valuation better than most. Especially for business models which are easy to understand and which have great interest to media (*newspapers, TV, etc.*).

To get the product to commercial stage, they have accumulated a deficit of $49 million which in essence in our opinion, represents what a competitor would need to spend to get a similar product from idea stage to market. It is not inexpensive to innovate, create, test and retest until a product is finally suited for actual and scalable use. As any biotech investor can attest to, it doesn't take a lot of money to prove something in a test tube – but when it comes to truly proving a technology (*including field testing*), things can get real expensive. Our hats off to management boot strapping itself to where they are today.

While OriginClear financed itself the old fashioned way, with the massive size of the market they are addressing (*$8 billion*) – a venture capital backed effort (*the new fashioned way*) could conceivably raise $50 million in a week of "round A" financing. So while we think OriginClear is in a terrific position (*patented*) from a competitive standpoint, there is always the danger of a new competitor – which hasn't even incorporated yet.

DOES THE PRODUCT WORK?

WE HAVE DETAILED SCHEMATICS, BUT WE THOUGHT AN ACTUAL PRODUCT VS ARTIST RENDERING IS MORE USEFUL.

There are two parts to the question, does a product work. Does it work and does it work cost effectively. The does it work is answered by testing (*third party verified*) at a small scale, then a larger scale and then finally at a commercial scale – where the big money is made. This all takes time and OriginClear has already completed that.

The does it work cost effectively (*often ignored by technology companies*) is equally simple to answer. But this time it's done by taking the testing results at commercial scale in light of competitor (actual or effective) performance and pricing. As example a scientist could come out with a lithium battery which lasts 5 factor longer than lead-acid batteries and provide double the power – but if it cost 100X more at commercial scale- then it in effect doesn't work. No one will buy it.

In a two-step process, **Electro Water Separation** "**EWS**" circulates wastewater through reactor tubes and applies electric pulses to clump the oil and suspended solids. Next, the oil and solids are lifted to the surface by a cloud of microbubbles generated by a second surge of pulses in the flotation chamber. The process has been proven to **remove 99.9 percent** of turbidity and suspended solids in wastewater from **Colorado** gas wells to **West Texas** oil wells to **Monterrey, CA** shale heavy oil reserves. Unlike other technologies, EWS can be used as an end-to-end solution by **integrating it with 3rd party downstream processes**, depending on the customer's desired end use.

Electro Water Separation: The high-speed, primarily chemical-free process to clean up large quantities of water.

In our detailed report, we will provide "white-paper" testing detail, but for now let's just look at the summary results provided by **Zalco Labs**, one of the most recent of the numerous testings (and in-field) conducted.

First, who is Zalco Labs (*always a good question*). Zalco Labs is listed on the EPA website as a full service analytical laboratory offering both laboratory and field testing services. Zalco is accredited by the California

Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (*ELAP*) and certified by the California Air Resources Board (*CARB*) and has for over 30 years, been delivering water and liquid analysis for the oil industry. In February, 2011, Zalco Labs was acquired by Mr. George Shaw, a retired U.S. Navy Commander with over 35 years in the oil and gas industry.

On March 18th 2015, the company announced that independent third-party testing by Zalco Labs confirmed that OriginClear's PRIME product for oil & gas operations, successfully reduced contaminants in produced water. Using data collected **during a month of operation** and sales demonstrations hosted by Vaquero Energy, an exploration and production (E&P) company based in Bakersfield, California, Zalco's lab results **confirmed** that PRIME reduced **all** measures of non-soluble contamination **to very low, or undetectable levels**.

Zalco Laboratory confirmed PRIME's ability to achieve the following results:

- Turbidity reduced by 99.96%
- Total suspended solids reduced by 97%
- Total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons reduced by 97%
- Biological oxygen demand reduced by 71%
- Chemical oxygen demand reduced by 92%
- Diesel range organics reduced by 99.3%
- Gasoline range organics reduced by 86%
- Motor oil range organics reduced by 99.5%

We will go into details and definitions (such as turbidity) in the big report. The summary on the testing and Vaquero Energy operations can be found here. The full Zalco report is available on request from the company.

In the same public announcement, Bill Charneski, President of OriginClear's Oil & Gas Division and a 15 year Dow Chemical veteran added, "*It has been eye-opening to see the response to our solution from the exploration and production operators in the Bakersfield area. We've found that operators are aware of both the scarcity of fresh water, and need to treat produced water, rather than dispose of it. Many are actively looking for solutions to treat produced water to be reused for irrigation in* ***California's drought-stricken Central Valley****. It goes beyond the economics –* ***it's about having access to fresh water and giving back to local farmers***."

DOES THE PRODUCT WORK COST EFFECTIVELY?

"**Effective**" competition, is the practice of disposing produced or frack flowback water by trucking it and delivering it to underground disposal wells. In addition to being more costly than treating using OriginClear's method, that form of competition is struggling as was reported in March of 2015, when the State of California ordered oil drillers including **Chevron Corp**. and **Linn Energy LL**C to halt operations at 12 injection wells in the state because of concerns they may taint groundwater, even though there was is no evidence that drinking water has been contaminated. Better safe than sorry. Disposed water (*840 billion gallons/year*) is facing the same scrutiny.

According to a 2013 U.S. Dept. of Energy report, the cost at the time of the report for haulage and disposal was $1.47 per barrel in the southwestern U.S. and $2.10 per barrel in the eastern U.S. (there are 42 gallons/bbl).

This is the "effective" competition to the "EWS" system from OriginClear. Actual operating costs were compiled during months of testing in Colorado, Texas and California in 2014 and 2015. The total operating costs of EWS treatment totaled about **$0.43 a barrel** (*near $0.01 per gallon*).

"**Actual**" competition is from Halliburton's Clearwave and CleanStream system. While we don't have current pricing numbers, Halliburton reported on its cost to operate their CleanWave system in the Haynesville shale in 2011, came out to $0.04 cents per gallon of water treated, at which time OriginClear was estimating its cost near $0.025 a gallon. Bill Charneski, General Manager of OriginClear's Oil and Gas Division, has additionally stated "*we believe we can achieve near-total bacteria removal, which for Halliburton requires an entirely separate process, Clean-Stream. All of this for a cost much lower than Halliburton's CleanWave alone*."

IS THERE A NEED FOR THE PRODUCT?

Now this is an easy one and there is in fact a **double barreled** need. **First** it doesn't take an avid news reader to know there is a ground swell of major opposition to the disposal of produced water. **Secondly** and maybe more importantly, hardly a moment goes by when you don't see, hear or read about California water shortages.

Again, we will go into more details in our long report – but even we were shocked at just how bad the shortage problem really is, after extensive research. How ingenious, how fortunate can a company get to find itself in a situation of being able to make money by taking something which is costly and environmentally questionable to dispose of. And there is an additional revenue source opportunity for OriginClear or its partner by re-selling the water and keeping the extracted oil. The timing for OriginClear's service simply couldn't be better. **It's the perfect storm**. So yes, here is a need for OriginClear's service.

WHAT IS PRODUCED WATER?

Produced water is water trapped in underground formations that is brought to the surface along with oil or gas. Because the water has been in contact with the hydrocarbon-bearing formation for centuries, it contains some of the chemical characteristics of the formation and the hydrocarbon itself. It may include water from the reservoir, water injected into the formation, and any chemicals added during the production and treatment processes. Produced water is also called "brine" and "formation water." **The major constituents of concern** in produced water are:

* Salt content (salinity, total dissolved solids, electrical conductivity)

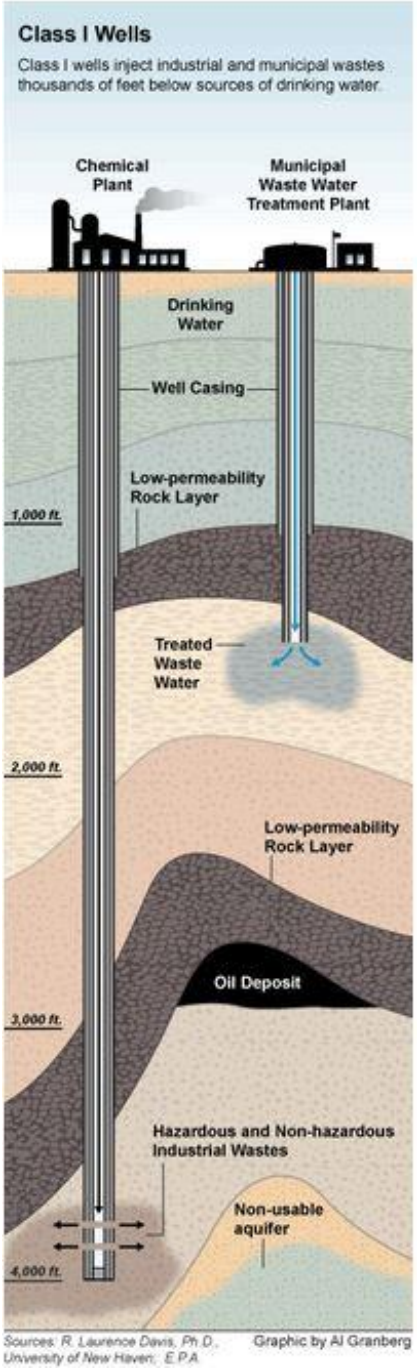
* Oil and grease (this is a measure of the organic chemical compounds)

* Various natural inorganic and organic compounds or chemical additives used in drilling and operating the well

* Naturally occurring radioactive material (NORM)

FRACK WATER DISPOSAL.

Over the past several decades, U.S. industries have injected more than 30 trillion gallons of toxic liquid deep into the earth, using broad expanses of the nation's geology as an invisible dumping ground. There are more than 680,000 underground waste and injection wells nationwide, more than 150,000 of which shoot industrial fluids thousands of feet below the surface. Scientists and federal regulators acknowledge they do not know how many of the sites are leaking.



"*In 10 to 100 years we are going to find out that most of our groundwater is polluted,*" said Mario Salazar, an engineer who worked for 25 years as a technical expert with the **EPA's underground injection program in Washington**. "*A lot of people are going to get sick, and a lot of people may die.*" Disposing Frack water adds to this decades old problem.

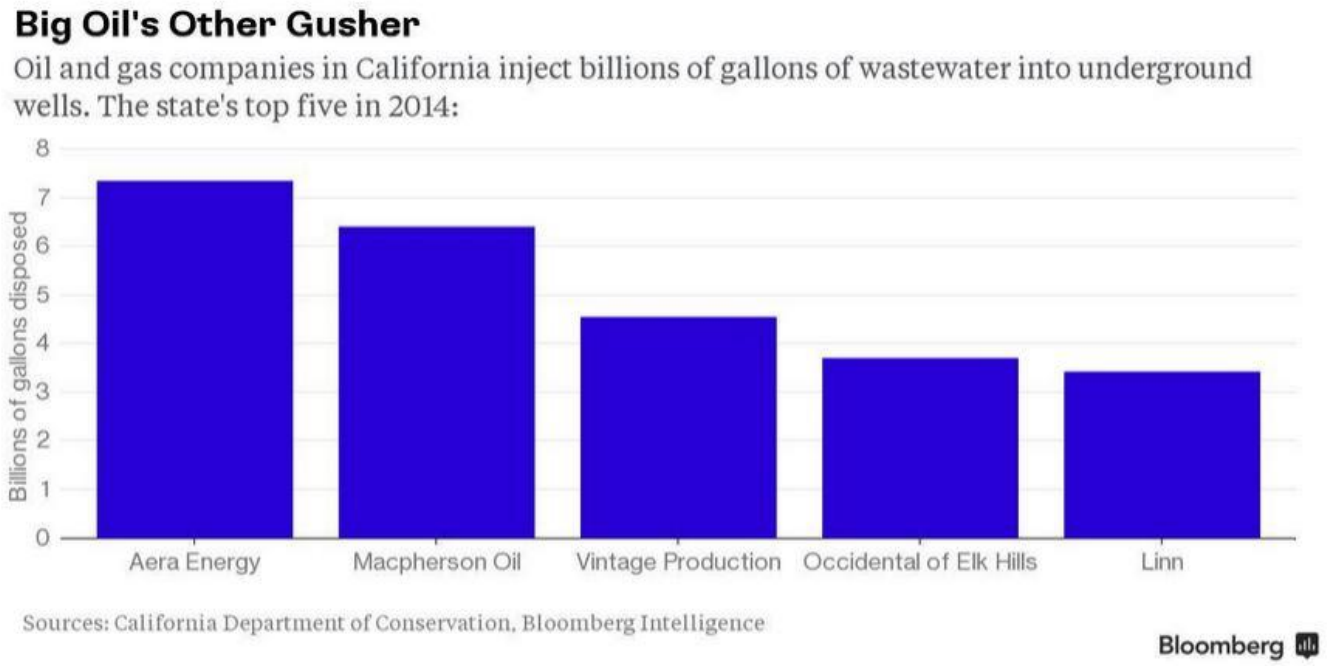
As reported in ProPublica, Drilling produces copious amounts of waste, burdening regulators and demanding hundreds of additional disposal wells. Those wells — more holes punched in the ground — are changing the earth's geology, adding man-made fractures that allow water and waste to flow more freely.

"*There is no certainty at all in any of this, and whoever tells you the opposite is not telling you the truth*," said **Stefan Finsterle**, a leading hydrogeologist at **Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory** who specializes in understanding the properties of rock layers and modeling how fluid flows through them. "*You have changed the system with pressure and temperature and fracturing, so you don't know how it will behave*."

Even the EPA has stated that it recognizes that more can be done to enhance drinking water safeguards and, along with states and tribes, will work to improve the efficiency of the underground injection control program. **Can the tail winds get any better for OriginClear?** It almost seems like *"it's not a question of if waste water will go from being disposed to being treated, but rather when?"*

RECYLING FRACK WATER

In a recent Bloomberg News article, they stated amid a four-year dry spell, more companies are **looking to recycle their water or sell it** to parched farms as the industry tries to get ahead of environmental lawsuits and new regulations.



It's almost "odd" to look at the above chart and at the same time recall the things you've seen about California's water shortage. Water shortage, when Aera Energy alone is **disposing** more than seven billion gallons of water in a single year? And "paying" good money (estimated at $245 million) to do so! Why can't they just ship it to farmers?

The problem with produced water is what's in it. In 2014 alone, **201.4 billion barrels** of produced water were generated from oil and gas wells across the globe. Of these, 136.9 billion barrels (5.7 trillion gallons) were disposed of, and over 65 billion barrels were re-injected into oil fields, both onshore and offshore.

BACK TO THE WELL.

No matter the formation, regardless of frack fluid chemistry, suspended solids (TSS) must be removed in order to reclaim flowback and produced water for reuse. Otherwise, **solids interfere with frack fluid performance** and plug up the fractures down-hole. Produced water typically has been regarded as unusable for drillers because of its incredibly high salinity, many times that of seawater.

Though its high salinity has long been blamed for its ineffectiveness in generating frack fluid, the real reason why it has not worked in the past is that it contained relatively high levels of solid contaminants. If produced water is treated properly, these solids can be removed, leaving clean but very saline water behind, which is actually good for the well. Research has shown when this water is used for fracking, the productivity of the well can increase by about 20%.

The reason treated produced water is ideal for fracking is a scientific one. Many shale formations where fracking takes place contain heavy deposits of clay. When freshwater is used, the water interacts with the clay and causes an osmotic imbalance. As a result, the clay swells. This causes the fissures created by the frack to close

and reduces the amount of oil and gas that can escape from the pockets in the formation, inhibiting overall productivity. In effect, treated produced water can act as a clay stabilizer.

In short, produced water needs to be treated before it can be recycled and solids removed. There is a clear need for OriginClear's service here which can additionally improve well productivity.

FOR IRRIGATION.

Whereas solids is a problem for recycling at the well, salinity is a problem for recycling at the farm.

According to estimates by the U.S. Geological Survey (Hutson et al. 2004), the U.S. agricultural community withdrew more than **140 billion gallons per day** (more than 3 billion bbl/d) of fresh water for irrigation, livestock, and aqua cultural use in 2000.

Perhaps the most significant barrier to using produced water for agricultural purposes involves the salt content of the water. Most crops do not tolerate much salt, and sustained irrigation with salty water can damage soil properties. In addition, if livestock drink water containing too much salt, they can develop digestive disorders.

All desalination techniques require **total removal** of free and dispersed oil and suspended solids. This is where OriginClear steps up to the plate and gives the company the opportunity to sign licensing agreements with companies which perform desalination. In fact this is what lead to the purchase of a $1.4 million CLEAN-FRAC™ 5000 system by Gulf Energy. Gulf Energy reports that it currently works with almost all of the major operators in Oman including **Petroleum Development of Oman** (PDO), **Occidental Petroleum Company** (OXY**), PTT Exploration and Production Plc** (PTTEP), MEDCO**, Petrogas E&P** and **Daleel Petroleum**.

We point this out to caution our readers that a "significant" licensing contract could come at any time now that the product is available for sale. One headline from the company that a deal with any one of the above names (such as Occidental Petroleum) would surely make national news and potentially send investors stampeding into the stock, only to find there's just not a lot of shares available for sale.

Clearly there is a need for EWS treated water prior to use for irrigation. Due to increasing regulations and extreme water scarcity in the central California region and other parts of the world, treatment and reuse of the waters, rather than disposal, is becoming necessary. The EWS process uses electro-coagulation, in which fracking water passes through a reactor, where the oil-water emulsion—**as small as 1 micron and up to 25 microns**—is broken up by electrical pulses. The process also kills bacteria and again, chemically free.

CAN THEY SELL THE PRODUCT?

The final part of the puzzle or maybe ultimate part of the puzzle, is can they sell the product? One of the most difficult hurdles to cross is getting the first "big" or recognizable name, to use the product for an extended period of use.

Once that happens, as with any new technology, the floodgates then typically open. The decision for buyers to wait and see, flips to "*Well Linn Energy is using it and saving $5,000 per day by not having to pay a stream of trucks coming to the site every day to haul away its water – so we should use it too*."

The average fracking well requires around **5,000,000 gallons** of water over its lifetime, which is the equivalent of **833 trucks** which can each hold 6,000 gallons of liquid visiting the site.

Stock-market wise, it's during this wait, (*which is similar to the wait for a new product or service actually being launched*), where investors can lose patience and the share price drifts lower.

The flip side to this conundrum is this can also create an opportunity to buy the shares cheaply, assuming investors remain bored. However as we mentioned, if significant news is released **during the "wait,"** there is simply no telling what can happened to the share price. It is important to note the reason this hurdle exists isn't so much related to the cost or performance of the product, but rather what effect a poorly performing product will cause to a well's daily operating performance.

As an example, when **Chesapeake Energy's** (CHK) Serenity 1-3H well near Oklahoma City came in as a gusher, it was pumping more than 1,200 barrels of oil a day worth some $73,000 or $25 million per year. With a ratio of 7:1, this would mean processing 350,000 gallons of produced water a day, requiring visits by 58 trucks each and every day. When dealing with these types of numbers, it is understandable that the well operators are very protecting of anything which can disrupt their operation.

We call this business disruption risk. If the OriginClear system breaks down and the operator has to go back to having trucks removing the water for disposal, there is a significant perceived risk – which can slow adoption.

Note also, there is typically an individual responsible for approving a new technology like this. Even if that individual reads how OriginClear's product performs better than disposing and how it will save the oil company money during a time of low oil prices, it is his job which will be at risk if something goes wrong. However if Occidental Petroleum is using it, the buyer at Linn Energy as example can point to that to his superiors, reducing the risk to his employment status, if something unforeseen (that can't be quickly fixed) goes wrong.

To overcome this inherent new technology problem, OriginClear management has cleverly decided to license its technology to companies which are already operating in the exploration and production business, as they already have relationships with the well operators and can enhance their own revenues by licensing. This is similar to the Dolby model. Dolby, despite its $3.7 billion market value – does not make speakers, or head-phones or stereo systems or much else for that matter. What they do is license technologies to the makers of entertainment devices, to ensure that content is ultimately experienced as the creator and distributor intended.

Whereas Dolby "cleans" audio via noise reduction and encoding/compression techniques, OriginClear cleans water. OriginClear has made it very clear that they do not want to be builders or operators, but instead provide its critical enabling technology to any industry dealing with water clean-up – which is much less capital intensive.

Sure, they sell equipment — but only to prove that their core technology works. When Gulf Energy purchased a $1.4 million EWS system, the Chief Officer at Gulf stated, demonstrations were so impressive, we decided to move forward with a commercial-scale, five thousand barrel per day system and while they intend to build future units themselves based on the design of this first unit, they decided it was prudent to purchase a complete first system which they will mount on a mobile platform.

OriginClear wants to transform how companies get small contaminants out of huge volumes of water, quickly and without chemicals, and they want to do it all through licensing.

So to answer the million dollar question, can they sell it? We won't make any outlandish predictions, but when look at the licensing model, when we look at the need and finally when we look at the competition -- we simply have to give them the benefit of the doubt. And at $0.05 and a $5 million market cap, how can we not?

SUMMARY, THE PERFECT STORM:

Getting a closer shot of CLEAN-FRAC (EWS Prime P1000) at Delta, CO showcase site.

Opportunity presents itself in the stock market when uncertainty exists. It has always been that way and it will always be that way. Yields and potential returns plummet, when uncertainty is reduced to minimal levels. A 3 Year treasury yields 1%, as there is little uncertainty about the return. At the same time potential returns in the stock market are magnified when uncertainty is the greatest.

In the case of OOIL we have what we believe is the perfect storm brewing, let's look at the ingredients.

1. Investors left in droves while this once biofuel-darling struggled to find its footing in the algae market, investors got bored and the share price dropped from the equivalent of $8 to under a dime. After a 30/1 reverse split in 2011, investor optimism dissipated to the point where past investors didn't even notice the Electro Water Separation (EWS) technology was **repurposed for a much larger and potentially lucrative market** that isn't "waiting" to happen, but instead waiting for a solution - which OriginClear has proven to provide cost effectively. This in our opinion created the undervalued situation.

   If OriginClear had been venture-capital financed and started trading (*reverse merger or traditional IPO*) the same day they announced they had a working product addressing a "green" market worth some $8 billion that could turn frack water into irrigation water, we can assure you it would not be trading at a $5

million valuation. Not even close.

2. The "will they ever get a product to market" uncertainty is now gone. The product is available. There have been three significant field tests (we'll provide details in next report) proving the technology and as best we can tell, it has not been reflected in the share price. This in our opinion magnifies the affect news can have on future share price valuation. Today's investors don't have to wait for a product launch. It's here.

3. With few eyeballs on the company, the share price can in a moment propel to levels unimaginable if they sign a single contract, with a well-recognizable name. This is where uncertainty can play to a speculative investors benefit. Investors have a choice. The can invest now while it is uncertain if they will ever come up with the big contract or wait for the day of a big contract, when uncertainty is less.

   If they wait, the risk will for certain diminish considerably. On the other hand, the odds of being able to buy shares of OriginClear anywhere near where it is trading today ($0.04) will be gone, possibly forever. We strongly believe that.

4. There is also an opportunity that significant and/or institutional investors could acquire a meaningful stake prior to news, as there are some remaining convertible notes on the company books. We can tell you from experience, there is nothing rewarding to an institutional investor about finding a company that later goes up five-fold they were only able to buy $5,000 worth, because each time they tried to buy a bigger stake, it moved higher. As example on July 16, 2015, a holder of convertible promissory notes converted into an aggregate of 5,194,011 shares of the Company's common stock. It would be very difficult to buy 5 million shares without the potential liquidity provided by note holders. As we are the opinion the majority of note holders are short-term in nature, significant news could create volume necessary for the long-term investors to acquire shares from these short-term investors. Once they are gone, they are gone and we believe so will the ability to acquire a large stake. This clock is ticking.

5. This is a headline darling. News moves share price and widespread news magnifies the move. Significant news, again contract or licensing with a well recognizable name, will be reported in the news – not just a press release. Already in a few short months since the company has publicly announced successful field testing, they have been recognized by local media, Bloomberg, Engineering News and most recently, the Petroleum Economist Journal.

6. The market tailwinds are nearly gale wind force. As we mentioned before there are daily reporting's of water shortages and opposition to the disposal of frack water.

   The New York Times reported that there is a war going on right now between farmers and oil and gas companies. They even quoted Peter Anderson a corn farmer saying, *"It's not an even playing field. I don't think in reality that the farmer can compete with oil and gas companies for water, their return is a hell of a lot better than ours.*" When you put those two problems together and company comes up solution, good things - while not guaranteed – are destined to happen. Imagine instead of fighting with the farmers over water, the oil and gas companies began providing it to them? It would be a PR dream.

This is a very simple story, which got complicated with a falling stock price. But at the same time, it is the fallen stock price, which makes this opportunity so exciting for aggressive investors who are on the lookout for a turnaround situation - which could result in the stock price going back to where it was, in this instance nearly

ten-fold higher ($0.30 - $0.40) from where it is currently trading – so this is in our opinion a very good risk-reward situation. $0.05 downside, $0.25 upside – how could a speculator not give it a shot?

Our final takeaway is being nominated for being the best **Technology Company of the Year** by The **Petroleum Economist Journal**™. This is such huge news it almost took our breath away, which is what was rushing us to get this report out, in fear more news (seemingly out of the blue) could double or triple the share price.

And the award is being given by **Abdalla Salem El-Badri**, ranked by Forbes as the 53rd most powerful man in the world. He is **OPEC's Secretary General** and coordinates petroleum policies for 12-member oil cartel. OPEC members own more than 1 trillion barrels of world's proved oil reserves or 40% of the world's reserves.

This is about a prestigious as it gets - and in our opinion additional proof that OriginClear's technology works. There's not much chance we think you'll agree, of the Petroleum Economist's committee nominating a technology that doesn't work or "kind of" works or gets “most” of the solids out. This is like Facebook holding an Award ceremony for the best new Technology Company for messaging software and the award was being handed out by Mark Zuckerberg!

Petroleum Economist is the authority on energy, offering high-level intelligence and opinion on the events and people shaping the global energy market.

Even more importantly, we think it will have a powerful effect on OriginClear’s sales and marketing efforts. We would imagine the sales team will be able to announce this door opening pronouncement when seeking licensing partnerships by saying "*Hello Mr. Big Oil, this is Bill Charneski with OriginClear. We were recently awarded one of the Top Technology companies in the World by the Petroleum Economist Journal and OPEC's Secretary General Salem El-Badri and I wondered if you have a moment to discuss how we might be able to save your company money by making fracking environmentally friendly and more profitable?*" Who wouldn’t take that call?

Like we said, Gail force tailwinds !

The prestigious Petroleum Economist annual awards ceremony will be held in London on 17 September 2015.The Petroleum Economist Awards aim to celebrate the people, companies and projects which epitomize the best of the energy industry.

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