



**Floyd Farha Delivers the Sweet Smell of Success  
With SULFURTRAP® Scavenger**

**By Lori Williams**

Armed with noble metal for the journey, Naomi Marie Kouri fled Jdeidet Marjeyoun and escaped to America. The gold bracelet encircling her wrist connected the parents she must leave and the future she must embrace. In 1920, a seven-year-old could not live, breathe, or dream in that persecuted corner of Lebanon.

The young girl who would become Dr. Floyd Farha's mother risked everything for freedom. She eventually married and began raising a family in Shattuck, Oklahoma. The bracelet passed to the next generation – a tangible reminder that freedom and all it entails must be cherished in order to endure.

Today Dr. Floyd Farha owns and operates Chemical Products Industries, Inc. in Oklahoma City, but his entrepreneurial roots stretch back to the 1940s. Of that time, he says, "I was not quite nine when my brothers and I started a small grocery store in Wichita, Kansas."

The boys also dabbled in real estate, automated egg ranching, and TV sales. "We liked to work," says the youngest of the three brothers. Starting from below zero, the trio labored and saved for a down payment on integrity. "Our dad lost everything when his store burned down in Texas. He owed a lot to the flour mills, so my brothers and I paid off those debts."

In the ensuing 70 years, Floyd Farha earned a Ph.D. in Chemistry, took early retirement from Phillips Petroleum Co, and launched a medical technology business. "My four daughters were college-age when I started CytoDiagnostics," he recalls. That venture was later named UroCor and sold to LabCorp, the largest clinical laboratory in America.

Dr. Floyd Farha also began Catalyst Resources, a subsidiary of Phillips Petroleum Co. A portion of that business was sold to BASF, the largest chemical company in the world. It was during this time that most of Dr. Farha's 85+ patents were developed. Yet his most groundbreaking work is found at CPI.

Ferrous carbonate has for decades served as a supplemental iron source for cattle. But when formed into 4 millimeter beads, it's the catalyst in CPI's premier product, the SULFURTRAP® Scavenger. (For a complete description of other innovative CPI products, go to [www.chemicalproductsokc.com](http://www.chemicalproductsokc.com).) "People ask me all the time, 'What made you think of that?'" says Dr. Farha. "That's a tough question because there are so many parameters and my background is so varied."

"SULFURTRAP® is a solid scavenger used to remove hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S) from all sorts of fuels," he explains, "including natural gas and natural gas liquids. The traps also remove H<sub>2</sub>S from flue gases and biogases, like landfill gases."

Also known as sewer gas, hydrogen sulfide has an unmistakable rotten egg odor. Too, it is highly corrosive, flammable, and toxic. "Our SULFURTRAP® easily achieves a less than 1 part per million (ppm) hydrogen sulfide product," says Dr. Farha. In other words, after the sour gas flows into the trap and over the scavenger bed, only non-toxic gas flows out.

The end result could also be described as the sweet smell of success. "Dozens of companies in the United States are utilizing the SULFURTRAP®," says the CPI CEO, "including Devon Energy, Chesapeake Energy, and Anadarko Petroleum."

"Being an entrepreneur is fun," says the octogenarian who still comes to the office five days a week. At the CPI lab, a micro catalytic reactor performs chemical tests around the clock. R&D is also on the fast track. "From research to commercialization, it took just three years to develop the SULFURTRAP® Scavenger," says Dr. Farha.

Another CPI product is about to beat that record. Dr. Farha predicts that his company's liquid SULFURTRAP® will go from inception to the marketplace in just two years. While the solid scavenger boasts a 35% iron utilization, the new trap has a distinct advantage. "It employs

an iron slurry, which allows for over 100% utilization of the iron,” explains Dr. Farha. “Commercialization tests are in process, and should take only 60-90 days to complete.”

“There’s another advantage to the liquid trap,” says Dr. Farha. “In fact, right now we’re working with Oklahoma State University under a confidentiality agreement to develop fertilizers around the spent slurry waste.” Known in the scientific community as a closed loop, this phenomenon could also be described as cradle to grave or coming full circle.