

MeOH-To-Go[®] is a small-scale modular methanol plant designed for field operations anywhere in the world.

With a feedstock-flexible design, users can produce grade AA methanol from associated, stranded or pipeline natural gas, as well as various compositions of syngas. MeOH-To-Go[®] can also produce low carbon intensity outputs, using renewable natural gas or syngas derived from green or blue sources as feedstocks. Methanol is desirable because it is a building block for hundreds of everyday products, is easily transportable and is globally consumed, making it an integral feedstock for a variety of processes.

MeOH-To-Go[®] was developed by Modular Plant Solutions, a team of engineering and operations specialists with over 550 years of combined experience in construction, engineering, fabrication and operations. The process technology that powers MeOH-To-Go[®] is licensed from Topsoe, a leader in methanol technology.

MeOH-To-Go[®] plant modules are designed with our patented modular process plant system based on the ISO-1496/CSC container standard. This approach enables plant components to be shipped via container ship, rail and truck, and re-assembled in the field, reducing construction risks. The plant is designed to be self-supporting, remotely operated and monitored, and even moved if needed.

Inputs Needed

Natural Gas Requirements

Pressure	210	psig
Quantity* ¹	10,200	mmBtu/day
Max N ₂ * ²	20	%
Max CO ₂ * ³	25	%
Max Sulfur* ⁴	10	ppm

Raw Water Requirements

Pressure	60	psig
Quantity	50 – 60* ⁵	gpm

Power Requirements*⁶

Voltage	4,160	V
Usage	8.5	MW

Site Requirements

Area	5	Acres
Road Access for Product and Construction		



Outputs Generated

Grade AA & IMPCA Methanol (MeOH) 300 Metric Tons Per Day (or 100,182 gallons/day)

Other potential outputs from MeOH-To-Go[®] include – but are not limited to – lower carbon methanol, gasoline and dimethyl ether (DME), depending on customer needs.

Current Methanol Pricing

Current Average Price of Methanol \$897/MT*

*U.S. Contract Index, U.S. Gulf Coast Pricing as of March 28, 2025. Transportation to other parts of the U.S. incurs additional costs of \$40-85 per metric ton.

*1 Production and consumption data depends on actual gas composition.

*2 Higher N₂ reduces capacity.

*3 Higher CO₂ maintains capacity at lower energy costs.

*4 Additional unit can be designed for higher sulfur contents.

*5 Depends on raw water quality.

*6 Power can be self-generated if needed.