

CHALLENGES IN THE EUROPEAN GAS PROCESSING INDUSTRY

The gas processing industry in Europe is a critical component of the region's energy infrastructure, playing a pivotal role in ensuring a stable supply of natural gas for domestic and industrial use.

However, the industry faces a myriad of challenges that threaten its efficiency, sustainability and economic viability. These challenges arise from environmental regulations, market dynamics, geopolitical tensions and technological advancements.

This article explores the primary challenges confronting the gas processing industry in Europe and their implications.



1. Environmental Regulations and Sustainability Goals

Europe is at the forefront of global efforts to combat climate change, with stringent environmental regulations and ambitious sustainability targets. The European Union's Green Deal aims to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050, imposing significant pressure on the gas processing industry to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

Compliance with these regulations often requires substantial investments in cleaner technologies and processes, which can be financially burdensome. Additionally, there is a growing push towards decarbonisation and the integration of renewable energy sources, further challenging the traditional gas processing models.

2. Market Volatility and Economic Pressures

The gas processing industry is highly sensitive to fluctuations in global energy markets. Prices of natural gas can be volatile, influenced by factors such as supply-demand imbalances, geopolitical events and seasonal variations. Economic pressures, including the recent impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, have led to reduced demand and financial instability for many companies within the industry.

The need to maintain profitability in a competitive and uncertain market environment forces companies to continuously seek cost-cutting measures and operational efficiencies, often at the expense of long-term investments.

continued on page 2

INSIDE



5 VIEW FROM THE TOP
Myrian Schenk on shifting energy market dynamics



6 TECHNICAL CONFERENCE
We present key takeaways from the event



11 AFTER WORK TALK
Hydrogen's potential to drive sustainable solutions

3. Geopolitical Tensions and Supply Security

Europe's reliance on gas imports, particularly from Russia, exposes the industry to geopolitical risks. Tensions between the European Union and Russia have resulted in concerns over the security of gas supplies, especially during periods of political instability.

The Nord Stream 2 pipeline project, designed to transport gas directly from Russia to Germany, has been a focal point of controversy, highlighting the delicate balance between securing energy supplies and political diplomacy. Diversifying supply sources and routes is essential but challenging, given the complexities of international relations and the infrastructure investments required.

4. Aging Infrastructure and Technological Advancements

Much of Europe's gas processing infrastructure is aging, necessitating upgrades and modernisation to enhance efficiency and safety. The integration of advanced technologies, such as automation, digitalisation, and the use of data analytics, is crucial for optimising operations and reducing costs.

However, the adoption of new technologies requires significant capital investment and skilled workforce training. Additionally, there is a need for innovative solutions to capture and utilise carbon emissions, such as carbon capture and storage (CCS) technologies, which are still in developmental stages and face economic and technical challenges.

5. Regulatory and Policy Uncertainty

The gas processing industry operates within a complex regulatory framework that varies across European countries. Changes in regulations, policies and government incentives can create uncertainty, affecting investment decisions and long-term planning. For instance, policies promoting renewable energy sources and reducing fossil fuel dependence can lead to shifting priorities and reallocation of resources within the industry.

Companies must navigate this regulatory landscape while trying to align with both national and EU-wide directives, which can sometimes be conflicting or rapidly evolving.

6. Competition from Alternative Energy Sources

The rise of alternative energy sources such as wind, solar and hydrogen, presents a significant challenge to the traditional gas processing industry. As Europe accelerates its transition to a low-carbon economy, investments are increasingly directed towards renewable energy projects.

This shift not only affects the demand for natural gas but also compels the gas processing industry to innovate and adapt to remain relevant. Developing hybrid solutions that integrate gas with renewable energy sources or exploring new markets for natural gas applications, such as in transportation and industry, are potential strategies to mitigate this challenge.

SUMMING UP

The gas processing industry in Europe is at a crossroads, facing multifaceted challenges that require strategic adaptation and innovation.

Environmental sustainability, market volatility, geopolitical risks, technological advancements, regulatory uncertainties and competition from alternative energy sources collectively shape the industry's landscape.

To thrive in this dynamic environment, stakeholders must invest in cleaner technologies, diversify supply chains, modernise infrastructure and align with evolving regulatory frameworks.

While the road ahead is fraught with challenges, proactive measures and collaborative efforts can pave the way for a resilient and sustainable future for the gas processing industry in Europe.

So, what do you think of the above? Interesting that it was generated by ChatGPT, after asking it to "write an article on the challenges in the gas processing industry in Europe". Perhaps a little scary how accurate it can be. For such academic topics, with a wealth of information in the public domain readily available, the output is pretty good. But can it handle more technical questions? The AI answers to two such questions appear on following pages.



QUESTION 1:

How do you prevent hydrate formation in a gas pipeline?

Preventing hydrate formation in gas pipelines is crucial to ensure safe and efficient operations. Hydrates are crystalline compounds formed when water and natural gas combine under low temperatures and high pressures, which can block pipelines and equipment.

Here are several strategies to prevent hydrate formation:

1. Dehydration of Gas

Remove Water Content: The most effective way to prevent hydrate formation is to dehydrate the gas before it enters the pipeline. This can be done using several methods:

- **Glycol Dehydration:** Triethylene glycol (TEG) is commonly used to absorb water from the gas stream.
- **Molecular Sieves:** These materials adsorb water from the gas.
- **Desiccants:** Solid desiccants like silica gel or alumina can be used to remove water.

2. Temperature Control

Maintain High Temperatures: Ensuring the gas temperature remains above the hydrate formation temperature is crucial.

- **Insulation:** Properly insulating the pipeline to retain heat.
- **Heating:** Using electric heaters or hot water circulation to keep the temperature above the hydrate formation threshold.

3. Pressure Management

Control Pressure: Reducing the pressure of the gas can help prevent hydrate formation since lower pressures lower the risk of hydrate formation.

- **Pressure Reduction:** Utilising pressure-reducing valves and stages of compression to manage pressure.

4. Chemical Injection

Inhibitors: Chemicals can be injected into the gas stream to prevent hydrate formation. There are two main types of inhibitors:

- **Thermodynamic Inhibitors:** These include methanol and ethylene glycol, which lower the hydrate formation temperature.
- **Kinetic Inhibitors:** These inhibit the rate of hydrate formation, such as anti-agglomerants that prevent the crystals from growing large enough to cause blockages.

5. Pipeline Design and Operation

Flow Assurance: Designing and operating the pipeline to minimise conditions that favour hydrate formation.

- **Pigging:** Regularly using pipeline inspection gauges (pigs) to remove water and hydrates.
- **Insulated Pipelines:** Designing pipelines with insulation to prevent cooling of the gas.
- **Flow Velocity:** Maintaining sufficient flow velocity to keep hydrates from settling.

6. Monitoring and Control

Real-time Monitoring: Using sensors and monitoring systems to detect early signs of hydrate formation.

- **Hydrate Detection Systems:** Implementing systems that can predict and alert operators of hydrate formation.
- **Remote Monitoring:** Utilising remote monitoring and control to adjust conditions as needed to prevent hydrate formation.

7. Blending

Gas Composition Adjustment: Blending the gas with dry gas or using a scrubber to adjust the composition and reduce the water content.

Implementing a combination of these strategies, tailored to the specific conditions of the pipeline and the characteristics of the gas, can effectively prevent hydrate formation and ensure the smooth operation of gas transportation systems.

QUESTION 2:**What are the main safety risks in a gas plant?**

Gas plants, which process and produce natural gas, face several safety risks due to the flammable and explosive nature of the materials they handle.

The main safety risks in a gas plant include:

1. Fire and Explosion Hazards

- **Gas Leaks:** Natural gas is highly flammable, and leaks can lead to fires or explosions if they come into contact with an ignition source.
- **Vapour Cloud Explosions:** Accumulation of gas in confined spaces can form a vapour cloud that might ignite explosively.
- **Flash Fires:** Gas leaks can create flash fires when ignited, posing immediate danger to personnel.

2. Toxic Gas Releases

- **Hydrogen Sulfide (H₂S):** Some natural gas contains H₂S, which is extremely toxic and can be fatal even at low concentrations.
- **Methane and Other Hydrocarbons:** In high concentrations, these gases can displace oxygen, creating an asphyxiation hazard.

3. Mechanical Failures

- **Equipment Malfunction:** Failures in pipelines, compressors, valves and storage tanks can lead to uncontrolled releases of gas.
- **Corrosion and Wear:** Corrosion of pipes and tanks can weaken structural integrity, leading to leaks and potential explosions.

4. Process Safety Failures

- **Control System Failures:** Malfunctions in automated control systems can lead to process upsets, overpressure, and subsequent failures.
- **Human Error:** Mistakes during operation, maintenance, or emergency response can exacerbate hazardous situations.

5. Pressure Hazards

- **Overpressure Events:** Excessive pressure in gas processing equipment can cause ruptures, leading to explosive decompression.
- **Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapour Explosions (BLEVEs):** Rupture of pressurised vessels containing liquefied gases can cause catastrophic explosions.

6. Environmental Hazards

- **Pollution and Contamination:** Leaks and spills can contaminate soil and water, posing long-term environmental and health risks.

- **Greenhouse Gas Emissions:** Methane is a potent greenhouse gas, and uncontrolled emissions contribute to climate change.

7. Operational Hazards

- **High-Pressure Operations:** Handling high-pressure gas can be inherently dangerous and requires rigorous safety protocols.
- **High-Temperature Operations:** Some gas processing steps involve high temperatures, which can increase the risk of burns and equipment failure.

8. Security Threats

- **Sabotage and Terrorism:** Gas plants can be targets for deliberate attacks, which can cause extensive damage and hazards.
- **Theft and Vandalism:** Unauthorised access and interference can lead to dangerous situations.

To mitigate these risks, gas plants implement stringent safety measures, including:

- Regular maintenance and inspection of equipment.
- Comprehensive safety training for personnel.
- Advanced monitoring and control systems.
- Emergency response plans and drills.
- Use of protective equipment and safety barriers.
- Implementation of safety management systems and compliance with industry standards and regulations.

CONCLUSION

The above replies are not bad at all, but it is imperative that any AI system bases the feedback on trustworthy, verifiable data, that it does not improvise a solution/answer and that the answer is reviewed by a qualified person to ensure the validity of the response.

So, while AI will undoubtedly become a powerful tool, with great power comes great responsibility.

Gary Bowerbank,
Shell Global Solutions,
GPAE Director



SHIFTING DYNAMICS IN THE ENERGY MARKET

It has been almost two years now since I became the Chair of the GPAE.

Europe has handled the high and volatile prices of natural gas by actually reducing the demand but also by importing more – we have seen record volumes of LNG in Europe since 2022.

Demand of natural gas has been reduced by the notable addition of renewable energy, mainly wind and solar. The policies are there to support the changes and this is very important: the use of heat-pumps, grants and preferential loans and the attempt to change the mindset to reduce consumption were there as incentives to attain the goal.

The power sector and industry have increased the natural gas demand, one to support the renewable energy and the other mainly from the switch from oil to gas (fuel switching).

With this natural gas consumption reduction, the emissions in Europe also fell – more than 100 MTPA of CO₂ emission reduction is accounted for. This notably contributed to a fast forward to the energy transition. Which continues strongly on the commitment of reduction of 55% in CO₂ emissions by 2030 and net-zero by 2050.

The world is not the same any longer, the world is asking for a change. Energy security and emission reduction while maintaining the affordability are key. We are witnessing the progressive adoption of techniques for decarbonisation. The gas processing community continues to be a part of this new era scaling up and de-risking new technologies.

At the GPAE during this time, we have been there, supporting the changes, being part of the change. We have addressed the Status of the Gas Industry in Europe and the main pillars of the energy transition: CCUS and Hydrogen.

Expanding our reach. On our annual conferences, we have added keynote speakers and panel discussions in which we focus in these aspects. Our library of papers have expanded with decarbonisation techniques, carbon capture and hydrogen technologies, together with natural gas processing.

We celebrated the GPAE 40th anniversary in 2023 with record attendance to our annual conference and also to the webinars,



which we organise free of charge. We have also started with a new way of connecting with our members by offering small evening gatherings for knowledge sharing and networking. We will be bringing more of these into Europe.

For this year, we have arranged our annual Conference in Milan, 25-27 September – we are once again focusing on the energy transition, while keeping an eye in the traditional natural gas market, as we always did. We hope to meet you all there.

It has been a pleasure to be the Chair of the GPAE, to run the Management Committee with renovated energy and with a fantastic team. Serving our members and ready to tackle any further

challenges in the industry, we continue fostering our goal to promote technical and operational excellence and to service as a forum for the exchange of ideas and information for all participants in the European gas processing industry.

We continue with our main purpose of creating value for our members through improving knowledge sharing, technology updates and help with people development. I strongly believe that all of us at the GPAE are helping to spread the knowledge and implementation of modern gas processing technologies and equipment through our ability to communicate and connect our industry.

Thank you for being there with us and for your continued support. Please check out all the details of our conferences and events at www.gpaeurope.com/events, and if you feel you have something to share on this, or any other topics, then do let us know at techcomm@gpaeurope.com.

As always, also do check out the monthly newsletter, connect with us on LinkedIn, follow us on X or join us on Facebook. We love to hear from you.

Please remember to take care of everyone you love.

All the best

Myriam Schenk

GPAE Chairperson

GPAE TECHNICAL CONFERENCE

Moderated by Paul Hopkinson, Kelvion Thermal Solutions



Paul Hopkinson



Left to right: Tom Ralston, Paul Hopkinson, Sertan Cansu, Werner Friedl

Our first presentation of the conference was by Sertan Cansu of Fluor

Move that Hydrogen: A closer look at the various Hydrogen Transportation Pathways

Direct electrification of processes within industrial and mobility sectors is often an option to achieve carbon neutral solutions. However, processes such as steel making, long-haul aviation and shipping are hard-to-decarbonise sectors and require molecules for energy input rather than electrons due to their specific chemical properties, energy density and storability.

Hydrogen has been identified as a key input for reaching decarbonisation targets by many countries. To create a climate-neutral Europe, the European Hydrogen Backbone (EHB) initiative has been established by the participation of thirty-one energy infrastructure operators. The EHB aims to accelerate the EU's decarbonisation journey by defining the critical role of hydrogen infrastructure.

The EU's strategy aims to install electrolyzers within Europe, as well as promoting the large-scale import of clean hydrogen from regions with a lower cost profile.

Large monetary funds are being set up for clean hydrogen production.

Another key component of the clean hydrogen economy that is often overlooked is the challenge associated with large-scale transportation of clean hydrogen and its derivatives from low-cost production sites to end-markets. What is the best way (safe, economical, scalable) to transport hydrogen across continents? Ammonia, gaseous (compressed) hydrogen, liquefied hydrogen or Liquid Organic Hydrogen Carriers (LOHC)?

A holistic study that covers all the abovementioned pathways is considered to evaluate the challenges and opportunities associated with each path. Due to different maturity of each process and availability of transportation means, a high-level evaluation and comparison of these pathways rather than the exact costs, was presented.



Sertan Cansu

Our next presentation was by Werner Friedl of Kelvion Thermal Solutions (KTS).

Desublimation for CO₂ Capture

Desublimation is a not widely known substance separation method for gas mixtures. However, at KTS, desublimation is a well-established process which has been delivering equipment for more than 60 years for several applications. This successful history started in the 1950s with the separation of phthalic anhydride as a product from a gas phase reaction.

During the last few decades KTS has been expanding the range of application, finding new substances which can be separated using desublimation. Carbon dioxide is one of these applications, for which the company has not only carried out a deep theoretical work with universities and well-renowned international institutes, but also, it has delivered desublimators for a full-scale pilot plant where its desublimators achieved the stringent requirements of the customer.

Werner presented the results of this theoretical work, as well as the outcomes of the pilot plant.



Werner Friedl



Tom Ralston

Our final presentation was by Tom Ralston of MySep Pte Ltd.

Digital Twins with Rigorous Separation Modelling – Key to Optimising Process Operations

Increasingly, process digital twins are being applied across oil & gas facilities to optimise operations. These digital twins are usually based on commercial process simulation platforms with a detailed representation of the key process operations.

In upstream, midstream and downstream processing, operators target maximisation of facility revenue and profit, without compromising safety or reliability. Process engineering teams will have to build a digital twin which represents all the important unit operations whilst embodying sufficient rigour to capture the fundamental system constraints. Phase separation is a key unit operation in many oil & gas processes – how can that be digitalised?

The presentation included demonstrations of a steady-state production digital twin, showing how it can be used to understand the real operational constraints, and the revenue impact these have on facility operations. Additional material touched on dynamic digital twins in production and examples from LNG and Downstream sectors.

GPA EUROPE AGM AWARD WINNERS



GPA Europe Chair Myrian Schenk speaks at the AGM

GPAE Best Paper Award

Our Best Paper Award, given based on scores received at our conferences. Papers were selected from our Annual Conference 2022 and Annual Conference 2023.

WINNER: Paul-Emmanuel Just of Shell Global Solutions for his 'Recent Improvements and Cost Reduction of the CANSOLV CO2 Capture Process' paper. This was presented at the GPAE Annual Conference (2023).



Paul-Emmanuel Just



Filip Čejka

GPAE Aungier Award

The Aungier Award is for the best paper presented by one of our Young Professionals at our conferences. The winner is decided by our Technical Committee. Alongside the award, the winner will receive £1,000. Papers were selected from our Annual Conference 2022 and Annual Conference 2023.

WINNER: Filip Čejka of BR&E for his 'Comparison of Process Options for Sustainable Ammonia Production' paper. This was presented at the GPAE Annual Conference 2022.

GPAE John Sheffield Award

A new award for 2023 in memory of John Sheffield, who gave so much to GPA Europe and the gas processing industry. The award is nominated by our Management Committee to recognise contributions to GPA Europe and the wider gas processing community.

WINNER: Martin Mayer of McDermott.



Martin Mayer

GPA EUROPE CHAIRPERSON'S ANNUAL REPORT



Myrian Schenk

We bring you Myrian Schenk's first Annual Report speech in full

Ladies and Gentlemen, friends and colleagues, welcome to the 2023 Annual General Meeting of GPA Europe Ltd.

2023 was a big year for GPAE as we celebrated 40 years since the organisation started. We wanted this celebration to be remembered. We wanted to remember everyone that has helped us throughout all these years! It was a big thank you.

Our year began with two webinars on Hydrogen and CCUS. They were provided to our members for free and are available to members via our website <https://gpaeurope.com/category/presentations>. Over the sessions we had 196 participants. I would personally like to thank everyone who attended for making them a success, but most of all I would like to show my appreciation for the various speakers.

For the main celebration, we headed to Ludwigshafen, Germany – the home of BASF, who are founder members of the GPA Europe, for our Annual Meeting in October. The future of energy is quite a challenge, the world's population is continuing to grow and we are already seeing a rise in energy demands. Companies within the gas processing industry are having to adapt to this; their business models, products and services. We had three days of in-depth debate.

Our Annual Conference was kick started with our Young Professional Training Day, focusing on how their technical expertise can be applied within our industry; a 'Gas Treatment to Reduce Emissions' workshop and a plant tour of BASF.

The second day began with the keynote speech by Dr Lars Kissau. As head of the Net Zero Accelerator unit, he explained BASF's strategy for achieving the set goal of 'zero emissions by 2050'. The focus was on the circular economy, renewable energies and carbon abatement.

Our final day opened with our Panel Discussion on 'Europe's Energy Transition: How can hydrogen and decarbonisation activities become accelerators for the European Gas Processing Industry?'

We were joined by four leaders, discussing the future of our industry:

- **Torsten Katz**, Head of BASF's Global Gas Treatment, BASF
- **Tilman Bechthold**, Vice President Research & Development, RWE Power AG
- **Wouter van der Bijl**, Executive Director Business Development & Strategy, Fluor
- **Jean Jouet**, CTO John Cockerill

And expertly facilitated by our very own Gauthier Perdu, TechnipEnergies.

It wasn't all work, alongside our technical programme we had a welcome drinks reception hosted by BASF to kick start our anniversary celebrations at its Gesellschaftshaus, or 'Casino'. Back for 2023 in celebration of our 40th anniversary we invited companions of the GPA participants to a guided tour into the beautiful wine area of the Palatinate.

Our dinner took place at the stunning Gutshof Ladenburg within the beautiful Rhine-Neckar region. The perfect venue to celebrate 40 years of GPAE!

continued on page 10

We will restart our KSI groups in 2024 under two main groups: Marketing and Future Energies. For anyone interested in joining these groups, please reach out to us at admin@gpaeurope.com

KSI Groups	Marketing	Future Energies
Focus	Develop Marketing Strategy & promote GPAE to grow membership and member participation.	Promote GPAE to emerging energy markets with a link to Gas Processing, and feedback relevant information for member companies on future energies.
Expectation	Develop & maintain annual plan Biannual feedback to ManComm 4-8 meeting per year (~60-90mins) ~6-8 members (1-2 to be from ManComm)	
Lead	Schedule & chair meetings 1 year tenure – succession plan required prior to stepping down Anticipated effort: ~2hrs per month	
Members	Attendance of meetings Follow up on agreed Actions Anticipated effort: ~1hr per month	
Specific Tasks / Actions / Backlog	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the growth of GPAE membership base • Create new contract groups/lists and target companies • In particular, connect with non-member operating companies & universities • Drive engagement and ownership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommend papers and topics for webinars for consideration by Technical Committee – focused on the future • Highlight companies who could join GPAE • Highlight news which could be included in our monthly newsletter, or Biannual In Brief magazine • Report back to ManComm twice a year what is happening in the market

A look ahead to next year. We will continue the webinars and will host our first After Work Talk – both focusing on the energy transition and decarbonisation where we bring you the opportunity to learn and share together in this fast journey that our industry is embracing. **Our Annual Conference will be heading to Milan, 25-27 September 2024 – save the dates!**

Keep checking the website and follow GPA Europe on LinkedIn to keep up to date with all the events and activities.

I would like to thank you all for your continued support of our organisation. Without your membership and attendance at our conferences, the organisation would not exist.

My final thanks goes to the Management Committee of GPA Europe. All of these people are volunteers and willingly give up their time so that the organisation exists. Thank you ManComm.

We look forward to 2024. We expect it to be another great year – come and help us to do that!

All the best,

Myrian Schenk

GPA Chairperson

GPA EUROPE AFTER WORK TALK

FLUOR®

The first edition of our After Work Talk was hosted by Fluor. It proved to be a fantastic evening which provided an enlightening insight into hydrogen's potential to drive sustainable solutions.

A huge thank you also goes to David Simmonds, who we were fortunate to welcome back. David's talk considers a Plan B for Net Zero. The current Plan A, full electrification, calls for a consumer lead transformation, something which is going to be hard to deliver.

Plan B considers a system lead transformation utilising hybrid technologies which offer consumers both efficiency and flexibility. It is not too late and it will deliver the benefits of Plan A but at lower cost and with increased consumer support.

David's presentation 'Energy for 2050 and Beyond A Plan B?' can be downloaded from the GPA Europe website.



David Simmonds

We are looking to host similar events throughout the year. If you have something you would like to present or would be interested in hosting a future event, please do let us know at admin@gpaeurope.com.



Left to right: GPA Europe's Adriano Gentilucci and GPA-GCC's Ahmed Al Kaabi present a citation award to GPA Europe's Helen Boddy and Myrian Schenk

GPA EUROPE WEBINARS

Our webinars for 2024 saw the redelivery of three excellent presentations which were delivered at our Technical Meeting & AGM, as well as one new addition.



Werner Friedl

16 May 2024

Our first presentation was once again delivered by Werner Friedl of Kelvion Thermal Solutions

Desublimation for CO₂ Capture



Wim Moyson

Our final presentation was by MySep Pte Ltd, but delivered this time by Wim Moyson

Digital Twins with Rigorous Separation Modelling – Key to Optimising Process Operations

20 June 2024

Our first presentation was once again delivered by Sertan Cansu of Fluor

Move that Hydrogen: A closer look at the various Hydrogen Transportation Pathways

Sertan and team have been working hard since their last presentation in November and provided an update on the study results.



Alfons Geueke

Our final presentation was by Alfons Geueke of GKN Hydrogen

Industrial H₂ Storage Infrastructure – Solid State, Safe, Efficient

Alfons provided an overview of their green hydrogen energy storage solutions and shared projects that already have been deployed.

The presentation referred especially to how storage in metal hydride works and why it is upmost safe.

Finally, GKN's modular engineering approach was presented allowing for individual tailored projects up to large-scale industrial applications – from kg to tons of hydrogen.

The existing certification status and compliance to existing standards completed the presentation.

EVENTS DIARY – GPA EUROPE IN 2024

Be part of our Annual Conference promoting a new energy future and the transition of our industry towards that future.

Annual Conference 25-27 September 2024

Hilton Hotel, Milan, Italy

A technical conference and networking event organised by GPA Europe, organised for the European gas processing industry.

One of the strengths of GPAE is the large number of people who have been active members of our organisation and the industry for many years.

What's on?

- Free Young Professional Training Day
- Technical Conference
- Workshop
- Keynote Address
- Executive Panel
- Social Activities



Milan

Young Professional Training Day

25 September 2024

Hilton Hotel, Milan, Italy

Running in parallel to the first day of our Annual Conference, is a free one-day Training Day for graduates and chartered engineers with up to five years' experience. A programme crafted by GPAE Young Professionals and supported by GPAE Senior (not so young) Professionals.

Technical Meeting & Annual General Meeting

21 November 2024

The Clermont Hotel, London

A one-day event in London alongside our AGM.

OBITUARY

Don Cooney (1942-2024)

Members will be extremely sad to learn that Don Cooney died after a short illness.

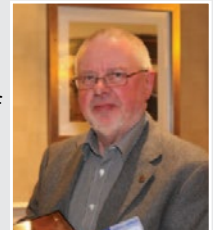
Don served as the chair of GPAE in 1993-94 and as its first administrator.

Renowned as warm-hearted, funny, unfailingly thoughtful, wise and considerate, Don was a key leader of GPA Europe, who organised invaluable industry meetings with the help of his wife, Wendy.

Born in Wolverhampton in the UK, Don was an avid footballer and lifelong fan of the Wolverhampton Wanderers F.C. He loved sports, including tennis, biking, bowling and table tennis. He was also known for his eclectic taste in music, which encompassed Joan Baez, Paul Simon, Art Garfunkel, Sting, Pink Floyd, ELO, the Rolling Stones, and Andre Rieu.

He was devoted to his wife, Wendy, and frequently expressed pride and admiration for his two children, Paul and Laura.

"Don meant a lot to me," said Adrian Finn, manager of process technology at Costain. "Of course he meant a great deal to so many. He loved life and he conveyed that to all he knew. His sense of fun was infectious. Truly he had a life very well lived. He will always be remembered with smiles. Just as he would want."



CONTACT

GPA Admin Office

GPA Europe, Willow Cottage,
Stroud Lane, Fleet, Hampshire,
GU51 5ST United Kingdom

Contact: Helen Hall

+44 (0)1252 625542
admin@gpaeurope.com
www.gpaeurope.com



[f @GPA-EUROPE-LIMITED](#) [t @GPAEUROPE](#) [in @GPA-EUROPE-LTD](#)

CORPORATE MEMBERS

This listing of current Corporate Members represents the status at 1 August 2024.

Level 1 Members

Air Liquide Global E&C Solutions Germany GmbH
Amines & Plasticizers Ltd
ANDRITZ AG
Arkema France
Atlas Copco Energas GmbH
Axens
BASF SE
Bechtel Ltd.
BP Exploration Operating Co. Ltd.
CB&I Ltd
ConocoPhillips LNG Technology & Licensing
Costain
DNV GL
Dow Chemical Co.
ENGIE – CRIGEN
ENI Spa
Equinor
Fives Cryo
Fjords Processing France SAS
Fluor Ltd.
Gassco AS
Huntsman Belgium BVBA
Johnson Matthey
Kellogg Brown & Root
Linde AG
Pall Europe
Parker Hannifin - PECO
Petrofac Engineering Ltd
Saipem SpA
Saudi Aramco
Sazeh Consultants
Shell Global Solutions International BV
SLB

Technip Energies
Tecnimont S.p.A
TotalEnergies SE
Uniper Technologies GmbH
William Blythe Limited
Wintershall Dea GmbH
Wood Group UK Limited
Worley

Teesside Gas & Liquids
TGE Gas Engineering GmbH UK Branch
Tranter
UOP BVBA.
Vahterus Oy
VTU Engineering GmbH
WinSim Inc
Zeochem AG

Level 2 Members

Aragon AS
Axiom Angewandte Prozesstechnik GmbH
BASF Catalysts Germany GmbH
Bryan Research And Engineering
Chart Energy and Chemicals Inc
Hatch
Heatric
Iv-Oil and Gas
KBC Process Technology Ltd
Kelvion Ltd
Kent Energies UK Ltd
Liquid Gas Equipment Ltd
MySep Pte Ltd
Oil & Gas Systems Limited
Orbital Gas Systems Ltd
Paqell B.V.
PGNiG SA Oddzial w Odolanowie
Process Vision Ltd.
Rotor-Tech, Inc
SBM Schiedam
Siemens Process Systems Engineering Limited
Sulzer Chemtech Ltd.
Syzygy Plasmonics
Technip E & C Ltd

Level 3 Members

Abbey Industrial Sales Co Ltd
Bohr Limited
Bring Solutions BV
Gas Liquids Engineering Ltd
Gasconsult Ltd
ISG
Kirk Process Solutions
MPR Services
Optimized Gas Treating
Petrogenium
Phillip Townsend Associates Ltd.
SDS Separation Technology B.V.
Sulphur Experts
Thermasep

Academic and Media Members

Hydrocarbon Processing