**Membranes for gas treatment:**

The study group will review membrane use within the gas industry to determine applications that are attractive. New technology on rubbery and glassy membranes are opening new areas where membranes may be economic. Areas include fuel gas conditioning of well head compression, bulk rejection of Nitrogen and CO2 and now potentially enrichment of H2S for sulfur recovery plants.

**Modular Gas Processing facilities:**

The study group will review available modular gas processing facilities and propose guidelines for selection as there is increasing demand for such facilities with the increasing reliance on unconventional gas small and scattered fields.

**Gas sweetening study group:**

A study group to review the traditional amine treating of sour gas for H2S and CO2 removal is a topic that has recently been reopened. New amine formulations are increasing capacity and lowering energy requirements for regeneration. The group would investigate the latest trend in solution development and investigate the applicability to midstream processing.

**Low BTU Gas Processing:**

A study group to review the optimum means for processing low BTU gas is necessary with the unconventional gas quality. With the growth in discovering low BTU gas fields, it is imperative to formalize studies for evaluating different options to process low BTU gas considering all aspects from environmental, safety and economics for new projects.

**Elemental Sulfur production and safely processing:**

Gas fields can occasionally contain significant amounts of elemental sulfur. As the field is produced the elemental sulfur can precipitate out in the choke valves and pipelines and foul inlet facilities at gas processing centers. The study group will address mitigation techniques to enable trouble free production and processing of this gas.

**Black powder formation and mitigation techniques:**

This study group will address the concerns linked to the reliability of critical components within gas systems that are affected by black powder generation. The black powder (primarily iron oxides and sulfides) is formed by the reaction of pipe steel with condensed moisture containing O2 and CO2. Although black powder formation in uncoated carbon steel pipelines cannot be totally eliminated, it can be substantially reduced by proper control of the moisture content of the sales gas produced by each supplier. The study group can review information on formation rates, inhibition methods and mitigation measures such as filters at key locations and filter designs.