



Gas  
Networks  
Ireland

SAFETY INFORMATION

# Safety advice for working in the vicinity of natural gas pipelines



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# Important safety information



When planning any excavation works dial

**1800 42 77 47**

to obtain up to date gas network maps.

**Monday to Friday 9am – 5.30pm**

Or you can sign up to DBYD online at

**[gasnetworks.ie/dbyd](https://gasnetworks.ie/dbyd)**

and have access to maps 24 hours, 7 days a week

You can also contact us on

**[dig@gasnetworks.ie](mailto:dig@gasnetworks.ie)**

If you have damaged a gas pipe call

**1800 20 50 50**

immediately, even if you do not suspect

that gas is leaking

**24 hours, 7 days a week**

If you smell gas call

**1800 20 50 50**

**24hr emergency service**

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# Contents



**This booklet contains important safety advice.  
Please read the following before you start work:**

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# Natural gas characteristics and behaviour



## Characteristics

### Natural gas is:

- a highly flammable gas;
- lighter than air and will rise when released;
- non-toxic (but can suffocate in enclosed or confined spaces); and
- made up mostly of methane and has a smell added for safety purposes.

## Behaviour

**During an uncontrolled escape, natural gas will behave in the following ways:**

- In open excavations, where there is a clear path to the atmosphere, natural gas will rise, dilute and disperse into the air.
- If the path to the atmosphere is blocked, the gas will travel through soil, ducts, drains, sewers and voids. It can also follow the line of other buried utility services. This can lead to gas entering a building or other confined spaces, and may lead to a fire or explosion.

**Note: Never cover a damaged gas pipe; or attempt to carry out a repair. Call 1800 20 50 50 immediately.**

# Risks of damaging a gas pipe

The risks of damaging a gas pipe can be classified as:

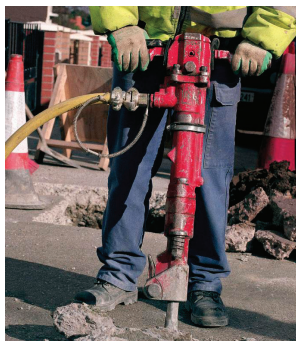
## Highest risk



Mechanical excavators pose the highest risk and “should not be used within 500 mm of a gas distribution pipe.”  
*(HSA Code of Practice)*

Mechanical excavators must not be used within 3 metres of a Transmission pipeline.  
*(Refer to Code of Practice for Working in the Vicinity of the Transmission Network - AO/PR/127)*

## High risk



Hand held power tools should not be used directly over the line of a gas pipe, unless the gas pipe has been positively located by hand and a safe working distance has been established.

Use of handheld power tools is not permitted within 1.5 m of a Transmission pipeline.  
*(Refer to Code of Practice for Working in the Vicinity of the Transmission Network - AO/PR/127)*

Damage to gas pipes from power tools presents a high risk to the operatives involved in the work.

## Low risk



Hand digging using shovels and spades presents the lowest risk of damaging a gas pipe.

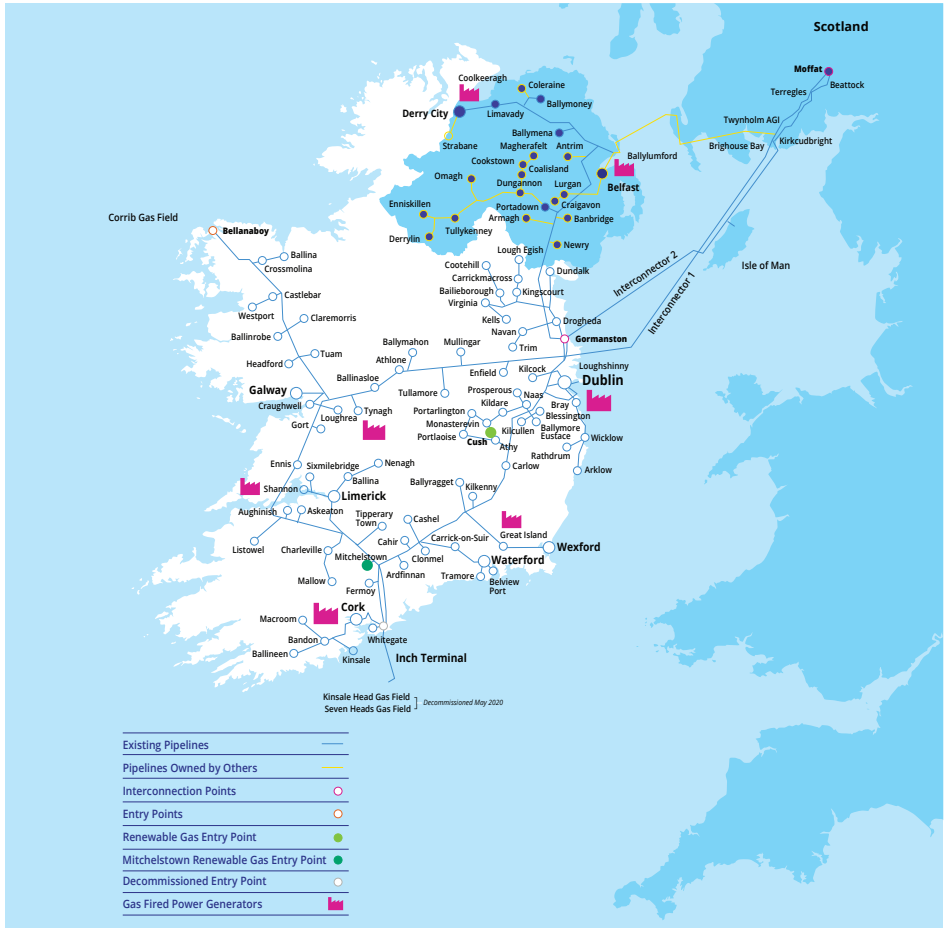
This is the method that should be used where the presence of gas pipes is suspected or close to a known gas pipe.

# Risks from a damaged gas pipe



- Remember when gas escapes, or is released in an uncontrolled way; it can fuel a fire, give rise to an explosive atmosphere or cause asphyxiation.
- If you suspect there is a gas leak, immediately call Gas Networks Ireland's 24hr Emergency Service on **1800 20 50 50**.
- Gas can quickly fill underground cavities and travel into buildings through soil, or following the line of other buried utilities.
- Gas can only burn if exposed to an ignition source:
- Do not turn electrical switches on or off
- Do not operate any plant or equipment
- Do not use naked flames, smoke or vape
- Do not use mobile phones in the vicinity.
- Move people away from, and upwind of, the affected area.
- If gas has entered a confined space or building:
  - Open doors and windows
  - Turn off the gas supply at the meter
  - Do not expose to an ignition source.

# Gas Networks Ireland transmission network



Gas Networks Ireland transports gas in Ireland through a network of steel and polyethylene (PE) pipes. The network operates at pressures between 20 mbar and 85 bar and is split between Transmission and Distribution pipelines.

The **Transmission** system is made up of steel pipes and operates from 7 bar to 85 bar.

The **Distribution** system is made up mostly of polyethylene pipes and operates from 20 mbar to 7 bar.

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# The network

The network is made up of three elements:

.....  
Transmission pipes

.....  
Distribution pipes

.....  
Pressure Regulating  
Installations



## ..... Transmission pipes

These are high pressure pipelines that transfer gas across the country. They are constructed from steel, with a black, white, cream, yellow or concrete coating, and may have marker posts at intervals along their length, particularly at field boundaries and road crossings.

**If a transmission pipeline is identified near intended excavations then work must not proceed until Gas Networks Ireland Transmission has been consulted on 1800 42 77 47.**



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# The network

## Distribution pipes

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These are medium or low pressure pipelines within urban areas. They are mainly constructed from Polyethylene (PE) and are predominantly yellow in colour, but may have brown or black stripes.

There are two types – Mains and Services.

Mains gas pipes usually run parallel to property in the footpath, grass verge or road and range in size from 63 mm to 400 mm diameter.

Service gas pipes are connected to mains and run to a meter position at the property, and range in size from 20 mm to 63 mm diameter.

**Note: There is a limited use of steel pipes in areas like bridges or where only shallow depths can be achieved.**

There are still a small number of ductile and cast iron gas mains in use, ranging in size from 3 inch (75 mm) to 24 inch (600 mm) in diameter (these mains are similar in appearance to metal water mains). Steel and PE gas services are run from these metal mains to the meter location at each building.

These ductile and cast iron mains and services have been largely replaced with PE pipes. In urban areas a large number of redundant ductile or cast iron pipes are utilised as carrier pipes for new PE pipelines.

Some Distribution pipelines have been classified as strategic mains due to their pressure, diameter and/ or location and the elevated consequences if they are damaged.

**If a Distribution strategic main is identified near an intended excavation then work must not proceed until Gas Networks Ireland has been consulted on 1800 42 77 47.**



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# The network



*District Regulating Installation (DRI)*

## Pressure regulating installations

There are two types: Above Ground and Under Ground

### Above Ground Installations (AGI) / District Regulating Installations (DRI)

An AGI/DRI is a fenced area containing a visible arrangement of pipework and ancillary equipment and will be clearly marked with Gas Networks Ireland signage. Some DRI's can be housed in a steel unit with no fencing surround.

### Under Ground Installations (UGI /DRIug)

Gas Networks Ireland also have underground pressure regulating installations which have metal or concrete cover plates. There will be no visible arrangement of pipework etc, as this will be contained within the chamber.

**If an AGI/DRI or UGI/DRIug is identified near intended works, then work must not proceed until Gas Networks Ireland has been consulted on 1800 42 77 47.**



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# Gas Networks Ireland construction methods

Gas Networks Ireland use three main construction methods:

## 'Dig' technique

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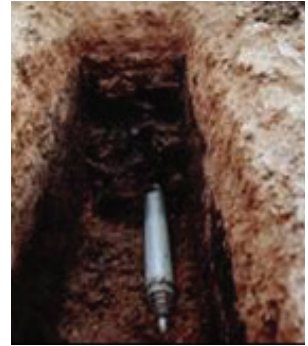
**Open cut** – installing pipe using standard trenching techniques. Pipe is laid with a sand or pea gravel surround and gas marker tape is laid above the sand.

## 'No-dig' techniques

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**Insertion** – utilising existing metal gas mains / services as a carrier for new PE pipes. Inserted PE may be a close or loose fit. The carrier pipe is broken out at connection points, i.e. at pipe joints or where a gas service pipe is connected.



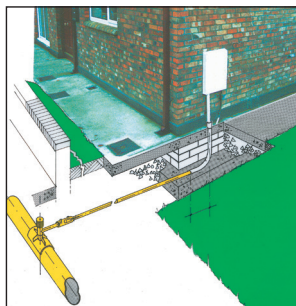
**Moling/directional drilling** – installing mains/services where a 'moling' machine drills from one location to another pulling the pipe behind it using "no-dig" technology.

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**Note:** Where pipe has been installed using "no-dig" techniques, the gas pipe will not have sand surround or marker tape.

# Gas Networks Ireland construction

## – depth of cover



*Typical service arrangement*

**New mains** – Normally 750 mm in roads and 600 mm in footpaths. (1.1 m in open fields)

**New services** – 450 mm rising to 375 mm within 1.5 m of the building line. In some cases these depths are not achievable.

### Note:

**Older mains and services** may have reduced cover.

**Services and other connections** are taken from the top of the main and will therefore have a reduced depth of cover.

**Alteration since original installation** – roads, footpaths and grass verges may have been altered since the gas main or service was laid and reduced the depth of cover.

**Purge Points and Test Caps** – Mains are laid with “purge points” and/or test caps at the ends. These may also rise above the top of the main.

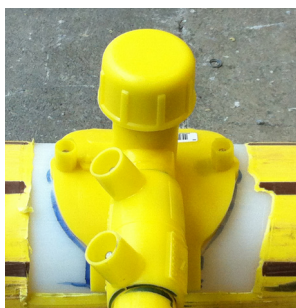
**Gas Valve Covers** – Gas valves are a key safety component part of the gas network.

Some gas mains and services have valves installed below ground with valve covers marked “GAS”.

Do not cover over or remove gas valve covers.

The risk of a gas valve cover being removed or covered over is particularly high during resurfacing or reinstatement works.

**Even shallow excavation techniques** such as road planing can damage gas pipelines with reduced cover.



*Service connection*



*Purge point*

# Requesting Gas Networks Ireland maps

Gas Networks Ireland operates a **Dial Before You Dig** service to enable those involved in excavations to obtain natural gas network maps prior to starting work.

**This service operates from 9am to 5.30pm, Monday to Friday.**

Or you can sign up to DBYD online at **gasnetworks.ie/dbyd** and have access to maps 24 hours, 7 days a week.

You can also email your enquiry to:  
**dig@gasnetworks.ie**

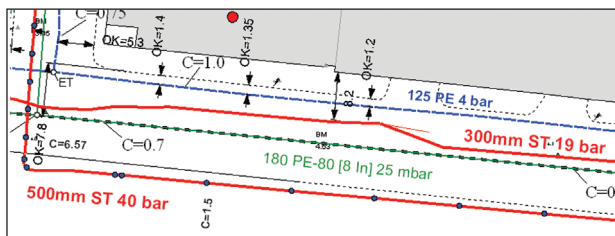


Maps will be sent out by post or by email where appropriate. When you contact Gas Networks Ireland to request a map, ensure you give the precise location of the intended works. You may be required to give some information regarding the nature of the planned work, i.e. start date, any high risk activity, etc.

Ensure you have allowed enough time for the maps to be obtained and to organise for the pipe location to be marked out if transmission pipelines are involved.

**Note: Typical turnaround for maps is five working days when contact is made through phone or email, however using the online system will allow you instant access to up-to-date maps.**

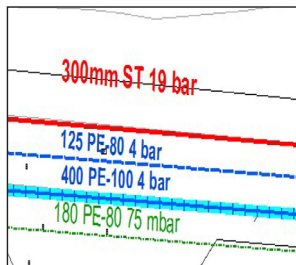
Organisers or planners of any work should ensure that the map is made available to personnel on-site.



# Reading Gas Networks Ireland maps

**Note: Natural Gas Network maps will only show mains and not services.**

See page 16 for more information on service pipe locations.



The colour coding is as follows:

- Red** = **Transmission main\***  
= **7 to 85 bar.**
- Blue** = **Distribution medium pressure**  
= **100 mbar to 7 bar.**
- Blue Buffer** = **Distribution strategic main\***  
= **100 mbar to 7 bar.**
- Green** = **Distribution low pressure**  
= **up to 100 mbar.**



*Typical AGI*

Pressure regulating installations are marked as:

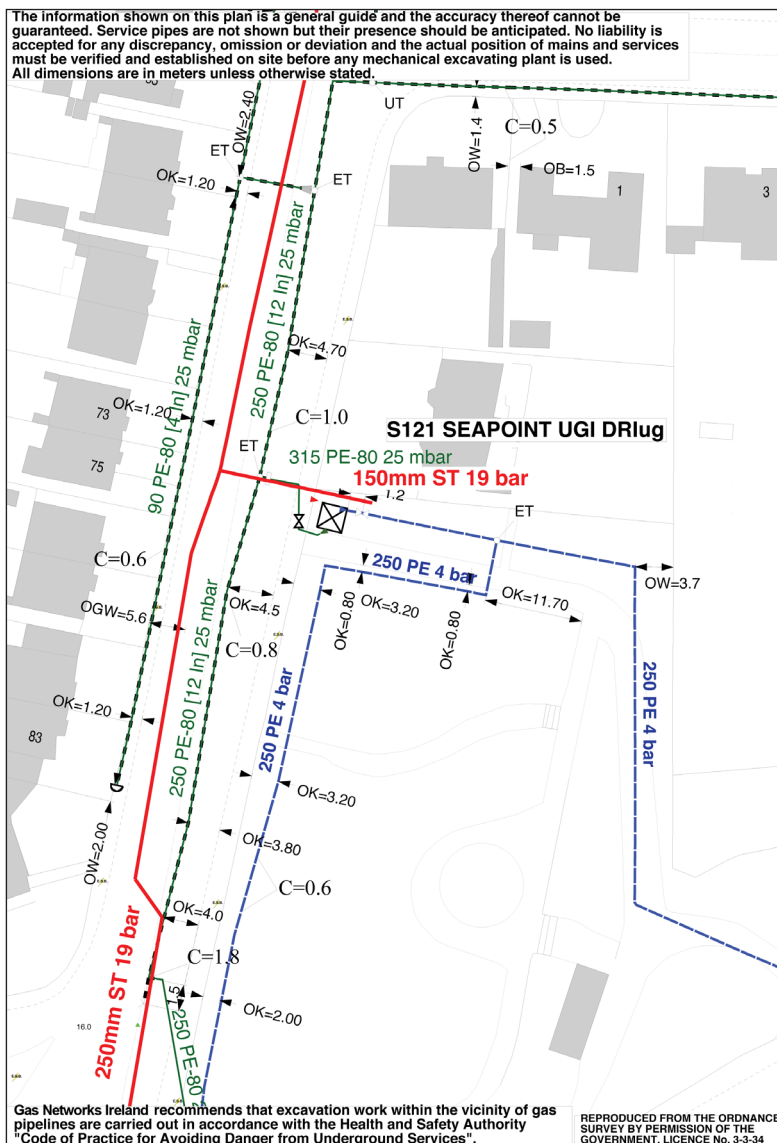
**DRI** – District Regulating Installation (Above Ground).

**DRIug** - District Regulating Installation (Under Ground).

**UGI** – Under Ground Installation.

**AGI** – Above Ground Installation.

*\* If you obtain a natural gas network map that shows a **red** Transmission main in the area of the proposed works or a distribution strategic main with a blue buffer, a consultation with Gas Networks Ireland **must** take place **before** starting works. Gas Networks Ireland will advise you on the safety measures required and will arrange for the location of the pipe to be marked out on site.*

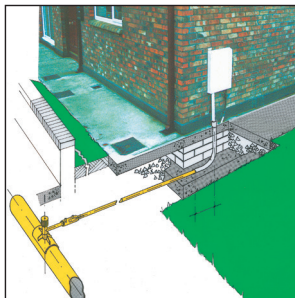


## Abbreviations

OK = Kerb, Curb  
ORE = Road Edge  
ORB = Rail Base  
OB = Building  
OW = Wall  
OF = Fence  
ODW = Dividing Wall  
OGW = Garden Wall  
RD = Road  
BR = Branch  
RED = Reducer  
C = Cover to top of pipe  
LH = Left Hand  
RH = Right Hand  
SWP = Sweep  
CNR = Corner  
S = South  
N = North  
E = East  
W = West  
No. = Number  
Ctr = Centre  
CL = Centre Line  
Trans = Transition  
DIV = Dividing  
PK = Park  
Conn = Connection  
Opp = Opposite  
Cplg = Coupling  
ST = Steel  
PE = Polyethylene

Example of a Gas Networks Ireland map

# Gas services



*Typical service arrangement*

Natural gas services are not normally identified on network maps, but their presence should be assumed. Services will normally, but not always, run at right angles from the main to the meter point.

To assist in determining the approximate position of gas services ensure you:

- Obtain a natural gas network map to identify the position of the gas main.
- Complete a site survey looking for gas meter boxes/cabinets, house entry points, service risers and gas valve covers.
- Older buildings may have no visible signs of a service, as the service may run directly into the building underground, with the meter fitted internally. In these cases a check should be made inside the building to identify the meter position.



*Service riser cover*

**Note: Ensure you utilise safe digging practices to locate the exact position of gas services.**



*Domestic meter box*



*Six meter cabinet*



*Purpose built multi-meter house (apartment complex).*

# Safe systems of work

Safe systems of work, as recommended by the Health and Safety Authority (HSA) should be employed on all projects.

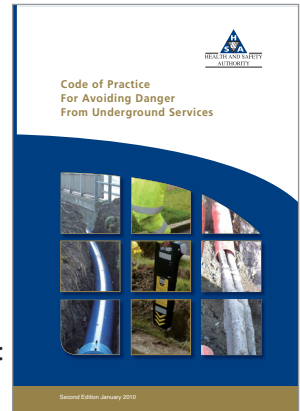
Guidance on this can be found in the:

**HSA: Code of Practice for Avoiding Danger from Underground Services.**

Available from HSA website: **[www.hsa.ie](http://www.hsa.ie)**

A safe system of work will include the following elements:

- Planning.
- Obtaining and using utility maps.
- Identifying pipes/services.
- Safe digging practices.
- Explosives must not be used within 30 m of any gas pipe (or up to 500 m for Transmission Pipelines), without prior consultation with Gas Networks Ireland.
- Piling, directional drilling or boring must not take place within 15 m of a gas pipe unless Gas Networks Ireland has been consulted.
- Extra care should be exercised when performing 'hot work' (such as welding) where a gaseous atmosphere could exist. If this potential exists Gas Networks Ireland must be consulted.
- Extra care should also be taken when using welding equipment, burners, torches or other heat generating equipment near pipelines (even if there is no potential for a gaseous atmosphere to exist) to ensure that the heat or sparks generated do not lead to the melting of polyethylene pipes or damage to pipeline coatings.



**Contact Gas Networks Ireland for general enquiries on: 1800 464 464.**

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# Safe systems of work

## Planning

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- Early contact should be made with Gas Networks Ireland to obtain a Natural Gas Network map.  
**Dial Before You Dig 1800 42 77 47**  
or visit **gasnetworks.ie/dbyd**
- Work involving piling, demolition, directional drilling, use of explosives or 'hot works' should be mentioned, as this may necessitate a site visit from Gas Networks Ireland personnel.
- Ensure you have allowed enough time to obtain the maps.

## Maps

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Gas Networks Ireland will issue maps as outlined in this booklet. It is imperative that these maps are available for the operatives on-site for the duration of any works. The responsible person should ensure that operatives on-site understand the maps.

## Identifying pipes

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- Steel, cast iron and ductile iron gas pipes can usually be traced using a conventional pipe/cable locating device set to "R" (Radio) mode.
- Polyethylene mains and services cannot be traced using conventional devices, so it is essential that maps are used and site surveys for meter boxes, valve covers, service risers, reinstatement scarring and other signs are completed.
- During the progress of works ensure no gas valve covers or markers are covered over.
- The position of gas mains and services should be marked out as they are located.

**Note: Transmission pipelines must be marked out by a Gas Networks Ireland inspector. Similarly, Distribution strategic pipeline locations must be reviewed on site with a Gas Networks Ireland inspector; note PE mains cannot be located reliably using above ground techniques.**

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# Safe systems of work

## Safe digging practices:

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- As per the HSA Code of Practice, gas mains and services should be located by digging trial holes by hand. Mechanical excavators should not be used within 500 mm of any gas main.

**Mechanical excavators must not be used within 3 m of a Transmission pipeline.**

*(Refer to Code of Practice for Working in the Vicinity of the Transmission Network - AO/PR/127)*



- Never use hand held power tools directly over gas pipes unless precautions to prevent damage have been made and the pipe has been positively located.

**Use of handheld power tools is not permitted within 1.5 m of a Transmission pipeline.**

*(Refer to Code of Practice for Working in the Vicinity of the Transmission Network - AO/PR/127)*

- Do not leave a polyethylene gas pipe exposed.
- Provide adequate support for any gas pipe uncovered during the work.
- Report any damage, no matter how minor it may appear, to **1800 20 50 50**.
- If you have any concerns regarding safety around gas pipes contact Gas Networks Ireland for advice on **1800 464 464**.

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# What to do if a gas pipeline is damaged (or if you smell gas in the area)

- Do not turn any electrical switches on or off, e.g. ignition switches.
- Do not operate any plant or equipment.
- Move people away from, and upwind of, the affected area. Restrict employee and public access to the affected area.
- Prevent smoking, vaping, the use of naked flames, the use of mobile phones and other ignition sources in the vicinity of the leak.
- Report the leak/damage immediately to: **Gas Networks Ireland 24hr Emergency Service on 1800 20 50 50.**
- Provide accurate information on your location and the nature of the incident.
- Do not attempt to repair the damage.
- Do not cover up a damaged main or service, this may lead to the gas travelling through soil, ducts, sewers, chambers or voids and potentially building up inside a premises or confined space.
- Do not turn off any gas valves in the road or footpath (you may be causing further problems by doing so).
- Assist Gas Networks Ireland emergency personnel as required.
- Remember any damage to gas pipes, even if the pipe does not appear to be leaking, must be reported to Gas Networks Ireland.

If you smell gas call  
**1800 20 50 50**  
24hr emergency service

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# Gas Networks Ireland contacts

The main contact numbers for  
Gas Networks Ireland are

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## **24 Hour Emergency Service**

**1800 20 50 50**

24 hours, 7 days a week

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## **Dial Before You Dig**

**1800 42 77 47**

Monday to Friday 9am – 5.30pm

or sign up to DBYD online

**[gasnetworks.ie/dbyd](https://gasnetworks.ie/dbyd)**

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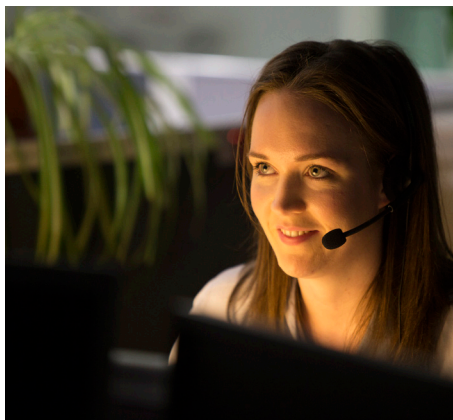
## **General Enquiries**

**1800 464 464**

Monday to Friday 8am – 8pm

Saturday 9am – 5.30pm

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**[gasnetworks.ie](https://gasnetworks.ie)**



For “Dial Before You Dig” posters  
or stickers for your workplace call:

**1800 464 464**



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## Other useful publications

### HSA: Code of Practice for Avoiding Danger from Underground Services

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available free of charge from:

**Health and Safety Authority** on **01 614 7000**  
**www.hsa.ie**

### ESB Networks: How you can avoid hitting electrical cables when digging and drilling

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available free of charge from:

**ESB Networks** on **1800 372 757**  
**esbnetworks.ie**





The main contact details for  
Gas Networks Ireland are:

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**General Enquiries**

**1800 464 464**

Lines open Monday to Friday 8am - 8pm  
and Saturday 9am - 5:30pm

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**Dial Before You Dig**

**1800 42 77 47**

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**24 Hour Emergency Service**

**1800 20 50 50**

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**[networksinfo@gasnetworks.ie](mailto:networksinfo@gasnetworks.ie)**

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**[@GasNetIRL](#)**

**[gasnetworks.ie](https://www.gasnetworks.ie)**