

## Ryan, Siobhan Anne

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**From:** DIG <Dig@gasnetworks.ie>  
**Sent:** 09 December 2024 14:53  
**To:** Ryan, Siobhan Anne  
**Cc:** Process Safety  
**Subject:** [External] FW: Draft Carrick-on-Suir Local Area Plan 2025-2031  
**Attachments:** 4969\_09122024142037.pdf; GNI Code of Practice for Working in Vicinity of Tx Network 2021.pdf; Safety Advice for working in the vicinity of Gas pipes 2021.pdf

**CAUTION FROM TIPPERARY COUNTY COUNCIL IT SECTION:** This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Siobhan

GNI have a high pressure pipeline within the LAP2025-2031 area. Further assessment would be needed for any development with condition of engagement with GNI.

You recently contacted Gas Networks Ireland and requested information on its infrastructure in the vicinity of your forthcoming works. The Gas Transmission Pipeline in the general area of interest to you is shown, in **RED**, on the drawing attached. Please treat all Gas Networks Ireland Drawings as 'indicative' only.

The Gas Distribution Network in the vicinity is shown, in **GREEN** and/or in **BLUE** on the drawing attached. Please refer to the attached Safety Advice Booklet for guidance on working in the vicinity of this infrastructure.

To verify the in situ position of the Gas Transmission Pipeline please contact Brendan Creedon, [brendan@ipecc.ie](mailto:brendan@ipecc.ie). All work in the vicinity of a Gas Transmission Pipeline must be completed in compliance with the attached 'Code of Practice 2021'.

The Gas Transmission Pipelines exist within Gas Networks Ireland Wayleaves. No excavation may take place within any such Wayleave unless consent; in the form of a valid Excavation Permit, has been granted by Gas Networks Ireland. Brendan Creedon will issue this permit once all conditions for excavations have been met.

Regards

**Michael O Connell**  
GIS Super User  
**Gas Networks Ireland**  
P.O. Box 51, Gasworks Road, Cork, Ireland

**From:** [REDACTED]

**Sent:** Friday, October 25, 2024 10:21 AM

**To:** Undisclosed recipients;;

**Subject:** Draft Carrick-on-Suir Local Area Plan 2025-2031

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A Chara,

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 20 of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended), that Tipperary County Council, has prepared the Draft Carrick-on-Suir Local Area Plan 2025-2031. The public notice for the Draft LAP is attached.

The following link provides access to the Draft LAP and associated documents <https://consultations.tipperarycoco.ie/consultations>

The Draft LAP is accompanied by Maps and Appendices, and:

- Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Environmental Report (of the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the LAP), prepared in accordance with the SEA Directive and the Planning and Development (SEA) Regulations 2004-2011;
- An Appropriate Assessment (AA) Natura Impact Report pursuant to the EU Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC);
- A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA), prepared in accordance with The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines 2009 and Circular PL 2/2014.

A hard copy of the Draft LAP is also available to view at the Planning Sections in the Civic Offices in Clonmel and Nenagh; the Carrick-on-Suir Municipal District Office and the Carrick-on-Suir Library.

Submissions can be made on the Draft LAP **until 4pm, Monday 09 December 2024** and submissions can be made online at the web address above, OR in writing to:

- Planning Department, Tipperary County Council, Civic Offices, Limerick Road, Nenagh, Co Tipperary, E45 A099
- Planning Department, Tipperary County Council, Civic Offices, Emmet Street, Clonmel, Co Tipperary, E91 N512.

Submissions or observations on the Draft LAP and the Environmental Report, including submissions or observations made by children or groups or associations representing children, received before the submission deadline will be taken into consideration in the making of the new Local Area Plan.

Council Planning staff will be available to answer general queries and provide guidance on the Draft LAP on **Wednesday 13<sup>th</sup> November 2024 (3pm to 7pm) at the Carrick-on-Suir Library, Fair Green, Carrick-on-Suir, E32 X860.**

If you have any queries, please do not hesitate to contact Carol Harpur, Assistant Planner on 052 616 5307 or [carol.harpur@tipperarycoco.ie](mailto:carol.harpur@tipperarycoco.ie) or contact the planning office at 0818 06 5000 or email [planning@tipperarycoco.ie](mailto:planning@tipperarycoco.ie)

Kind Regards,

Siobhan

**Siobhan Ryan,**

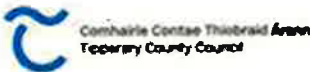
**Assistant Staff Officer, Planning**

Civic Offices, Limerick Road, Nenagh, Co. Tipperary.

**Telephone: 0818 06 5000**

**E-mail:** [REDACTED]

**Website:** [www.tipperarycoco.ie](http://www.tipperarycoco.ie)



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Tá an fhaisnéis á seachadadh dírithe ar an duine nó ar an eintiteas chuig a bhfuil sí seolta amháin agus féadfar ábhar faoi rún, faoi phribhléid nó ábhar atá íogair ó thaobh tráchtála de a bheith mar chuid de. Tá aon athsheachadadh nó scaipeadh den fhaisnéis, aon athbhreithniú ar nó aon úsáid eile a bhaint as, nó aon ghníomh a dhéantar ag brath ar an bhfaisnéis seo ag daoine nó ag eintitis nach dóibh siúd an fhaisnéis seo, toirimisceithe agus féadfar é a bheith neamhdhleathach. Níl Líonraí Gáis Éireann faoi dhliteanas maidir le seachadadh iomlán agus ceart na faisnéise sa chumarsáid seo nó maidir le haon mhoill a bhaineann léi. Ní ghlacann Líonraí Gáis Éireann le haon dliteanas faoi ghníomh nó faoi iarmhairtí bunaithe ar úsáid thoirmisceithe na faisnéise seo. Níl Líonraí Gáis Éireann faoi dhliteanas maidir le seachadadh ceart agus iomlán na faisnéise sa chumarsáid seo nó maidir le haon mhoill a bhaineann léi. Má fuair tú an teachtaireacht seo in earráid, más é do thoil é, déan teagmháil leis an seoltóir agus scríos an t-ábhar ó gach aon ríomhaire.

Féadfar ríomhphost a bheith soghabhálach i leith truailithe, idircheaptha agus i leith leasaithe neamhúdraithe. Ní ghlacann Líonraí Gáis Éireann le haon fhreagracht as athruithe nó as idircheapadh a rinneadh ar an ríomhphost seo i ndiaidh é a sheoladh nó as aon dochar do chórais na bhfaighteoirí déanta ag an teachtaireacht seo nó ag a ceangaltáin. Más é do thoil é, tabhair faoi deara chomh maith go bhféadfar monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar theachtairachtaí chuig nó ó Líonraí Gáis Éireann chun comhlíonadh le polasaithe agus le caighdeáin Líonraí Gáis Éireann a chinntiú agus chun ár ngnó a chosaint. Líonraí Gáis Éireann cuideachta ghníomhaíochta ainmnithe, faoi theorainn scaireanna, atá corpraithe in Éirinn leis an uimhir chláráithe 555744 agus a tá hoifig chláráithe ag Bóthar na nOibreacha Gáis, Corcaigh, T12 RX96.

Go raibh maith agat as d'aird a thabhairt.




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Thank you for your attention.








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-  Aurora Telecom I
-  Aurora Telecom S
-  Aurora Telecom II

Aurora Telecom Queries - 01-892  
 Aurora\_Network\_Queries@gasnet  
 Aurora Telecom Emergency Only

-  Transmission Pipe
-  Transmission Pipe (Abandoned)
-  Distribution Pipe (M)
-  Distribution Pipe (L)
-  Service Pipe (Mec)
-  Service Pipe (Low)
-  Strategic Pipe (M)
-  Strategic Pipe (Lo)
-  Inserted
-  Abandoned Pipe

-  Cover (depth in metres)
-  CP Test Point
-  End Cap
-  Hot Tap
-  Installation
-  Valve
-  Mains Verification\*\*

\*\* Please contact GNI on 1800 42774

**DIAL BEFORE YOU DIG!**  
**1800 42774**  
 In Emergency call  
**1800 20 50 50**



**GAS NETWORK**





gasnetworks.ie



# Code of Practice for **Working in the Vicinity of the Transmission Network**

Procedure No: AO/PR/127 Rev 3 Date: May 2021



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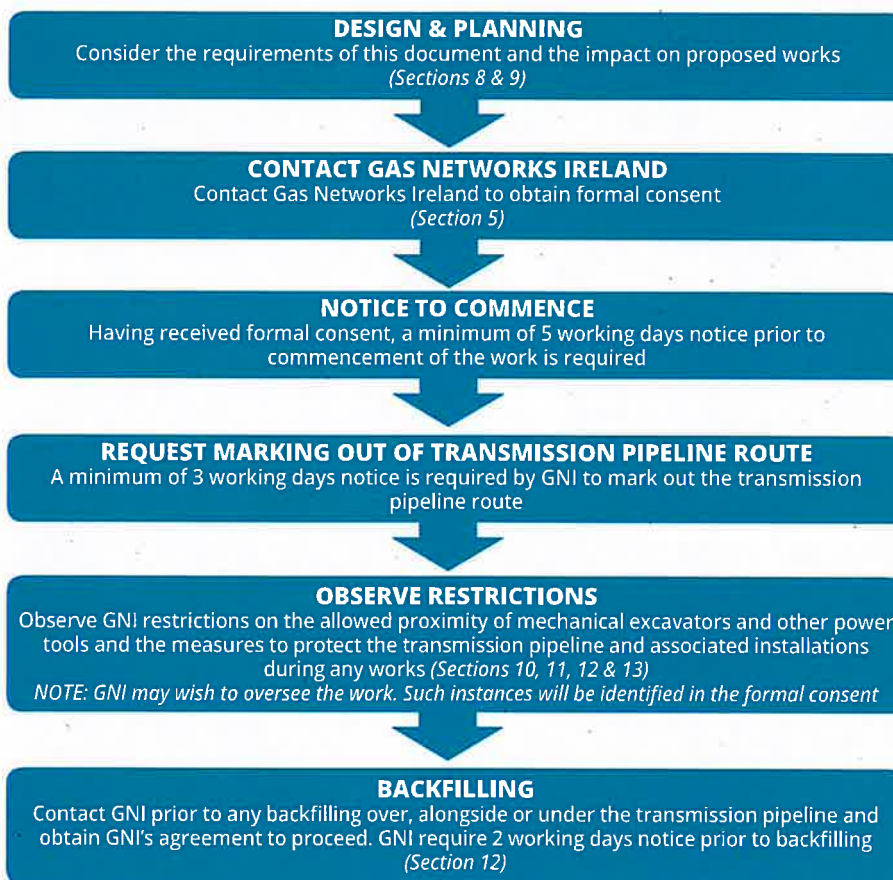
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## When carrying out work in the vicinity of the transmission network follow the following process

### IMPORTANT:

Flowchart should be used in conjunction with this Code of Practice and not in isolation. If at any time during the works the transmission network is damaged, even slightly, then observe the precautions in Section 1 of this document.



### SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES

If work involves any of the following activities:  
Trenchless Techniques, Piling,  
Surface Mineral Extraction, Land Filling, Demolition,  
Blasting, Pressure Testing, Seismic Surveys, Wind Farms  
*Comply with the requirements in Section 14*

**If in doubt contact Gas Networks Ireland**



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## Foreword

**Compliance with this Code of Practice does **NOT** confer immunity from prosecution for breach of statutory or other legal obligations.**

This code of practice does **not** cover emergency work or normal agricultural work (as defined below), but it is recommended that in such cases the requirements of the code should be observed as far as possible.

Any damage to a transmission pipeline or its coating can affect its integrity and can result in failure of the transmission pipeline with potentially serious hazardous consequences for individuals located in the vicinity of the transmission pipeline. It is therefore essential that the procedures outlined in this document are complied with when working near the transmission network.

Failure to apply for consent and/or to comply fully with this Code of Practice to the satisfaction of GNI may result in the commencement of legal proceedings by Gas Networks Ireland to stop such works.

Activities associated with working in the vicinity of the transmission network may impact on the safety of the general public, site workers, GNI staff and contractors, and may affect the local environment. All Third Parties working close to the transmission network shall carry out suitable and adequate risk assessments prior to the commencement of work to ensure that all such issues are properly considered and risks mitigated.

Contractors and other users external to GNI should direct their requests for further copies of GNI engineering documents to Gas Networks Ireland.

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## 1 Safety Procedure in the Case of Damage to the Transmission Network

If the GNI transmission network is damaged or leaking, the following precautionary measures shall be taken immediately:

- In the event of gas leakage do **not** switch any machinery on or off in the vicinity of the leak.
- Advise GNI or its representative if there are any safety features on the machine such as engine idling automatic shutoff facilities.
- Prohibit smoking, the use of naked flames, the use of electrical switches, the use of mobile phones and the use of all other ignition sources in the vicinity of the leak/damage.
- Evacuate all personnel away from and upwind of the affected area.
- Ensure that no one approaches the affected area without the consent of Gas Networks Ireland.
- Once clear of the area, report all damage or leakage, however minor it may appear, to the Gas Networks Ireland **24hr Emergency Service on 1800 205050**
- Do **not** attempt to repair the damage or stop the leak.

Note: Any damage to the coating of a GNI transmission pipeline, no matter how apparently insignificant, shall be brought to the attention of GNI in order to carry out repairs. Minor damage to pipe coating and/or ancillary connections brought to the attention of GNI will be repaired *free of charge*.

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

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## 2 Definitions

For the purpose of this Code of Practice the following definitions shall apply:

**GNI:** Gas Networks Ireland.

**GNI Inspector:** The person appointed from time to time by GNI, to act as the GNI Representative on site, to ensure compliance with this Code of Practice.

**Third Party:** The promoter of New Works, the person or persons, firm, company or authority for whom new services or other works are being provided, including their servants, agents and contractors.

**Wayleave:** A strip of land, upon and over which GNI has, under the terms of Gas Act (1976 as amended), acquired the rights to lay, construct, inspect, maintain, protect, use, replace, remove or render unusable a main or pipe for the transmission or storage of gas or other materials connected with the exercise and performance of the functions of GNI and all necessary apparatus ancillary thereto. The wayleave can extend up to 9 metres either side of the transmission pipeline.

A GNI wayleave is a legal burden on the title of the property within which it exists and is noted as such on the relevant Land Registry Folio.

**Normal Agricultural Works:** For the purpose of this Code of Practice, 'Normal Agriculture Works' are such works which do **not** involve the use of

- a) Excavators (tracked or wheeled) irrespective of the proposed excavation depth, or
- b) Other mechanical soil penetrating machines such as fence post augers:

**Installation:** GNI transmission installations are primarily above ground (AGI) with a number below ground (UGI) comprising some or all of the following: Main stream pipework, control pipework, telemetry, instrumentation, boiler houses, analyser kiosks, generators and services.

**Hot Works:** Hot works is any tool, equipment and/or activity, which produces sparks, fire or has the potential to cause fires or explosions including, but not limited to, electric/battery powered tools, welding, cutting, brazing, soldering, grinding, etc.

**Distribution Strategic Mains:** Due to an increased gas safety risk the following Dx mains shall be designated as strategic:

- Single feeder mains to with in excess of 5000 customers
- PE400 mains.

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### **3 Scope**

This Code of Practice sets out the requirements and considerations for the design, construction and maintenance of services and/or structures and other works in the vicinity of existing Gas Networks Ireland (GNI) Gas transmission pipelines and associated Installations located in both Wayleaves and public roadways.

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### **4 Purpose**

**The purpose of this Code of Practice is to:**

- Set out considerations for the design, planning and execution of works.
- Advise on the GNI procedures associated with works.
- Identify the measures to be taken to ensure the integrity of the gas network, and
- Assist in ensuring the safety of persons involved in the works.

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## 5 Formal Consent

**Work shall not be undertaken within a wayleave, installation, or within 3 meters either side of a transmission pipeline or distribution strategic mains in a public roadway without the prior Formal Consent of Gas Networks Ireland.**

- GNI shall be consulted if work is to be undertaken within 10 meters either side of a transmission pipeline or distribution strategic mains in a public roadway.
- Formal Consent may be issued by GNI following receipt of the following items.
- Written agreement to implement the terms and conditions of this Code of Practice and any site specific requirements as advised by GNI.
- A method statement detailing the work which will be undertaken and the means of ensuring the integrity of the gas network.
- An indemnity as outlined in Section 5.
- Evidence of insurance cover to the level required by GNI.
- Formal Consent may, in its simplest form, consist of a valid GNI Permit or a more comprehensive list of conditions.
- Where Formal Consent has been issued, the Third Party shall notify GNI, 5 working days in advance of commencing the works.

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## 6 Indemnity

It is an essential part of the granting of Formal Consent in the terms of this document that the Third Party shall indemnify GNI, its servants, agents and contractors against all loss, damage, expense, claims and actions incurred by or brought against GNI, its servants, agents and contractors in consequence of the provision of the new service and any works and activities associated therewith, or ancillary thereto.

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## **7 Role of GNI Inspector**

The primary role of the GNI inspector is to ensure the integrity of the gas network.

The GNI Inspector has the right to stop any work where in his/her opinion, the actions of the Third Party may adversely affect the integrity of the gas network.

The GNI Inspector shall inform the person in charge on site of his/her reason for stopping work and afford them the opportunity to address the issue to the satisfaction of the GNI Inspector.

A 'Corrective Action' shall be issued and recorded against the Third Party if the reason for stopping work is for non-conformance to any, some or all of the following:

- This Document,
- Conditions of the Formal Consent,
- Conditions of GNI Permits.

The GNI Inspector reserves the right to inspect any plant or equipment and/or any or all documentation/certification associated with plant, equipment and/or personnel associated with the work and not permit the use of any such plant, equipment and/or personnel in the works if found to be non-compliant.



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## **8 Design Consideration for Proposed Works**

### **8.1 Services Crossing Transmission Pipelines and Distribution Strategic Mains**

Where a new service is to cross over the transmission pipeline or distribution strategic mains a clearance distance of 0.6 meters between the crown of the pipeline and underside of the service shall be maintained. If this cannot be achieved the service shall cross under the transmission pipeline with a minimum clearance distance of 0.6 meters.

### **8.2 Services Parallel to Transmission Pipelines and Distribution Strategic Mains**

#### **Pipelines within a wayleave**

No new service shall be laid parallel to the transmission pipeline within a wayleave.

#### **Pipelines within a roadway**

- Any new service running parallel to a transmission pipeline in a roadway may, in consultation with GNI, be laid with a minimum horizontal clearance of 1m (5m for High Tension Cables) to the side of the pipeline and may not be above or below a transmission pipeline within that distance.
- Under certain circumstances consideration may be given to the relaxation of the above conditions on a case by case basis following prior consultation with GNI Asset Integrity, where the methods and safeguards to be employed have been considered and specified under a Safe System of Work Plan and where the work is supervised by GNI on site.

### **8.3 Cathodic Protection**

Cathodic Protection is applied to GNI's transmission network and is a method of protecting pipelines from corrosion by maintaining an electrical potential difference between the pipeline and anodes placed at strategic points along the pipeline.

Where a new service is to be laid and is to be similarly protected, GNI will need to carry out interaction tests to determine whether its own system is adversely affected. The cost of any mutually agreed remedial action shall be borne by the Third Party.

Should any cathodic protection posts or associated apparatus need moving to facilitate construction operations, reasonable notice shall be given to GNI.

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## **8 Design Consideration for Proposed Works** *(continued)*

### **8.4 Installation of Electrical Equipment**

Where electrical equipment is being installed close to the transmission network, the effects of a rise of earth potential under fault conditions shall be considered by the third party and a risk assessment shall be submitted to GNI for its approval as part of the Formal Consent process.

### **8.5 Slabbing and Other Protective Measures**

Protective measures including the installation of concrete slab protection shall **not** be installed over or near to the transmission pipeline without the prior written consent of GNI.

Where consent has been given, a GNI Inspector must be present for the entire installation.

The material, composition, dimensions and method of installation of the proposed protective measure shall be agreed with GNI and shall form part of the submission for Formal Consent.

### **8.6 Changes to Depth of Cover**

Any works, which will result in an increase or decrease in the cover of an existing Transmission Pipeline or distribution strategic mains on completion of those works, shall be agreed with GNI in advance.

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## **9 General Consideration for Proposed Works**

### **9.1 GNI Protective Measures**

Where protective measures are required by GNI, work shall **not** commence until such time as the GNI Inspector is satisfied that those measures meet the requirements of GNI.

### **9.2 Gaseous Atmospheres**

Third Parties shall be mindful of potentially gaseous atmospheres and the generation of sparks, particularly indoors or when a change in wind conditions/direction occurs.

### **9.3 Inductions**

Personnel involved in the works may be required to attend a GNI induction. Such a requirement shall, if required, be identified in the Formal Consent.

### **9.4 Method Statements**

Method statements, where required, shall include risk assessments and be submitted to GNI for review no fewer than 10 working days in advance of commencing works associated with that method statement.

### **9.5 Identification of Transmission Pipeline and Strategic Mains Routes**

Before any work is carried out in the vicinity of existing transmission pipelines or distribution strategic mains, GNI shall, with 3 working days notice, mark/peg out the transmission pipeline route.

The Third Party shall confirm the position of the pipeline before work commences.

A GNI Inspector shall be in attendance for the duration of the excavation of any trial holes necessary to confirm the position of the pipe.

### **9.6 Handheld Power Assisted Tools**

Where the use of handheld power assisted tools is required in the vicinity of the live network, alternatives to electrically/battery powered tools should, in the first instance, be considered. These tools, as with others, by virtue of their makeup generate a spark when activated/run and as such are in themselves subject to 'Hot Work' permits and associated procedures.

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## 9 General Consideration for Proposed Works *(continued)*

### 9.7 Hot Work

Hot works shall **not** take place within an installation, wayleave or within 3 metres either side of a transmission pipeline in a public roadway without the prior written consent of Gas Networks Ireland.

### 9.8 Induced Voltage

Where high voltage power lines run parallel to a transmission pipeline, there is potential to induce high voltages on the pipeline. To prevent injury, people working on exposed pipe in this area must have suitable protection against electric shock. GNI can provide advice in relation to suitable protection measures and a GNI Inspector must be present when any such work is being performed.

### 9.9 Construction Traffic

Construction traffic shall not be sited over or moved along or across a transmission pipeline without the prior written approval of GNI.

Construction traffic shall only cross a transmission pipeline at previously agreed and clearly marked crossing lanes.

All crossing lanes shall be fenced on both sides over a width to be specified by GNI. These fences shall be returned along the wayleave on both sides for a distance of 6m away from the crossing.

The crossing lane shall be protected by laying approved sleeper rafts or by protection made from other GNI approved materials, unless otherwise agreed in writing with GNI.

Construction traffic shall be operated at "dead slow" when using crossing lanes.

Suitable warning notices, drawing attention to the danger of not using the crossing, shall be erected and maintained in a clearly legible condition.

### 9.10 Lifting

Any plant and/or equipment involved in lifting shall be certified fit for purpose.

Slewing across an exposed pipe shall not be permitted. However, under certain circumstances consideration may be given to the relaxation of this rule on a case by case basis provided that the lifting methods and safeguards to be employed have been formally **risk assessed and the work is approved and**

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## 9 General Considerations for Proposed Works *(continued)*

supervised by GNI or its representative on site. Reference can be made to the **GNI Lifting Procedure AO/PR/174**.

### 9.11 Storing Materials

Materials, including those excavated or stripped shall not be stored within a wayleave or Installation without the prior written approval of GNI.

Materials, including those excavated or stripped shall not be stored over a transmission pipeline.

### 9.12 Fires

Fires shall **not** be permitted within a wayleave or in the vicinity of an installation.

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## 10 Preliminary Works

### 10.1 Demarcation

Where work is being carried out parallel to a transmission pipeline within or immediately adjoining a wayleave, a demarcation line shall be erected, to the satisfaction of GNI, so as to clearly delineate the boundary between the works site and the wayleave/pipeline.

### 10.2 Surface Stripping

#### Cultivated/Unmade Ground

- Where trial holes have established that sufficient depth of cover exists, light tracked vehicles may strip top soil to a depth of 0.25 metres using a toothless bucket.

#### Metalled Surfaces

- Bituminous or concrete surface layers may be stripped to a depth of 0.3 metres by mechanical means.
- Where the bituminous or concrete layer extends below 0.3m, only the use of handheld power assisted tools is permitted, and only in the presence of GNI.

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## 11 Excavations

### 11.1 Plant/Equipment Limitations

The following limitations shall be observed when working in the vicinity of a transmission pipeline or distribution strategic mains.

- Hand dig within 1.5 meters of the pipeline.
- Handheld power assisted tools permitted beyond 1.5 meters of the pipeline.
- Mechanical excavators permitted beyond 3 meters of the pipeline.
- The use of 'chain trenchers' is not permitted within 3 meters of the pipeline.
- A mechanical excavator may **not** reach across a pipeline while working, i.e. cab at one side of pipeline with bucket (rock breaker, etc.) on opposite side of pipeline.
- A mechanical excavator shall **not** 'pull' towards the pipeline.

Under certain circumstances consideration may be given to the relaxation of the above conditions on a case by case basis provided that the excavation methods and safeguards to be employed have been considered and specified under a Safe System of Work Plan and the work is approved and supervised by GNI on site.

**Factors that should be considered in this determination include, but are not limited to:**

- Pipeline size, pressure, wall thickness and location.
- Excavator size (weight)
- Operator competency and experience
- Type and width of bucket/attachment
- Type and width of bucket/attachment (e.g. toothless)
- Ground conditions (e.g. rock, soft ground etc.)
- Weather conditions
- Visibility, particularly of the machine operator
- Machine orientation (e.g. working along the axis of the pipe)
- Supervision arrangements

**Note: Mechanical excavators must never be permitted to work closer than 0.5 meters from the pipeline.**

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## **11 Excavations** *(continued)*

### **11.2 Exposed Pipeline Protection**

Once a pipeline has been exposed, it shall be immediately protected with timber or nylon batons at least 50mm wide and 25mm thick secured to each other with webbing at a distance of no greater than 10mm over the entire exposed area of the pipeline. The method of securing the webbing to batons should be such that any impact would not cause damage to the pipeline coating or other methods approved by GNI.

Where heavy gauge trench sheets are used in addition to batons to protect a pipeline, care should be taken while placing the trench sheets that buried stones, debris, etc. are not dislodged against the pipeline.

Depending on the type of work being carried out, ground conditions, etc., GNI may require additional measures.

### **11.3 Pipeline Support**

Where it is necessary to excavate below a transmission pipeline, the pipeline shall, during stages of the operation, and for the duration of the works, be supported to the satisfaction of GNI, by means of ratchet straps secured to a steel beam (or GNI approved equivalent) across the pit/trench. On completion, permanent supports shall, if necessary, be constructed to avoid future settlement.

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## 12 Backfilling

The Third Party shall give GNI at least 2 working days' notice of their intention to backfill below, above or adjacent to an existing transmission pipeline.

The Third Party shall afford GNI the opportunity and facility to inspect the coating on the pipeline and/or ancillary connections to the pipeline prior to backfilling.

A GNI Inspector shall be in attendance to monitor backfill around the pipeline during the whole of the backfilling operations.

**Note: Any damage to the coating of a GNI transmission pipeline, no matter how apparently insignificant, shall be brought to the attention of GNI in order to carry out repairs. Minor damage to pipe coating and/or ancillary connections brought to the attention of GNI will be repaired *free of charge*.**

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## 13 Above Ground Installations

### 13.1 PPE Requirements

GNI's minimum PPE requirements for working in a live installation are hard hat, safety glasses, safety shoes/boots, gloves and Hi-Viz Jacket/vest. All clothing shall be anti-static and flame retardant. Contact GNI Safety Department for information on compliance of PPE.

### 13.2 Above Ground Pipework With Ancillary Connections

Where construction plant and machinery are used in an AGI, all above ground pipework with ancillary control pipework, telemetry and/or instrumentation adjacent to the work, shall be protected on all sides by timber/metal hoarding, secured in place, a minimum of 2 meters from any extremity and extending vertically to the uppermost point of any pipe/equipment. A suitable point of access shall be provided in the hoarding. Where this 2 meter separation distance cannot be physically achieved due to the layout and size of an installation, the works may be allowed to proceed but only where suitable precautions have been agreed and implemented to protect all relevant pipework and personnel.



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## **13 Above Ground Installations** *(continued)*

The risks and associated mitigating measures shall be identified on the relevant risk assessment and method statement for the proposed works. The relevant details supporting any relaxation of this code of practice shall be recorded on the relevant general works permit or excavation permit by the permit issuer.

Heras type fencing may be used where a distance of 6m from any extremity can be achieved.

### **13.3 Above Ground Pipework Without Ancillary Connections**

Where construction plant and machinery are used in an AGI, all above ground pipework which does **not** have ancillary connections adjacent to the work, shall be protected on all sides by heras type fencing a minimum of 2 meters from any extremity. A suitable point of access shall be provided in the fencing. Where this 2 meter separation distance cannot be physically achieved due to the layout and size an installation, the works may be allowed to proceed but only where suitable precautions have been agreed and implemented to protect all relevant pipework and personnel. The risks and associated mitigating measures shall be identified on the relevant risk assessment and method statement for the proposed works. The relevant details supporting any relaxation of this code of practice shall be recorded on the relevant general works permit or excavation permit by the permit issuer.

### **13.4 Vehicles, Plant and Machinery**

Only diesel powered vehicles are permitted within the confines of an AGI. Petrol, Electric or compressed natural gas CNG vehicles are not permitted.

All plant and machinery used within an AGI shall be diesel powered.

Petrol or electrically powered equipment may be used under hot works permit system if a diesel alternative is not available. Any hot works permit for petrol powered equipment are issued at the discretion of GNI and to be supervised by GNI or its representatives.

### **13.5 General**

This code of practice shall apply to all work carried out within an AGI.

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## 14 Specific Activities

This section details the precautions that need to be taken when carrying out certain prescribed activities in the vicinity of the transmission network. Consult GNI if you are intending to undertake one of the listed prescribed activities and/or you require further advice on whether the work that you are intending to undertake has the potential to affect the transmission network.

The table below shows, for some specific activities, the prescribed distances within which GNI shall be consulted.

Activity	Distance within which GNI shall be consulted
Any Excavation Actions	10 m
Piling	15 m
Surface Mineral Extraction	100 m
Land filling	100 m
Demolition	150 m
Blasting	400 m
Wind Farm	2 times the turbine mast height from the nearest edge of a transmission pipeline
Trenchless Techniques	10 m
Pressure Testing	8 m

### 14.1 Trenchless Techniques

Trenchless techniques must **not** take place within 10m of the GNI Transmission Network without prior consultation with GNI.

### 14.2 Piling

Piling shall **not** be permitted within 15 metres of the transmission network without an assessment of the vibration levels at the pipeline. Contact GNI with regard to peak particle velocity criteria and other precautionary measures.

Where ground conditions are of submerged granular deposits of silt and sand, an assessment of the effect of vibration on settlement and liquefaction at the transmission pipeline shall be made.

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## 14 Specific Activities *(continued)*

### 14.3 Surface Mineral Extraction

An assessment shall be carried out on the effect of surface mineral extraction activity within 100 meters of the transmission network.

Where the mineral extraction extends up to the transmission pipeline wayleave, a stable slope angle and stand-off distance between the transmission pipeline and slope crest shall be determined by GNI. The wayleave strip should be clearly marked by a suitable permanent boundary such as a post and wire fence, and where appropriate, slope indicator markers shall be erected to facilitate the verification of the recommended slope angle as the slope is formed, by the Third Party. The wayleave and slope needs to be inspected periodically to identify any signs of developing instability. This may include any change of slope profile including bulging, the development of tension cracks on the slope or wayleave, or any changes in drainage around the slope. The results of each inspection should be recorded.

Where surface mineral extraction activities are planned within 100 meters of the transmission pipeline but do not extend up to the pipeline wayleave boundary, an assessment, by GNI may be made on whether the planned activity could promote instability in the vicinity of the pipeline. This may occur where the transmission pipeline is routed across a natural slope or the excavation is deep. A significant cause of this problem is where the groundwater profile is affected by changes in drainage or the development of lagoons.

Where the extraction technique involves explosives the provisions of section 14.6 apply.

### 14.4 Land Filling

The creation of slopes outside of the wayleave may promote instability within the vicinity of the transmission pipeline. An assessment should therefore be carried out on the effect of any land filling activity within 100 meters of a transmission pipeline. The assessment is particularly important if land filling operations are taking place on a slope in which the pipeline is routed.

### 14.5 Demolition

Demolition shall **not** be permitted within 150 meters of a transmission network without an assessment of the vibration levels at the pipeline. Contact GNI with regard to peak particle velocity criteria and other precautionary measures.

Where ground conditions are submerged granular deposits of silt or sand, an assessment of the effect of vibration on settlement and liquefaction at the transmission pipeline shall be made.

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## **14 Specific Activities** *(continued)*

### **14.6 Blasting**

Blasting shall **not** be permitted within 400 meters of a transmission network without consulting GNI and making an assessment of the vibration levels at the pipeline. Contact GNI on **1800 42 77 47** with regard to peak particle velocity criteria and other precautionary measures.

Where ground conditions are of submerged granular deposits of silt or sand, an assessment of the effect of vibration on settlement and liquefaction at the transmission pipeline shall be made.

### **14.7 Pressure Testing**

Hydraulic or pneumatic testing shall **not** be permitted within 8m of the transmission network unless precautions have been taken against the effects of a possible burst. These precautions may include the use of pre installation tested pipe, sleeving, barriers, etc., as agreed with GNI.

### **14.8 Seismic Surveys**

GNI shall be advised of any seismic surveying work in the vicinity of a transmission pipeline. Contact GNI with regard to peak particle velocity criteria and other precautionary measures.

### **14.9 Wind Farm Development**

GNI should be consulted if wind turbines are to be sited any closer than 2 times the proposed height of the turbine mast away from the nearest edge of a transmission pipeline or associated installation.

### **14.10 Solar Farm and Battery Storage Facilities**

GNI shall be consulted if Solar Farm or Battery Storage Facilities are to be sited in the vicinity of a transmission pipeline or associated installation.

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## 15 Referenced External Documents

**IS328: Code of Practice for Gas Transmission Pipelines & Pipeline Installations.**

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

**HSA Guide to Safety in Excavations**

Both are available free of charge from:

Health and Safety Authority on **1890 289 389/ www.hsa.ie**

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## 16 Referenced Gas Networks Ireland Documents

<b>Categorizing &amp; Processing of Dial Before You Dig Queries</b>	<b>AM/WI/072</b>
<b>Guide to Dealing with DBYD Online Queries</b>	<b>HSQE/GU/033</b>
<b>Dial Before You Dig Process (Map)</b>	<b>HSQE/BP/042</b>
<b>Safety Advice for Working in Vicinity of Natural Gas Pipelines</b>	<b>HSQE/GU/016</b>
<b>GNI Lifting Procedure</b>	<b>AO/PR/174</b>

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## 17 Safety Information

The online version of this code of practice is available at

**<https://www.gasnetworks.ie/home/safety/dial-before-you-dig/>**

Before starting any excavation work, it is essential to check for the location of gas pipes by calling **1800 42 77 47** or emailing **dig@gasnetworks.ie**

In an Emergency dial **1800 20 50 50**



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



The main contact details for Gas Networks Ireland are:

**General Enquiries**  
**1800 464 464**

**Dial Before You Dig**  
**1800 42 77 47**

**24hr Emergency Service**  
**1800 20 50 50**

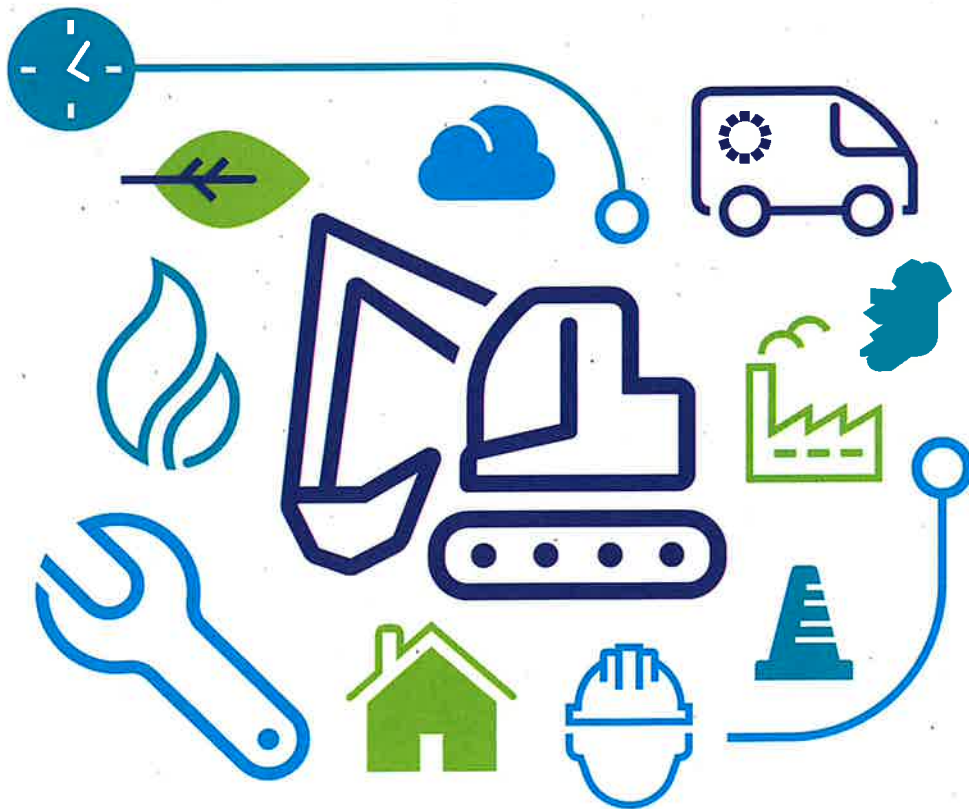
**[networksinfo@gasnetworks.ie](mailto:networksinfo@gasnetworks.ie)**

**[@GasNetIRL](https://twitter.com/GasNetIRL)**

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

# Safety advice

for working in the vicinity  
of natural gas pipelines



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## Important safety information



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When planning any excavation works dial  
**1800 42 77 47**

to obtain up to date gas network maps.

Monday to Friday 9am – 5.30pm

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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 contact us on

**dig@gasnetworks.ie**

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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

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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:**

Natural gas characteristics and behaviour .....	4
Risks of damaging a gas pipe .....	5
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## Natural gas **characteristics and behaviour**



### Characteristics

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#### 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.**

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## 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.

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## 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

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



**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



**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.**

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## 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*

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## 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**

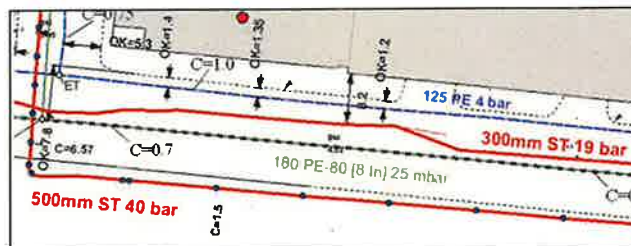


Maps will be sent out by post or by email where appropriate. When you contact Gas Networks Ireland to request a map, ensure you give the precise location of the intended works. You may be required to give some information regarding the nature of the planned work, i.e. start date, any high risk activity,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



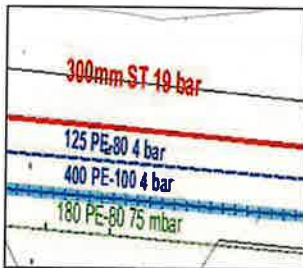
*Excerpt from a Gas Networks Ireland map.*

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## 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).

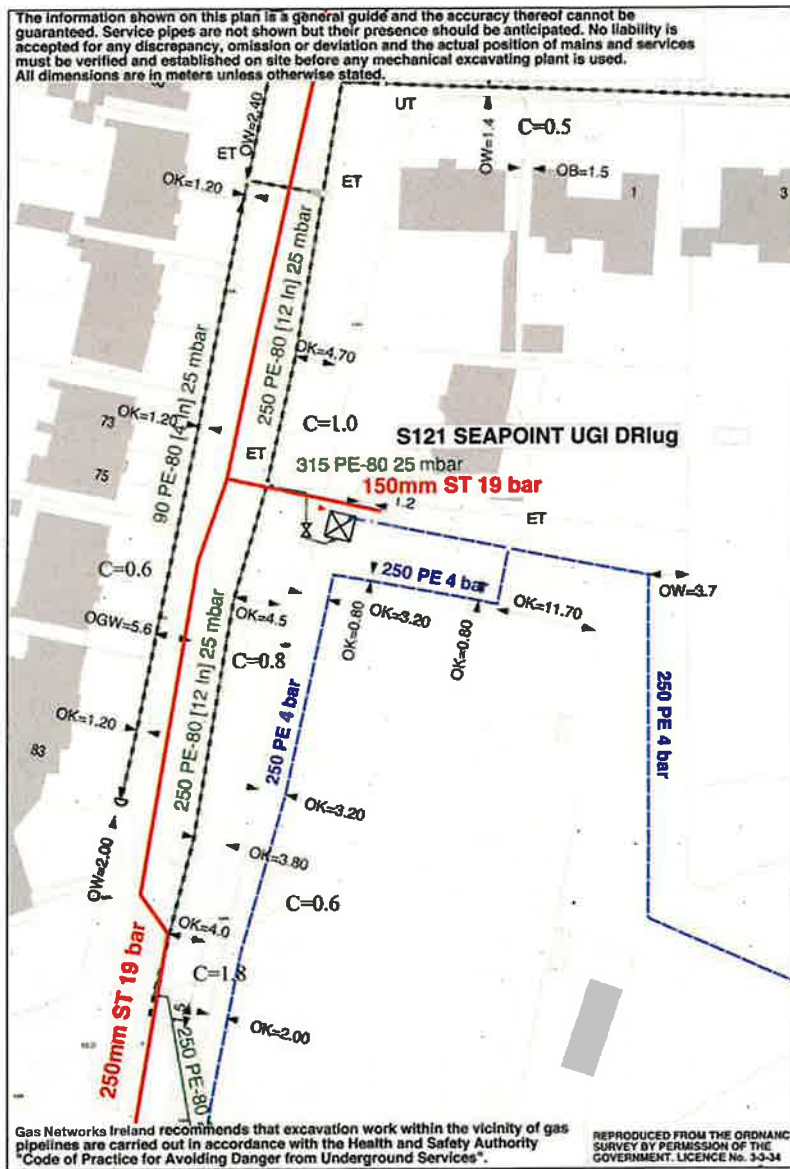
**DRIug** - District Regulating Installation (Under Ground).

**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.

## Reading Gas Networks Ireland maps



### 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

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## 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).*

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## 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:

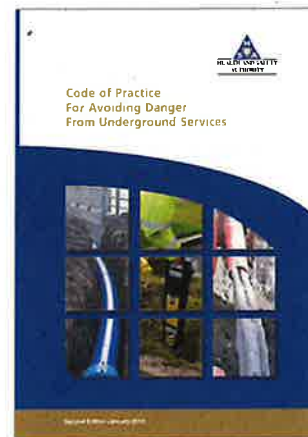
[HSA: Code of Practice for Avoiding Danger from Underground Services.](#)

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 (400 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](http://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 pipelines and Distribution strategic mains must be marked out by a Gas Networks Ireland inspector.**



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## Safe systems of work

### Safe Digging Practices:

- 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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### 24hr 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](#)

[HSA: Guide to Safety in Excavations](#)

both are available free of charge from:  
**Health and Safety Authority** on **01 614 7000**  
**[www.hsa.ie](http://www.hsa.ie)**

[ESB Networks: How you can avoid hitting electrical cables when digging and drilling](#)

available free of charge from:  
**ESB Networks** on **1800 372 757**  
**[esb.ie/esbnetworks](http://esb.ie/esbnetworks)**





The main contact details for  
Gas Networks Ireland are:

**General Enquiries**  
**1800 464 464**

**Dial Before You Dig**  
**1800 42 77 47**

**24hr Emergency Service**  
**1800 20 50 50**

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