Guidelines for performers of work along natural gas pipelines
Working on a natural gas pipeline or in its immediate vicinity may mean the construction, installation, maintenance and upkeep of traffic routes, subsurface drains, water and sewage pipes, district heating pipes, power lines and cables, data lines and cables, as well as other also temporary constructions, in addition to the construction of actual buildings.

What the law says
All activities that may damage natural gas pipelines is prohibited on natural gas pipelines. Excavation, quarrying and blasting works in the immediate vicinity of natural gas pipelines are prohibited without the permission of the user of the pipeline. A party working on a natural gas pipeline is obligated to identify other constructions in the area. In addition, the provisions of the Electricity Act must be taken into account.

Location of the natural gas pipeline
Natural gas pipelines are underground in a depth of about one metre. In the terrain, natural gas pipelines are usually marked with marker poles. In a planning zone, the marking of a pipeline may also in certain cases have been replaced with a control point and map marking.

The user of a natural gas pipeline is obligated, whenever requested, to clarify the precise location of the pipe on a natural gas pipeline for a party working on the pipeline or in its vicinity. The name and telephone number of the user of the pipeline can be found on the marker pole of the natural gas pipeline. In areas where marker poles are not used, contact must always be made with the user of the pipeline or with the municipal building authority in order to determine the location of the natural gas pipeline.

The marker sign is yellow. It is marked with the following information in black letters:

- Texts MAAKAASU and NATURGAS.
- Nominal size of the pipeline (for example DN500 or PE200).
- The side variation of the pipeline from the sign in metres. The side variation is marked on the side where the pipeline is located.
- The marking’s number of kilometres from the start of the pipeline.
- The name and telephone number of the pipeline’s user.
Excavation and burying
If excavation work needs to be performed closer than five (5) metres from the natural gas pipeline, the party responsible for the work must make contact with the user of the pipeline to obtain an excavation permit by the latest three working days before starting the excavation work. The user of the pipeline shows the precise location of the pipe. The excavation must be planned in advance. In the performance of excavation works and particularly when unearthing a natural gas pipe, particular care and the guidelines provided by the user of the pipeline must be observed. When excavating frozen ground, the ground must first be melted if necessary. When a natural gas pipe has been unearthed, it may not be buried without the permission of the pipeline’s user.

Blasting works
When blasting and quarrying work is performed at a distance of less than 30 metres from the natural gas pipeline, the party responsible for the work must make contact with the user of the pipeline to obtain a permit to perform the work. The party responsible for the blasting work must present a work plan to the user of the pipeline that specifies how migration or vibration of rocks or masses that damage the pipeline caused by pressure shocks are prevented.

Construction
When planning the construction of buildings closer than 20 metres from a natural gas pipeline, the pipeline’s user must be contacted.

Electrical impacts
When placing structures that conduct electricity, such as water pipes, sewers, underground cables, earth wires, marking strings or similar in the vicinity of a natural gas pipeline, the designer and the constructor must in accordance with the Electricity Act ensure that the natural gas pipeline and the new structures do not have a mutually harmful electrical impact.

Moving and storage on natural gas pipelines
Crossing the natural gas pipeline with heavy machinery must be avoided. In soft soil, the locations where the pipe is crossed must be strengthened in a manner approved by the user of the pipeline if it can be assumed that the machinery will sink. Storing wood or similar on a natural gas pipeline closer than five metres from the pipe is prohibited without the permission of the pipeline’s user.
Instructions for the excavator’s user in the event of the natural gas pipe being damaged

1. Shut off the engine of the excavator and exit from the excavator
2. Prevent external parties from accessing the damage site or its vicinity
3. Prevent sparking and the handling of open fire at the site (smoking, cars)
4. Notify the emergency to the general emergency number 112