

**REGULATION
OF THE MINISTER FOR ENERGY¹⁾**

of [date]

on the technical conditions to be met by gas networks and their location²⁾

Pursuant to Article 7(2)(2) of the Construction Law Act of 7 July 1994 (Journal of Laws of 2026, items 524, 605 and 646), it is hereby decreed as follows:

Chapter 1

General provisions

§ 1. 1. The provisions of the Regulation shall apply to the design, construction and reconstruction of gas networks used for the transport of gas, as well as to the location of other structures in relation to a gas pipeline, subject to paragraph 2.

2. The provisions of the Regulation do not apply to:

- 1) experimental gas networks;
- 2) submarine gas pipelines and gas pipelines located above the surface of sea waters.

§ 2. For the purposes of this Regulation the following definitions shall apply:

- 1) compressor unit – an assembly of an engine and a gas compressor together with the compressor unit control system;
- 2) pressure – gauge pressure of gas in a gas network facility measured under static conditions;
- 3) operating pressure (OP) – the pressure occurring in a gas network facility under normal operating conditions;
- 4) gas – natural gas and other types of combustible gas, as well as mixtures thereof, supplied through a gas network;

¹⁾ The Minister for Energy manages the government administration department for energy resources management, pursuant to § 1(2)(2) of the Regulation of Prime Minister of 25 July 2025 on the specific scope of activities of the Minister for Energy (Journal of Laws [Dziennik Ustaw], item 1206).

²⁾ This Regulation was notified to the European Commission on ... under number ..., pursuant to § 4 of the Cabinet Regulation of 23 December 2002 on the functioning of the national system for notification of standards and legal acts (Journal of Laws, item 2039, and 2004, item 597), which implements the Directive (EU) 2015/1535 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 September 2015 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical regulations and of rules on Information Society services (harmonisation) (OJ L 241 of 17.9.2015, p. 1).

- 5) gas pipeline – a pipeline, together with its equipment, used for the transport of gas, laid outside gas stations, gas compressor stations, gas storage facilities, and facilities extracting, producing, storing or using gas;
- 6) feeder gas pipeline – a gas pipeline with a maximum operating pressure (MOP) of up to 1.6 MPa inclusive, to which gas connections are connected;
- 7) gas odourising installation – an assembly of devices, together with piping, fittings and connected tanks, used to introduce an odorant into the gas;
- 8) location class – the classification of the terrain in which a gas pipeline is located, assessed according to the degree of urbanisation of the terrain and its underground infrastructure;
- 9) gas storage facility – a pressure vessel, a cryogenic gas tank or an underground tankless gas storage facility referred to in the Act of 9 June 2011 – Geological and Mining Law (Journal of Laws of 2026, item 69), together with equipment for gas injection and withdrawal, pressure reduction, measurement, drying and heating of gas;
- 10) maximum operating pressure (MOP) – the maximum gas pressure at which a gas network may operate continuously without any disturbances in equipment or gas flow;
- 11) gas network facilities – gas pipelines, gas connections, gas compressor stations, gas stations and gas storage facilities, together with their piping systems, and other accompanying installations;
- 12) enclosures – buildings, containers or cabinets housing, respectively, gas compressor stations, gas stations, gas assemblies at the connection and gas points, constituting a space partitioned off by dividing walls in which the principal and auxiliary functional systems are located;
- 13) gas network operator – an entity conducting business activity in at least one of the following areas: liquefaction, regasification, storage, transmission or distribution of gas;
- 14) operational corridor – the area necessary for carrying out operational activities relating to a gas pipeline and the accompanying technical infrastructure, designated by the gas network operator on both sides of the gas pipeline axis, the centre line of which coincides with the axis of the gas pipeline;
- 15) gas connection – a section of gas pipeline from the feeder gas pipeline to the shut-off fittings, used for connecting a gas installation, part of which may be a gas assembly, including a gas point or a gas station;

- 16) gas point – a gas assembly at the connection performing at least one of the following functions: reduction of gas pressure or measurement of the quantity of gas, with a flow of gas passing through of up to 60 m³/h inclusive and with a maximum operating pressure (MOP) at the inlet of up to 0.5 MPa inclusive;
- 17) casing pipe – a pipe whose purpose is to protect the gas pipeline placed inside it from mechanical damage;
- 18) gas network – gas network facilities connected and cooperating with one another, used for the transport of gas;
- 19) intersection – a place where a gas pipeline runs beneath or above linear construction structures or terrain features, such as a river, canal or embankment;
- 20) gas station – an assembly of devices or a building structure performing at least one of the following functions: reduction, regulation, treatment, measurement or distribution of the gas stream, excluding a gas assembly at the connection;
- 21) controlled zone – an area designated on both sides of the gas pipeline axis, the centre line of which coincides with the axis of the gas pipeline, necessary to ensure the safety, durability and proper use of the gas pipeline;
- 22) pressure reduction system – a system containing a regulator or a set of regulators, ensuring that pressure is maintained within the required limits;
- 23) pressure control system – a system comprising pressure reduction systems, a pressure safety system, and a system for the remote monitoring and control of the outlet pressure from a gas station;
- 24) gas compressor station – an assembly of devices or a building structure used for compressing and regulating the gas stream, together with feeding and auxiliary installations, performing, separately or simultaneously, the functions of gas transfer or gas pressure boosting;
- 25) gas compressor station control system – a system for supervising the start-up, monitoring the operation of, and protecting a gas compressor station, together with the control systems of the compressor units;
- 26) mining plant extracting natural gas – a mining plant within the meaning of Article 6(1) (18) of the Act of 9 June 2011 – Geological and Mining Law, extracting natural gas, as well as building and technological structures and related processing facilities and equipment used directly for the extraction of natural gas from a deposit or its treatment;

- 27) quick-closing valve – a device used to rapidly shut off the flow of gas if the monitored pressure exceeds set values;
- 28) non-return valve – fittings protecting gas pipelines and gas equipment, ensuring one-way gas flow or preventing the backflow of gas;
- 29) gas assembly at the connection – an assembly of devices forming part of a gas connection, performing at least one of the following functions: pressure reduction or measurement of the quantity of gas, with a gas flow of up to 200 m³/h inclusive, with a maximum operating pressure (MOP) at the inlet of above 0.5 MPa up to 1.6 MPa inclusive, or with a gas flow of up to 300 m³/h inclusive and with a maximum operating pressure (MOP) at the inlet of up to 0.5 MPa inclusive.

§ 3. 1. A gas network shall be designed, constructed and reconstructed in a manner that ensures its safe use and maintenance, as well as the transport of gas in quantities resulting from current and planned gas demand.

2. When designing, constructing and reconstructing a gas network, geological, geotechnical and hydrological conditions, occupational health and safety requirements, fire protection, environmental protection and protection of historic monuments, as well as the infrastructure and development of the terrain and the physicochemical properties of the gas used, shall be taken into account.

Chapter 2

Gas pipelines

§ 4. Gas pipelines are divided by:

- 1) maximum operating pressure (MOP), into:
 - a) low-pressure gas pipelines – up to 10.0 kPa inclusive,
 - b) medium-pressure gas pipelines – above 10.0 kPa up to 0.5 MPa inclusive,
 - c) elevated medium-pressure gas pipelines – above 0.5 MPa up to 1.6 MPa inclusive,
 - d) high-pressure gas pipelines – above 1.6 MPa;
- 2) the materials used, into:
 - a) steel gas pipelines,
 - b) plastic gas pipelines,
 - c) composite gas pipelines.

§ 5. 1. The energy company, in agreement with the designer of the gas pipeline, on the basis of:

- 1) the existing development of the terrain,
- 2) local spatial development plans,
- 3) the general plan of the municipality,
- 4) other spatial planning instruments referred to in the Act of 27 March 2003 on spatial planning and development (Journal of Laws of 2026, items 538, 781 and 864)

– shall assign the terrain on which the gas pipeline is to be built to the appropriate location class.

2. The assignment referred to in paragraph 1 shall remain valid throughout the entire period of use of the gas pipeline.

3. Terrain developed with collective residence buildings and public buildings, single-family or multi-family housing, terrain with heavy vehicular traffic or extensive infrastructure, and mining areas within the meaning of Article 6(1)(15) of the Act of 9 June 2011 – Geological and Mining Law, shall be assigned to the first location class.

4. Terrain developed with single-family housing and farmstead buildings, individual recreational buildings, and the infrastructure necessary for them, shall be assigned to the second location class.

5. Undeveloped terrain, and terrain on which only individual residential, farm and livestock buildings and the infrastructure necessary for them are located, shall be assigned to the third location class.

§ 6. 1. The length of a tunnel in which gas pipelines are located may not exceed 500.0 m.

2. Ducts and other enclosed spaces in which gas pipelines are located shall be ventilated or filled with sand or other non-combustible material, unless a casing pipe has been fitted on the gas pipeline.

3. Gas pipelines laid in places exposed to the risk of ground movement shall be protected against the harmful effects of such movements.

4. When a gas pipeline crosses terrain obstacles and building structures, the hazards resulting from the conditions of the crossing and the mutual interaction of these structures shall be taken into account.

5. The course of the gas pipeline and its fittings shall be permanently marked on the ground.

6. It is permitted to locate gas pipelines:

- 1) in road engineering structures, including bridge structures;
- 2) in forested, mountainous, swampy or marshy areas, covered with surface water and other natural terrain obstacles.

§ 7. 1. Controlled zones and operational corridors shall be designated for the period during which gas pipelines are in use.

2. Within controlled zones, any activities that could damage a gas pipeline or otherwise adversely affect its use and operation shall be monitored.

3. Any works within controlled zones may only be carried out after the manner of their execution has first been agreed with the relevant gas network operator, or, if no operator has been designated, with the owner of the gas pipeline.

4. Within controlled zones, it is prohibited to:

- 1) erect building structures;
- 2) arrange depots or warehouses;
- 3) undertake activities that could damage the gas pipeline during its use.

5. The provisions of paragraph 4 shall not apply to the location, within a controlled zone, of linear structures and building installations referred to in paragraphs 10 and 11, § 8–12 and § 15.

6. Within controlled zones, trees may not grow at a distance of less than 2.0 m from gas pipelines with a diameter of up to DN 300 inclusive, and 3.0 m from gas pipelines with a diameter greater than DN 300, measured from the outer wall of the gas pipeline to the trunks of the trees. This shall not apply to controlled zones for gas pipelines constructed using trenchless methods and laid below the level of the trees' root systems.

7. The width of controlled zones for gas pipelines shall be, depending on the maximum operating pressure (MOP):

- 1) up to 0.5 Mpa – 1.0 m;
- 2) from 0.5 MPa to 1.6 Mpa – 2.0 m;
- 3) above 1.6 MPa and with a nominal diameter:
 - d) up to DN 150 inclusive – 4.0 m,
 - e) above DN 150 up to DN 300 inclusive – 6.0 m,
 - f) above DN 300 up to DN 500 inclusive – 8.0 m,
 - g) above DN 500 – 12.0 m.

8. The width of the operational corridor shall be, depending on the maximum operating pressure (MOP) of the gas pipeline:

- 1) up to 1.6 MPa inclusive – no greater than the width of the controlled zone;
- 2) above 1.6 MPa and with a nominal diameter of up to DN 150 inclusive – no greater than 4.0 m;
- 3) above 1.6 MPa and with a nominal diameter above DN 150 – no greater than 6.0 m.

9. In cases justified by the need to ensure the safety, durability and proper use of the gas pipeline, it is permitted to increase the width of the operational corridor in order to provide access to the accompanying technical infrastructure. The increased width of the operational corridor may not exceed the width of the controlled zone referred to in paragraph 7.

10. It is permitted to locate car parks with a demountable or permeable surface within the controlled zone of gas pipelines with a maximum operating pressure (MOP) of up to 0.5 MPa inclusive, provided that the detailed technical solutions for the location of these car parks are agreed with the relevant gas network operator.

11. It is permitted to locate elements of railway infrastructure specified in subparagraphs 1, 3-6 and 8-11 of Annex no. 1 to the Act of 28 March 2003 on railway transport (Journal of Laws of 2025, item 1234; and of 2026, items 41 and 815) within a controlled zone, provided that the detailed technical solutions for the location of these railway infrastructure elements are agreed with the relevant gas network operator.

§ 8. 1. The vertical distance measured from the upper outer wall of the gas pipeline or the upper outer wall of the casing pipe may not be less than:

- 1) 1.0 m to the surface of a carriageway, but not less than 0.5 m from the underside of the pavement structure;
- 2) 1.5 m to the plane passing through the rail head of the rail track;
- 3) 0.5 m to the bottom of a roadside ditch, or, in the case of a railway line, to the bottom of a ditch draining the railway or tramway tracks.

2. Designs for the intersection of a gas pipeline with a road, inland waterway or railway tracks, and designs for laying a gas pipeline along a road, inland waterway or railway line, shall be agreed with the relevant manager of that infrastructure.

3. The angle of intersection of a gas pipeline with railway tracks and with dual-carriageway national or regional roads should be close to 90 °, but may not be less than 60 °.

§ 9. 1. The vertical distance measured from the upper outer wall of the gas pipeline may not be less than:

- 1) 1.0 m – to the lower boundary of the mobile layer of the bed of a river, watercourse, lake or other body of water;
- 2) 0.5 m – to a rocky bed.

2. For a gas pipeline laid above the surface of water, the vertical distance from the lower outer wall of the gas pipeline to the surface of the maximum water level, or the maximum filling level of a polder, may not be less than 1.0 m.

3. For a gas pipeline laid above the surface of water on a navigable waterway, the vertical distance from the lower outer wall of the gas pipeline to the navigational clearance, taking into account the highest navigable water level (HNWL) parameter, may not be less than 1.5 m.

4. Places where a gas pipeline crosses an inland waterway shall be marked on both sides of that waterway with a ban on anchoring and a ban on mooring for vessels, over a width corresponding to at least the width of the controlled zone.

§ 10. 1. The horizontal distance of the projection of the foundation of a power line pole with a voltage of up to 15.0 kV inclusive from the outer wall of a steel gas pipeline may not be less than:

- 1) 0.5 m – for a gas pipeline with a maximum operating pressure (MOP) of up to 0.5 MPa inclusive;
- 2) 3.0 m – for a gas pipeline with a maximum operating pressure (MOP) above 0.5 MPa.

2. The horizontal distance of the projection of the foundation of a power line pole with a voltage above 15.0 kV from the outer wall of a steel gas pipeline may not be less than:

- 1) 5.0 m – for a gas pipeline with a maximum operating pressure (MOP) of up to 0.5 MPa inclusive;
- 2) 10.0 m – for a gas pipeline with a maximum operating pressure (MOP) above 0.5 MPa.

3. The distance of the earthing of a power line pole from the outer wall of a steel gas pipeline, irrespective of the maximum operating pressure (MOP) occurring in it, may not be less than half the width of the controlled zone, but not less than 2.0 m.

4. The horizontal distance of the projection of the foundation of a power line pole from a plastic gas pipeline may not be less than:

- 1) 0.5 m – for a gas pipeline with a maximum operating pressure (MOP) of up to 0.5 MPa inclusive;

- 2) 2.0 m – for a gas pipeline with a maximum operating pressure (MOP) above 0.5 MPa up to 1.6 MPa inclusive;
- 3) half the width of the controlled zone, but not less than 3.0 m – for a gas pipeline with a maximum operating pressure (MOP) above 1.6 MPa.

5. The angle of intersection of a gas pipeline with an overhead power line, for a gas pipeline laid in the ground, may not be less than 30 °.

6. The vertical distance of the outer wall of a gas pipeline laid above ground from the conductors of a power line, under the most extreme sag conditions for that power line, may not be less than:

- 1) 3.0 m – for a power line with a voltage of up to 15.0 kV inclusive;
- 2) 5.0 m – for a power line with a voltage above 15.0 kV.

7. The distance of the steel gas pipeline from the outer contour of the earth of the electric power transformer station cannot be less than:

- 1) 5.0 m – from the boundary of the controlled zone designated for that gas pipeline, for electric power transformer stations with a voltage of up to 15.0 kV inclusive;
- 2) 8.0 m – from the boundary of the controlled zone designated for that gas pipeline, for electric power transformer stations with a voltage above 15.0 kV.

8. The distance of a gas pipeline from the projection of the outermost conductor of an overhead power line may not be less than:

- 1) half the width of the controlled zone – for a power line with a voltage of up to 1.0 kV inclusive;
- 2) 3.0 m from the boundary of the controlled zone – for a power line with a voltage of up to 15.0 kV inclusive;
- 3) 5.0 m from the boundary of the controlled zone – for a power line with a voltage above 15.0 kV.

9. The provisions of paragraphs 1–3 and 7 shall apply accordingly to composite gas pipelines.

§ 11. 1. The horizontal distance of the outer wall of a gas pipeline from the projection of the foundation of a telecommunications line pole, and from the projection of the foundation of other poles, supports and masts, may not be less than:

- 1) 0.5 m – for a gas pipeline with a maximum operating pressure (MOP) of up to 0.5 MPa inclusive;
- 2) 2.0 m – for a gas pipeline with a maximum operating pressure (MOP) above 0.5 MPa.

2. The horizontal distance of a gas pipeline from the projection of the outermost conductor of an overhead telecommunications line may not be less than half the width of the controlled zone of the gas pipeline.

3. The distance of a gas pipeline from cable ducting and buried cables may not be less than half the width of the controlled zone of the gas pipeline.

§ 12. 1. The angle of intersection of a gas pipeline with underground linear infrastructure may not be less than 30 °.

2. The horizontal distance of the outer wall of a gas pipeline from a tank or technological pipeline at a fuel station may not be less than:

- 1) 20.0 m – for a gas pipeline with a maximum operating pressure (MOP) above 1.6 MPa;
- 2) 2.0 m – for a gas pipeline with a pressure of up to 1.6 MPa inclusive.

3. The distance of a gas pipeline with a maximum operating pressure (MOP) above 0.5 MPa from a wind farm, measured between the outer wall of the gas pipeline and the outer outline of the foundation of that wind farm, may not be less than half the width of the controlled zone of the gas pipeline, but may not be less than 10.0 m.

§ 13. 1. For a gas pipeline laid in forest areas, a strip of ground free of trees and shrubs, with a width of at least 2.0 m on each side of the gas pipeline axis, measured from the outer wall of the gas pipeline to the trunks of trees or to shrubs, shall be set aside.

2. The provision of paragraph 1 shall not apply to a gas pipeline constructed using non-excavation technologies, where the gas pipeline is laid below the level of the trees' root systems.

§ 14. 1. Gas pipelines with a maximum operating pressure (MOP) of up to 0.5 MPa inclusive shall be designed and constructed in such a way that other building structures are located at a distance from the axis of the gas pipeline of not less than half the width of the controlled zone.

2. Gas pipelines with a maximum operating pressure (MOP) above 0.5 MPa up to 10.0 MPa inclusive shall be designed and constructed in such a way that other building structures are located at a distance from the axis of the gas pipeline of not less than:

- 1) half the width of the controlled zones – in terrain assigned to the first location class,
- 2) twice half the width of the controlled zones – in terrain assigned to the second location class,

- 3) three times half the width of the controlled zones – in terrain assigned to the third location class
– in which the building structures are situated.

3. The distance measured between the axis of a gas pipeline with a maximum operating pressure (MOP) above 10.0 MPa and a building may not be less than three times half the width of the controlled zone of the gas pipeline, irrespective of the location class.

4. Building structures shall be located at distances from an existing gas pipeline not less than those specified in paragraphs 1 and 2, taking into account the location classes of the gas pipelines adopted at the design stage in accordance with § 5(3)–(5).

§ 15. 1. Where gas pipelines are laid close to underground infrastructure elements, the distance between the outer surface of the gas pipeline wall and the outermost elements of the underground infrastructure network may not be less than 0.4 m, and, at intersections, may not be less than 0.2 m.

2. For a gas pipeline with a maximum operating pressure (MOP) of up to 1.6 MPa inclusive, laid parallel to an existing gas pipeline with a maximum operating pressure (MOP) of up to 1.6 MPa inclusive, the distance between the outer surfaces of the gas pipeline walls may not be less than:

- 1) 0.2 m – for a gas pipeline with diameter of up to DN 150;
- 2) 0.4 m – for a gas pipeline with diameter of more than DN 150.

3. For a gas pipeline laid parallel to an existing gas pipeline, where the maximum operating pressure (MOP) of one of the gas pipelines is greater than 1.6 MPa, the distance between the outer surfaces of the gas pipeline walls may not be less than:

- 1) 0.2 m – for a gas pipeline with a diameter of up to DN 80 inclusive;
- 2) 0.5 m – for a gas pipeline with a diameter above DN 80 up to DN 150 inclusive;
- 3) 1.0 m – for a gas pipeline with a diameter above DN 150 up to DN 300 inclusive;
- 4) 1.5 m – for a gas pipeline with a diameter above DN 300 up to DN 500 inclusive;
- 5) 2.0 m – for a gas pipeline with a diameter above DN 500 up to DN 900 inclusive;
- 6) 2.5 m – for a gas pipeline with diameter of more than DN 900.

4. If gas pipelines of different diameters are laid parallel to one another, the distance between them shall be determined in accordance with paragraph 2 or 3, taking into account the larger of the two diameters.

5. It is permitted, following agreement with the gas network operator, to lay within the controlled zone of a gas pipeline a telecommunications line used to service that gas pipeline, as well as other pipelines and installations owned by the energy company.

§ 16. 1. A gas pipeline with a maximum operating pressure (MOP) above 0.5 MPa shall be divided into sections by means of shut-off and vent assemblies.

2. When determining the distance between shut-off and vent assemblies, the diameter of the gas pipeline, the maximum operating pressure (MOP) and the time required to empty the gas pipeline of gas shall be taken into account.

3. The distance between shut-off and vent assemblies may not be greater than:

- 1) 18.0 km – for gas pipelines located in a first-class location;
- 2) 36.0 km – for gas pipelines located in second and third-class locations.

Chapter 3

Gas stations

§ 17. Gas stations shall be divided, according to the maximum operating pressure (MOP) at the inlet to the station, into stations of:

- 1) low pressure – for pressure up to 10 kPa inclusive;
- 2) medium pressure – for pressure above 10 kPa up to 0.5 MPa inclusive;
- 3) elevated medium pressure – for pressure above 0.5 MPa up to 1.6 MPa inclusive;
- 4) high pressure – for pressure above 1.6 MPa.

§ 18. 1. Individual elements of a gas station shall be installed within an enclosure, under a canopy, or in the open.

2. A gas station shall be located on the surface of the terrain, below the surface of the terrain, or on the roofs of buildings, within appropriate enclosures secured against access by unauthorised persons.

3. Below the surface of the terrain and on the roofs of buildings, it is permitted to locate gas stations whose maximum operating pressure (MOP) does not exceed 0.5 MPa.

§ 19. 1. A gas station with a reduction function shall be equipped with at least two automatically operating reduction sequences, including one reserve sequence, with a capacity equal to the capacity of the station.

2. Where more than two reduction sequences are used in gas stations, it is permitted for each of them to have a capacity lower than the capacity of the gas station, provided that the

installed sequence or reserve sequences ensure a capacity at least equal to that of the operating sequence with the maximum capacity.

§ 20. In a gas network with a maximum operating pressure (MOP) from 10.0 kPa up to 0.5 MPa inclusive, it is permitted to install a gas station with a single reduction sequence, provided that:

- 1) the station is working with other gas stations that may take over its functions or
- 2) the shutdown of the gas station as a result of a failure will not cause any disruption to gas supply for consumers.

§ 21. A reduction sequence shall be equipped with a pressure regulating device and a quick-closing valve, protecting against an excessive rise in outlet pressure.

§ 22. 1. In gas stations with multi-stage gas pressure reduction, each gas pressure reduction stage shall be equipped with a separate pressure safety system.

2. It is permitted for several gas pressure reduction stages operating in series to be equipped with a single pressure safety system, provided that the maximum operating pressure (MOP) of the equipment and pipelines of the individual gas pressure reduction stages is not less than the maximum operating pressure (MOP) that may occur in the system.

§ 23. A pressure reduction system may not permit the outlet operating pressure (OP) to be exceeded, this being calculated as the product of the maximum operating pressure (MOP) at the outlet of the gas station and the coefficient of:

- 1) 1.025 – if the operating pressure (OP) is greater than 1.6 MPa;
- 2) 1.050 – if the operating pressure (OP) is equal to or less than 1.6 MPa and greater than 0.5 MPa;
- 3) 1.075 – if the operating pressure (OP) is equal to or less than 0.5 MPa and greater than 0.2 MPa;
- 4) 1.125 – if the operating pressure (OP) is equal to or less than 0.2 MPa.

§ 24. A pressure safety system may not permit the maximum incidental pressure (MIP) to be exceeded, this being calculated as the product of the maximum operating pressure (MOP) at the outlet of the gas station and the coefficient of:

- 1) 1.15 – if the maximum operating pressure (MOP) is greater than 4.0 MPa;
- 2) 1.20 – if the maximum operating pressure (MOP) is equal to or less than 4.0 MPa and greater than 1.6 MPa;

- 3) 1.30 – if the maximum operating pressure (MOP) is equal to or less than 1.6 MPa and greater than 0.5 MPa;
- 4) 1.40 – if the maximum operating pressure (MOP) is equal to or less than 0.5 MPa and greater than 0.2 MPa;
- 5) 1.75 – if the maximum operating pressure (MOP) is equal to or less than 0.2 MPa and greater than 0.01 MPa;
- 6) 2.50 – if the maximum operating pressure (MOP) is equal to or less than 0.01 MPa.

§ 25. In the gas station:

- 1) where there is no gas flow, a vent relief valve shall be used if, owing to a rise in temperature, the pressure within it would increase to a level that could cause the quick-closing valve to activate; the capacity of the vent relief valve may not be greater than 2 % of the capacity of the reduction sequence;
- 2) the use of vent relief valves with a capacity equal to the capacity of the reduction sequence is permitted, provided that this capacity is not greater than 60 m³/h;
- 3) it is permitted to install shut-off fittings upstream of the vent relief valve, provided that these fittings are protected against accidental closure.

§ 26. A reduction sequence shall be equipped with shut-off fittings used to isolate it.

§ 27. 1. If a change in the direction of gas flow may occur in the gas network, the metering station shall be equipped with a non-return valve or adapted for bidirectional flow measurement.

2. The equipping of a metering station with measuring devices, including the number of measuring sequences connected in parallel or in series, shall be adapted to the volumetric gas flow rate through the gas network.

3. If the shut-off fittings at the inlet to the measuring station prevent safe pressure equalisation before and after the fittings, the measuring station shall be equipped with bypass arrangements to equalise pressure before and after the fittings and to prevent a pressure difference across the meter that could cause damage.

§ 28. An anti-dust filter system, fitted with a differential manometer to measure the pressure drop across the filter, shall be installed at the gas station inlet behind the shut-off fittings or within the pressure-reducing lines.

§ 29. 1. The inlet and outlet pipelines of gas stations shall be equipped with shut-off and vent assemblies: an inlet assembly and an outlet assembly. The fittings of shut-off and vent assemblies shall be positioned in such a way as to allow their activation in the event of a failure of the gas station.

2. The inlet and outlet shut-off and vent assemblies of a gas station shall be marked and equipped with elements enabling the drives of the fittings to be locked in the open or closed position.

§ 30. Metal elements of gas stations shall be protected against corrosion.

§ 31. It is permitted to install a bypass pipeline in gas stations, provided that it is equipped with at least a manually operated regulating valve and a pressure safety system with a single quick-closing valve and a vent relief valve.

§ 32. 1. A reduction sequence shall be equipped with the pressure safety system devices and pressure reduction system, as well as control and measuring apparatus.

2. A device recording the inlet and outlet gas pressure shall be installed in a gas station.

3. It is permitted to use a pressure control system in gas stations with a reduction or regulation function.

§ 33. 1. A sufficient degree of gas odourisation shall be ensured in the gas odourisation installation.

2. In a gas station, odorants shall be introduced into the gas on the outlet pipelines from that station. If the design of the gas station prevents odorants from being introduced on the outlet pipelines from that station, it is permitted to introduce odorants at another point in the gas station.

3. Gas odourisation equipment shall be installed in separate rooms.

4. Tanks containing odorant shall be situated above the surface of the terrain.

5. Beneath tanks containing odorant, a movable drip tray shall be placed, with a capacity sufficient to hold the entire contents of those tanks.

6. Tanks containing gas deodorising agent must be fitted with level indicators, drain valves and additional pipes for venting gas through a sorbent-filled filter, leading outside the room where these tanks are located.

§ 34. 1. In rooms with natural or mechanical ventilation, housing gas station equipment, an air exchange rate shall be ensured that prevents the gas concentration from exceeding 10 % of its lower explosive limit.

2. It is permitted for the gas concentration to exceed 10 % of the lower explosive limit, but not more than 40 % of the lower explosive limit, provided that the extent of the explosion hazard zones is determined for all openings leading to the exterior of the gas station enclosures, including ventilation openings, openable windows and doors of rooms at risk of explosion.

3. In gas stations located within the premises of a gas compressor station, an additional emergency extract ventilation system shall be used, actuated from both inside and outside the room.

§ 35. 1. In a gas station, the outlets of vent pipes discharging gas to the atmosphere shall be positioned in such a way as to prevent the gas flowing through these pipes from creating a hazard for staff operating the gas station and from entering the furnaces of gas boilers or other rooms.

2. Vent pipes discharging gas to the atmosphere shall be used that:

- 1) allow the gas to discharge upwards;
- 2) are protected against the adverse effects of atmospheric precipitation;
- 3) are located at a height of at least 3.0 m above the level from which they are operated, and at least 1.0 m above the roof of the gas station enclosure.

§ 36. Separate vent pipes shall be used for the exhaust relief valve in the gas station.

§ 37. Control and measuring equipment and apparatus shall be arranged in such a way as to ensure access for staff operating the gas station.

§ 38. 1. Entrance doors and openable windows in rooms housing process equipment and gas odourising equipment may not be placed on the same side of the gas station enclosure as the doors and windows of other rooms. Entrance doors shall be fitted so that they open outwards, and shall also be equipped on the inside with anti-panic locks and a lock preventing them from being closed. Anti-panic locks are not required if the gas station can only be operated from outside the room.

2. On the same side of the gas station enclosure where the doors and windows of rooms at risk of explosion are located, it is permitted, in rooms located outside the explosion hazard

zone, to place non-openable windows and doors fitted with devices ensuring their automatic closing.

§ 39. 1. Above-ground gas stations with a maximum operating pressure (MOP) greater than 1.6 MPa shall be fenced in a manner preventing access by unauthorised persons.

2. There may be no trees or shrubs within the fenced area of a gas station.

Chapter 4

Gas assembly at connection point

§ 40. 1. The gas assembly at connection point consists of:

- 1) reduction, measurement or reduction–measurement trains;
- 2) shut-off valves at entry and exit;
- 3) filters;
- 4) control and measurement devices;
- 5) insulating joints, if the reduction installation cooperates with a steel pipeline;
- 6) the enclosure.

2. The gas assembly at the connection point shall be equipped with at least one reduction train. It is not permitted to use reserve reduction sequences with manual regulation.

3. It is permissible to install devices recording the outlet gas pressure together with the gas unit equipment at the connection point.

4. Blow-off relief valves with a capacity corresponding to that of the reduction train must not be used in gas units at the connection point.

§ 41. 1. The minimum distances of designed gas assemblies at the connection from existing and designed buildings may not be less than the horizontal extent of the explosion hazard zones.

2. The provision of paragraph 1 shall also apply when determining the distance of designed buildings from existing gas assemblies at the connection.

3. The enclosure of gas points shall be ventilated naturally through supply and extract ventilation openings, the combined area of which shall be not less than 2 % of the area of the horizontal cross-section of the enclosure of those points.

Chapter 5

Gas compressor stations

§ 42. 1. The area on which a gas compressor station is situated shall be fenced with a fence having at least two pedestrian gates and two vehicle entry and exit gates, and shall be secured against access by unauthorised persons.

2. Within the area referred to in paragraph 1, roads and yards shall be laid out in a manner that provides access to the individual building structures and technical equipment located within that area, and in a manner that meets the requirements for fire access roads set out in the regulations concerning fire-fighting water supply and fire access roads.

3. At points where gas pipelines built above ground cross pedestrian routes within the area of a gas compressor station, collision-free intersections shall be provided.

4. At the inlet and outlet of a gas compressor station and of the individual gas compressor units, shut-off and vent assemblies, or other devices consisting of two shut-off cocks with a vent between them, equipped with a pressure control system, shall be installed.

5. The fittings of the shut-off and vent assemblies of a gas compressor station, referred to in paragraph 4, shall be equipped with remotely, locally and manually controlled drives.

6. A remote control system for the shut-off and vent assemblies shall be used, which is activated from the control room and also cooperates with the control systems of the compressor units and with the gas compressor station control system.

7. A non-return valve shall be fitted at the outlet of the piping of a compressor unit, positioned downstream of the circuit that allows the compressor to be unloaded during its start-up and shutdown.

8. The drives of the fittings of the shut-off and vent assemblies at the inlet and outlet of the compressor station shall be marked and equipped with elements enabling locking in the open or closed position.

§ 43. Compressor units of gas compressor stations shall be equipped with automatic performance control systems.

§ 44. Filters or filter separators, with a capacity at least equal to the capacity of the gas compressor station, shall be fitted at the inlet of the gas compressor station, together with a reserve filter or filter separator.

§ 45. It is permitted to combine gas vent pipes performing the same function through a common manifold. In this case, shut-off fittings protecting against a change in the direction of gas flow shall be used on each gas vent pipe before it joins the common pipe.

§ 46. Gas pipelines with different maximum operating pressures (MOP) shall be equipped, at the point of their connection, with shut-off fittings and a pressure safety system preventing the maximum operating pressure (MOP) of the gas pipeline with the lower pressure from being exceeded.

§ 47. A gas compressor station shall be equipped with a gas compressor station safety system comprising an emergency shutdown system and instruments for measuring operating parameters with local or remote readout.

§ 48. 1. Rooms housing compressor units shall be equipped, on each operating level, with at least two emergency exits with a width of at least 0.9 m and a height of at least 2.0 m, enabling evacuation in two independent directions, leading either directly or via general communication routes to a place of safety.

2. In rooms housing compressor units, the operating levels shall be separated by open-grid platforms.

3. Foundations and footings for compressor units shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to withstand the dynamic and static loads originating from the gas compressors and their drives, as well as the loads originating from the piping of the compressor units.

§ 49. 1. A gas compressor station shall be equipped with a gas compressor station control system that:

- 1) enables manual or automatic control of the gas compressor station;
- 2) ensures safe and reliable control and monitoring of the operation of the gas compressor station;
- 3) has:
 - a) a system for the supervision and visualisation of the gas compressor station and of the auxiliary installations and facilities,
 - b) an IT system for storage and analysis of gas compressor station parameters with auxiliary installations and facilities,
 - c) a fire alarm system covering all buildings within the area of the compressor station, connected to the headquarters of the State Fire Service or another

facility designated by the locally competent district (municipal) commander of the State Fire Service.

2. The gas compressor station control system shall be located in the control room.

3. Control, supervision and visualisation systems shall be equipped with emergency power supply systems, providing power for at least two hours in the event of a failure of the electric power supply.

4. Within the area of a gas compressor station:

- 1) cable and telecommunications ducting shall be separated from buildings, or the connections of this ducting to buildings shall be gas-sealed;
- 2) ventilation of cable manholes shall be ensured.

§ 50. 1. A gas compressor station with compressors driven by electric motors shall be supplied with electric power from two independent, automatically switching sources of electric power.

2. The second electric power supply for a gas compressor station with gas turbines and compressors driven by internal combustion engines may be replaced by an automatically activated generating set.

Chapter 6

Gas storage facilities and mining plants extracting natural gas

§ 51. 1. For gas pipelines connected to the installations of underground tankless gas storage facilities and to mining plants extracting natural gas, in matters not regulated in this chapter, the provisions of Chapter 2 shall apply accordingly.

2. When siting the installations of an underground tankless gas storage facility, the following shall be taken into account:

- 1) geological and hydrogeological conditions;
- 2) current and planned development limits;
- 3) the distance from the gas network;
- 4) minimisation of emissions of solid, liquid and gas hazardous substances;
- 5) the location of railway lines, roads and public buildings and buildings for collective residence in relation to the installation of the gas storage facility.

§ 52. Gas stations forming part of the surface equipment of underground tankless gas storage facilities shall be designed and constructed in the manner specified in Chapter 3, while gas compressor stations, including facilities used to raise pressure within the installations of underground tankless gas storage facilities, shall be designed and constructed in the manner specified in Chapter 5.

§ 53. 1. Gas stations forming part of the surface equipment of mining plants extracting natural gas shall be designed and constructed in the manner specified in § 17, § 18, § 19(2), §§ 20-24, § 25(1) and (2), §§ 26–33, § 34(1) and (2), and §§ 35–39.

2. Gas compressor stations forming part of the surface equipment of mining plants extracting natural gas, with the exception of a gas compressor station used to raise the pressure of gas extracted directly from a gas well in order to transfer it to a treatment installation for bringing it up to commercial parameters, shall be constructed in the manner specified in § 42(3) and (5)–(8), § 43, §§ 45–48, and § 49(1) and (4).

§ 54. In underground tankless gas storage facilities or gas pipelines located within the area of mining plants extracting natural gas, telemetry devices shall be installed for transmitting parameters characterising the operation of the tankless gas storage facility or that mining plant, and emergency conditions.

Chapter 7

Interim provisions and the final provision

§ 55. 1. The width of controlled zones for gas pipelines constructed before 5 September 2013, or gas pipelines for which a building permit was issued before that date, is specified in the Annex to the Regulation.

2. The width of controlled zones for the location of field structures not included in Table 1 in the Annex to the Regulation shall be determined by the energy company, taking into account their functional parameters, the degree of impact on the gas network, and the widths of controlled zones designated for structures with similar functional characteristics listed in that table.

3. The width of controlled zones for the location of field structures not included in Table 2 in the Annex to the Regulation shall be determined by the energy company, taking into account their functional parameters, the degree of impact on the gas network, and the

maximum widths of controlled zones designated for structures with similar functional characteristics listed in that table.

§ 56. For gas pipelines constructed in the period from 5 September 2013 until the date of entry into force of the Regulation, or gas pipelines for which a building permit was issued during that period, the provisions of the Regulation of the Minister of Economy of 26 April 2013 on the technical conditions to be met by gas networks and their location (Journal of Laws, item 640) shall apply.

§ 57. For gas pipelines for which a permit for reconstruction has been issued after the date of entry into force of the Regulation, the provisions of the Regulation shall apply.

§ 58. This Regulation shall enter into force on 21 September 2026.³⁾

MINISTER FOR ENERGY

In agreement with

MINISTER FOR FINANCE

I GOSPODARKI

³⁾ This Regulation was preceded by the Regulation of the Minister for the Economy of 26 April 2013 on the technical requirements to be met by gas networks and their location, which, pursuant to Article 66 of the Act of 19 July 2019 on ensuring accessibility for people with special needs (Journal of Laws of 2024, item 1411), ceases to have effect on the date of entry into force of this Regulation.

Annex to the Regulation of the
Minister for Energy of
(Journal of Laws, item)

**WIDTH OF CONTROLLED ZONES FOR GAS PIPELINES CONSTRUCTED
BEFORE 5 SEPTEMBER 2013, OR GAS PIPELINES FOR WHICH A BUILDING
PERMIT WAS ISSUED BEFORE THAT DATE**

Table 1. Width of controlled zones of gas pipelines laid in the ground with a gas pressure above 0.4 MPa up to 10.0 MPa, constructed before 12 December 2001, or gas pipelines for which a building permit was issued before that date

Item	Type of field structures	Nominal pipeline pressure [MPa]							
		from 0.4 to 1.2		from 1.2 to 2.5		from 2.5 to 10			
		Nominal diameter of the gas pipeline [DN]							
		up to 300	over 300	up to 300	over 300	up to 300	over 300 to 500	from 500 to 800	over 800
		Width of controlled zone [m]							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Towns and compact clusters of rural residential buildings	30.0	40.0	40.0	60.0	50.0	100.0	150.0	200.0
2	Public buildings and buildings for collective residence	30.0	50.0	50.0	80.0	70.0	130.0	200.0	200.0
3	Single-family and multi-family residential buildings	30.0	40.0	40.0	50.0	40.0	70.0	100.0	150.0
4	Free-standing non-residential buildings (barns, sheds, garages)	16.0	20.0	30.0	40.0	30.0	50.0	60.0	80.0
5	Industrial plant structures	30.0	40.0	40.0	60.0	50.0	100.0	150.0	200.0
6	Main railway tracks, first and second class	30.0	40.0	40.0	50.0	40.0	100.0	150.0	200.0
7	Railway tracks of local importance and tramway tracks	20.0	30.0	30.0	40.0	30.0	60.0	80.0	100.0
8	Bridges and overpasses	30.0	40.0	40.0	60.0	50.0	100.0	150.0	200.0
9	Car parks	20.0	30.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	60.0	80.0	100.0
10	Flood protection embankments	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	16.0	16.0
11	Regulated rivers, streams and drainage ditches, or other structures	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	16.0	16.0
12	Sewer pipelines, heating network ducts, cable ducting and water mains having a direct connection to premises for people and animals	20.0	20.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	40.0	40.0	50.0
13	Ducts, heating ducts, water	2.0	6.0	2.0	10.0	10.0	14.0	16.0	16.0

	pipes, telecommunications ducts, electrification and telecommunications cables with no direct connection to premises earmarked for people and animals								
14	Overhead telecommunications lines. Overhead power lines with the following voltage:								
	– up to 1.0 kV	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	10.0	10.0
	– above 1.0 kV up to 30.0 kV	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	20.0	20.0
	– above 30.0 kV up to 110.0 kV	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	30.0	30.0
	– above 110.0 kV	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
15	Electric power transformer stations with a voltage of:								
	– up to 15.0 kV	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	20.0	20.0
	– above 15.0 kV	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	30.0	30.0

1. A reduced width, relative to the width of controlled zones, may be adopted by applying a reduction in the reduced stress in the wall of the pipe. If the distance of the gas pipeline to the field structure is at least:

- 1) 75 % of half the width of the controlled zone – the reduced stress shall be reduced by 10 %;
- 2) 50 % of half the width of the controlled zone – the reduced stress shall be reduced by 20 %;
- 3) 25 % of half the width of the controlled zone – the reduced stress shall be reduced by 30 %.

2. If the reduced stress in the wall of the pipe has been reduced by 30 %, the gas pipeline should be situated at a distance from the field structure not less than:

- 1) 10.0 m for gas pipelines with nominal pressure of up to 1.2 MPa and 15.0 m for gas pipelines with nominal pressure of more than 1.2 MPa;
- 2) 5.0 m for gas pipelines with a nominal pressure of up to 2.5 MPa inclusive, and 10.0 m for gas pipelines with a nominal pressure greater than 2.5 MPa, provided that a protective casing pipe is fitted on the gas pipeline, ending at a distance from the outline of the field structure of at least 25 % of half the width of the controlled zone, but not less than 10.0 m for gas pipelines with a nominal pressure of up to 1.2 MPa inclusive

and 15.0 m for gas pipelines with a nominal pressure greater than 1.2 MPa. The length of the protective casing pipe may not be greater than 100.0 m.

3. The reduced distance between a gas pipeline and sewer pipelines and ducts having a direct connection to premises for people and animals may not be less than 8.0 m, provided that, along the entire section of the gas pipeline for which the reduced distance has been adopted:

- 1) reduced stress in the wall of the pipe shall go down by 30 %;
- 2) all welded connections shall be checked with the use of non-destructive methods;
- 3) application shall be made of an olfactory linear filter.

4. Reduced distances shall not apply in relation to overhead power lines with a voltage greater than 1.0 kV and to electric power transformer stations. In built-up areas, it is permitted to adopt a reduced distance of 25 % of half the width of the controlled zone between the outermost conductor of a power line or an electric power transformer station and the designed gas pipeline, provided that a reduced stress in the wall of the pipe of 30 % is applied.

Table 2. Width of controlled zones for gas pipelines laid in the ground with a gas pressure not greater than 0.4 MPa, constructed before 12 December 2001, or gas pipelines for which a building permit was issued before that date

Item	Types of field structures	Width of controlled zone [m]
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1	buildings	3.0
2	main railway tracks, first and second class	10.0
3	local railway tracks	6.0
4	tram tracks	2.0
5	sewer pipelines, heating network ducts, water mains, cable ducting and other ducts connected to premises for people and animals	3.0
6	sewer pipelines, heating network ducts, water mains, cable ducting and other ducts not connected to premises for people and animals	2.0
7	underground electric power cables with a voltage of:	
	– up to 15.0 kV	1.0
	– above 15.0 kV	2.0
8	poles of power lines with a voltage of up to 1.0 kV, telecommunications and tramway traction poles, and other supports	1.0
9	overhead power lines with the following voltage:	
	– up to 1.0 kV	1.0
	– above 1.0 kV up to 30.0 kV	8.0
	– above 30.0 kV up to 110.0 kV	16.0
	– above 110.0 kV	30.0
10	electric power transformer stations with voltage of:	
	– up to 15.0 kV, supplied by overhead lines	8.0
	– up to 15.0 kV, supplied by cables	10.0
	– above 15.0 kV	20.0
11	trees	3.0

The permissible reduction of controlled zones between a gas pipeline and telecommunications cable ducting is specified in separate regulations.

Table 3. Width of controlled zones for gas pipelines constructed in the period from 12 December 2001 to 4 September 2013, or gas pipelines for which a building permit was issued during that period

Item	Nominal diameter of the gas pipeline [DN]	Maximum operating pressure (MOP) of the gas pipeline	
		up to 0.5 MPa inclusive	above 0.5 and up to 10.0 MPa
		Width of controlled zone [m]	
1	up to DN 150 inclusive	1.0	4.0
2	above DN 150 up to DN 300		6.0
3	above DN 300 up to DN 500		8.0
4	above DN 500		12.0