

Mind the gas lines!

Technical regulations for works near gas pipelines



Overview map. Copyright: Evida Service A/S

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1. Introduction

Mind the gas lines! - Technical regulations for works near gas pipelines is a handbook for consultants, contractors, other pipeline owners, etc. who design and carry out construction, building and pipeline work near gas pipelines, including biogas pipelines.

Mind the gas pipelines! provides information about the applicable safety clearances for the various gas pipelines and, in particular, the clearance rules that apply between gas pipelines and other underground installations. The stated clearance requirements are based on the minimum requirements set by the Danish Safety Technology Authority. However, gas companies may require greater clearances for safety considerations and operations.

This edition replaces ***Mind the gas lines! - Technical regulations for works near gas pipelines***, 10th edition, 2021. Several relevant changes have been made to the content, including simple clearance requirements.

Yours sincerely

The Danish gas companies

2. There are four different types of gas pipelines

The Danish natural gas network is made up of four types of pipelines:

Transmission lines

The transmission lines, which are the main supply lines, carry the gas from the North Sea gas fields to Jutland, Funen, Zealand and Lolland/Falster. Transmission lines are almost always laid in open and undeveloped terrain, but are also found in some urban areas. En route, they are connected to a series of regulator stations where the pressure is lowered.

Distribution lines

Distribution lines carry the gas from the above regulator stations to other regulator stations where the pressure is lowered further. Most distribution lines are laid in open and undeveloped terrain, but some are also found in urban areas. In cities, distribution lines are most often located in roads or pavements/cycle paths.

Mains lines

Mains lines (often called 'street lines') carry the gas from regulator stations to the service lines. Mains lines are located in both rural and urban areas. In the open countryside, they can be located in both fields and roads. In cities, they are usually located in roads or pavement/cycle path.

Service lines

The service lines carry the gas from the mains lines to the consumers' installations and are usually located across the road.

Mains lines and service lines are collectively referred to as the distribution network. The distribution network is owned and operated by the gas distribution companies.

Gas pressure is measured in bars. 1 bar = 1 atm. overpressure.

The pressure in the different lines, bar

Conduit type	Bars
Transmission lines	55-163
Distribution lines	19-55
Mains (including biogas lines)	0.011-4
Service lines	0.011-4

In some places in the distribution network, lines may have a pressure of 7 bar.

3. What gas pipelines look like

Transmission lines and distribution lines are made of **steel** and covered with a black plastic coating.

Mains and service lines are typically made of **yellow plastic** (PE). They may be coated with a white transparent plastic layer or laid in protective tubes (B-pipes). B-pipes are usually yellow, but can also be black.

Mains and service lines may also be made of steel or cast iron.

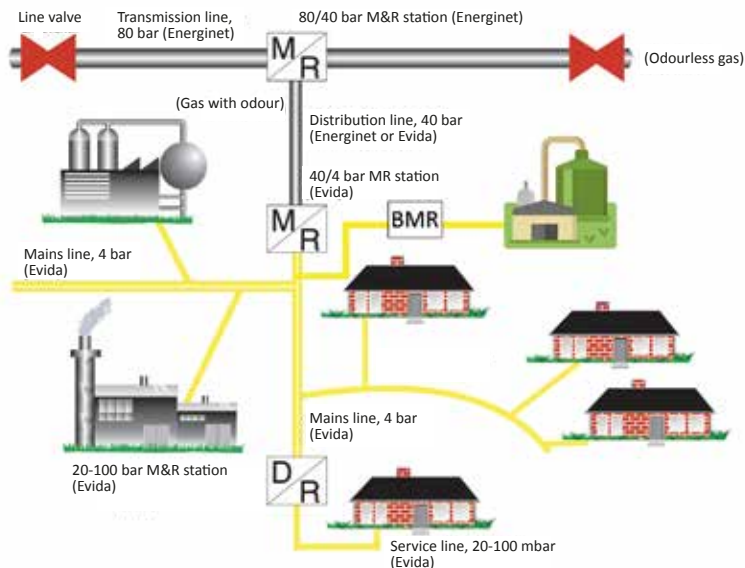
Diagram of the different conduit types and their appearance

Conduit type	Material	Colour	Diameter, mm
Transmission lines	Steel	Black	250-1016
Distribution lines	Steel	Black	80-450
Mains lines	Plastic (PE) ¹⁾	Yellow	40-250
Service lines	Plastic (PE) ¹⁾	Yellow	20-250

- 1) In the Copenhagen Metropolitan Area and a few other cities, old mains lines are made of other materials, such as cast iron.

New plastic pipes are often routed through the old conduits. Most plastic pipes have a pressure of 4 bars. The cast iron pipes in the distribution network usually have a lower operating pressure, typically between 10 and 300 mbar.

Copenhagen has steel and cast iron mains lines with diameters from 80-1100 mm and black PE pipes with diameters of 335-560 mm.



Schematic diagram of the gas network structure in Denmark.

4. How deep gas pipelines run

Gas pipelines can be located at many different depths – the diagram is therefore only indicative and only provides information about the minimum pipeline ground coverage, i.e. the depth measured to the top of the pipeline.

The lines sometimes run significantly deeper, e.g. at intersections. The depth can also be smaller, e.g. due to site formation.

Covers, valves, saddles and vents are higher than the gas line itself and placed up to 0.50 metres next to the line.

ATTENTION! - The indicated soil coverages are for information purposes only!

Standard ground coverage for different conduit types, metres

Conduit type	Minimum ground coverage, metres
Transmission lines	1.00
Distribution lines	1.00
Mains lines	0.80
Service lines	0.60

5. How gas pipelines are marked

Marking above ground

Not all gas lines are marked, but many are.

Marker posts are used to mark transmission lines, distribution lines and mains lines in rural and some urban areas. The posts are located at road, railway and river crossings as well as some boundaries. As far as possible, they are positioned so that from one post the next is visible.

The marker posts are between 0.5 and 1.9 metres high. They are either yellow with an orange top, orange with a yellow top or completely yellow. The marker posts have a different appearance depending on the type of conduit being marked. Examples of marker posts can be found at the back of this leaflet.

The conduit owner's telephone number is indicated on the posts.

The posts are usually within 2 metres of the pipeline, but the distance may be up to 20 metres from the actual location of the pipeline.

Always look for pipeline information if excavation is taking place near a marker post.

Look for gas cabinets!



Service lines are not marked with posts. However, a gas cabinet indicates that a service line is located nearby. The cabinets are usually placed on or near the house wall.

Instead of 'gas cabinet', the terms '**meter cabinet**' or '**M/R cabinet**' (meter and regulator cabinet) or **valve cabinet** are sometimes used.

Marking underground pipelines

Usually a yellow, 10-20 cm wide plastic **warning tape** with the words GAS can be found above mains and some service lines. The tape is usually about 30-40 cm above the gas line.

Warning tape cannot always be found over gas lines. There are **no** warning tape markings if the conduit is laid by earth displacement moling. Today, most service lines are laid by earth displacement moling. Mains lines laid by moling are in most cases either coated or laid in protective pipes.

The protective pipe is usually a plastic pipe (PE) in a larger size. The fact that it is a protection tube and not a gas tube can be indicated in different ways. When **relining**, the old cast iron pipes are used as protective pipes. **No** warning tape markings are used above transmission lines and usually not above distribution lines or gas lines made of any material other than plastic.

Watch out for the tracking cables too

Plastic mains and service lines may include a **tracking cable**. If the cable is damaged, the gas pipeline cannot be tracked with tracking equipment.

6. Easement belts, risk zones and safety zones

An **easement belt** is an area around a gas pipeline where an easement has been registered. Easement belts are found around all transmission, distribution and mains lines on private land.

Work in the easement belt without permission from the gas company is not permitted.

A **risk zone** is an area around a gas pipeline where, for safety reasons, pipeline information must be obtained and pipeline identification may be required before work is permitted. See Section 9.

A **safety zone** is an area around a gas pipeline where no buildings for human habitation, such as dwellings, commercial spaces, greenhouses or similar, may be constructed.

The width of easement belts, risk and safety zones are shown in the table below. The width should be understood as follows: if it says e.g. 2 x 5 metres, this means 5 metres on each side of the pipeline.

Width of easement belts, risk and safety zones, metres

Conduit type	Easement belt, metres	Risk zone, metres	Safety zone, metres
Transmission lines	2 x 5	2 x 20	2 x 20
Distribution lines	2 x 5	2 x 10	2 x (5-20) ¹⁾
Mains lines	2 x (2-4) ¹⁾	2 x 5	
Service lines	2 x (1-2) ¹⁾	2 x 1	

1) The gas company will be able to provide information on the current distances.

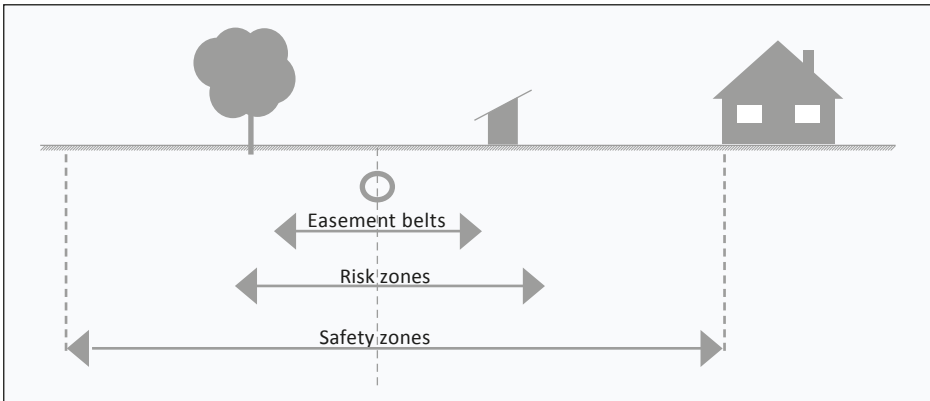


Figure 1: Easement belts, risk zones, safety zones

7. Clearance requirements for other conduit systems

The distance between natural gas pipelines and other pipeline installations must always be such that repairs can be made to the pipelines.

In addition, a number of minimum clearances apply. See the three tables for transmission lines, distribution lines and mains lines respectively.

For transmission and distribution lines, the minimum clearance is understood as the horizontal clearance.

For mains lines, the minimum clearance is defined as the distance from surface to surface. A horizontal clearance of 0.30 metres must be maintained at all times.

All pipes for the transport of one or more pipes, cables, fibre optics or similar are considered to be a conduit.

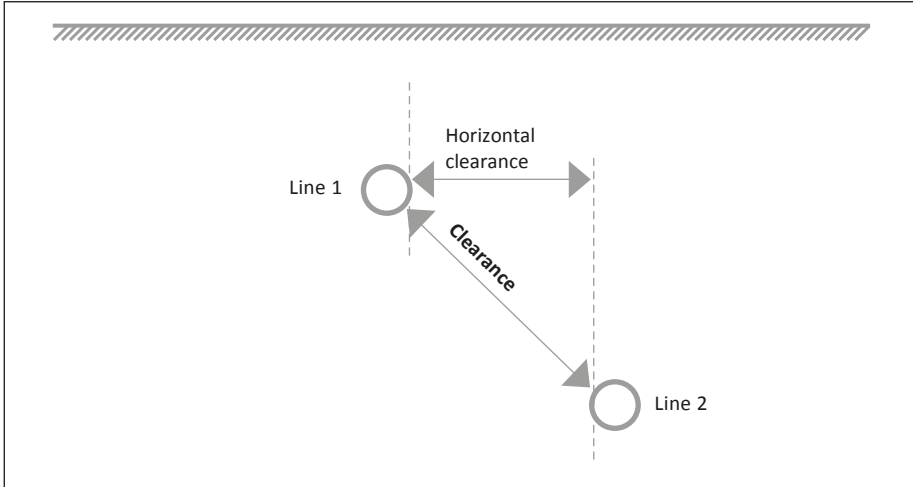


Figure 2: Clearance and horizontal clearance

Clearance requirements for transmission lines

Conduit type	Installation type	Intersections, metres	Parallel routing, metres
Conduits without cavities	Telecom and fibre optic cables	0.30 ¹⁾	5.00 ¹⁾
	Antenna cables		
	Electricity cables < 1 kV		
	1 kV< Electricity cables ≤ 20 kV	0.30 ¹⁾	5.00 ³⁾
	20 kV> Electricity cables < 132 kV	0.30 ¹⁾²⁾	5.00 ⁴⁾
	Electricity cables ≥ 132 kV AC or DC traction 0.4-132 kV Multiple power cables in bundle 20-132 kV	Separate rating. Contact the gas company.	
Conduits with cavities	Wells and similar	5.00	
	Road drainage wells		
	Field drain < Ø15 cm	0.15 ⁵⁾	5.00
	Road surface drain ≤ Ø15 cm		
	Field drain > Ø15 cm	0.30	5.00
	Sewer and pipelines Cable ducts/conduits		
Pressure lines	Water lines	0.30	5.00
	Pressurised waste-water lines		
	District heating lines	0.50	5.00
	Steam lines	0.50	5.00
Others	Posts etc.	Separate rating Contact the gas company	
	Trees	2.00	
	Foundations	5.00	
	Wind turbines, masts and other tall buildings constructions	2 x the height of the structure or separate assessment	

- 1) Uninsulated conductors must be insulated 5 metres on each side of the intersection, or for parallel routing closer than 5 metres to a gas pipeline.
- 2) As Point 1. Also requires special measures, e.g. minimum 50 x 50 x 5 cm concrete slab with two 50 x 50 x 0.5 cm PE plates.
- 3) The maximum length of parallel routing is unlimited if there is a suppression coil or insulated network. According to BEK1114 (+addendum) of 18 August 2016, Appendix 1, Chap. VI.
- 4) Requires specific calculations.
- 5) 0.30 metres when crossing under transmission line.

Clearance requirements for distribution lines

Conduit type	Installation type	Intersections, metres	Parallel routing, metres ⁵⁾
Conduits without cavities	Telecom and fibre optic cables	0.30 ¹⁾	0.30 ¹⁾
	Antenna cables		
	Electricity cables ≤ 20 kV		
	20 kV> Electricity cables < 132 kV	0.30 ¹⁾	1
	Electricity cables ≥ 132 kV AC or DC traction 0.4-132 kV Multiple power cables in bundle 20-132 kV	Separate rating Contact the gas company	
Conduits with cavities	Wells and similar	1.00	
	Road drainage wells		
	Field drain ≤ Ø15 cm Road surface drain ≤ Ø15 cm	0.15	1.00 ⁴⁾
	Field drain > Ø15 cm Sewer and pipelines Cable ducts/conduits	0.30	
Pressure lines	Water lines Pressurised waste-water lines	0.30	0.50 ³⁾
	District heating lines	0.50	1.00 ²⁾
	Steam lines	0.50	3.00 ²⁾
Others	Posts etc.	1.00	
	Trees	2.00	
	Foundations Open cellar access points	Separate rating Contact the gas company	
	Wind turbines, masts and other tall buildings constructions	2 x the height of the structure or separate assessment	

- 1) Uninsulated conductors must be insulated 5 metres on each side of the intersection, or for parallel routing closer than 5 metres to a gas pipeline.
- 2) The clearance requirements for district heating and steam pipes can be waived for some pipe types – contact the gas company.
- 3) The distance to a pressure sewage pipe must be 1 metre if it is installed with a single-sided slope.
- 4) The distance to road surface drains may in some cases be reduced to 0.30 metres – contact the gas company.
- 5) Contact the gas company if the line is secured by easement.

Clearance requirements for mains and service lines

Conduit type	Installation type	Intersections, metres	Parallel routing, metres
Conduits without cavities	Telecom and fibre optic cables	0.30	0.30
	Antenna cables		
	Electricity cables < 1 kV		
	1 kV < Electricity cables ≤ 132 kV ^{1) 7)}	0.75	0.75
	Electricity cables ≥ 132 kV Multiple cables in bundle 20-132 kV AC or DC traction 0.4-132 kV	Separate rating Contact the gas company	
Conduits with cavities	Wells and similar	0.50	
	Road drainage wells	0.30	
	Field drain ≤ Ø15 cm Road surface drain ≤ Ø15 cm	0.15	1.00 ⁴⁾
	Field drain > Ø15 cm Sewer and pipelines Cable ducts/conduits	0.30	
Pressure lines	Water lines	0.30	0.50 ³⁾
	Pressurised waste-water lines		
	District heating lines ⁵⁾	1.00	2.00 ²⁾
	Pre-insulated district heating pipes	1.00	1.00 ²⁾
Others	Posts etc.	0.30	
	Trees	2.00	
	Building foundations	1.00 ⁵⁾	
	Open cellar access points	0.50	

- 1) For metallic gas pipelines, uninsulated conductors must be insulated 5 metres on each side of the intersection, or when running in parallel closer than 5 metres to a gas pipeline.
- 2) However, clearance for steam lines must be at least 3 metres. The gas company will be able to confirm whether clearance requirements can be waived.
- 3) The distance to a pressure sewage pipe must be 1 metre if it is installed with a single-sided slope.
- 4) The distance to road surface drains may in some cases be reduced to 0.30 metres – contact the gas company.
- 5) The gas company will be able to confirm whether the clearance requirements can be waived.
- 6) Clearance for district heating pipes can be waived for some pipe types – contact the gas company.
- 7) Clearance requirements for power lines can be deviated from after assessment of heat emission

8. When designing

Obtain conduit information

According to Section 7 of the LER Act, anyone performing excavation work must obtain information from the register of utility owners about which utility owners own power lines in the excavation area before excavation work commences.

Information is available at www.ler.dk.

After submitting a request with LER, the excavation contractor receives the conduit plans from LER.

After submitting a request with LER, an excavation permit from the necessary authorities, such as the road authorities, must be applied for.

It is recommended that all relevant pipeline information is obtained in good time when designing new installations near gas pipelines. Plans provided for design purposes may only be used for design purposes. At the start of the contract, the contractor must request new plans.

Obtain an excavation permit when working in an easement belt

An *excavation permit* must be obtained from the gas company before excavation or construction work can be performed in a gas pipeline easement belt.

The application must include all relevant plans and other information. Obtain the permit in good time (usually three weeks before commencement of work is planned).

Gas company must approve gas pipeline excavation

A project must be submitted to the gas company if parts of the gas installation require excavation. The gas company may require various safety measures, such as the installation of protective pipes around the gas pipeline or the relocation of the new installation.

Gas pipelines must be secured and protected

The support of gas pipelines must not be impaired temporarily or permanently due to excavation or construction work.

Place iron plates or similar over existing cable routes when driving heavy equipment on unpaved areas.

If blasting is required

Plastic (PE) mains and service lines

Blasting in soil and objects buried in soil closer than 100 metres to a mains pipeline must be approved by the gas company before the blasting can be performed. However, blasting with a charge of less than 1 kg explosive per blast at a distance of at least 6 metres from a plastic gas pipeline or with a charge of less than 0.1 kg explosive per blast at a distance of at least 3 metres from a plastic gas pipeline is permitted without approval from the gas company.

Blasting of a charge greater than 1 kg at a distance of at least 6 metres or with a charge greater than 0.1 kg explosive per blast at a distance of at least 3 metres from a plastic gas pipe is acceptable when the pipe has been identified and the distance R and charge L follow the formula below:

$$R \geq 14 \cdot \sqrt{L}$$

where:

R = Perpendicular distance between pipe and blast in metres

L = Total charge in the blast in kg

Transmission and distribution lines

Blasting in soil and objects buried in soil closer than 100 metres to transmission and distribution lines must be approved by the gas company before blasting is performed. Blasting is not permissible within an easement belt (2 x 5 metres). Blasting outside an easement belt is permissible when the pipe has been identified by the gas company and the distance R and charge L follow the formula below:

$$R \geq 14 \cdot \sqrt{L}$$

where:

R = Perpendicular distance between pipe and blast in metres

L = Total charge in the blast in kg

The above will provide max. 0.12 kg explosive per blast at a distance of at least 5 metres from an identified transmission and distribution line.

Application for permission to blast

The application for blasting must contain complete information about the size of the explosive charges, ignition method, placement (outline of area) and expected distance to gas pipes, as well as who is responsible.

PLEASE NOTE! The easement belt for transmission and distribution lines is registered on the affected properties.

If trees require planting

The following are prohibited

- Plant deep-rooted trees in easement belts
- Plant trees over a gas pipeline
- Plant trees closer than 2 metres to a gas pipeline without permission from the gas company

Examples of tree species with high roots

Cherry plum	Spruces	Rowan
Grey elm	Elder	Lilac
Green elm	Cherry	Alder buckthorn
Fruit trees	Crab apple	Blackthorn

9. Before starting work

Obtain conduit information

Excavation and construction work must not commence until the contractor has obtained information about the pipeline owners and pipeline location by submitting a request to LER. If in doubt about the location of the pipes, the pipe owner should be contacted for clarification and instructions on excavation precautions.

Requirement for pipeline identification

A gas pipeline must always be marked as 'identified' if the following applies:

1. *Excavation is taking place in risk zones.*

Transmission and distribution lines must be marked by the gas company before excavation commences in a risk zone.

The scope of the excavation work must be agreed in writing.

2. *Plans appear to be deficient or erroneous, or there may otherwise be doubt about the location of the pipeline.*

Always request pipeline identification well in advance – waiting time should be less than three working days.

Pipeline identification is performed free of charge for transmission and distribution lines if the above points apply. For mains and service lines, identification is performed free of charge if the location cannot be indicated on a plan.

Warnings

Never knock down iron bars or pegs where conduits may be located – serious damage may occur!

Do not touch steel cables and associated components. Dangerously high induction voltages from nearby high-voltage installations can be lethal!

10. When working

Remember the drawings

Remember that all relevant conduit information should be available on site

– ***the operator needs it!***

Be careful with excavators

1. ***Mains and service lines (plastic 0-7 bar)***

Do not use an excavator to excavate closer than 2 metres to a mains or service line until it has been located during a test excavation.

Beware of components welded onto the conduit. Not all components may be shown on plans and drawings!

Covers, valves, saddles and vents are higher than the gas line itself and placed up to 0.50 metres next to the line.

2. ***Transmission and distribution lines (steel typically 19-163 bar)***

Excavation with an excavator is permitted up to 2 metres from an identified gas pipeline.

See Section 9 point 1.

The gas company may grant permission for machine excavation closer than 2 metres to the pipeline after assessing the need for test excavations and the excavator's size, equipment, staffing etc.

When digging manually

Use a shovel or spade for manual excavation, never a digging fork!

When grubbing

Grubbing over a gas pipeline is only permitted in accordance with the easement regulations or by written agreement with the gas company.

When driving piles

Pile driving in ***easement belts*** is ***not permitted***.

In ***risk zones***, pile driving is not permitted without the consent of the gas company.

When using earth drills

Earth drills may be used up to 2 metres from a gas pipeline (but 5 metres for transmission and distribution lines!). Drilling closer than 2 metres (but 5 metres for transmission and distribution lines!) to the pipeline requires special supervision by the gas company.

When performing earth displacement moling or underground drilling

A. Utility intersections

A gas pipeline must be excavated before any moling or underground drilling can be performed past the pipeline.

However, the gas company may give written permission for moling or underground drilling to be performed past a gas pipeline in a road without the pipeline being excavated.

Permission to drill without excavation with possible use of inspection holes depends on the intersection distance. The gas company will be able to provide information on this.

B. Parallel routing

Earth displacement moling or drilling parallel to mains lines closer than 2 metres may only be performed with the written approval of the gas company.

Moling or drilling parallel to transmission lines and distribution lines closer than 5 metres may only be performed after written agreement with the gas company.

If plans contain errors and omissions

Stop work and contact the gas company if any errors or omissions in plans are discovered during the work or if the pipe routing is incorrectly marked.

Do not backfill excavation holes – even from any test excavations – without permission from the gas company.

11. How to deal with exposed gas lines

Exposed gas lines must be handled with care and must not be exposed to damage.

The conduits must:

- Be effectively **supported** along the entire length of the trench. The support must be rigid and stable and approved by the gas company. See also the table below for indicative free span lengths for gas pipelines. The table applies to cables with and without welds.
- To be **covered** to protect against external events such as vandalism and excavation damage when work is not being performed around them. Use e.g. winter mats, protective pipes, pipe shells or gravel (minimum 10 cm).

Avoid:

- Exposing gas lines to impact and vibrations.
- Placing stones, tools, etc. on the edge of the excavation. Clearance of 1 metre must be maintained around the excavation.
It may damage the gas line!

The following is not permitted:

- Stepping on gas pipes.
- Using gas pipes to support or suspend other conduits and the like.
- Using open flames or other heat sources near exposed gas pipes.
If a heat source/cooling source is required near a gas pipe, the pipe must be protected with a fireproof/insulating screen.
- Blocking the gas company’s access to gas facilities.
The gas company must at all times have free access to all parts of the gas installation, such as valve covers, wells, regulator stations and meter cabinets.

Indicative free span lengths for gas pipelines

Pipe material	Dimension, mm	Free span, metres
PE	20 - 90	1.5
PE	125 - 250	3.0
Steel	80 - 100	3.0
Steel	150 - 400	6.0
Steel	450 - 1016	12.0

If special activities take place in the excavation area, an additional risk assessment should be performed. One example is the period around New Year.

12. Before backfilling

The gas company always checks steel pipes that have been exposed for damage. The gas company should therefore be contacted when the work is complete and the pipe excavation area is ready to be backfilled.

13. How to backfill around gas lines

Gas pipelines must be backfilled as soon as possible after the work around the pipelines has been completed – and the gas company has given permission for the backfilling.

The backfill must consist of stone-free material without sharp edges (e.g. hardened sand fill or gravel). The grain size must be a maximum of 4 mm. The base and side supports must be compressed with hand tools.

Do not forget about the warning tape – it should be 30-40 cm above the pipeline.

If the warning tape is damaged, contact the cable owner to request new tape.

Damage to gas pipes, markers or other components must be reported to the gas company before backfilling. Damage may only be repaired by the gas company.

Follow the instructions in the '**Rigtig retablering**' (ISBN 978-87-7848-754-4) leaflet, available from KommuneForlaget A/S, telephone 3311 3800, www.kommuneforlaget.dk.

14. If the gas pipeline is damaged

Any damage to the gas system must be reported to the gas company.

This applies to:

- Any damage to the gas system itself – including coating and tracking cables.
- Any kind of overload or other abnormal impact on the gas pipeline – even if the damage is not visible.
- Accidents in the vicinity of the gas installation, such as water mains damage, fire or collapse.

If the contractor has complied with agreements with the gas company, reported superficial damage to the protective layer of steel pipes or scratches on plastic pipes (PE) will be repaired free of charge for the excavation contractor. If gas lines are backfilled or any damage is **not** reported, the gas company's subsequent costs will be charged to the excavation contractor.

15. If there is a smell of gas!

- Stop work and disconnect all machines.
- Avoid using open flames and electrical equipment of any kind.
- Alert the gas company control centre/emergency service, but do not use phones where there is a smell of gas!
- Ventilate if the gas odour is detected indoors.

16. If the gas pipeline is struck during excavation!

- Stop work and disconnect all machines.
- Cordon off the area.
- Alert the gas company's control centre/emergency service.
- If necessary, alert the police and fire brigade.

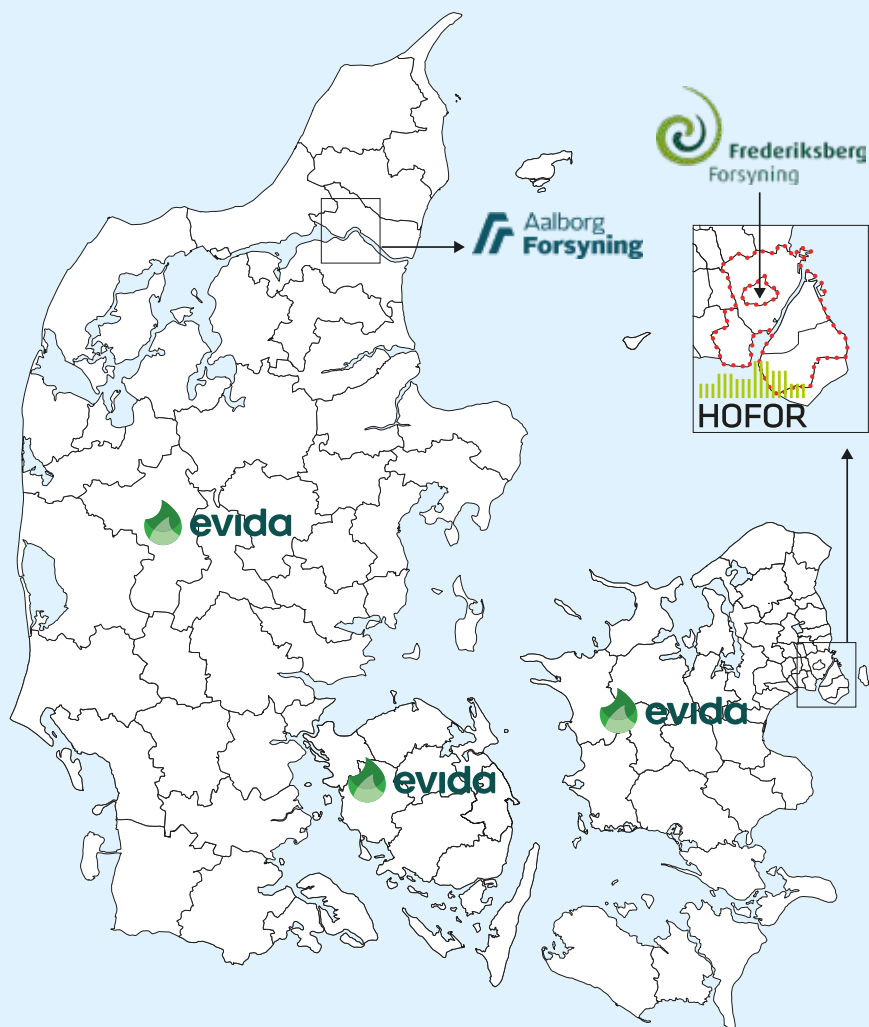
Do not attempt to repair the conduit.

17. If gas is burning!

- Remove people and animals to safety.
- Alert the gas company's control centre/emergency service.
- If necessary, alert the police and fire brigade.

Prevent the fire from spreading. Do not attempt to extinguish the fire unless there is danger to people, animals or buildings.

See also the '*Gas leak precautions*' leaflet.



ENERGINET as well as the regional gas company can be found in all areas.

Examples of marker posts



ENERGINET



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