Gas Corridor Locations

For safety reasons, the following minimum proximity distances should be maintained from building edge to gas service corridor, where possible, and as illustrated in Figure 4.37:

- For Polyethylene (PE) gas mains (Maximum operating pressure (MOP) 4 bars):
    - 5000 mm for pipe diameters up to 315 mm;
    - 8000 mm for pipe diameters more than 315 mm; and
- For steel gas mains (MOP 16 bars): 13000 mm for all pipe diameters.

A minimum clear distance of 2000 mm shall be maintained between gas service corridor and HV power transmission or MV power distribution corridors. Where LV power distribution cables are used, this may be reduced to 400 mm.

Gas Corridors Widths

Gas service and chamber corridor width requirements are generally based on pipe diameters. The required pipe diameter depends on the gas demand, which in turn depends on the land use context as well as the Street Family. Larger gas pipelines are generally found in Boulevards and Avenues.

Gas corridor width allocations are presented in Table 4.18.

Chambers associated with gas pipelines are located within the service corridor width and therefore it is not possible for these chambers to share with other utility chamber corridors.

Gas chambers shall be located in accordance with ADNOC Distribution's requirements.

Special Arrangements

For gas corridors, the following guidance should be followed:

- Where a steel gas pipeline is required in a development, a separate gas corridor should be considered, in addition to the PE gas corridor;
- Where a gas pressure reducing station is required in a development, a dedicated utility plot should be allocated at the connecting point between the high pressure gas pipeline and the selected gas distribution network tie-in; and
- During the installation of gas pipelines, spare duct sleeves shall be provided transverse to the street to facilitate the installation of future gas house connection crossings.