The modern shape of the church is a result of the 1813 reconstruction. However, its oldest part (currently the sacristy) dates from 1600. The temple represents the West-Lemko style. The walls, roofs, and domes of the towers are covered with shingles. The crosses crowning them are the only elements forged from metal.

The tower above the matroneum gained a small vestibule, or porch. It is covered by a separate small roof. The roof over the nave is two-tiered. The roof over the sanctuary has three straight slopes – on the northern, eastern, and southern sides.

From the north, the building has only one small window in the sacristy. One window is located in the wall of the sacristy and the sanctuary on the eastern side. On the southern side, there is a large triple window. They are all rectangular.

The sacristy adjoins the northern wall of the sanctuary. It is outlined by five walls: one perpendicular to the wall of the presbytery, oblique, parallel, oblique, and another perpendicular. This room has only 13 square meters.

In the original temple, this small space served as the sanctuary.

During Operation Vistula and the forced resettlement, the church in Powroźnik shared the dreadful fate of many other temples. The Greek Catholic parish ceased to exist at that time. The building was taken over by the Roman Catholic church. The new hosts introduced significant changes to the interior design.

The church is surrounded by a stone wall covered with a shingle roof and slender lindens and larches growing along it.

The length of the entire building: 21 m
The width of the matroneum: 4 m
The width of the nave: 7 m
The width of the sanctuary: 5 m
The height of the tower above the matroneum: 21 m
The height of the tower above the nave: 16 m
The height of the tower above the sanctuary: 9.5 m