NFPA 497

Recommended Practice for the Classification of Flammable Liquids, Gases, or Vapors and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas

1997 Edition

NFPA®

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An International Codes and Standards Organization

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NFPA 497

Recommended Practice for the

Classification of Flammable Liquids, Gases, or Vapors and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas

1997 Edition

This edition of NFPA 497, *Recommended Practice for the Classification of Flammable Liquids, Gases, or Vapors and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas,* was prepared by the Technical Committee on Electrical Equipment in Chemical Atmospheres and acted on by the National Fire Protection Association, Inc., at its Annual Meeting held May 19–22, 1997, in Los Angeles, CA. It was issued by the Standards Council on July 24, 1997, with an effective date of August 15, 1997, and supersedes all previous editions.

This edition of NFPA 497 was approved as an American National Standard on August 15, 1997.

Origin and Development of NFPA 497

The Committee on Electrical Equipment in Chemical Atmospheres began the development of this recommended practice in 1973. The Committee based the diagrams in this document on various codes and standards of the National Fire Protection Association and on the accepted practices of the chemical process industries and the petroleum refining industry. The first edition of this recommended practice was adopted by the Association at the 1975 Annual Meeting.

The Committee began a thorough review of this document in 1980 and completed its work in 1985. The designation was changed to NFPA 497A in anticipation of a similar recommended practice for Class II hazardous (classified) locations.

In 1989, the Technical Committee on Electrical Equipment in Chemical Atmospheres recognized a need for editorial revisions to the drawings referenced in Section 3-4. There were also new drawings included for flammable liquid tank truck loading and unloading and for marine terminal handling of flammable liquids.

In 1993, the Electrical Equipment in Chemical Atmospheres Committee decided to combine the information on group classifications of flammable liquids, gases, and vapors located in NFPA 497M, *Classification of Gases, Vapors, and Dusts for Electrical Equipment in Hazardous (Classified) Locations,* with the information in NFPA 497. The expanded version of 497 was renamed *Recommended Practice for the Classification of Flammable Liquids, Gases, or Vapors and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas.* Table information was expanded, examples were provided in the appendix, and Class I, Zone 0, 1, and 2 information was incorporated into the text for this edition.

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NOTE: Membership on a committee shall not in and of itself constitute an endorsement of the Association or any document developed by the committee on which the member serves.

Committee Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on (1) developing data on the properties of chemicals enabling proper selection of electrical equipment for use in atmospheres containing flammable gases, vapors, or dusts; (2) making recommendations for the prevention of fires and explosions through the use of continuously purged, pressurized, explosion-proof, or dust-ignition-proof electrical equipment where installed in such chemical atmospheres.

Contents

NFPA 497

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NOTICE: An asterisk (*) following the number or letter designating a paragraph indicates that explanatory material on the paragraph can be found in Appendix A.

Information on referenced publications can be found in Chapter 4 and Appendix C.

Chapter 1 General

1-1 Scope.

1-1.1 This recommended practice applies to those locations where flammable gases or vapors, flammable liquids, or combustible liquids are processed or handled; and where their release into the atmosphere may result in their ignition by electrical systems or equipment.

1-1.2 This recommended practice provides information on specific flammable gases and vapors, flammable liquids, and combustible liquids, whose relevant combustion properties have been sufficiently identified to allow their classification into the groups established by NFPA 70, *National Electrical Code® (NEC®)* for proper selection of electrical equipment in hazardous (classified) locations. The tables in this document are not intended to be all-inclusive.

1-1.3 This recommended practice applies to chemical process areas. As used in this document, a chemical process area may be a large, integrated chemical process plant or it may be a part of such a plant. It may be a part of a manufacturing facility where flammable gases or vapors, flammable liquids, or combustible liquids are produced or used in chemical reactions, or are handled or used in certain unit operations such as mixing, filtration, coating, spraying, and distillation.

1-1.4 This recommended practice does not apply to situations that may involve catastrophic failure of or catastrophic discharge from process vessels, pipelines, tanks, or systems.

1-1.5 This recommended practice does not apply to oxygen-enriched atmospheres or pyrophoric materials.

1-1.6 This recommended practice is not intended to supersede or conflict with the NFPA standards listed in Appendix D.

NOTE: It is not the intent of this edition to fully address issues associated with Article 505 in the *NEC.*

1-2 Purpose.

1-2.1 The purpose of this recommended practice is to provide the user with a basic understanding of the parameters that determine the degree and the extent of the hazardous (classified) location. This recommended practice also provides the user with examples of the applications of these parameters.

1-2.2 Information is provided on specific flammable gases and vapors, flammable liquids, and combustible liquids, whose relevant properties determine their classification into groups. This will assist in the selection of special electrical equipment for hazardous (classified) locations where such electrical equipment is required.

1-2.3 This recommended practice is intended as a guide and should be applied with sound engineering judgment. Where all factors are properly evaluated, a consistent area classification scheme can be developed.

1-3 Definitions. For the purpose of this recommended practice, the following terms shall have the meanings given below.

Adequate Ventilation. A ventilation rate that affords either 6 air changes per hour, or 1 cfm per square foot of floor area, or other similar criteria that prevent the accumulation of significant quantities of vapor-air concentrations from exceeding 25 percent of the lower flammable limit.

Autoignition Temperature (AIT). The minimum temperature required to initiate or cause self-sustained combustion of a solid, liquid, or gas independently of the heating or heated element. *(See NFPA 325, Guide to Fire Hazard Properties of Flammable Liquids, Gases, and Volatile Solids.)*

CAS. Chemical Abstract Service.

Class I, Division 1. A location where (1) ignitable concentrations of flammable gases or vapors exist under normal operating conditions; or (2) ignitable concentrations of such gases or vapors may exist frequently because of repair or maintenance operations or because of leakage; or (3) breakdown or faulty operation of equipment or processes might release ignitable concentrations of flammable gases or vapors and might also cause simultaneous failure of electrical equipment. *[See Section 500-5(a) of the NEC.]*

Class I, Division 2. A location (1) in which volatile flammable liquids or flammable gases are handled, processed, or used, but in which the liquids, vapors, or gases will normally be confined within closed containers or closed systems from which they can escape only in case of accidental rupture or breakdown of such containers or systems, or in case of abnormal operation of equipment; or (2) in which ignitable concentrations of gases or vapors are normally prevented by positive mechanical ventilation, and which might become hazardous through failure or abnormal operation of the ventilating equipment; or (3) that is adjacent to a Class I, Division 1 location, and to which ignitable concentrations of gases or vapors might occasionally be communicated unless such communication is prevented by adequate positive-pressure ventilation from a source of clean air and effective safeguards against ventilation failure are provided. *[See Section 500-5(b) of the NEC.]*

Class I, Zone 0. A Class I, Zone 0 location is a location that meets the following conditions:

(a) Ignitable concentrations of flammable gases or vapors that are present continuously

(b) Ignitable concentrations of flammable gases or vapors that are present for long periods of time

Class I, Zone 1. A Class I, Zone 1 location is a location that meets the following conditions:

(a) Ignitable concentrations of flammable gases or vapors that are likely to exist under normal operating conditions

(b) Ignitable concentrations of flammable gases or vapors that may exist frequently because of repair or maintenance operations or because of leakage

(c) Equipment that is operated or processes that are carried on, of such a nature that equipment breakdown or faulty operations could result in the release of ignitable concentrations of flammable gases or vapors, and that also could cause simultaneous failure of electrical equipment in a mode to cause the electrical equipment to become a source of ignition

(d) Being adjacent to a Class I, Zone 0 location from which ignitable concentrations of vapors could be communicated, unless communication is prevented by adequate positive-pressure ventilation from a source of clean air and effective safeguards against ventilation failure are provided

Class I, Zone 2. A Class I, Zone 2 location is a location that meets the following conditions:

(a) Ignitable concentrations of flammable gases or vapors that are not likely to occur in normal operation, and if they do occur, they will exist only for a short period

(b) Volatile flammable liquids, flammable gases, or flammable vapors that are handled, processed, or used, but in which the liquids, gases, or vapors normally are confined within closed containers or closed systems from which they can escape only as a result of accidental rupture or breakdown of the containers or system, or as the result of the abnormal operation of the equipment with which the liquids or gases are handled, processed, or used

(c) Ignitable concentrations of flammable gases or vapors that normally are prevented by positive mechanical ventilation, but that may become hazardous as the result of failure or abnormal operation of the ventilation equipment

(d) Being adjacent to a Class I, Zone 1 location, from which ignitable concentrations of flammable gases or vapors could be communicated, unless such communication is prevented by adequate positive-pressure ventilation from a source of clean air, and effective safeguards against ventilation failure are provided

Combustible Liquid. A liquid having a flash point at or above 100°F (37.8°C).

Combustible liquids are subdivided as follows:

(a) Class II liquids are those having flash points at or above 100°F (37.8°C) and below 140°F (60°C).

(b) Class III liquids are those having flash points at or above 140°F (60°C), and are subdivided as follows:

1. Class IIIA liquids are those having flash points at or above 140°F (60°C) and below 200°F (93.4°C).
2. Class IIIB liquids are those having flash points at or above 200°F (93.4°C).

Combustible Material.* A generic term used to describe a flammable gas, flammable liquid-produced vapor, or combustible liquid-produced vapor mixed with air that may burn or explode.

Class I combustible materials are divided into four groups:

Group A. Acetylene.

Group B. Flammable gas, flammable liquid-produced vapor, or combustible liquid-produced vapor mixed with air that may burn or explode, having either a maximum experimental safe gap (MESG) value less than or equal to 0.45 mm or a minimum igniting current ratio (MIC ratio) less than or equal to 0.40.

NOTE: A typical Class I, Group B material is hydrogen.

Group C. Flammable gas, flammable liquid-produced vapor, or combustible liquid-produced vapor mixed with air that may burn or explode, having either a maximum experimental safe gap (MESG) value greater than 0.45 mm and less than or equal to 0.75 mm, or a minimum igniting current ratio (MIC ratio) greater than 0.40 and less than or equal to 0.80.

NOTE: A typical Class I, Group C material is ethylene.

Group D. Flammable gas, flammable liquid-produced vapor, or combustible liquid-produced vapor mixed with air that may burn or explode, having either a maximum experimental safe gap (MESG) value greater than 0.75 mm or a minimum igniting current ratio (MIC ratio) greater than 0.80.

NOTE: A typical Class I, Group D material is propane.

The group designation is listed in Table 2-1.

Class I, Zone combustible materials are divided into three groups:

Group IIC. Atmospheres containing acetylene, hydrogen, or flammable gas, flammable liquid-produced vapor, or combustible liquid-produced vapor mixed with air that may burn or explode, having either a maximum experimental safe gap (MESG) value less than or equal to 0.50 mm or minimum igniting current ratio (MIC ratio) less than or equal to 0.45.

Group IIB. Atmospheres containing acetaldehyde, ethylene, or flammable gas, flammable liquid-produced vapor, or combustible liquid-produced vapor mixed with air that may burn or explode, having either maximum experimental safe gap (MESG) values greater than 0.50 mm and less than or equal to 0.90 mm or minimum igniting current ratio (MIC ratio) greater than 0.45 and less than or equal to 0.80.

Group IIA. Atmospheres containing acetone, ammonia, ethyl alcohol, gasoline, methane, propane, or flammable gas, flammable liquid-produced vapor, or combustible liquid produced vapor mixed with air that may burn or explode, having either a maximum experimental safe gap (MESG) value greater than 0.90 mm or minimum igniting current ratio (MIC ratio) greater than 0.80.

These groups are also reflected in Table 2-1, as Class I, Zone Groups.

Flammable Liquid. A liquid designated as Class I, having a flash point below 100°F (37.8°C) and having a vapor pressure not exceeding 40 psia at 100°F (37.8°C). Class I liquids are subdivided as follows:

(a) Class IA liquids are those having flash points below 73°F (22.8°C) and having boiling points below 100°F (37.8°C).

(b) Class IB liquids are those having flash points below 73°F (22.8°C) and having boiling points at or above 100°F (37.8°C).

(c) Class IC liquids are those having flash points at or above 73°F (22.8°C) and below 100°F (37.8°C).

Flash Point. The minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off vapor in sufficient concentration to form an ignitable mixture with air near the surface of the liquid, as specified by test.

Ignitable Mixture. A combustible material that is within its flammable range.

MESG (Maximum Experimental Safe Gap). The maximum clearance between two parallel metal surfaces that has been found, under specified test conditions, to prevent an explosion in a test chamber from being propagated to a secondary chamber containing the same gas or vapor at the same concentration.

MIC (Minimum Igniting Current) Ratio. The ratio of the minimum current required from an inductive spark discharge to ignite the most easily ignitable mixture of a gas or vapor, divided by the minimum current required from an inductive spark discharge to ignite methane under the same test conditions. *(See IEC 79-3.)*

MIE (Minimum Ignition Energy). The minimum energy required from a capacitive spark discharge to ignite the most easily ignitable mixture of a gas or vapor.

Chapter 2 Classification of Combustible Materials

2-1 *National Electrical Code*® Criteria.

2-1.1 Article 500 of the *NEC* designates as hazardous (classified) any area in which a combustible material is or may be present in the atmosphere in sufficient concentration to produce an ignitable mixture. Article 500 designates three major categories of hazardous areas: Class I, Class II, and Class III.

In a Class I hazardous area, the material present is a flammable gas or vapor.

In a Class II hazardous area, the material present is a combustible dust.

In a Class III hazardous area, the material present is an ignitable fiber or flying.

This recommended practice is limited to Class I hazardous (classified) areas.

The Class I category is further subdivided into either Class I, Division 1 or Division 2; or Class I, Zone 0, Zone 1, or Zone 2 as follows:

(a) Class I, Division 1 in which the combustible material is present normally or frequently

(b) Class I, Division 2 in which the combustible material is present as a result of infrequent failure of equipment or containers

(c) Class I, Zone 0 in which the combustible material is present continuously or for long periods

(d) Class I, Zone 1 in which the combustible material is likely to be present normally or frequently because of repair or maintenance operations or because of leakage

(e) Class I, Zone 2 in which the combustible material is not likely to occur in normal operation, and if it does occur, it will exist only for a short period

2-1.2* The intent of Article 500 of the *NEC* is to prevent combustible material from being ignited by electrical equipment and wiring systems.

2-1.3 For the purpose of this recommended practice, areas not classified either as Class I, Division 1 or Division 2 or Class I, Zone 0, Zone 1, or Zone 2, are "unclassified" areas.

2-2 Behavior of Class I (Combustible Material) Gases, Vapors, and Liquids.

2-2.1 Lighter-than-Air (Vapor Density Less than 1.0) Gases. These gases tend to dissipate rapidly in the atmosphere. They will not affect as great an area as heavier-than-air gases or vapors. Except in enclosed spaces, such gases seldom accumulate to form an ignitable mixture near grade level, where most electrical installations are located. A lighter-than-air gas that has been cooled sufficiently may behave as a heavier-than-air gas until it absorbs heat from the surrounding atmosphere.

2-2.2 Heavier-than-Air (Vapor Density Greater than 1.0) Gases. These gases tend to fall to grade level when released. The gas may remain for a significant period of time, unless dispersed by natural or forced ventilation. A heavier-than-air gas that has been heated sufficiently to decrease its density may behave as a lighter- than-air gas until cooled by the surrounding atmosphere.

2-2.3 Applicable to All Densities. As the gas diffuses into the surrounding air, the density of the mixture approaches that of air.

2-2.4 Compressed Liquefied Gases. These gases are stored above their normal boiling point but are kept in the liquid state by pressure. When released, the liquid immediately expands and vaporizes, creating large volumes of cold gas. The cold gas behaves like a heavier-than-air gas.

2-2.5 Cryogenic Flammable Liquids and Other Cold Liquefied Combustible Materials. Cryogenic liquids are generally handled below −150°F (−101°C). These behave like flammable liquids when they are spilled. Small liquid spills will immediately vaporize, but larger spills may remain in the liquid state for an extended time. As the liquid absorbs heat, it vaporizes and may form an ignitable mixture. Some liquefied combustible materials (not cryogenic) are stored at low temperatures and at pressures close to atmospheric pressure; these include anhydrous ammonia, propane, ethane, ethylene, and propylene. These materials will behave as described above.

2-2.6 Flammable Liquids. When released in appreciable quantity, a Class I liquid will begin to evaporate at a rate that depends on its volatility: the lower the flash point, the greater the volatility; hence, the faster the evaporation. The vapors of Class I liquids form ignitable mixtures with air at ambient temperatures more or less readily. Even when evolved rapidly, the vapors tend to disperse rapidly, becoming diluted to a concentration below the lower flammable limit. Until this dispersion takes place, however, these vapors will behave like heavier-than-air gases. Class I liquids normally will produce ignitable mixtures that will travel some finite distance from the point of origin; thus, they will normally require area classification for proper electrical system design.

2-2.7 Combustible Liquids. A combustible liquid will form an ignitable mixture only when heated above its flash point.

2-2.7.1 With Class II liquids, the degree of hazard is lower because the vapor release rate is low at the normal handling and storage temperatures. In general, these liquids will not form ignitable mixtures with air at ambient temperatures unless heated above their flash points. Also, the vapors will not travel as far because they tend to condense as they are cooled by ambient air. Class II liquids should be considered capable of producing an ignitable mixture near the point of release when handled, processed, or stored under conditions where the liquid may exceed its flash point.

2-2.7.2 Class IIIA liquids have flash points at or above 140°F (60°C) but below 200°F (93.4°C). These liquids do not form ignitable mixtures with air at ambient temperatures unless heated above their flash points. Furthermore, the vapors cool rapidly in air and condense. Hence, the extent of the area requiring electrical classification will be very small or nonexistent.

2-2.7.3 Class IIIB liquids have flash points at or above 200°F (93.4°C). These liquids seldom evolve enough vapors to form ignitable mixtures even when heated, and they are seldom ignited by properly installed and maintained general purpose electrical equipment. A Class IIIB liquid will cool below its flash point very quickly when released. Therefore, area classification is seldom needed and Class IIIB liquids are not included in Table 2-1.

2-3 Conditions Necessary for Ignition. In a Class I area, the following three conditions must be satisfied for the combustible material to be ignited by the electrical installation:

(a) A combustible material must be present.

(b) It must be mixed with air in the proportions required to produce an ignitable mixture.

(c) There must be a release of sufficient energy to ignite the mixture.

2-4 Classification of Class I Combustible Materials.

2-4.1 Combustible materials are classified into four Class I, Division Groups, A, B, C, and D, or three Class I, Zone Groups, IIC, IIB, and IIA, depending upon their properties.

2-4.2* An alphabetical listing of selected combustible materials, with their group classification and relevant physical properties, is provided in Table 2-1. Table 2-2 provides a cross-

Table 2-1 Selected Chemicals

Chemical	CAS No.	*NEC* Group	Type[6]	Flash Point (°C)	AIT (°C)	%LFL	%UFL	Vapor Density (Air = 1)	Vapor Pressure[7] (mm Hg)	Class I Zone Group[3]	MIE (mJ) TR	MIC Ratio	MESG (mm)
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	C*	I	−38	175	4.0	60.0	1.5	874.9	IIA	0.37	0.98	0.92
Acetic Acid	64-19-7	D*	II	43	464	4.0	19.9	2.1	15.6	IIA		2.67	1.76
Acetic Acid-Tert.-Butyl Ester	540-88-5	D	II			1.7	9.8	4.0	40.6				
Acetic Anhydride	108-24-7	D	II	54	316	2.7	10.3	3.5	4.9				
Acetone	67-64-1	D*	I		465	2.5	12.8	2.0	230.7	IIA	1.15	1.00	1.02
Acetone Cyanohydrin	75-86-5	D	IIIA	74	688	2.2	12.0	2.9	0.3				
Acetonitrile	75-05-8	D	I	6	524	3.0	16.0	1.4	91.1	IIA			1.50
Acetylene	74-86-2	A*	GAS		305	2.5	99.9	0.9	36600	IIC	0.017	0.28	0.25
Acrolein (Inhibited)	107-02-8	B(C)*	I		235	2.8	31.0	1.9	274.1	IIB	0.12		
Acrylic Acid	79-10-7	D	II	54	438	2.4	8.0	2.5	4.3				
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	D*	I	−26	481	3.0	17.0	1.8	108.5	IIB	0.16	0.78	0.87
Adiponitrile	111-69-3	D	IIIA	93	550			1.0	0.002				
Allyl Alcohol	107-18-6	C*	I	22	378	2.5	18.0	2.0	25.4				0.84
Allyl Chloride	107-05-1	D	I	−32	485	2.9	11.1	2.6	366			1.33	1.17
Allyl Glycidyl Ether	106-92-3	B(C)[1]	II		57			3.9					
Alpha-Methyl Styrene	98-83-9	D	II		574	0.8	11.0	4.1	2.7				
n-Amyl Acetate	628-63-7	D	I	25	360	1.1	7.5	4.5	4.2				1.02
sec-Amyl Acetate	626-38-0	D	I	23		1.1	7.5	4.5		IIA			
Ammonia	7664-41-7	D*[2]	I		498	15.0	28.0	0.6	7498.0	IIA	.680	6.85	3.17
Aniline	62-53-3	D	IIIA	70	615	1.3	11.0	3.2	0.7	IIA			
Benzene	71-43-2	D*	I	−11	498	1.2	7.8	2.8	94.8	IIA	0.20	1.00	0.99
Benzyl Chloride	98-87-3	D	IIIA		585	1.1		4.4	0.5				
Bromopropyne	106-96-7	D	I	10	324	3.0							
n-Butane	3583-47-9	D*[5]	GAS		288	1.9	8.5	2.0			0.25	0.94	1.07
1,3-Butadiene	106-99-0	B(D)*[1]	GAS	−76	420	2	12	1.9		IIB	0.12	0.76	0.79
1-Butanol	71-36-3	D*	I	36	343	1.4	11.2	2.6	7.0	IIA			0.91
2-Butanol	71-36-5	D*	I	36	405	1.7	9.8	2.6		IIA			
Butylamine	109-73-9	D	GAS	−12	312	1.7	9.8	2.5	92.9			1.13	
Butylene	25167-67-3	D	I		385	1.6	10.0	1.9	2214.6				
n-Butyraldehyde	123-72-8	C*	I	−12	218	1.9	12.5	2.5	112.2				0.92
n-Butyl Acetate	123-86-4	D*	I	22	421	1.7	7.6	4.0	11.5	IIA		1.08	1.04
sec-Butyl Acetate	105-46-4	D	II	−8		1.7	9.8	4.0	22.2				
tert.-Butyl Acetate	540-88-5	D	II			1.7	9.8	4.0	40.6				
n-Butyl Acrylate (Inhibited)	141-32-2	D	II	49	293	1.7	9.9	4.4	5.5				
n-Butyl Glycidyl Ether	2426-08-6	B(C)[1]	II										
n-Butyl Formal	110-62-3	C	IIIA						34.3				
Butyl Mercaptan	109-79-5	C	I	2				3.1	46.4				
Butyl-2-Propenoate	141-32-2	D	II	49		1.7	9.9	4.4	5.5				
para tert.-Butyl Toluene	98-51-1	D	IIIA										
n-Butyric Acid	107-92-6	D	IIIA	72	443	2.0	10.0	3.0	0.8				
Carbon Disulfide	75-15-0	*3	I	−30	90	1.3	50.0	2.6	358.8	IIC	0.009	0.39	0.20

(continues)

Table 2-1 Selected Chemicals *(Continued)*

Chemical	CAS No.	*NEC* Group	Type[6]	Flash Point (°C)	AIT (°C)	%LFL	%UFL	Vapor Density (Air = 1)	Vapor Pressure[7] (mm Hg)	Class I Zone Group[3]	MIE (mJ) TR	MIC Ratio	MESG (mm)
Carbon Monoxide	630-08-0	C*	GAS	609	700	12.5	74.	0.97		IIA			
Chloroacetaldehyde	107-20-0	C	IIIA	88					63.1				
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	D	I	29	593	1.3	9.6	3.9	11.9				
1-Chloro-1-Nitropropane	2425-66-3	C	IIIA										
Chloroprene	126-99-8	D	GAS	−20		4.0	20.0	3.0					
Cresol	1319-77-3	D	IIIA	81	559	1.1		3.7					
Crotonaldehyde	4170-30-3	C*	I	13	232	2.1	15.5	2.4	33.1	IIB			0.81
Cumene	98-82-8	D	I	36	424	0.9	6.5	4.1	4.6	IIA			
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	D	I	−17	245	1.3	8.0	2.9	98.8	IIA	0.22	1.0	0.94
Cyclohexanol	108-93-0	D	IIIA	68	300			3.5	0.7	IIA			
Cyclohexanone	108-94-1	D	II	44	245	1.1	9.4	3.4	4.3	IIA			0.98
Cyclohexene	110-83-8	D	I	−6	244	1.2		2.8	89.4				0.97
Cyclopropane	75-19-4	D*	I		503	2.4	10.4	1.5	5430	IIB	0.17	0.84	0.91
p-Cymene	99-87-6	D	II	47	436	0.7	5.6	4.6	1.5	IIA			
Decene	872-05-9	D	II		235			4.8	1.7				
n-Decaldehyde	112-31-2	C	IIIA						0.09				
n-Decanol	112-30-1	D	IIIA	82	288			5.3	0.008				
Decyl Alcohol	112-30-1	D	IIIA	82	288			5.3	0.008				
Diacetone Alcohol	123-42-2	D	IIIA	64	603	1.8	6.9	4.0	1.4				
Di-Isobutylene	25167-70-8	D*	I	2	391	0.8	4.8	3.8			0.96		
Di-Isobutyl Ketone	108-83-8	D	II	60	396	0.8	7.1	4.9	1.7				
o-Dichlorobenzene	955-50-1	D	IIIA	66	647	2.2	9.2	5.1		IIA			
1,4-Dichloro-2,3 Epoxybutane	3583-47-9	D*	I			1.9	8.5	2.0			0.25	0.98	1.07
1,1-Dichloroethane	1300-21-6	D	I		438	6.2	16.0	3.4	227				1.82
1,2-Dichloroethylene	156-59-2	D	I	97	460	5.6	12.8	3.4	204	IIA			
1,1-Dichloro-1-Nitroethane	594-72-9	C	IIIA	76				5.0					
1,3-Dichloropropene	10061-02-6	D	I	35		5.3	14.5	3.8					
Dicyclopentadiene	77-73-6	C	I	32	503				2.8				0.91
Diethylamine	109-87-9	C*	I	−28	312	1.8	10.1	2.5		IIA			1.15
Diethylaminoethanol	100-37-8	C	IIIA	60	320			4.0	1.6	IIA			
Diethyl Benzene	25340-17-4	D	II	57	395			4.6					
Diethyl Ether	60-29-7	C*	I	12	160	1.9	36.0	2.6	38.2	IIB	0.19	0.88	0.83
Diethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether	112-34-5	C	IIIA	78	228	0.9	24.6	5.6	0.02				
Diethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether	111-77-3	C	IIIA	93	241				0.2				
n-n-Dimethyl Aniline	121-69-7	C	IIIA	63	371	1.0		4.2	0.7				
Dimethyl Formamide	68-12-2	D	II	58	455	2.2	15.2	2.5	4.1				1.08
Dimethyl Sulfate	77-78-1	D	IIIA	83	188			4.4	0.7				
Dimethylamine	124-40-3	C	GAS		400	2.8	14.4	1.6		IIA			
2,2-Dimethylbutane	75-83-2	D[5]	I	−48	405				319.3				
2,3-Dimethylbutane		D[5]	I		396								
3,3-Dimethylheptane	1071-26-7	D[5]	I		325				10.8				
2,3-Dimethylhexane	31394-54-4	D[5]	I		438								
2,3-Dimethylpentane	107-83-5	D[5]	I		335				211.7				
Di-N-Propylamine	142-84-7	C	I	17	299				27.1				
1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1	C*	I	12	180	2.0	22.0	3.0	38.2	IIB	0.19		0.70
Dipentene	138-86-3	D	II	45	237	0.7	6.1	4.7					1.18
Dipropylene Glycol Methyl Ether	34590-94-8	C	IIIA	85		1.1	3.0	5.1	0.5				
Diisopropylamine	108-18-9	C	GAS	−6	316	1.1	7.1	3.5					
Dodecene	6842-15-5	D	IIIA	100	255								
Epichlorohydrin	3132-64-7	C*	I	33	411	3.8	21.0	3.2	13.0				
Ethane	74-84-0	D*	GAS	−29	472	3.0	12.5	1.0		IIA	0.24	0.82	0.91
Ethanol	64-17-5	D*	I	13	363	3.3	19.0	1.6	59.5	IIA		0.88	0.89
Ethylamine	75-04-7	D*	I	−18	385	3.5	14.0	1.6	1048		2.4		

Table 2-1 Selected Chemicals *(Continued)*

Chemical	CAS No.	*NEC* Group	Type[6]	Flash Point (°C)	AIT (°C)	%LFL	%UFL	Vapor Density (Air = 1)	Vapor Pressure[7] (mm Hg)	Class I Zone Group[3]	MIE (mJ) TR	MIC Ratio	MESG (mm)
Ethylene	74-85-1	C*	GAS	0	450	2.7	36.0	1.0		IIB	0.070	0.53	0.65
Ethylenediamine	107-15-3	D*	I	33	385	2.5	12.0	2.1	12.5				
Ethylenimine	151-56-4	C*	I	−11	320	3.3	54.8	1.5	211		0.48		
Ethylene Chlorohydrin	107-07-3	D	IIIA	59	425	4.9	15.9	2.8	7.2				
Ethylene Dichloride	107-06-2	D*	I	13	413	6.2	16.0	3.4	79.7				
Ethylene Glycol Monoethyl Ether Acetate	111-15-9	C	II	47	379	1.7		4.7	2.3			0.53	0.97
Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether Acetate	112-07-2	C	IIIA		340	0.9	8.5		0.9				
Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether	111-76-2	C	IIIA		238	1.1	12.7	4.1	1.0				
Ethylene Glycol Monoethyl Ether	110-80-5	C	II		235	1.7	15.6	3.0	5.4				
Ethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether	109-86-4	D	II		285	1.8	14.0	2.6	9.2				
Ethylene Oxide	75-21-8	B(C)*[1]	I	−20	429	3.0	99.9	1.5	1314	IIB	0.065		0.47
2-Ethylhexaldehyde	123-05-7	C	II	52	191	0.8	7.2	4.4	1.9				
2-Ethylhexanol	104-76-7	D	IIIA	81		0.9	9.7	4.5	0.2				
2-Ethylhexyl Acrylate	103-09-3	D	IIIA	88	252				0.3				
Ethyl Acetate	141-78-6	D*	I	−4	427	2.0	11.5	3.0	93.2		0.46		
Ethyl Acrylate (Inhibited)	140-88-5	D*	I	9	372	1.4	14.0	3.5	37.5	IIA			
Ethyl Alcohol	64-17-5	D*	I	13	363	3.3	19.0	1.6	59.5				0.89
Ethyl Sec-Amyl Ketone	541-85-5	D	II	59									
Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	D	I	21	432	0.8	6.7	3.7	9.6				
Ethyl Butanol	97-95-0	D	II	57		1.2	7.7	3.5	1.5				
Ethyl Butyl Ketone	106-35-4	D	II	46				4.0	3.6				
Ethyl Chloride	75-00-3	D	GAS	−50	519	3.8	15.4	2.2					
Ethyl Ether	60-29-7	C*	I	−45	160	1.9	36.0	2.6	538		0.19	0.88	0.84
Ethyl Formate	109-94-4	D	GAS	−20	455	2.8	16.0	2.6		IIA			0.94
Ethyl Mercaptan	75-08-1	C*	I	−18	300	2.8	18.0	2.1	527.4				0.90
n-Ethyl Morpholine	100-74-3	C	I	32				4.0					
2-Ethyl-3-Propyl Acrolein	645-62-5	C	IIIA	68				4.4					
Ethyl Silicate	78-10-4	D	II					7.2					
Formaldehyde (Gas)	50-00-0	B	GAS	60	429	7.0	73.0	1.0					
Formic Acid	64-18-6	D	II	50	434	18.0	57.0	1.6	42.7				
Fuel Oil 1	8008-20-6	D	II	72	210	0.7	5.0						
Furfural	98-01-1	C	IIIA	60	316	2.1	19.3	3.3	2.3				
Furfuryl Alcohol	98-00-0	C	IIIA	75	490	1.8	16.3	3.4	0.6				
Gasoline	8006-61-9	D*	I	−46	280	1.4	7.6	3.0					
n-Heptane	142-82-5	D*	I	−4	204	1.0	6.7	3.5	45.5	IIA	0.24	0.88	0.91
n-Heptene	81624-04-6	D[5]	I	−1	204			3.4					
n-Hexane	110-54-3	D*[5]	I	−23	225	1.1	7.5	3.0	152	IIA	0.24	0.88	0.93
Hexanol	111-27-3	D	IIIA	63				3.5	0.8	IIA			0.98
2-Hexanone	591-78-6	D	I	35	424	1.2	8.0	3.5	10.6				
Hexene	592-41-6	D	I	−26	245	1.2	6.9		186				
sec-Hexyl Acetate	108-84-9	D	II	45				5.0					
Hydrazine	302-01-2	C	II	38	23		98.0	1.1	14.4				
Hydrogen	1333-74-0	B*	GAS		520	4.0	75.0	0.1		IIC	0.019	0.25	0.28
Hydrogen Cyanide	74-90-8	C*	GAS	−18	538	5.6	40.0	0.9		IIB			0.80
Hydrogen Selenide	7783-07-5	C	I						7793				
Hydrogen Sulfide	7783-06-4	C*	GAS		260	4.0	44.0	1.2			0.068		0.90
Isoamyl Acetate	123-92-2	D	I	25	360	1.0	7.5	4.5	6.1				
Isoamyl Alcohol	123-51-3	D	II	43	350	1.2	9.0	3.0	3.2				1.02
Isobutane	75-28-5	D[5]	GAS		460	1.8	8.4	2.0					
Isobutyl Acetate	110-19-0	D*	I	18	421	2.4	10.5	4.0	17.8				
Isobutyl Acrylate	106-63-8	D	I		427			4.4	7.1				

(continues)

Table 2-1 Selected Chemicals *(Continued)*

Chemical	CAS No.	*NEC* Group	Type^6	Flash Point (°C)	AIT (°C)	%LFL	%UFL	Vapor Density (Air = 1)	Vapor Pressure^7 (mm Hg)	Class I Zone Group^3	MIE (mJ) TR	MIC Ratio	MESG (mm)
Isobutyl Alcohol	78-83-1	D*	I	−40	416	1.2	10.9	2.5	10.5			0.92	0.98
Isobutyraldehyde	78-84-2	C	GAS	−40	196	1.6	10.6	2.5					
Isodecaldehyde	112-31-2	C	IIIA					5.4	0.09				
Isohexane	107-83-5	D^5			264				211.7			1.00	
Isopentane	78-78-4	D^5			420				688.6				
Isooctyl Aldehyde	123-05-7	C	II		197				1.9				
Isophorone	78-59-1	D		84	460	0.8	3.8	4.8	0.4				
Isoprene	78-79-5	D*	I	−54	220	1.5	8.9	2.4	550.6				
Isopropyl Acetate	108-21-4	D	I		460	1.8	8.0	3.5	60.4				
Isopropyl Ether	108-20-3	D*	I	−28	443	1.4	7.9	3.5	148.7		1.14		0.94
Isopropyl Glycidyl Ether	4016-14-2	C	I										
Isopropylamine	75-31-0	D	GAS	−26	402	2.3	10.4	2.0			2.0		
Kerosene	8008-20-6	D	II	72	210	0.7	5.0			IIA			
Liquified Petroleum Gas	68476-85-7	D	I		405								
Mesityl Oxide	141-97-9	D*	I	31	344	1.4	7.2	3.4	47.6				
Methane	74-82-8	D*	GAS	−223	630	5.0	15.0	0.6		IIA	0.28	1.00	1.12
Methanol	67-56-1	D*	I	12	385	6.0	36.0	1.1	126.3	IIA	0.14	0.82	0.92
Methyl Acetate	79-20-9	D	GAS	−10	454	3.1	16.0	2.6		IIB		1.08	0.99
Methyl Acrylate	96-33-3	D	GAS	−3	468	2.8	25.0	3.0				0.98	0.85
Methyl Alcohol	67-56-1	D*	I		385	6.0	36.0	1.1	126.3				0.91
Methyl Amyl Alcohol	108-11-2	D	II	41		1.0	5.5	3.5	5.3				1.01
Methyl Chloride	74-87-3	D	GAS	−46	632	8.1	17.4	1.7					1.00
Methyl Ether	115-10-6	C*	GAS	−41	350	3.4	27.0	1.6				0.85	0.84
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3	D*	I	−6	404	1.4	11.4	2.5	92.4		0.53	0.92	0.84
Methyl Formal	534-15-6	C*	I	1	238			3.1					
Methyl Formate	107-31-3	D	GAS	−19	449	4.5	23.0	2.1					0.94
2-Methylhexane	31394-54-4	D^5	I		280								
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	141-79-7	D*	I	31	440	1.2	8.0	3.5	11				
Methyl Isocyanate	624-83-9	D	GAS	−15	534	5.3	26.0	2.0					
Methyl Mercapatan	74-93-1	C	GAS	−18		3.9	21.8	1.7					
Methyl Methacrylate	80-62-6	D	I	10	422	1.7	8.2	3.6	37.2	IIA			0.95
Methyl N-Amyl Ketone	110-43-0	D	II	49	393	1.1	7.9	3.9	3.8				
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether	1634-04-4	D	I	−80	435	1.6	8.4	0.2	250.1				
2-Methyloctane	3221-61-2				220				6.3				
2-Methylpropane	75-28-5	D^5	I		460				2639				
Methyl-1-Propanol	78-83-1	D*	I	−40	416	1.2	10.9	2.5	10.1				0.98
Methyl-2-Propanol	75-65-0	D*	I	10	360	2.4	8.0	2.6	42.2				
2-Methyl-5-Ethyl Pyridine	104-90-5	D		74		1.1	6.6	4.2					
Methylacetylene	74-99-7	C*	I			1.7		1.4	4306		0.11		
Methylacetylene-Propadiene	27846-30-6	C	I										0.74
Methylal	109-87-5	C	I	−18	237	1.6	17.6	2.6	398				
Methylamine	74-89-5	D	GAS		430	4.9	20.7	1.0		IIA			1.10
2-Methylbutane	78-78-4	D^5		−56	420	1.4	8.3	2.6	688.6				
Methylcyclohexane	208-87-2	D	I	−4	250	1.2	6.7	3.4			0.27		
Methylcyclohexanol	25630-42-3	D		68	296			3.9					
2-Methycyclohexanone	583-60-8	D	II					3.9					
2-Methylheptane		D^5			420								
3-Methylhexane	589-34-4	D^5			280				61.5				
3-Methylpentane	94-14-0	D^5			278								
2-Methylpropane	75-28-5	D^5	I		460				2639				
2-Methyl-1-Propanol	78-83-1	D*	I	−40	223	1.2	10.9	2.5	10.5				
2-Methyl-2-Propanol	75-65-0	D*	I		478	2.4	8.0	2.6	42.2				
2-Methyloctane	2216-32-2	D^5			220								
3-Methyloctane	2216-33-3	D^5			220				6.3				
4-Methyloctane	2216-34-4	D^5			225				6.8				
Monoethanolamine	141-43-5	D		85	410			2.1	0.4	IIA			

Table 2-1 Selected Chemicals *(Continued)*

Chemical	CAS No.	*NEC* Group	Type^{6}	Flash Point (°C)	AIT (°C)	%LFL	%UFL	Vapor Density (Air = 1)	Vapor Pressure^{7} (mm Hg)	Class I Zone Group^{3}	MIE (mJ) TR	MIC Ratio	MESG (mm)
Monoisopropanolamine	78-96-6	D		77	374			2.6	1.1				
Monomethyl Aniline	100-61-8	C			482				0.5				
Monomethyl Hydrazine	60-34-4	C	I	23	194	2.5	92.0	1.6					
Morpholine	110-91-8	C*	II	35	310	1.4	11.2	3.0	10.1				0.95
Naphtha (Coal Tar)	8030-30-6	D	II	42	277					IIA			
Naphtha (Petroleum)	8030-30-6	D*^{4}	I	42	288	1.1	5.9	2.5		IIA			
Neopentane	463-82-1	D^{5}		−65	450	1.4	8.3	2.6	1286				
Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	D		88	482	1.8		4.3	0.3				0.94
Nitroethane	79-24-3	C	I	28	414	3.4		2.6	20.7	IIA			0.87
Nitromethane	75-52-5	C	I	35	418	7.3		2.1	36.1	IIA		0.92	1.17
1-Nitropropane	108-03-2	C	I	34	421	2.2		3.1	10.1				0.84
2-Nitropropane	79-46-9	C*	I	28	428	2.6	11.0	3.1	17.1				
n-Nonane	111-84-2	D^{5}	I	31	205	0.8	2.9	4.4	4.4	IIA			
Nonene	27214-95-8	D	I			0.8		4.4					
Nonyl Alcohol	143-08-8	D				0.8	6.1	5.0	0.02	IIA			
n-Octane	111-65-9	D*^{5}	I	13	206	1.0	6.5	3.9	14.0	IIA			0.94
Octene	25377-83-7	D	I	8	230	0.9		3.9					
n-Octyl Alcohol	111-87-5	D						4.5	0.08	IIA			1.05
n-Pentane	109-66-0	D*^{5}	I	−40	243	1.5	7.8	2.5	513		0.28	0.97	0.93
1-Pentanol	71-41-0	D*	I	33	300	1.2	10.0	3.0	2.5	IIA			
2-Pentanone	107-87-9	D	I	7	452	1.5	8.2	3.0	35.6				0.99
1-Pentene	109-67-1	D	I	−18	275	1.5	8.7	2.4	639.7				
2-Pentene	109-68-2	D	I	−18				2.4					
2-Pentyl Acetate	626-38-0	D	I	23		1.1	7.5	4.5					
Phenylhydrazine	100-63-0	D		89				3.7	0.03				
Process Gas > 30% H2	1333-74-0	B**	GAS		520	4.0	75.0	0.1			0.019	0.45	
Propane	74-98-6	D*	GAS	−104	450	2.1	9.5	1.6		IIA	0.25	0.82	0.97
1-Propanol	71-23-8	D*	I	15	413	2.2	13.7	2.1	20.7	IIA			0.89
2-Propanol	67-63-0	D*	I	12	399	2.0	12.7	2.1	45.4		0.65		1.00
Propiolactone	57-57-8	D				2.9		2.5	2.2				
Propionaldehyde	123-38-6	C	I	−9	207	2.6	17.0	2.0	318.5				
Propionic Acid	79-09-4	D	II	54	466	2.9	12.1	2.5	3.7				
Propionic Anhydride	123-62-6	D		74	285	1.3	9.5	4.5	1.4				
n-Propyl Acetate	109-60-4	D	I	14	450	1.7	8.0	3.5	33.4				1.05
n-Propyl Ether	111-43-3	C*	I	21	215	1.3	7.0	3.5	62.3				
Propyl Nitrate	627-13-4	B*	I	20	175	2.0	100.0						
Propylene	115-07-1	D*	GAS	−108	455	2.0	11.1	1.5			0.28		0.91
Propylene Dichloride	78-87-5	D	I	16	557	3.4	14.5	3.9	51.7				1.32
Propylene Oxide	75-56-9	B(C)*^{1}	I	−37	449	2.3	36.0	2.0	534.4		0.13		0.70
Pyridine	110-86-1	D*	I	20	482	1.8	12.4	2.7	20.8	IIA			
Styrene	100-42-5	D*	I	31	490	0.9	6.8	3.6	6.1	IIA		1.21	
Tetrahydrofuran	109-99-9	C*	I	−14	321	2.0	11.8	2.5	161.6	IIB	0.54		0.87
Tetrahydronaphthalene	119-64-2	D	IIIA		385	0.8	5.0	4.6	0.4				
Tetramethyl Lead	75-74-1	C	II	38				9.2					
Toluene	108-88-3	D*	I	4	480	1.1	7.1	3.1	28.53	IIA	0.24		
n-Tridecene	2437-56-1	D	IIIA			0.6		6.4	593.4				
Triethylamine	121-44-8	C*	I	−9	249	1.2	8.0	3.5	68.5	IIA	0.75		
Triethylbenzene	25340-18-5	D		83			56.0	5.6					
2,2,3-Trimethylbutane		D^{5}			442								
2,2,4-Trimethylbutane		D^{5}			407								
2,2,3-Trimethylpentane		D^{5}			396								
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane		D^{5}			415								
2,3,3-Trimethylpentane		D^{5}			425								
Tripropylamine	102-69-2	D	II	41				4.9	1.5				1.13
Turpentine	8006-64-2	D	I	35	253	0.8			4.8				
n-Undecene	28761-27-5	D	IIIA			0.7		5.5					
Unsymmetrical Dimethyl Hydrazine	57-14-7	C*	I	−15	249	2.0	95.0	1.9					0.85
Valeraldehyde	110-62-3	C	I	280	222			3.0	34.3				
Vinyl Acetate	108-05-4	D*	I	−6	402	2.6	13.4	3.0	113.4	IIA	0.70		0.94

(continues)

Table 2-1 Selected Chemicals *(Continued)*

Chemical	CAS No.	*NEC* Group	Type[6]	Flash Point (°C)	AIT (°C)	%LFL	%UFL	Vapor Density (Air = 1)	Vapor Pressure[7] (mm Hg)	Class I Zone Group[3]	MIE (mJ) TR	MIC Ratio	MESG (mm)
Vinyl Chloride	75-01-4	D*	GAS	−78	472	3.6	33.0	2.2					0.96
Vinyl Toluene	25013-15-4	D		52	494	0.8	11.0	4.1					
Vinylidene Chloride	75-35-4	D	I		570	6.5	15.5	3.4	599.4				3.91
Xylene	1330-20-7	D*	I	25	464	0.9	7.0	3.7		IIA	0.2		
Xylidine	121-69-7	C	IIIA	63	371	1.0		4.2	0.7				

*Material has been classified by test.

**Fuel and process gas mixtures found by test not to present hazards similar to those of hydrogen, may be grouped based on the test results.

NOTES:

[1] If explosionproof equipment is isolated by sealing all conduits 1/2 in. or larger, in accordance with Section 501-5(a) of NFPA 70, *National Electrical Code,* equipment for the group classification shown in parentheses is permitted.

[2] For classification of areas involving ammonia, see *Safety Code for Mechanical Refrigeration,* ANSI/ASHRAE 15, and *Safety Requirements for the Storage and Handling of Anhydrous Ammonia,* ANSI/CGA G2.1.

[3] Certain chemicals may have characteristics that require safeguards beyond those required for any of the above groups. Carbon disulfide is one of these chemicals because of its low autoignition temperature and the small joint clearance necessary to arrest its flame propagation.

[4] Petroleum naphtha is a saturated hydrocarbon mixture whose boiling range is 68°F to 275°F (20°C to 135°C). It is also known as benzine, ligroin, petroleum ether, and naphtha.

[5] Commercial grades of aliphatic hydrocarbon solvents are mixtures of several isomers of the same chemical formula (or molecular weight). The autoignition temperatures of the individual isomers are significantly different. The electrical equipment should be suitable for the AIT of the solvent mixture. *(See A-2-1, Table Note 5.)*

[6] Type is used to designate if the material is a gas, flammable liquid, or combustible liquid. *(See 2-2.6 and 2-2.7.)*

[7] Vapor pressure reflected in units of mm Hg at 77°F (25°C) unless stated otherwise.

[8] Class I, Zone Groups are based upon "Electrical apparatus for explosive gas atmospheres—Part 20: Data for flammable gases and vapors, relating to the use of electrical apparatus, IEC 79-20 (1996)."

Table 2-2 Cross-Reference of Chemical CAS Numbers to Chemical Names

CAS Number	Chemical Name
50-00-0	Formaldehyde (Gas)
57-14-7	Unsymmetrical Dimethyl Hydrazine
57-57-8	Propiolactone
60-29-7	Ethyl Ether
60-34-4	Monomethyl Hydrazine
62-53-3	Aniline
64-17-5	Ethanol
64-17-5	Ethyl Alcohol
64-18-6	Formic Acid
64-19-7	Acetic Acid
67-56-1	Methanol
67-56-1	Methyl Alcohol
67-63-0	2-Propanol
67-64-1	Acetone
68-12-2	Dimethyl Formamide
71-23-8	1-Propanol
71-36-3	1-Butanol
71-36-5	2-Butanol
71-41-0	1-Pentanol
71-43-2	Benzene
74-82-8	Methane
74-84-0	Ethane
74-85-1	Ethylene
74-86-2	Acetylene
74-87-3	Methyl Chloride
74-89-5	Methylamine
74-90-8	Hydrogen Cyanide
74-93-1	Methyl Mercapatan
74-98-6	Propane
74-99-7	Methylacetylene
75-00-3	Ethyl Chloride
75-01-4	Vinyl Chloride
75-04-7	Ethylamine
75-05-8	Acetonitrile
75-07-0	Acetaldehyde
75-08-1	Ethyl Mercaptan
75-15-0	Carbon Disulfide
75-19-4	Cyclopropane
75-21-8	Ethylene Oxide
75-28-5	Isobutane
75-28-5	2-Methylpropane
75-28-5	3-Methylpropane
75-31-0	Isopropylamine
75-35-4	Vinylidene Chloride
75-52-5	Nitromethane
75-56-9	Propylene Oxide
75-65-0	2-Methyl-2-Propanol

Table 2-2 Cross-Reference of Chemical CAS Numbers to Chemical Names *(Continued)*

CAS Number	Chemical Name
75-74-1	Tetramethyl Lead
75-83-2	Dimethylbutane
75-83-2	Neohexane
75-86-5	Acetone Cyanohydrin
77-78-1	Dimethyl Sulfate
78-10-4	Ethyl Silicate
78-59-1	Isophorone
78-78-4	Isopentane
78-78-4	Methylbutane
78-79-5	Isoprene
78-83-1	Isobutyl Alcohol
78-83-1	Methyl-1-Propanol
78-84-2	Isobutyraldehyde
78-87-5	Propylene Dichloride
78-93-3	Methyl Ethyl Ketone
78-96-6	Monoisopropanolamine
79-09-4	Propionic Acid
79-10-7	Acrylic Acid
79-20-9	Methyl Acetate
79-24-3	Nitroethane
79-46-9	2-Nitropropane
80-62-6	Methyl Methacrylate
96-14-0	3-Methylpentane
96-33-3	Methyl Acrylate
97-95-0	Ethyl Butanol
98-00-0	Furfuryl Alcohol
98-01-1	Furfural
98-51-1	tert.-Butyl Toluene
98-82-8	Cumene
98-83-9	Alpha-Methyl Styrene
98-87-3	Benzyl Chloride
98-95-3	Nitrobenzene
99-87-6	p-Cymene
100-41-4	Ethyl Benzene
100-42-5	Styrene
100-61-8	Monomethyl Aniline
100-63-0	Phenylhydrazine
100-74-3	n-Ethyl Morpholine
102-69-2	Tripropylamine
103-09-3	Ethyl Hexyl Acrylate
104-76-7	Ethylhexanol
104-90-5	2-Methyl-5-Ethyl Pyridine
105-46-4	sec-Butyl Acetate
106-35-4	Ethyl Butyl Ketone
106-63-8	Isobutyl Acrylate
106-88-7	Butylene Oxide
106-92-3	Allyl Glycidyl Ether
106-96-7	Bromopropyne
106-99-0	1,3-Butadiene
107-02-8	Acrolein (Inhibited)
107-05-1	Allyl Chloride
107-06-2	Ethylene Dichloride
107-07-3	Ethylene Chlorohydrin
107-13-1	Acrylonitrile
107-15-3	Ethylenediamine
107-18-6	Allyl Alcohol
107-20-0	Chloroacetaldehyde
107-31-3	Methyl Formate
107-83-5	Dimethylpentane
107-83-5	Isohexane
107-83-5	2-Methylpentane
107-87-9	2-Pentanone
107-92-6	n-Butyric Acid
108-03-2	1-Nitropropane
108-05-4	Vinyl Acetate
108-11-2	Methyl Amyl Alcohol
108-18-9	Diisopropylamine
108-20-3	Isopropyl Ether
108-21-4	Isopropyl Acetate
108-24-7	Acetic Anhydride
108-84-9	sec-Hexyl Acetate
108-88-3	Toluene
108-90-7	Chlorobenzene
108-93-0	Cyclohexanol
108-94-1	Cyclohexanone
109-60-4	n-Propyl Acetate
109-66-0	n-Pentane
109-67-1	1-Pentene
109-68-2	2-Pentene
109-73-9	Butylamine
109-79-5	Butyl Mercaptan
109-86-4	Ethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether
109-87-5	Methylal
109-94-4	Ethyl Formate
109-99-9	Tetrahydrofuran
110-19-0	Isobutyl Acetate
110-43-0	Methyl n-Amyl Ketone
110-54-3	n-Hexane
110-62-3	n-Butyl Formal
110-62-3	Valeraldehyde
110-80-5	Ethylene Glycol Monoethyl Ether
110-82-7	Cyclohexane
110-83-8	Cyclohexene

(continues)

Table 2-2 Cross-Reference of Chemical CAS Numbers to Chemical Names *(Continued)*

CAS Number	Chemical Name
110-86-1	Pyridine
110-91-8	Morpholine
111-15-9	Ethylene Glycol Monoethyl Ether Acetate
111-27-3	Hexanol
111-43-3	n-Propyl Ether
111-65-9	n-Octane
111-69-3	Adiponitrile
111-76-2	Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether
111-84-2	n-Nonane
111-87-5	n-Octyl Alcohol
112-07-2	Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl E' Ace
112-30-1	n-Decanol
112-31-2	Isodecaldehyde
112-31-2	n-Decaldehyde
115-07-1	Propylene
115-10-6	Methyl Ether
119-64-2	Tetrahydronaphthalene
121-44-8	Triethylamine
123-05-7	Ethylhexaldehyde
123-05-7	Isooctyl Aldehyde
123-38-6	Propionaldehyde
123-51-3	Isoamyl Alcohol
123-62-6	Propionic Anhydride
123-72-8	n-Butyraldehyde
123-86-4	n-Butyl Acetate
123-91-1	1,4-Dioxane
123-92-2	Isoamyl Acetate
124-40-3	Dimethylamine
126-99-8	Chloroprene
138-86-3	Dipentene
140-88-5	Ethyl Acrylate (Inhibited)
141-32-2	n-Butyl Acrylate (Inhibited)
141-43-5	Monoethanolamine
141-78-6	Ethyl Acetate
141-79-7	Methyl Isobutyl Ketone
141-97-9	Mesityl Oxide
142-82-5	n-Heptane
143-08-8	Nonyl Alcohol
151-56-4	Ethylenimine
208-87-2	Methylcyclohexane
302-01-2	Hydrazine
463-82-1	Dimethylpropane
463-82-1	Neopentane
534-15-6	Methyl Formal
540-88-5	tert. Butyl Acetate

Table 2-2 Cross-Reference of Chemical CAS Numbers to Chemical Names *(Continued)*

CAS Number	Chemical Name
541-85-5	Ethyl Sec-Amyl Ketone
589-34-4	3-Methylhexane
591-78-6	Hexanone
592-41-6	Hexenes
624-83-9	Methyl Isocyanate
626-38-0	sec-Amyl Acetate
627-13-4	Propyl Nitrate
628-63-7	n-Amyl Acetate
630-08-0	Carbon Monoxide
645-62-5	Ethyl-3-Propyl Acrolein
1068-19-5	Methylheptane
1071-26-7	Dimethylheptane
1319-77-3	Cresol
1330-20-7	Xylene
1333-74-0	Hydrogen
1333-74-0	Process Gas > 30% H2
1634-04-4	Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether
2216-32-2	2-Methyloctane
2216-33-3	3-Methyloctane
2216-34-4	4-Methyloctane
2425-66-3	1-Chloro-1-Nitropropane
2426-08-6	n-Butyl Glycidyl Ether
2437-56-1	Tridecene
3132-64-7	Epichlorohydrin
3221-61-2	2-Methyloctane
3583-47-9	Butane
4016-14-2	Isopropyl Glycidyl Ether
4170-30-3	Crotonaldehyde
6842-15-5	Dodecene
7664-41-7	Ammonia
7783-06-4	Hydrogen Sulfide
7783-07-5	Hydrogen Selenide
8006-61-9	Gasoline
8006-64-2	Turpentine
8008-20-6	Fuel Oil 1
8008-20-6	Kerosene
8030-30-6	Naphtha (Coal Tar)
8030-30-6	Naphtha (Petroleum)
25013-15-4	Vinyl Toluene
25167-67-3	Butylene
25340-18-5	Triethylbenzene
25377-83-7	Octene
25630-42-3	Methylcyclohexanol
26952-21-6	Isooctyl Alcohol

Table 2-2 Cross-Reference of Chemical CAS Numbers to Chemical Names *(Continued)*

CAS Number	Chemical Name
27214-95-8	Nonene
27846-30-6	Methylacetylene-Propadiene
28761-27-5	Undecene
31394-54-4	Dimethylhexane
31394-54-4	2-Methylhexane
34590-94-8	Dipropylene Glycol Methyl Ether
68476-85-7	Liquified Petroleum Gas
81624-04-6	Heptene

reference of these chemicals sorted by their Chemical Abstracts Service or CAS number.

2-4.3 Appendix C lists references that deal with the testing of various characteristics of combustible materials.

Chapter 3 Classification of Class I (Combustible Material) Areas

The decision to classify an area as hazardous is based upon the possibility that an ignitable mixture may occur. Having decided that an area should be classified, the next step is to determine which classification methodology should be utilized; the U.S. traditional *NEC* Articles 500-501, Class, Division, Group; or the *NEC* Article 505, Class, Zone, Group.

Refer to Sections 3-1 and 3-3 for use with the U.S. traditional Class, Division criteria to determine the degree of hazard: Is the area Division 1 or Division 2?

Refer to Sections 3-2 and 3-3 for using *NEC* Article 505 Class, Zone criteria to determine the degree of hazard: Is the area Zone 0, Zone 1, or Zone 2?

3-1 Class, Division Classified Locations.

3-1.1 Division 1 Classified Areas. A condition for Division 1 is whether the area is likely to have an ignitable mixture present under normal conditions. For instance, the presence of a combustible material in the immediate vicinity of an open dip tank is normal and requires a Division 1 classification.

Normal does not necessarily mean the situation that prevails when everything is working properly. For instance, there may be cases in which frequent maintenance and repair are necessary. These are viewed as normal and, if quantities of a flammable liquid or a combustible material are released as a result of the maintenance, the area is Division 1. However, if repairs are not usually required between turnarounds, the need for repair work is considered abnormal. In any event, the classification of the area, as related to equipment maintenance, is influenced by the maintenance procedures and frequency of maintenance.

3-1.2 Division 2 Classified Areas. The criterion for a Division 2 area is whether the area is likely to have ignitable mixtures present only under abnormal conditions. The term “abnormal” is used here in a limited sense and does not include a major catastrophe.

As an example, consider a vessel containing liquid hydrocarbons (the source) that releases combustible material only under abnormal conditions. In this case, there is no Division 1 area because the vessel is normally tight. To release vapor, the vessel would have to leak, and that would not be normal. Thus, the vessel is surrounded by a Division 2 area.

Chemical process equipment does not often fail. Furthermore, the electrical installation requirement of NFPA 70 for Division 2 areas is such that an ignition-capable spark or hot surface will occur only in the event of abnormal operation or failure of electrical equipment. Otherwise, sparks and hot surfaces are not present or are contained in enclosures. On a realistic basis, the possibility of process equipment and electrical equipment failing simultaneously is remote.

The Division 2 classification is also applicable to conditions not involving equipment failure. For example, consider an area classified as Division 1 because of normal presence of an ignitable mixture. Obviously, one side of the Division 1 boundary cannot be normally hazardous and the opposite side never hazardous. When there is no wall, a surrounding transition Division 2 area separates a Division 1 area from an unclassified area.

In cases in which an unpierced barrier, such as a blank wall, completely prevents the spread of the combustible material, area classification does not extend beyond the barrier.

3-2 Class I, Zone Classified Locations.

3-2.1 Zone 0 Classified Areas. A condition for Zone 0 is whether the area has an ignitable mixture present continuously or for long periods of time.

This classification includes the following locations:

(a) Inside vented tanks or vessels containing volatile flammable liquids

(b) Inside inadequately vented spraying or coating enclosures where volatile flammable solvents are used

(c) Between the inner and outer roof sections of a floating roof tank containing volatile flammable liquids

(d) Inside open vessels, tanks, and pits containing volatile flammable liquids

(e) The interior of an exhaust duct that is used to vent ignitable concentrations of gases or vapors

(f) Inside inadequately ventilated enclosures containing normally venting instruments utilizing or analyzing flammable fluids and venting to the inside of the enclosures.

It is not good practice to install electrical equipment in Zone 0 locations except when the equipment is essential to the process or when other locations are not feasible.

3-2.2 Zone 1 Classified Areas. The criteria for a Zone 1 area include the following:

(a) Is the area likely to have ignitable mixtures present under normal conditions?

(b) Is the area likely to have ignitable mixtures exist frequently because of repair or maintenance operations or because of leakage?

(c) Does the area have conditions in which equipment is operated or processes are carried on, where equipment breakdown or faulty operations could result in the release of ignitable concentrations of flammable gases or vapors, and also could cause simultaneous failure of electrical equipment in a mode to cause the electrical equipment to become a source of ignition?

(d) Is the area located adjacent to a Class I, Zone 0 location from which ignitable concentrations of vapors could be communicated, unless communication is prevented by adequate positive-pressure ventilation from a source of clean air and effective safeguards against ventilation failure are provided?

This classification usually includes the following locations:

(a) Where volatile flammable liquids or liquefied flammable gases are transferred from one container to another, in areas in the vicinity of spraying and painting operations where flammable solvents are used

(b) Adequately ventilated drying rooms or compartments for the evaporation of flammable solvents

(c) Adequately ventilated locations containing fat and oil extraction equipment using volatile flammable solvents

(d) Portions of cleaning and dyeing plants where volatile flammable liquids are used

(e) Adequately ventilated gas generator rooms and other portions of gas manufacturing plants where flammable gas may escape

(f) Inadequately ventilated pump rooms for flammable gas or for volatile flammable liquids

(g) The interiors of refrigerators and freezers in which volatile flammable materials are stored in the open, lightly stoppered, or easily ruptured containers

(h) Other locations where ignitable concentrations of flammable vapors or gases are likely to occur in the course of normal operation, but not classified Zone 0.

3-2.3 Zone 2 Classified Areas. The criteria for a Zone 2 area include the following:

(a) Ignitable mixtures are not likely to occur in normal operation, and if they do occur, will exist only for a short period.

(b) Ignitable mixtures are handled, processed, or used in the area, but liquids, gases, or vapors normally are confined within closed containers or closed systems from which they can escape only as a result of accidental rupture or breakdown of the containers or system, or as the result of the abnormal operation of the equipment with which the liquids or gases are handled, processed, or used.

(c) Ignitable mixtures normally are prevented by positive mechanical ventilation, but may become hazardous as the result of failure or abnormal operation of the ventilation equipment.

(d) The area is adjacent to a Class I, Zone 1 location, from which ignitable concentrations of flammable gases or vapors could be communicated, unless such communication is prevented by adequate positive-pressure ventilation from a source of clean air, and effective safeguards against ventilation failure are provided.

The Zone 2 classification usually includes locations where volatile flammable liquids or flammable gases or vapors are used, but which would become hazardous only in case of an accident or of some unusual operating condition.

3-3 Unclassified Areas.

3-3.1 Experience has shown that the release of ignitable mixtures from some operations and apparatus is so infrequent that area classification is not necessary. For example, it is not usually necessary to classify the following areas where combustible materials are processed, stored, or handled:

(a) Areas that have adequate ventilation, where combustible materials are contained within suitable, well-maintained, closed piping systems

(b) Areas that lack adequate ventilation, but where piping systems are without valves, fittings, flanges, and similar accessories that may be prone to leaks

(c) Areas where combustible materials are stored in suitable containers

3-3.2 Areas considered to have adequate ventilation include the following:

(a) An outside area

(b) A building, room, or space that is substantially open and free of obstruction to the natural passage of air, either vertically or horizontally (Such areas may be roofed over with no walls, may be roofed over and closed on one side, or may be provided with suitably designed windbreaks.)

(c) An enclosed or partly enclosed space provided with ventilation equivalent to natural ventilation (The ventilation system must have adequate safeguards against failure.)

3-3.3 Open flames and hot surfaces associated with the operation of certain equipment, such as boilers and fired heaters, provide inherent thermal ignition sources. Electrical classification is not appropriate in the immediate vicinity of these facilities. However, it is prudent to avoid installing electrical equipment that could be a primary ignition source for potential leak sources in pumps, valves, and so forth, or in waste product and fuel feed lines.

3-3.4 Experience indicates that Class IIIB liquids seldom evolve enough vapors to form ignitable mixtures even when heated, and are seldom ignited by properly installed and maintained general purpose electrical equipment.

3-3.5 Experience has shown that some halogenated liquid hydrocarbons, such as trichloroethylene; 1,1,1-trichloroethane; methylene chloride; and 1,1-dichloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-141b), which do not have flash points, but do have a flammable range, are for practical purposes nonflammable and do not require special electrical equipment for hazardous (classified) locations.

3-4 Extent of Classified Areas.

3-4.1 The extent of a Division 1 or Division 2; or Zone 0, Zone 1, or Zone 2 area requires careful consideration of the following factors:

(a) The combustible material

(b) The vapor density of the material

(c) The temperature of the material

(d) The process or storage pressure

(e) The size of release

(f) The ventilation

3-4.2* The first step is to identify the materials being handled and their vapor densities. Hydrocarbon vapors and gases are generally heavier than air, while hydrogen and methane are lighter than air. The following guidelines apply:

(a) In the absence of walls, enclosures, or other barriers, and in the absence of air currents or similar disturbing forces, the combustible material will disperse. Heavier- than-air vapors will travel primarily downward and outward; lighter-than-air vapors will travel upward and outward. If the source of the vapors is a single point, the horizontal area covered by the vapor will be a circle.

(b) For heavier-than-air vapors released at or near grade level, ignitable mixtures are most likely to be found below grade level; next most likely at grade level; with decreasing likelihood of presence as height above grade increases. For lighter-than-air gases, the opposite is true: there is little or no hazard at and below grade but greater hazard above grade.

(c) In cases where the source of the combustible material is above grade or below grade or in cases where the combustible material is released under pressure, the limits of the classified area are altered substantially. Also, a very mild breeze may extend these limits. However, a stronger breeze may accelerate dispersion of the combustible material so that the extent of the classified area is greatly reduced. Thus, dimensional limits recommended for either Class I, Division 1 or Division 2; or Class I, Zone 0, Zone 1, or Zone 2 classified areas must be based on experience rather than relying solely on the theoretical diffusion of vapors.

3-4.3 The size of a building and its design may influence considerably the classification of the enclosed volume. In the case of a small, inadequately ventilated room, it may be appropriate to classify the entire room as Class I, Division 1 or Class I, Zone 1.

3-4.4 When classifying buildings, careful evaluation of prior experience with the same or similar installations should be made. It is not enough to merely identify a potential source of the combustible material within the building and proceed immediately to defining the extent of either the Class I, Division 1 or Division 2; or Class I, Zone 1 or Zone 2 classified areas. Where experience indicates that a particular design concept is sound, a more hazardous classification for similar installations may not be justified. Furthermore, it is conceivable that an area might be reclassified from either Class I, Division 1 to Division 2, or from Class I, Division 2 to unclassified or from Class I, Zone 1 to Zone 2, or from Class I, Zone 2 to unclassified based on experience.

3-4.5 Correctly evaluated, an installation will be found to be a multiplicity of Class I, Division 1 areas of very limited extent. The same will be true for Class I, Zone 1 areas. Probably the most numerous of offenders are packing glands. A packing gland leaking a quart per minute (0.95 L/min), or 360 gallons per day, would certainly not be commonplace. Yet, if a quart bottle were emptied each minute outdoors, the zone made hazardous would be difficult to locate with a combustible gas detector.

3-4.6 The volume of combustible material released is of extreme importance in determining the extent of a hazardous area, and it is this consideration that necessitates the greatest application of sound engineering judgment. However, one cannot lose sight of the purpose of this judgment; the area is classified solely for the installation of electrical equipment.

3-5 Discussion of Diagrams and Recommendations.

3-5.1 This chapter contains a series of diagrams that illustrate how typical sources of combustible material should be classified and the recommended extent of the various classifications. Some of the diagrams are for single-point sources; others apply to multiple sources in an enclosed space or in an operating area. The basis for the diagrams is explained in Section 3-6.

3-5.2 The intended use of the diagrams is to aid in developing electrical classification maps of operating units, process plants, and buildings. Most of the maps will be plan views. Elevations or sectional views may be required where different classifications apply at different levels.

3-5.3 An operating unit may have many interconnected sources of combustible material, including pumps, compressors, vessels, tanks, and heat exchangers. These in turn present sources of leaks such as flanged and screwed connections, fittings, valves, meters, and so forth. Thus, considerable judgment will be required to establish the boundaries of Division 1 and Division 2, or Zone 0, Zone 1, and Zone 2 areas.

3-5.4 In some cases, individual classification of a multitude of point sources within an operating unit is neither feasible nor economical. In such cases, the entire unit may be classified as a single-source entity. However, this should be considered only after a thorough evaluation of the extent and interaction of the various sources, both within the unit and adjacent to it.

3-5.5 In developing these diagrams, vapor density is generally assumed to be greater than that of air. Lighter-than-air gases, such as hydrogen and methane, will quite readily disperse, and the diagrams for lighter-than-air gases should be used. However, if such gases are being evolved from the cryogenic state (i.e., liquefied hydrogen or LNG), caution must be exercised, because for some finite period of time, these gases will be heavier than air due to their low temperature when first released.

3-6 Basis for Recommendations.

3-6.1 The practices of the petroleum refining industry are published in the American Petroleum Institute's RP 500, *Recommended Practice for Classification of Locations for Electrical Installations at Petroleum Facilities.* These practices are based on an analysis of the practices of a large segment of the industry, experimental data, and careful weighing of pertinent factors. Petroleum facility operations are characterized by the handling, processing, and storage of large quantities of materials, often at elevated temperatures. The recommended limits of classified areas for petroleum facility installations may therefore be stricter than are warranted for more traditional chemical processing facilities that handle smaller quantities.

3-6.2 Various codes, standards, and recommended practices of the National Fire Protection Association include recommendations for classifying hazardous areas. These recommendations are based on many years of experience. NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code,* and NFPA 58, *Standard for the Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases,* are two of these documents.

3-6.3 Continuous process plants and large batch chemical plants may be almost as large as refineries and should therefore follow the practices of the refining industry. Leakage from pump and agitator shaft packing glands, piping flanges, and valves generally increases with process equipment size, pressure, and flow rate, as does the travel distance and area of dispersion from the discharge source.

3-6.4 In deciding whether to use an overall plant classification scheme or individual equipment classification, process equipment size, flow rate, and pressure should be taken into consideration. Generally speaking, point-source diagrams can be used for small or batch chemical plants; for large, high-pressure plants, the API recommendations are more suitable. Table 3-6 gives ranges of process equipment size, pressure, and flow rate for equipment and piping handling combustible material.

3-6.5 The great majority of chemical plants fall in the moderate range of size, pressure, and flow rate for equipment and

Table 3-6 Relative Magnitudes of Process Equipment and Piping Handling Combustible Materials

Process Equipment	Units	Small (Low)	Moderate	Large (High)
Size	gal	< 5000	5000 to 25,000	> 25,000
Pressure	psi	< 100	100 to 500	> 500
Flow Rate	gpm	< 100	100 to 500	> 500

piping handling combustible materials. However, since all cases are not the same, sound engineering judgment is required.

3-7 Procedure for Classifying Areas. The following procedure should be used for each room, section, or area being classified.

3-7.1 Step One—Determining Need for Classification. The area should be classified if a combustible material is processed, handled, or stored there.

3-7.2 Step Two—Gathering Information.

3-7.2.1 Proposed Facility Information. For a proposed facility that exists only in drawings, a preliminary area classification can be done so that suitable electrical equipment and instrumentation can be purchased. Plants are rarely built exactly as the drawings portray them, so the area classification should be modified later based upon the actual facility.

3-7.2.2 Existing Facility History. For an existing facility, the individual plant experience is extremely important in classifying areas within the plant. Both operation and maintenance personnel in the actual plant should be asked the following questions:

(a) Have there been instances of leaks?

(b) Do leaks occur frequently?

(c) Do leaks occur during normal or abnormal operation?

(d) Is the equipment in good condition, questionable condition, or in need of repair?

(e) Do maintenance practices result in the formation of ignitable mixtures?

(f) Does routine flushing of process lines, changing of filters, opening of equipment, and so forth, result in the formation of ignitable mixtures?

3-7.2.3 Process Flow Diagram. A process flow diagram showing the pressure, temperature, flow rates, composition and quantities of various materials (i.e., mass flow balance sheets) passing through the process is needed.

3-7.2.4 Plot Plan. A plot plan (or similar drawing) is needed showing all vessels, tanks, trenches, lagoons, sumps, building structures, dikes, partitions, levees, ditches, and similar items that would affect dispersion of any liquid, gas, or vapor. The plot plan should include the prevailing wind direction.

3-7.2.5* Fire Hazard Properties of Combustible Material. The properties needed for determining area classification for many materials are shown in Table 2-1.

NOTE: A material could be listed in Table 2-1 under a chemical name different from the chemical name used at a facility. Table 2-2 is provided to cross-reference the CAS number of the material to the chemical name used in Table-2-1.

If materials being used are not listed in Table 2-1 or in other reputable chemical references, the needed information may be obtained by the following:

(a) Contact the material supplier to determine if the material has been tested or group-classified. If tested, estimate the group classification using the criteria shown in Appendix A.

(b) Have the material tested and estimate the group classification using the criteria shown in Appendix A.

(c) Refer to Appendix B for a method for determining the group classification for some mixed combustible material streams.

3-7.3 Step Three—Selecting the Appropriate Classification Diagram. Correlate the list of combustible materials from the process flow diagram and the material mass balance data with the quantities, pressures, flow rates *(see Table 3-6),* and temperatures to determine the following:

(a) Whether the process equipment size is low, moderate, or high

(b) Whether the pressure is low, moderate, or high

(c) Whether the flow rate is low, moderate, or high

(d) Whether the combustible material is lighter than air (vapor density < 1) or heavier than air (vapor density > 1)

(e) Whether the source of leaks is above or below grade

(f) Whether the process is a loading/unloading station, product dryer, filter press, compressor shelter, hydrogen storage, or marine terminal

Use Table 3-8 and the above information to select the appropriate classification diagram(s).

3-7.4 Step Four—Determining the Extent of the Classified Area. The extent of the classified area may be determined by using sound engineering judgment to apply the methods discussed in 3-4.2 and the diagrams contained in this chapter.

3-7.4.1 Locate the potential sources of leaks on the plan drawing or at the actual location. These sources may include rotating or reciprocating shafts (e.g., pumps, compressors, and control valves) and atmospheric discharges from pressure relief devices.

3-7.4.2 For each leakage source, find an equivalent example on the selected classification diagram to determine the minimum extent of classification around the leakage source. The extent may be modified by considering the following:

(a) Whether an ignitable mixture is likely to occur frequently due to repair, maintenance, or leakage

(b) Where conditions of maintenance and supervision are such that leaks are likely to occur in process equipment, storage vessels, and piping systems containing combustible material

(c) Whether the combustible material could be transmitted by trenches, pipes, conduits, or ducts

(d) Ventilation or prevailing wind in the specific area, and the dispersion rates of the combustible materials

3-7.4.3 Once the minimum extent is determined, utilize distinct landmarks (e.g., curbs, dikes, walls, structural supports, edges of roads, etc.) for the actual boundaries of the area classification. These landmarks permit easy identification of the boundaries of the hazardous areas for electricians, instrument technicians, operators, and other personnel.

3-8 Classification Diagrams for Divisions. Most diagrams in Sections 3-8 and 3-9 include tables of "suggested applicability" and use check marks to show the ranges of process equipment size, pressure, and flow rates. *(See Table 3-6.)* Unless otherwise stated, these diagrams assume that the material being handled is a flammable liquid. Table 3-8 provides a summary of where each diagram is intended to apply. Class I, Division diagrams include Figures 3-8.1 through 3-8.34.

Figure 3-8.1 shows a source of leakage located outdoors, at grade. The material being handled is a flammable liquid.

Figure 3-8.2 shows a source of leakage located outdoors, above grade. The material being handled is a flammable liquid.

Figure 3-8.3 shows a source of leakage located indoors, at floor level. Adequate ventilation is provided. The material being handled is a flammable liquid.

Figure 3-8.4 shows a source of leakage located indoors, above floor level. Adequate ventilation is provided. The material being handled is a flammable liquid.

Figure 3-8.5 shows a source of leakage located indoors, at floor level, adjacent to an opening in an exterior wall. Adequate ventilation is provided. The material being handled is a flammable liquid.

Figure 3-8.6 shows a source of leakage located indoors, at floor level, adjacent to an opening in an exterior wall. Ventilation is not adequate. The material being handled is a flammable liquid.

Figure 3-8.7 shows a source of leakage located outdoors, at grade. The material being handled may be a flammable liquid, a liquefied or compressed flammable gas, or a flammable cryogenic liquid.

Figure 3-8.8 shows a source of leakage located outdoors, above grade. The material being handled may be a flammable liquid, a liquefied or compressed flammable gas, or a flammable cryogenic liquid.

Figure 3-8.9 shows a source of leakage located outdoors, at grade. The material being handled is a flammable liquid.

Figure 3-8.10 shows a source of leakage located outdoors, above grade. The material being handled is a flammable liquid.

Figure 3-8.11 shows a source of leakage located indoors, adjacent to an opening in an exterior wall. Ventilation is not adequate. The material being handled is a flammable liquid.

Figure 3-8.12 shows a source of leakage located indoors, adjacent to an opening in an exterior wall. Adequate ventilation is provided. The material being handled is a flammable liquid.

Figure 3-8.13 shows multiple sources of leakage, located both at grade and above grade, in an outdoor process area. The material being handled is a flammable liquid.

Figure 3-8.14 shows multiple sources of leakage, located both at grade and above grade, in an outdoor process area. The material being handled is a flammable liquid.

Figure 3-8.15 shows multiple sources of leakage, located both at and above grade, in an outdoor process area. The material being handled is a flammable liquid.

Figure 3-8.16 shows multiple sources of leakage, located both at and above floor level, in an adequately ventilated building. The material being handled is a flammable liquid.

Figure 3-8.17 shows a product dryer located in an adequately ventilated building. The product dryer system is totally enclosed. The material being handled is a solid wet with a flammable liquid.

Figure 3-8.18 shows a plate and frame filter press. Adequate ventilation is provided. The material being handled is a solid wet with a flammable liquid.

Figure 3-8.19 shows a product storage tank located outdoors, at grade. The material that is being stored is a flammable liquid.

Figure 3-8.20 shows tank car loading and unloading via a closed transfer system. Material is transferred only through the dome. The material being transferred is a flammable liquid.

Figures 3-8.21(a) and 3-8.21(b) show tank car and tank truck loading and unloading via a closed transfer system. Material is transferred through the bottom fittings. The material being transferred is a flammable liquid.

Figure 3-8.22 shows tank car (or tank truck) loading and unloading via an open transfer system. Material is transferred either through the dome or the bottom fittings. The material being transferred is a flammable liquid.

Figure 3-8.23 shows tank car (or tank truck) loading and unloading via a closed transfer system. Material is transferred only through the dome. The material being transferred may be a liquefied or compressed flammable gas or a flammable cryogenic liquid.

Figure 3-8.24 shows a drum filling station located either outdoors or indoors in an adequately ventilated building. The material being handled is a flammable liquid.

Figure 3-8.25 shows an emergency impounding basin or oil/water separator and an emergency or temporary drainage ditch or oil/water separator. The material being handled is a flammable liquid.

Figure 3-8.26 shows liquid hydrogen storage located outdoors or indoors in an adequately ventilated building. This diagram applies to liquid hydrogen only.

Figure 3-8.27 shows gaseous hydrogen storage located outdoors, or indoors in an adequately ventilated building. This diagram applies to gaseous hydrogen only.

Figure 3-8.28 shows an adequately ventilated compressor shelter. The material being handled is a lighter-than-air gas.

Figure 3-8.29 shows an inadequately ventilated compressor shelter. The material being handled is a lighter-than-air gas.

Figure 3-8.30 shows tanks for the storage of cryogenic and other cold liquefied flammable gases. [From NFPA 59A, *Standard for the Production, Storage, and Handling of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)*.]

Figure 3-8.31 shows a source of leakage from equipment handling liquefied natural gas or other cold liquefied flammable gas, and located outdoors, at or above grade. (From NFPA 59A.)

Figure 3-8.32 shows a source of leakage from equipment handling liquefied natural gas or other cold liquefied flammable gas and located indoors in an adequately ventilated building. (From NFPA 59A.)

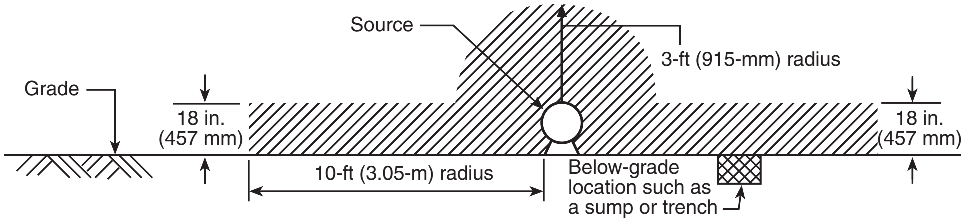
Figure 3-8.33 shows the classified zones around liquefied natural gas routinely operating bleeds, drips, vents, and drains both outdoors, at or above grade, and indoors, in an adequately ventilated building. This diagram also applies to other cold liquefied flammable gases. (From NFPA 59A.)

Figure 3-8.34 shows the classified zones at a marine terminal handling flammable liquids and includes the area around the stored position of loading arms and hoses.

Table 3-8 Matrix of Diagrams Versus Material/Property/Application

Diagram Class I Division (Zone)	Special Condition	VD > 1	VD < 1	Cryogenic	Indoor	Indoor, Poor Ventilation	Outdoor	Above Grade	At Grade	Size	Pressure	Flow
3-8.1 (3-9.1)		X					X		X	S/M	S/M	S/M
3-8.2 (3-9.2)		X					X	X		S/M	S/M	S/M
3-8.3 (3-9.3)		X			X				X	S/M	S/M	S/M
3-8.4 (3-9.4)		X			X			X		S/M	S/M	S/M
3-8.5 (3-9.5)		X			X				X	S/M	S/M	S/M
3-8.6 (3-9.6)		X				X			X	S/M	S/M	S/M
3-8.7 (3-9.7)		X		X			X		X	S/M	M/H	S/M
3-8.8 (3-9.8)		X		X			X	X		S/M	M/H	S/M
3-8.9 (3-9.9)		X					X		X	L	M/L	L
3-8.10 (3-9.10)		X					X	X		L	M/L	L
3-8.11 (3-9.11)		X				X		X		M/L	L	M/L
3-8.12 (3-9.12)		X			X			X		M/L	L	M/L
3-8.13 (3-9.13)		X					X	X	X	S/M	S/M	S/M
3-8.14 (3-9.14)		X					X	X	X	M/L	M/L	M/L
3-8.15 (3-9.15)		X					X	X	X	S/M	S/M	S/M
3-8.16 (3-9.16)		X			X			X	X	S/M	S/M	S/M
3-8.17 (3-9.17)	Product dryer	FL			X		X	X				
3-8.18 (3-9.18)	Filter press	FL			X			X				
3-8.19 (3-9.19)	Storage tank	FL					X		X	M/L	L	M/L
3-8.20 (3-9.20)	Tank car loading	FL					X	X				
3-8.21 (3-9.21)	Tank car loading Tank truck loading	FL					X	X	X			
3-8.22 (3-9.22)	Tank car loading Tank truck loading	FL					X	X	X			
3-8.23 (3-9.23)	Tank car loading Tank truck loading	FL		X			X	X				
3-8.24 (3-9.24)	Drum filling station	FL			X		X	X				
3-8.25 (3-9.25)	Emergency basin	FL					X	X	X			
3-8.26 (3-9.26)	Liquid H_2 storage		X	X	X		X	X	X			
3-8.27 (3-9.27)	Gaseous H_2 storage		X		X		X	X	X			
3-8.28 (3-9.28)	Compressor shelter		X		X			X	X			
3-8.29 (3-9.29)	Compressor shelter		X			X		X	X			
3-8.30 (3-9.30)	Cryogenic storage			X			X	X	X			
3-8.31 (3-9.31)		LNG					X	X	X			
3-8.32 (3-9.32)		LNG			X			X	X			
3-8.33 (3-9.33)		LNG						X				
3-8.34 (3-9.34)	Marine terminal	FL			X		X	X				

NOTES: FL = Flammable Liquid LNG = Liquefied Natural Gas X = Diagram Applies
L = Large M = Moderate S = Small H = High



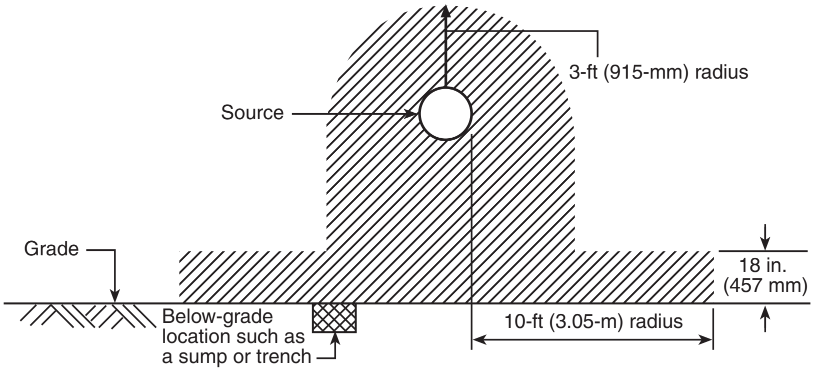
Material: Flammable liquid

	Small/low	Moderate	Large/high
Process equipment size	X	X	
Pressure	X	X	
Flow rate	X	X	

▩ Division 1

▨ Division 2

Figure 3-8.1 Leakage source located outdoors, at grade.



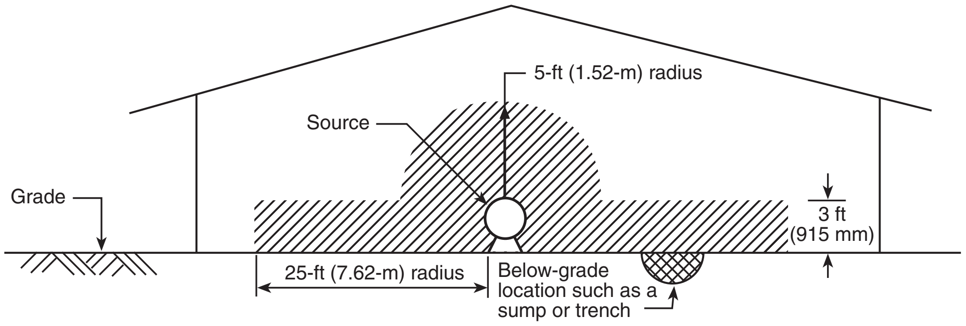
Material: Flammable liquid

	Small/low	Moderate	Large/high
Process equipment size	X	X	
Pressure	X	X	
Flow rate	X	X	

▩ Division 1

▨ Division 2

Figure 3-8.2 Leakage source located outdoors, above grade.



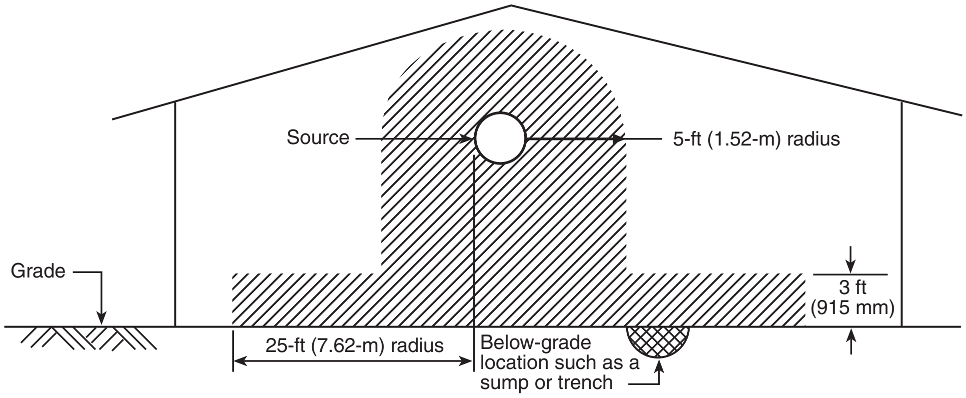
Material: Flammable liquid

	Small/low	Moderate	Large/high
Process equipment size	X	X	
Pressure	X	X	
Flow rate	X	X	

▩ Division 1

▨ Division 2

Figure 3-8.3 Leakage source located indoors, at floor level. Adequate ventilation is provided.



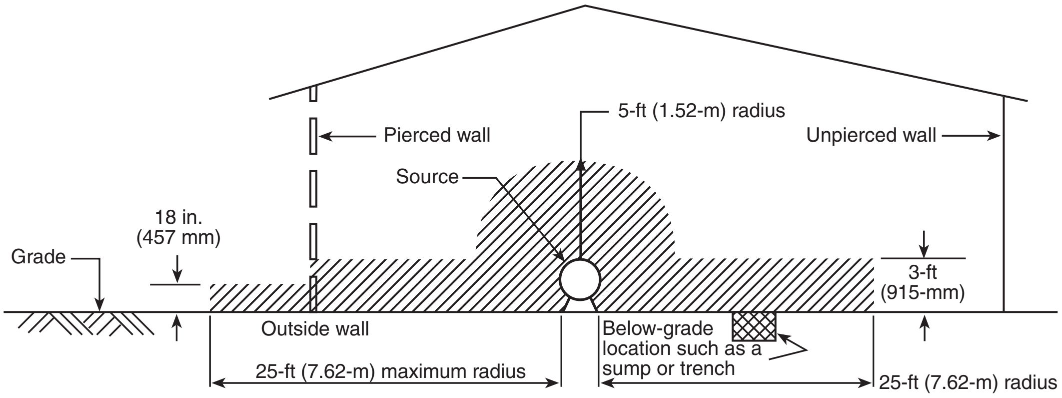
Material: Flammable liquid

	Small/low	Moderate	Large/high
Process equipment size	X	X	
Pressure	X	X	
Flow rate	X	X	

▩ Division 1

▨ Division 2

Figure 3-8.4 Leakage source located indoors, above floor level. Adequate ventilation is provided.



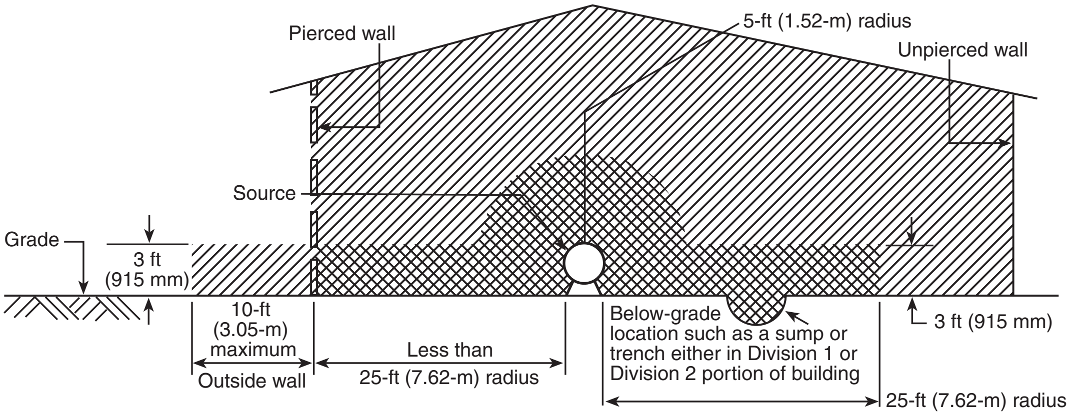
Material: Flammable liquid

	Small/low	Moderate	Large/high
Process equipment size	X	X	
Pressure	X	X	
Flow rate	X	X	

▩ Division 1

▨ Division 2

Figure 3-8.5 **Leakage source located indoors, at floor level, adjacent to opening in exterior wall. Adequate ventilation is provided.**



Note: If building is small compared to size of equipment, and leakage can fill the building, the entire building interior is classified Division 1.

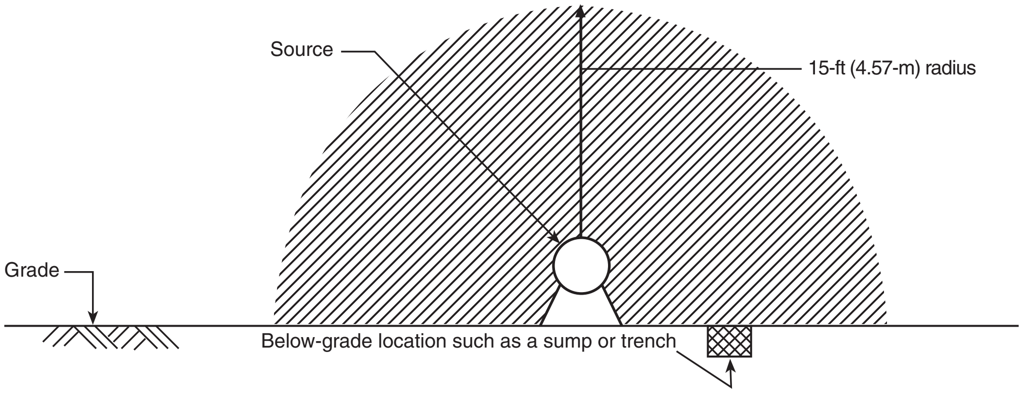
Material: Flammable liquid

	Small/low	Moderate	Large/high
Process equipment size	X	X	
Pressure	X	X	
Flow rate	X	X	

▩ Division 1

▨ Division 2

Figure 3-8.6 **Leakage source located indoors, at floor level, adjacent to opening in exterior wall. Adequate ventilation is not provided.**



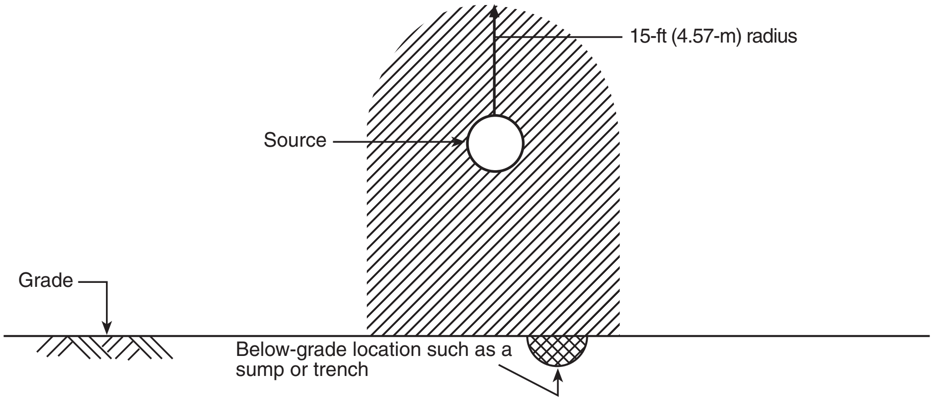
Material: Flammable liquid, liquefied flammable gas, compressed flammable gas, and cryogenic liquid

	Small/low	Moderate	Large/high
Process equipment size	X	X	
Pressure		X	X
Flow rate	X	X	

▩ Division 1

▨ Division 2

Figure 3-8.7 Leakage source located outdoors, at grade.



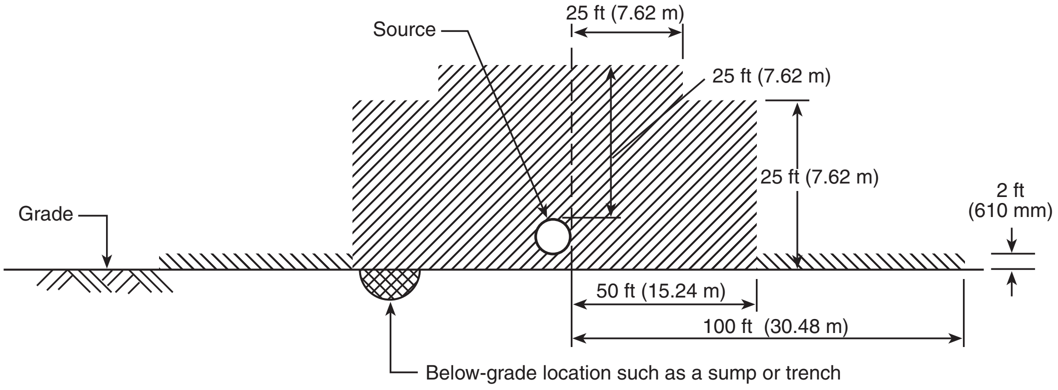
Material: Flammable liquid, liquefied flammable gas, compressed flammable gas, and cryogenic liquid

	Small/low	Moderate	Large/high
Process equipment size	X	X	
Pressure		X	X
Flow rate	X	X	

▩ Division 1

▨ Division 2

Figure 3-8.8 Leakage source located outdoors, above grade.



Material: Flammable liquid

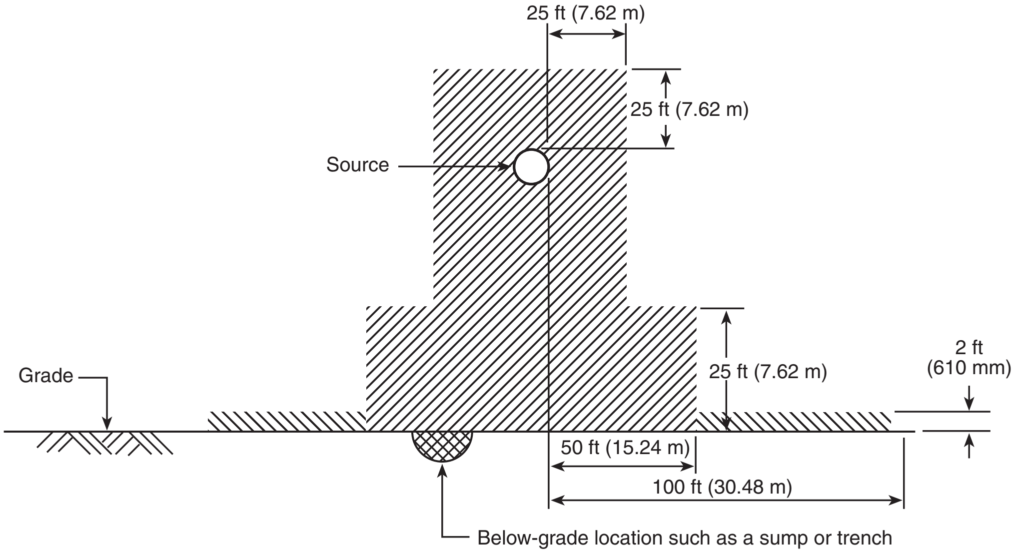
	Small/low	Moderate	Large/high
Process equipment size			X
Pressure		X	X
Flow rate			X

▦ Division 1

▨ Division 2

▧ Additional Division 2 location. Use extra precaution where large release of volatile products may occur.

Figure 3-8.9 Leakage source located outdoors, at grade.



Material: Flammable liquid

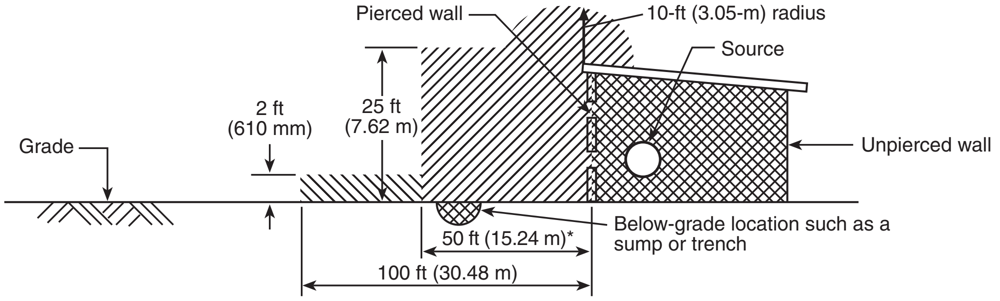
	Small/low	Moderate	Large/high
Process equipment size			X
Pressure		X	X
Flow rate			X

▦ Division 1

▨ Division 2

▧ Additional Division 2 location. Use extra precaution where large release of volatile products may occur.

Figure 3-8.10 Leakage source located outdoors, above grade.



* "Apply" horizontal distances of 50 feet from the source of vapor or 10 feet beyond the perimeter of the building, whichever is greater, except that beyond unpierced vaportight walls the area is nonclassified.

Material: Flammable liquid

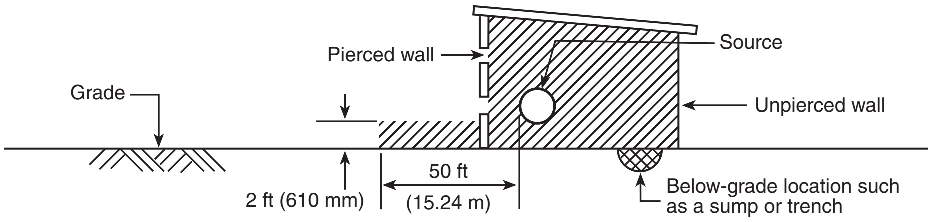
	Small/low	Moderate	Large/high
Process equipment size		X	X
Pressure			X
Flow rate		X	X

▩ Division 1

▨ Division 2

▧ Additional Division 2 location. Use extra precaution where large release of volatile products may occur.

Figure 3-8.11 Leakage source located indoors, adjacent to opening in exterior wall. Adequate ventilation is not provided.



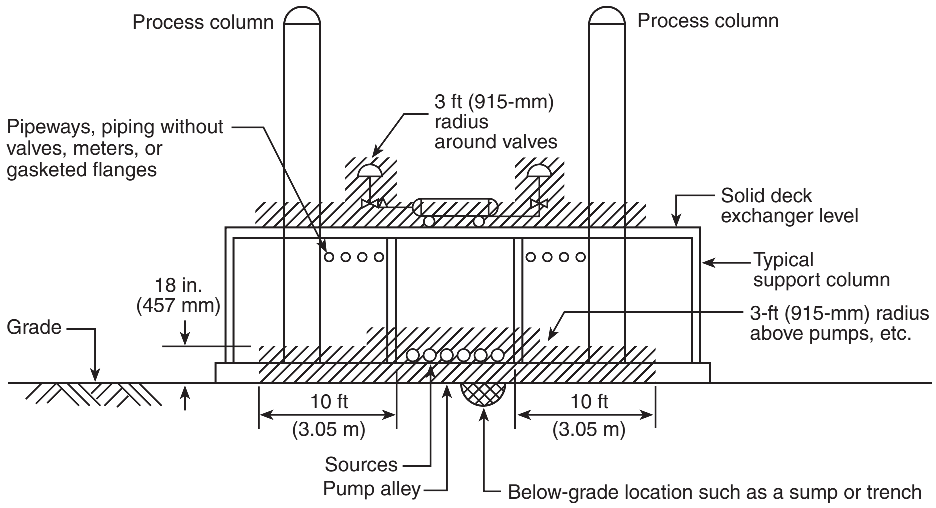
Material: Flammable liquid

	Small/low	Moderate	Large/high
Process equipment size		X	X
Pressure			X
Flow rate		X	X

▩ Division 1

▨ Division 2

Figure 3-8.12 Leakage source located indoors, adjacent to opening in exterior wall. Adequate ventilation is provided.



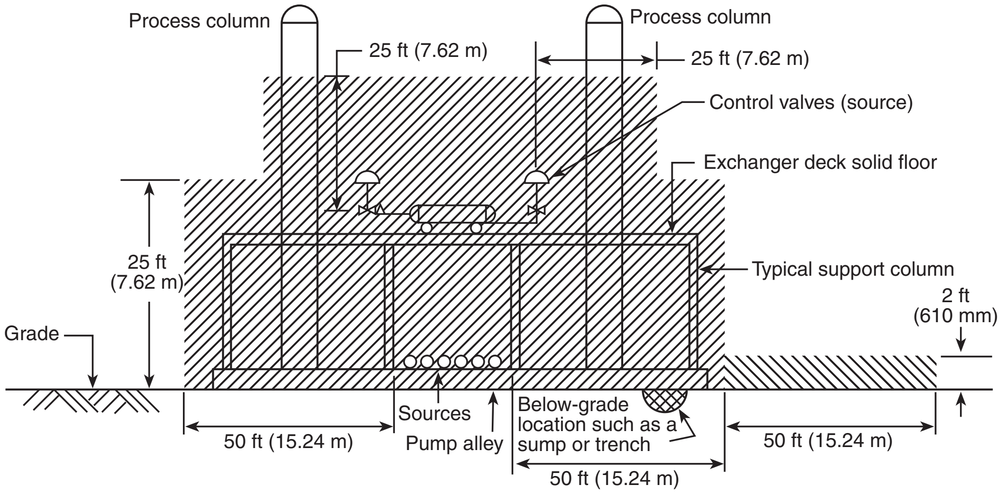
Material: Flammable liquid

	Small/low	Moderate	Large/high
Process equipment size	X	X	
Pressure	X	X	
Flow rate	X	X	

▩ Division 1

▨ Division 2

Figure 3-8.13 Multiple leakage sources, both at and above grade, in outdoor process area.



Material: Flammable liquid

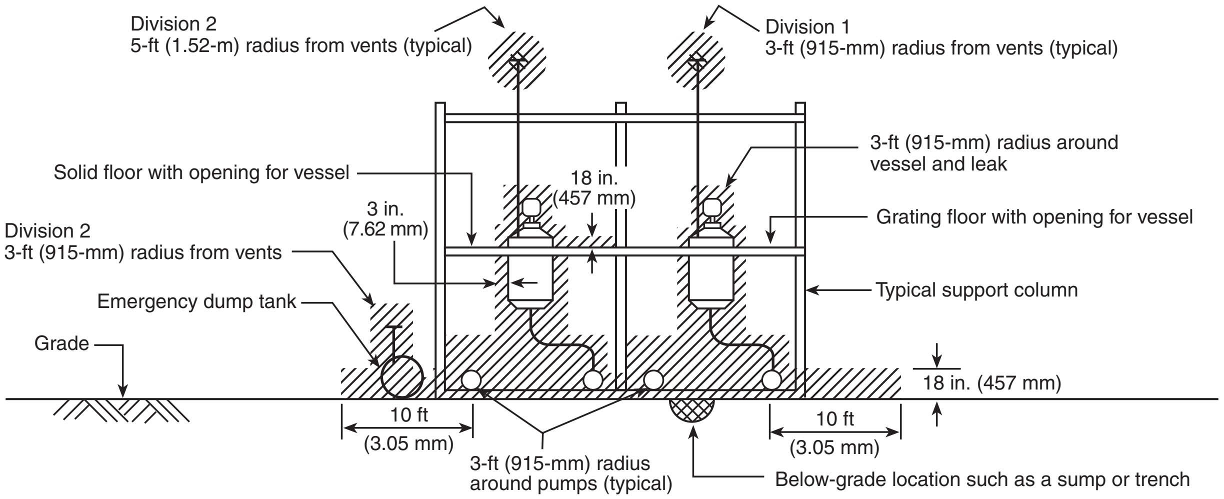
	Small/low	Moderate	Large/high
Process equipment size		X	X
Pressure		X	X
Flow rate		X	X

▩ Division 1

▨ Division 2

▧ Additional Division 2 area where release may be large

Figure 3-8.14 Multiple leakage sources, both at and above grade, in outdoor process area.

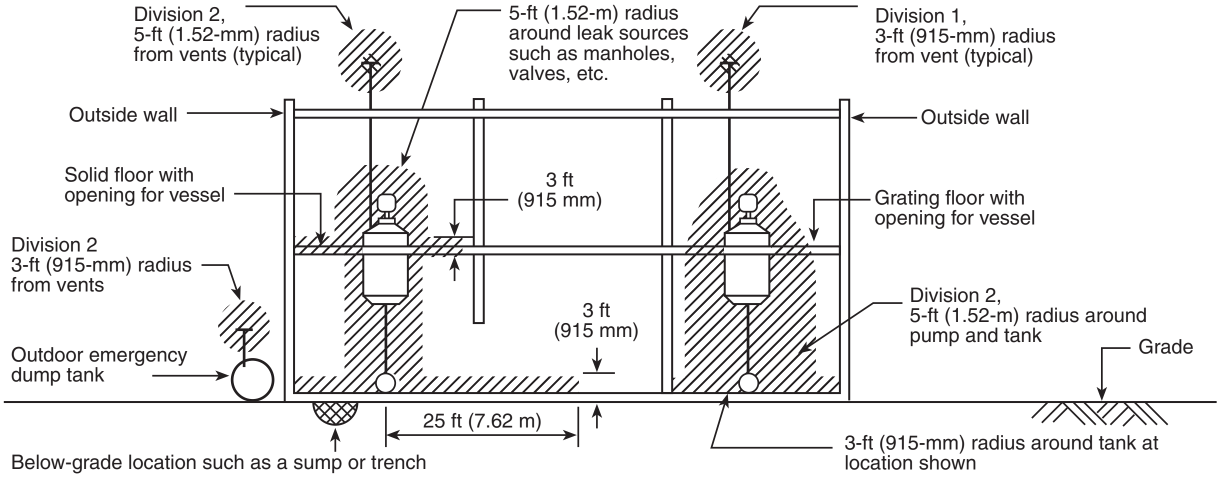


Material: Flammable liquid		Small/low	Moderate	Large/high
	Process equipment size	X	X	
	Pressure	X	X	
	Flow rate	X	X	

▩ Division 1

▨ Division 2

Figure 3-8.15 **Multiple leakage sources, both at and above grade, in outdoor process area.**



Material: Flammable liquid		Small/low	Moderate	Large/high
	Process equipment size	X	X	
	Pressure	X	X	
	Flow rate	X	X	

▩ Division 1

▨ Division 2

Figure 3-8.16 **Multiple leakage sources, both at and above floor level, located indoors. Adequate ventilation is provided.**

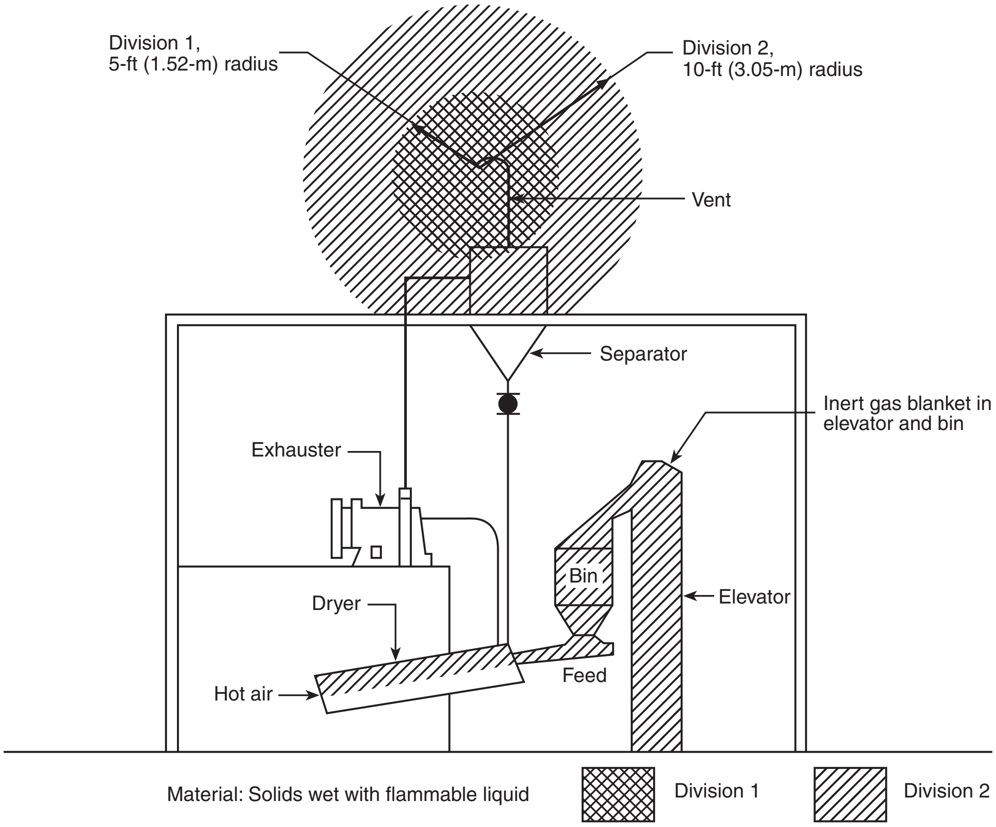


Figure 3-8.17 Totally enclosed product dryer located in adequately ventilated building.

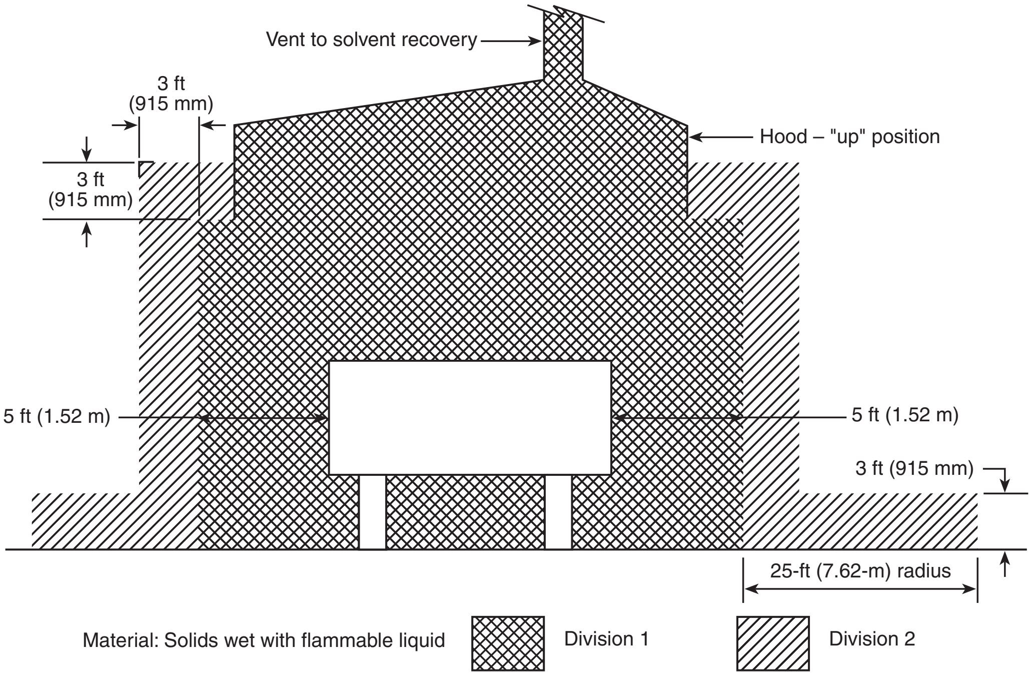
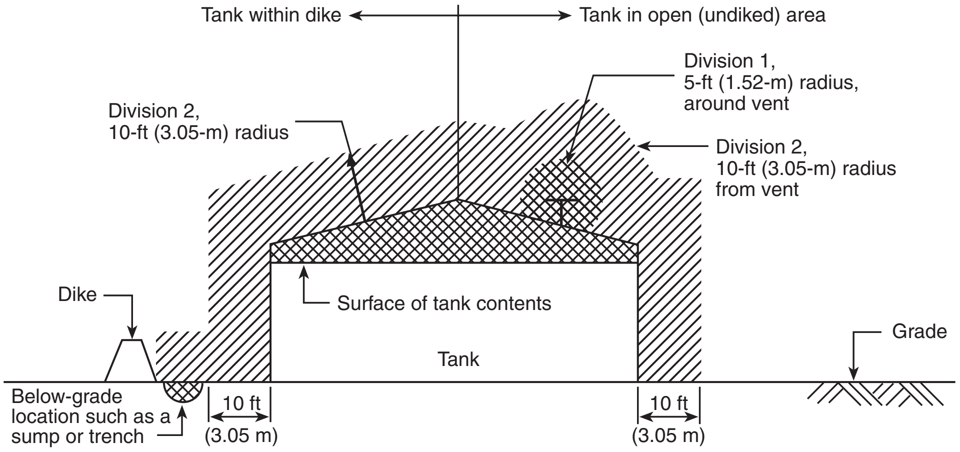


Figure 3-8.18 Plate and frame filter press provided with adequate ventilation.



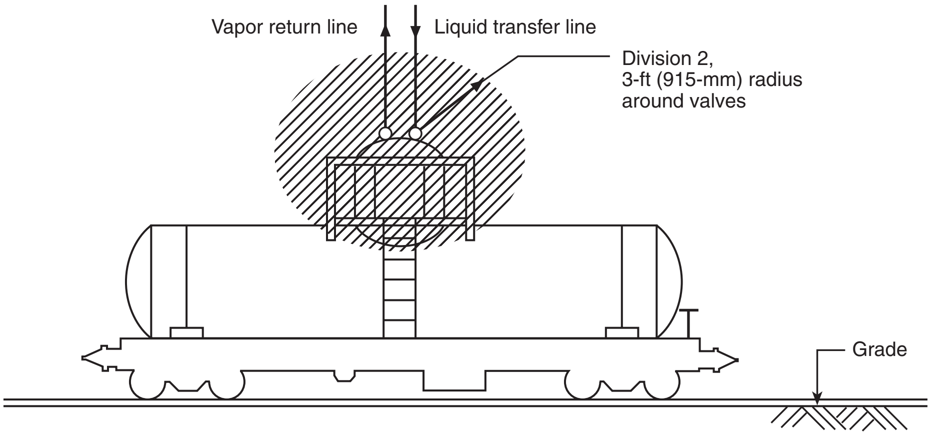
Material: Flammable liquid

	Small/low	Moderate	Large/high
Process equipment size		X	X
Pressure			X
Flow rate		X	X

▩ Division 1

▨ Division 2

Figure 3-8.19 Storage tanks outdoors, at grade.



Material: Flammable liquid ▩ Division 1 ▨ Division 2

Figure 3-8.20 Tank car loading and unloading via closed system. Transfer through dome only.

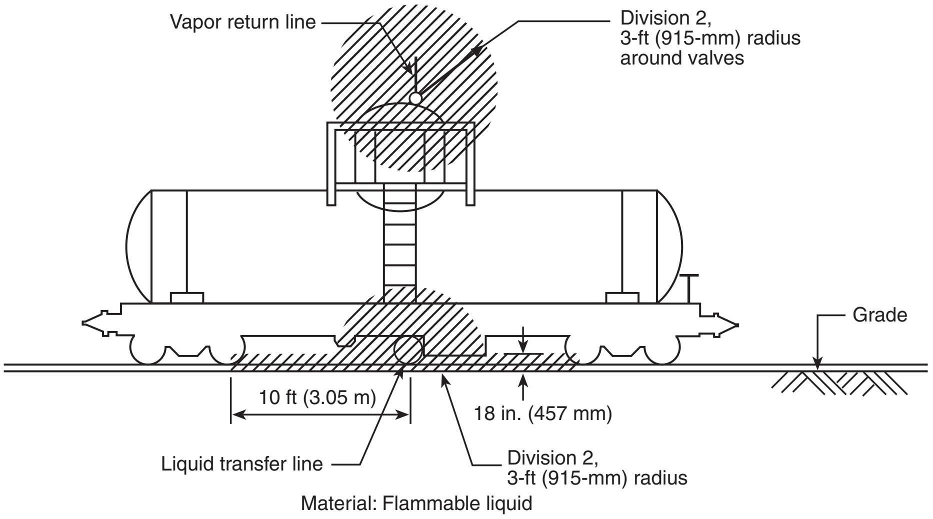


Figure 3-8.21(a) Tank car loading and unloading via closed system. Bottom product transfer only.

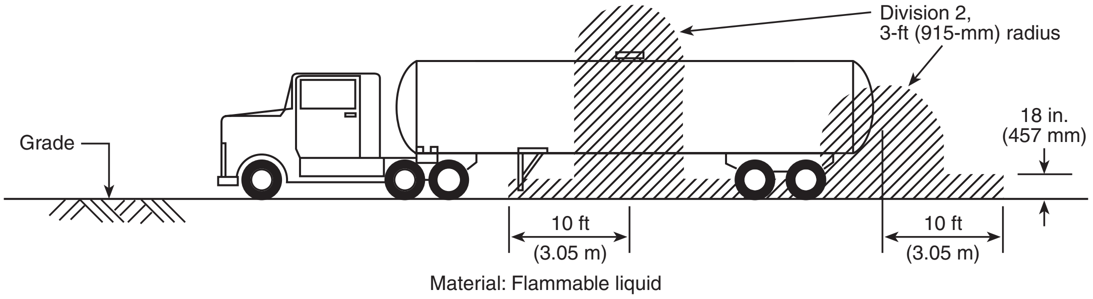


Figure 3-8.21(b) Tank truck loading and unloading via closed system.

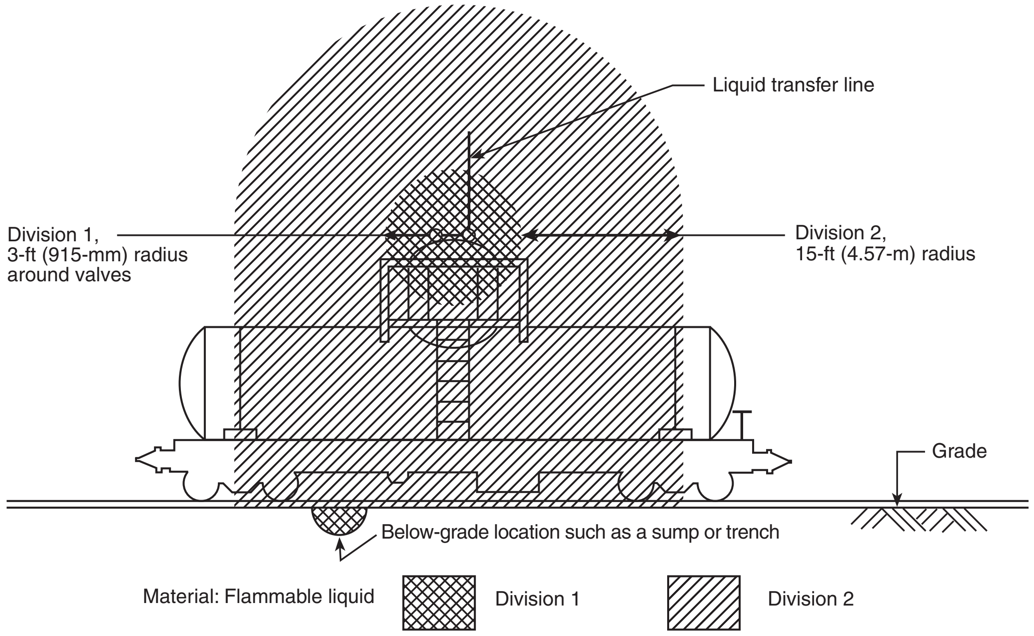


Figure 3-8.22 Tank car/tank truck loading and unloading via open system. Top or bottom product transfer.

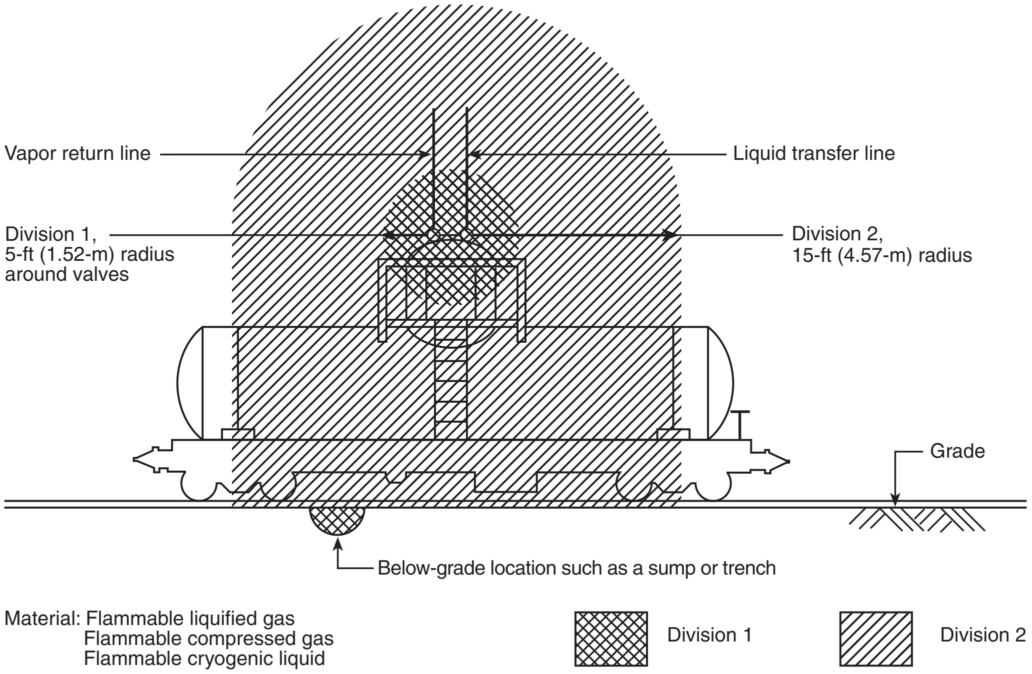


Figure 3-8.23 **Tank car/tank truck loading and unloading via closed system. Transfer through dome only.**

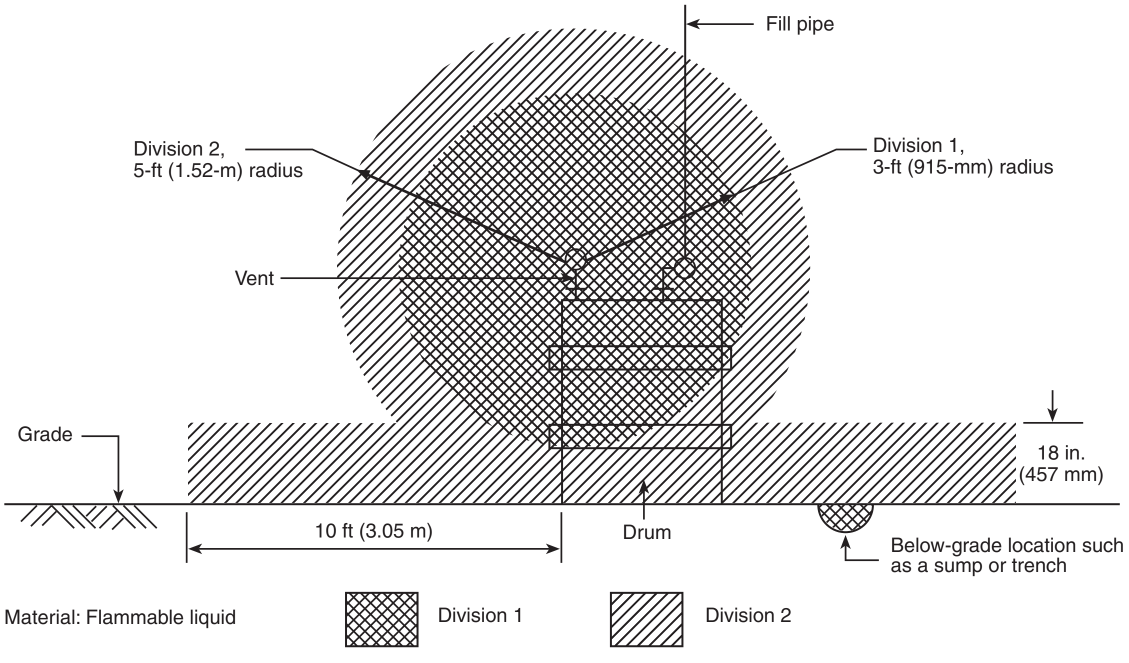


Figure 3-8.24 **Drum filling station, outdoors or indoors with adequate ventilation.**

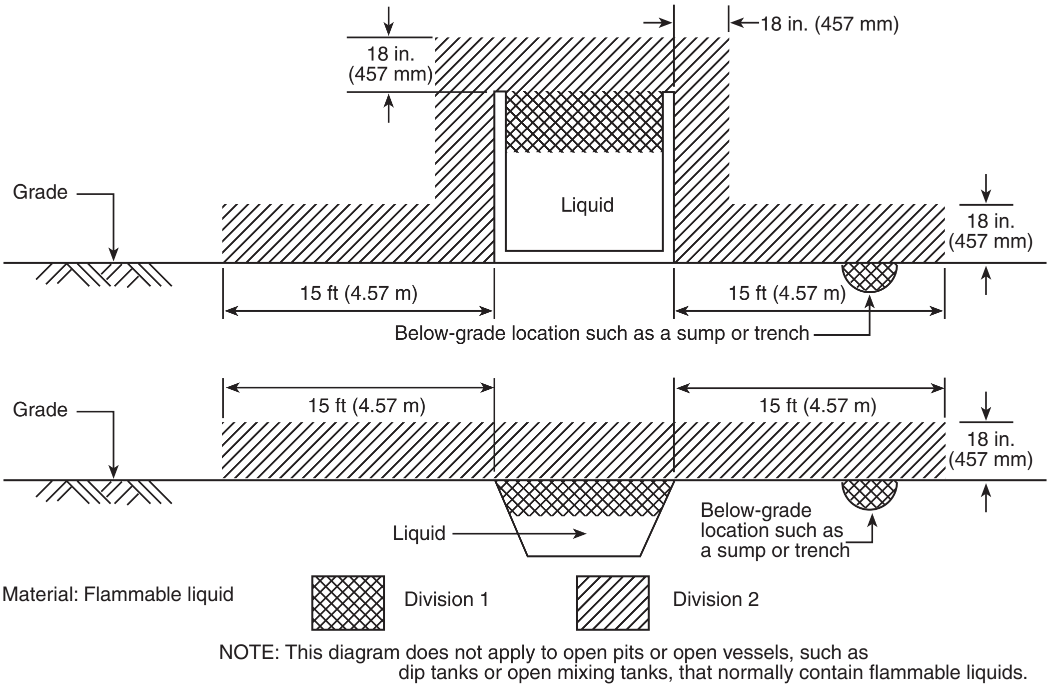


Figure 3-8.25 Emergency impounding basin or oil/water separator (top) and emergency or temporary drainage ditch or oil/water separator (bottom).

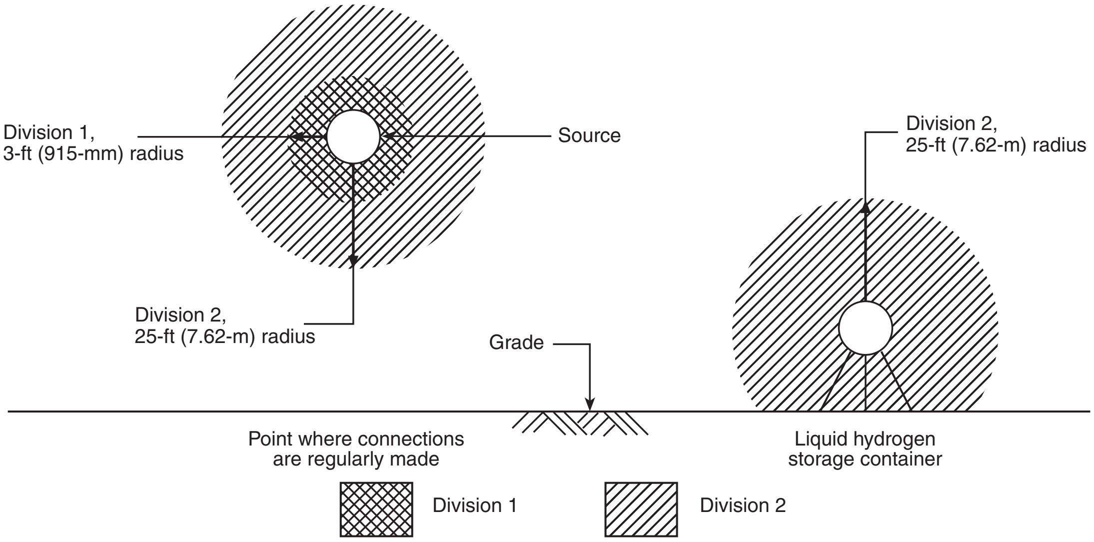


Figure 3-8.26 Liquid hydrogen storage located outdoors or in an adequately ventilated building.

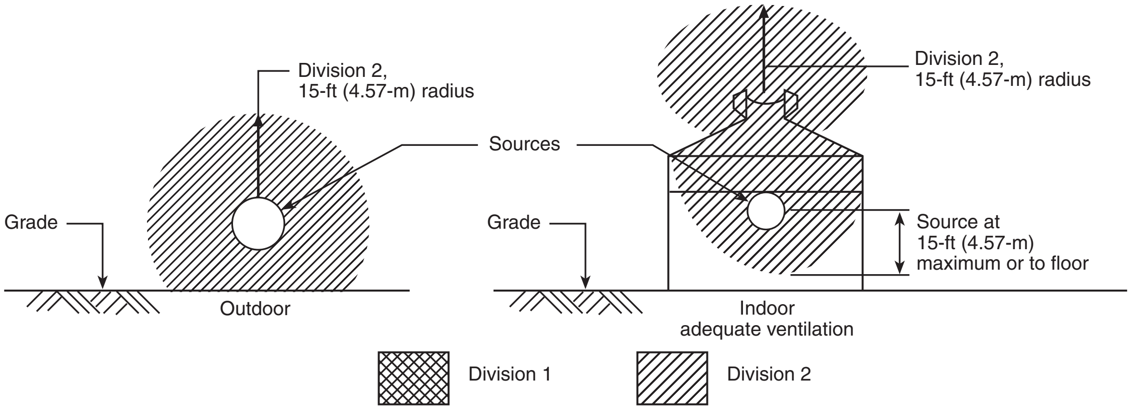


Figure 3-8.27 Gaseous hydrogen storage located outdoors, or indoors in an adequately ventilated building.

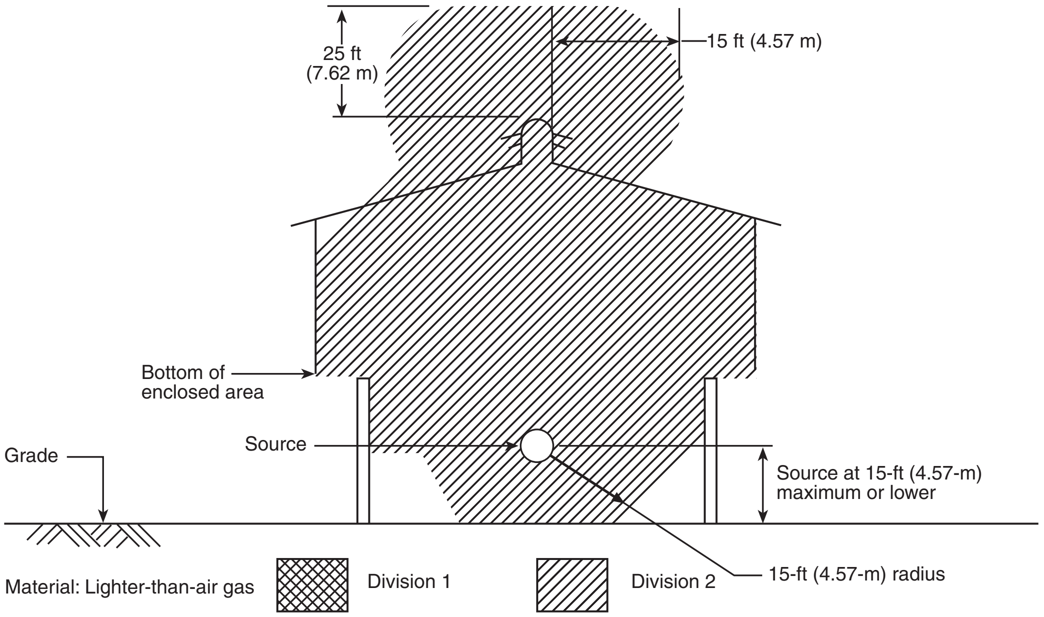


Figure 3-8.28 Adequately ventilated compressor shelter.

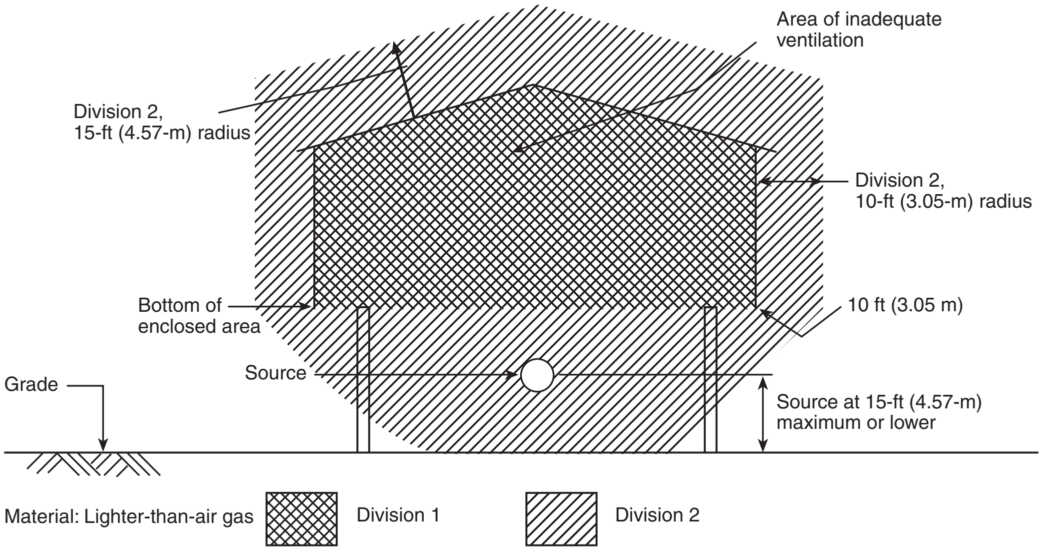


Figure 3-8.29 Inadequately ventilated compressor shelter.

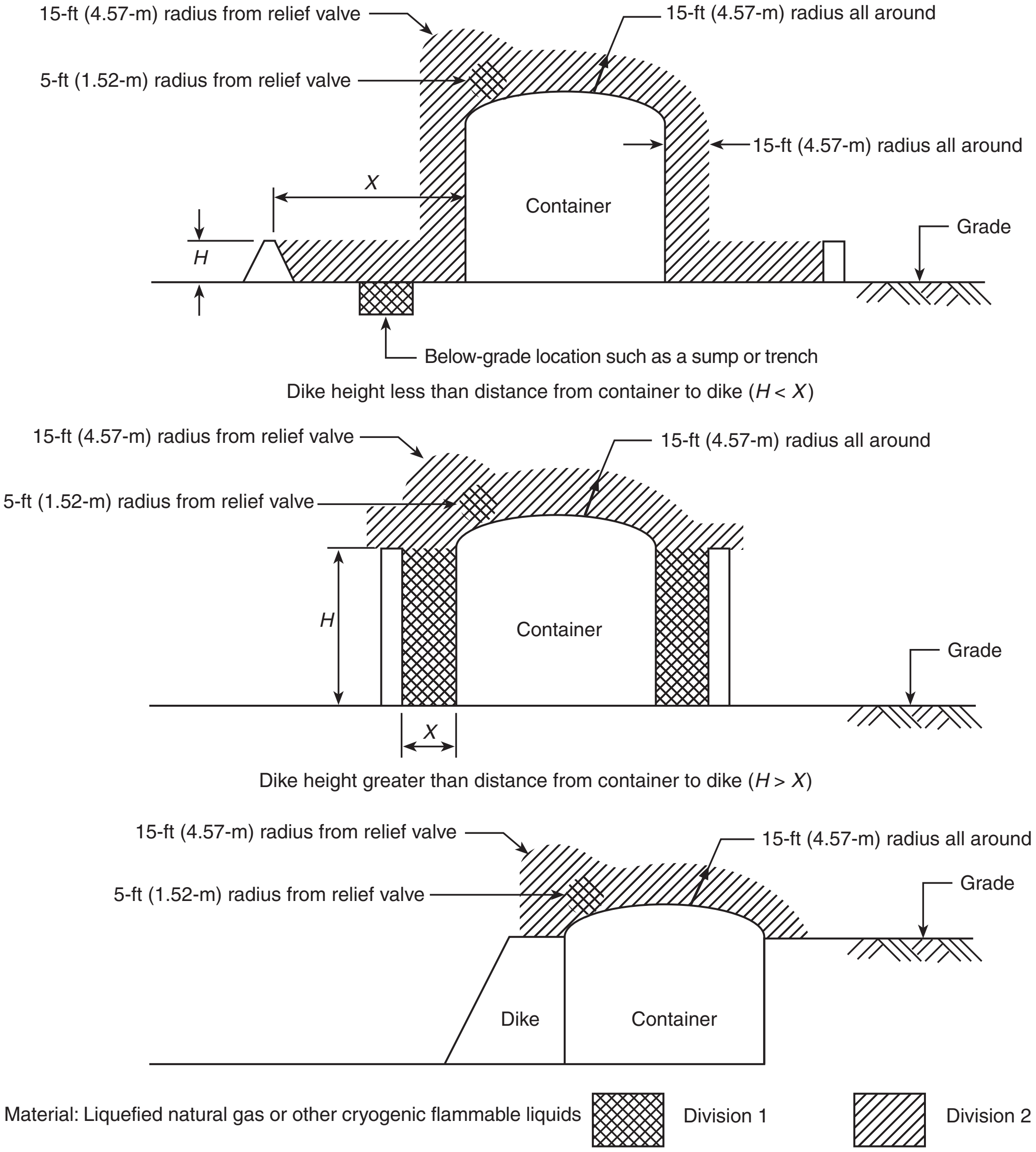


Figure 3-8.30 Storage tanks for cryogenic liquids.

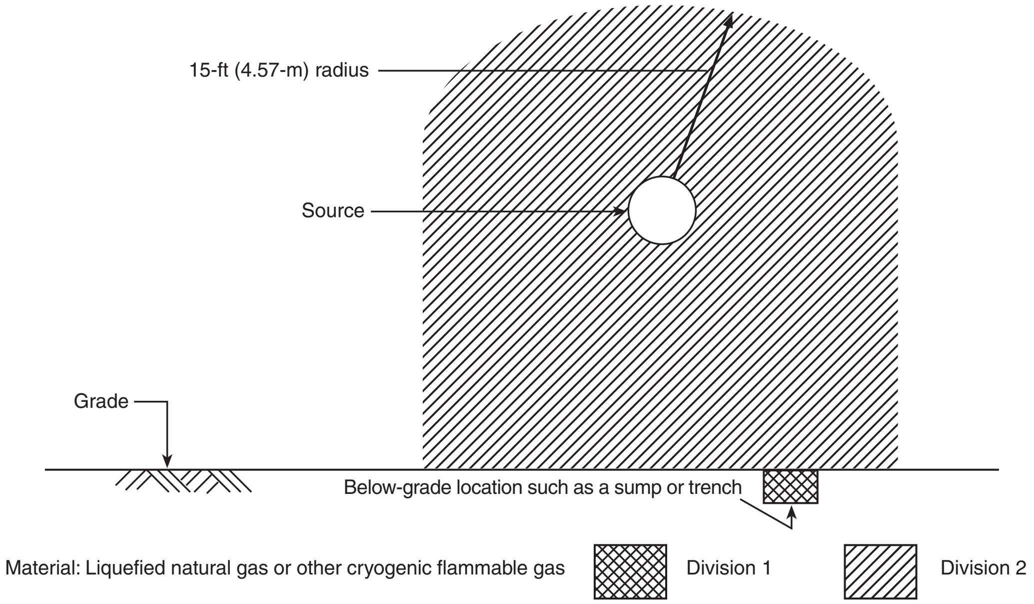


Figure 3-8.31 Leakage source from equipment handling liquefied natural gas. Source is located outdoors, at or above grade.

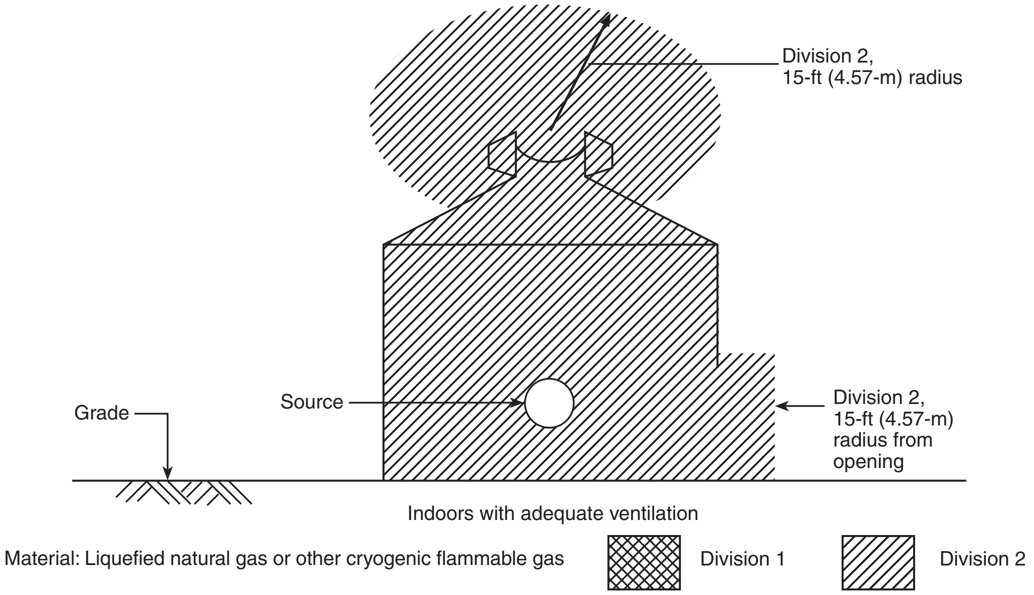


Figure 3-8.32 Leakage source from equipment handling liquefied natural gas in an adequately ventilated building.

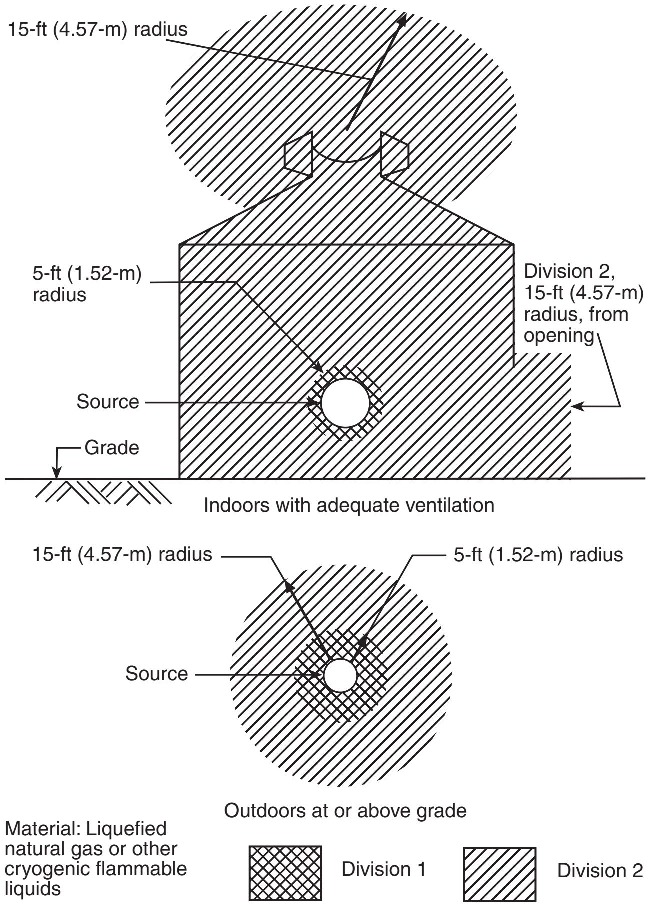
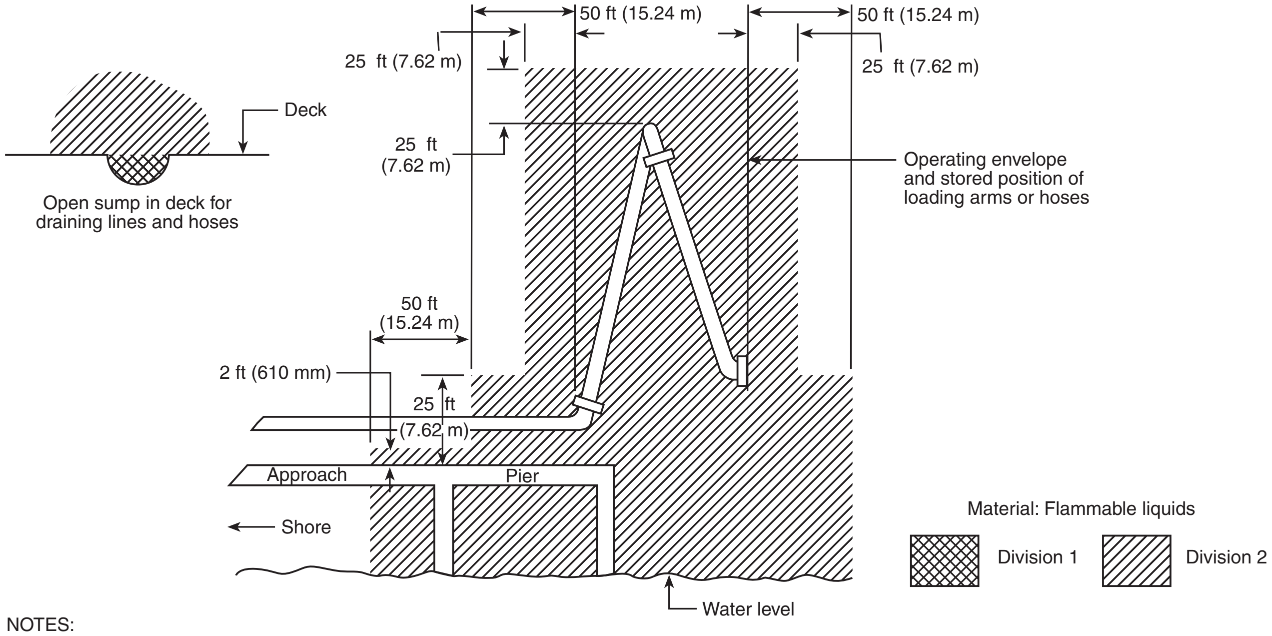


Figure 3-8.33 Leakage source from routinely operating bleeds, equipment handling liquefied natural gas in an adequately ventilated building.



NOTES:
1. The "source of vapor" shall be the operating envelope and stored position of the outboard flange connection of the loading arm (or hose).
2. The berth area adjacent to tanker and barge cargo tanks is to be Division 2 to the following extent:
   (a) 25 ft (7.62 m) horizontally in all directions on the pier side from that portion of the hull containing cargo tanks.
   (b) From the water level to 25 ft (7.62 m) above the cargo tanks at their highest position.
3. Additional locations may have to be classified as required by the presence of other sources of flammable liquids or by Coast Guard or other regulations.

Figure 3-8.34 Marine terminal handling flammable liquids.

3-9 Classification Diagrams for Zones. Class I, Zone diagrams include Figures 3-9.1 through 3-9.34. Table 3-8 provides a summary of where each diagram is intended to apply.

Figure 3-9.1 shows a source of leakage located outdoors, at grade. The material being handled is a flammable liquid.

Figure 3-9.2 shows a source of leakage located outdoors, above grade. The material being handled is a flammable liquid.

Figure 3-9.3 shows a source of leakage located indoors, at floor level. Adequate ventilation is provided. The material being handled is a flammable liquid.

Figure 3-9.4 shows a source of leakage located indoors, above floor level. Adequate ventilation is provided. The material being handled is a flammable liquid.

Figure 3-9.5 shows a source of leakage located indoors, at floor level, adjacent to an opening in an exterior wall. Adequate ventilation is provided. The material being handled is a flammable liquid.

Figure 3-9.6 shows a source of leakage located indoors, at floor level, adjacent to an opening in an exterior wall. Ventilation is not adequate. The material being handled is a flammable liquid.

Figure 3-9.7 shows a source of leakage located outdoors, at grade. The material being handled may be a flammable liquid or a liquefied or compressed flammable gas, or a flammable cryogenic liquid.

Figure 3-9.8 shows a source of leakage located outdoors, above grade. The material being handled may be a flammable liquid or liquefied or compressed flammable gas, or a flammable cryogenic liquid.

Figure 3-9.9 shows a source of leakage located outdoors, at grade. The material being handled is a flammable liquid

Figure 3-9.10 shows a source of leakage located outdoors, above grade. The material being handled is a flammable liquid.

Figure 3-9.11 shows a source of leakage located indoors, adjacent to an opening in an exterior wall. Ventilation is not adequate. The material being handled is flammable liquid.

Figure 3-9.12 shows a source of leakage located indoors, adjacent to an opening in an exterior wall. Adequate ventilation is provided. The material being handled is a flammable liquid.

Figure 3-9.13 shows multiple sources of leakage, located both at grade and above grade, in an outdoor process area. The material being handled is a flammable liquid.

Figure 3-9.14 shows multiple sources of leakage, located both at grade and above grade, in an outdoor process area. The material being handled is a flammable liquid.

Figure 3-9.15 shows multiple sources of leakage, located both at and above grade, in an outdoor process area. The material being handled is a flammable liquid.

Figure 3-9.16 shows multiple sources of leakage, located both at and above floor level, in an adequately ventilated building. The material being handled is a flammable liquid.

Figure 3-9.17 shows a product dryer located in an adequately ventilated building. The product dryer system is totally enclosed. The material being handled is a solid wet with a flammable liquid.

Figure 3-9.18 shows a plate and frame filter press. Adequate ventilation is provided. The material being handled is a solid wet with a flammable liquid.

Figure 3-9.19 shows a product storage tank located outdoors, at grade. The material being stored is a flammable liquid.

Figure 3-9.20 shows tank car loading and unloading via a closed transfer system. Material is transferred only through the dome. The material being transferred is a flammable liquid.

Figure 3-9.21(a) shows tank car loading and unloading via a closed transfer system. Material is transferred through the bottom fittings. The material being transferred is a flammable liquid.

Figure 3-9.21(b) shows tank truck loading and unloading via a closed transfer system. Material is transferred through the bottom fittings. The material being transferred is a flammable liquid.

Figure 3-9.22 shows tank car (or tank truck) loading and unloading via an open transfer system. Material is transferred only through the dome. The material being transferred can be a liquefied or compressed flammable liquid.

Figure 3-9.23 shows tank car (or tank truck) loading and unloading via a closed transfer system. Material is transferred only through the dome. The material being transferred can be a liquefied or compressed flammable gas or a flammable cryogenic liquid.

Figure 3-9.24 shows a drum filling station located either outdoors or indoors in an adequately ventilated building. The material being handled is a flammable liquid.

Figure 3-9.25 shows an emergency impounding basin or oil/ water separator and an emergency drainage ditch or oil/ water separator. The material being handled is a flammable liquid.

Figure 3-9.26 shows a liquid hydrogen storage located outdoors or indoors in an adequately ventilated building. This diagram applies to liquid hydrogen only.

Figure 3-9.27 shows a gaseous hydrogen storage located outdoors, or indoors in an adequately ventilated building. This diagram applies to gaseous hydrogen only.

Figure 3-9.28 shows an adequately ventilated compressor shelter. The material being handled is a lighter-than-air gas.

Figure 3-9.29 shows an inadequately ventilated compressor shelter. The material being handled is a lighter-than-air gas.

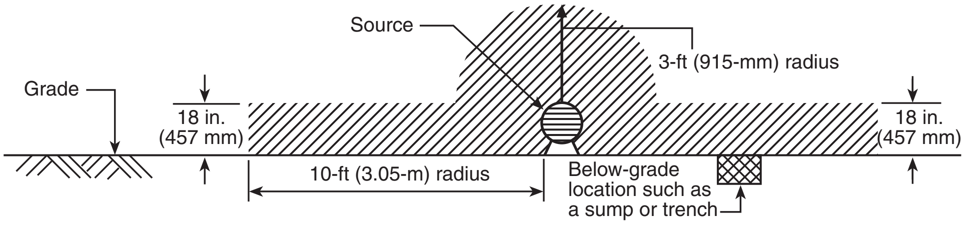
Figure 3-9.30 shows tanks for the storage of cryogenic and other cold liquefied flammable gases.

Figure 3-9.31 shows a source of leakage from equipment handling liquefied natural gas or other cold liquefied flammable gas, and located outdoors, at or above grade.

Figure 3-9.32 shows a source of leakage from equipment handling liquefied natural gas or other cold liquefied flammable gas and located indoors in an adequately ventilated building.

Figure 3-9.33 shows the classified zones around liquefied natural gas operating bleeds, drips, vents, and drains both outdoors, at or above grade, and indoors in an adequately ventilated building. This diagram also applies to other cold liquefied flammable gases.

Figure 3-9.34 shows the classified zones at a marine terminal handling flammable liquids and includes the area around the stored position of loading arms and hoses.



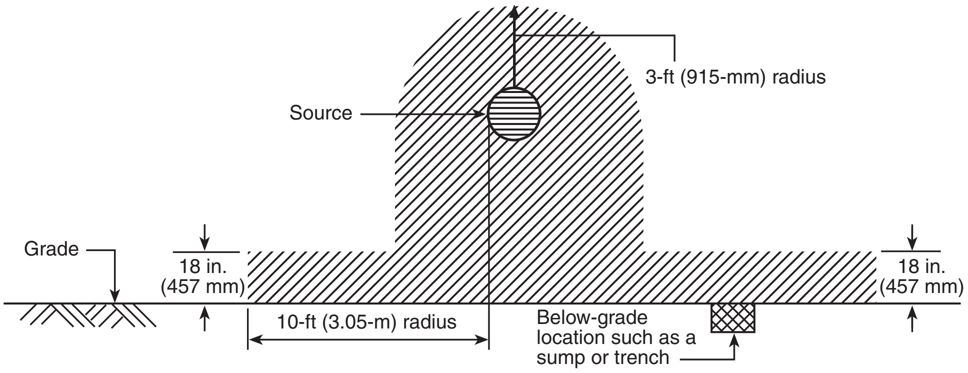
Material: Flammable liquid

	Small/low	Moderate	Large/high
Process equipment size	X	X	
Pressure	X	X	
Flow rate	X	X	

Zone 1 ▩

Zone 2 ▨

Figure 3-9.1 Leakage source located outdoors, at grade.



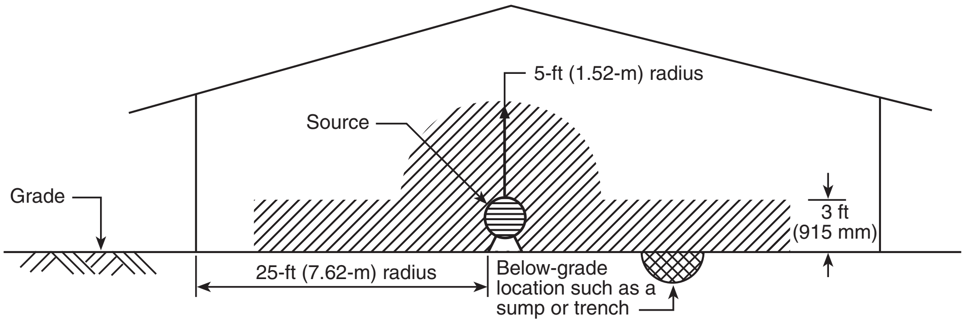
Material: Flammable liquid

	Small/low	Moderate	Large/high
Process equipment size	X	X	
Pressure	X	X	
Flow rate	X	X	

Zone 1 ▩

Zone 2 ▨

Figure 3-9.2 Leakage source located outdoors, above grade.



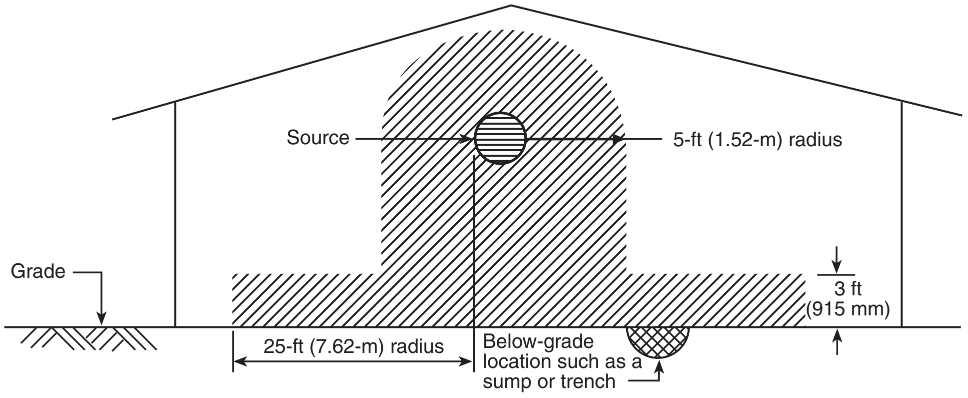
Material: Flammable liquid

	Small/low	Moderate	Large/high
Process equipment size	X	X	
Pressure	X	X	
Flow rate	X	X	

Zone 1 ▩

Zone 2 ▨

Figure 3-9.3 Leakage source located indoors, at floor level. Adequate ventilation is provided.



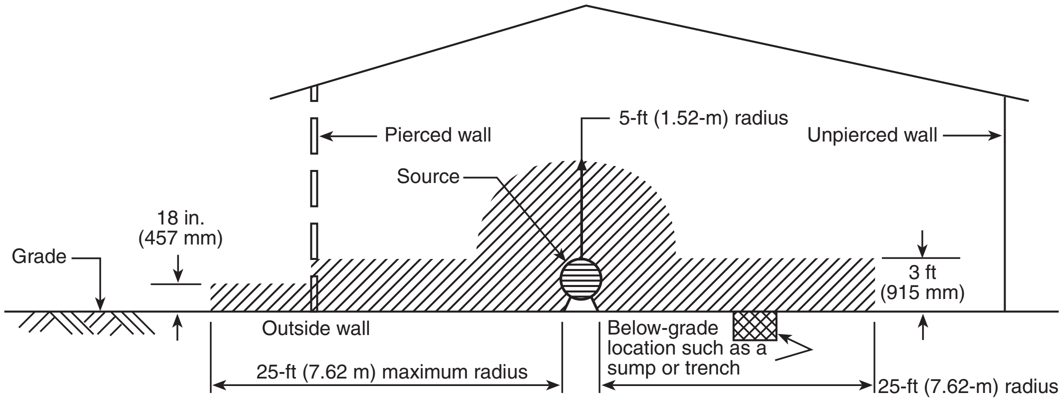
Material: Flammable liquid

	Small/low	Moderate	Large/high
Process equipment size	X	X	
Pressure	X	X	
Flow rate	X	X	

Zone 1 ▩

Zone 2 ▨

Figure 3-9.4 Leakage source located indoors, above floor level. Adequate ventilation is provided.



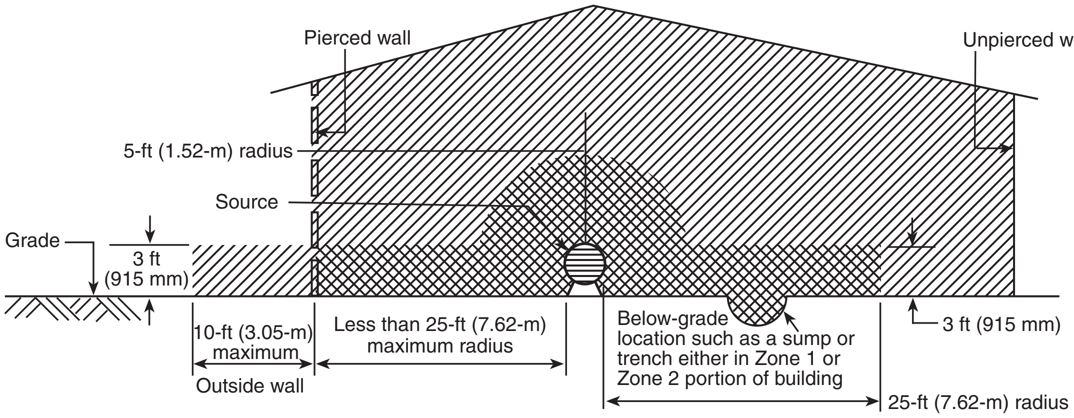
Material: Flammable liquid

	Small/low	Moderate	Large/high
Process equipment size	X	X	
Pressure	X	X	
Flow rate	X	X	

Zone 1 ▩

Zone 2 ▨

Figure 3-9.5 Leakage source located indoors, at floor level, adjacent to opening in exterior wall. Adequate ventilation is provided.



NOTE: If building is small compared to size of equipment and leakage can fill the building, the entire building interior is classified Zone 1.

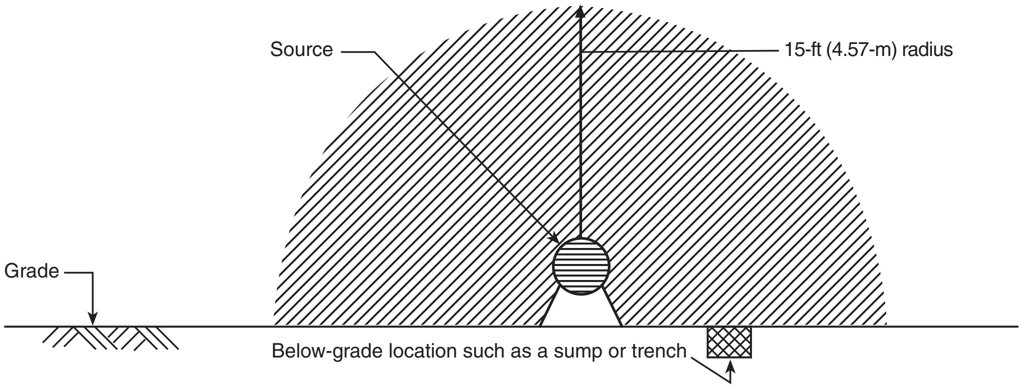
Material: Flammable liquid

	Small/low	Moderate	Large/high
Process equipment size	X	X	
Pressure	X	X	
Flow rate	X	X	

Zone 1 ▩

Zone 2 ▨

Figure 3-9.6 Leakage source located indoors, at floor level, adjacent to opening in exterior wall. Adequate ventilation is not provided.



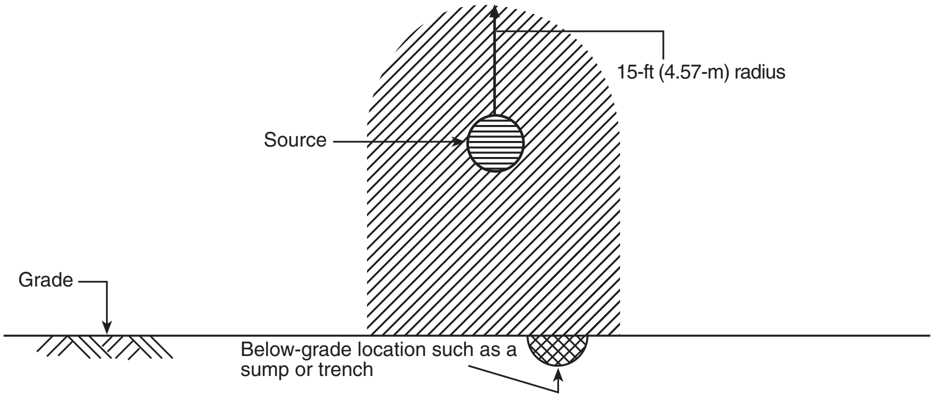
Material: Flammable liquid, liquefied flammable gas, compressed flammable gas and cryogenic liquid

	Small/low	Moderate	Large/high
Process equipment size	X	X	
Pressure		X	X
Flow rate	X	X	

Zone 1 ▩

Zone 2 ▨

Figure 3-9.7 Leakage source located outdoors, at grade.



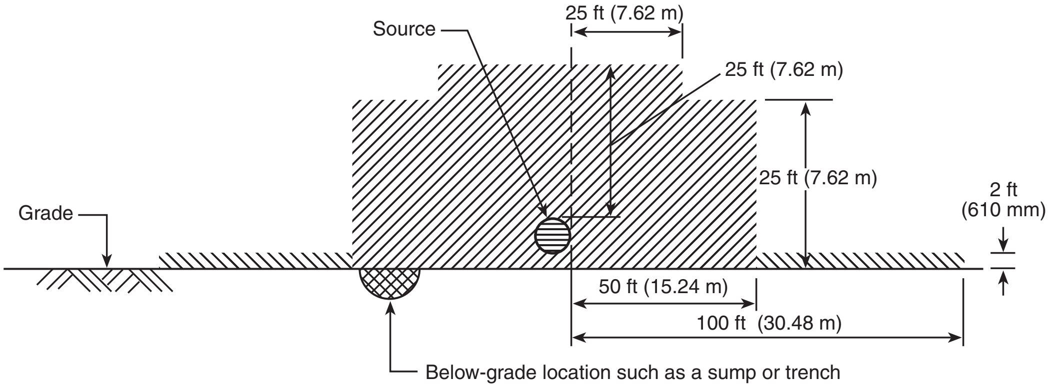
Material: Flammable liquid, liquefied flammable gas, compressed flammable gas, and cryogenic liquid

	Small/low	Moderate	Large/high
Process equipment size	X	X	
Pressure		X	X
Flow rate	X	X	

Zone 1 ▩

Zone 2 ▨

Figure 3-9.8 Leakage source located outdoors, above grade.



Material: Flammable liquid

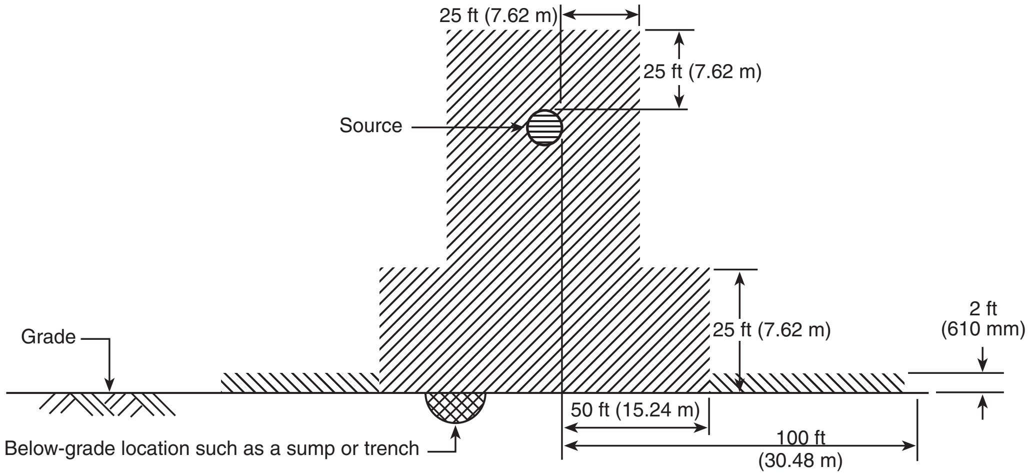
	Small/low	Moderate	Large/high
Process equipment size			X
Pressure		X	X
Flow rate			X

▩ Zone 1

▨ Zone 2

▧ Additional Zone 2 location. Use extra precaution where large release of volatile products may occur.

Figure 3-9.9 Leakage source located outdoors, at grade.



Material: Flammable liquid

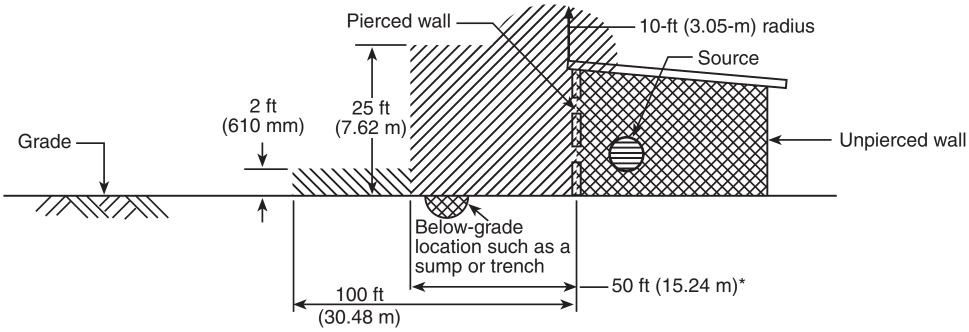
	Small/low	Moderate	Large/high
Process equipment size			X
Pressure		X	X
Flow rate			X

▩ Zone 1

▨ Zone 2

▧ Additional Zone 2 location. Use extra precaution where large release of volatile products may occur.

Figure 3-9.10 Leakage source located outdoors, above grade.



* "Apply" horizontal distances of 50 feet from the source of vapor or 10 feet beyond the perimeter of the building, whichever is greater, except that beyond unpierced vaportight walls the area in unclassified.

Material: Flammable liquid

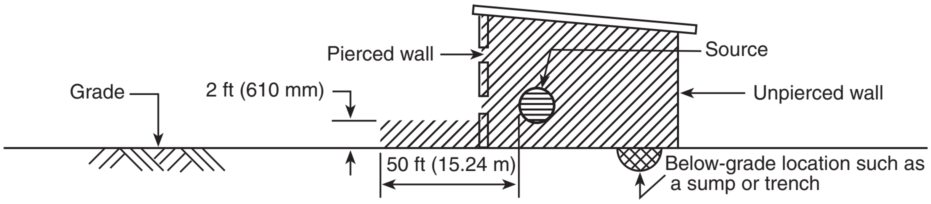
	Small/low	Moderate	Large/high
Process equipment size		X	X
Pressure			X
Flow rate		X	X

▩ Zone 1

▨ Zone 2

▧ Additional Zone 2 location. Use extra precaution where large release of volatile products may occur.

Figure 3-9.11 Leakage source located indoors, adjacent to opening in exterior wall. Adequate ventilation is not provided.



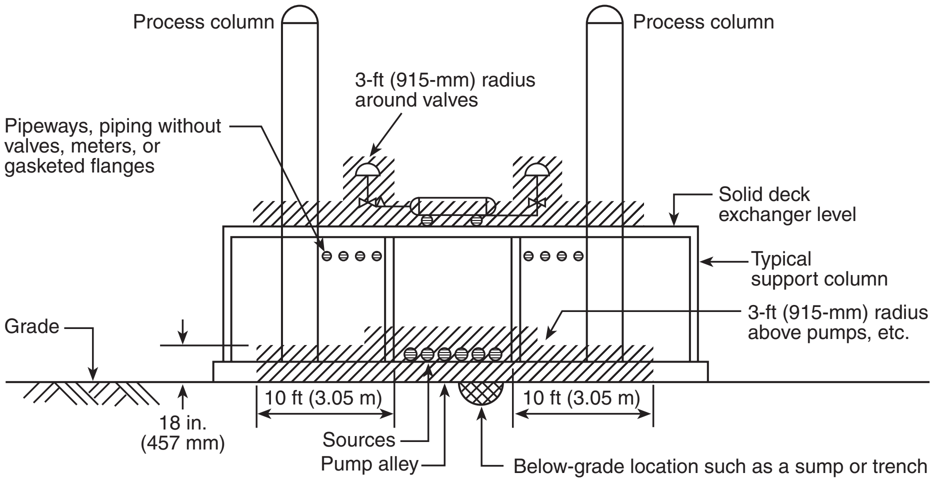
Material: Flammable liquid

	Small/low	Moderate	Large/high
Process equipment size		X	X
Pressure			X
Flow rate		X	X

Zone 1 ▦

Zone 2 ▨

Figure 3-9.12 Leakage source located indoors, adjacent to opening in exterior wall. Adequate ventilation is provided.



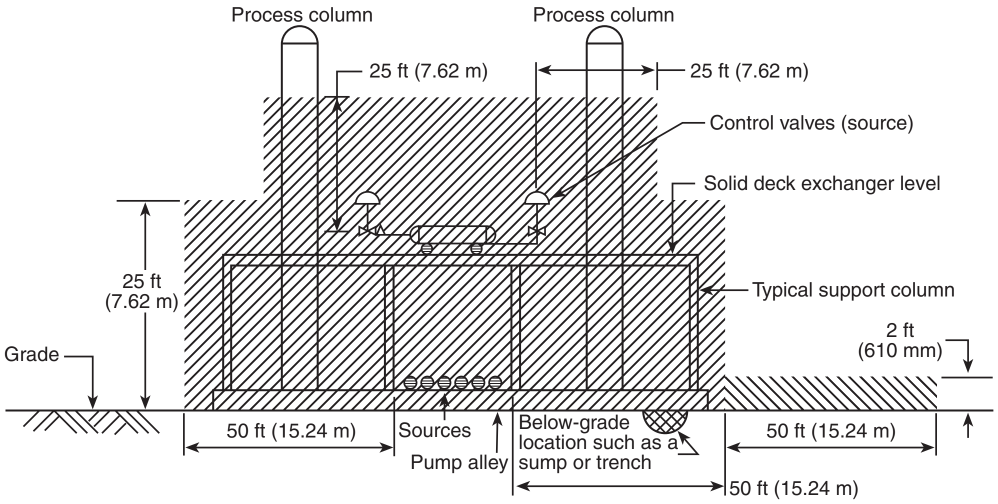
Material: Flammable liquid

	Small/low	Moderate	Large/high
Process equipment size	X	X	
Pressure	X	X	
Flow rate	X	X	

Zone 1 ▦

Zone 2 ▨

Figure 3-9.13 Multiple leakage sources, both at and above grade, in outdoor process area.



Material: Flammable liquid

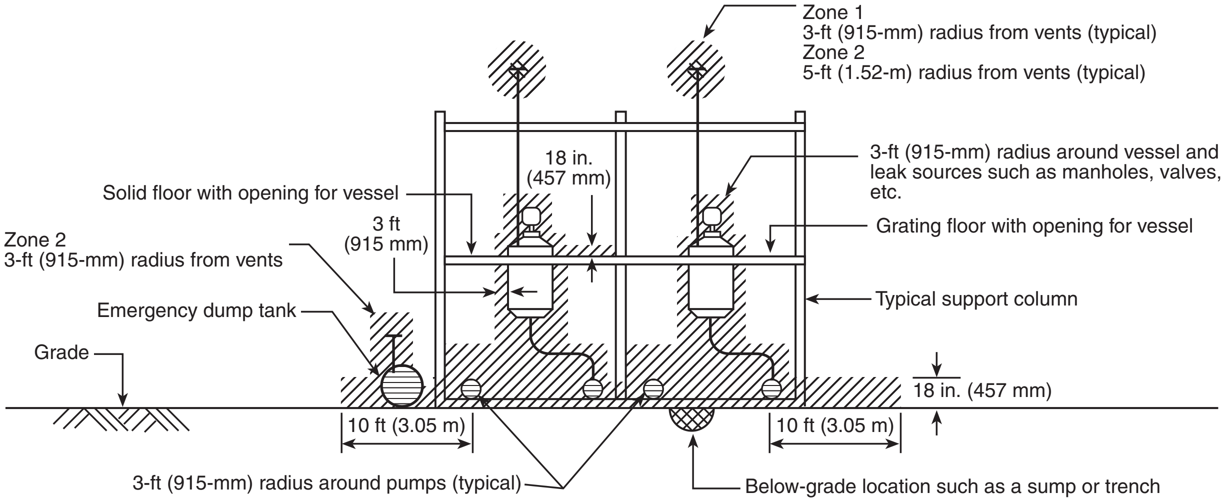
	Small/low	Moderate	Large/high
Process equipment size		X	X
Pressure		X	X
Flow rate		X	X

▩ Zone 1

▨ Zone 2

▧ Additional Zone 2 area where release may be large

Figure 3-9.14 Multiple leakage sources, both at and above grade, in outdoor process area.



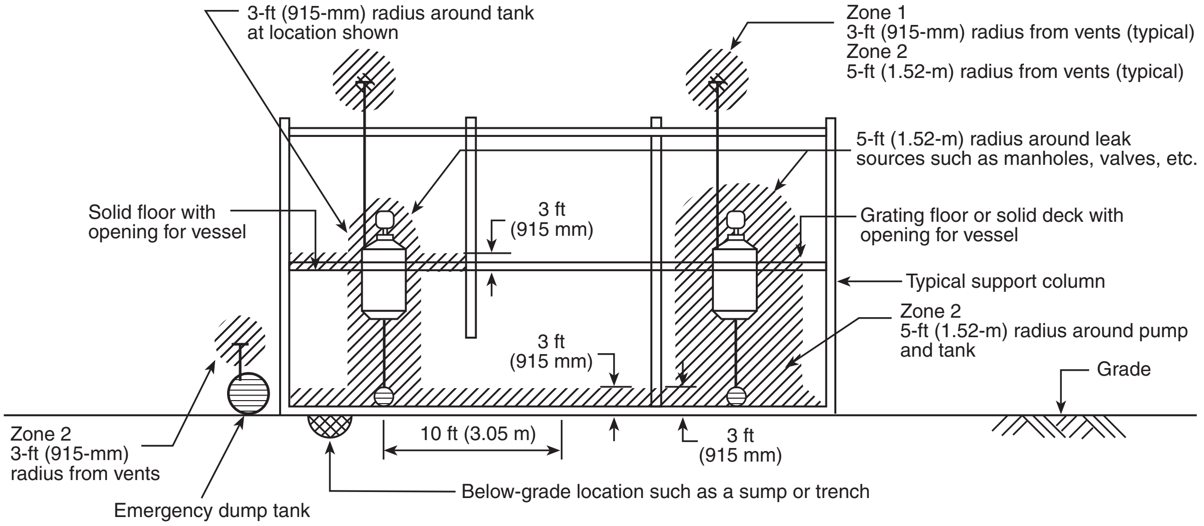
Material: Flammable liquid

	Small/low	Moderate	Large/high
Process equipment size	X	X	
Pressure	X	X	
Flow rate	X	X	

Zone 1 ▩

Zone 2 ▨

Figure 3-9.15 Multiple leakage sources, both at and above grade, in outdoor process area.



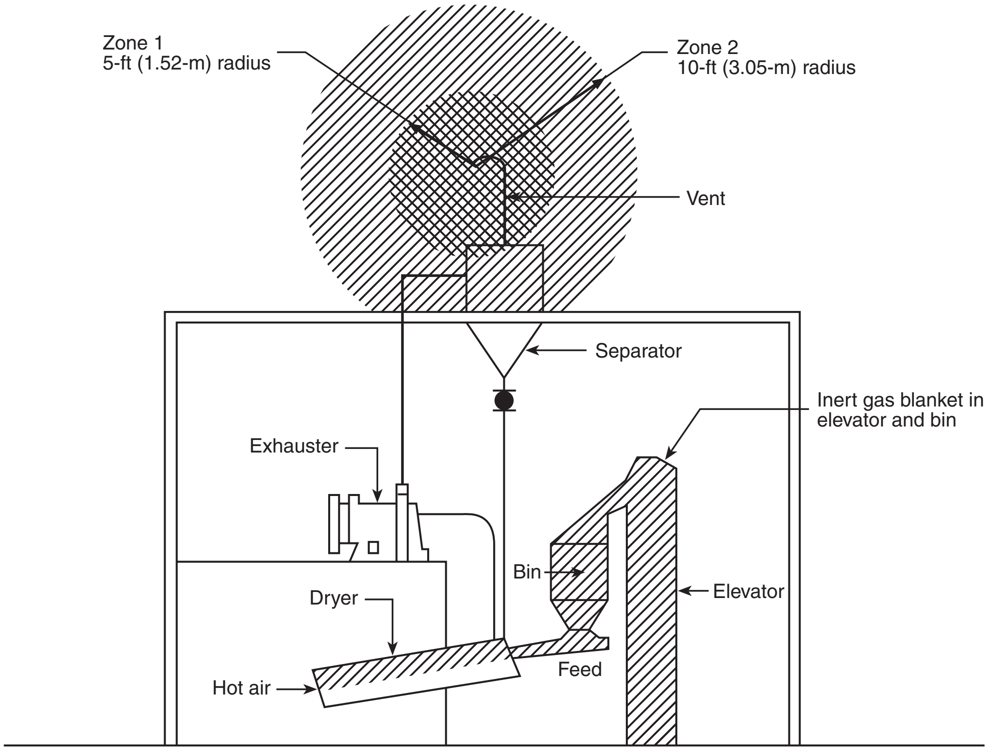
Material: Flammable liquid

	Small/low	Moderate	Large/high
Process equipment size	X	X	
Pressure	X	X	
Flow rate	X	X	

Zone 1 ▩

Zone 2 ▨

Figure 3-9.16 Multiple leakage sources, both at and above floor level, located indoors. Adequate ventilation is provided.



Material: Solids wet with flammable liquid

▩ Zone 1 ▨ Zone 2

Figure 3-9.17 Totally enclosed product dryer located in adequately ventilated building.

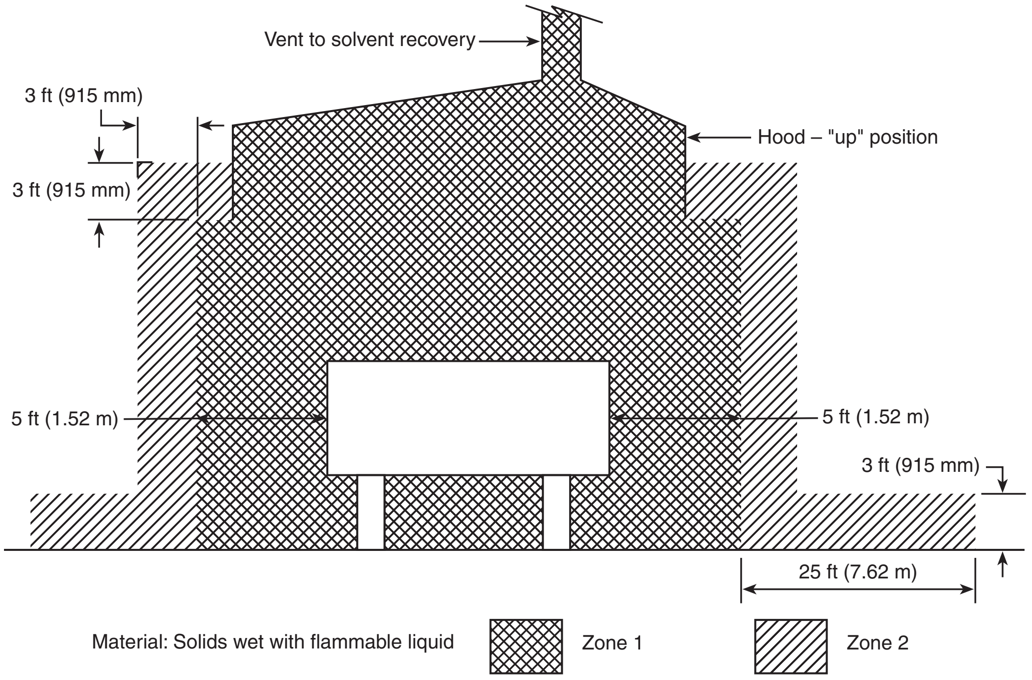
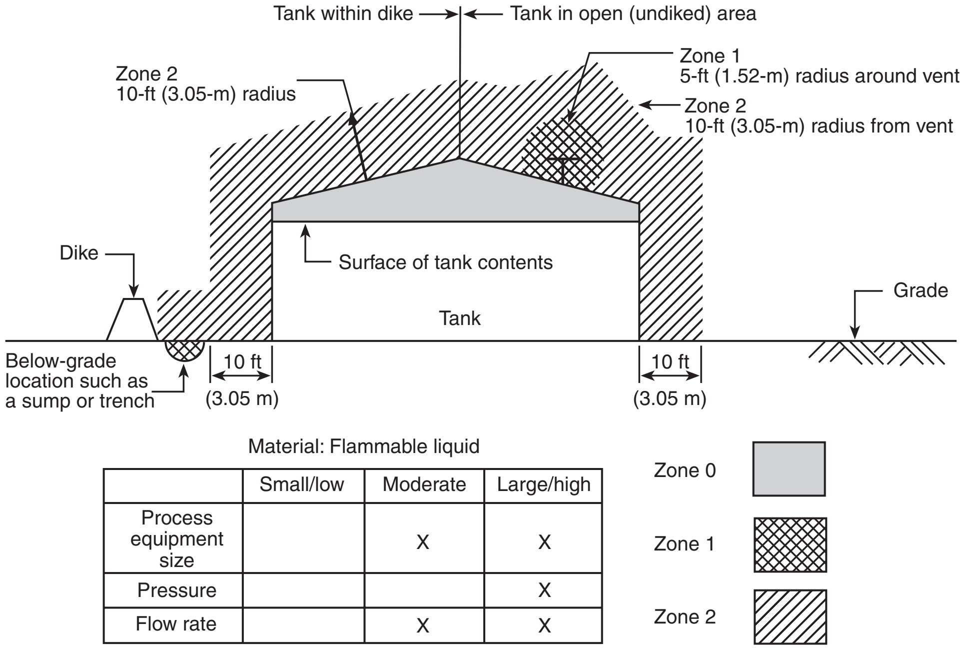


Figure 3-9.18 Plate and frame filter press provided with adequate ventilation.



Material: Flammable liquid

	Small/low	Moderate	Large/high
Process equipment size		X	X
Pressure			X
Flow rate		X	X

Figure 3-9.19 Storage tanks outdoors, at grade.