



HAZARDOUS LOCATIONS

TYPE: _____

CATALOGUE #: _____

NOTES: _____

Hazardous areas are those in which a potential for explosion or fire exists, due to the presence of certain gases, liquid vapors, combustible dusts or fiber particles suspended in the air. The National Electrical Code®, NEMA, OSHA, UL, NFPA Life Safety Standards, as well as State and Local codes, prescribe the use of emergency lighting equipment.

This equipment must be a **type which will not itself contribute to the ignition** of flammable or explosive substances, present in the location. Lightalarms offers a complete line of emergency lighting equipment for use in hazardous locations.

Hazardous Location Classifications

Class I
(NEC-500-5) Areas in which flammable gases or vapors may be present in their in sufficient quantities to be explosive or ignitable.

Class II
(NEC-500-6) Areas made hazardous by the presence of combustible dust.

Class III
(NEC-500-7) Areas in which there are easily ignitable fibers or flyings present, due to the type of material being handled, stored or processed-but in which such fibers or flyings are not likely to be in suspension in the air in quantities sufficient to produce ignitable mixtures.

Division I
(NEC-500-5,6 & 7) **Normal Situation:** A hazard is present in the everyday normal production operation or during frequent repair and/or maintenance activity.

Division II
(NEC-500-5,6 & 7) **Abnormal Situation:** Potentially hazardous material is expected to be safely confined with in closed containers or closed systems, and will be present in the atmosphere only through accidental rupture, breakage, or abnormal operation.

Group A, B, C & D
(NEC-500-3) **Gases and vapors in Class I locations** are classified into four groups, by the code A, B, C, and D. These materials are grouped according to the ignition temperature of the substance, its explosion pressure and other flammable characteristics.

Groups E F & G
(NEC-500-3) Combustible dust in Class II locations are classified according to ignition temperature, and the conductivity of the hazardous substance.

Typical Class I Locations:

- Petroleum refineries, and gasoline storage and dispensing areas.
- Industrial firms that use flammable liquids in dip tanks for parts cleaning or other operations
- Petrochemical companies that manufacture chemicals from gas and oil.
- Dry cleaning plants where vapors from cleaning fluids can be present.
- Companies that have spraying areas where they coat products with paint or plastics.
- Aircraft hangars and fuel servicing areas.
- Utility gas plants, and operations involving storage and handling of liquified petroleum gas or natural gas.

Typical Class II Locations:

- Grain elevators, flour and feed mills.
- Plants that manufacture, use or store magnesium or aluminum powders.
- Plants that have chemical or metallurgical processes, producers of plastics, medicines, and fireworks etc.
- Producers of starch or candies.
- Spice grinding plants, sugar plants and cocoa plants.
- Coal preparation plants and other carbon handling or processing areas.

Typical Class III Locations:

- Textile mills, cotton gins, cotton seed mills and flax processing plants.
- Clothing manufacturing plants
- Any plant that shapes pulverizes or cuts wood and creates saw dust or flyings.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONSULT NEC CODE.

NEMA ENCLOSURES

Type 1 - Intended for use indoors primarily to prevent accidental contact of personnel with the enclosed equipment.

Type 2 - Intended for use indoors to protect the enclosed equipment against falling non-corrosive liquids and falling dirt.

Type 3 - Intended for use outdoors to protect the enclosed equipment against rain, windblown dust, sleet and external ice formation.

Type 3R - Intended for use outdoors to protect the enclosed equipment against falling rain, sleet and external ice formation.

Type 4 - Intended for use indoors and outdoors to protect the enclosed equipment against windblown dust, rain, splashing water and hose directed water.

Type 5 - Intended for indoor use primarily to protect against dust and falling dirt.

Type 6 - Intended for indoor or outdoor use primarily to provide a degree of protection against the entry of water during occasional temporary submersion at a limited depth.

Type 6P - Intended for indoor or outdoor use primarily to provide a degree of protection against the entry of water during prolonged submersion at a limited depth.

Type 7 - Intended for use indoors in locations classified as Class I, Groups A, B, C, or D as defined in the National Electrical Code®.

Type 8 - Intended for indoor or outdoor use in locations classified as Class I, Groups A, B, C, & D as defined in the National Electrical Code®.

Type 9 - Intended for indoor locations classified as Class II, Groups E, F & G, as defined in the National Electrical Code®.

Type 10 - Enclosures are constructed to meet the applicable requirements of the Mine Safety and Health Administration.

Type 11 - Intended for indoor use primarily to provide, by oil immersion, a degree of protection to enclosed equipment against the corrosive effects of liquids and gases.

Type 12 - Intended for indoor use primarily to provide a degree of protection against dust, falling dirt, and dripping noncorrosive liquids.

Type 12K - Enclosure with knockouts intended for indoor use primarily to provide a degree of protection against dust, falling dirt, and dripping non-corrosive liquids other than at knockouts.

Type 13 - Intended for indoor use primarily to provide a degree of protection against dust, spraying of water, oil, and noncorrosive coolant.

