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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

colour inside

Explosive atmospheres –
Part 10-1: Classification of areas – Explosive gas atmospheres

INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD 6
INTRODUCTION 2
1 Scope 11
2 Normative references 12
3 Terms and definitions 12
4 General 17
4.1 Safety principles 17
4.2 Hazardous area classification objectives 18
4.3 Interior of equipment containing flammable materials 18
4.4 Explosion risk assessment 19
4.4.1 General 19
4.4.2 Zone of negligible extent 19
4.5 Catastrophic failures 20
4.6 Competence of personnel 20
5 Hazardous area classification methodology 20
5.1 General 20
5.2 Classification by sources of release method 21
5.3 Use of industry codes and national standards 22
5.3.1 General 22
5.3.2 Fuel gas installations 22
5.4 Simplified methods 22
5.5 Combination of methods 22
6 Release of flammable substance 23
6.1 General 23
6.2 Sources of release 23
6.3 Forms of release 24
6.3.1 General 24
6.3.2 Gaseous release 25
6.3.3 Liquefied under pressure release 25
6.3.4 Liquefied by refrigeration release 26
6.3.5 ~~Aerosols~~ Flammable mists release 26
6.3.6 Vapours release 26
6.3.7 Liquid release 26
7 Ventilation (or air movement) and dilution 27
7.1 General 27
7.2 Main types of ventilation 28
7.2.1 General 28
7.2.2 Natural ventilation 28
7.2.3 Artificial ventilation 29
7.2.4 Degree of dilution 30
8 Type of zone 31
8.1 General 31
8.2 Influence of grade of the source of release 32
8.3 Influence of dilution 32
8.4 Influence of availability of ventilation 32

9 Extent of zone 32
10 Documentation 33
10.1 General 33
10.2 Drawings, data sheets and tables 34
Annex A (informative) Suggested presentation of hazardous areas 35
A.1 Hazardous area ~~zones~~ – Preferred symbols for zones 35
A.2 Hazardous area suggested shapes 38
Annex B (informative) Estimation of sources of release 40
B.1 Symbols 40
B.2 Examples of grade of release 40
B.2.1 General 40
B.2.2 Sources giving a continuous grade of release 41
B.2.3 Sources giving a primary grade of release 41
B.2.4 Sources giving a secondary grade of release 41
B.3 Assessment of grades of release 41
B.4 Summation of releases 42
B.5 Hole size and source radius 43
B.6 Forms of release 45
B.7 Release rate 46
B.7.1 General 46
B.7.2 Estimation of release rate 47
B.7.3 Release rate of evaporative pools 49
B.8 Release from openings in buildings 52
B.8.1 General 52
B.8.2 Openings as possible sources of release 53
B.8.3 Openings classification 53
Annex C (informative) Ventilation guidance 55
C.1 Symbols 55
C.2 General 56
C.3 Assessment of ventilation and dilution and its influence on hazardous area 57
C.3.1 General 57
C.3.2 Effectiveness of ventilation 57
C.3.3 Criteria for dilution 58
C.3.4 Assessment of ventilation velocity 58
C.3.5 Assessment of the degree of dilution 59
C.3.6 Dilution in a room 59
C.3.7 Criteria for availability of ventilation 63
C.4 Examples of ventilation arrangements and assessments 65
C.4.1 Introduction 65
C.4.2 Jet release in a large building 65
C.4.3 Jet release in a small naturally ventilated building 66
C.4.4 Jet release in a small artificially ventilated building 67
C.4.5 Release with low velocity 68
C.4.6 Fugitive emissions 68
C.4.7 Local ventilation-extraction 69
C.5 Natural Ventilation in buildings 69
C.5.1 General 69
C.5.2 Wind induced ventilation 70

C.5.3 Buoyancy induced ventilation 71
C.5.4 Combination of the natural ventilation induced by wind and buoyancy 73
Annex D (informative) Estimation of hazardous ~~zones~~ areas 75
D.1 General 75
D.2 Estimating types of the zones 75
D.3 Estimating the extent of the hazardous ~~zones~~ area 76
Annex E (informative) Examples of hazardous area classification 80
E.1 General 80
E.2 Examples 80
E.3 Example case study for hazardous area classification 105
Annex F (informative) Schematic approach to classification of hazardous areas 115
F.1 Schematic approach to classification of hazardous areas 115
F.2 Schematic approach to classification of hazardous areas 116
F.3 Schematic approach to classification of hazardous areas 117
F.4 Schematic approach to classification of hazardous areas 118
Annex G (informative) Flammable mists 119
Annex H (informative) Hydrogen 122
Annex I (informative) Hybrid mixtures 124
I.1 General 124
I.2 Use of ventilation 124
I.3 Concentration limits 124
I.4 Chemical reactions 124
I.5 Energy/temperature limits 124
I.6 Zoning requirements 124
Annex J (informative) Useful equations in support to hazardous area classification 125
J.1 General 125
J.2 Dilution with air of a flammable substance release 125
J.3 Estimate of the time required to dilute a flammable substance release 125
Annex K (informative) Industry codes and national standards 128
K.1 General 128
Bibliography 132

Figure 1 – Dilution Volume 31
Figure A.1 – Preferred symbols for ~~hazardous area~~ zones 35
Figure A.2 – Gas~~/~~ or vapour at low pressure (or at high pressure in case of unpredictable release direction) 38
Figure A.3 – Gas~~/~~ or vapour at high pressure 38
Figure A.4 – Liquefied gas 39
Figure A.5 – Flammable liquid (non boiling evaporative pool) 39
Figure B.1 – Forms of release 45
Figure B.2 – Specific volumetric evaporation rate of liquids 51
Figure C.1 – Chart for assessing the degree of dilution 60
Figure C.2 – Self diffusion of an unimpeded high velocity jet release 66
Figure C.3 – Supply only ventilation 67
Figure C.4 – Supply and extraction ventilation 68
Figure C.5 – Local extraction ventilation 69

Figure C.6 – Specific volumetric flow rate of fresh air ~~per m²~~ of equivalent effective opening area 73
Figure C.7 – Example of opposing ventilation driving forces 74
Figure D.1 – Chart for estimating hazardous area distances 78
Figure E.1 – Degree of dilution (Example No. 1) 81
Figure E.2 – Hazardous distance (Example No. 1) 83
Figure E.3 – Zone classification (Example No. 1) 84
Figure E.4 – Degree of dilution (Example No. 2) 87
~~Figure E.5 – Hazardous distance (Example No. 2) .....~~
Figure E.5 – Degree of dilution (Example No. 3) 90
Figure E.6 – Hazardous distance (Example No. 3) 92
Figure E.7 – Zones classification (Example No. 3) 94
Figure E.8 – Degree of dilution (Example No. 4) 95
Figure E.9 – Hazardous distance (Example No. 4) 97
Figure E.10 – Zones classification (Example No. 4) 99
Figure E.11 – Degree of dilution (Example No. 5) 102
Figure E.12 – Hazardous distance (Example No. 5) 104
Figure E.13 – Enclosed compressor handling natural gas 107
Figure E.14 – Example of hazardous area classification for a compressor facility handling natural gas (elevation) 113
Figure E.15 – Example of hazardous area classification for a compressor facility handling natural gas (plan) 114
Figure F.1 – Schematic approach to classification 115
Figure F.2 – Schematic approach to classification for continuous grade releases 116
Figure F.3 – Schematic approach to classification for primary grade releases 117
Figure F.4 – Schematic approach to classification for secondary grade releases 118

Table A.1 – Hazardous area classification data sheet – Part I: Flammable substance list and characteristics 36
Table A.2 – Hazardous area classification data sheet – Part II: List of sources of release 37
Table B.1 – Suggested hole cross sections for secondary grade of releases 44
Table B.2 – Effect of ~~hazardous~~ zones on openings as possible sources of release 54
Table C.1 – Indicative outdoor ventilation velocities (u_W) 59
Table D.1 – Zones for grade of release and effectiveness of ventilation 75
Table E.1 – Compressor facility handling natural gas 107
Table E.2 – Hazardous area classification data sheet – Part I: Flammable substance list and characteristics 110
Table E.3 – Hazardous area classification data sheet – Part II: List of sources of release 111
Table K.1 – Examples of codes and standards 129

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

EXPLOSIVE ATMOSPHERES –

Part 10-1: Classification of areas – Explosive gas atmospheres

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This commented version (CMV) of the official standard IEC 60079-10-1:2020 edition 3.0 allows the user to identify the changes made to the previous IEC 60079-10-1:2015 edition 2.0. Futhermore, comments from IEC SC 31J experts are provided to explain the reasons of the most relevant changes.

A vertical bar appears in the margin wherever a change has been made. Additions are in green text, deletions are in strikethrough red text. Experts' comments are identified by a blue-background number. Mouse over a number to display a pop-up note with the comment.

This publication contains the CMV and the official standard. The full list of comments is available at the end of the CMV.

International Standard IEC 60079-10-1 has been prepared by subcommittee 31J: Classification of hazardous areas and installation requirements, of IEC technical committee 31: Equipment for explosive atmospheres.

This third edition of IEC 60079-10-1 cancels and replaces the second edition, published in 2015, and constitutes a technical revision. The significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition are as follows:

		Type		
Changes	**Clause**	**Minor and editorial changes**	**Extension**	**Major technical changes**
Deleting commercial and industrial applications for fuel gas from the Scope exemptions	1			C1
Updating editorial details and notes to the definitions	3		X	
Deletion of the previous edition clause 3.7.3 definition for catastrophic failure (dealt with in clause 4.5)			X	
Introduction of new Subclause **4.4.2 Zone of negligible extent**	4.4.2		X	
Introduction of new clause **5.3.2 Fuel gas installations**	5.3.2		X	
Renumbering of headings	7	X		
Introduction of **Figure 1 – Dilution volume**	7		X	
Upgrading **Table A.1** with UFL and its column 15 heading with the 'source of data'	A.1	X		
Updating the flow-chart in **Figure B.1**	B.6		X	
Updating equations for evaporation rate to align with the recent source modifications	B.7.3		X	
Updating the chart in **Figure B.2** according to the updated equations for evaporation rate and the ventilation velocity of 0,25 m/s	B.7.3		X	
Restructuring **Table C.1**	C.3.4		X	
Removal of safety factor ***k*** and deleting it from the horizontal axis of the chart in **Figure C.1**	C.3.5			C2
Revising equations (C.2) and (C.3)	C.5.2			C3
Revising equations (C.4) and (C.5)	C.5.3			C4
Revising the chart in **Figure C.6** by changing the label on the horizontal axis	C.5.3			C5
Revising equation (C.6) and deleting equation (C.7)	C.5.4			C6
Removal of safety factor ***k*** and deleting it from the horizontal axis of the charts in **Figure D.1**	D.3			C7
Imposing limitations to the use of the chart in **Figure D.1**	D.3		X	
Updating and corrections in **Annex E**	Annex E		X	
Upgrading **Annex G** on Flammable mists	Annex G		X	
Introducing new items in **Table K.1**	Annex K		X	
Introducing new items in the Bibliography	Bibliography		X	
NOTE The technical changes referred to include the significance of technical changes in the revised IEC Standard, but they do not form an exhaustive list of all modifications from the previous version.				

Explanations:

A) Definitions

Minor and editorial changes	clarification decrease of technical requirements minor technical change editorial corrections

These are changes which modify requirements in an editorial or a minor technical way. They include changes of the wording to clarify technical requirements without any technical change.

Extension	addition of technical options

These are changes which add new or modify existing technical requirements, in a way that new options are given, but without increasing requirements.

Major technical changes	addition of technical requirements increase of technical requirements

B) Information about the background of changes

C1 The previous edition item e) was: “commercial and industrial applications where only low pressure fuel gas is used for appliances e.g. for cooking, water heating and similar uses, where the installation is compliant with relevant gas codes”. Industrial applications of any kind should not be exempted from the scope of this standard. See also new clause 5.3.2.

C2 The factor ***k*** was initially intended to provide for additional safety for uncertainties in determining LFL for flammable substances, particularly gas mixtures. However, this was considered as unnecessary and confusing considering the derivation of the chart.

C3 The equations are updated to align with BS 5925

C4 The equations are updated to align with BS 5925

C5 The chart is revised to match the new equation (C.4)

C6 The equation is updated to align with BS 5925

C7 See the explanation under C2

These are changes to technical requirements (addition, increase of the level or removal).

NOTE These changes represent current technological knowledge. However, these changes should not normally have an influence on equipment already placed on the market.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
31J/307/FDIS	31J/310/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this International Standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This document has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts of the IEC 60079 series, under the general title *Explosive atmospheres*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

The contents of the corrigendum of March 2021 have been included in this copy.

INTRODUCTION

In areas where dangerous quantities and concentrations of flammable gas or vapour may arise, ~~protective~~ measures need to be applied in order to reduce the risk of explosions. This part of IEC 60079 sets out the essential criteria against which the ignition hazards can be assessed and gives guidance on the design and control parameters which can be used in order to reduce such hazards.

EXPLOSIVE ATMOSPHERES –

Part 10-1: Classification of areas – Explosive gas atmospheres

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60079 is concerned with the classification of areas where flammable gas or vapour hazards may arise and may then be used as a basis to support the proper ~~selection and installation~~ design, construction, operation and maintenance **1** of equipment for use in hazardous areas.

It is intended to be applied where there may be an ignition hazard due to the presence of flammable gas or vapour, mixed with air, but it does not apply to:

a) mines susceptible to firedamp;

b) the processing and manufacture of explosives;

c) catastrophic failures or rare malfunctions which are beyond the concept of ~~abnormality~~ normality dealt with in this standard (see 3.7.3 and ~~3.7.4~~ 4.5);

d) rooms used for medical purposes;

~~e) commercial and industrial applications where only low pressure fuel gas is used for appliances e.g. for cooking, water heating and similar uses, where the installation is compliant with relevant gas codes;~~ **2**

e) domestic premises;

f) where a hazard may arise due to the presence of combustible dusts or combustible flyings but the principles may be used in assessment of a hybrid mixture (refer also to IEC 60079-10-2).

NOTE Additional guidance on hybrid mixtures is provided in Annex I.

Flammable mists may form or be present at the same time as flammable vapour. In such case the strict application of the details in this document may not be appropriate. Flammable mists may also form when liquids not considered to be a hazard due to the high flash point are released under pressure. In these cases the classifications and details given in this document do not apply. Information on flammable mists is provided in Annex G.

For the purpose of this document, an area is a three-dimensional region or space.

Atmospheric conditions include variations above and below reference levels of 101,3 kPa (1 013 mbar) and 20 °C (293 K), provided that the variations have a negligible effect on the explosion properties of the flammable substances.

In any ~~process plant~~ site **3**, irrespective of size, there may be numerous sources of ignition apart from those associated with equipment. Appropriate precautions will be necessary to ensure safety in this context. This standard is applicable with judgement for other ignition sources but in some applications other safeguards may also need to be considered. E.g. larger distances may apply for naked flames when considering hot work permits. **4**

This document does not take into account the consequences of ignition of an explosive atmosphere except where a zone is so small that if ignition did occur it would have negligible consequences (see 3.3.8 and 4.4.2). **5**

2 Normative references

~~The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.~~

~~IEC 60079-0, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 0: Equipment – General requirements*~~

~~IEC 60079-14, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 14: Electrical installations design, selection and erection*~~

This document contains no normative references.

IEC 60079-10-1

Edition 3.0 2020-12

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Explosive atmospheres –
Part 10-1: Classification of areas – Explosive gas atmospheres

Atmosphères explosives –
Partie 10-1: Classification des emplacements – Atmosphères explosives gazeuses

IEC 60079-10-1:2020-12(en-fr)

CONTENTS

FOREWORD 6
INTRODUCTION 10
1 Scope 11
2 Normative references 11
3 Terms and definitions 12
4 General 16
4.1 Safety principles 16
4.2 Hazardous area classification objectives 17
4.3 Interior of equipment containing flammable materials 18
4.4 Explosion risk assessment 18
4.4.1 General 18
4.4.2 Zone of negligible extent 18
4.5 Catastrophic failures 19
4.6 Competence of personnel 19
5 Hazardous area classification methodology 19
5.1 General 19
5.2 Classification by sources of release method 20
5.3 Use of industry codes and national standards 21
5.3.1 General 21
5.3.2 Fuel gas installations 21
5.4 Simplified methods 21
5.5 Combination of methods 21
6 Release of flammable substance 22
6.1 General 22
6.2 Sources of release 22
6.3 Forms of release 23
6.3.1 General 23
6.3.2 Gaseous release 24
6.3.3 Liquefied under pressure release 24
6.3.4 Liquefied by refrigeration release 24
6.3.5 Flammable mists release 25
6.3.6 Vapours release 25
6.3.7 Liquid release 25
7 Ventilation (or air movement) and dilution 26
7.1 General 26
7.2 Main types of ventilation 27
7.2.1 General 27
7.2.2 Natural ventilation 27
7.2.3 Artificial ventilation 27
7.2.4 Degree of dilution 29
8 Type of zone 30
8.1 General 30
8.2 Influence of grade of the source of release 30
8.3 Influence of dilution 30
8.4 Influence of availability of ventilation 30
9 Extent of zone 31

10 Documentation 31
10.1 General 31
10.2 Drawings, data sheets and tables 32
Annex A (informative) Suggested presentation of hazardous areas 33
A.1 Hazardous area – Preferred symbols for zones 33
A.2 Hazardous area suggested shapes 36
Annex B (informative) Estimation of sources of release 38
B.1 Symbols 38
B.2 Examples of grade of release 38
B.2.1 General 38
B.2.2 Sources giving a continuous grade of release 39
B.2.3 Sources giving a primary grade of release 39
B.2.4 Sources giving a secondary grade of release 39
B.3 Assessment of grades of release 39
B.4 Summation of releases 40
B.5 Hole size and source radius 41
B.6 Forms of release 43
B.7 Release rate 44
B.7.1 General 44
B.7.2 Estimation of release rate 45
B.7.3 Release rate of evaporative pools 47
B.8 Release from openings in buildings 49
B.8.1 General 49
B.8.2 Openings as possible sources of release 50
B.8.3 Openings classification 50
Annex C (informative) Ventilation guidance 52
C.1 Symbols 52
C.2 General 53
C.3 Assessment of ventilation and dilution and its influence on hazardous area 53
C.3.1 General 53
C.3.2 Effectiveness of ventilation 54
C.3.3 Criteria for dilution 54
C.3.4 Assessment of ventilation velocity 55
C.3.5 Assessment of the degree of dilution 56
C.3.6 Dilution in a room 58
C.3.7 Criteria for availability of ventilation 59
C.4 Examples of ventilation arrangements and assessments 60
C.4.1 Introduction 60
C.4.2 Jet release in a large building 61
C.4.3 Jet release in a small naturally ventilated building 62
C.4.4 Jet release in a small artificially ventilated building 62
C.4.5 Release with low velocity 63
C.4.6 Fugitive emissions 63
C.4.7 Local ventilation-extraction 64
C.5 Natural Ventilation in buildings 64
C.5.1 General 64
C.5.2 Wind induced ventilation 64
C.5.3 Buoyancy induced ventilation 65

C.5.4 Combination of the natural ventilation induced by wind and buoyancy 67
Annex D (informative) Estimation of hazardous areas 69
D.1 General.....69
D.2 Estimating types of the zones 69
D.3 Estimating the extent of the hazardous area 70
Annex E (informative) Examples of hazardous area classification 72
E.1 General.....72
E.2 Examples.....72
E.3 Example case study for hazardous area classification.....86
Annex F (informative) Schematic approach to classification of hazardous areas 96
F.1 Schematic approach to classification of hazardous areas.....96
F.2 Schematic approach to classification of hazardous areas.....97
F.3 Schematic approach to classification of hazardous areas.....98
F.4 Schematic approach to classification of hazardous areas.....99
Annex G (informative) Flammable mists.....100
Annex H (informative) Hydrogen 103
Annex I (informative) Hybrid mixtures 105
I.1 General.....105
I.2 Use of ventilation 105
I.3 Concentration limits 105
I.4 Chemical reactions 105
I.5 Energy/temperature limits 105
I.6 Zoning requirements 105
Annex J (informative) Useful equations in support to hazardous area classification 106
J.1 General.....106
J.2 Dilution with air of a flammable substance release 106
J.3 Estimate of the time required to dilute a flammable substance release.....106
Annex K (informative) Industry codes and national standards 108
K.1 General.....108
Bibliography.....112

Figure 1 – Dilution Volume.....29
Figure A.1 – Preferred symbols for zones 33
Figure A.2 – Gas or vapour at low pressure (or at high pressure in case of unpredictable release direction).....36
Figure A.3 – Gas or vapour at high pressure.....36
Figure A.4 – Liquefied gas 37
Figure A.5 – Flammable liquid (non boiling evaporative pool).....37
Figure B.1 – Forms of release.....43
Figure B.2 – Specific volumetric evaporation rate of liquids 49
Figure C.1 – Chart for assessing the degree of dilution.....57
Figure C.2 – Self diffusion of an unimpeded high velocity jet release 61
Figure C.3 – Supply only ventilation.....62
Figure C.4 – Supply and extraction ventilation 63
Figure C.5 – Local extraction ventilation 64
Figure C.6 – Specific volumetric flow rate of fresh air of equivalent effective opening area ..67

Figure C.7 – Example of opposing ventilation driving forces 68
Figure D.1 – Chart for estimating hazardous area distances 71
Figure E.1 – Degree of dilution (Example No. 1) 73
Figure E.2 – Hazardous distance (Example No. 1) 74
Figure E.3 – Zone classification (Example No. 1) 74
Figure E.4 – Degree of dilution (Example No. 2) 76
Figure E.5 – Degree of dilution (Example No. 3) 78
Figure E.6 – Hazardous distance (Example No. 3) 79
Figure E.7 – Zones classification (Example No. 3) 79
Figure E.8 – Degree of dilution (Example No. 4) 81
Figure E.9 – Hazardous distance (Example No. 4) 82
Figure E.10 – Zones classification (Example No. 4) 83
Figure E.11 – Degree of dilution (Example No. 5) 85
Figure E.12 – Hazardous distance (Example No. 5) 86
Figure E.13 – Enclosed compressor handling natural gas 88
Figure E.14 – Example of hazardous area classification for a compressor facility handling natural gas (elevation) 94
Figure E.15 – Example of hazardous area classification for a compressor facility handling natural gas (plan) 95
Figure F.1 – Schematic approach to classification 96
Figure F.2 – Schematic approach to classification for continuous grade releases 97
Figure F.3 – Schematic approach to classification for primary grade releases 98
Figure F.4 – Schematic approach to classification for secondary grade releases 99

Table A.1 – Hazardous area classification data sheet – Part I: Flammable substance list and characteristics 34
Table A.2 – Hazardous area classification data sheet – Part II: List of sources of release 35
Table B.1 – Suggested hole cross sections for secondary grade of releases 42
Table B.2 – Effect of zones on openings as possible sources of release 51
Table C.1 – Indicative outdoor ventilation velocities (u_W) 56
Table D.1 – Zones for grade of release and effectiveness of ventilation 69
Table E.1 – Compressor facility handling natural gas 88
Table E.2 – Hazardous area classification data sheet – Part I: Flammable substance list and characteristics 91
Table E.3 – Hazardous area classification data sheet – Part II: List of sources of release 92
Table K.1 – Examples of codes and standards 109

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

EXPLOSIVE ATMOSPHERES –

Part 10-1: Classification of areas – Explosive gas atmospheres

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 60079-10-1 has been prepared by subcommittee 31J: Classification of hazardous areas and installation requirements, of IEC technical committee 31: Equipment for explosive atmospheres.

This third edition of IEC 60079-10-1 cancels and replaces the second edition, published in 2015, and constitutes a technical revision. The significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition are as follows:

		Type		
Changes	**Clause**	**Minor and editorial changes**	**Extension**	**Major technical changes**
Deleting commercial and industrial applications for fuel gas from the Scope exemptions	1			C1
Updating editorial details and notes to the definitions	3		X	
Deletion of the previous edition clause 3.7.3 definition for catastrophic failure (dealt with in clause 4.5)			X	
Introduction of new Subclause **4.4.2 Zone of negligible extent**	4.4.2		X	
Introduction of new clause **5.3.2 Fuel gas installations**	5.3.2		X	
Renumbering of headings	7	X		
Introduction of **Figure 1 – Dilution volume**	7		X	
Upgrading **Table A.1** with UFL and its column 15 heading with the 'source of data'	A.1	X		
Updating the flow-chart in **Figure B.1**	B.6		X	
Updating equations for evaporation rate to align with the recent source modifications	B.7.3		X	
Updating the chart in **Figure B.2** according to the updated equations for evaporation rate and the ventilation velocity of 0,25 m/s	B.7.3		X	
Restructuring **Table C.1**	C.3.4		X	
Removal of safety factor ***k*** and deleting it from the horizontal axis of the chart in **Figure C.1**	C.3.5			C2
Revising equations (C.2) and (C.3)	C.5.2			C3
Revising equations (C.4) and (C.5)	C.5.3			C4
Revising the chart in **Figure C.6** by changing the label on the horizontal axis	C.5.3			C5
Revising equation (C.6) and deleting equation (C.7)	C.5.4			C6
Removal of safety factor ***k*** and deleting it from the horizontal axis of the charts in **Figure D.1**	D.3			C7
Imposing limitations to the use of the chart in **Figure D.1**	D.3		X	
Updating and corrections in **Annex E**	Annex E		X	
Upgrading **Annex G** on Flammable mists	Annex G		X	
Introducing new items in **Table K.1**	Annex K		X	
Introducing new items in the Bibliography	Bibliography		X	
NOTE The technical changes referred to include the significance of technical changes in the revised IEC Standard, but they do not form an exhaustive list of all modifications from the previous version.				

Explanations:

A) Definitions

Minor and editorial changes clarification
decrease of technical requirements
minor technical change
editorial corrections

These are changes which modify requirements in an editorial or a minor technical way. They include changes of the wording to clarify technical requirements without any technical change.

Extension addition of technical options

These are changes which add new or modify existing technical requirements, in a way that new options are given, but without increasing requirements.

Major technical changes addition of technical requirements
increase of technical requirements

B) Information about the background of changes

C1 The previous edition item e) was: “commercial and industrial applications where only low pressure fuel gas is used for appliances e.g. for cooking, water heating and similar uses, where the installation is compliant with relevant gas codes”. Industrial applications of any kind should not be exempted from the scope of this standard. See also new clause 5.3.2.

C2 The factor ***k*** was initially intended to provide for additional safety for uncertainties in determining LFL for flammable substances, particularly gas mixtures. However, this was considered as unnecessary and confusing considering the derivation of the chart.

C3 The equations are updated to align with BS 5925

C4 The equations are updated to align with BS 5925

C5 The chart is revised to match the new equation (C.4)

C6 The equation is updated to align with BS 5925

C7 See the explanation under C2

These are changes to technical requirements (addition, increase of the level or removal).

NOTE These changes represent current technological knowledge. However, these changes should not normally have an influence on equipment already placed on the market.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
31J/307/FDIS	31J/310/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this International Standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This document has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts of the IEC 60079 series, under the general title *Explosive atmospheres*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

INTRODUCTION

In areas where dangerous quantities and concentrations of flammable gas or vapour may arise, measures need to be applied in order to reduce the risk of explosions. This part of IEC 60079 sets out the essential criteria against which the ignition hazards can be assessed and gives guidance on the design and control parameters which can be used in order to reduce such hazards.

EXPLOSIVE ATMOSPHERES –

Part 10-1: Classification of areas – Explosive gas atmospheres

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60079 is concerned with the classification of areas where flammable gas or vapour hazards may arise and may then be used as a basis to support the proper design, construction, operation and maintenance of equipment for use in hazardous areas.

It is intended to be applied where there may be an ignition hazard due to the presence of flammable gas or vapour, mixed with air, but it does not apply to:

a) mines susceptible to firedamp;

b) the processing and manufacture of explosives;

c) catastrophic failures or rare malfunctions which are beyond the concept of normality dealt with in this standard (see 3.7.3 and 4.5);

d) rooms used for medical purposes;

e) domestic premises;

f) where a hazard may arise due to the presence of combustible dusts or combustible flyings but the principles may be used in assessment of a hybrid mixture (refer also to IEC 60079-10-2).

NOTE Additional guidance on hybrid mixtures is provided in Annex I.

Flammable mists may form or be present at the same time as flammable vapour. In such case the strict application of the details in this document may not be appropriate. Flammable mists may also form when liquids not considered to be a hazard due to the high flash point are released under pressure. In these cases the classifications and details given in this document do not apply. Information on flammable mists is provided in Annex G.

For the purpose of this document, an area is a three-dimensional region or space.

Atmospheric conditions include variations above and below reference levels of 101,3 kPa (1 013 mbar) and 20 °C (293 K), provided that the variations have a negligible effect on the explosion properties of the flammable substances.

In any site, irrespective of size, there may be numerous sources of ignition apart from those associated with equipment. Appropriate precautions will be necessary to ensure safety in this context. This standard is applicable with judgement for other ignition sources but in some applications other safeguards may also need to be considered. E.g. larger distances may apply for naked flames when considering hot work permits.

This document does not take into account the consequences of ignition of an explosive atmosphere except where a zone is so small that if ignition did occur it would have negligible consequences (see 3.3.8 and 4.4.2).

2 Normative references

This document contains no normative references.

SOMMAIRE

AVANT-PROPOS 118
INTRODUCTION 122
1 Domaine d'application 123
2 Références normatives 124
3 Termes et définitions 124
4 Généralités 129
4.1 Principes de sécurité 129
4.2 Objectifs de la classification des emplacements dangereux 130
4.3 Intérieur du matériel qui contient des matériaux inflammables 130
4.4 Appréciation du risque d'explosion 131
4.4.1 Généralités 131
4.4.2 Zone d'étendue négligeable 131
4.5 Défaillances catastrophiques 132
4.6 Compétences du personnel 132
5 Méthodologie de classification des emplacements dangereux 132
5.1 Généralités 132
5.2 Méthode de classification des sources de dégagement 134
5.3 Utilisation des référentiels applicables à l'industrie et des normes nationales 134
5.3.1 Généralités 134
5.3.2 Installations au gaz combustible 135
5.4 Méthodes simplifiées 135
5.5 Combinaison de méthodes 135
6 Dégagement de substance inflammable 136
6.1 Généralités 136
6.2 Sources de dégagement 136
6.3 Formes de dégagement 137
6.3.1 Généralités 137
6.3.2 Dégagement gazeux 138
6.3.3 Dégagement liquéfié sous pression 138
6.3.4 Dégagement liquéfié par réfrigération 139
6.3.5 Dégagement de brouillards inflammables 139
6.3.6 Dégagement de vapeurs 139
6.3.7 Dégagement de liquide 139
7 Ventilation (ou mouvement d'air) et dilution 140
7.1 Généralités 140
7.2 Principaux types de ventilation 141
7.2.1 Généralités 141
7.2.2 Ventilation naturelle 141
7.2.3 Ventilation artificielle 142
7.2.4 Degré de dilution 143
8 Type de zone 144
8.1 Généralités 144
8.2 Influence du degré de la source de dégagement 145
8.3 Influence de la dilution 145
8.4 Influence de la disponibilité de la ventilation 145
9 Étendue de zone 145

10 Documentation 146
10.1 Généralités 146
10.2 Plans, fiches techniques et tableaux 147
Annexe A (informative) Suggestion de présentation des emplacements dangereux 148
A.1 Emplacements dangereux – Symboles préférentiels pour les zones 148
A.2 Formes suggérées des emplacements dangereux 151
Annexe B (informative) Estimation des sources de dégagement 153
B.1 Symboles 153
B.2 Exemples de degrés de dégagement 153
B.2.1 Généralités 153
B.2.2 Sources qui donnent le degré "dégagement continu" 154
B.2.3 Sources qui donnent le degré "dégagement primaire" 154
B.2.4 Sources qui donnent le degré "dégagement secondaire" 154
B.3 Évaluation des degrés de dégagement 154
B.4 Cumul des dégagements 155
B.5 Alésage et rayon de la source 156
B.6 Formes de dégagement 159
B.7 Taux de dégagement 160
B.7.1 Généralités 160
B.7.2 Estimation du taux de dégagement 161
B.7.3 Taux de dégagement des flaques d'évaporation 163
B.8 Dégagement par les ouvertures des bâtiments 165
B.8.1 Généralités 165
B.8.2 Ouvertures considérées comme sources de dégagement possibles 166
B.8.3 Classification des ouvertures 166
Annexe C (informative) Recommandations relatives à la ventilation 168
C.1 Symboles 168
C.2 Généralités 169
C.3 Évaluation de la ventilation et de la dilution, et de leur effet sur l'emplacement dangereux 170
C.3.1 Généralités 170
C.3.2 Efficacité de la ventilation 171
C.3.3 Critères de dilution 171
C.3.4 Évaluation de la vitesse de ventilation 171
C.3.5 Évaluation du degré de dilution 173
C.3.6 Dilution dans une pièce 175
C.3.7 Critères de disponibilité de la ventilation 176
C.4 Exemples de dispositions et d'évaluations de la ventilation 178
C.4.1 Introduction 178
C.4.2 Dégagement par jet dans un bâtiment de grande taille 178
C.4.3 Dégagement par jet dans un petit bâtiment à ventilation naturelle 179
C.4.4 Dégagement par jet dans un petit bâtiment à ventilation artificielle 180
C.4.5 Dégagement à basse vitesse 181
C.4.6 Émissions fugitives 181
C.4.7 Ventilation par extraction locale 181
C.5 Ventilation naturelle dans les bâtiments 182
C.5.1 Généralités 182
C.5.2 Ventilation induite par le vent 182
C.5.3 Ventilation induite par la flottabilité 183

C.5.4 Combinaison de la ventilation naturelle induite par le vent et de la ventilation induite par la flottabilité 186
Annexe D (informative) Estimation des emplacements dangereux 187
D.1 Généralités 187
D.2 Estimation des types de zones 187
D.3 Estimation de l'étendue d'emplacement dangereux 188
Annexe E (informative) Exemples de classifications d'emplacements dangereux 190
E.1 Généralités 190
E.2 Exemples 190
E.3 Exemple d'étude de cas de classification des emplacements dangereux 206
Annexe F (informative) Approche schématique de la classification des emplacements dangereux 217
F.1 Approche schématique de la classification des emplacements dangereux 217
F.2 Approche schématique de la classification des emplacements dangereux 218
F.3 Approche schématique de la classification des emplacements dangereux 219
F.4 Approche schématique de la classification des emplacements dangereux 220
Annexe G (informative) Brouillards inflammables 221
Annexe H (informative) Hydrogène 224
Annexe I (informative) Mélanges hybrides 227
I.1 Généralités 227
I.2 Utilisation de la ventilation 227
I.3 Limites de concentration 227
I.4 Réactions chimiques 227
I.5 Limites d'énergie/température 227
I.6 Exigences relatives au zonage 227
Annexe J (informative) Équations utiles à l'appui de la classification des emplacements dangereux 228
J.1 Généralités 228
J.2 Dilution avec de l'air d'un dégagement de substance inflammable 228
J.3 Estimation de la durée exigée pour diluer un dégagement de substance inflammable 229
Annexe K (informative) Référentiels applicables à l'industrie et normes nationales 230
K.1 Généralités 230
Bibliographie 235

Figure 1 – Volume de dilution 144
Figure A.1 – Symboles préférentiels pour les zones 148
Figure A.2 – Gaz ou vapeur à basse pression (ou à haute pression dans le cas où le sens de dégagement n'est pas prévisible) 151
Figure A.3 – Gaz ou vapeur à haute pression 151
Figure A.4 – Gaz liquéfié 152
Figure A.5 – Liquide inflammable (flaque d'évaporation qui n'est pas en ébullition) 152
Figure B.1 – Formes de dégagement 159
Figure B.2 – Vitesse d'évaporation volumétrique des liquides 165
Figure C.1 – Graphique pour l'évaluation du degré de dilution 174
Figure C.2 – Autodiffusion d'un dégagement par jet libre à grande vitesse 179
Figure C.3 – Ventilation par alimentation uniquement 180

Figure C.4 – Ventilation par alimentation et extraction 180
Figure C.5 – Ventilation par extraction locale 182
Figure C.6 – Débit volumétrique spécifique de l'air frais de surface d'ouverture utile équivalente 185
Figure C.7 – Exemple d'énergies motrices de ventilation en opposition 186
Figure D.1 – Graphique pour l'estimation des distances d'emplacement dangereux 189
Figure E.1 – Degré de dilution (Exemple 1) 191
Figure E.2 – Distance dangereuse (Exemple 1) 192
Figure E.3 – Classification en zones (Exemple 1) 193
Figure E.4 – Degré de dilution (Exemple 2) 195
Figure E.5 – Degré de dilution (Exemple 3) 197
Figure E.6 – Distance dangereuse (Exemple 3) 198
Figure E.7 – Classification en zones (Exemple 3) 199
Figure E.8 – Degré de dilution (Exemple 4) 200
Figure E.9 – Distance dangereuse (Exemple 4) 201
Figure E.10 – Classification en zones (Exemple 4) 202
Figure E.11 – Degré de dilution (Exemple 5) 205
Figure E.12 – Distance dangereuse (Exemple 5) 206
Figure E.13 – Compresseur fermé qui manipule du gaz naturel 208
Figure E.14 – Exemple de classification des emplacements dangereux d'une installation de compression qui manipule du gaz naturel (vue de face) 215
Figure E.15 – Exemple de classification des emplacements dangereux d'une installation de compression qui manipule du gaz naturel (vue en plan) 216
Figure F.1 – Approche schématique de la classification 217
Figure F.2 – Approche schématique de la classification pour les degrés "dégagement continu" 218
Figure F.3 – Approche schématique de la classification pour les degrés "dégagement primaire" 219
Figure F.4 – Approche schématique de la classification pour les degrés "dégagement secondaire" 220

Tableau A.1 – Fiche de données de classification des emplacements dangereux – Partie I: Liste et caractéristiques des substances inflammables 149
Tableau A.2 – Fiche de données de classification des emplacements dangereux – Partie II: Liste des sources de dégagement 150
Tableau B.1 – Sections d'alésage suggérées pour les degrés "dégagement secondaire" 157
Tableau B.2 – Effet des zones sur les ouvertures comme sources possibles de dégagement 167
Tableau C.1 – Vitesses de ventilation indicatives en extérieur (u_W) 172
Tableau D.1 – Zones qui correspondent au degré de dégagement et efficacité de la ventilation 187
Tableau E.1 – Installation de compression qui manipule du gaz naturel 209
Tableau E.2 – Fiche de données de classification des emplacements dangereux – Partie I: Liste et caractéristiques des substances inflammables 212
Tableau E.3 – Fiche de données de classification des emplacements dangereux – Partie II: Liste des sources de dégagement *(1 sur 2)* 213
Tableau K.1 – Exemples de codes et de normes 231

COMMISSION ÉLECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

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ATMOSPHÈRES EXPLOSIVES –

Partie 10-1: Classification des emplacements – Atmosphères explosives gazeuses

AVANT-PROPOS

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La Norme internationale IEC 60079-10-1 a été établie par le sous-comité 31J: Classification des emplacements dangereux et règles d'installation, du comité d'études 31 de l'IEC: Équipements pour atmosphères explosives.

Cette troisième édition de l'IEC 60079-10-1 annule et remplace la deuxième édition parue en 2015. Cette édition constitue une révision technique. Les modifications techniques majeures par rapport à l'édition précédente sont les suivantes:

		Type		
Modifications	**Article**	**Modifications mineures et rédactionnelles**	**Extension**	**Modifications techniques majeures**
Suppression des applications commerciales et industrielles du gaz combustible des exemptions du Domaine d'application	1			C1
Mise à jour de détails éditoriaux et de notes dans les définitions	3		X	
Suppression de la définition 3.7.3 de l'édition antérieure portant sur les défaillances catastrophiques (traitées au 4.5)			X	
Introduction d'un nouveau **4.4.2 Zone d'étendue négligeable**	4.4.2		X	
Introduction d'un nouveau **5.3.2 Installations au gaz combustible**	5.3.2		X	
Nouvelle numérotation des titres	7	X		
Introduction de la **Figure 1 – Volume de dilution**	7		X	
Mise à niveau du **Tableau A.1** avec la limite supérieure d'inflammabilité (LSI) et l'en-tête de sa colonne 15 avec la "source de données"	A.1	X		
Mise à jour du schéma de la **Figure B.1**	B.6		X	
Mise à jour des équations de la vitesse d'évaporation de façon à sd'alignerr les récentes modifications des sources	B.7.3		X	
Mise à jour du graphique de la **Figure B.2** selon les équations mises à jour de la vitesse d'évaporation et de la vitesse de ventilation de 0,25 m/s	B.7.3		X	
Restructuration du **Tableau C.1**	C.3.4		X	
Suppression du facteur de sécurité ***k*** et en le supprimant de l'axe horizontal du graphique de la **Figure C.1**	C.3.5			C2
Révision des équations (C.2) et (C.3)	C.5.2			C3
Révision des équations (C.4) et (C.5)	C.5.3			C4
Révision du graphique de la **Figure C.6**: modification de l'étiquette de l'axe horizontal	C.5.3			C5
Révision de !'équation (C.6) et suppression de l'équation (C.7)	C.5.4			C6
Suppression du facteur de sécurité ***k*** et et en le supprimant de l'axe horizontal des graphiques de la **Figure D.1**	D.3			C7
Imposition de limitations à l'utilisation du graphique de la **Figure D.1**	D.3		X	
Mise à jour et corrections dans l'**Annexe E**	Annexe E		X	
Mise à niveau de l'**Annexe G** relative aux brouillards inflammables	Annexe G		X	
Introduction de nouveaux points dans le **Tableau K.1**	Annexe K		X	
Introduction de nouveaux points dans la Bibliographie	Bibliographie		X	
NOTE Les modifications techniques dont il est fait mention comprennent les modifications techniques majeures contenues dans la version révisée de la norme IEC, mais elles ne constituent pas une liste exhaustive de toutes les modifications par rapport à la version précédente.				

Explications:

A) Définitions

Modifications mineures et rédactionnelles clarification
réduction des exigences techniques
modifications techniques mineures
corrections d'ordre rédactionnel

Ces modifications portent sur les exigences et sont de nature rédactionnelle ou technique mineure. Elles comprennent des modifications de formulations destinées à clarifier les exigences techniques sans apporter de modification technique.

Extension ajout d'options techniques

Ces modifications ajoutent de nouvelles exigences techniques ou modifient les exigences techniques existantes, de manière à fournir de nouvelles options sans toutefois augmenter les niveaux d'exigences.

Modifications techniques majeures ajout d'exigences techniques
augmentation du niveau d'exigences techniques

B) Information sur le contexte des modifications

C1 Le point e) de l'édition antérieure énoncait: "applications commerciales et industrielles dans lesquelles seul du gaz combustible basse pression est utilisé, par exemple, pour cuisiner, chauffer l'eau, etc., l'installation satisfaisant aux codes de gaz correspondants. Il convient que les applications industrielles ne soient, en aucune façon, exclues du champ d'application de la présente norme. Se reporter également au nouveau 5.3.2.

C2 Le facteur ***k*** était initialement destiné à prévoir une sécurité supplémentaire concernant les incertitudes liées à la détermination de la LII pour les substances inflammables, en particulier les mélanges gazeux. Toutefois, celui-ci a été jugé inutile et prêtant à confusion compte tenu de l'origine du graphique.

C3 Les équations ont été mises à jour de façon à s'aligner sur la BS 5925

C4 Les équations ont été mises à jour de façon à s'aligner sur la BS 5925

C5 Le graphique est révisé pour prendre en compte la nouvelle équation (C.4)

C6 L'équation a été mise à jour de façon à s'aligner sur la BS 5925

C7 Se reporter aux explications figurant sous C2

Ces modifications sont apportées aux exigences techniques (ajout, augmentation de leur niveau ou suppression).

NOTE Ces modifications reflètent le niveau de maîtrise technologique actuel. Cependant, en règle générale, il convient que ces modifications n'aient pas une incidence sur les matériels déjà mis sur le marché.

Le texte de cette norme est issu des documents suivants:

FDIS	Rapport de vote
31J/307/FDIS	31J/310/RVD

Le rapport de vote indiqué dans le tableau ci-dessus donne toute information sur le vote ayant abouti à l'approbation de cette Norme internationale.

Ce document a été rédigé selon les Directives ISO/IEC, Partie 2.

Une liste de toutes les parties de la série IEC 60079, publiées sous le titre général *Atmosphères explosives*, peut être consultée sur le site web de l'IEC.

Le comité a décidé que le contenu de ce document ne sera pas modifié avant la date de stabilité indiquée sur le site web de l'IEC sous "http://webstore.iec.ch" dans les données relatives au document recherché. À cette date, le document sera

- reconduit,
- supprimé,
- remplacé par une édition révisée, ou
- amendé.

IMPORTANT – Le logo "colour inside" qui se trouve sur la page de couverture de cette publication indique qu'elle contient des couleurs qui sont considérées comme utiles à une bonne compréhension de son contenu. Les utilisateurs devraient, par conséquent, imprimer ce document en utilisant une imprimante couleur.

INTRODUCTION

Dans les emplacements où des quantités et concentrations dangereuses de gaz ou vapeurs inflammables peuvent apparaître, il est nécessaire d'appliquer des mesures pour réduire le risque d'explosions. La présente partie de l'IEC 60079 expose les critères essentiels en fonction desquels les dangers d'inflammation peuvent être évalués et donne des recommandations relatives aux paramètres de conception et d'exploitation qui peuvent être appliquées pour réduire ces dangers.

ATMOSPHÈRES EXPLOSIVES –

Partie 10-1: Classification des emplacements – Atmosphères explosives gazeuses

1 Domaine d'application

La présente partie de l'IEC 60079 concerne la classification des emplacements dans lesquels des phénomènes dangereux dus à des gaz ou vapeurs inflammables peuvent apparaître, et peut ainsi constituer une base pour la conception, l'exploitation et la maintenance correctes du matériel utilisé dans de tels emplacements.

Elle est destinée à être appliquée là où il peut exister un danger d'inflammation du fait de la présence de gaz ou vapeurs inflammables, en mélange avec l'air, mais elle ne s'applique pas:

a) aux mines grisouteuses;

b) au traitement et à la fabrication des explosifs;

c) aux défaillances catastrophiques ou rares dysfonctionnements, qui dépassent le concept de normalité traité dans la présente norme (voir 3.7.3 et 4.5);

d) aux locaux utilisés à des fins médicales;

e) aux locaux à usage domestique;

f) lorsqu'un danger peut apparaître compte tenu de la présence de poussières combustibles ou de particules combustibles en suspension dans l'air, mais les principes définis peuvent toutefois être appliqués dans l'évaluation d'un mélange hybride (se reporter également à l'IEC 60079-10-2).

NOTE Des recommandations supplémentaires relatives aux mélanges hybrides sont fournies dans l'Annexe I.

Des brouillards inflammables peuvent se former ou être présents en même temps que les vapeurs inflammables. Dans ce type de cas, l'application stricte des détails du présent document peut ne pas être appropriée. Les brouillards inflammables peuvent également se former lorsque les liquides qui ne sont pas considérés comme dangereux en raison du point d'éclair élevé sortent sous pression. Dans ces cas, les classifications et détails donnés dans le présent document ne s'appliquent pas. Des informations relatives aux brouillards inflammables sont données à l'Annexe G.

Pour les besoins du présent document, un emplacement est une région ou un espace tridimensionnel.

Les conditions atmosphériques englobent les écarts au-dessus et au-dessous des niveaux de référence de 101,3 kPa (1 013 mbar) et 20 °C (293 K) à condition que cela ait un effet négligeable sur les propriétés explosives des substances inflammables.

Dans tout site quelle que soit son importance, il peut y avoir de nombreuses sources d'inflammation en dehors de celles qui sont associées au matériel. Il est nécessaire dès lors de prendre les précautions appropriées pour garantir la sécurité. La présente norme est applicable avec prudence pour ces autres sources d'inflammation mais d'autres applications peuvent nécessiter de prendre en considération d'autres mesures de protection. Par exemple, de plus grandes distances peuvent s'appliquer aux flammes nues lorsqu'il s'agit de permis de travaux à chaud.

Le présent document ne tient pas compte des conséquences de l'inflammation d'une atmosphère explosive, sauf dans une zone si petite que si une inflammation se produit, ses conséquences sont négligeables (voir 3.3.8 et 4.4.2).

2 Références normatives

Ce document ne contient aucune référence normative.