



Explanation of Explosion Proof Classifications

Note: The following outline is for reference only and the current National Electric Code, and your insurance provider, should be consulted to determine your exact application and the appropriate safety precautions and preventative nature of the equipment that should be observed.

Explosion Proof Classes

- Class I
 - Locations in which flammable gases are or may be present in the air in quantities to possibly produce explosive conditions
 - Division I
 - Hazard Always Present
 - Location in which hazardous concentrations in the air exist continuously, intermittently or periodically under normal conditions
 - Group A
 - Acetylene
 - Group B
 - Hydrogen
 - Group C
 - Gasoline
 - Hexane
 - Naphtha
 - Benzene
 - Butane
 - Propane
 - Alcohol
 - Acetone
 - Benzyl
 - Natural Gas
 - Division II
 - Hazard not normally present
 - Locations in which hazardous concentrations are handled, processed or used but are normally within closed containers or closed systems from which they can escape only in the case of accidental rupture or breakdown
 - Group A
 - Acetylene
 - Group B
 - Hydrogen
 - Group C
 - Gasoline
 - Hexane

- Naphtha
 - Benzene
 - Butane
 - Propane
 - Alcohol
 - Acetone
 - Benzyl
 - Natural Gas
- Class II
 - Locations in which hazardous due to the presence of combustible dust
 - Division I
 - Hazard Always Present
 - Location in which hazardous concentrations in the air exist continuously, intermittently or periodically under normal conditions
 - Group E
 - Metallic dust
 - Group F
 - Carbon black
 - Coal
 - Coke
 - Group G
 - Flour
 - Starch
 - Grain
 - Division II
 - Hazard not normally present
 - Locations in which hazardous concentrations are handled, processed or used but are normally within closed containers or closed systems from which they can escape only in the case of accidental rupture or breakdown
 - Group E
 - Metallic dust
 - Group F
 - Carbon black
 - Coal
 - Coke
 - Group G
 - Flour
 - Starch
 - Grain