Hazardous Location Classifications (NEC)

Class I: *Areas in which flammable gases or vapors may be present in the air in sufficient quantities to be explosive*

Group A: Atmospheres containing acetylene

Group B: Atmospheres such as butadiene, ethylene oxide, propylene oxide, acrolein, or hydrogen (gases or vapors equivalent in hazard to hydrogen,such as manufactured gas)

Group C: Atmospheres such as cyclopropane, ethyl ether, ethylene, gas or vapors of equivalent hazard

Group D: Atmospheres such as acetone, alcohol, ammonia, benzene, benzol, butane, gasoline, hexane, lacquer solvent vapors, naphtha, natural gas, propane, or gas or vapors of equivalent hazard

Class II: *Areas made hazardous by the presence of combustible dust*

Group E: Atmospheres containing combustible metal dusts, regardless of resistivity; dust of similarly hazardous characteristics having a resistivity of less than 100 KΩs-cm; electrically conductive dusts

Group F: Atmospheres containing combustible carbon black, charcoal, or coke dusts having more than 8% total volatile material; dusts so sensitized that they present an explosion hazard, and dusts having a resistivity of greater than 100 Ω-cm but less than or equal to 1x108 Ω-cm

Group G: Atmospheres containing combustible dust having resistivity equal to or greater than 100K Ω-cm; electrically nonconductive dusts

Class III: *Areas made hazardous by the presence of easily ignitable fibers or dust, but which are not likely to be in suspension in the air in quantities that are sufficient to ignite*

Division 1: Atmospheres where hazardous concentrations exist continuously, intermittently or periodically under normal operating conditions

Division 2: Atmospheres where hazardous concentrations exist only in case of accidental rupture or breakdown of equipment