ISA-S12.01.01-1999



Definitions and Information Pertaining to Electrical Apparatus in Hazardous (Classified) Locations



Approved 28 February 1999

This is a pre	eview of "ISA 12.01.01-1999". Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.
	SA-S12.01.01-1999 efinitions and Information Pertaining to Electrical Apparatus in Hazardous (Classified) Locations

ISBN: 1-55617-696-1

Copyright © 1999 by the Instrument Society of America. All rights reserved. Printed in the United States of America. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means (electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise), without the prior written permission of the Publisher.

ISA 67 Alexander Drive P.O. Box 12277 Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27709 - 3 -

TSA-S12.01.01-1999

PREFACE

This preface, as well as all footnotes and annexes, is included for information purposes and is not part of ISA-S12.01.01.

This Standard has been prepared as part of the service of ISA, the international society for measurement and control, toward a goal of uniformity in the field of instrumentation. To be of real value, this document should not be static but should be subject to periodic review. Toward this end, the Society welcomes all comments and criticisms and asks that they be addressed to the Secretary, Standards and Practices Board; ISA; 67 Alexander Drive; P. O. Box 12277; Research Triangle Park, NC 27709; Telephone (919) 990-9227; Fax (919) 549-8288; E-mail: standards@isa.org.

The ISA Standards and Practices Department is aware of the growing need for attention to the metric system of units in general, and the International System of Units (SI) in particular, in the preparation of instrumentation standards. The Department is further aware of the benefits to USA users of ISA standards of incorporating suitable references to the SI (and the metric system) in their business and professional dealings with other countries. Toward this end, this Department will endeavor to introduce SI-acceptable metric units in all new and revised standards, recommended practices, and technical reports to the greatest extent possible. Standard for Use of the International System of Units (SI): The Modern Metric System, published by the American Society for Testing & Materials as IEEE/ASTM SI 10-97, and future revisions, will be the reference guide for definitions, symbols, abbreviations, and conversion factors.

It is the policy of ISA to encourage and welcome the participation of all concerned individuals and interests in the development of ISA standards, recommended practices, and technical reports. Participation in the ISA standards-making process by an individual in no way constitutes endorsement by the employer of that individual, of ISA, or of any of the standards, recommended practices, and technical reports that ISA develops.

CAUTION—ISA ADHERES TO THE POLICY OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE WITH REGARD TO PATENTS. IF ISA IS INFORMED OF AN EXISTING PATENT THAT IS REQUIRED FOR USE OF THE STANDARD, IT WILL REQUIRE THE OWNER OF THE PATENT TO EITHER GRANT A ROYALTY-FREE LICENSE FOR USE OF THE PATENT BY USERS COMPLYING WITH THE STANDARD OR A LICENSE ON REASONABLE TERMS AND CONDITIONS THAT ARE FREE FROM UNFAIR DISCRIMINATION.

EVEN IF ISA IS UNAWARE OF ANY PATENT COVERING THIS STANDARD, THE USER IS CAUTIONED THAT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STANDARD MAY REQUIRE USE OF TECHNIQUES, PROCESSES, OR MATERIALS COVERED BY PATENT RIGHTS. ISA TAKES NO POSITION ON THE EXISTENCE OR VALIDITY OF ANY PATENT RIGHTS THAT MAY BE INVOLVED IN IMPLEMENTING THE STANDARD. ISA IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR IDENTIFYING ALL PATENTS THAT MAY REQUIRE A LICENSE BEFORE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STANDARD OR FOR INVESTIGATING THE VALIDITY OR SCOPE OF ANY PATENTS BROUGHT TO ITS ATTENTION. THE USER SHOULD CAREFULLY INVESTIGATE RELEVANT PATENTS BEFORE USING THE STANDARD FOR THE USER'S INTENDED APPLICATION.

HOWEVER, ISA ASKS THAT ANYONE REVIEWING THIS STANDARD WHO IS AWARE OF ANY PATENTS THAT MAY IMPACT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STANDARD NOTIFY THE ISA STANDARDS AND PRACTICES DEPARTMENT OF THE PATENT AND ITS OWNER.

ISA-S12.01.01-1999

- 4 -

ADDITIONALLY, THE USE OF THIS STANDARD MAY INVOLVE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS, OPERATIONS OR EQUIPMENT. THE STANDARD CANNOT ANTICIPATE ALL POSSIBLE APPLICATIONS OR ADDRESS ALL POSSIBLE SAFETY ISSUES ASSOCIATED WITH USE IN HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS. THE USER OF THIS STANDARD MUST EXERCISE SOUND PROFESSIONAL JUDGMENT CONCERNING ITS USE AND APPLICABILITY UNDER THE USER'S PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES. THE USER MUST ALSO CONSIDER THE APPLICABILITY OF ANY GOVERNMENTAL REGULATORY LIMITATIONS AND ESTABLISHED SAFETY AND HEALTH PRACTICES BEFORE IMPLEMENTING THIS STANDARD.

The following members of ISA Subcommittee SP12.1 contributed to the development of this document:

NAME COMPANY

J. Cospolich, Chairman Waldemar S. Nelson and Company, Inc. D. Bishop, Managing Director Chevron Petroleum Technology Company D. Ankele Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. A. Ballard Crouse-Hinds, Division of Cooper Industries Fisher Controls International, Inc. R. Brodin Mobil Chemical Company U. Dugar W. Fisk Intertek Testing Services D. Jagger Hawke America J. Kuczka Killark Factory Mutual Research Corporation W. Lawrence* F. McGowan* Factory Mutual Research Corporation W. Mostia, Jr. Amoco Corp. ExLoc Corp. J. Oudar

The following members of ISA Committee SP12 contributed to the development of this document:

Equilon Enterprises

Woltech Company Inc.

Waldemar S. Nelson & Company, Inc.

NAME COMPANY

F. McGowan, Chairman* Factory Mutual Research Corp. D. Bishop, Managing Director Chevron Petroleum Technology Company N. Abbatiello* Eastman Kodak Company D. Ankele* **Underwriters Laboratories** B. Apel MSA Instrument A. Ballard* Crouse-Hinds Division of Cooper Industries, Inc. G. Bentinck E.I. du Pont K. Boegli Phoenix Contact Inc. Fisher Controls International, Inc. R. Brodin M. Buettner Ralston Purina Company R. Buschart PC & E, Inc. R. Cardinal Bently Nevada Corp. Schlumberger Oil Field Svcs. C. Casso M. Coppler Ametek

J. Cospolich

J. Propst

W. Seaforth

^{*} One vote per company.

- 5 -

ISA-S12.01.01-1999

J. Costello Henkel Corp.

S. Czaniecki Intrinsic Safety Concepts

T. Dubaniewicz NIOSH

U. DugarA. EnglerT. FeindelMobil Chemical CompanyEGS Electrical GroupR. Stahl, Inc.

W. Fiske Intertek Testing Services

G. Garcha PCS Engineering
E. Geissler Bartec US Corp.
E. Henning Bailey, Fischer & Porter
D. Hohenstein Pepperl + Fuchs Inc.
D. Jagger Hawke America

J. Kuczka

B. Larson

E. Magison

Hawke Amer
Killark
Turck Inc.
Consultant

R. Masek Bailey Controls Company K. McManama* Underwriters Laboratories

A. Mobley* 3M Company
S. Nguyen Milltronics
E. Olson* 3M Company

A. Page III MSHA Certification Center
J. Propst Shell Development Company

T. SchnaareW. ShaoJ. ThomasonRosemount, Inc.Canadian Standards Assoc.OMNI Industrial Systems, Inc.

D. Wechsler Union Carbide Corp.

This standard was approved for publication by the ISA Standards and Practices Board on 28 February 1999.

NAME COMPANY

H. Dammeyer The Ohio State University
H. Baumann H. D. Baumann, Inc.

D. Bishop Chevron Petroleum Technology Company

P. Brett Honeywell, Inc.
M. Cohen Senior Flexonics, Inc.
M. Coppler Ametek, Inc.

W. Holland Southern Company

A. Iverson Ivy Optiks
R. Jones Dow Chemical Co.

T. McAvinew Instrumentation & Control Engineering LLC

Feltronics Corp.

A. McCauley, Jr. Chagrin Valley Controls, Inc.

R. McFarland Honeywell, Inc.

R. Reimer Rockwell Automation
J. Rennie Factory Mutual Research Corp.

J. Rennie Factory Mutual Research Corp.
R. Webb Altran Corp.

W. Weidman Parsons Energy & Chemicals Group

V. Maggioli

^{*} One vote per company.

This is a preview of "ISA 12.01.01-1999". Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.

ISA-S12.01.01-1999

<u>-6-</u>

J. Weiss EPRI

J. Whetstone National Institute of Standards & Technology

M. Widmeyer Consultant
R. Wiegle CANUS Corp.
C. Williams Eastman Kodak Co.

G. Wood Graeme Wood Consulting

M. Zielinski Fisher-Rosemount Systems, Inc.

CONTENTS

1	Purp	ose	9
2	Scop	e	9
3	Defin	itions	10
4	Area	(location) classification	23
	4.1	North American methods	23
	4.2	Additional background information	25
5	Prote	ection techniques for electrical apparatus in hazardous (classified) locations	29
	5.1	Explosion confinement and flame quenching	29
	5.2	Isolation from flammable atmospheres	30
	5.3	Energy release limitation	32
	5.4	Other methods of protection	33
	5.5	Summary of Types of Protection	33
6	Wirin	g methods	35
	6.1	Conduit system	40
	6.2	Cable systems	40
	6.3	Conduit and cable seals	40
	6.4	Comparison of the installation systems	43
	6.5	Comparisons of wiring methods [see Tables 4a and 4b]	49
7	Grou	nding and bonding practices	49
8	Main	tenance practices	51
Ar	nnex A	A — Acronyms	53
Ar	nnex E	3 — References	57
Ar	nnex C	C — Listing of worldwide-codes, guides, and standards	67
Ar	nnex C	— Listing of worldwide installation requirements	77
Fi	gure 1	— Vertical conduit seal	35
Fi	gure 2	— Conduit drain seal	36
Fi	gure 3	— Cable seal	36
Fi	gure 4	— Conduit drain seal	37
Fi	gure 5	— Cable system (indirect entry)	37
Fi	gure 6	— Cable gland (indirect entry)	38
Fi	gure 7	— Cable system (direct entry)	38
Fi	gure 8	— Cable gland (direct entry)	39
Fi	gure 9	— Conduit system (direct entry)	39

Figure 10 — Placement of drain seals (Reference API RP 14F, Figure 7, Recommended	
Practice for Design and Installation of Electrical Systems for Fixed and Floating Offshore	
Petroleum Facilities for Unclassified and Class I, Division 1 and Division 2 Locations)	42
Figure 11 — Typical international Group II, Zone 1 conduit system installation	44
Figure 12 — Typical international Group II, Zone 1 cable system installation	45
Figure 13 — Typical United States and Canadian Class I, Division 1 conduit system	
installation (Reference API RP 14F, Figure 1, Recommended Practice for Design and	
Installation of Electrical Systems for Fixed and Floating Offshore Petroleum Facilities for	
Unclassified and Class I, Division 1 and Division 2 Locations)	46
Figure 14 — Typical United States and Canadian Class I, Division 1 cable system	
installation (Reference API RP 14F, Figure 2, Recommended Practice for Design and	
Installation of Electrical Systems for Fixed and Floating Offshore Petroleum Facilities for	
Unclassified and Class I, Division 1 and Division 2 Locations)	47
Figure 15 — Typical United States and Canadian Class I, Division 2 conduit/cable system	
(Reference API RP 14F, Figure 3, Recommended Practice for Design and Installation of	
Electrical Systems for Fixed and Floating Offshore Petroleum Facilities for Unclassified and	
Class I, Division 1 and Division 2 Locations)	48
Table 1 — Temperature identification numbers	28
Table 2 — Comparison of classification of flammable vapors and gases (approx.)	
Table 3 — Summary of Types of Protection (flammable gases or vapors-in-air mixtures)	
Table 4a — Field wiring in United States Class I locations a,b	
Table 4b — Field wiring in United States Class II locations a,b	
Table 12 1 1014 Willing III Chilled Clates Class II locations a,b	01

ISA-S12.01.01-1999

1 Purpose

This Standard provides definitions and information pertaining to protection techniques, terminology, and the installation of electrical apparatus in hazardous (classified) locations and provides an introduction and basic background to the ISA-SP12, Electrical Safety, series of publications and committee activities. It replaces ISA-S12.1, *Definitions and Information Pertaining to Electrical Instruments in Hazardous Atmospheres*, published in 1991.

This document provides a general review of applicable codes and standards, and it should not be used in lieu of those codes and standards for equipment design, manufacture, installation, maintenance and test criteria.

2 Scope

- **2.1** This Standard provides general guidance for safe design, installation, and maintenance of electrical apparatus in hazardous (classified) locations using appropriate means to prevent ignition of flammable gases and vapors, flammable liquids, combustible dusts, or ignitable fibers or flyings.
- **2.2** This Standard covers only locations made hazardous, or potentially hazardous, due to the presence of flammable gases or vapors, flammable liquids, combustible dusts, or ignitable fibers or flyings. The Standard is not necessarily relevant to the hazards posed by pyrophoric materials such as explosives or propellants containing their own oxidizers.
- **2.3** This Standard is concerned only with design, manufacture, installation, maintenance, and test criteria related to arcs, sparks, or hot surfaces produced by electrical apparatus that may cause ignition of flammable gas or vapor-in-air mixtures, clouds or blankets of combustible dust, or easily ignitable fibers or flyings. Apparatus should also comply with the applicable ordinary location requirements (e.g., ISA-S82.01 and ISA-S82.03).
- **2.4** This Standard does not cover mechanisms of ignition from external sources, such as static electricity or lightning. Some apparatus may produce static electricity. The materials of construction of parts in such apparatus will be an important consideration for application in hazardous locations. The extra precautions necessary for this are beyond the scope of this Standard.
- **2.5** This Standard does not consider the effects of installation in corrosive atmospheres and the resulting deleterious conditions to the original design integrity of the apparatus. The additional precautions necessary for these conditions are outside the scope of this document.
- **2.6** This Standard is not an instruction manual for untrained persons. However, it is intended to provide guidance to those involved with the design, manufacture, installation, and maintenance of apparatus used in hazardous (classified) locations. It is also intended to promote uniformity of practice among those skilled in the art. Nothing contained in this Standard is to be construed as a fixed rule without regard to sound engineering judgment.
- 2.7 For hazardous location apparatus, atmospheric conditions are generally considered to be
- a) an ambient temperature range of -20 °C (-4 °F) to 40 °C (104 °F);
- b) an oxygen concentration of not greater than 21 percent by volume;
- c) a pressure of 86 kPa (12.5 psia) to 108 kPa (15.7 psia); and
- d) a relative humidity of 5 percent to 95 percent.