

> Table 1.

<b>CODES AND STANDARDS</b>
NFPA – National Fire Protection Association
OSHA – Occupational Safety & Health Association
NEMA – National Electrical Manufacturers Association
UL – Underwriters Laboratories
IEC – International Electrotechnical Commission
ISO – International Organization for Standardization
NEC – National Electrical Code
ATEX – Atmospheres Explosives Directive
EEC – European Economic Community

> Table 2.

<b>EX ZONE DEFINITIONS</b>	
<b>Gas, Mists or Vapors</b>	<b>Dusts</b>
<b>Zone 0</b> – An atmosphere where a mixture of air and flammable substances in the form of gas, vapor or mist is present frequently, continuously or for long periods.	<b>Zone 20</b> – An atmosphere where a cloud of combustible dust in the air is present frequently, continuously or for long periods.
<b>Zone 1</b> – An atmosphere where a mixture of air and flammable substances in the form of gas, vapor or mist is likely to occur in normal operation occasionally.	<b>Zone 21</b> – An atmosphere where a cloud of combustible dust in the air is likely to occur in normal operation occasionally.
<b>Zone 2</b> – An atmosphere where a mixture of air and flammable substances in the form of gas, vapor or mist is not likely to occur in normal operation, but if it does occur will persist for only a short period.	<b>Zone 22</b> – An atmosphere where a cloud of combustible dust in the air is not likely to occur in normal operation, but if it does occur will persist for only a short period.
<b>Figure 2</b> — European Classification of hazardous areas generally follows the International Electrotechnical Commission/ATEX.	

> Table 3.

<b>CLASSES</b>	
The classes define the general nature of hazardous material in the surrounding atmosphere.	
<b>Class</b>	<b>Hazardous Material in Surrounding Atmosphere</b>
<b>Class I</b>	Hazardous because flammable gases or vapors are present in the air in quantities sufficient to produce explosives or ignitable mixtures.
<b>Class II</b>	Hazardous because combustible or conductive dusts are present.
<b>Class III</b>	Hazardous because ignitable fibers are present, but not likely to be in suspension in sufficient quantities to produce ignitable mixtures. Typical examples include wood chips, cotton, flax and nylon. Group classifications are not applied to this class.