

> Table 4.

DIVISIONS	
The division defines the probability of hazardous material being present in an ignitable concentration in the surrounding atmosphere.	
Division	Presence of Hazardous Material
Division I	The substance referred to by class is present during normal conditions.
Division II	The substance referred to by class is present only in abnormal conditions, such as a container failure or system breakdown.

> Table 5.

GROUPS	
The group defines the hazardous material in the surrounding atmosphere.	
Group	Hazardous Material in Surrounding Atmosphere
Group A	Acetylene
Group B	Hydrogen, fuel and combustible process gases containing more than 30% hydrogen by volume or gases of equivalent hazard, such as butadiene, ethylene, oxide, propylene oxide and acrolein.
Group C	Carbon monoxide, ether, hydrogen sulfide, morpholine, cyclopropane, ethyl and ethylene or gasses of equivalent hazard.
Group D	Gasoline, acetone, ammonia, benzene, butane, cyclopropane, ethanol, hexane, methanol, methane, vinyl chloride, natural gas, naphtha, propane or gases of equivalent hazard.
Group E	Combustible metal dusts, including aluminum, magnesium and their commercial alloys or other combustible dusts whose particle size, abrasiveness and conductivity present similar hazards in connection with electrical equipment.
Group F	Carbonaceous dusts, carbon black, coal black, charcoal, coal or coke dusts that have more than 8% total entrapped volatiles or dusts that have been sensitized by other material so they present an explosion hazard.
Group G	Flour dust, grain dust, flour, starch, sugar, wood, plastic and chemicals.
Group A, B, C and D apply to class 1 locations. Group E, F and G apply to class II locations.	