HB 13–2000

Electrical equipment for hazardous areas

Standards Australia

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This Handbook was mainly prepared by a sub-contracted team of experts from TAFE—NSW Technical and Further Education—Manufacturing and Engineering Education Services Division, under the supervision of the Joint Technical Committee P-012, EEHA Competency Standards Advisory Panel.

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Alternatively, both organizations publish an annual printed Catalogue with full details of all current Standards. For more frequent listings or notification of revisions, amendments and withdrawals, Standards Australia and Standards New Zealand offer a number of update options. For information about these services, users should contact their respective notional Standards organization.

We also welcome suggestions for improvement in our Standards, and especially encourage readers to notify us immediately of any apparent inaccuracies or ambiguities. Please address your comments to the Chief Executive of either Standards Australia International or Standards New Zealand at the address shown on the back cover.

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PREFACE

In the last decade there has been an increased awareness of the use of electrical equipment in potentially explosive gas and dust atmospheres. This has lead to a substantial expansion of recognized explosion-protection techniques, construction and test specifications, codes of practice and safety legislation.

The range of equipment is extensive, offering designs and types to suit specific situations. An incorrect selection or installation of equipment may prove to be not only a costly error, but also unsafe.

Many people have an interest in the safe use of electrical equipment in hazardous areas—plant management, consulting engineers, manufacturers, electrical contractors, construction and maintenance personnel, electrical inspectors, workshops and insurance underwriters.

The main objective of this Handbook is to provide a basis for understanding the principles involved in the identification of a hazardous area, relevant statutory requirements and the selection and installation, maintenance, testing, overhaul and repair of appropriate electrical equipment.

This Handbook also provides a basic introduction to the relevant Australian, New Zealand, Joint (Australian/New Zealand) and International Standards dealing with hazardous areas.

During the 1990s two fundamental changes have occurred in the explosion-protected electrical equipment field, in Australia and New Zealand.

The first took place in the early 1990s, when an Active Cooperation Agreement between Standards Australia and Standards New Zealand was signed for the preparation and marketing of Joint Standards (Australian/New Zealand).

This Agreement came into effect on 1 July 1992 and since then several Joint Standards have been published within the Hazardous Areas field.

While not all Australian Standards applicable to hazardous areas have progressed to Joint Standards status, almost all the Australian Standards that are not joint, are applicable in New Zealand either through citation in regulations, principally by NZECP 24, or through citation in Joint Standards.

There are a small number of ‘New Zealand only’ Standards applicable to some aspects of hazardous areas, however they are generally not consistent with the homologous joint series and therefore should be considered as obsolescent Standards, which are retained for particular special applications.

As a consequence of this, the term ‘Joint Standard’ should be read in this document to include all Standards referenced, whether or not they are official Joint Standards. Where a particular Standard does not have applicability in New Zealand that aspect will be highlighted in the text.

In respect to Standards relating to competencies, there will be slight differences for New Zealand due to the differing competency and qualification frameworks; however these differences do not apply to the ‘technical’ aspects of the requirements and therefore the AS/NZS 4761 Series (EEHA Competency Standards) is fully applicable in New Zealand.

The second major change was the strategic decision made by the Joint Committee EL/14 in December 1996, to adopt all the relevant IEC Standards and publish them as Joint Standards (AS/NZS).

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The rationale behind the adoption of the IEC Standards is: Australia and New Zealand are part of the global economy and must compete on such a basis and to allow freedom of trade. The recently implemented IECEx Scheme will permit apparatus certified in Member Countries of the Scheme to be used in Australia and New Zealand without further certification being required by an Australian or New Zealand testing laboratory (see Chapter 7 for further details).

At the same time the European countries, who now operate under the ATEX Directives and EN (CENELEC) Standards, are moving to adopt the IEC Standards.

Leading up to the adoption of the IEC Standards as Joint Standards, both countries had considerable input into their formulation and it became clear that in the interests of rationalization there was no impediment from a technical or philosophical point of view in adopting the IEC Standards in their entirety.

Due to the ongoing alignment with IEC Standards the term ‘equipment’ is being replaced by the term ‘apparatus’, in the most recent published Joint Standards (AS/NZS). In this Handbook you may find in some sections references to one or another of these terms, but they should be considered equivalent.

Regarding the numbering of Standards in Australia and New Zealand, different patterns co-exist nowadays, and some examples are:

AS 2380.1	(valid in Australia and New Zealand)
NZ 5425	(valid only in New Zealand)
AS/NZS 3800	Joint Standard—Australia/New Zealand
AS/NZS 60079.0	Joint Standard—Australia/New Zealand—adoption of IEC 60079-0.

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MED	Ministry of Economic Development—New Zealand (formerly Ministry of Commerce—NZ)
NUEITAB	National Utilities and Electrotechnology Industry Training Advisory Board
SAI	Standards Australia International
TAFE—N.S.W.	Technical and Further Education—Manufacturing and Engineering Educational Services Division.

The major changes introduced in this edition are—

(a) inclusion of four new chapters covering ‘inspection and testing’, ‘overhaul and repair’, certified/accredited workshops’ and ‘gas detectors’;

(b) revision and expansion of all the previous chapters;

(c) alignment with the IEC Standards adopted in Australia/New Zealand;

(d) incorporation of the current National and International Certification Schemes accepted in Australia/New Zealand, for Ex equipment;

(e) revision and expansion of the previous appendices; and

(f) deletion of the specific Appendix addressing the New Zealand requirements which have been incorporated throughout the text.

This Handbook will be reviewed periodically to take account of changes in Standards for Ex equipment and installation practices.

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