

# EX EXPLAINED

## A ATEX/UKEX MARKING

	<b>I</b>	<b>M1</b>	<b>/ II</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>GD</b>
Specific mark for Explosion Protection	Equipment Group (Mining)	Equipment Category (Mining)	Equipment Group (Industrial)	Equipment Category (Industrial)	Defines suitability of use of Group II equipment in gas and/or dust atmospheres

## EQUIPMENT GROUP & EQUIPMENT CATEGORY

	ATEX Equipment Group	ATEX Equipment Category	IEC/EN 60079-0		Permissible Area of Use
			Equipment Protection Level	Hazard Group	
	I	M1	Very high protection (Ma)	I	Energised in Ex atmosphere
		M2	High protection (Mb)	II	De-energised in Ex atmosphere
	II	1G	Very high protection (Ga)	II	Zones 0, 1, 2
		2G	High protection (Gb)		Zones 1, 2
		3G	Normal protection (Gc)		Zones 2
	II	1D	Very high protection (Da)	III	Zones 20, 21, 22
		2D	High protection (Db)		Zones 21, 22
		3D	Normal protection (Dc)		Zones 22

Equipment Group and Category identify the areas in which equipment may be safely used.

## AREA CLASSIFICATION

Area Classification		Zone Criteria		CLASSIFICATION OF HAZARDOUS AREAS To EN/IEC 60079-10 Hazardous areas are classified into zones on the basis of the frequency and duration of the occurrence of an explosive atmosphere. Durations in the table are typical.
Gases	Dusts			
Zone 0	Zone 20		present continuously, for long periods (>1000hrs per annum) or frequently	
Zone 1	Zone 21		likely to occur in normal operation, occasionally (<10hrs, <1000hrs per annum)	
Zone 2	Zone 22		unlikely to occur in normal operation, if it does will only be for short periods (<10hrs per annum)	

## DIRECTIVES AND SCHEMES

### ATEX EQUIPMENT DIRECTIVE 2014/34/EU

'CE' marking is used within the European Union to identify products that comply with all relevant EU Directives, with the aim of promoting free trade and regulating safety.

Only equipment that is 'CE' marked compliant with the ATEX Equipment Directive may be sold for use in potentially explosive atmospheres within the EU. The Directive scope includes electrical and mechanical equipment for use in mining and industrial applications, both on and offshore, and considers risks of ignition from potentially explosive gas, vapour, mist and dust atmospheres. Compliance of products to the ATEX Equipment Directive, through conformity assessment, is generally in two stages: design and production. A common route to product design compliance is for an EU Notified Body to assess that a product has met the requirements of all relevant Harmonised EN standards and, accordingly, issue an EU Type Examination Certificate to the ATEX Equipment Directive.

The ATEX Directive requires that latest advancements in technical knowledge and 'state-of-the-art' thinking are implemented without delay, so Harmonised EN standards can change regularly. Manufacturers of equipment for safe use in potentially explosive atmospheres are under a legal responsibility to ensure timely compliance with any such changes affecting their products; in some cases this may result in re-design and re-certification. Once compliance with the relevant Directives is complete and the manufacturer has issued the EU Declaration of Conformity, the 'CE' mark is applied. The product should then be added to a Quality Assurance Notification (QAN), issued by an EU Notified Body, to confirm the production quality systems have met the requirements of ISO/IEC 90079-34. The product can then be placed on the market.

### 'UKEX' UK STATUTORY INSTRUMENT

'The Equipment and Protective Systems Intended for Use in Potentially Explosive Atmospheres Regulations 2014' (UKSI) 2016/1107, was originally introduced as a means of adopting the 2014 ATEX Directive into UK law. As Brexit approached it was amended in preparation for the UK leaving the EU to create a UK direct substitute to ATEX. It has rapidly become known as 'UKEX'.

'UKEX' is used to permit trade within the Great Britain. Equipment approval mirrors ATEX, sharing the same Harmonised EN standards, renamed Designated standards. Therefore, a UK-Type Examination Certificate can typically be issued using the ATEX product assessment, permitting the 'UKCA' mark to be applied to a product and a UK Declaration of Conformity to be written. The 'UKCA' mark on the product demonstrates equipment is compliant to all relevant UK Statutory Instruments and may be sold for use in potentially explosive atmospheres within Great Britain.

## EXPLOSIVE ATMOSPHERES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

The UK government, having originally planned to move completely to recognising only 'UKCA' marked products for sale in Great Britain by 2023/2024, is now intending to continue to also recognise EU requirements, including 'CE' marking, for a range of product regulations. This includes ATEX.

Therefore Ex product end users based in Great Britain will have the flexibility to purchase and put into service either 'UKCA' or 'CE' marked products in their workplace. End users in Northern Ireland can continue to purchase and use 'CE' marked products for their Ex work activities.

A further change to UK legislation in 2024 has meant that manufacturers can now apply 'UKCA' marking to their product and draw up the UK declaration of conformity based on ATEX legislation and the EU Type Examination Certificate, without the need to have a UKEX UK Type Examination Certificate from a UK approval body.

## IECEx CERTIFICATION SCHEME

The objective of the IECEx Certification Scheme is to facilitate international trade in equipment for use in explosive atmospheres, while maintaining the required level of safety and international confidence in the product assessment process. Equipment certification is achieved by meeting relevant international IEC standards (mirror standards to those used in ATEX) and results in access to over 30 member countries that accept the Scheme (subject to national deviations). IECEx is a 'live' scheme with a database listing all current product certificates published online.

## ATEX WORKPLACE DIRECTIVE & DSEAR

The 99/92/EC Workplace Directive is a legal framework providing protection for property and workers in potentially explosive gas, vapour, mist and dust atmospheres within the EU. It lists a set of obligations and safety measures for employers, requiring the adoption of a coherent risk assessment based strategy for the prevention of explosions.

The Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations 2002 (DSEAR) UKSI 2002/2776 is the legal framework under the Health and Safety at work Act 1974 to provide protection for property and workers in Great Britain from potentially explosive gas, vapour, mist and dust atmospheres. It still enforces the above 99/92/EC ATEX Workplace Directive as part of its minimum requirements. In Northern Ireland this regulation is mirrored as NISR 2003-152.

[www.wolfsafety.com](http://www.wolfsafety.com)

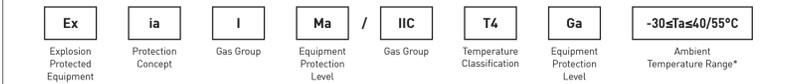
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## EX EQUIPMENT MARKING



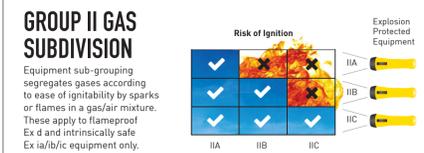
### GAS ZONE

## B EX MARKING FOR EXPLOSIVE GAS ATMOSPHERES to EN60079-0



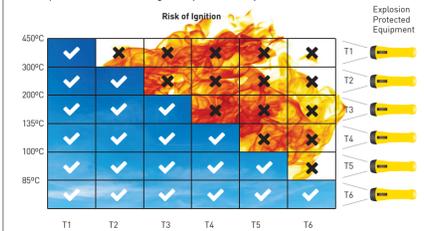
## GAS GROUPS

Group	Typical Hazard	Maximum Safe Sparking Energy Intrinsic Safety Ex ia/ib	Maximum Safe Gap Flameproof Ex d	Applicable Concepts
Mining	I Methane	WIDE	WIDE	All concepts
	IIA Propane	WIDE	WIDE	Ex d, Ex i
Industrial	IIB Ethylene	WIDE	WIDE	All concepts
	IIC Hydrogen/Acetylene	WIDE	WIDE	All concepts



## TEMPERATURE CLASS

Temperature class relates to the hot surface ignition temperature of a particular explosive gas, vapour or mist atmosphere. It must not be exceeded by the temperature classification of the equipment intended to be used in that atmosphere. **Hot surfaces can ignite explosive atmospheres**



## APPARATUS GROUPS AND TEMPERATURE CLASSES FOR COMMON EXPLOSIVE GASES AND VAPOURS

Gas/Vapour Temperature	Gas Group	Temperature Class	Gas/Vapour Temperature	Gas Group	Temperature Class
Acetic acid	IIA	T1	Hydrogen	IIC	T1
Acetone	IIA	T1	Kerosene	IIA	T3
Acetylene	IIC	T2	Methane (Firedamp)	I	T1
Ammonia	IIA	T1	Methane (Industrial)	IIA	T1
Benzene	IIA	T1	Methanol	IIA	T2
Butane	IIA	T2	Petrol	-	T3
Carbon Monoxide	IIB	T1	Propane	IIA	T2
Cyclohexane	IIA	T3	Toluene	IIA	T1
Ethanol (ethyl alcohol)	IIB	T2	Turpentine	IIA	T3
Ethylene	IIB	T2	Xylene	IIA	T1

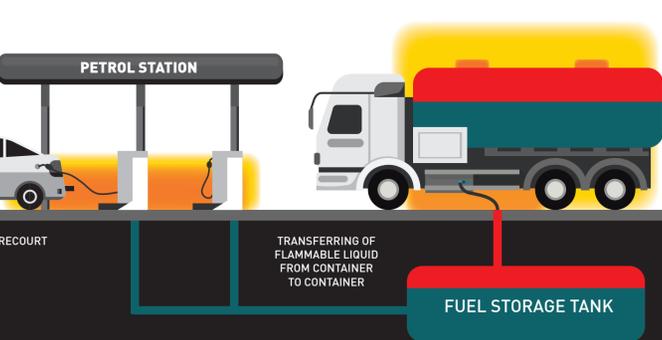
A more comprehensive list of gases and vapours is provided in ISO/IEC 80079-20-1

## EX ENVIRONMENT

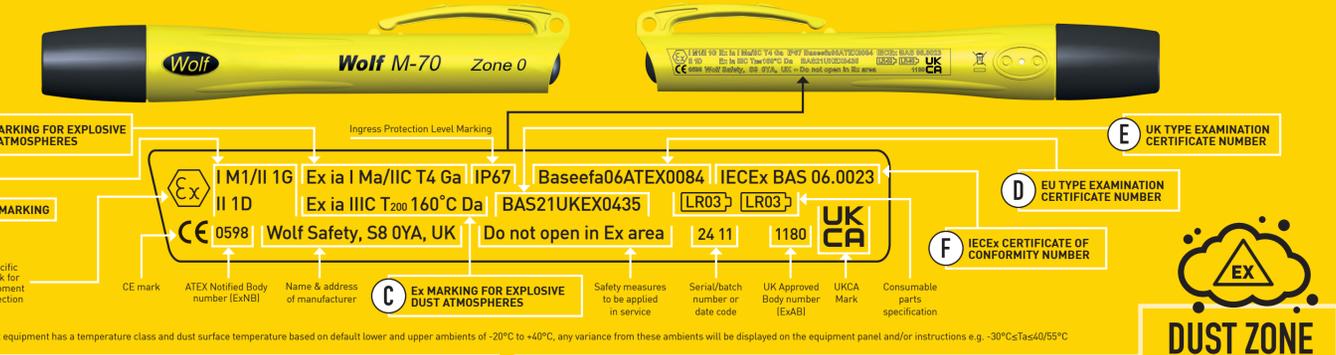
These diagrams show how hazardous area zones may occur in typical circumstances.



## EXPLOSIVE GAS ATMOSPHERES



## EXPLOSIVE DUST ATMOSPHERES



\* All Ex equipment has a temperature class and dust surface temperature based on default lower and upper ambients of -20°C to +40°C, any variance from these ambients will be displayed on the equipment panel and/or instructions e.g. -30°C;Tas40/55°C



## D EU TYPE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATE NUMBER



## E UK TYPE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATE NUMBER



## F IECEx CERTIFICATE OF CONFORMITY NUMBER



## CONFORMITY SCHEME MARKING



## NOTIFIED BODIES

**ATEX Notified Body (ExNB)**  
Notified Bodies are appointed by governments of individual EU countries as responsible to carry out functions specified in the ATEX Equipment Directive, such as EU type examination of equipment and quality assurance assessment of equipment production.

**UK Approved Body (ExAB)**  
All UK based EU Notified Bodies lost their status as the UK left the EU. The UK government automatically appointed these organisations as UK Approved Bodies, responsible for identical functions under the UKSI explosive atmospheres legislation, such as UK type examination of equipment and quality assurance assessment of equipment production.

**IECEx Certification Body (ExCB)**  
Organisations successfully completing the IECEx assessment process are approved to operate within the IECEx Certified Equipment Scheme and to issue IECEx Test Reports (ExTRs), IECEx Quality Assessment Reports (IQARs) and the Online Certificate of Conformity.

SGS Fimko Oys is responsible for the quality assurance assessment of equipment manufactured by the Wolf Safety Lamp Company under ATEX, it is identified by the Notified Body number (0598) below the 'CE' mark on Wolf products. SGS United Kingdom Limited (formerly Baseefa) is responsible for the quality assurance assessment of Wolf equipment manufactured under both UKCA and IECEx. For products with a 'UKEX' UK Type Examination Certificate within the UKCA scheme, SGS UK is identified by the Approved Body number (1180) below the 'UKCA' mark on Wolf products.

## RESOURCES AND STANDARDS

### ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- The 2014/34/EU ATEX Equipment Directive may be found on the following website: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32014L0034&from=EN>
- The 99/92/EC ATEX Workplace Directive may be found on the following website: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2000:023:0057:0064:EN:PDF>
- UK Statutory Instrument 2016:1107 'The Equipment and Protective Systems Intended for Use in Potentially Explosive Atmospheres' maybe found on the following website: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukSI/2016/1107>
- A copy of the DSEAR regulations is available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukSI/2002/2776>
- A guide to DSEAR, published by the Health and Safety Executive can be downloaded at: <http://www.hse.gov.uk/fireandexplosion/dsear.htm>
- IECEx System website: [www.iecex.com](http://www.iecex.com)

### ASSOCIATED STANDARDS

- Explosive Atmospheres, Explosion prevention & protection**  
Basic concepts and methodology EN 1127-1
- Electrical equipment for use in potentially explosive atmospheres**  
Classification of areas - Explosive Gas Atmospheres IEC/EN 60079-10-1  
Classification of areas - Explosive Dust Atmospheres IEC/EN 60079-10-2  
Electrical installations IEC/EN 60079-14  
Inspection and maintenance of electrical installations IEC/EN 60079-17
- Explosive Atmospheres**  
Material characteristics for gas and vapour classification, test methods and data ISO/IEC 80079-20-1  
Material characteristics Combustible dusts test methods ISO/IEC 80079-20-2  
Application of Quality Systems for Ex product Manufacture ISO/IEC 80079-34
- EN Standards available from:**  
British Standards Institution IEC Secretariat  
389 Chiswick High Road, London W4 4AL 3 rue de Varembe, PO Box 131, CH-1211, Geneva, Switzerland  
<https://knowledge.bsigroup.com/> <https://webstore.iec.ch>

This guide is provided to aid in the selection of Wolf lighting products for use in potentially explosive atmospheres. Information given is based on practice within the EU & UK, as specified in the requirements of the 2014/34/EU ATEX (Equipment Directive), UK Statutory Instrument 2016:1107 'The Equipment and Protective Systems Intended for Use in Potentially Explosive Atmospheres', 99/92/EC ATEX (Workplace Directive), Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations 2002 (DSEAR) with further practice outlined for international use within the IECEx Scheme. It is the user's responsibility to ascertain if a particular product is safe and without risk to health and safety by virtue of its location in a hazardous area, i.e. classification of zones, gas groups, ignition temperatures, etc. Both the specifier and user should be thoroughly familiar with the standards mentioned in this guide. Whilst every care has been taken in the compilation of this document, the Company regrets that it cannot accept responsibility for any errors or omissions contained herein. Readers should not rely upon the information contained in this document without seeking specific safety advice and ensuring that their own particular circumstances are in accordance with the matters set out.

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**Wolf.**



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