TECHNICAL REPORT

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TECHNISCHER BERICHT

CLC/TR 60079-32-1

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Supersedes CLC/TR 50404:2003

English Version

Explosive atmospheres - Part 32-1: Electrostatic Hazards - Guidance (IEC/TS 60079-32-1:2013)

Atmosphères explosives - Partie 32-1: Risques électrostatiques - Guide
(IEC/TS 60079-32-1:2013)

Explosionsgefährdete Bereiche - Teil 32-1: Elektrostatische Gefährdungen, Leitfaden
(IEC/TS 60079-32-1:2013)

This Technical Report was approved by CENELEC on 2014-06-02.

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European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

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Foreword

This document (CLC/TR 60079-32-1:2015) consists of the text of IEC/TS 60079-32-1:2013 prepared by IEC/TC 31 "Equipment for explosive atmospheres ".

This document supersedes CLC/TR 50404:2003

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CENELEC [and/or CEN] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC/TS 60079-32-1:2013 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following notes have to be added for the standards indicated:

IEC 60243-1	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60243-1.
IEC 60243-2	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60243-2.
IEC 60247	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60247.
IEC 61340-2-1	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61340-2-1.
IEC 61340-4-5	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61340-4-5.
IEC 61340-4-7	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61340-4-7.
ISO 8028	NOTE	Harmonized as EN ISO 8028.
ISO 8330	NOTE	Harmonized as EN ISO 8330.
ISO 13688	NOTE	Harmonized as EN ISO 13688.
ISO 20344	NOTE	Harmonized as EN ISO 20344.
ISO 20345	NOTE	Harmonized as EN ISO 20345.

Annex ZA
(normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NOTE 1 When an International Publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

NOTE 2 Up-to-date information on the latest versions of the European Standards listed in this annex is available here: www.cenelec.eu.

Publication	Year	Title	EN/HD	Year
IEC 60079-0	-	Explosive atmospheres -- Part 0: Equipment - General requirements	EN 60079-0	-
-	-		+A11	-
IEC 60079-10-1	-	Explosive atmospheres -- Part 10-1: Classification of areas - Explosive gas atmospheres	EN 60079-10-1	-
IEC 60079-10-2	-	Explosive atmospheres -- Part 10-2: Classification of areas - Combustible dust atmospheres	EN 60079-10-2	-
IEC 60079-14	-	Explosive atmospheres -- Part 14: Electrical installations design, selection and erection	EN 60079-14	-
IEC 60079-20-1	-	Explosive atmospheres - Part 20-1: Material characteristics for gas and vapour classification - Test methods and data	EN 60079-20-1	-
IEC 60079-32-2	-	Explosive atmospheres -- Part 32-1: Electrostatics hazards - Tests	-	-
IEC 60093	-	Methods of test for volume resistivity and surface resistivity of solid electrical insulating materials	HD 429 S1	-
IEC 60167	-	Methods of test for the determination of the insulation resistance of solid insulating materials	HD 568 S1	-
IEC 61340-2-3	-	Electrostatics -- Part 2-3: Methods of test for determining the resistance and resistivity of solid planar materials used to avoid electrostatic charge accumulation	EN 61340-2-3	-
IEC 61340-4-1	-	Electrostatics -- Part 4-1: Standard test methods for specific applications - Electrical resistance of floor coverings and installed floors	EN 61340-4-1	-
IEC 61340-4-3	-	Electrostatics -- Part 4-3: Standard test methods for specific applications - Footwear	EN 61340-4-3	-
IEC 61340-4-4	2012	Electrostatics - Part 4-4: Standard test methods for specific applications - Electrostatic classification of flexible intermediate bulk containers (FIBC)	EN 61340-4-4	2012
ISO 284	-	Conveyor belts - Electrical conductivity - Specification and test method	EN ISO 284	-

ISO 6297	-	Petroleum products - Aviation and distillate fuels - Determination of electrical conductivity	-	-
ISO 8031	-	Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies_- Determination of electrical resistance and conductivity	EN ISO 8031	-
ISO 9563	-	Belt drives; electrical conductivity of antistatic endless synchronous belts; characteristics and test method	-	-
ISO 12100-1	-	Safety of machinery_- Basic concepts, general principles for design_- Part_1: Basic terminology, methodology	EN ISO 12100-1	-
ISO 16392	-	Tyres - Electrical resistance - Test method for measuring electrical resistance of tyres on a test rig	-	-
ISO 21178	-	Light conveyor belts - Determination of electrical resistances	EN ISO 21178	-
ISO 21179	-	Light conveyor belts - Determination of the electrostatic field generated by a running light conveyor belt	EN ISO 21179	-
ISO 21183-1	-	Light conveyor belts - Part 1: Principal characteristics and applications	EN ISO 21183-1	-
ASTM D257	-	Standard Test Methods for DC Resistance or Conductance of Insulating Materials	-	-
ASTM D2624-07a	-	Standard Test Methods for Electrical Conductivity of Aviation and Distillate Fuels	-	-
ASTM D4308-95	-	Standard Test Method for Electrical Conductivity of Liquid Hydrocarbons by Precision Meter	-	-
ASTM E2019-03	-	Standard test method for minimum ignition energy of a dust cloud in air	-	-
ASTM E582-88	-	Standard test method for minimum ignition energy and quenching distance in gaseous mixtures	-	-
ASTM F150	-	Standard Test Method for Electrical Resistance of Conductive and Static Dissipative Resilient Flooring	-	-
ASTM F1971	-	Standard Test Method for Electrical Resistance of Tires Under Load On the Test Bench	-	-
BS 5958-1	-	Code of practice for control of undesirable static electricity - Part 1: General considerations	-	-
BS 5958-2	-	Code of practice for control of undesirable static electricity - Part 2: Recommendations for particular industrial situations	-	-
BS 7506-2	-	Methods for measurements in electrostatics - Part 2 Test methods	-	-
DIN 51412-1	-	Testing of petroleum products; determination of the electrical conductivity - Part 1: laboratory method	-	-
DIN 51412-2	-	Testing of petroleum products; determination of the electrical conductivity - Part 2: field method	-	-
EN 1081	-	Resilient floor coverings - Determination of the electrical resistance	-	-
EN 1149-3	-	Protective clothing - Electrostatic properties - Part 3: Test methods for measurement of charge decay	-	-

EN 1149-5	-	Protective clothing - Electrostatic properties - Part 5: Material performance and design requirements	-	-
EN 13463-1	-	Non-electrical equipment for use in potentially explosive atmospheres - Part 1: Basic method and requirements	-	-
EN 1360	-	Rubber and plastic hoses and hose assemblies for measured fuel dispensing systems - Specification	-	-
EN 1361	-	Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for aviation fuel handling - Specification	-	-
EN 14125	-	Thermoplastic and flexible metal pipework for underground installation at petrol filling stations	-	-
EN 14973	-	Conveyor belts for use in underground installations - Electrical and flammability safety requirements	-	-
ISGOTT	-	International Safety Guide for Oil Tankers and Terminals (ISGOTT), fifth edition, International chamber of shipping, 2006	-	-
JNIOSH TR 42	-	Recommendations for Requirements for Avoiding Electrostatic Hazards in Industry	-	-
NFPA 77	-	Recommended practice on static electricity	-	-
SAE J1645	-	Surface vehicle recommended practice - Fuel systems and Components - Electrostatic Charge Mitigation	-	-

CONTENTS

EXPLOSIVE ATMOSPHERES –

Part 32-1: Electrostatic hazards, guidance

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60079 gives guidance about the equipment, product and process properties necessary to avoid ignition and electrostatic shock hazards arising from static electricity as well as the operational requirements needed to ensure safe use of the equipment, product or process. It can be used in a risk assessment of electrostatic hazards or for the preparation of product family or dedicated product standards for electrical or non-electrical machines or equipment.

The hazards associated with static electricity in industrial processes and environments that most commonly give problems are considered. These processes include the handling of solids, liquids, powders, gases, sprays and explosives. In each case, the source and nature of the electrostatic hazard are identified and specific recommendations are given for dealing with them.

The purpose of this document is to provide standard recommendations for the control of static electricity, such as earthing of conductors, reduction of charging and restriction of chargeable areas of insulators. In some cases static electricity plays an integral part of a process, e.g. electrostatic coating, but often it is an unwelcome side effect and it is with the latter that this guidance is concerned. If the standard recommendations given in this document are fulfilled it can be expected that the risk of hazardous electrostatic discharges in an explosive atmosphere is at an acceptably low level.

If the requirements of this document cannot be fulfilled, alternative approaches can be applied under the condition that at least the same level of safety is achieved.

Basic information about the generation of undesirable static electricity in solids, liquids, gases, explosives, and also on people, together with descriptions of how the charges generated cause ignitions or electrostatic shocks, is given in the annexes and in IEC/TR 61340-1.

This Technical Specification is not applicable to the hazards of static electricity relating to lightning or to damage to electronic components.

This Technical Specification is not intended to supersede standards that cover specific products and industrial situations.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60079-0, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 0: Equipment – General requirements*

IEC 60079-10-1, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 10-1: Classification of areas – Explosive gas atmospheres*

IEC 60079-10-2, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 10-2: Classification of areas – Combustible dust atmospheres*

IEC 60079-14, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 14: Electrical installations design, selection and erection*

IEC 60079-20-1, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 20-1: Material characteristics for gas and vapour classification – Test methods and data*

IEC 60079-32-2[1], *Explosive atmospheres – Part 32-2: Electrostatic hazards – Tests*

IEC 60093, *Methods of test for volume resistivity and surface resistivity of solid electrical insulating materials*

IEC 60167, *Methods of test for the determination of the insulation resistance of solid insulating materials*

IEC 61340-2-3, *Electrostatics – Part 2-3: Methods of test for determining the resistance and resistivity of solid planar materials used to avoid electrostatic charge accumulation*

IEC 61340-4-1, *Electrostatics – Part 4-1: Standard test methods for specific applications – Electrical resistance of floor coverings and installed floors*

IEC 61340-4-3, *Electrostatics – Part 4-3: Standard test methods for specific applications – Footwear*

IEC 61340-4-4:2012, *Electrostatics – Part 4-4: Standard test methods for specific applications – Electrostatic classification of flexible intermediate bulk containers (FIBC)*

ISO 284, *Conveyor belts – Electrical conductivity – Specification and test method*

ISO 6297, *Petroleum products – Aviation and distillate fuels – Determination of electrical conductivity*

ISO 8031, *Rubber and plastics hoses and hose assemblies – Determination of electrical resistance*

ISO 9563, *Belt drives; electrical conductivity of antistatic endless synchronous belts; characteristics and test method*

ISO 12100-1, *Safety of machinery – Basic concepts, general principles for design – Part 1: Basic terminology, methodology*

ISO 16392, *Tyres – Electrical resistance – Test method for measuring electrical resistance of tyres on a test rig*

ISO 21178, *Light conveyor belts – Determination of electrical resistances*

ISO 21179, *Light conveyor belts – Determination of the electrostatic field generated by a running light conveyor belt*

ISO 21183-1, *Light conveyor belts – Part 1: Principal characteristics and applications*

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1 To be published.

ASTM D257, *Standard Test Methods for DC Resistance or Conductance of Insulating Materials*

ASTM D2624-07a, *Standard Test Methods for Electrical Conductivity of Aviation and Distillate Fuels*

ASTM D4308-95, *Standard Test Method for Electrical Conductivity of Liquid Hydrocarbons by Precision Meter*

ASTM E582-88, *Standard test method for minimum ignition energy and quenching distance in gaseous mixtures*

ASTM E2019-03, *Standard test method for minimum ignition energy of a dust cloud in air*

ASTM F150, *Standard Test Method for Electrical Resistance of Conductive and Static Dissipative Resilient Flooring*

ASTM F1971, *Standard Test Method for Electrical Resistance of Tires Under Load On the Test Bench*

BS 5958: *Code of practice for control of undesirable static electricity*
Part 1: *General considerations*
Part 2: *Recommendations for particular industrial situations*

BS 7506, *Methods for measurements in electrostatics – Part 2 Test methods*

DIN 51412-1, *Testing of petroleum products; determination of the electrical conductivity, laboratory method*

DIN 51412-2, *Testing of petroleum products; determination of the electrical conductivity; field method*

EN 1081, *Resilient floor coverings – Determination of the electrical resistance*

EN 1149-3, *Protecting clothes – Electrostatic properties – Part 3: Test method for measuring the charge dissipation*

EN 1149-5, *Protective clothing – Electrostatic properties – Part 5: Material performance and design requirements*

EN 1360, *Rubber and plastic hoses and hose assemblies for measured fuel dispensing systems – Specification*

EN 1361, *Rubber hoses and hose assemblies for aviation fuel handling – Specification*

EN 13463-1, *Non-electrical equipment for potentially flammable atmospheres – Part 1: Basic principles and general requirements*

EN 14125, *Underground pipework for petrol filling stations*

EN 14973, *Conveyor belts for use in underground installations – Electrical and flammability safety requirements*

International Safety Guide for Oil Tankers and Terminals (ISGOTT), fifth edition, International chamber of shipping, 2006.

JNIOSH TR 42, *Recommendations for Requirements for Avoiding Electrostatic Hazards in Industry*

NFPA 77, *Recommended practice on static electricity*

SAE J1645, *Surface vehicle recommended practice – Fuel systems and Components – Electrostatic Charge Mitigation*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document the following terms and definitions apply:

3.1
antistatic
conductive or dissipative

Note 1 to entry: Used to describe a material that is incapable of retaining a significant electrostatic charge when in contact with earth. In this context the word is commonly used to describe a type of footwear and antistatic additives (ASAs) for use with liquids.

Note 2 to entry: Preferred term is conductive or dissipative depending on which is correct.

3.2
conductive
having a resistivity or resistance below the dissipative range (see 3.7) allowing stray current arcs and electrostatic shocks to occur

Note 1 to entry: Conductive materials or objects are neither dissipative nor insulating and are incapable of retaining a significant electrostatic charge when in contact with earth.

Note 2 to entry: Boundary limits for the conductive range are given for solid materials, enclosures and some objects in 6.1 (Table 1), and for bulk materials in 9.1. For certain items, special definitions are maintained in other standards (see 3.3, 3.8 and 3.9).

Note 3 to entry: Product standards and other standards covering electrostatic properties often include specific definitions of “conductive” which apply only to items covered by those standards and may be different to the definitions given here. See e.g. ISO 8031 and ISO 8330 for hose and hose assemblies.

3.3
conductive footwear
footwear ensuring that a person standing on a conductive floor has a resistance to earth low enough to ensure dissipation of electrostatic charges even in particularly hazardous situations (e.g. when handling sensitive explosives) but not high enough to prevent a hazardous electrical shock at voltages less than 500 V

Note 1 to entry: See IEC 61340-4-3 and IEC 61340-4-5.

3.4
conductivity
electrical conductivity
reciprocal of volume resistivity, expressed in siemens per meter

3.5
conductor
conductive object

3.6
contaminated liquid
liquid containing more than 0,5 % by volume of free water or other immiscible liquids or more than 10 mg/l of suspended solids