

From: Stephan Orlitzky

To: A.T.S. Sales Force

Subject: CL Certification to OSHA Hazardous Standards

I am pleased to announce that A.T.S. Electro-Lube Int'l, Inc. has been certified by LabTest Certification, Inc. to meet the requirements of OSHA Class 1, Zone 2, Groups A,B,C,D, for use in Class 1 Division 2 Areas, as defined below.

Also, they have been certified us to meet ATEX (European Standards) IIC, T3, which closely resemble the OSHA Standards.

LabTest Certification Inc. is an independent testing laboratory based in Richmond, BC, Canada. LabTest Certification works closely with and is recognized by several internationally recognized Certification Bodies (CB): UL, CSA, TUV, and DNV. These Bodies act also as Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratories (NRTL) and Notified Bodies (NB).

These certifications cover all of our motor-driven products - the Ultimate Series, the Titan Series and the Jack Luber.

For Definitions of the aforementioned standards, please see following pages.

These certifications are a major achievement for A.T.S. Electro-Lube, prompted by demands from customers who wanted more powerful and adaptable lubricators for use in applications in environments in which we have been as yet unqualified to participate. Through constant improvements to our products and the materials in them, we may now offer Electro-Lubers to a wider range of customers.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Stephan Orlitzky', with a large, stylized flourish at the end.

Stephan Orlitzky  
Business Manager and Chief Engineer  
A.T.S. Electro-Lube International, Inc.

## **Definitions of Hazardous Environments**

### **Class I, Division 2.**

A Class I, Division 2 location is a location:

(1) In which volatile flammable liquids or flammable gases are handled, processed, or used, but in which the hazardous liquids, vapors, or gases will normally be confined within closed containers or closed systems from which they can escape only in case of accidental rupture or breakdown of such containers or systems, or in case of abnormal operation of equipment; or

(2) In which ignitable concentrations of gases or vapors are normally prevented by positive mechanical ventilation, and which might become hazardous through failure or abnormal operations of the ventilating equipment; or

(3) That is adjacent to a Class I, Division 1 location, and to which ignitable concentrations of gases or vapors might occasionally be communicated unless such communication is prevented by adequate positive-pressure ventilation from a source of clean air, and effective safeguards against ventilation failure are provided.

NOTE: This classification usually includes locations where volatile flammable liquids or flammable gases or vapors are used, but which would become hazardous only in case of an accident or of some unusual operating condition. The quantity of flammable material that might escape in case of accident, the adequacy of ventilating equipment, the total area involved, and the record of the industry or business with respect to explosions or fires are all factors that merit consideration in determining the classification and extent of each location.

Piping without valves, checks, meters, and similar devices would not ordinarily introduce a hazardous condition even though used for flammable liquids or gases. Locations used for the storage of flammable liquids or of liquefied or compressed gases in sealed containers would not normally be considered hazardous unless also subject to other hazardous conditions.

Electrical conduits and their associated enclosures separated from process fluids by a single seal or barrier are classed as a Division 2 location if the outside of the conduit and enclosures is a nonhazardous location.

## **Class 1 Zone 2; Groups A, B, C, D**

This section covers the requirements for electric equipment and wiring in locations that are classified depending on the properties of the flammable vapors, liquids or gases, or combustible dusts or fibers that may be present therein and the likelihood that a flammable or combustible concentration or quantity is present. Hazardous locations (Divisions) may be found in occupancies such as, but not limited to, the following: aircraft hangars, gasoline dispensing and service stations, bulk storage plants for gasoline or other volatile flammable liquids, paint-finishing process plants, health care facilities, agricultural or other facilities where excessive combustible dusts may be present, marinas, boat yards, and petroleum and chemical processing plants. Each room, section or area shall be considered individually in determining its classification. In short, for use in **an area in which the fire or explosion hazard exists infrequently and for short periods**

### **Class I Equipment**

Equipment for use in Class I hazardous locations, as defined in the NEC (National Electrical Code), is tested with respect to acceptability of operation in the presence of flammable and explosive mixtures of specific vapors and gases with air. For purposes of area classification for Divisions 1 and 2, such mixtures have been grouped on the basis of their characteristics, as follows:

**Class I, Group A** — Atmospheres containing acetylene.

**Class I, Group B** — Atmospheres containing acrolein, butadiene, ethylene oxide, propylene oxide, hydrogen, or fuel and combustible process gases containing more than 30 percent hydrogen by volume.

**Class I, Group C** — Atmospheres containing ethyl ether, ethylene, or gases or vapors of equivalent hazard.

**Class I, Group D** — Atmospheres containing acetone, ammonia, benzene, butane, cyclopropane, ethanol, gasoline, hexane, methane, methanol, naphtha, propane, or gases or vapors of equivalent hazard.

**NOTE: ELECTRO-LUBERS DO NOT MEET THE REQUIREMENTS FOR GROUPS E, F or G.**