

NFPA No.

654

DUST EXPLOSION PREVENTION

**PLASTICS
INDUSTRY
1975**



ASSN.

1975

1975

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NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

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See Inside Back Cover for Official NFPA Definitions

SC-FM-75

**Standard for the
Prevention of Dust Explosions
in the
Plastics Industry**

NFPA 654 — 1975

1975 Edition of NFPA 654

The 1975 edition of NFPA 654 is a reconfirmation of the 1970 edition. The text was reconfirmed as suitable for current use at the 1975 NFPA Fall Meeting in Pittsburgh, PA on November 18, 1975. The 1975 edition was processed according to the Regulations Governing Technical Committees.

Origin and Development of NFPA 654

This standard was initiated by the Committee on Dust Explosion Hazards in 1943. It was tentatively adopted in 1944 and officially adopted in 1945. Amendments were adopted in 1946, 1959, 1963, and 1970. The 1970 edition was reconfirmed in 1975.

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This list represents the membership at the time the Committee was balloted on the text of this edition. Since that time, changes in the membership may have occurred.

Interpretation Procedure of the Sectional Committee on Miscellaneous Dusts

Those desiring an interpretation shall supply the Chairman with five identical copies of a statement in which shall appear specific reference to a single problem, paragraph, or section. Such a statement shall be on the business stationery of the inquirer and shall be duly signed.

When applications involve actual field situations they shall so state and all parties involved shall be named.

The Interpretations Committee will reserve the prerogative to refuse consideration of any application that refers specifically to proprietary items of equipment or devices. Generally inquiries should be confined to interpretation of the literal text or the intent thereof.

Requests for interpretations should be addressed to the National Fire Protection Association, 470 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, MA 02210.

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**Standard for the
Prevention of Dust Explosions
in the
Plastics Industry**

NFPA 654 — 1975

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

11. Purpose and Scope

111. This Standard is issued as a guide to eliminate or reduce the dust explosion hazards inherent in the manufacture, fabrication, molding, and handling of plastics including the handling of raw materials. This Standard is intended to apply to new construction and rebuilt or remodeled plants. It is advisable, wherever possible, to remodel present installations to conform with this Standard.

112. This Standard applies to the entire plastics industry.

12. Fundamental Principles of Dust Explosion Prevention

121. It is essential that the escape and dispersion of dust into the atmosphere of the plant be kept to a minimum. It is important that provisions be made to reduce the possibility of ignition, relieve explosion pressure, and to confine and control fire.

122. The presence of flammable vapors in equipment containing dust and air may introduce an additional hazard.

13. Classification of Plastics

131. Plastics are thermoplastic or thermosetting, depending upon basic physical characteristics and properties, particularly the behavior toward heat. Thermoplastic resins are those which soften by heating and reharden by cooling. Thermosetting resins are those which become substantially infusible or insoluble products when cured by heat, pressure, or chemical means; these materials soften when initially heated and become permanently hard on continued heating as the final curing completes a chemical change. Table 1 is a classification of materials as generally used in the industry.

14. Hazard Rating of Plastics

141. The degree of explosion hazard varies primarily with the type of dust and the methods used in processing. The relative hazards of different materials are listed in Table 2 in order of decreasing explosibility; the hazard is characterized by an index number. The position of each type of material in the list is determined by the sample within the subclass having the highest index of explosibility. The arrangement is not exact because of the wide range of indexes within the group; variation in index is attributed to differences in chemical composition, particle size distribu-

TABLE 1. Classification of Materials as Generally Used in the Plastics Industry

Reprinted by permission from Bureau of Mines Report of Investigations 5971.

Class A. — Thermoplastic resins and molding compounds:

I	Acetal.	IX	Polymethylene.
II	Acrylic.	X	Polypropylene.
III	Cellulosic.	XI	Rayon.
IV	Chlorinated polyether.	XII	Styrene polymers and copolymers.
V	Fluorocarbon.	XIII	Vinyl polymers and copolymers.
VI	Nylon (polyamide).		
VII	Polycarbonate.		
VIII	Polyethylene.		

Class B. — Thermosetting resins and molding compounds:

I	Alkyd.	VI	Phenolic (phenol formaldehyde).
II	Allyl.	VII	Polyester.
III	Amino (melamine and urea).	VIII	Polyurethane (isocyanate).
IV	Epoxy.		
V	Furane.		

Class C. — Special resins and molding compounds:

I	Cold molded (asphalt and gilsonite).	IV	Rubber (natural and synthetic).
II	Coumarone — indene.	V	Miscellaneous.
III	Natural (gums, lignin, rosin, shellac, and cashew oil resin).		

Class D. — Ingredients.

Class E. — Fillers:

I	Cellulosic.	II	Mineral.
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TABLE 2. Summary of Explosibility of Materials

Reprinted by permission from Bureau of Mines Report of Investigations 5971.

Material		Range of explosibility index	Material presenting maximum explosion hazard
Type	Class		
Natural resins	C III	0.3->10	Rosin, DK.
Ingredients	D	<.1->10	Hexamethylene tetramine.
Coumarone- indene resins ..	C II	>10	Coumarone-indene resin, hard.
Miscellaneous resins	C V	<.1->10	Petrin acrylate monomer, crude.
Cellulosic resins ..	A III	<.1->10	Ethyl cellulose molding compound.
Phenolic resins ..	B VI	<.1->10	Phenol formaldehyde mold- ing compound, cotton-flock filled.
Furane resins	B V	>10	Phenol furfural resin.
Polyethylene resins	A VIII	3.5->10	Polyethylene, low-pressure process.
Styrene polymer resins	A XII	.9->10	Polystyrene latex, spray- dried, with surfactants.
Acrylic polymer resins	A II	<.1->10	Methyl methacrylate-ethyl acrylate copolymer.
Polyester resins ..	B VII	4.9->10	Dimethyl terephthalate.
Epoxy resins	B IV	1.9->10	Epoxy resin.
Vinyl polymer resins	A XIII	<.1->10	Vinyl multipolymer, with vinylidene cyanide.
Allyl resins	B II	<.1->10	Allyl alcohol derivative, CR-39 resin, from dust collector.
Cellulosic fillers ..	E I	<.1->10	Wood flour.
Polyurethane resins	B VIII	>10	Polyurethane foam, fire- retardant.
Polypropylene resins	A X	<.1->10	Polypropylene, no anti- oxidant.
Cold-molded res.	C I	6.4->10	Petroleum resin, regular.
Acetal resin	A I	>10	Acetal resin (poly- formaldehyde).
Nylon polymer r.	A VI	4.0->10	Nylon polymer resin.
Rubber	C IV	<.1->10	Rubber, synthetic.
Amino resins	B III	<.1->10	Urea formaldehyde molding compound, grade II, fine.
Polycarbonate r.	A VII	8.6	Polycarbonate resin.
Rayon	A XI	.1- 0.2	Rayon (viscose) flock, 1.5- denier, 0.02-inch, maroon.
Chlorinated poly- ether resin	A IV	.2	Chlorinated polyether alcohol resin.
Polymethylene r.	A IX	<.1	Carboxypolymethylene resin.
Alkyd resins	B I	<.1	Alkyd molding compound, mineral filler, not self- extinguishing.
Fluorocarbon resins	A V	<<.1	Fluoroethylene polymer resins.
Mineral fillers	E II	0	Asbestine, asbestos, mica.

tion, particle shape and treatment, and to the inherent variability in the test results used to evaluate the explosibility parameters.

142. To facilitate evaluating the explosibility of dusts and to provide a numerical rating for the relative hazard, an empirical index has been developed by the Bureau of Mines. The index is not derived from theoretical considerations, but provides a rating of explosibility which is consistent with research observations and experience. The potential hazard of a dust is related to its ignition sensitivity and to the severity of the subsequent explosion. Ignition sensitivity is considered a function of ignition temperature, minimum igniting energy, and minimum explosion concentration; explosion severity is related to maximum explosion pressure and rate of pressure rise. Ignition sensitivity and explosion severity relative to Pittsburgh (Pgh.) coal are defined as follows:

Ignition sensitivity =

$$\frac{(\text{Ign. temp.} \times \text{min. energy} \times \text{min. conc.}) \text{ Pgh. coal dust}}{(\text{Ign. temp.} \times \text{min. energy} \times \text{min. conc.}) \text{ sample dust}}$$

Explosion severity =

$$\frac{(\text{Max. explosive press.} \times \text{max. rate of press. rise}) \text{ sample dust}}{(\text{Max. explosive press.} \times \text{max. rate of press. rise}) \text{ Pgh. coal dust}}$$

a. The index of explosibility is the product of the ignition sensitivity and the explosion severity. This index is a dimensionless quantity having a numerical value of 1.0 for a dust equivalent in explosibility to the standard Pittsburgh coal. An index greater than 1.0 indicates a hazard greater than that for the coal dust. The notation $\ll 0.1$ designates materials presenting primarily a fire hazard as ignition of the dust cloud is not obtained by spark or flame, but by a surface heated to a relatively high temperature.

b. The relative explosion hazard of a dust may be further classified by ratings of weak, moderate, strong, or severe. These ratings are correlated with the empirical index as follows:

Relative explosion hazard rating	Ignition sensitivity	Explosion severity	Index of explosibility
Weak	<0.2	<0.5	<0.1
Moderate	0.2-1.0	0.5-1.0	0.1-1.0
Strong	1.0-5.0	1.0-2.0	1.0-10
Severe	>5.0	>2.0	>10

sieve sample; and the relative explosibility index is the ratio of the index computed for the dust to that computed for a through No. 200 sieve sample. These data indicate the explosibility index is approximately inversely proportional to the cube of the relative mean particle diameter. (See Bureau of Mines Report of Investigations 5753, *Explosibility of Agricultural Dusts*,* for complete details.) For this reason it is advisable to reduce the production of fines as much as practicable.

144. The following observations of factors affecting explosibility of dusts were published in Bureau of Mines Report of Investigations 5971, *Explosibility of Dusts Used in the Plastics Industry*.*

PARTICLE SHAPE — In general, dusts composed of irregular shaped particles present a greater hazard than those composed of spherical particles.

ADDITIVES — Explosion hazards of molding compounds tend to increase with addition of combustibles, which in themselves present a strong to severe hazard. Admixing of noncombustible fillers such as asbestos, glass, and mica tends to decrease the hazard. Incorporation of low percentages of a fire retardant has little effect on explosibility.

RESIN STRUCTURE — Generally, the basic chemical structure of the resin governs its explosibility. Incorporation of halogens and substitution of a relatively nonflammable salt of a compound for the more flammable compound tends to reduce the potential explosion hazard. In some cases, modification of the resin structure affects its explosion hazard. Explosibility of the formaldehyde resins, melamine, urea and phenol appears to increase as the nitrogen content of the primary ingredients (exclusive of formaldehyde) decreases. Little difference in explosibility was noted between the polyethylene, polypropylene and polystyrene resins.

COPOLYMERIZATION — The explosion hazard of copolymerized materials is essentially related to the explosibility of the separate compounds.

*Published by Bureau of Mines, 4800 Forbes Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213.

15. Definitions

151. In this Code, the following words are used as defined below:

PLASTIC — A generic term referring to synthetic or natural resins with or without additives, which can be molded by heat and/or pressure. The term also refers to the finished products. They may be thermoplastic or thermosetting.

MOLDING COMPOUND — A mixture of resins, ingredients, and fillers before processing into the finished product.

RESIN — A synthetic addition or condensation polymerization substance or a natural substance of high molecular weight, which under heat, pressure, or chemical treatment becomes moldable.

INGREDIENT — Materials used in preparing a molding compound, such as resin or its chemical intermediates, plasticizer, lubricant, catalyst, solvent, stabilizer, fire retardant, hardener, reinforcing fiber or filler and coloring.

COMBUSTIBLE DUST — A dust which presents an explosion hazard when dispersed in air.

PULVERIZING — Pulverizing refers to the process of reducing material to dust form, as by grinding, crushing, or rolling.

SHALL is intended to indicate requirements.

SHOULD is intended to indicate recommendations or that which is advised but not required.

APPROVED refers to approval by the authority having jurisdiction in the enforcement of the regulations.

The terms **ADEQUATELY**, **EFFECTIVE** and **SECURELY** shall be interpreted as conditions subject to determination of the authority having jurisdiction.

CHAPTER 2. PLANT ARRANGEMENT AND BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

(See also Chapter 3 for required or recommended location and arrangement of processing equipment.)

21. Segregation of Dust Handling and Processing Areas

211. Buildings in which combustible dusts are processed and handled should be detached from the resin manufacturing department, storage areas, and other departments.

212. The processes that cannot be located as recommended in Section 211, shall be segregated in such a manner as to minimize the possibility of an explosion or fire damaging other portions of the plant.

22. Building Construction

221. New buildings for handling and processing of combustible dusts shall be of fire-resistive or noncombustible construction except as modified in Section 231. Existing buildings of combustible construction, in which combustible dusts are handled and processed, shall be modified to prevent dust accumulations and to facilitate cleanup.

222. To facilitate cleaning, interior surfaces should be as smooth as possible, with fillets provided at floor and wall junctions wherever practical. Window ledges, girders, beams and other horizontal projections or surfaces should have the tops sharply inclined, or other provision shall be made to minimize the deposit of dust thereon. Overhead steel I-beams or similar structural shapes shall be "boxed" with concrete or other fire-resistive material to eliminate surfaces for dust accumulation.

223. Concealed spaces are to be sealed so that dust accumulation is not possible.

224. Access to areas handling and processing combustible dusts shall be from the outside wherever possible. Doors at such openings shall open out and shall be of light construction, unless openings are seriously exposed by other buildings, in which event standard hinged self-closing fire doors suitable for Class A openings, opening out, shall be

provided. Where direct communications from combustible dust handling areas to nonhazardous areas are necessary, these openings should be protected by standard hinged self-closing fire doors suitable for Class A openings, swinging outward from the room in which the hazardous processes are conducted; when safe egress to the outside is provided, standard automatic sliding doors suitable for Class A openings, normally kept shut, may be used in the communicating openings. (See Standard for Fire Doors and Windows, NFPA No. 80.)

225. All conduit, duct and pipe openings through floors, walls or partitions shall be dust-tight.

226. Conveyors, spouts, chutes and elevator enclosures shall be of substantial metal construction and practically dust-tight.

227. With the exception of spouts and conveyors for raw material or for finished product in bulk, no conveyors, spouts, chutes, etc., shall pass through any wall or floor separating the pulverizing department from other portions of the building. Finished products may be delivered through a wall or floor of the pulverizing department to adjacent departments provided the material passes through an effective seal.

228. Many different types of seals, such as rotary valves, have been developed for use with conveyors, feeding devices and other equipment. This Code does not imply that such devices are always effective in preventing fire or explosion propagation. The selection and installation of seals should be made in each case with technical knowledge or advice on the characteristics of the product being handled and other factors which may have a bearing on the effectiveness of certain types of seals.

229. Material may be conveyed from the pulverizing department to other departments by means of "en masse" or drag type conveyors, provided:

(1) The conveyor housing is of substantial, dust-tight metal construction.

(2) The adjustable bearings are on the end of the conveyor located within the pulverizing department.

(3) The bearings at the discharge end of the conveyors are fastened to the conveyor housing in such a manner as to be dust-tight.

(4) The conveyor shall discharge through an effective seal.

(5) The number and size of the openings through which any of the above conveyors pass through the walls of the pulverizing area to adjacent areas shall be held to the minimum necessary for installation and maintenance of the conveyor.

23. Explosion Venting

231. Explosion venting shall be provided in a room or space in which dusts presenting an explosion hazard are processed. The effective venting area should approach as nearly as possible a ratio of at least 1 square foot to 35 cubic feet of room volume. This may be accomplished by making all, or sections of, exterior walls and/or roof of light non-combustible material, or by the use of approved automatic pressure relief devices such as windows or panels designed to open outward under a predetermined pressure and remain open. Windows may be glazed with plastic blowout panes and wall or roof sections replaced with plastic blowout panels. The use of combustible plastics should be referred to the authority having jurisdiction.

232. The lighter the exterior wall construction, the less damage will result from an explosion. It is necessary, however, to provide sufficient strength and anchorage to withstand possible snow and wind loads.

233. The Guide for Explosion Venting, NFPA No. 68, should be used to guide design of explosion venting.

CHAPTER 3. EXPLOSION PREVENTIVE MEASURES

31. Pneumatic Conveying

311. Pneumatic conveying (including fluidized systems) of combustible dusts requires careful design to minimize and/or eliminate the hazards of dust explosion and fire. For this type of conveying inert atmospheres are preferred and should be used to prevent a dust explosion. When air is used for conveying, the design and location of the conveying system must be given additional consideration. An effective seal shall be used between the charging hopper and conveying pipe. Use NFPA No. 66 as a guide in designing Pneumatic Conveying Systems where applicable.

312. All sections of piping and all parts of the apparatus shall be electrically bonded and grounded effectively in accordance with the Standard for the Installation of Blower and Exhaust Systems for Dust, Stock and Vapor Removal or Conveying, NFPA No. 91. (See also Static Electricity, NFPA No. 77.)

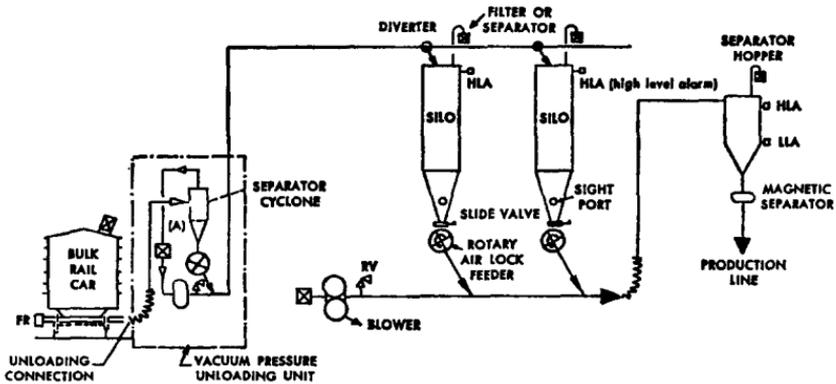
313. Pneumatic Conveying Systems can contain flammable vapors, either drawn into this system from external sources or emitted from the material being conveyed. These vapors will tend to accumulate in bins, receivers, and dust collectors creating an explosion hazard.

A. System air intakes should be located in areas not subject to flammable vapor releases.

B. Some plastics release flammable vapors such as residual monomer, resin thinners, or resin additives. These vapors may be released from the material in the Pneumatic Conveying System or in the final storage silos or bins. Design of the system should be based on keeping the minimum air flow sufficient so that the concentration of the particular flammable vapor in the air stream does not exceed 25 percent of the lower explosive limit. The discharge of such air stream should be away from sources of ignition.

32. Installation of Equipment

321. All apparatus should be properly and securely installed to:



NOTE: For unloading powdered material from rail cars, silos, etc., relocate filter (A) for gravity discharge to cyclone. Discharge should terminate at (A) cyclone above silos and hoppers.

Fig. 2. Positive Pressure Transfer System for Granular or Pelletized Material

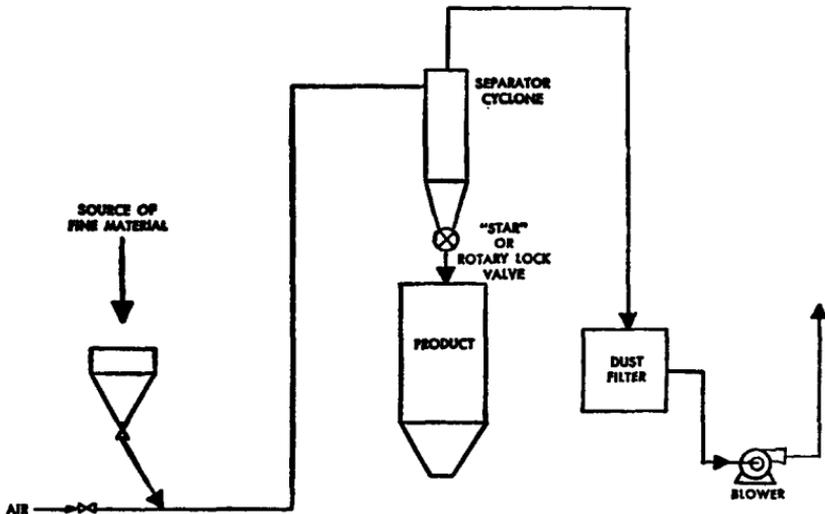


Fig. 3. Vacuum Transfer System for Powder or Finely Divided Material

Figs. 2 and 3 reproduced by permission of The Society of the Plastics Industry, Inc.

- (1) Insure true alignment.
- (2) Avoid friction and hot surfaces.
- (3) Provide dust-tight bearings.
- (4) Provide arrangement of unit systems so that each grinder will deliver to one set of scalpers, bolters and other processing equipment of the same unit. Interconnections between different sets of apparatus should not be permitted.
- (5) Prevent leaks of combustible dust to the room.
- (6) Reduce the chance of ignition of dust.
- (7) Localize the results of ignition of the dust.

322. Transmission of power by direct drive is preferable to belt or chain drives. Where power is transmitted to apparatus within the processing room by belt or chain, it shall be encased in a practically dust-tight enclosure, constructed of substantial noncombustible material, which shall be maintained under positive air pressure. Where power is transmitted by means of shafts, these shall pass through close-fitting shaft holes in walls or partitions.

323. All combustible dust conveyors (i.e., screw, drag, pneumatic, etc.) shall be of substantial metal construction and designed to prevent escape of combustible dusts. Coverings on clean out, inspection and other openings shall be securely fastened. (This should not be construed to prohibit the use of explosion relief vents.) All conveyors should be designed and constructed to withstand the anticipated explosion pressure, considering the pressure release afforded by explosion relief vents. (See Section 421 for location of bucket elevators.)

324. Mills delivering directly through spouts should be provided with devices in the discharges to retard the flow of product, thereby keeping a small space immediately underneath or near the discharge filled up with the pulverized product. This can be effected by a seal (see Section 228). Chutes or ducts from bins or hoppers delivering stock to apparatus in which a fire might occur should be similarly protected.

325. Blowers or exhaust fans shall be installed on proper foundations and secured in a substantial manner. The exhaust fan should be located after the collector. When a fan is located between the primary and secondary collectors, ample clearance shall be provided between the blades and the casing. The fan bearings shall not extend into the cas-

ings. Belt drives should not be located in a conveyor gas stream. (See Standard for the Installation of Blower and Exhaust Systems for Dust, Stock and Vapor Removal or Conveying, NFPA No. 91.)

326. Screens, scalpers, bolters and similar devices shall have their reels or sieves in dust-tight enclosures. Connecting ducts shall be of metal. Care should be taken to bond and ground all parts of these devices securely.

327. All dust collectors (except those of cloth type) shall be constructed throughout of noncombustible materials. Cloth-type collectors should be provided with dust-tight metal enclosures or their equivalent. Such collector housings should be designed and constructed to withstand anticipated explosion pressures considering the pressure release afforded by explosion relief vents. (See Section 411 for location of collectors.) Flameproofing of fabric is desirable.

33. Removal of Static Electricity

331. To prevent static electricity accumulation, all machines and equipment, including duct work and permanently installed or portable vacuum cleaning systems and equipment, shall be bonded and grounded. Grounded metal combs or other effective methods shall be provided for belts. The use of conductive belting and low belt speeds and short center drives is highly recommended as a means of reducing the accumulation of static. Grounding connections shall be secured to equipment and to the earth in accordance with Static Electricity, NFPA No. 77.

34. Removal of Foreign Materials

341. All of the stock delivered to the mills shall pass over magnetic separators of the self-cleaning type, interlocked with the grinder drive, and the stock shall be protected against contamination of foreign materials in its passage to the mills. The separators shall be of sufficient size to expose and insure the removal of all ferrous materials passing over them.

342. Open charging hoppers on a floor above a mill should be provided with a protective grating to prevent entry of foreign objects. Such charging hoppers should be provided with hoods with suction connections to a dust re-

moval system, or other suitable means provided to prevent the escape of dust into the operating area.

343. Inspection openings in the grinding apparatus shall be provided with protective screens having openings not larger than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in any dimension in order to prevent entry of foreign objects.

35. Inert Gas Atmospheres

351. The use of inert gas is urged to create safe atmospheres within mills and other apparatus, especially those handling exceedingly fine stock. In using controlled oxygen atmospheres, it is desirable to maintain as low an oxygen content as practical as a safeguard against abnormal conditions. With potential igniting sources such as static or friction sparks, the presence of glowing particles, or possibly the flame from a match, the limiting or terminal values reported in Appendix A for the electric spark igniting source should provide adequate protection. For protection where strong igniting sources are present, the oxygen content of the atmosphere should be maintained at least 6 per cent lower than the values reported for the spark igniting source. As the reported data contain no factor of safety and because of possible leaks in the system, failure of inert gas supply, non-uniformity of flow patterns, etc., consideration should be given to reducing oxygen concentrations below the listed values. (See Standard on Explosion Prevention Systems, NFPA No. 69.) If positive means is provided for maintaining an inert atmosphere in bins and equipment, the explosion venting requirements of this Section may be modified by the authority having jurisdiction.

36. Control of Open Flames, Sparks, Heat

361. No open flames of any kind including cartridge powered gun-type tools nor any operations or repairs resulting in sparks or utilizing direct fire or heat shall be permitted in the combustible dust processing department until all equipment has ceased operating. The room and equipment must be carefully cleaned of dust. Combustible material shall be moved to a safe location. Care shall be taken to see that the air in the room is free from dust and the sprinkler system is in service. Hose equipped with a

water spray nozzle, and an extinguisher suitable for Class A fires shall be available. It is desirable that the area be wetted down and a fire watch maintained. A careful check shall be made to be sure that no cartridges or charges are left on the premises where they could enter equipment or be accidentally discharged after operation of the dust-producing or dust-handling machine is resumed.

362. The importance of close control of "open flame or hot work" in a combustible dust-processing department cannot be minimized. To effectively control "open flame or hot work," the "open flame or hot work permit" system shall be used. The authority having jurisdiction should be consulted for aid in establishment of this system.

37. Electrical Equipment

371. Electrical equipment in all rooms and spaces where combustible dusts are stored, handled and processed should conform to the regulations of Article 502 of the National Electrical Code, NFPA No. 70.

38. Housekeeping

381. Good housekeeping is an extremely important factor; apparatus which will not leak and permit the escape of dust or sifting out of the material is essential. Hazardous accumulations of dust in the atmosphere and building shall not be tolerated. Particular attention should be paid to horizontal surfaces such as ducts, pipes, hoods, ledges, and beams, on which quantities of dust may accumulate. It is recommended that the interior of the dry powder processing department be painted a color which is in contrast to that of the dust.

382. Interior surfaces shall be cleaned in such a manner as to minimize the scattering of dust to other places. To this end it is recommended that dust removal be accomplished by a vacuum-sweeping system.

383. Cleaning that will produce dust clouds (i.e., vigorous sweeping, blowing down with steam, compressed air, etc.) shall not be done.

384. Portable vacuum cleaners, of an approved type for hazardous locations, or fixed pipe suction systems with remotely located exhauster and collector, shall be used for

cleaning. Suction-cleaning appliances should be connected by hose to taps of permanent piping extending to a suction fan or equivalent. All hose terminals shall be bonded and grounded.

385. The exhauster and the collector for the vacuum cleaning system shall be located outside the combustible dust-processing department. (See Section 411.)

386. Permanently piped dust collecting systems for cleaning purposes should be independent of all other dust collecting systems.

CHAPTER 4. MINIMIZING THE EFFECT OF DUST EXPLOSIONS IN EQUIPMENT

41. Dust Separators and Collectors

411. All cyclone separators and dust collectors shall be located as follows:

- (1) On the roof.
- (2) Outside and adequately detached from buildings.
- (3) In segregated sections of the building with room explosion venting.
- (4) In separate buildings with room explosion venting.
- (5) In penthouses with room explosion venting.

(See Standard for the Installation of Blower and Exhaust Systems for Dust, Stock and Vapor Removal or Conveying, NFPA No. 91.)

42. Bucket Elevators

421. Bucket elevators, wherever possible, should be located outside buildings. Where it is necessary to locate them inside, they should be located as close as possible to exterior walls to facilitate explosion relief venting to atmosphere. (See the Guide for Explosion Venting, NFPA No. 68.)

43. Stock Bins

431. Where possible, combustible dust stock bins shall be located outside of the building or provide explosion venting directly outside the building to a safe location.

44. Equipment Strength and Explosion Venting

441. Dust arrestors, separators, collectors, elevators, stock bins, ducts, blenders, mills and spray dryers shall be constructed to withstand anticipated explosion pressures, consideration being given the reduction in pressure afforded by explosion relief vents. Depending upon strength and dimensions of the apparatus involved, as well as the nature and state of the stock handled, explosion relief vents may be required at intermediate points as well as at terminals of equipment such as bucket elevators and screw conveyors and especially at turns in ducts. (See Guide for Explosion Venting, NFPA No. 68.)

45. Elimination of Pockets in Conveying Apparatus

451. Unused plugged outlets, dead-ends, or other pockets in ducts, pipe lines, or other conveying apparatus where dust might accumulate shall not be permitted.

46. Design of Explosion Relief Vents

461. Explosion relief vents shall be of adequate size and design to prevent rupture of the device or apparatus protected. The explosion vent ducts shall be properly designed, substantially constructed of metal and extend out-of-doors as directly as possible, avoiding sharp turns. Explosion vent ducts shall not pass through an adjoining building or room. (See Guide for Explosion Venting, NFPA No. 68.)

462. For weather protection explosion relief vents should be terminated with cowls or hoods. Rupture diaphragms should be preferably fitted with cutters to accelerate rupture. (See Guide for Explosion Venting, NFPA No. 68.)

CHAPTER 5. FIRE PROTECTION

51. Fire Protection for Buildings

511. The buildings or rooms in which the storage, processing, and handling of combustible dust are conducted shall be protected by approved automatic sprinkler systems and shall be equipped with approved portable fire extinguishers, together with approved small hose. Straight stream nozzles shall not be used because of their ability to produce dust clouds. (See the Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems, NFPA No. 13, the Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems, NFPA No. 14, the Standard for the Installation, Maintenance and Use of Portable Fire Extinguishers, NFPA No. 10.)

52. Fire Protection for Apparatus

521. Apparatus of large volume in which pulverized stock is stored or may accumulate, such as bins, silos, and dust collectors, shall be protected by:

(1) Automatic sprinklers or fixed-pipe inert gas extinguishing systems, or both; means shall be provided to close automatically all openings to the enclosure involved; also, to shut down all blowers in connection therewith in order to confine the extinguishing agent and prevent the spread of fire.

(2) Explosion detection and suppression techniques may be used to advantage in controlling or minimizing explosions in equipment. (See Standard on Explosion Prevention Systems, NFPA No. 69.)

Appendix A Explosion Characteristics of Various Dusts Used in the Plastics Industry

(Compiled from the following reports of the U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines: RI 5753, The Explosibility of Agricultural Dusts; RI 6516, Explosibility of Metal Powders; RI 5971, Explosibility of Dusts Used in the Plastics Industry; RI 6597, Explosibility of Carbonaceous Dusts; RI 7132, Dust Explosibility of Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes and Pesticides; and RI 7208, Explosibility of Miscellaneous Dusts.)

Type of Dust	Explosibility Index	Ignition Sensitivity	Explosion Severity	Maximum Explosion Pressure psig	Max Rate of Pressure Rise psi/sec	Ignition Temperature		Min Cloud Ignition Energy joules	Min Explosion Conc oz/cu ft	Limiting Oxygen Percentage† (Spark Ignition)
						Cloud °C	Layer °C			
Agricultural Dusts										
Cellulose	2.8	1.0	2.8	130	4,500	480	270	0.080	0.055	C13
Cellulose, alpha	> 10	2.7	4.0	117	8,000	410	300	0.040	0.045	—
Cellulose, flock, fine cut	8.7	2.3	3.8	112	7,000	460	260	0.035	0.055	C13
Cornstarch commercial product ..	9.5	2.8	3.4	106	7,500	400	—	0.04	0.045	—
Cornstarch (thru No. 325 Sieve) ..	23.2	4.3	5.4	145	9,500	390	350	0.03	0.04	C11
Cork dust	> 10	3.6	3.3	96	7,500	460	210	0.035	0.035	—
Cotton linter, raw	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	73	400	520	—	1.92	0.50	C21
Wood, birch bark ground	6.7	3.7	1.8	103	7,500	450	250	0.060	0.020	—
Wood, flour, white pine	9.9	3.1	3.2	113	5,500	470	260	0.040	0.035	—
Carbonaceous Dusts										
Lampblack	≪ 0.1	≪ 0.1	—	—	—	730	—	—	—	—
Carbon black, acetylene	≪ 0.1	≪ 0.1	—	—	—	*	900	—	—	—
Chemicals										
Adipic acid	1.9	1.7	1.1	84	2,700	550	—	0.060	0.035	—
a, a' Azoisobutyronitrile	> 10	12.5	4.3	134	8,000	430	350	0.025	0.015	—
Bisphenol A	> 10	11.8	2.5	89	8,500	570	—	0.015	0.020	C12
Diallyl phthalate	> 10	7.0	2.7	90	8,500	480	—	0.020	0.030	N10
Dicumyl peroxide suspended on Ca CO ₃ (40-60)	6.8	2.7	2.5	90	6,500	560	180	0.030	0.045	C13
Dimethyl isophthalate	> 10	9.3	2.9	84	8,000	580	—	0.015	0.025	C13
Dimethyl terephthalate	> 10	5.9	5.8	105	12,000	570	—	0.020	0.030	C12
Ethyl hydroxyethyl cellulose	6.0	8.6	0.7	94	2,200	390	—	0.030	0.020	C16
Fumaric acid	1.6	1.3	1.2	103	3,000	520	—	0.035	0.085	—
Hexamethylene tetramine	> 10	32.7	5.6	98	11,000	410	—	0.010	0.015	C14

Hydroxyethyl cellulose	6.9	4.9	1.4	106	2,600	410	—	0.040	0.025	—
Isatoic anhydride	6.5	3.3	2.0	80	4,900	700	—	0.025	0.035	C13
Para phenylene diamine (milled) ..	9.0	4.3	2.1	94	11,000	620	—	0.030	0.025	—
Pentaerythritol	> 10	14.6	4.5	90	9,500	450	—	0.010	0.030	C14
Phthalic anhydride	> 10	13.8	1.6	72	4,200	650	—	0.015	0.015	C14
Stearic acid, aluminum salt (aluminum tristearate)	> 10	21.3	1.9	87	6,300	420	440	0.015	0.015	—
Stearic acid, zinc salt (zinc stearate)	> 10	19.7	2.3	80	> 10,000	510	Melts	0.010	0.020	C13
Sulfur	> 10	20.2	1.2	78	4,700	190	220	0.015	0.035	C12
Terephthalic acid	6.9	3.0	2.3	84	8,000	680	—	0.020	0.050	C15

Thermoplastic Resins and Molding Compounds

Group I. Acetal Resins

Acetal, linear (Polyformaldehyde)	> 10	6.5	1.9	113	4,100	440	—	0.020	0.035	C11
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Group II. Acrylic Resins

Methyl methacrylate polymer	6.3	7.0	0.9	84	2,000	480	—	0.020	0.030	C11
Methyl methacrylate-ethyl acrylate copolymer	> 10	14.0	2.7	85	6,000	480	—	0.010	0.030	C11
Methyl methacrylate-ethyl acrylate-styrene copolymer	> 10	9.2	1.7	90	4,400	440	—	0.020	0.025	—
Methyl methacrylate-styrene-butadiene-acrylonitrile copolymer ..	> 10	8.4	1.4	87	4,700	480	—	0.020	0.025	C11
Methacrylic acid polymer, modified	0.6	1.0	0.6	97	1,800	450	290	0.100	0.045	—
Acrylamide polymer	2.5	4.1	0.6	85	2,500	410	240	0.030	0.040	—
Acrylonitrile polymer	> 10	8.1	2.3	89	11,000	500	460	0.020	0.025	C13
Acrylonitrile-vinyl pyridine copolymer	> 10	7.9	2.4	85	6,000	510	240	0.025	0.020	—
Acrylonitrile-vinyl chloride-vinylidene chloride copolymer (70-20-10)	> 10	5.9	3.0	87	15,000	650	210	0.015	0.035	—

* No ignition.

◀ 0.1 designates materials presenting primarily a fire hazard as ignition of the dust cloud is not obtained by the spark or flame source but only by the intense heated surface source.

† Numbers in this column indicate oxygen percentage while the letter prefix indicates the diluent gas. For example, the entry "C13" means dilution to an oxygen content of 13 per cent with carbon dioxide as the diluent gas. The letter prefixes are: C = Carbon Dioxide; N = Nitrogen; A = Argon; and H = Helium.

Explosion Characteristics of Various Dusts (Cont.)

Type of Dust	Explosibility Index	Ignition Sensitivity	Explosion Severity	Maximum Explosion Pressure psig	Max Rate of Pressure Rise psi/sec	Ignition Temperature		Min Cloud Ignition Energy joules	Min Explosion Conc oz/cu ft	Limiting Oxygen Percentage† (Spark Ignition)
						Cloud °C	Layer °C			
Group III. Cellulosic Resins										
Cellulose acetate	> 10	8.0	1.6	85	3,600	420	—	0.015	0.040	C14
Cellulose triacetate	7.4	3.9	1.9	107	4,300	430	—	0.030	0.040	C12
Cellulose acetate butyrate	5.6	4.7	1.2	85	2,700	410	—	0.030	0.035	C14
Cellulose propionate, 0.3% free hydroxyl	7.5	2.9	2.6	107	4,700	460	—	0.060	0.025	—
Ethyl cellulose 5-10 micron dust ..	> 10	21.8	3.4	120	6,500	370	350§	0.010	0.025	C12
Methyl cellulose	> 10	9.3	3.1	133	6,000	360	340	0.020	0.030	C13
Carboxy methyl cellulose, low viscosity, 0.3 to 0.4% substitution, acid product	1.4	0.5	2.7	130	5,000	460	310	0.140	0.060	—
Hydroxyethyl cellulose-mono sodium phosphate sizing compound	1.7	2.1	0.8	110	4,000	390	340	0.035	0.070	—
Group IV. Chlorinated Polyether Resins										
Chlorinated polyether alcohol	0.2	0.6	0.3	88	1,900	460	—	0.160	0.045	—
Group V. Fluorocarbon Resins										
Tetrafluoroethylene polymer (micronized)	< 0.1	< 0.1	—	‡	—	670	570§	‡		—
Monochlorotrifluoroethylene polymer	< 0.1	< 0.1	—	‡	—	600	720§	‡		—
Group VI. Nylon (Polyamide) Resins										
Nylon (polyhexamethylene adipamide) polymer	> 10	6.7	1.8	95	4,000	500	430	0.020	0.030	C13

Group VII. Polycarbonate Resins

Polycarbonate	8.6	4.5	1.9	96	4,700	710	—	0.025	0.025	C15
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Group VIII. Polyethylene Resins

Polyethylene, hi-pressure process	>10	7.5	1.4	81	4,000	450	380	0.030	0.020	C13
Polyethylene, low-pressure process	>10	22.4	2.3	80	7,500	450	—	0.010	0.020	—
Polyethylene wax, low molecular weight	5.8	7.2	0.8	74	3,000	400	—	0.035	0.020	C13

Group IX. Polymethylene Resins

Carboxy polymethylene, regular	< 0.1	< 0.1	2.0	70	5,500	520	—	‡	0.325	—
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Group X. Polypropylene Resins

Polypropylene (contains no antioxidant)	>10	8.0	2.0	76	5,500	420	—	0.030	0.020	—
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Group XI. Rayon

Rayon (viscose) flock, 1.5 denier, 0.020 inch maroon	0.2	0.3	0.8	107	1,700	520	250	0.240	0.055	—
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Group XII. Styrene Polymer and Copolymer Resins

Polystyrene molding compound ..	>10	6.0	2.0	77	5,000	560	—	0.040	0.015	C14
Polystyrene latex, spray-dried, contains surfactants	>10	13.4	3.3	100	7,000	500	500§	0.015	0.020	—
Styrene-acrylonitrile copolymer (70-30)	1.9	3.8	0.5	71	1,400	500	—	0.030	0.035	—
Styrene-butadiene latex copolymer, over 75% styrene, alum coagulated	>10	7.3	1.7	92	3,900	440	—	0.025	0.025	C13

‡ No ignition to 8.32 joules, the highest tried.

§ Ignition denoted by flame, all others not so marked (§) denoted by a glow.

|| No ignition to 2 oz per cu ft, the highest tried.

< 0.1 designates materials presenting primarily a fire hazard as ignition of the dust cloud is not obtained by the spark or flame source but only by the intense heated surface source.

† Numbers in this column indicate oxygen percentage while the letter prefix indicates the diluent gas. For example, the entry "C13" means dilution to an oxygen content of 13 per cent with carbon dioxide as the diluent gas. The letter prefixes are: C = Carbon Dioxide; N = Nitrogen; A = Argon; and H = Helium.

Explosion Characteristics of Various Dusts (Cont.)

Type of Dust	Explosibility Index	Ignition Sensitivity	Explosion Severity	Maximum Explosion Pressure psig	Max Rate of Pressure Rise psi/sec	Ignition Temperature		Min Cloud Ignition Energy joules	Min Explosion Conc oz/cu ft	Limiting Oxygen Percentage† (Spark Ignition)
						Cloud °C	Layer °C			
Group XIII. Vinyl Polymer and Copolymer Resins										
Polyvinyl acetate	0.2	0.6	1.2	69	1,000	550	—	0.160	0.040	C17
Polyvinyl acetate alcohol	1.1	0.9	1.2	89	3,100	520	440	0.120	0.035	—
Polyvinyl butyral	> 10	25.8	0.9	84	2,000	390	—	0.010	0.020	C14
Polyvinyl chloride, fine	≪ 0.1	≪ 0.1	< 0.1	28	200	660	400	‡		—
Vinyl chloride-vinyl acetate copolymer	≪ 0.1	≪ 0.1	—	—	‡	690	—	‡		—
Vinyl chloride-acrylonitrile copolymer, water emulsion product (60-40)	1.9	3.1	0.6	81	3,200	570	470	0.025	0.045	—
Vinyl chloride-acrylonitrile copolymer, water emulsion product (33-67)	> 10	7.2	2.0	95	7,500	530	470	0.015	0.035	C15
Polyvinyl-chloride-dioctyl phthalate mixture (67-33)	2.9	3.6	0.8	72	2,700	320	—	0.050	0.035	—
Vinylidene chloride polymer molding compound	≪ 0.1	≪ 0.1	—	—	‡	900	—	‡	§	—
Vinyl toluene-acrylonitrile-butadiene copolymer (58-19-23)	> 10	9.5	1.6	85	4,700	530	—	0.020	0.020	—
Thermosetting Resins and Molding Compounds										
Group I. Alkyd Resins										
Alkyd molding compound, mineral filler, not self-extinguishing	< 0.1	0.2	< 0.1	40	300	500	270	0.120	0.155	C15
Group II. Allyl Resins										
Allyl alcohol derivative, CR-39, (from dust collector)	> 10	5.6	3.6	91	7,500	510	—	0.020	0.035	C13
Allyl alcohol derivative, CR-149-glass fiber mixture (65-35)	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.2	60	1,000	540	—	1.60	0.345	—

**Group III. Amino Resins
(Melamine and Urea)**

Melamine formaldehyde, unfilled laminating type, no plasticizer	< 0.1	0.1	0.2	81	800	810	—	0.320	0.085	C17
Urea formaldehyde molding compound, Grade II, fine	1.0	0.6	1.7	89	3,600	460	—	0.080	0.085	C17
Urea formaldehyde-phenol formaldehyde molding compound, wood flour filler	0.2	0.4	0.6	84	1,700	530	240	0.120	0.085	—

Group IV. Epoxy Resins

Epoxy, no catalyst, modifier or additives	> 10	12.4	2.7	94	6,000	540	—	0.015	0.020	C12
Epoxy-bisphenol A mixture	1.9	3.8	0.5	85	2,200	510	—	0.035	0.030	—

Group V. Furane Resins

Phenol furfural	> 10	15.2	3.9	88	8,500	530	—	0.010	0.025	C14
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Group VI. Phenolic Resins

Phenol formaldehyde	> 10	9.3	1.4	77	3,500	580	—	0.015	0.025	C17
Phenol formaldehyde, 1-step	> 10	7.9	5.3	92	11,000	640	—	0.010	0.040	C14
Phenol formaldehyde, 2-step	> 10	13.9	4.0	89	8,500	580	—	0.010	0.025	C14
Phenol formaldehyde semiresinous	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	79	800	460	—	‡	0.235	—
Phenol formaldehyde molding compound, wood flour filler	> 10	8.9	4.7	94	9,500	500	—	0.015	0.030	C14
Phenol formaldehyde, polyalkylene polyamine modified	> 10	16.0	2.8	103	6,000	420	290	0.015	0.020	—

† Numbers in this column indicate oxygen percentage while the letter prefix indicates the diluent gas. For example, the entry "C13" means dilution to an oxygen content of 13 per cent with carbon dioxide as the diluent gas. The letter prefixes are: C = Carbon Dioxide; N = Nitrogen; A = Argon; and H = Helium.

‡ No ignition to 8.32 joules, the highest tried.

|| No ignition to 2 oz per cu ft, the highest tried.

< 0.1 designates materials presenting primarily a fire hazard as ignition of the dust cloud is not obtained by the spark or flame source but only by the intense heated surface source.

§ Ignition denoted by flame, all others not so marked (§) denoted by a glow.

Explosion Characteristics of Various Dusts (Cont.)

Type of Dust	Explosibility Index	Ignition Sensitivity	Explosion Severity	Maximum Explosion Pressure psig	Max Rate of Pressure Rise psi/sec	Ignition Temperature		Min Cloud Ignition Energy joules	Min Explosion Conc ox/cu ft	Limiting Oxygen Percentage† (Spark Ignition)
						Cloud °C	Layer °C			
Group VII. Polyester Resins										
Polyethylene terephthalate	7.5	2.9	2.6	98	5,500	500	—	0.035	0.040	C13
Styrene modified polyester-glass fiber mixture (65-35)	5.2	2.0	2.6	91	6,000	440	360	0.050	0.045	—
Group VIII. Polyurethane Resins (Isocyanate)										
Polyurethane foam (toluene diisocyanate-polyhydroxy with fluorocarbon blowing agent), not fire retardant	> 10	6.6	1.5	87	3,700	510	440	0.020	0.030	—
Polyurethane foam (toluene diisocyanate-polyhydroxy with fluorocarbon blowing agent), fire retardant	> 10	9.8	1.7	96	3,700	550	390	0.015	0.025	—
SPECIAL RESINS AND MOLDING COMPOUNDS										
Group I. Cold Molded Resins										
Petroleum resin (blown asphalt), regular	> 10	6.3	2.3	94	4,800	510	500§	0.025	0.025	—
Group II. Coumarone-Indene Resins										
Coumarone-indene, hard	> 10	24.4	5.4	93	11,000	550	—	0.010	0.015	C14

Group III. Natural Resins

Cashew oil phenolic, hard	> 10	6.6	1.7	83	4,000	490	200	0.025	0.025	C14
Lignin, hydrolized-wood-type, fines	> 10	5.6	2.7	102	5,000	450	—	0.020	0.040	C17
Rosin, DK	> 10	34.4	5.5	87	12,000	390	—	0.010	0.015	C14
Shellac	> 10	25.2	1.4	73	3,600	400	—	0.010	0.020	C14
Sodium resinate, dry size, grade XXX	2.6	2.4	1.1	84	2,600	350	220	0.060	0.040	C17

Group IV. Rubber

Rubber, crude, hard	7.4	4.6	1.6	80	3,800	350	—	0.050	0.025	C15
Rubber, synthetic, hard, contains 33% sulfur	> 10	7.0	1.5	93	3,100	320	—	0.030	0.030	C15
Rubber, chlorinated	≤ 0.1	≤ 0.1	—	—	*	940	290	‡	§	—

Group V. Miscellaneous Resins

Alkyl ketene dimer sizing compound, dimer dispersed on silica (50-50)	> 10	5.3	2.4	81	13,000	420	160	0.030	0.030	C15
Chlorinated phenol (bis 2-hydroxy-5-chlorophenyl methane)	1.1	1.5	0.7	70	2,000	570	—	0.060	0.040	C16
Ethylene oxide polymer	5.8	6.4	0.9	106	2,100	350	—	0.030	0.030	C12
Ethylene-maleic anhydride copolymer	0.2	1.0	0.2	75	1,300	540	—	0.040	0.095	C11
Styrene-maleic anhydride copolymer	> 10	7.1	4.1	96	9,500	470	490	0.020	0.030	—
Pettrin acrylate monomer, crude ..	> 10	10.2	8.7	236	19,000	220	—	0.020	0.045	—

* No ignition.

† Numbers in this column indicate oxygen percentage while the letter prefix indicates the diluent gas. For example, the entry "C13" means dilution to an oxygen content of 13 per cent with carbon dioxide as the diluent gas. The letter prefixes are: C = Carbon Dioxide; N = Nitrogen; A = Argon; and H = Helium.

‡ No ignition to 8.32 joules, the highest tried.

§ Ignition denoted by flame, all others not so marked (§) denoted by a glow.

≤ 0.1 designates materials presenting primarily a fire hazard as ignition of the dust cloud is not obtained by the spark or flame source but only by the intense heated surface source.

APPENDIX B. INDEX OF EXPLOSIBILITY, PRESSURES, AND

Compiled from data published in Bureau of Mines Report of Investigations 5971

No.	Material	Index of Explosibility	Concentration					
			0.10 cu./cu. ft.			0.20 cu./cu. ft.		
			Max. Press. psig	Rate of Pressure Rise, psi/sec.		Max. Press. Psig	Rate of Pressure Rise, psi/sec.	
		Av.	Max.		Av.	Max.		
Class A. Thermoplastic Resins and Molding Compounds								
Group I. Acetal Resins								
1	Acetal, linear (Polyformaldehyde)	>10	30	250	450	66	1,100	2,800
Group II. Acrylic Resins								
2	Methyl methacrylate polymer	6.3	34	150	250	54	400	1,200
3	Methyl methacrylate molding compound, cyclone fines	>10	44	600	1,200	—	—	—
4	Methyl methacrylate-ethyl acrylate copolymer	>10	67	1,400	5,000	70	2,000	6,000
5	Methyl methacrylate ethyl acrylate-styrene copolymer	>10	61	1,100	2,800	64	1,400	3,400
6	Methyl methacrylate-styrene-butadiene-acrylonitrile copolymer	>10	62	1,500	3,900	68	1,700	4,700
7	Methyl methacrylate-styrene-butadiene-ethyl acrylate copolymer	>10	61	1,100	2,900	73	1,500	4,300
8	Methacrylic acid polymer, modified	0.6	7	100	100	33	200	400
9	Isobutyl methacrylate from ledges in pulverizing room	(¹)5.0	46	1,200	1,600	74	1,800	2,800
10	Acrylamide polymer	2.5	49	600	1,200	65	900	2,500
11	Acrylamide-vinyl benzyl trimethyl ammonium chloride copolymer	<0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Acrylonitrile polymer	>10	65	2,600	7,000	75	3,200	11,000
13	Acrylonitrile-vinyl pyridine copolymer	>10	61	1,600	3,900	71	1,700	4,800
14	Acrylonitrile-vinyl chloride-vinylidene chloride copolymer (70-20-10)	>10	72	2,500	15,000	87	3,200	13,000
Group III. Cellulosic Resins								
15	Cellulose acetate	>10	47	700	1,500	72	1,000	3,100
16	Cellulose acetate molding compound	3.2	40	400	800	—	—	—
17	Cellulose triacetate	5.4	36	400	800	—	—	—
18	Cellulose acetate butyrate	5.6	42	600	1,100	—	—	—
19	Cellulose acetate butyrate molding compound	8.0	49	500	1,400	—	—	—

RATES OF PRESSURE RISE OF DUST EXPLOSIONS

No.	Concentration								
	0.50 oz./cu. ft.			1.00 oz./cu. ft.			2.00 oz./cu. ft.		
	Max. Press. psig	Rate of Pressure Rise, psi/sec.		Max. Press. psig	Rate of Pressure Rise, psi/sec.		Max. Press. psig	Rate of Pressure Rise, psi/sec.	
	Av.	Max.		Av.	Max.		Av.	Max.	
1	89	1,600	4,100	103	1,500	3,600	113	1,100	2,900
2	84	900	2,000	75	500	1,100	67	350	900
3	101	450	1,800	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	85	1,500	6,000	85	1,300	3,900	79	800	2,200
5	75	1,400	4,400	90	1,200	3,200	76	600	1,500
6	76	1,300	3,400	87	1,100	3,100	74	700	1,900
7	83	1,300	3,500	84	1,200	3,100	80	800	1,500
8	82	700	1,500	97	900	1,800	—	—	—
9	73	1,600	2,500	55	1,600	2,400	—	—	—
10	74	900	1,600	85	700	1,200	70	400	700
11	—	—	—	9	100	100	13	100	100
12	89	2,000	5,000	77	800	3,000	—	—	—
13	77	1,900	6,000	85	1,300	2,600	76	800	1,600
14	83	1,900	7,000	76	1,000	3,100	67	500	1,500
15	99	1,500	6,000	120	1,600	6,000	113	1,000	2,200
16	90	1,000	1,900	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	89	1,200	2,600	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	85	1,100	2,700	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	81	1,000	2,700	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX B (Continued)

No.	Material	Index of Explosibility	Concentration					
			0.10 oz./cu. ft.			0.20 oz./cu. ft.		
			Max. Press. psig	Rate of Pressure Rise, psi/sec.		Max. Press. psig	Rate of Pressure Rise, psi/sec.	
		Av.	Max.		Av.	Max.		
20	Cellulose propionate, 0.3 percent free hydroxyl	7.5	37	600	1,000	—	—	—
21	Cellulose tripropionate, 0 percent free hydroxyl	(¹)7.0	42	700	1,200	—	—	—
22	Ethyl cellulose, no fillers or plasticizers	>10	62	1,700	3,500	74	2,200	4,700
23	Ethyl cellulose molding compound	>10	47	800	1,700	—	—	—
24	Methyl cellulose, no fillers or plasticizers	>10	40	800	1,600	64	1,400	3,100
25	Carboxy methyl cellulose, low viscosity, 0.3 to 0.4 percent substitution, acid product	(¹)1.4	46	900	1,800	84	1,800	4,000
26	Hydroxyethyl cellulose-mono sodium phosphate sizing compound	1.7	20	200	300	41	600	1,100
Class IV. Chlorinated Polyether Resins								
27	Chlorinated polyether alcohol	.2	23	200	350	40	400	700
Group V. Fluorocarbon Resins								
28	Tetrafluoroethylene polymer, micronized	<<.1	(²)	—	—	—	—	—
29	Monochlorotrifluoroethylene polymer	<<.1	(²)	—	—	—	—	—
30	Same as No. 29	<<.1	(²)	—	—	—	—	—
31	Monochlorotrifluoroethylene polymer, contaminated with monomer	<<.1	(²)	—	—	—	—	—
32	Monochlorotrifluoroethylene polymer; vacuum-dried	<<.1	(²)	—	—	—	—	—
Group VI. Nylon Resins (Polyamide)								
33	Nylon (polyhexamethylene adipamide) polymer, from filter	>10	57	1,000	2,100	67	1,000	2,200
Group VII. Polycarbonate Resins								
34	Polycarbonate	8.6	56	900	2,400	64	1,400	3,700
Group VIII. Polyethylene Resins								
35	Polyethylene, high-pressure process	>10	64	1,000	2,600	78	1,700	4,000

APPENDIX B (Continued)

No.	Concentration								
	0.50 oz./cu. ft.			1.00 oz./cu. ft.			2.00 oz./cu. ft.		
	Max. Press. psig	Rate of Pressure Rise, psi/sec.		Max. Press. psig	Rate of Pressure Rise, psi/sec.		Max. Press. psig	Rate of Pressure Rise, psi/sec.	
Av.		Max.	Av.		Max.	Av.		Max.	
21	88	2,200	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	98	2,600	7,000	112	2,200	4,500	—	—	—
23	102	2,100	6,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	105	1,600	4,700	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	99	1,900	6,000	133	2,400	5,500	—	—	—
25	114	1,600	4,500	130	1,600	5,000	—	—	—
26	76	800	1,900	110	1,400	4,000	107	1,100	3,000
27	66	500	1,000	79	900	1,900	88	500	1,200
28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33	85	1,200	4,000	95	1,500	3,600	67	450	1,000
34	78	1,600	4,700	96	1,400	3,300	91	900	2,000
35	81	1,500	3,400	72	800	2,000	—	—	—

APPENDIX B (Continued)

No.	Material	Index of Explosibility	Concentration					
			0.10 oz./cu. ft.			0.20 oz./cu. ft.		
			Max. Press. psig	Rate of Pressure Rise, psi/sec.		Max. Press. psig	Rate of Pressure Rise, psi/sec.	
		Av.	Max.		Av.	Max.		
36	Polyethylene, low-pressure process	>10	67	2,100	7,500	73	1,900	6,500
37	Polyethylene wax, low molecular weight	5.8	60	900	2,000	72	1,100	3,000
Group IX. Polymethylene Resins								
38	Carboxy polymethylene, regular	<.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Group X. Polypropylene Resins								
39	Polypropylene, linear	8.0	63	1,500	3,900	63	1,500	3,600
40	Polypropylene, contains no antioxidant	>10	64	1,600	4,800	66	1,800	5,500
Group XI. Rayon								
41	Rayon (viscose) flock, 1.5 denier, 0.020 inch, maroon	.2	—	—	—	29	150	250
Group XII. Styrene Polymer and Copolymer Resins								
42	Polystyrene molding compound	>10	37	500	1,000	—	—	—
43	Polystyrene, beads	(1)4.1	45	800	1,800	71	1,800	3,600
44	Polystyrene latex, spray-dried, contains surfactants	>10	67	2,300	5,000	79	2,800	7,000
45	Styrene-acrylonitrile copolymer (70-30)	1.9	27	150	300	49	350	600
46	Polystyrene-Buna N rubber coprecipitate	5.8	62	1,200	3,000	87	1,400	3,500
47	Styrene-butadiene latex copolymer, over 75 percent styrene, alum coagulated	>10	46	1,100	2,200	68	1,300	3,300
Group XIII. Vinyl Polymer and Copolymer Resins								
48	Polyvinyl acetate	(1) .2	27	200	400	—	—	—
49	Polyvinyl acetate alcohol	1.1	20	300	500	59	900	1,700
50	Polyvinyl butyral	(1)>10	42	300	700	—	—	—
51	Polyvinyl chloride, fine	(1)<<.1	—	—	—	—	—	(2)
52	Vinyl chloride-vinyl acetate copolymer	(1)<<.1	(2)	—	—	—	—	—
53	Vinyl chloride-acrylonitrile copolymer (60-40), water emulsion product	>10	49	600	1,200	70	1,200	3,200
54	Vinyl chloride-acrylonitrile copolymer (33-67), water emulsion product	>10	62	1,700	5,000	77	2,700	7,500

APPENDIX B (Continued)

No.	Concentration								
	0.50 oz./cu. ft.			1.00 oz./cu. ft.			2.00 oz./cu. ft.		
	Max. Press. psig	Rate of Pressure Rise, psi/sec.		Max. Press. psig	Rate of Pressure Rise, psi/sec.		Max. Press. psig	Rate of Pressure Rise, psi/sec.	
	Av.	Max.		Av.	Max.		Av.	Max.	
36	80	1,600	5,500	68	900	5,500	53	400	1,100
37	74	900	2,100	71	800	2,000	71	600	1,300
38	70	1,600	5,500	66	1,000	2,000	57	500	1,000
39	69	900	2,800	67	600	1,300	64	400	700
40	76	1,500	5,000	74	1,200	3,600	62	500	900
41	88	800	1,700	107	700	1,500	—	—	—
42	77	1,500	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
43	73	1,500	4,000	74	900	2,200	—	—	—
44	91	2,400	7,000	100	1,700	5,000	80	600	1,100
45	71	600	1,400	—	—	—	—	—	—
46	97	1,500	4,500	85	1,200	3,800	—	—	—
47	82	1,400	3,900	92	1,300	3,300	88	1,200	3,100
48	69	500	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
49	75	1,300	3,100	89	1,200	3,000	—	—	—
50	84	1,000	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
51	20	100	200	28	100	200	—	—	—
52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53	71	800	1,600	81	700	1,200	74	300	450
54	87	1,700	4,400	95	1,100	3,300	81	500	900

APPENDIX B (Continued)

No.	Material	Index of Explosibility	Concentration					
			0.10 oz./cu. ft.			0.20 oz./cu. ft.		
			Max. Press. psig	Rate of Pressure Rise, psi/sec.		Max. Press. psig	Rate of Pressure Rise, psi/sec.	
	Av.	Max.	Av.	Max.	Av.	Max.		
55	Vinyl chloride-polyoctyl acrylate copolymer (79-21)	< .1	—	—	—	16	100	200
56	Vinyl chloride-diisopropyl fumarate copolymer (70-30)	.9	39	400	1,100	60	800	2,700
57	Polyvinyl chloride-dioctyl phthalate mixture (67-33)	2.9	48	1,000	2,600	49	1,100	2,700
58	Polyvinyl chloride-Hycar rubber copolymer	9.4	45	1,000	1,700	71	2,200	4,000
59	Vinyl and vinylidene chloride copolymer, mainly vinyl	<<.1	(²)	—	—	—	—	—
60	Vinyl and vinylidene chloride copolymer, mainly vinylidene	<<.1	(²)	—	—	—	—	—
61	Vinyl multipolymer, contains monomeric vinylidene cyanide	>10	59	1,500	4,400	80	2,400	7,000
62	Vinyl toluene-acrylonitrile-butadiene copolymer (58-19-23)	>10	66	1,500	3,400	69	1,700	4,700
63	Polyvinyl toluene, sulfonated	< .1	—	—	—	—	—	—
64	Polyvinyl benzyl trimethyl ammonium chloride, yellow contains some divinyl benzene	1.0	56	700	1,800	71	1,300	2,900
Class B. Thermosetting Resins and Molding Compounds								
Group I. Alkyd Resins								
65	Alkyd molding compound, mineral filler, not self-extinguishing	< .1	—	—	—	—	—	—
66	Alkyd molding compound, mineral filler, self-extinguishing	<<.1	(²)	—	—	—	—	—
Group II. Allyl Resins								
67	Allyl alcohol derivative, CR-39, from dust collector	(¹)>10	42	700	1,300	—	—	—
68	Allyl alcohol derivative, CR-149 — glass fiber mixture (65-35)	(¹)<.1	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX B (Continued)

No.	Concentration								
	0.50 oz./cu. ft.			1.00 oz./cu. ft.			2.00 oz./cu. ft.		
	Max. Press. psig	Rate of Pressure Rise, psi/sec.		Max. Press. psig	Rate of Pressure Rise, psi/sec.		Max. Press. psig	Rate of Pressure Rise, psi/sec.	
Av.		Max.	Av.		Max.	Av.		Max.	
55	37	200	500	62	400	1,000	79	500	1,000
56	71	700	2,400	85	600	1,600	71	300	600
57	65	900	2,300	72	900	2,300	—	—	—
58	90	1,800	3,500	83	1,000	2,200	—	—	—
59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61	95	2,100	6,000	109	1,700	5,500	93	500	1,000
62	79	1,500	3,900	85	1,200	3,000	72	1,100	2,200
63	—	—	—	12	100	100	40	150	300
64	72	800	1,800	78	600	1,200	71	300	900
65	15	100	150	27	100	150	40	150	300
66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
67	91	3,000	7,500	—	—	—	—	—	—
68	34	500	1,000	60	400	800	—	—	—

APPENDIX B (Continued)

No.	Material	Index of Explosibility	Concentration					
			0.10 oz./cu. ft.			0.20 oz./cu. ft.		
			Max. Press. psig	Rate of Pressure Rise, psi/sec.		Max. Press. psig	Rate of Pressure Rise, psi/sec.	
		Av.	Max.		Av.	Max.		
Group III. Amino Resins (Melamine and Urea)								
69	Melamine formaldehyde, unfilled laminating type, no plasticizer	<.1	9	100	100	14	100	100
70	Melamine formaldehyde, unfilled laminating type, contains plasticizer	.7	25	200	350	44	350	700
71	Urea formaldehyde, spray-dried	(¹)<.1	6	100	100	—	—	—
72	Urea formaldehyde, glue, no hardener or conditioning agents	(¹)<.1	16	100	150	—	—	—
73	Urea formaldehyde, glue, contains hardener and conditioning agents	(¹) .1	6	100	100	—	—	—
74	Urea formaldehyde, laminating and impregnating glue	(¹) .5	11	100	100	—	—	—
75	Urea formaldehyde molding compound, from dust collector	.6	3	100	100	—	—	—
76	Urea formaldehyde molding compound, Grade II, fine	1.0	20	100	200	—	—	—
Group IV. Epoxy Resins								
77	Epoxy, one part anhydride type, 1 percent catalyst	7.2	57	700	1,500	59	900	2,100
78	Epoxy, no catalyst, modifier or additives	>10	56	1,900	4,700	74	2,600	8,500
79	Epoxy-bisphenol A mixture	1.9	43	500	900	52	600	1,100
Group V. Furane Resins								
80	Phenol furfural	>10	45	1,000	1,900	—	—	—
Group VI. Phenolic Resins								
81	Phenol formaldehyde	(¹)>10	43	800	1,400	—	—	—
82	Phenol formaldehyde, 1-step	>10	33	600	1,300	—	—	—
83	Phenol formaldehyde, 2-step	>10	41	800	1,500	—	—	—
84	Phenol formaldehyde, semiresinous	(¹)<.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
85	Phenol formaldehyde molding compound, cotton flock filler	>10	46	800	1,500	—	—	—

APPENDIX B (Continued)

No.	Concentration								
	0.50 oz./cu. ft.			1.00 oz./cu. ft.			2.00 oz./cu. ft.		
	Max. Press. psig	Rate of Pressure Rise, psi/sec.		Max. Press. psig	Rate of Pressure Rise, psi/sec.		Max. Press. psig	Rate of Pressure Rise, psi/sec.	
	Av.	Max.		Av.	Max.		Av.	Max.	
69	61	300	700	81	350	800	59	300	700
70	91	800	1,800	93	700	1,500	82	450	1,000
71	52	200	500	—	—	—	—	—	—
72	60	500	1,200	—	—	—	—	—	—
73	91	600	1,600	—	—	—	—	—	—
74	59	700	1,800	—	—	—	—	—	—
75	91	900	2,300	—	—	—	—	—	—
76	89	1,300	3,600	—	—	—	—	—	—
77	81	1,500	4,700	92	800	2,300	83	450	800
78	86	2,000	6,000	94	1,800	5,000	64	500	1,400
79	68	800	1,500	85	1,000	2,200	76	500	1,200
80	88	2,000	8,500	—	—	—	—	—	—
81	77	1,600	3,500	—	—	—	—	—	—
82	92	3,000	11,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
83	89	2,200	8,500	—	—	—	—	—	—
84	18	100	200	79	400	800	—	—	—
85	92	2,300	11,000	—	—	—	—	—	—