



**ELECTRICAL**

# **ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS AT OIL AND GAS FACILITIES**

Effective March 1, 2025  
6<sup>TH</sup> Edition

# **2024**

**CODE  
FOR ELECTRICAL  
INSTALLATIONS AT  
OIL AND GAS FACILITIES**

**Established by the Multi-provincial  
Oil & Gas Code Committee  
and Maintained by the  
Technical Safety Authority of Saskatchewan's (TSASK)  
Oil and Gas Committee**

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## Preface

△ Technical Safety Authority of Saskatchewan (TSASK) is the body responsible for the development and maintenance of this Code. TSASK has endorsed this Sixth Edition of the Oil and Gas Facilities Code in 2024. This sixth edition supersedes the previous edition published in 2021.

The Code was originally developed using previous Saskatchewan regulations as a guide. The most significant change from the regulation is the recognition of engineers' involvement in classifying hazardous locations. Other changes include removing duplication with rules of the Canadian Electrical Code and adjusting the format of the document.

This Code is designed in the same format as the Canadian Electrical Code, Part I, hereinafter referred to as the CEC. The numbering system is equivalent to a separate Section of the CEC and this Code is intended to be supplementary to, or amendatory of, the CEC as indicated in the Scope. Appendix B19 is the equivalent of Appendix B in the CEC and formatted in the same way. Diagrams B19 form part of Appendix B19. Annex J19 is designed as an additional Annex to Appendix J of the CEC. Since this Code is supplementary to, or amendatory of, the CEC, all other Appendix B or Appendix J notes in the CEC are valid. Appendix C19 is the Organization and Rules of Procedure for the Committee on the Code for Electrical Installations at Oil and Gas Facilities approved by TSASK. Appendix D19 is engineering guidelines for determining area classification.

Changes from the last edition of the Code are expressed with a triangle (△) where a requirement has been added or amended and a “no” symbol (∅) where requirements have been deleted.

## Preamble

Locations where flammable gases or vapours may occur are classified as Zone 0, Zone I and Zone 2 locations in Section 18 of the CEC and Divisions 1 and 2 in the Appendix J of the CEC, depending on the frequency and duration of the occurrence of flammable quantities of these gases or vapours. Hazardous area classification is the process of determining which parts of a facility are hazardous and dividing them properly into zones or divisions to allow appropriate wiring methods and selection of electrical equipment. It is the responsibility of owners of facilities to ensure that the facilities are properly classified according to the definitions of the CEC. There are various industry-recommended practices that will help users in arriving at the proper area classification for their facilities. Some of these are referenced in Appendix B of the CEC and Appendix D19 of this code.

The O&G Code is intended to be used to determine the minimum area classification requirements for select oil and gas facilities where an area has not been classified and documented by a licensed engineering professional. It remains the responsibility of the facility owner to determine the O&G Code requirements are adequate for each installation. Area classification determined by a licensed engineering professional supersedes the minimum area classification requirement in this Code for Electrical Installations at Oil and Gas Facilities (O&G Code).

*Note: a “licensed engineering professional” is an individual licensed to practice engineering in the respective Canadian Provinces and Territories.*

## Acknowledgements

The contents of this publication have evolved from a long-standing tradition of industry involvement toward the development of oil and gas facilities requirements. Acknowledgement is given to all of the various stakeholders mainly from Alberta and Saskatchewan, that have contributed their expert advice over the years. We also acknowledge the provinces of British Columbia and Manitoba for their valuable input into this Code.

- ▲ Following membership list is of the Saskatchewan Oil and Gas Code Committee  
Effective – January 2024.

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## Section 19 – Oil and Gas Facilities

### Scope

#### 19-000 Scope (see Appendix B19)

- (1) This Code applies to electrical installations used in the search, transmission, or production of oil, natural gas and related hydrocarbons.
- (2) This Code does not apply to electrical installations used in:
  - (a) petroleum refineries;
  - (b) petrochemical facilities;
  - (c) gas distribution systems operated by a gas utility at a pressure of 700 kPa or less for the purpose of distributing gas to consumers in all or part of a municipality; and
  - (d) fuel supply systems for equipment.
- (3) Rule 19-100 to 19-108 of this Code do not apply to installations where a licensed engineering professional classifies the work area in accordance with the Canadian Electrical Code and provides authenticated documentation.
- (4) This Code is supplementary to, or amendatory of, the requirements of the CEC
- (5) For additions, modification, renovations to, or operation and maintenance of existing facilities employing the Division system of classification, the continued use of the Division system of classification shall be permitted.
- (6) Where the Division system of classification is used, as permitted by Subrule (5), the rules found in Annex J19 shall apply.

#### 19-002 Interpretation

This Code and any standards referenced herein do not make or imply any assurance or guarantee by the authority adopting this Code with respect to life expectancy, durability or operating performance of equipment and materials referenced herein.

### General

#### 19-050 Grounding

A ground detection device is not required for the ungrounded secondary circuit of a supply transformer for a single downhole submersible oil pump.

#### 19-052 Installation of Electrical Equipment (see Appendix B19)

- (1) Flexible cord or portable power cable shall be permitted at drilling and servicing sites or oil and gas wells provided the flexible cord or portable power cable:
  - (a) is suitable for exposure to oil and wet locations;
  - (b) is supported, protected or located in a manner that prevents mechanical damage; and
  - (c) otherwise complies with the requirements of CEC Rules 18-110 and 18-158.
- (2) A lockable switch in the control circuit of the motor contactor for DC traction motors on drilling and servicing rigs shall be permitted to be used as the disconnecting means required by Section 28 of the CEC where the switch is located at the motor contactor.

- (3) Lighting fixtures and portable equipment shall be supported independently of the cord and protected from mechanical injury by guards or equivalent means.
- (4) A combination motor controller **shall not** be permitted to be used as service entrance equipment unless approved for such use and as per 6-206(3) Sask. Interpretations.

### Classification of Oil and Gas Facilities

#### 19-100 Hazardous Area Classification (see Appendices B19 and D19)

Where a facility has not been classified by a licensed engineering professional as defined in Rule 19-000(3), or satisfactory evidence of a licensed engineering professional's involvement is not available to the inspection authority having jurisdiction, Rules 19-102 to 19-108 shall be the minimum requirement.

#### 19-102 Common Classifications for Oil and Gas Facilities (see Appendix B19)

- (1) The following are Zone 0 hazardous locations:
  - (a) the vapour space inside enclosed vessels or tanks containing a substance capable of producing an explosive gas atmosphere;
  - (b) the area within 0.5 m around an atmospheric vent venting from a Zone 0 area.;
  - (c) a minimum area of 0.5 m around an equipment process vent; and
  - (d) the area within 0.15 m around an instrument or control device vent.
- (2) The following are Zone 1 hazardous locations:
  - (a) the interior of enclosed areas housing equipment such as process equipment, that is a potential source of leakage of flammable liquid, gas or vapour, except shed type enclosures shall be permitted to be Zone 2 hazardous locations when open on one (1) side from grade to roof level and roof ventilators are provided where lighter-than-air gases may accumulate;
  - (b) the interior enclosed areas, any part of which is located in a Zone 1 hazardous location, unless the enclosed areas are separated from the classified area by a vapour-tight barrier;
  - (c) any pit, depression or area below grade in a Zone 2 hazardous location where flammable liquids or flammable heavier-than-air gases and vapours may accumulate;
  - (d) the area within 1.5 m of a tool launcher/receiver opening or other similar facility;
  - ▲ (e) the area around atmospheric vents, doors, hatches, or windows that open:
    - (i) for 1.5 m when venting from a Zone 1 area; or
    - (ii) between 0.5 m and 1.5 m when venting from a Zone 0 area;
  - (f) a minimum area of between 0.5 m and 1.5 m around an equipment process vent; and
  - (g) the area between 0.15 m and 0.5 m around an instrument or control device vent.
- (3) The following are Zone 2 hazardous locations:
  - (a) the interior of enclosed areas and similar locations, housing valves, flanges or manifolds, in which explosive gas atmospheres are not likely to occur in normal operation and if they do occur, they will exist for a short time only;
  - (b) outdoor areas within 3 m in any direction of a potential source of leakage of flammable liquid, gas or vapour multiplied by the appropriate pressure adjustment factor in Table 1;



- (c) outdoor areas within 3 m of the outer confines of enclosed areas that are Zone 1 hazardous locations, plus an additional horizontal distance of 4.5 m to a height of 600 mm above grade level where flammable liquids or flammable heavier-than-air gases and vapours may accumulate, unless the outer confines of the building are vapour-tight;
  - (d) the area within 3 m in any direction of any flammable gas or liquid storage vessel or tank and, where flammable liquids or flammable heavier-than-air gases and vapours may accumulate:
    - (i) an additional horizontal distance of 4.5 m to a height of 600 mm above grade level, or
    - (ii) when a dike is provided, the area within the perimeter and extending up to the top of the dike;
  - (e) the interior of enclosed areas, any part of which is located in a Zone 2 hazardous location, unless the enclosed areas are separated from the classified area by a vapour-tight barrier;
  - (f) the area between 1.5 m and 3 m of a tool launcher/receiver opening or other similar facility;
  - ▲ (g) the area around atmospheric vents, doors, hatches, or windows that open:
    - (i) for 3 m when venting from a Zone 2 area; or
    - (ii) between 1.5 m and 3 m when venting from a Zone 1 or Zone 0 area;
  - (h) a minimum area of between 1.5 m and 3 m around an equipment process vent; and
  - (i) the area between 0.5 m and 1 m around an instrument or control device vent.
- (4) Notwithstanding 19-102(3)(b), the area within 3 m around threaded connections, flanges, block valves, check valves, headers and manifolds in outdoor areas shall be classified Zone 2 and the application of the pressure adjustment factor in Table 1 shall not be required.

**Table 1 – Pressure Adjustment Factor**

Description	Typical Services	Pressure Range (kPa)	Adj. Factor Multiplier
Low Pressure	LP Separation, Free Water Knock Out, Bad Oil Tank, Vapor Recovery Unit, fuel system, etc.	0 kPa – 5102 kPa (Typical ANSI 300 class flange and below rating at 40°C)	1.0
Medium Pressure	MP (Medium Pressure) Separation, gas compression, etc.	> 5102 kPa to 9928 kPa (Typical ANSI 600 Class flange rating at 40°C)	1.5
High Pressure	HP Separation, manifold, Flow Line, gas compression, dehydration, metering, export, etc.	> 9928 kPa (Typical ANSI 900 Class and above flange ratings at 40°C)	2.5

**19-106 Supplemental Classifications for Oil and Gas Wells (see Appendix B19)**

- (1) The area within 1.5 m in any direction of a casing vent where explosive gas atmospheres are present under normal operation is a Zone 1 hazardous location.
- (2) The following are Zone 2 hazardous locations:
  - (a) the area within 1.5 m in any direction of a casing vent where explosive gas atmospheres are not present under normal operation; and
  - (b) the area between 1.5 m and 3 m in any direction of a casing vent where explosive gas atmospheres are present under normal operation.

**19-108 Supplemental Classifications for Water Flood and Disposal Systems (see Appendix B19)**

The following are Zone 2 hazardous locations:

- (a) the interior of enclosed areas housing produced water injection wells; and
- (b) the interior of enclosed areas in which water produced in conjunction with crude oil or fresh water containing gas is stored or processed or is subject to pumping operations.

**Appendix B19**

**Notes on Rules**

The notes and diagrams in this Appendix are for information and clarification purposes only and apply to the following rules:

<b>Rule</b>	<b>Note</b>					
19-000 Scope	<p><i>Persons using this Code should be aware of other regulatory requirements such as in the areas of energy, occupational health &amp; safety and environment. See also Canadian Electrical Code (CEC) Appendix J and CEC Appendix B notes on Rules 18-000, 18-002 and 18-006.</i></p> <p><i>It is not intended that Rule 19-000(2)(d) exempt fuel supply systems from being classified but rather to indicate that they are not covered by this Code. Certain fuel supply systems may be classified just as certain areas of refineries are classified.</i></p> <p><i>Where installations are not covered by this Code [19-000(2) (a) to (d)], sound engineering principles should be applied to determine if an installation should be classified in accordance with Rules 18-004 and 18-006 of the CEC.</i></p>					
19-000(3)	<p><i>A “licensed engineering professional” is an individual licensed to practice engineering in the respective Canadian Provinces and Territories.</i></p> <p><i>Area classification should be carried out by those who are familiar with the process and the equipment along with safety, electrical, mechanical and other qualified engineering personnel who understand the relevance and significance of properties of hazardous materials.</i></p> <p><i>Due to the nature of hazardous locations and the risk of fire and explosions associated with them, engineering or specialist involvement by various individuals who understand the relevance and significance of the properties of the hazardous materials and who are familiar with the process and equipment, is essential to ensure that the appropriate measures are taken to mitigate the hazard. For a small or simple facility, this may be a single discipline, whereas for a large or complex facility, this may involve more than one discipline such as electrical, mechanical, process, safety and operations specialists.</i></p>					
19-000(5)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center; width: 50%;"><b>Division System</b></th> <th style="text-align: center; width: 50%;"><b>Zone System</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2" style="vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>Class I, Division 1</b></p> <p>- Are likely to be present continuously, intermittently or periodically during normal operation;</p> </td> <td> <p><b>Zone 0</b></p> <p>- Are present continuously or are present for long periods</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <p><b>Zone 1</b></p> <p>- Likely to occur in normal operation; or</p> <p>- Adjacent to a Zone 0 location, from which explosive gas atmospheres could be communicated</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Division System</b>	<b>Zone System</b>	<p><b>Class I, Division 1</b></p> <p>- Are likely to be present continuously, intermittently or periodically during normal operation;</p>	<p><b>Zone 0</b></p> <p>- Are present continuously or are present for long periods</p>	<p><b>Zone 1</b></p> <p>- Likely to occur in normal operation; or</p> <p>- Adjacent to a Zone 0 location, from which explosive gas atmospheres could be communicated</p>
<b>Division System</b>	<b>Zone System</b>					
<p><b>Class I, Division 1</b></p> <p>- Are likely to be present continuously, intermittently or periodically during normal operation;</p>	<p><b>Zone 0</b></p> <p>- Are present continuously or are present for long periods</p>					
	<p><b>Zone 1</b></p> <p>- Likely to occur in normal operation; or</p> <p>- Adjacent to a Zone 0 location, from which explosive gas atmospheres could be communicated</p>					

Rule	Note	
	Division System	Zone System
	<p><b>Class I, Division 2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Not likely to occur in normal operation and if they do occur, they will exist for a short time only; or</li> <li>- Adjacent to a Class I, Division 1 location from which explosive gas atmospheres could be communicated, unless such...(J18-006(b)(ii))</li> </ul>	<p><b>Zone 2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Not likely to occur in normal operation and, if they do occur, they will exist for a short time only; or</li> <li>- Adjacent to a Zone 1 location, from which explosive gas atmospheres could be communicated, unless...(18-002)</li> </ul>

19-052 *This rule allows for additional situations not specifically addressed in the CEC.*

*Users should give careful consideration to electrical installations where adverse conditions expose electrical equipment to a corrosive environment or to excessive moisture. The nature of activity at oil well servicing or drilling operations (i.e., equipment subject to splashing or direct streams of water), may require the use of “Type 4” enclosures, “type TE” motors or equivalent. For additional information on IEC Ingress Protection (I.P.) designations, refer to IEC Standard 529 and CEC Appendix B note to rule 18-102(5).*

19-052(1) *The use of flexible cord at drilling and servicing sites or oil and gas wells is intended to recognize situations where fixed wiring methods cannot provide the necessary degree of movement for fixed or mobile electrical equipment required to be frequently moved. It is not intended to be a substitute for fixed wiring.*

*Excessive length, quantities and use of flexible cord or portable power cable is to be avoided.*

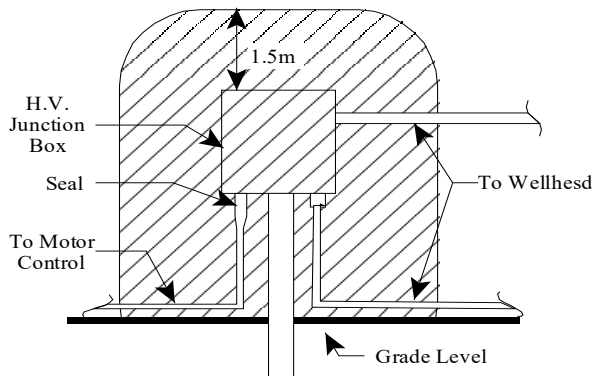
*The use of a combination motor controller as service equipment for a single oil well pump may be appropriate where the utility has no meter or where the supply service requirements of the CEC permit “hot” metering installations. The supply authority should be consulted for metering requirements.*

*When a small auxiliary load must also be supplied, a single feeder may be ‘tapped off’ the combination motor controller from the load side of the main disconnecting means in compliance with Rules 12-3032(2) & 14-100 of the CEC and provided the terminal is approved to accommodate the tap conductor. When adding an auxiliary load, consideration should be given to the main overcurrent device and the feeder or service conductors of the combination motor controller to ensure they are properly sized.*

Rule	Note
19-100	<p><i>This rule recognizes the expertise of a licensed engineering professional in classifying Oil and Gas facilities. The licensed engineering professional must be experienced in determining area classifications for hazardous locations as outlined in Rule 18-006 of the CEC and knowledgeable in using industry-recognized standards and recommended practices. (See notes on rule 18-006 in Appendix B of the CEC.)</i></p> <p><i>Without engineering involvement (IE. A signed report from an engineer, etc.), the requirements for classifying hazardous locations in rules 19-102 to 19-108 are the minimum requirements. When applying these minimum requirements, users are advised of their responsibility to ensure that they are adequate for the installation.</i></p>
19-102 19-106 19-108	<p><i>Rule 19-102 outlines area classifications for various installations that can be common to all types of oil and gas facilities. Rule 19-106 to 19-108 outline additional or supplemental area classifications for situations encountered at specific installations.</i></p> <p><i>The term “flammable” used throughout these rules with the words liquids, gases, and vapours should be taken in the context of the likelihood for these substances to create an explosive gas atmosphere. For more information on flammable liquids, gases and vapours see American Petroleum Institute RP505 and NFPA Standard No. 30.</i></p> <p><i>To aid in the application of these rules, see the Diagrams B1 to B9.</i></p>
19-102 (1)(b),(c),(d) (2)(e),(f),(g) (3)(f),(g),(h)	<p><i>To differentiate between different types of vents, the term is divided into three distinct categories: process equipment vents (e.g., pressure relief valves, blow-downs, etc.), instrument and control device vents (e.g., vents from gas actuated control devices, gas chromatograph vents, etc.) and atmospheric vents (e.g., building ridge vents, roof vents, tank vents, etc.). See American Petroleum Institute RP505 for further information.</i></p>
19-102 (1)(c), (2)(f), & (3)(g)	<p><i>Classification requirements for process equipment vents are expressed in terms of absolute minimums. Criteria affecting classification of areas around process equipment vents in non-enclosed areas are diverse. Sound engineering judgement should be applied for specific cases, but in no case should the classification be less than those in the referenced rules and those shown in Diagram B9.</i></p>
19-102(2)(a)	<p><i>When we interpret the requirement of roof ventilators for shed type buildings, we should take into consideration the shape of the roof. In contrast to a gabled roof, flat roofs would not normally allow a significant accumulation of lighter than-air-gases unless the fascia or roof edge prevented those gases from dispersing.</i></p>

Rule	Note
19-102(3)(b)	<p><i>Higher pressures represent larger releases and possibly increased areas where a flammable mixture may exist after such a release is realized. Table 1 indicates Pressure Adjustment Factors that should be used to determine the appropriate hazard radii or distance of classified area based on equipment operating in outdoor areas within the indicated pressure range.</i></p>
19-102(3)(e)	<p><i>When enclosed areas (with electrical equipment intended for non-hazardous locations) are located adjacent to a classified area, we should consider the boundary of the classified area as being an arbitrary line. Even though the enclosed area does not infringe upon the classified area, care should be taken to avoid locating them in close proximity to these areas, unless they have a vapour-tight barrier. <u>American Petroleum Institute RP505 define vapour-tight barrier as a barrier that will not allow the passage of significant quantities of gas or vapour at atmospheric pressure.</u></i></p> <p><i>A risk analysis by the Canadian Association of Oilwell Drilling Contractors has determined that the probability of an explosive gas atmosphere occurring in a “doghouse” located outside the hazardous area of a drilling rig floor (with or without winter enclosures) is less than 1 hour in 100 years. The 1 hour in 100 years probability or less is the industry accepted norm for determining non-hazardous locations. For this reason, the “doghouse” located outside the hazardous area of the floor of a drilling rig is unclassified. Owners/operators may adopt policies that impose a more stringent wiring method as well as limit the type of equipment that can be used in the “doghouse”.</i></p>
19-102(4)	<p><i>For threaded connections, flanges, block valves, check valves, headers and manifolds, the 3m Zone 2 area classification falls within the values for all pressures including high pressure as determine by Clause 10.6.4.1 and 10.15.1.1 of API Recommended Practice 505. Therefore, the pressure adjustment factors of Table 1 are not required to be applied to threaded connections, flanges, block valves, check valves, headers and manifolds. A header or manifold is an assembly comprised of pipe flanges, valves, and miscellaneous fittings used to collect or distribute a common fluid or gas to or from a multiple of flowlines.</i></p>

Rule	Note
19-106	<p><i>Rule 18-072 of the Canadian Electrical Code Part I requires that electrical equipment in contact with flammable fluids, such as connections to submersible pumps, be constructed or installed so as to prevent the migration of flammable fluid through the wiring system. Consequently, there should be no accumulation of flammable fluids in a junction box used for connection to a submersible pump downhole cable.</i></p> <p><i>For existing installations (grandfathered) where the flammable fluid seal requirements are not in place, the original area classification would continue to apply.</i></p>



19-108 *The water flood / water disposal situation as described by Rule 19-108 and shown in Diagram B8 assumes that water in the course of its use has been contaminated with flammable liquids or vapours but has gone through multiple stages of separation or filtration and is virtually non-flammable. However, such water flood / disposal equipment housed in enclosed areas are classified Zone 2 in the event that the filtration or separation process fails. Because the expected release rate from the water flood/disposal building is insignificant, the classification outside the water flood/disposal building is omitted in Diagram B8.*

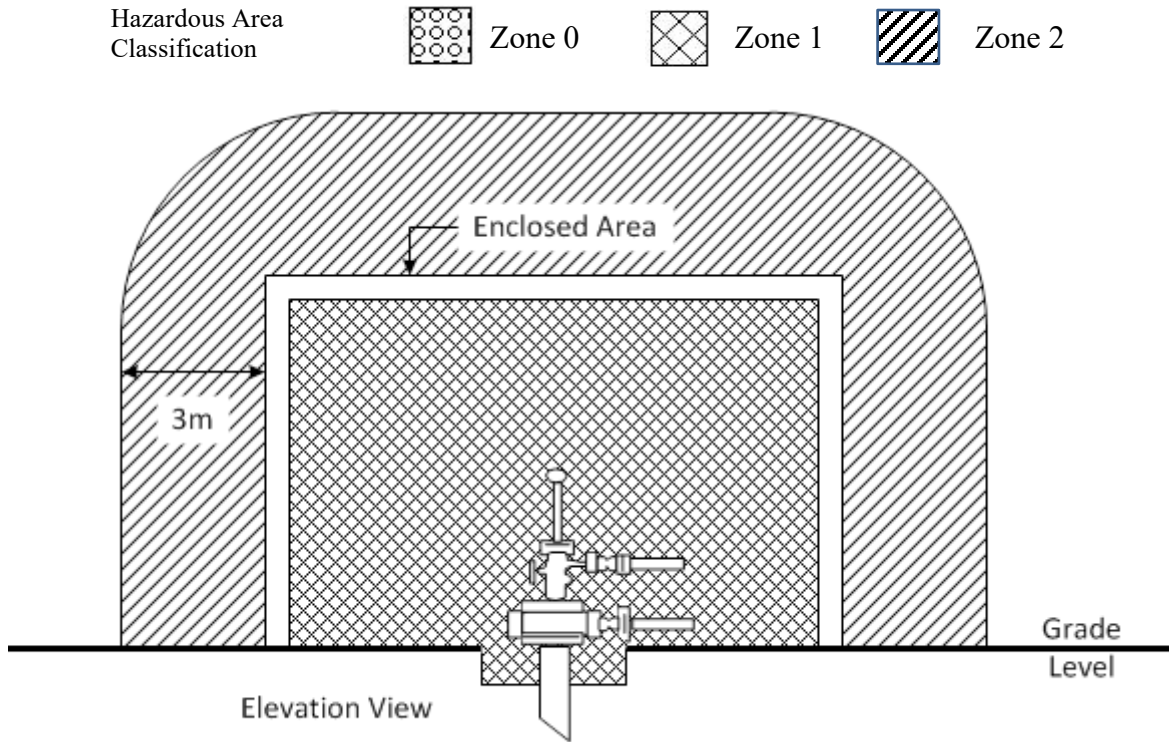
*Rule 19-108 can also assume situations where the water is likely to contain flammables due to process upset conditions but the associated equipment in the enclosure is vented to the outside of the enclosure. If equipment vents are not extended to the outside of the enclosed area, the enclosure should be classified Zone 1.*

*Rule 19-108 is not intended for situations where produced/processed water is likely to contain flammables on routine occasions or that could release sizeable quantities of flammables for extended periods. These types of situations call for proper engineering in accordance with Rule 19-100(1) or could alternatively be classified as a process facility in accordance with Rule 19-102.*

Appendix B19 Diagrams

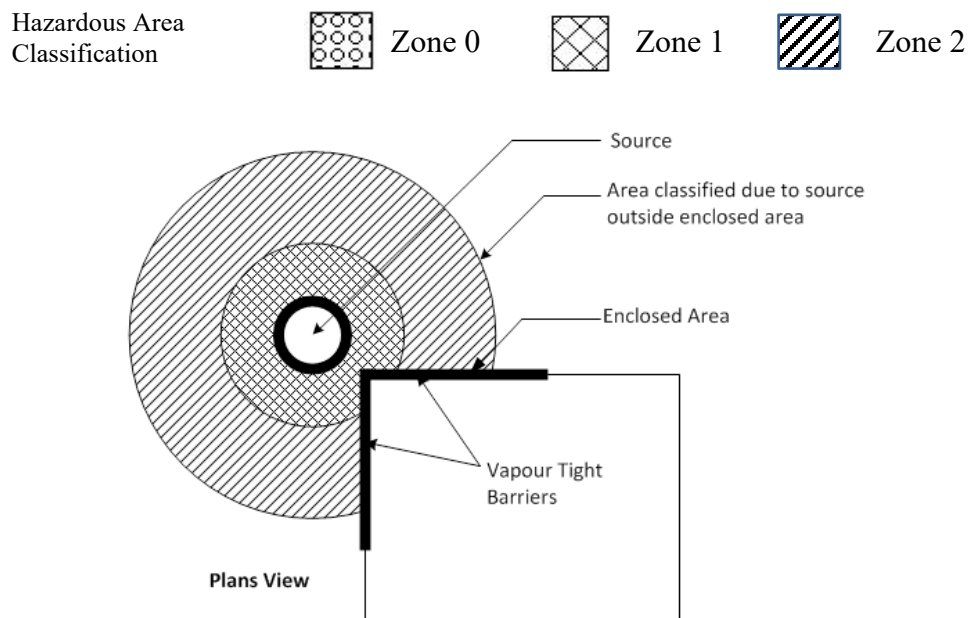
**Diagram B1 – Wellhead in an Enclosed Area**

[See Rules 19-102(2)(a), (3)(b)]



**Diagram B2 – Enclosed Area Adjacent to a Classified Area**

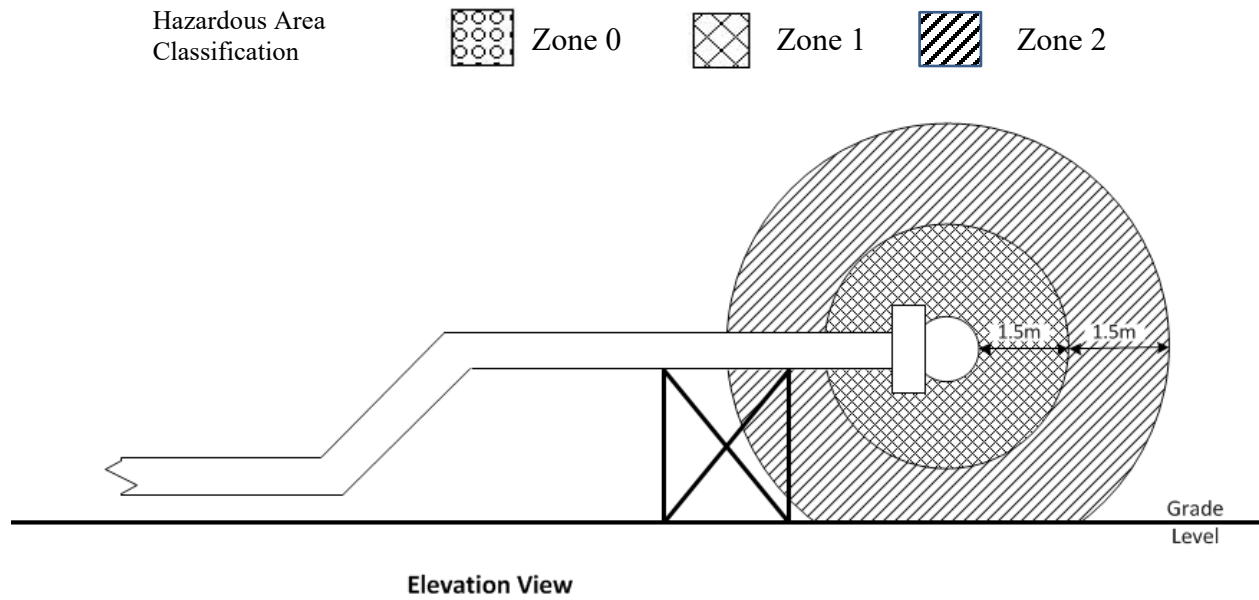
[See Rules 19-102(2)(b) & (3)(e)]





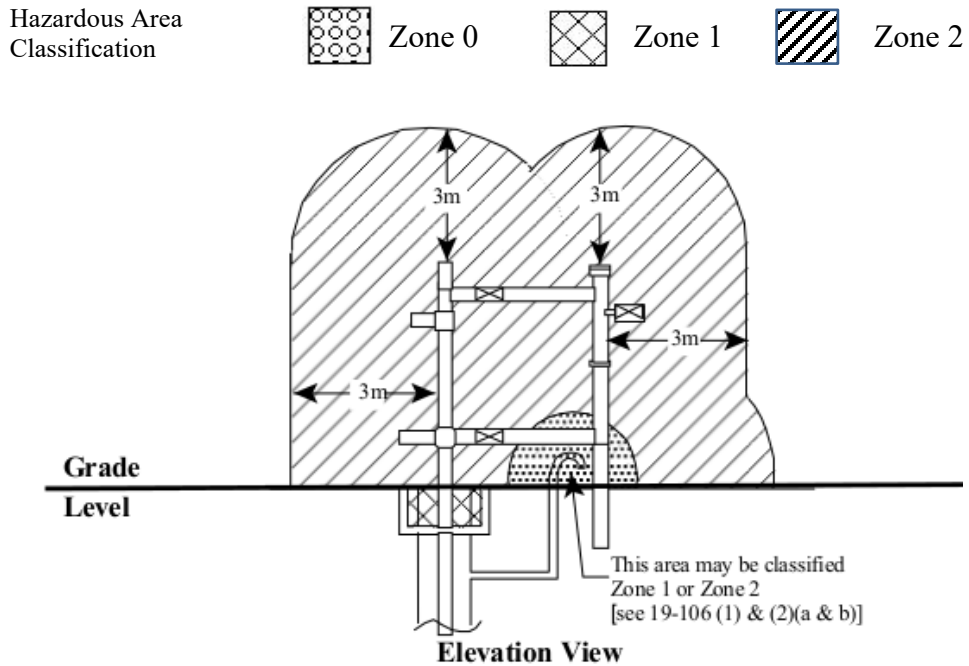
**Diagram B3 – Tool Launching or Receiving Installation  
(Outdoors)**

[See Rules 19-102(2)(d) & (3)(f)]



**Diagram B4 – Typical Wellhead**

[See Rules 19-102(2)(c), (3)(b) and 19-106(1), (2)(a) & (b)]



**Diagram B5 – Valves, Pumps, Manifolds, etc.  
(Outdoors)**

[See Rules 19-102(2)(c), (3)(b)]

Hazardous Area  
Classification



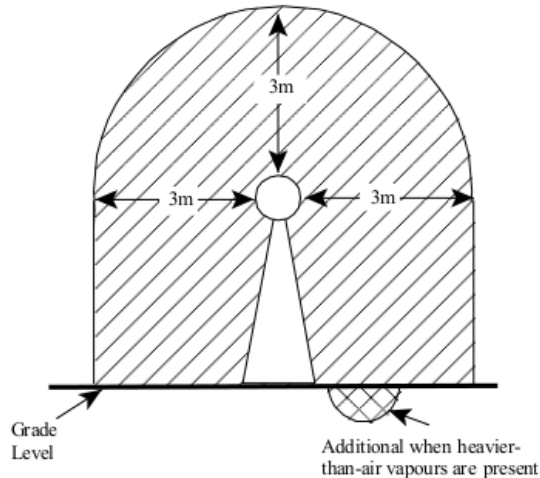
Zone 0



Zone 1



Zone 2



**Elevation View**



**Diagram B6 – Transmission or Process Facility**

[See Rules 19-102(2)(a), (b), (c) & (e), and (3)(a)(b), (c) & (g)]

Hazardous Area  
Classification



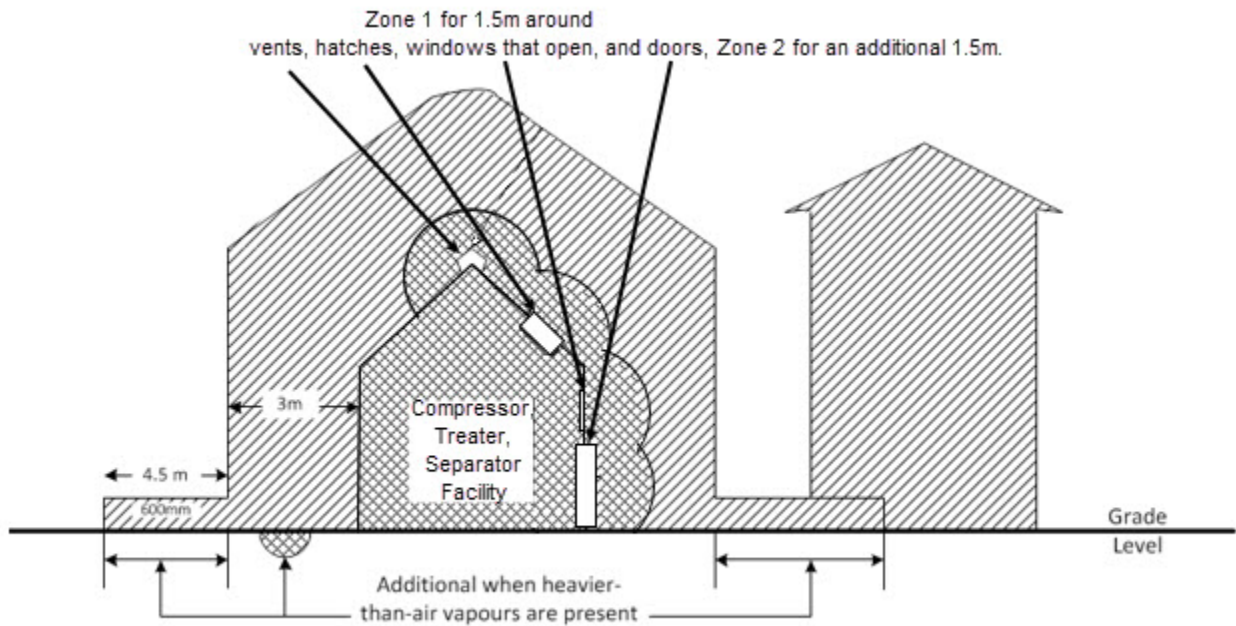
Zone 0



Zone 1

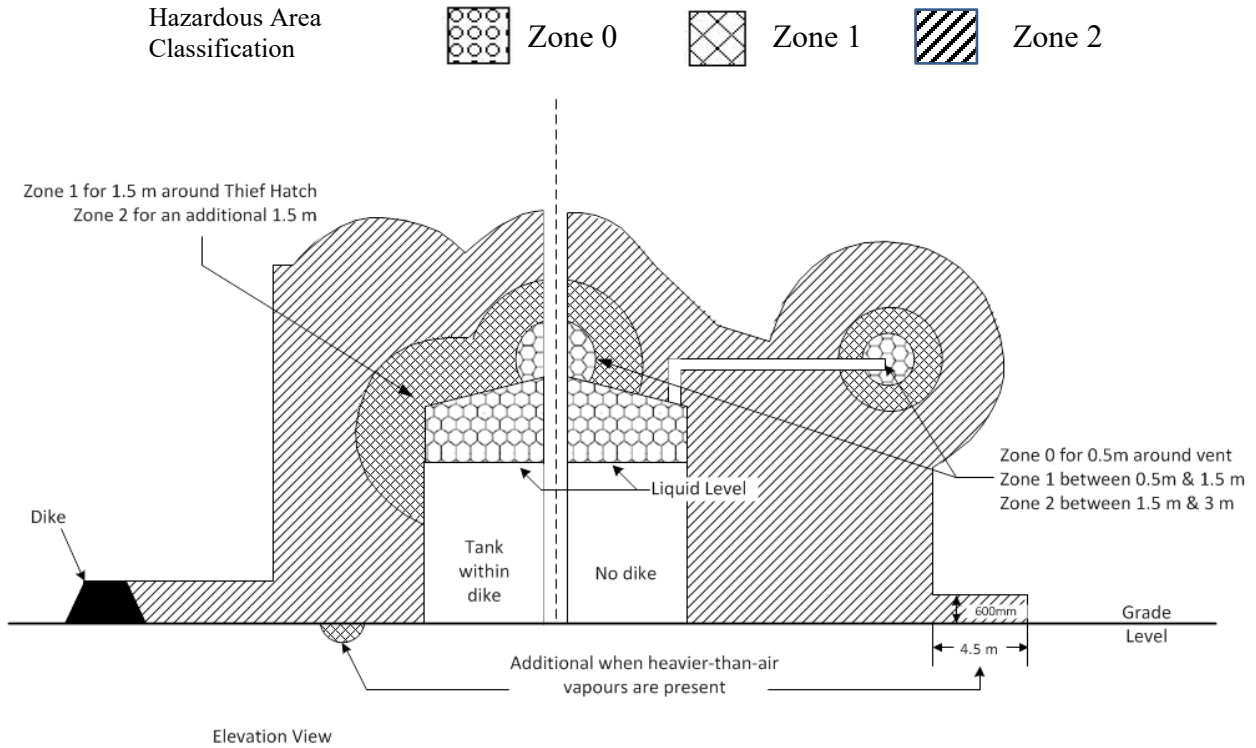


Zone 2

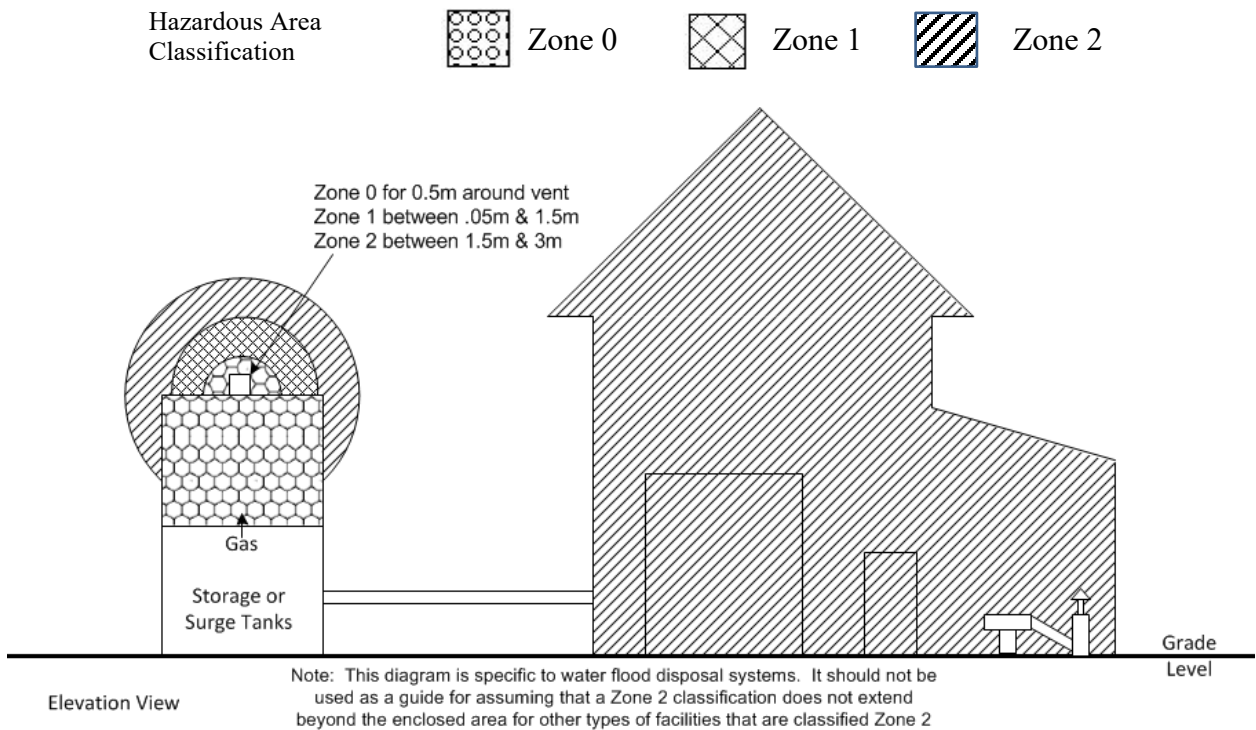


**Elevation View**

**Diagram B7 – Storage Tank for Flammable Liquid**  
 [See Rules 19-102(1)(a), (b), and (2)(c) & (e), (3)(c) & (g)]

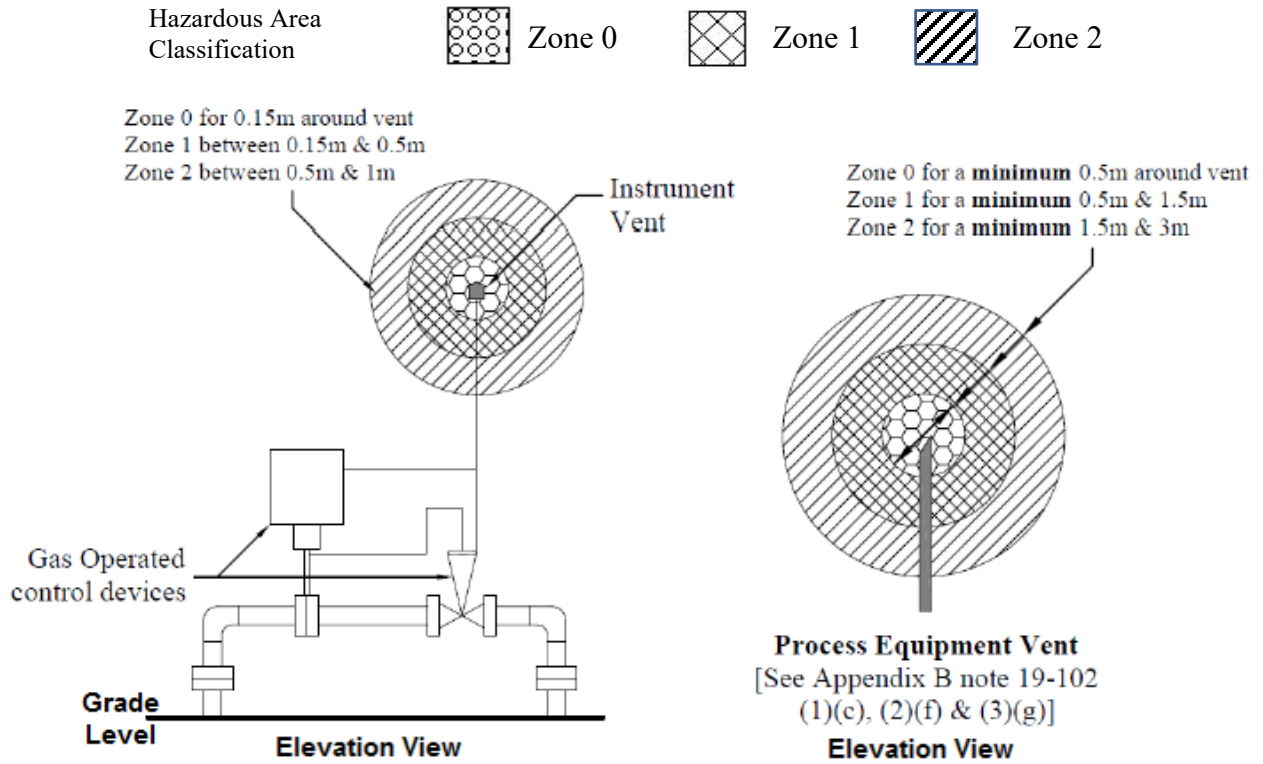


**Diagram B8 – Water Flood Disposal**  
 [See Rules 19-102(1)(a) & (b), and 19-108]



**Diagram B9– Process Vents and Instrument & Control Device Vents**

[See Rules 19-102(1)(c) & (d), (2)(f) & (g), (3)(h) & (i)]



## Appendix C19

*Note: This Appendix is an informative (non-mandatory) part of this Code*

### THE COMMITTEE ON THE CODE FOR ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS AT OIL AND GAS FACILITIES

#### Organization and Rules of Procedure

#### 1. General

- 1.1 The Committee on the Code for Electrical Installations at Oil and Gas Facilities (hereinafter referred to as the O&G Code Committee) is an advisory committee to TSASK Electrical Inspections.
- 1.2 The Committee shall be responsible for advising on changes to the Code for Electrical Installations at Oil and Gas Facilities (hereinafter called the O&G Code), which shall consist of safety standards for electrical installations used in the search, transmission, or production of oil, natural gas and related hydrocarbons.

#### 2. O&G Code Committee

- 2.1 **Terms of Reference.** The Committee on the O&G Code shall be responsible for:

- (1) Recommending amendments to the O&G Code;
- (2) Recommending interpretations to the O&G Code;
- (3) All policy matters related to O&G Code Committee development work;
- (4) Setting up procedures that will facilitate feedback from industry, users, and others to the Committee on the O&G Code; and
- (5) Establishing and maintaining liaison with TSASK and other national and international organizations concerned with safety standards for electrical installations used in the search, transmission, or production of oil, natural gas and related hydrocarbons.

#### 2.2 Members

- 2.2.1 The Chair of the O&G Committee shall appoint the Committee members. Requests for membership shall be directed through the O&G Code Coordinator, who shall coordinate such requests with the manager and Committee Chair.
- 2.2.2 The O&G Code Committee is composed of TSASK Inspector Members.
- 2.2.3 It is further recommended that:
  - (1) The O&G Code Committee be composed of not more than 10 members;
  - (2) At the discretion of the Committee Chair, the number of members be increased if further representation is required;
- 2.2.4 Members shall participate actively in the work of the O&G Code Committee.
- 2.2.5 The Chair of the O&G Code Committee, after consultation with the nominating interest and the O&G Code Committee, may direct removal of a member who:
  - (1) Fails to respond promptly and appropriately to Committee correspondence; or
  - (2) Fails to be actively and appropriately involved in the work and responsibilities of the Committee.
- 2.2.6 The O&G Code Committee should consult with individuals or organizations outside the membership of the O&G Code Committee when specific data or information may be required. Experts on specific subjects may be asked to attend meetings of the Committee, or to submit special data or information to the Committee for its use.

- 2.2.7 The O&G Code Committee Chair may set up Task Groups to study and report on specific problems. Task Groups may include individuals having expertise not available within the Committee.
- 2.2.8 Members of the O&G Code Committee shall be provided with the names and addresses of the other members of the Committee.
- 2.2.9 The O&G Code Committee Chair should review periodically the performance of each member of the Committee and decide on any changes to the Committee membership. Consideration should be given to the calibre of responses to correspondence, promptness in responding to requests for comment, and attendance at meetings.
- 2.2.10 Members of the O&G Code Committee should review, on a continuing basis, the O&G Code for which they are responsible, and initiate proposed amendments where considered desirable.

### **2.3 O&G Code Committee Operation**

- 2.3.1 After receiving a proposal from the O&G Code Coordinator, the Chair shall review the proposal and shall submit it to the O&G Code Committee members.
- 2.3.3 Meetings shall be held as necessary.
- 2.3.4 Decisions at meetings or through correspondence shall be based on the consensus principle.

*NOTE: As defined by the Standards Council of Canada in CAN-P-2E, consensus in standardization practice is achieved when substantial agreement is reached by concerned interests involved in the preparation of a standard. Consensus implies much more than the concept of a simple majority, but not necessarily unanimity.*

- 2.3.5 The O&G Committee Chair shall report the recommendation of the Committee on the proposal to the O&G Code Coordinator.
- 2.3.6 O&G Code Committee reports should make use of the standard format (see Annex A) and should include, in addition to the proposal, the name of the submitter and the affiliation, the reason for the proposal, a summary of the Committee's deliberations, and the Committee's recommendation.
- 2.3.7 The Committee's deliberations should include the comments of any members who may not be in agreement with the recommendation.

### **3. Requests for Amendments to the O&G Code - General**

- 3.1 A request for an amendment to the O&G Code, may be submitted to the O&G Code Coordinator by any person, organization, or committee (see Annex B).
- 3.2 A request for an amendment to the Code shall include a specifically worded proposal together with reasons for the proposal and supporting data. The wording to be added, changed, or deleted shall be submitted in such a way that the intent is clear. An unclear proposal may be returned to the submitter by the O&G Code Coordinator after consultation with the O&G Committee Chair.

**3.3** The O&G Code Coordinator shall assign a subject number and shall submit the request to the Chair O&G Code Committee for the preparation of a report and recommendation by the Committee (see Clause 2.3).

#### **4. Code Format and Rule Terminology**

**4.1** The O&G Code shall follow the “Code Format and Rule Terminology” requirements of Appendix C, Clause 12 in the Canadian Electrical Code, Part I.

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**Annex A**  
**Code for Electrical Installations at Oil and Gas Facilities**  
**Committee Report**

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**Subject No.:**

**Chair:**

**Title:**

**Date:**

---

Submitted by:

Date:

Affiliation:

Request or Proposal:

Reason for Request or Proposal:

Supporting Information:

Summary of O&G Code Committee Deliberations:

O&G Code Committee Recommendation:



**Annex B**

**TO:** The Code Coordinator for the Code for Electrical Installations at Oil and Gas Facilities

**FROM:**

**AFFILIATION:**

**DATE:**

**RE:** Request for an amendment to Rule(s)

---

Request (Specifically Worded):

Reason for Request:

Supporting Information:

**For office use only:**

**Subject No. Assigned:**

*Completed form to be sent to: O&G Code Committee Code Coordinator – [geis@tsask.com](mailto:geis@tsask.com)*

*Submitter*

## Appendix D19

*Note: This Appendix is an informative (non-mandatory) part of this Code*

### Engineering Guidelines for Determining Area Classifications

#### 1. Intent:

The intent of this guideline is to promote awareness of the various industry codes, standards, and recommended practices, which are available and can be used when performing area classification studies. These references provide extensive information for many types of facility situations, which are commonly encountered in the Canadian oil and gas industry; however, knowledge and experience concerning the application of these codes, standards, and recommended practices is also needed in order to properly apply them for a given situation. This guideline intends to identify, at a high level, the most common considerations, which need to be addressed when performing an area classification.

#### 2. Stakeholders:

This guideline is focused on engineering and design requirements essential for proper area classification, but also identifies requirements, which affect other stakeholders such as original equipment manufacturers, installers, inspectors, operations, safety, and maintenance personnel. Aside from these obvious stakeholders, there are other stakeholders who may be impacted by the area classification or require access to the documents – such as insurers or regulatory representatives (worker safety or code enforcement).

#### 3. Scope:

Per the general scope of the Code for Electrical Installations at Oil and Gas Facilities rule 19-000, the scope of this guideline focuses on facilities used in the search, transmission, and production of crude oil, natural gas, and related hydrocarbons.

More complex facilities or processing situations (such as petrochemical plants and refineries), where more complex fluid behaviour, larger volumes or flow rates, higher pressures, more complicated facility configurations, or more complicated operations, are present, are not considered in this guideline.

Area classification codes, standards, and recommended practices do not address catastrophic release situations (see API RP505 1.2.1(b)). Other procedures and response plans should be put in place by facility operators to address these possibilities.

#### 4. Requirement for Multi-Disciplinary Involvement:

Electrical designs and installations in hazardous locations depend upon the area classifications for a facility. However, defining an area classification is dependent upon various factors including, but not limited to:

- characteristics of the fluids being handled (chemical and physical properties such as flash point, molar composition, liquid density, vapour specific gravity, lower explosive limit, upper explosive limit, mole weight, etc.)
- operating pressures, temperatures, flow rates, and volumes
- design and maintenance of the compression, pumping, piping, valve, and containment systems handling the fluids
- building design and dimensions
- heating and ventilation systems for buildings
- site layout and location near other structures
- existence and type of safety systems such as gas detection
- operating and maintenance practices and training
- operating, maintenance, and failure histories and experience
- outdoor terrain and topographical features (e.g. berms, low spots, slopes, vegetation)
- local temperature and wind conditions
- remoteness of an installation, or ability to detect and/or respond to a release through onsite personnel or remote monitoring
- facility changes resulting from site operations or maintenance which may impact the area classification boundaries

Many of the above factors are best understood by disciplines other than electrical engineers and designers. These disciplines may include:

- process engineers
- heating and ventilation engineers
- air quality scientists or engineers
- operations specialists
- fire and safety specialists
- maintenance personnel
- instrumentation engineers

Hence, an area classification may require input from some or all of these respective disciplines. It should be decided by corporate policies and/or engineering staff, based on the scope and complexity of the project, if and when these various skill sets need to be used, and what their level of involvement needs to be. The individual leading the area classification study should be knowledgeable and competent in the principles of area classification.

## **5. Responsibility for Training and Competence:**

The engineering profession is responsible for determining what levels of competence are required for a given discipline or activity. There is currently no regulated “certification” requirement verifying competence for an engineer in order to perform an area classification study. However, there is still professional responsibility for the practicing engineer to be knowledgeable and competent in practicing the profession, hence in performing an area classification study.

In order to become competent in performing an area classification study, various approaches are encouraged:

- taking industry sponsored training on area classification techniques
- participation in codes and standards development bodies
- mentorship by more experienced engineers
- reading and understanding the various codes and standards
- on-the-job performance of area classification studies (with appropriate supervision), starting with simple situations and moving towards more complex situations
- reviewing existing area classification studies
- reviewing incidents and failure histories, and participating in investigations and corrective or remedial projects
- developing and delivering area classification training programs

## **6. Requirement for Engineering Authentication:**

Where an engineer is involved, all area classification drawings and studies should be traceable to a registered professional engineer working under a permit to practice. Traceability and authentication requirements are governed by the respective jurisdiction, but typically this means that drawings and reports are signed and stamped or signed with the title P. Eng. (or equivalent).

## **7. Engineering Quality Controls:**

In addition to competency and training of the individual professional engineer, the engineering project structure should also include peer or supervisory reviews of area classification documents.

## **8. Documentation and Records:**

Area classification drawings and their supporting studies should be maintained on file with the owner/operator of the facility for the life of the facility plus any additional legally required time period thereafter. The professional engineer and/or engineering company that prepared the reports and drawings should also maintain those records per any regulatory and/or contractually required time periods. These records should be accessible, upon request, by any affected stakeholder.

In order to avoid long searches for old project files, all relevant information should be recorded on the area classification drawing itself, e.g. results of fugitive emission studies with date or revision number, minimum ventilation rates, rationales, process conditions, and any other important comments. See also Section 11 “Drawing Requirements” below.

Note that company specific operating and safety procedures may require onsite access to, or posting of, area classification drawings for convenient reference. If this is the case, drawings should be well organized, uncluttered, and easy to understand.

## **9. Management of Change:**

Area classification studies and drawings are based on certain assumptions and conditions. If process or operating conditions change (due to plant expansions, equipment relocations, changes in inlet or process streams, changes in operating pressures, changes in operating procedures, alteration of building ventilation, changes in site grading, etc.), or if conditions are not adhered to (e.g. gas detection is no longer maintained in proper working order), then the area classification may be rendered invalid. Depending upon the exact nature of the changes, this may lead to an unsafe condition. Actions should be taken to ensure that a valid area classification is put in place and its requirements are adhered to.

A management of change process should be in place to ensure that an area classification is valid and being followed at all times throughout the life of a facility. This may require changes to designs and installations, changes to procedures, changes to the area classification studies, revisions to drawings, etc. All documentation sets should be updated, and all affected stakeholders should be notified of the changes and potential impacts.

As part of a management of change process, appropriate engineering review and sign-off should be included. Engineering accountability is present not only for initial project design, but also throughout the life of a facility.

## **10. Communication Responsibilities:**

As mentioned above, when area classification studies are completed and drawings are made, there are various conditions and assumptions the study contains, which must be valid in order to make the study valid. At the outset of a project, the classifying engineer should communicate these requirements to the various project, construction, inspection, operating, and maintenance stakeholders who will be responsible for ensuring that these conditions are satisfied during the initial installation and throughout the life of the facility. This may involve various communication or design approaches including:

- including area classification studies in project data books
- including appropriate notes on drawings
- holding training sessions
- specifying various warning signs in and around the classified areas
- specifying posting of area classification drawings and/or studies which have important details
- specifying building interior classification signs
- specifying fencing or barriers to restrict access
- specifying other equipment which helps to ensure conformance (e.g. travel stops on louvers)

## 11. Drawing Requirements:

Area classification drawing sets typically consist of combinations of site plans, elevation or sectional views, details, and clarifying notes. These show the indoor and outdoor zone classifications in and around buildings using standard cross-hatching markings. Typically, there will be several installation details for specific equipment configurations and situations requiring finer detail (e.g. process or instrumentation vents or pig traps), which may be similar to the diagrams presented in the Code for Electrical Installations at Oil and Gas Facilities. Drawings should include the following types of basic information:

- area classification information (including classes, zones, grouping and maximum allowable surface operating temperatures for electrical equipment)
- legends for diagrams explaining various hatchings (following IEC recommendations)
- diagrams showing the extent of the various zones
- assumptions, notes, and conditions
- site locations, professional engineering stamps, and other title block information
- bar scales embedded in the drawing which automatically scale with the drawing as it is printed out on different paper sizes

Engineered drawings may be custom to a site, or typical, depending upon the complexity of the situation:

- Facilities will typically have a site-specific engineering drawing set due to the complexity of the site.
- Simple installations, such as stand-alone pumpjacks or wellheads, may use typical drawings as outlined in company standards without providing drawings for each individual small facility. These typical drawings should only be used when they accurately represent the installation.

When references are made on the drawings to key area classification supporting information, assumptions, and conditions, this should be done in such a manner so as to avoid too much congestion on the drawing. For example, basic information could be put on the drawings along with a reference to more detailed documentation or a study.

Examples of key supporting information, assumptions, and conditions may include (as appropriate):

- references to file numbers, dates, and author's names for supporting area classification studies
- reference to documentation on composition and physical property parameters of the process fluids (e.g. mole weight, relative density, lower explosive limit, upper explosive limit, auto-ignition temperatures, volume or molar compositions, etc.);
- operating conditions (pressures, flow rates, or volumes); these may be specific "point" values, or may be ranges if the area classification was performed for a range of conditions
- calculation methods (e.g. API RP505 Appendix B) with supporting data and assumptions
- hydrocarbon leakage rates (plus references used)
- fresh air introduction rates
- safety factors assumed
- internal and external ambient temperatures (point or range values)
- minimum natural or forced ventilation rates

- louver sizing and/or travel stop settings
- text and layout for warning signs or labels
- combustible gas detection requirements (sensors, locations, alarm and shutdown actions); some of this information may be communicated in shutdown keys or other documents
- vapour tight sealing requirements for walls or other barriers
- purging and/or pressurization requirements
- a warning to review and update studies and drawings when conditions deviate from those specified

## 12. Inspection Requirements:

Field and shop inspectors should be provided with the engineered area classification drawings and studies applicable to the facility to be inspected. In the absence of this information, the requirements of the Code for Electrical Installations at Oil and Gas Facilities shall apply. However, the absence of engineered area classification drawings and studies may lead to an unsafe situation if the appropriate engineered area classification would have otherwise required zone ratings or distances that exceed the requirements of the Code for Electrical Installations at Oil and Gas Facilities. This is why the inspector should be furnished with the current engineered area classification.

## 13. Information Sources and References:

When preparing an area classification, there are numerous information sources and references that can be used. Explained below are some of the most commonly used sources, and typical information which may be obtained from them:

- *Canadian Electrical Code CSA C22.1 Part 1*. In particular Section 18, and Appendices B, F, H, and J provide the formal definitions for area classification, requirements for wiring methods, and requirements for equipment.
- *Code for Electrical Installations at Oil and Gas Facilities*. Use this code when the area classification has not been done by a professional engineer. This code sets minimum requirements for typical oil and gas production facilities.
- *Alberta STANDATA (Electrical)*. Provides interpretations and clarifications on various area classification related subjects. Other provinces may have equivalent advisory systems.
- *API RP505 Recommended Practice for Classification of Locations for Electrical Installations at Petroleum Facilities Classified as Class I Zone 0, Zone 1, and Zone 2* (API RP500 is the companion document for the North American division system). Contains numerous examples of typical area classifications for oil and gas facilities (based on experience). Also contains a “fugitive emissions study” calculation method in Appendix B and a “point source” approach in Appendix D. Appendix E contains a classification procedure that provides simple questions to guide how classifications are to be performed.
- *API 4615 Emissions Factors for Oil and Gas Operations*. Provides field measured and statistically classified emissions factors.
- *API 4638 Calculations Workbook for Oil and Gas Production Equipment Fugitive Emissions*. Contains several worked fugitive emissions calculations.
- *NFPA 497 Recommended Practice for the Classification of Flammable Liquids, Gases, or Vapors and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas*. Oriented towards chemical facilities, however, it does contain an extensive list of flammable and combustible materials and their physical properties which is useful in performing area classification studies.

- *IEC 60079-10 Electrical Apparatus for Explosive Gas Atmospheres – Part 10: Classification of Hazardous Areas.* Provides definitions of many area classification terms that are used in other codes. Provides an area classification method/process that factors in the grade of the release and ventilation. Provides calculation examples, sample area classification diagrams, and a data collection table. Provides a means of estimating “hypothetical volumes” for quick checks of emission propagation distances.
- *ISA RP 12.24.01 Recommended Practice for Classification of Locations for Electrical Installations Classified as Zone 0, Zone 1, or Zone 2.* ISA’s adaptation of IEC 60079-10. Incorporates the use of gas detection as a means of classifying indoor areas Class I Zone 2.
- *IP 15 Model Code for Safe Practice Part 15 Area Classification Code for Installations Handling Flammable Fluids.* Provides information on the point source concept and how to use it. Contains several direct examples for both onshore and offshore installations. Supporting documents to this one provides detailed calculation information and risk assessment methodologies.
- *NFPA Haz 10 – Fire Protection Guide to Hazardous Materials.* Get up-to-date facts on all types of chemicals, plus NFPA 30/OSHA classifications for flammable and combustible liquids.
- *IEC60079-20 Electrical Apparatus for Explosive Gas Atmospheres – Part 20: Data for Flammable Gases and vapours, relating to the use of electrical apparatus.* Provides a complete set of material properties; intended for area classification purposes.
- Occupational Health and Safety Codes. Various provinces contain specific safety requirements that may reference area classifications. This may have impacts upon the design, operations, or maintenance of installations in hazardous location.
- Canadian national product standards for equipment certification (e.g. CSA Part II standards). Provides technical information on how products are certified for hazardous locations using various protection methods. Also provides marking information.
- Corporate drawing details, standards, guidelines, and best practices. May contain various specific approaches, requirements, and details as used by a specific corporation. Must meet minimum regulatory requirements.
- Vendor and manufacturer sources. Manufacturers provide guides and lookup/reference information useful in educating, classifying, designing, installing, and maintaining.
- Technical Papers. IEEE PCIC, ISA, and other organizations produce many papers annually, which address numerous area classification issues.
- Reference Texts. Several excellent educational and information sources are available from experienced authors, some examples are listed below:
  - CSA Hazardous Locations, Guide for the Design, Testing, Construction, and Installation of Equipment in Explosive Atmospheres; Bossert, John A.
  - Electrical Instruments in Hazardous Locations; Magison, Ernest.



## Annex J19 - Oil and Gas Facilities

*Note: This informative (non-mandatory) Annex has been written in normative (mandatory) language to facilitate its use when referenced by Rule 19-000(5).*

### Scope

#### J19-000 Scope (see Annex JB19)

- (1) This Annex applies to electrical installations used in the search, transmission, or production of oil, natural gas and related hydrocarbons.
- (2) This Annex does not apply to electrical installations used in:
  - (a) petroleum refineries;
  - (b) petrochemical facilities;
  - (c) gas distribution systems operated by a gas utility at a pressure of 700 kPa or less for the purpose of distributing gas to consumers in all or part of a municipality; and
  - (d) fuel supply systems for equipment.
- (3) Rules J19-100 to J19-108 of this Annex do not apply to installations where a licensed engineering professional classifies the work area in accordance with the *Canadian Electrical Code* and provides authenticated documentation.
- (4) This Annex is supplementary to, or amendatory of, the requirements of the CEC.

#### J19-002 Interpretation

This Code and any standards referenced herein do not make or imply any assurance or guarantee by the authority adopting this Code with respect to life expectancy, durability or operating performance of equipment and materials referenced herein.

### General

#### J19-050 Grounding

A ground detection device is not required for the ungrounded secondary circuit of a supply transformer for a single downhole submersible oil pump.

#### J19-052 Installation of Electrical Equipment (see Annex JB19)

- (1) Flexible cord or portable power cable shall be permitted at drilling and servicing sites or oil and gas wells provided the flexible cord or portable power cable:
  - (a) is suitable for exposure to oil and wet locations;
  - (b) is supported, protected or located in a manner that prevents mechanical damage; and
  - (c) otherwise complies with the requirements of CEC rules J18-122 and J18-160 for Class I locations.
- (2) A lockable switch in the control circuit of the motor contactor for DC traction motors on drilling and servicing rigs may be used for the disconnecting means required by Section 28 of the CEC where the switch is located at the motor contactor.
- (3) Lighting fixtures and portable equipment shall be supported independently of the cord and protected from mechanical injury by guards or equivalent means.

- (4) A combination motor controller **shall not** be permitted to be used as service equipment for a single oil well pump.

### Classification of Oil and Gas Facilities

#### J19-100 Hazardous Area Classification (See Annex JB19 and Appendix D19)

Where a facility has not been classified by a licensed engineering professional as defined in Rule J19-003(3) or satisfactory evidence of a licensed engineering professional's involvement is not available to the inspection authority having jurisdiction, Rules J19-102 to J19-108 shall be the minimum requirement.

#### J19-102 Common Classifications for Oil and Gas Facilities (See Annex JB19)

- (1) The Following are Class I, Division 1 hazardous locations:
- (a) the interior of enclosed areas housing equipment such as process equipment, that is a potential source of leakage of flammable liquid, gas, or vapour, except that shed type enclosures shall be permitted to be Class I Division 2 hazardous locations when open on one (1) side from grade to roof level and roof ventilators are provided where lighter-than-air gases may accumulate;
  - (b) the interior of enclosed areas, any part of which is located in a Class I, Division 1 hazardous location, unless the enclosed areas are separated from the classified area by a vapour-tight barrier;
  - (c) any pit, depression or area below grade in a Class I, Division 2 hazardous location where flammable liquids or flammable heavier-than-air gases and vapours may accumulate;
  - (d) the area within 1.5 m of a tool launcher/receiver opening or other similar facility;
  - ▲ (e) the area within 1.5 m around atmospheric vents, doors, hatches, or windows that open when venting from a Division 1 area;
  - (f) a minimum area within 1.5 m around an equipment process vent;
  - (g) the area within 0.5 m around an instrument or control device vent; and
  - (h) the vapour space inside enclosed vessels or tanks containing a substance capable of producing an explosive gas atmosphere.
- (2) The following are Class I, Division 2 hazardous locations:
- (a) the interior of enclosed areas and similar locations, housing valves, flanges or manifolds, in which explosive gas atmospheres are not likely to occur in normal operation and if they do occur, they will exist for a short time only;
  - (b) outdoor areas within 3 m in any direction of a potential source of leakage of flammable liquid, gas or vapour multiplied by the appropriate pressure adjustment factor in Table J1;
  - (c) outdoor areas within 3 m of the outer confines of enclosed areas that are Class I, Division 1 hazardous locations, plus an additional horizontal distance of 4.5 m to a height of 600 mm above grade level where flammable liquids or flammable heavier-than-air gases and vapours may accumulate, unless the outer confines of the building are vapour-tight;

- (d) the area within 3 m in any direction of any flammable gas or liquid storage vessel or tank and, where flammable liquids or flammable heavier-than-air gases and vapours may accumulate:
    - (i) an additional horizontal distance of 4.5 m to a height of 600 mm above grade level, or
    - (ii) when a dike is provided, the area within the perimeter and extending up to the top of the dike;
  - (e) the interior of enclosed areas, any part of which is located in a Class I, Division 2 hazardous location, unless the enclosed areas are separated from the classified area by a vapour-tight barrier;
  - (f) the area between 1.5 m and 3 m of a tool launcher/receiver opening or other similar facility;
  - ▲ (g) the area around atmospheric vents, doors, hatches, or windows that open:
    - (i) for 3 m when venting from a Division 2 area; or
    - (ii) between 1.5 m and 3 m when venting from a Division 1 area;
  - (h) a minimum area of between 1.5 m and 3 m around an equipment process vent; and
  - (i) the area between 0.5 m and 1 m around an instrument or control device vent.
- (3) Notwithstanding J19-102(3)(a), the area within 3 m around threaded connections, flanges, block valves, check valves, headers and manifolds in outdoor areas shall be classified Class I, Division 2 and the application of the pressure adjustment factor in Table J1 shall not be required.

**Table J1 – Pressure Adjustment Factor**

Description	Typical Services	Pressure Range (kPa)	Adj. Factor Multiplier
Low Pressure	LP Separation, Free Water Knock Out, Bad Oil Tank, Vapor Recovery Unit, fuel system, etc.	0 kPa – 5102 kPa (Typical ANSI 300 class flange and below rating at 40°C)	1.0
Medium Pressure	MP (Medium Pressure) Separation, gas compression, etc.	> 5102 kPa to 9928 kPa (Typical ANSI 600 Class flange rating at 40°C)	1.5
High Pressure	HP separation, manifold, Flow line, gas compression, dehydration, metering, export, etc.	> 9928 kPa (Typical ANSI 900 Class and above flange ratings at 40°C)	2.5

**J19-106 Supplemental Classifications for Oil and Gas Wells (see Annex JB19)**

- (1) The area within 1.5 m in any direction of a casing vent where explosive gas atmospheres are present under normal operation is a Class I, Division 1 hazardous location.
- (2) The following are Class I, Division 2 hazardous locations:
  - (a) the area within 1.5 m in any direction of a casing vent where explosive gas atmospheres are not present under normal operation; and
  - (b) the area between 1.5 m and 3 m in any direction of a casing vent where explosive gas atmospheres are present under normal operation;

**J19-108 Supplemental Classifications for Water Flood and Disposal Systems (See Annex JB19)**

The following are Class I, Division 2 hazardous locations:

- (a) the interior of enclosed areas housing produced water injection wells; and
- (b) the interior of enclosed areas in which water produced in conjunction with crude oil or fresh water containing gas is stored or processed or is subject to pumping operations.

## Annex JB19

### Notes on Rules for Annex J19

*Note: This Annex is an informative (non-mandatory) part of this Code.*

The notes and diagrams in this Annex are for information and clarification purposes only and apply to the following rules:

Rule	Note
J19-000 Scope	<p><i>Persons using this Code should be aware of other regulatory requirements such as in the areas of energy, occupational health &amp; safety and environment.</i></p> <p><i>See also Canadian Electrical Code (CEC) Appendix J and CEC Appendix B notes on Rules 18-000, 18-002 and 18-006.</i></p> <p><i>It is not intended that Rule J19-000(2)(d) exempt fuel supply systems from being classified but rather to indicate that they are not covered by this Code. Certain fuel supply systems may be classified just as certain areas of refineries are classified.</i></p> <p><i>Where installations are not covered by this Code [J19-000(2)(a) to (d)], sound engineering principles should be applied to determine if an installation should be classified in accordance with Rules 18-004 and 18-006 of the CEC.</i></p>
J19-000(3)	<p><i>A “licensed engineering professional” is an individual licensed to practice engineering in the respective Canadian Provinces and Territories.</i></p> <p><i>Area classification should be carried out by those who are familiar with the process and the equipment along with safety, electrical, mechanical and other qualified engineering personnel who understand the relevance and significance of properties of hazardous materials.</i></p> <p><i>Due to the nature of hazardous locations and the risk of fire and explosions associated with them, engineering or specialist involvement by various individuals who understand the relevance and significance of the properties of the hazardous materials and who are familiar with the process and equipment, is essential to ensure that the appropriate measures are taken to mitigate the hazard. For a small or simple facility, this may be a single discipline, whereas for a large or complex facility, this may involve more than one discipline such as electrical, mechanical, process, safety and operations specialists.</i></p>

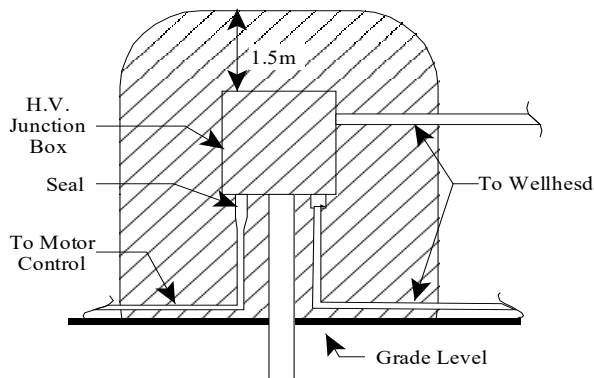
Rule	Note
J19-052	<p><i>This rule allows for additional situations not specifically addressed in the CEC.</i></p> <p><i>Users should give careful consideration to electrical installations where adverse conditions expose electrical equipment to a corrosive environment or to excessive moisture. The nature of activity at oil well servicing or drilling operations (i.e., equipment subject to splashing or direct streams of water), may require the use of “Type 4” enclosures, “type TE” motors or equivalent. For additional information on IEC Ingress Protection (I.P.) designations, refer to IEC Standard 529 and CEC Appendix B note to rule 18-102(5).</i></p>
J19-052(1)	<p><i>The use of flexible cord at drilling and servicing sites or oil and gas wells is intended to recognize situations where fixed wiring methods cannot provide the necessary degree of movement for fixed or mobile electrical equipment required to be frequently moved. It is not intended to be a substitute for fixed wiring.</i></p> <p><i>Excessive length, quantities and use of flexible cord or portable power cable is to be avoided.</i></p>
J19-052(4)	<p><i>The use of a combination motor controller as service equipment for a single oil well pump may be appropriate where the utility has no meter or where the supply service requirements of the CEC permit “hot” metering installations. The supply authority should be consulted for metering requirements.</i></p> <p><i>When a small auxiliary load must also be supplied, a single feeder may be ‘tapped off’ the combination motor controller from the load side of the main disconnecting means in compliance with Rules 12-3032(2) &amp; 14-100 of the CEC and provided the terminal is approved to accommodate the tap conductor. When adding an auxiliary load, consideration should be given to the main overcurrent device and the feeder or service conductors of the combination motor controller to ensure they are properly sized.</i></p>
J19-100	<p><i>This rule recognizes the expertise of a licensed engineering professional in classifying Oil and Gas facilities. The licensed engineering professional must be experienced in determining area classifications for hazardous locations as outlined in Rule 18-006 of the CEC and knowledgeable in using industry-recognized standards and recommended practices. (See notes on rule 18-006 in Appendix B of the CEC.)</i></p> <p><i>Without engineering involvement (IE, a signed report from an engineer, etc.), the requirements for classifying hazardous locations in rules 19-102 to 19-108 are the minimum requirements. When applying these minimum requirements, users are advised of their responsibility to ensure that they are adequate for the installation.</i></p>

Rule	Note
J19-102 J19-106 J19-108	<p><i>Rule J19-102 outlines area classifications for various installations that can be common to all types of oil and gas facilities. Rule J19-106 to J19-108 outline additional or supplemental area classifications for situations encountered at specific installations.</i></p> <p><i>The term “flammable” used throughout these rules with the word’s liquids, gases, and vapours should be taken in the context of the likelihood for these substances to create an explosive gas atmosphere. For more information on flammable liquids, gases and vapours see American Petroleum Institute RP500 and NFPA Standard No. 30. To aid in the application of these rules, see the Diagrams JB1 to JB9.</i></p>
J19-102(1)(a)	<p><i>When we interpret the requirement of roof ventilators for shed type buildings or enclosures, we should take into consideration the shape of the roof. In contrast to a gabled roof, flat roofs would not normally allow a significant accumulation of lighter than-air-gases unless the fascia or roof edge prevented those gases from dispersing.</i></p>
J19-102 (1)(e),(f),(g) (2)(f),(g),(h)	<p><i>To differentiate between different types of vents, the term is divided into three distinct categories: process equipment vents (e.g., pressure relief valves, blow-downs, etc.), instrument and control device vents (e.g., vents from gas actuated control devices, gas chromatograph vents, etc.) and atmospheric vents (e.g., building ridge vents, roof vents, tank vents, etc.). See American Petroleum Institute RP500 for further information.</i></p>
J19-102 (1)(f) & (2)(g)	<p><i>Classification requirements for process equipment vents are expressed in terms of absolute minimums. Criteria affecting classification of areas around process equipment vents in non-enclosed areas are diverse. Sound engineering judgement should be applied for specific cases, but in no case should the classification be less than those in the referenced rules and those shown in Diagram JB9.</i></p>
J19-102(2)(a)	<p><i>Higher pressures represent larger releases and possibly increased areas where a flammable mixture may exist after such a release is realized. Table 1 indicates Pressure Adjustment Factors that should be used to determine the appropriate hazard radii or distance of classified area based on equipment operating in outdoor areas within the indicated pressure range.</i></p>

Rule	Note
J19-102(2)(e)	<p><i>When enclosed areas (with electrical equipment intended for non-hazardous locations) are located adjacent to a classified area, we should consider the boundary of the classified area as being an arbitrary line. Even though the enclosed area does not infringe upon the classified area, care should be taken to avoid locating them in close proximity to these areas, unless they have a vapour-tight barrier. <u>American Petroleum Institute RP500 defines vapour-tight barrier as a barrier that will not allow the passage of significant quantities of gas or vapour at atmospheric pressure.</u></i></p> <p><i>A risk analysis by the Canadian Association of Oilwell Drilling Contractors has determined that the probability of an explosive gas atmosphere occurring in a “doghouse” located outside the hazardous area of a drilling rig floor (with or without winter enclosures) is less than 1 hour in 100 years. The 1 hour in 100 years probability or less is the industry accepted norm for determining non-hazardous locations. For this reason, the “doghouse” located outside the hazardous area of the floor of a drilling rig is unclassified. Owners/operators may adopt policies that impose a more stringent wiring method as well as limit the type of equipment that can be used in the “doghouse”.</i></p>
J19-102(3)	<p><i>For threaded connections, flanges, block valves, check valves, headers and manifolds, the 3m Class I, Division 2 area classification falls within the values for all pressures including high pressure as determined by Clause 10.6.4.1 and 10.15.1.1 of API Recommended Practice 500. Therefore, the pressure adjustment factors of Table J1 are not required to be applied to threaded connections, flanges, block valves, check valves, headers and manifolds.</i></p> <p><i>A header or manifold is an assembly comprised of pipe flanges, valves and miscellaneous fittings used to collect or distribute a common fluid or gas to or from a multiple of flowlines.</i></p>



Rule	Note
J19-106	<p><i>Rule J18-068 of the Canadian Electrical Code Part I requires that electrical equipment in contact with flammable fluids, such as connections to submersible pumps, be constructed or installed so as to prevent the migration of flammable fluid through the wiring system. Consequently, there should be no accumulation of flammable fluids in a junction box used for connection to a submersible pump downhole cable.</i></p> <p><i>For existing installations (grandfathered) where the flammable fluid seal requirements are not in place, the original area classification would continue to apply.</i></p>

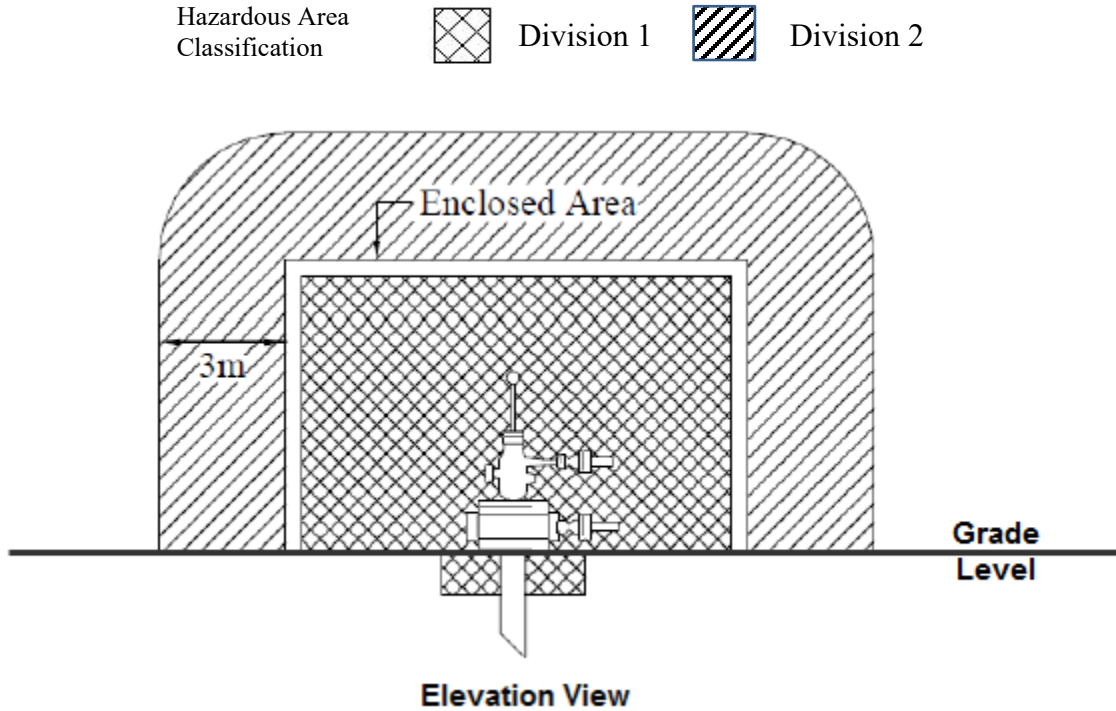


J19-108	<p><i>The water flood / water disposal situation as described by Rule J19-108 and shown in Diagram JB8 assumes that water in the course of its use has been contaminated with flammable liquids or vapours but has gone through multiple stages of separation or filtration and is virtually non-flammable. However, such water flood / disposal equipment housed in enclosed areas are classified Division 2 in the event that the filtration or separation process fails. Because the expected release rate from the water flood/disposal building is insignificant, the classification outside the water flood/disposal building is omitted in Diagram JB8.</i></p> <p><i>Rule J19-108 can also assume situations where the water is likely to contain flammables due to process upset conditions but the associated equipment in the enclosed area is vented to the outside of the enclosed area. If equipment vents are not extended to the outside of the enclosed area, the area should be classified Division 1.</i></p> <p><i>Rule J19-108 is not intended for situations where produced/processed water is likely to contain flammables on routine occasions or that could release sizeable quantities of flammables for extended periods. These types of situations call for proper engineering in accordance with Rule J19-100(1) or could alternatively be classified as a process facility in accordance with Rule J19-102.</i></p>
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**Annex JB19 Diagrams**

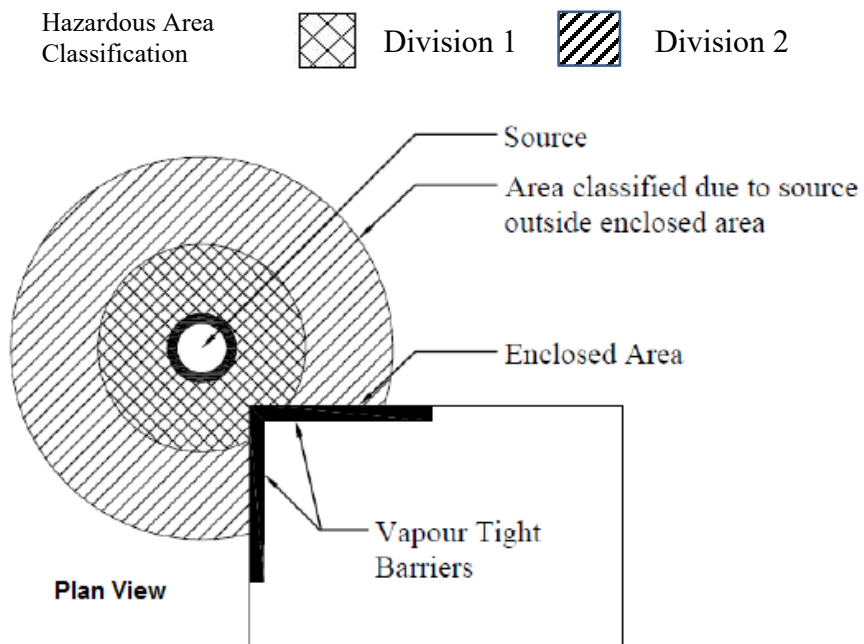
**Diagram JB1 – Wellhead in an Enclosed Area**

[See Rules J19-102(1)(a), & (2)(b)]



**Diagram JB2 – Enclosed Area Adjacent to a Classified Area**

[See Rules J19-102(1)(b) & (2)(e)]



### Diagram JB3 – Tool Launching or Receiving Installation (Outdoors)

[See Rules J19-102(1)(d) & (2)(f)]

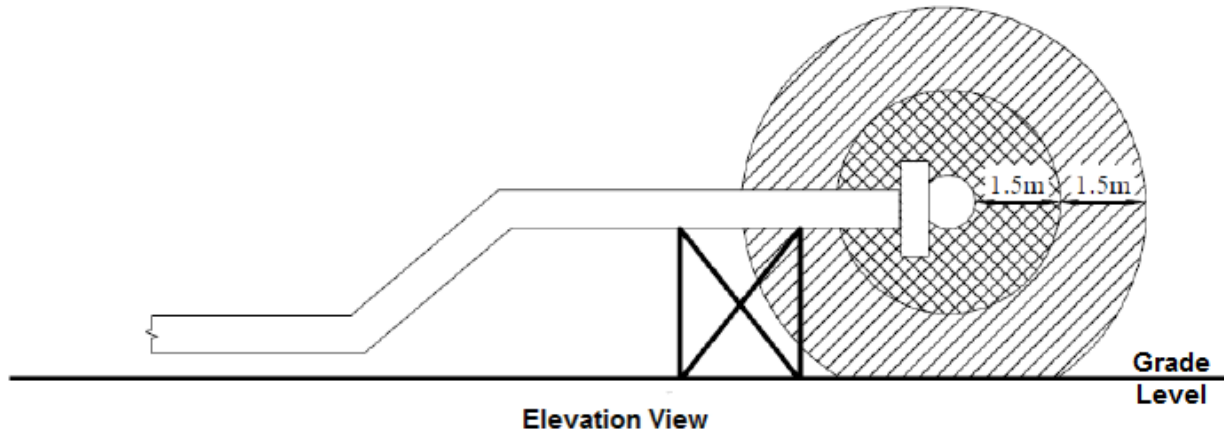
Hazardous Area  
Classification



Division 1



Division 2



### Diagram JB4 – Typical Wellhead

[See Rules J19-102(1)(c), (2)(b) and J19-106(1), (2)(a) & (b)]

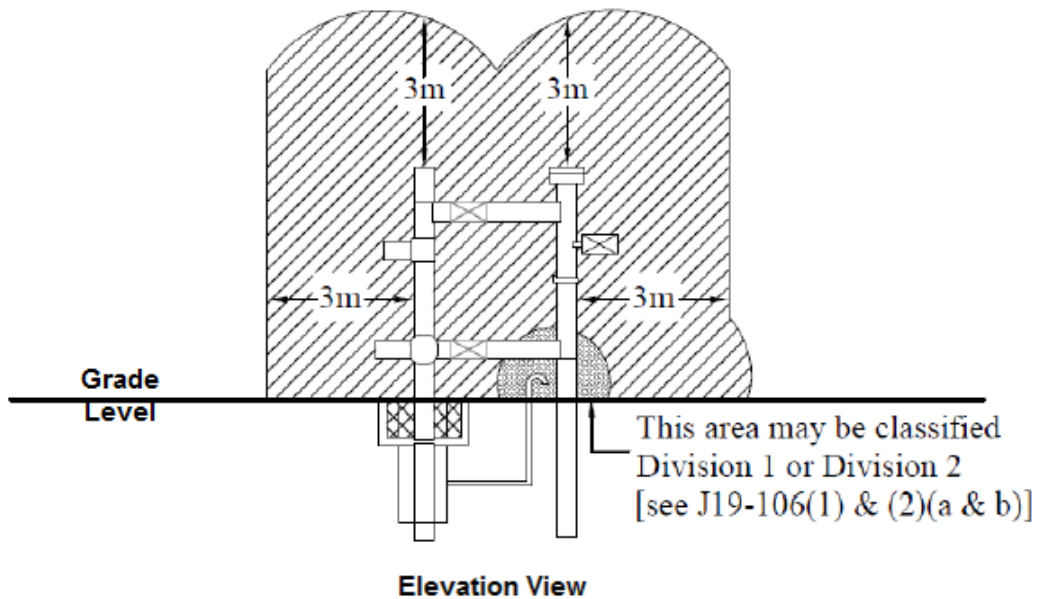
Hazardous Area  
Classification



Division 1



Division 2

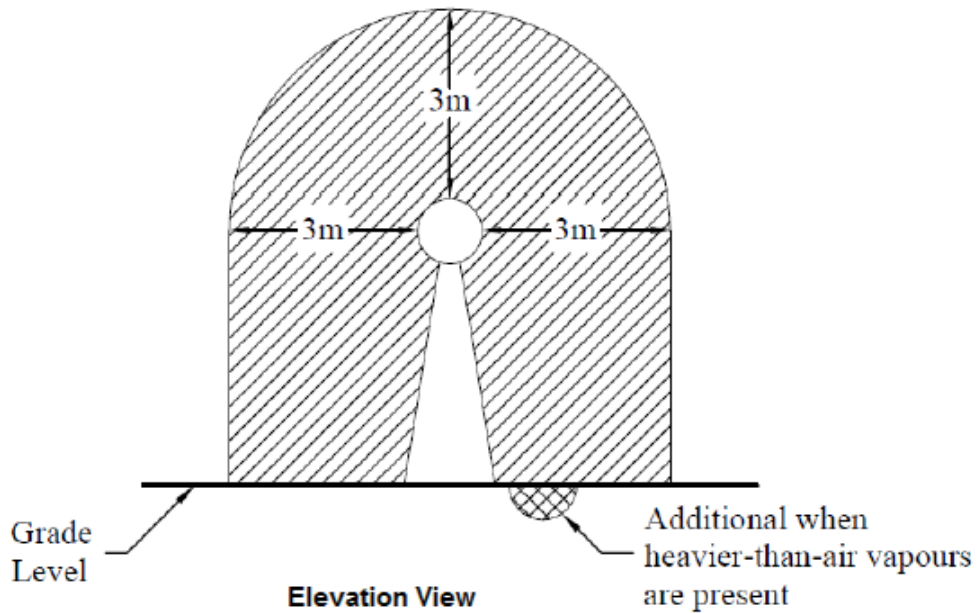


This area may be classified  
Division 1 or Division 2  
[see J19-106(1) & (2)(a & b)]

**Diagram JB5 – Valves, Pumps, Manifolds, etc.  
(Outdoors)**

[See Rules J19-102(1)(c), and J19-102(2)(b)]

Hazardous Area Classification       Division 1       Division 2

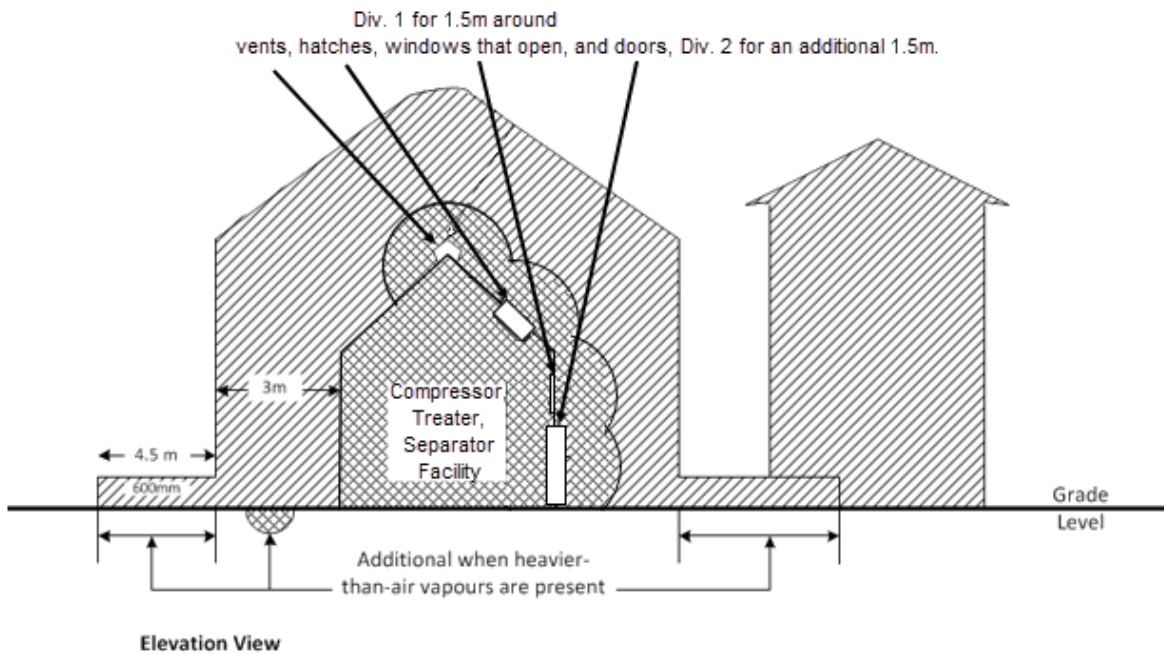


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**Diagram JB6 – Transmission or Process Facility**

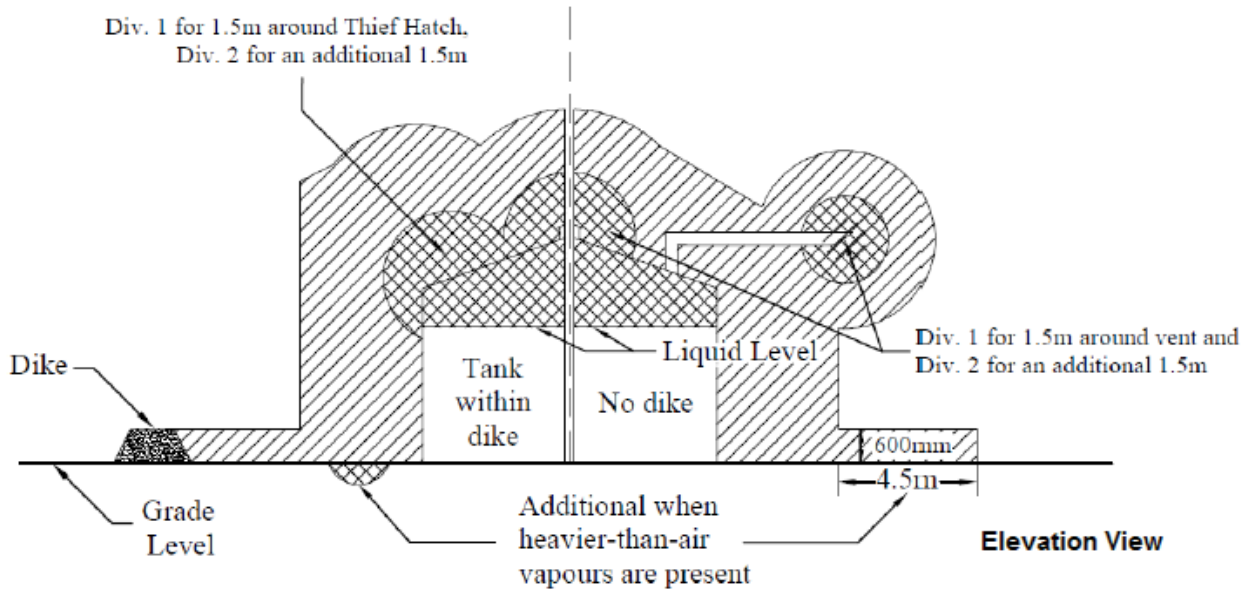
[See Rules J19-102(1)(a), (b), (c) & (e), and J19-102(2)(a)(b), (c) & (g)]

Hazardous Area Classification       Division 1       Division 2



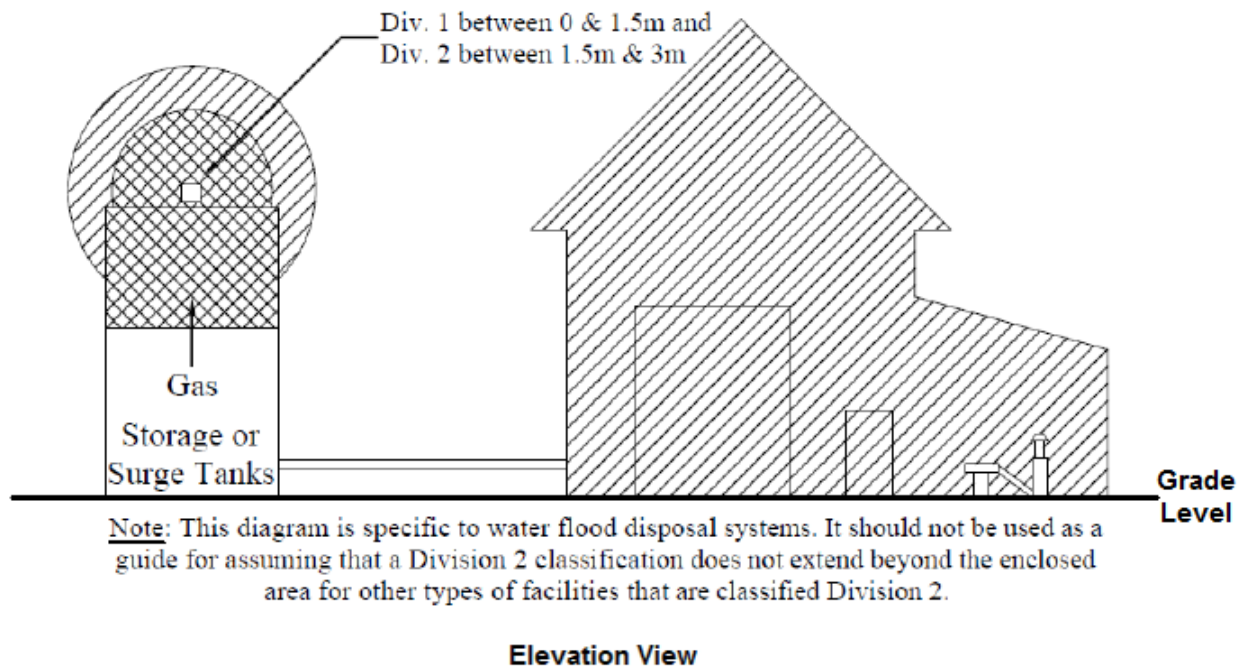
**Diagram JB7 – Storage tank for Flammable Liquid**  
 [See Rules J19-102(1)(c),(e) & (h) and J19-102(2)(d) & (g)]

Hazardous Area Classification       Division 1       Division 2



**Diagram JB8 – Water Flood Disposal**  
 [See Rules J19-102(1)(a),(b) & (h), and J19-108]

Hazardous Area Classification       Division 1       Division 2



**Elevation View**

**Diagram JB9 – Process Vents and Instrument & Control Device Vents**

[See Rules J19-102(1)(f) & (g) and J19-102(2)(h) & (i)]

Hazardous Area  
Classification

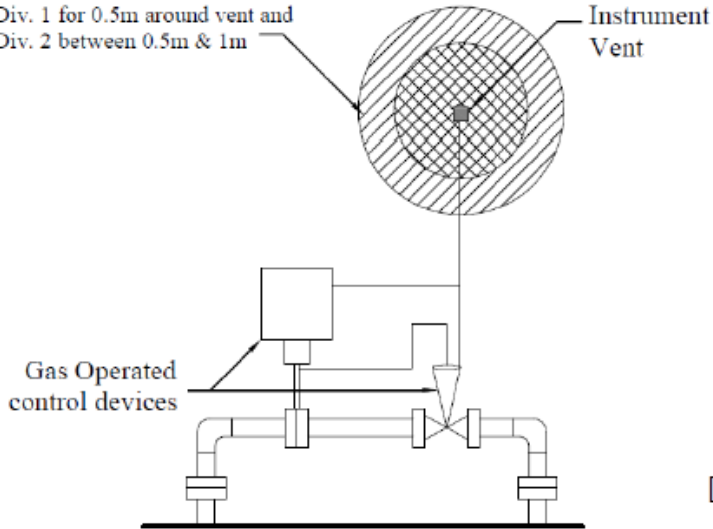


Division 1



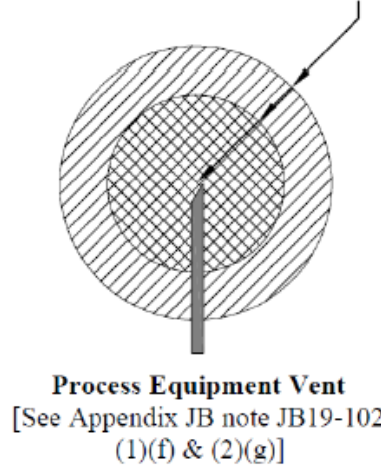
Division 2

Div. 1 for 0.5m around vent and  
Div. 2 between 0.5m & 1m



**Elevation View**

Div. 1 for a **minimum** 1.5m around vent, and  
Div. 2 for a **minimum** of between 1.5m & 3m



**Process Equipment Vent**  
[See Appendix JB note JB19-102  
(1)(f) & (2)(g)]

**Elevation View**

