



WHITE PAPER

SAFETY TOOLS

for explosive environments

Building a safer world

EGA *Master*
ART IN INNOVATION
BE SAFE...BE EFFICIENT

SAFETY TOOLS

for explosive environments

Workplace accidents that lead to loss of life remain one of the main challenges that some industries have. In a survey carried out during the Ferroforma International show in 2015, 51% of those surveyed thought that there is a direct relationship between work-place accidents and the tools used. This result is in line with EGA Master's experience across the over 150 countries we distribute to.

The reality is that today, most companies and employees do not know how to work safely, and what tools need to be used in hazardous environments.

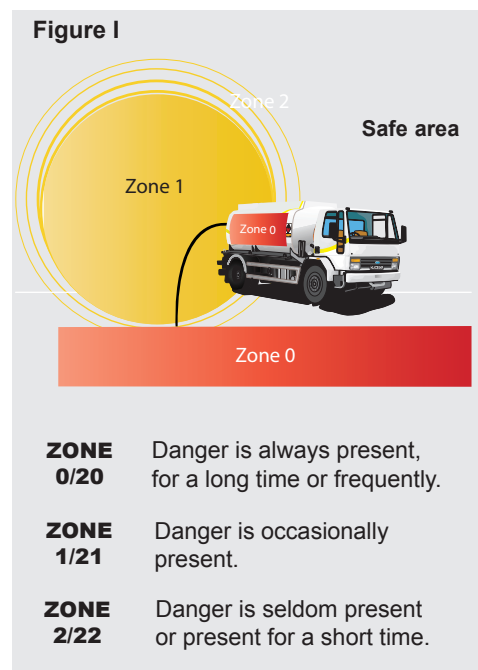
1- ATEX DIRECTIVES

Many governments are gradually developing legislations, regulations and standards in order to enhance safe working conditions and practices. Europe is one of the regions that is leading the way with the development of a legislation (Directive 1999/92/EC) that defines the requirements for working safely in hazardous environments.

According to the Directive 1999/92/EC, and the EN 1127 norm it cites, standard steel tools are considered a source of ignition and hence a hazard in the presence of an explosive atmosphere. The Directive prohibits any source of ignition in such classified areas, and it declares hand tools as a source of mechanical sparks; so hand tools should be carefully selected avoiding or reducing the generation of risky sparks..

The EN 1127 norm specifies that steel tools can never be used in Zones 0/20; never in 1/21 or 2/22 if there is a group IIC gas in the atmosphere; and never in any classified area if the tools used create sparks during the normal use (chisels, hammers, files, etc.).

The Directive defines 3 different zones as shown in **Figure I**.



2- USE OF NON-SPARKING TOOLS

Non-Sparking tools are tools that generate low energy sparks, always below the ignition energy of the hazardous substances (gas or dust) present in the environment. Non-Sparking tools are therefore called so whenever the sparks caused are always below lower ignition limit, and thus safe to use in explosive environments.

Considering that the ignition energy is different for different types of gases, gases are classified into four main groups as show in the following table:

Explosion group	Class of temperature (maximum surface temperature allowed)					
Temperature of ignition	T1 (450 °C)	T2 (300°C)	T3 (200 °C)	T4 (135 °C)	T5 (100 °C)	T6 (85 °C)
	450 °C	300 - 450 °C	200 - 300 °C	135 - 300 °C	100 - 135 °C	85 - 100 °C
I	Methane					
IIA (Energy of ignition higher than 0,18 mJ)	Acetone Ammonia Benzene Ethylacetate Methanol Propane Toluene	i-amyl acetate n-butane n-butanol 1-butene Propylacetate i-propanol Vinylchloride	Amyl alcohol Gasolines Gas-oil Heating oil n-hexane	Acetaldehyde		
IIB (Energy of ignition between 0.06 & 0.18 mJ)	Hydrogen cyanide Coal gas (lighting gas)	1.3-butadiene 1.4-dioxane Ethylene Ethylene oxide	Dimethyl ether Ethyl glycol Hydrogen sulphide	Diethyleter		
IIC (Energy of ignition less than 0,06 mJ)	Hydrogen Water gas (CO+H2)	Acetylene	Carbon disulphide Ethyl nitrate			

Gases with the lowest ignition energy are the most dangerous ones since the probability of a spark reaching the ignition energy is higher. As a result, it is important that the right non-spark tool is always chosen.

Non-sparking tools offering is mainly divided in two categories: Aluminium-Bronze (Al-Bron) and Copper-Beryllium (Cu-Be). Cu-Be tools are the safest ones since the sparks they generate have the lowest energy level. Cu-Be tools are therefore safe to be used across all gas groups (I,IIA,IIB, IIC).

Cu-Be tools are also harder and more resistant than Al-Bron tools, and hence last longer if used frequently or demandingly. The following tables provide a summary of the exact composition and benefits of Al-Bron and Cu-Be tools:

Cu-Be tools are the safest ones since they can be used in all groups (I,IIA,IIB, IIC). Cu-Be tools are also harder than Al-Bron tools, and hence last longer.

Copper-Beryllium Alloy		
Composition	Be	1.8%-2%
	Ni+Co	0.2%-1.2%
	other	<0.5%
	rest	Cu
Hardness	283-365 Brinell	
Tensile Strength	1250 N/mm2	

Aluminium-Bronze Alloy		
Composition	Al	10%-12%
	Ni	4%-6%
	Fe+Mn	<5.8%
	other	<0.5%
	rest	Cu
Hardness	229-291 Brinell	
Tensile Strength	800 N/mm2	



CONCEPT	Cu-Be
Hardness	283-365 Brinell
Magnetism	Non ferrous substance in the composition makes it safer when non-magnetic applications are required
Durability	Much higher due to the higher hardness and tensile strength. Higher efforts can be made
Price	Higher price due to the special raw material used

CONCEPT	Al-Bron
Hardness	229-291 Brinell
Magnetism	Minimum ferrous component makes them not 100% non-magnetic, although its low magnetism make it appropriate for non critical non-magnetic applications
Durability	Not as much as Cu-Be
Price	Around 30% lower price

EGA Master offers the widest range of non-sparking tools in both Al-Bron and Cu-Be alloys. EGA Master has also developed tools made out of ACETILEX alloy, indispensable when there is acetylene gas in the environment.

In the presence of acetylene gas, copper and acetylene react to form highly explosive acetylides. Considering that both Cu-Be and Al-Bron alloys have a high content of copper in their composition, Cu-Be or Al-Bron alloys are not safe. Tools made out of ACETILEX should therefore be used instead.

EGA Master offers the widest range of tools in both Al-Bron and Cu-Be alloys to ensure safe working conditions.

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3. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

In order to provide users and decision makers around the world with a simple yet powerful source of knowledge, we hereby summarize the most important information related to the use of non-spark tools to work safely in hazardous environments:

1- What is an explosive atmosphere?

It is a mixture that flammable substances in the form of gases, vapours, mists or dusts form with air. When such a mixture is formed, an ignition would lead to a combustion that spreads to the entire unburned mixture.

2- Does a flammable substance on its own represent an explosive atmosphere?

No, it does not. Sufficient air and substance mixture must exist. Each substance has a minimum and maximum percentage of air (oxygen) required to enable a combustion. Without air (oxygen) a flammable substance on its own does not represent an explosive atmosphere.

3- Then, a liquid is not considered explosive atmosphere?

The liquid itself is not an explosive atmosphere. However, vapours generated on its surface, if mixed with air, can result in an explosive atmosphere.

4- What directives regulates work in or near explosive atmospheres?

ATEX is the name given to the European Directives for regulating work in or close to explosive atmospheres. More specifically, the Directive 1999/92 / EC is the main directive that outlines the minimum requirements for improving the health and safety protection of workers at risk from explosive atmospheres.

5- Should we identify and indicate areas with potentially explosive atmospheres?

Yes, it is necessary to classify areas according to the likelihood of having a hazardous explosive atmosphere. It is classified as Zone 0 for gases or Zone 20 for dust if an explosive atmosphere is present for periods of more than 1000 hours per year. Zone 1 (or 21) if an explosive atmosphere is likely to occur between 10 and 1000 hours per year. Zone 2 if an explosive atmosphere persists between 0.1 hours (6 minutes) and 10 hours a year. If this period is shorter, then there is no need to classify the area.

6- What kind of measures should be taken into account in these areas?

The directive states that all potential ignition sources must be avoided, but if it is not possible, they should be

The Directive 1999/92 / EC outlines the minimum requirements for improving the health and safety protection of workers at risk from explosive atmospheres.

at least reduced to a minimum. Measures should also be taken to mitigate the detrimental effects of a possible deflagration.

7- Would it be enough to check with detection equipment that there is no explosive atmosphere when working?

No, it is not enough. It is compulsory to evaluate all possible measures to eliminate all foreseeable risk. Nevertheless, it is important to highlight that according to the law all necessary safety measures need to be taken when working in or close to an explosive atmosphere or not. If the zone is ATEX classified, all means must be put in place in order to avoid or reduce ignition sources and mitigate the consequences of an explosion.

8- What elements does the Directive affect?

To all those elements that could generate a spark, including machines, devices, clothing and tools among others.

9- Are normal steel tools a source of ignition?

Yes they are according to Directive 1999/92 / EC and EN 1127

10- So, can I ever use steel tools in hazardous areas?

According to the directive, you cannot. In such areas non-sparking tools should be used instead. The EN 1127 norm specifies that you can never use steel tools in Zones 0, 20 ; you can never use them in 1, 21,2,22 if the atmosphere is a gas listed in the IIC group; and steel tools are forbidden in Zones 1, 21,2,22 if their normal use generates visible sparks (e.g. hammers, files, saws, etc.).

11- What is a non-sparking tool?

It is a tool made of an alloy whose sparks never have enough energy to generate the deflagration of an explosive atmosphere. Such tools are considered safe.

12- Why is it safe?

The main reason why non-sparking tools are safe is because their use will not generate energy or heat at temperatures that will reach the ignition point of a gas. This is because the alloys used have a very low friction coefficient.

13- How can be verified that the tools are safe?

Non-spark tools are tested under extreme conditions that are hundreds of times more stringent than those that may exist in a common explosive environment. Alloy samples are grinded at high speeds creating sparks that are directed to an explosive atmosphere. This particular atmosphere is created by selecting the most dangerous gas (with the lowest ignition energy), and the optimal mix of oxygen to maximize the deflagration capacity. If after 100 tests the atmosphere has not deflagrated, the alloy is considered completely safe.

14- What non-sparking alloys exist?

The most common alloys are copper beryllium (also called beryllium copper or Cu-Be) and aluminum bronze (also called Al-bron).

15- What is the difference between the two?

Although copper-beryllium alloy is priced between 20% and 40% higher than the aluminum bronze, it also has superior mechanical and safety properties, which generally make it the most profitable decision over a longer period of time.

- The Cu-Be alloy has a hardness of up to 40HRC, 40% higher than the Al-Bron, so it wears less and has a 40% longer life.
- The Cu-Be resistance is a 50% higher than the Al-Bron, and hence it resists 50% more effort than an Al-Bron equivalent tool.
- The Cu-Be is completely non-magnetic. The Al-Bron contains 3% of iron, and hence it is slightly magnetic.
- The Cu-Be is safer because its sparks have less energy than the Al-Bron. The Cu-Be is especially recommended in atmospheres listed in the group IIC.

The Cu-Be alloy is the best choice in 90% of cases, as its properties make it more profitable and safe.

16- How do I decide which alloy is the best option for me?

Cu-Be is the best choice in 90% of cases, as its best properties make it more profitable and safe. The Al-Bron is only competitive when the following four conditions are met simultaneously:

- The tool will be used very occasionally, not periodically.
- Great efforts will not be made.
- Complete non-magnetism is not required.
- Will not be used in IIC group atmospheres. If all of these conditions occur at once, the Al-Bron may be the best option. But if only one of these conditions is not met, then the Cu-Be is the right decision.

17- Are there other safe materials or alloys for hazardous atmospheres apart from the Cu-Be and Al-Bron?

Yes, other alloys include, for example, copper, tin bronze, brass or manganese bronze.

18- Are copper, brass or tin bronze, substitutes for Cu-Be and Al-Bron?

No. While the sparks will not have enough energy to ignite an explosive atmosphere, their hardness and resistance levels are lower than those of the Cu-Be and Al-Bron (between 4 to 6 times lower), so they are not suitable for hand tools.

Only mallets or hammers can be manufactured in these alloys. Nonetheless, their low useful life makes them a less cost-effective option even in the short term.

Therefore, copper, brass and tin bronze mallets and hammers are not a substitute for Cu-Be or Al-Bron. These alloys are useful and necessary only when a very low hardness is required.

19- Is it true that the Cu-Be is carcinogenic?

There is some confusion about this issue. Yes, it is proven that beryllium in the form of dust, inhaled continuously over long periods of time (for example in foundries where this alloy is melted and appropriate safety measures are not in place) can cause lung cancer.

However, there is no evidence or recorded cases about Cu-Be causing any cancer. The reasons are:

- a) Cu-Be has only 2% of beryllium in its composition.
- b) It is not in powder form, so you do not inhale it.

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c) The exposure is minimal.

It is for this reason that there is no country in the world to prohibit or restrict the use of this alloy. Moreover, it is a common alloy in the coating of certain aircraft components, precisely because of its low coefficient of friction. Therefore, the risk that Cu-Be tools represent for the user is infinitely inferior to other agents to which we are exposed to on a daily basis (e.g. air pollution).

20- Is there any non-sparking alloy without beryllium, and also completely non-magnetic?

Yes, bronze manganese (Mn-Bron). It is similar to Al-Bron in terms of its physical properties, but the lack of iron in its composition makes it completely non-magnetic. However, it is not often used in the manufacture of hand tools because despite its benefits, it carries a higher cost.

21- What alloy should be used in an atmosphere of acetylene?

Acetylene is a gas in the IIC group, and therefore common non-sparking alloys have no capacity to trigger its deflagration. However, acetylene is a substance that reacts with any alloy with a copper composition higher than 65%, creating a new compound called copper acetylide, which is highly explosive. As both Cu-Be alloys and Al-Bron contain more than 80% of copper; they must never be used in acetylene environments. In such environments, steel tools would likely be safer than Cu-Be tools.

However, EGA Master has developed an alloy called ACETILEX® that is safe to use in environments with Acetylene. ACETILEX® tools have less than 65% of copper in their composition, making it the only completely safe alternative on the market for working in environments with acetylene.

22- And plastic-coated steel tools safe?

They are not completely safe. Considering that it is not possible to coat all active parts of a tool, plastic coated tools are not considered safe to be used in the presence of an explosive atmosphere. They are therefore called spark reduction tools, not non-sparking tools.

Their use is therefore not recommended for the following reasons:

- a) They do not avoid the risk of explosion
- b) The plastic coating is susceptible to become damaged, further increasing the exposed areas
- c) The standard EN 1127-1 prohibits the use of steel made tools in most zones and groups of gas.

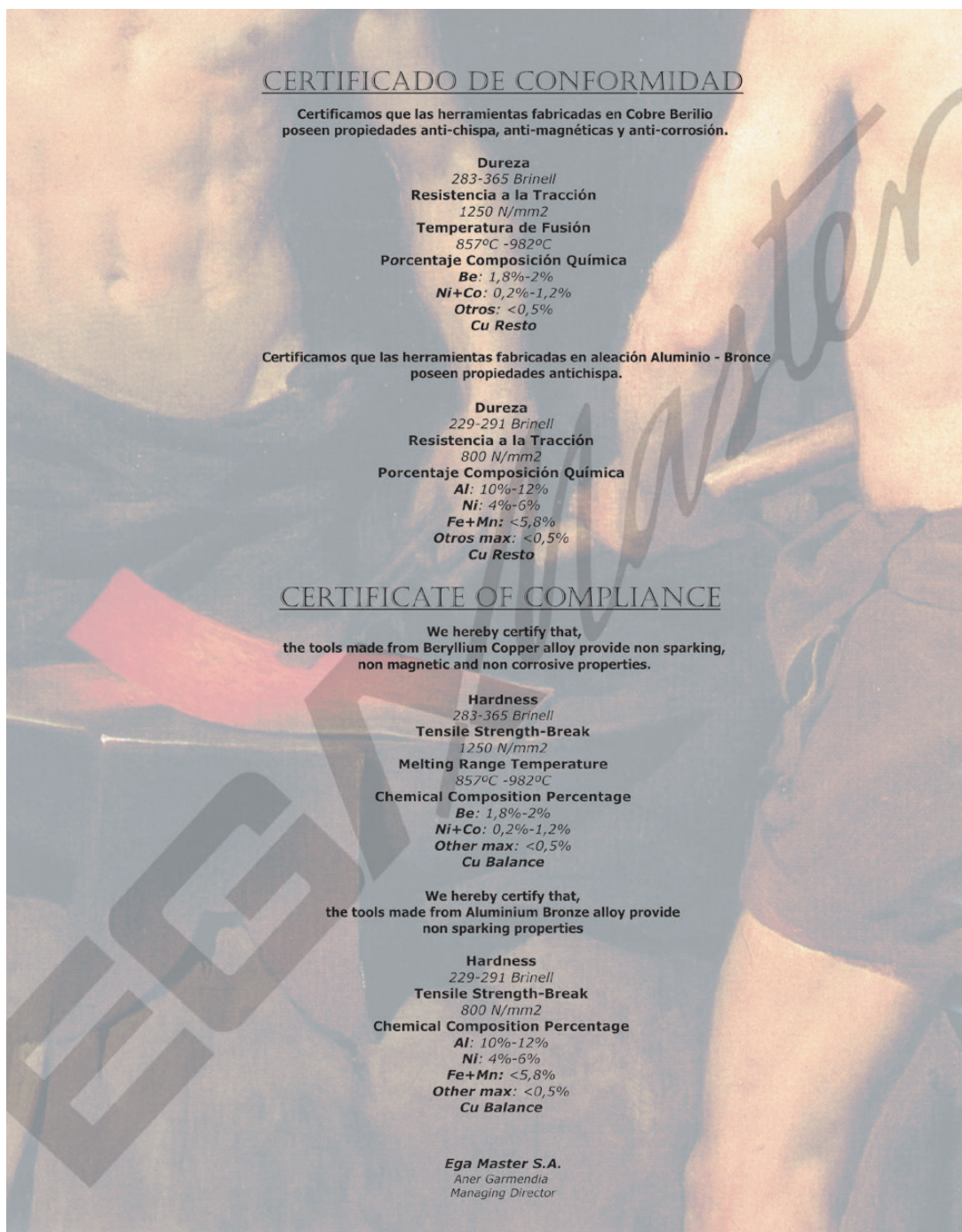
ACETILEX®, developed by EGA Master, is a safe alloy to work in environments with acetylene gas.



4. CERTIFICATIONS

Considering the potential catastrophic consequences associated with choosing the wrong tool, it is critical that workers are 100% sure that the tools they are using have the right. This is best achieved through the certification of the tools by independent third parties.

EGA Master's non-sparking tools are certified by the prestigious German Federal Institute for Materials Research and Testing (BAM), which is a European Union approved laboratory to certify according to 94/9/EG Directive.



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Certificate

Nº: BAM/ZBF/008/10

3rd Revised version



Bundesanstalt für
Materialforschung
und -prüfung

12200 Berlin, Germany
T: +49 30 8104-0
F: +49 30 8104-7 2222

Hereby it is confirmed by the BAM Certification Body, that the

Material aluminium-bronze

of the manufacturer

EGA Master S.L.
Zorrolleta 11, Jundiz Industrial Estate
01015 Vitoria
SPAIN

meets the requirements of **BAM Standard operating procedure „StAA-NEG-005“: „StAA zur Schlagfunkenprüfung von Werkstoffpaarungen“ dated 2019-07-02** and thus the non-sparking tools made of this material are appropriate for use in potentially explosive atmospheres of zone 1 and/or 21 according to Directive 1999/92/EC of all explosion groups (I, IIA, IIB & IIC) according to ISO/IEC 80079-20-1:2017, if the terms and conditions set out in the annex to this certificate are met.

The certification is based on certification contract N° **BAM-ZBF-0004-2020-EGA dated 2020-08-26** and comprises according to standard ISO/IEC 17065:2012 a design-type test with the manufacturer's declaration of conformity (BAM Certification system I). The products certified by BAM may be labelled with the certification mark "BAM design-type tested" / "BAM Baumustergeprüft".

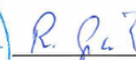
The certificate is valid until 1 August 2025.

BAM test report **20017926; BZS-GS/024/20 dated 19 February 2021** as well as procedure no. **BZS-GS/024/20** form the basis of this certificate.

Bundesanstalt für Materialforschung und -prüfung (BAM)
Unter den Eichen 87,12205 Berlin, **2021-02-23**


Dr. J. Sunderkötter
BAM Certification Officer




Dr. R. Grätz
BAM Assessor

Distribution list: 1st Certificate holder

2nd BAM Certification Body

2015-10

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CERTIFICATE



Certificate

Nº: BAM/ZBF/007/10

3rd Revised version



Bundesanstalt für
Materialforschung
und -prüfung

12200 Berlin, Germany
T: +49 30 8104-0
F: +49 30 8104-7 2222

Hereby it is confirmed by the BAM Certification Body, that the

Material beryllium-copper

of the manufacturer

EGA Master S.L.
Zorrolleta 11, Jundiz Industrial Estate
01015 Vitoria
SPAIN

meets the requirements of **BAM Standard operating procedure „StAA-NEG-005“: „StAA zur Schlagfunkenprüfung von Werkstoffpaarungen“ dated 2019-07-02** and thus the non-sparking tools made of this material are appropriate for use in potentially explosive atmospheres of zone 1 and/or 21 according to Directive 1999/92/EC of all explosion groups (I, IIA, IIB & IIC) according to ISO/IEC 80079-20-1:2017, if the terms and conditions set out in the annex to this certificate are met.

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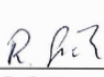
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CERTIFICATE

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5. PRESENTATION

EGA Master is a Spanish manufacturer committed to keeping field workers safe and efficient.

Born as specialists in Piping Tools, EGA Master has steadily diversified into other fields. At present the company has become a world leader in the safety category and manufactures tools and equipment for the most demanding industries such as automotive, aerospace, shipbuilding, construction, oil, gas or mining.

The EGA Master proposition is sustained on 3 key pillars:

- **One Stop Solution:** EGA Master is currently the only manufacturer that offers a one-stop solution for the industrial end-user with these 10 product ranges: Hand tools, Pipe tools, 1000V Insulated tools, ESD Electro Dissipative tools, Non-sparking and Titanium tools, Anti-drop tools, Tool control system, Hydraulic and Pneumatic Underwater tools and ATEX-certified Intrinsically Safe/Explosion-Proof Instruments.

- **High Quality:** EGA Master manufactures for more than 100 different brands, including some of the leading manufacturers in the industry.

- **Quick Service:** As a result of EGAMaster manufacturing model and investment in stock, the company is able to provide an availability level above 98% across the 150 countries the company distribute to.

Some end users of EGAMaster tools include companies and institutions such as Exxon Mobil, Shell, Airbus, United Nations, NATO, Coca Cola, Audi, Volkswagen, Nissan-Renault, Siemens or Philips (<http://www.egamaster.com/en/what-our-customers-say>).

Nowadays, EGA Master:

- **Exports around 90% of its production to more than 150 countries** across five continents.

- **Has over 200 patented products developed entirely by its R + D + I department**, in which invests more than 6% of its resources.

- Provides unlimited life time guarantee for all its hand-tools.

- Holds, among others, the **ISO 9001, ISO 14001 and OSHAS 18001 certificates** and has been a pioneer in its industry in the implementation of the European EFQM model of Total Quality Management.

- It is the most awarded tool manufacturer, as evidenced by the long list of awards that the company has received since its foundation.



SOME END USERS

Eng. Elías Valencia Delgado
Terminals Head of Maintenance
EP Petroecuador (Ecuador)

“When you work at a Petrochemical company you are exposed to fire hazards that put at risk THE LIFE OF YOUR WORKFORCE, the most valuable assets a company has. We have therefore put our trust on EGA Master as a supplier of our Non-Spark CU-BE tools. This is due to the high quality of the tools and the wide range of products the company can offer us.”

Atul Khare
Dy. Manager
Bharat Oman Refinery (India)

“Safety is important for us, and through EGA Master, we are able to access the safety solutions that are needed to keep our workforce safe and productive.”

Ji Liu
Maintenance Chief
CNOOC- China National Offshore Oil Corporation (China)

“The Non-Sparking tools of EGA Master are perfect in fine detail and craftsmanship.”

Godfrey Ekeke
Maintenance Planner
Shell (Nigeria)

“EGA Master Tools are absolutely amazing tools in terms of value in safety, convenience and versatility.”

Chidi Ahamefula
Central Tools Coordinator
ExxonMobil (Nigeria)

“Safety is the watch word in our company and using EGA Master tools has helped us maintain that record over the years. Using the right tool helps you accomplish your task timely and safely, and EGA Master tools have consistently fulfilled that need for us.”

TESTIMONIALS



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