

NEELEKTRIČNA OPREMA U POTENCIJALNO EKSPLOZIVNIM ATMOSFERAMA

NON-ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT IN POTENTIALY EXPLOSIVE ENVIRONMENT

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U Srbiji su potencijalno eksplozivne atmosfere obrađene kroz dva pravna akta zasnovana na dve Direktive EU. Pravilnik o opremi i zaštitnim sistemima namenjenim za upotrebu u potencijalno eksplozivnim atmosferama ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 10/2017 i 21/2020) obuhvata ATEX Direktivu 2014/34/EU. Uredbu o preventivnim merama za bezbedan i zdrav rad usled rizika od eksplozivnih atmosfera ("Sl. glasnik RS", br. 101/2012 i 12/2013) obuhvata ATEX Direktivu 99/92/EC. ATEX Direktiva 2014/34/EU obuhvata evropske minimalne tehničke i zakonske zahteve za opremu koja se koristi u potencijalno eksplozivnoj atmosferi, dok je ATEX Direktiva 99/92/EC je određena za unapređivanje zdravlja i bezbednosti radnika koji su potencijalno u opasnosti od eksplozivne atmosfere.

Pravilnik o opremi i zaštitnim sistemima namenjenim za upotrebu u potencijalno eksplozivnim atmosferama važi za proizvođače. Uredbu o preventivnim merama za bezbedan i zdrav rad usled rizika od eksplozivnih atmosfera važi za krajnje korisnike. ATEX direktiva je postala obavezna 2003 godine za članice EU. U EU pre ATEX direktive bilo je neophodno samo primeniti principe bezbednosti eksplozije na električnu opremu. U SFRJ potencijalno eksplozivne atmosfere i oprema namenjane za upotrebu u istim regulisane je propisima i standardima počevši od šezdesetig godina prošlog stoleća preko „S“ komisije do današnje komisije za standarde N031 pri ISS. Neelektrička (mehanička) oprema nije razmatrana do usvajanja zadnjih Pravilnika već se oslanjalo samo na regionalne propise, nacionalne tehničke vodiče i dobru inženjersku praksu kako bi se osiguralo da do potencijalnih rizika paljenja, kao što su vruće površine ili varnice, ne dođe. Zbog toga su mnoge zemlje primenile sopstvene kriterijume za prihvatanje, što je otežavalo kretanje proizvoda preko međunarodnih granica. ATEX ukazuje na neelektrične opasnosti i zahteva razmatranje ovih u pogledu bezbednosti od eksplozije.

Donošenjem Pravilnik o opremi i zaštitnim sistemima namenjenim za upotrebu u potencijalno eksplozivnim atmosferama i njegovim izmenama a u skladu sa ATEX Direktivom 2014/34/EU došlo je do obaveze da i neelektrična (mašinska) oprema bude usaglašena i odobrena.

U Srbiji, pored industrije gde se primenjuje ATEX direktiva, postoji značajna namenska industrija koja nije obuhvaćena ATEX direktivom a na istu se primenjuju standardi SRPS N.S8.006 i SRPS N.S8.010 koji ne obrađuju direktno neelektričnu opremu ali pojedini zahtevi mogu biti primenjeni.

Ključne reči: ATEX; neelektrična oprema; zone opasnosti; eksplozija; gas i prašina

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In Serbia, hazardous areas from explosive atmospheres have been processed through two legal acts based on two EU Directives. The Rulebook on equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 10/2017 and 21/2020) covers ATEX Directive 2014/34/EU. The Rulebook on preventive measures for safe and healthy work due to the risk of explosive atmospheres ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 101/2012 and 12/2013) covers ATEX Directive 99/92/EC. ATEX Directive 2014/34/EU covers The European minimum technical and legal requirements for equipment used in potentially explosive atmospheres, while ATEX Directive 99/92/EC is designed to improve the health and safety of workers who are potentially at risk from an explosive atmosphere.

The Rulebook on equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres applies to manufacturers. The Rulebook on preventive measures for safe and healthy operation due to the risk of explosive atmospheres applies to end users. The ATEX Directive became mandatory for EU member states in 2003. In the EU before the ATEX directive, it was only necessary to apply the principles of explosion safety to electrical equipment. In SFRY, potentially explosive atmospheres and equipment intended for use in the same are regulated by regulations and standards starting from the 1960s through the "S" Commission to today's Commission for Standards N031 at the ISS. Non-electrical (mechanical) equipment was not considered until the adoption of the latest Rulebook but relied only on regional regulations, national technical guides and good engineering practice to ensure that potential ignition risks, such as hot surfaces or sparks, did not occur. As a result, many countries applied their own acceptance criteria, making it difficult to move products across international borders. ATEX indicates non-electrical hazards and requires consideration of these regarding explosion safety.

With the adoption of the Regulation on equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres and its modifications and in accordance with ATEX Direkt 2014/34/EU, there was an obligation that non-electrical (mechanical) equipment be harmonized and approved.

In Serbia, in addition to the industry where the ATEX directive is applied, there is a significant dedicated industry that is not covered by the ATEX directive and the same is applied by the standards SRPS N.S8.006 and SRPS N.S8.010, which do not directly process nelectrical equipment, but certain requirements may be applied.

Key words: *ATEX; non-electric equipment; danger zones; explosion; gas and dust*