

Important NFPA Standards for Dust Collection Systems

Keep your workers and facility safe and stay in compliance by knowing the right NFPA standards for your combustible dust application.



The National Fire Protection Association sets safety standards that provide requirements for managing combustible dust across industries, processes and dust types. Here are a few key NFPA standards that your facility might have to follow.

FUTURE NFPA 660

Scheduled for release in late 2025, this standard provides both fundamental and industry-specific standards for managing combustible dust, promoting best practices to safeguard facilities from related fires and explosions.

NFPA 652

Standard on the Fundamentals of Combustible Dust

Applies to all facilities and operations that deal with combustible dust. It requires facility operators to conduct a dust hazard analysis to identify threats, create a plan to manage fire and explosion dangers and provide training for workers.

NFPA 654

Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids

An all-encompassing standard on how to design a safe dust collection system. Depending on the nature and severity of the hazard, it will guide you more specific standards for explosion venting and deflagration protection.

NFPA 61

Standard for the Prevention of Fires and Dust Explosions in Agricultural and Food Processing Facilities.

For facilities engaged in dry agricultural bulk materials including grains, oilseeds, agricultural seeds, legumes, sugar, flour, spices, feeds and other related materials.

NFPA 484

Standard for Combustible Metals.

Covers all metals and alloys in a form that is capable of combustion or explosion. It also applies to processing or finishing operations that produce combustible metal powder or dust such as machining, sawing, grinding, buffing and polishing.

NFPA 664

Standard for the Prevention of Fires and Explosions in Wood Processing and Woodworking Facilities.

Establishes the minimum fire and explosion prevention requirements for facilities that process wood or manufacture wood products using wood or cellulosic fibers, creating wood chips, particles or dust.

NFPA 655

Standard for the Prevention of Sulfur Fires and Explosions

This standard establishes requirements to eliminate or reduce explosion and fire hazards encountered in the crushing, grinding, and pulverizing of bulk and liquid sulfur, and to the safe handling of sulfur in any form.

SYSTEM PROTECTION

NFPA 68

Standard on Explosion Protection by Deflagration Venting

Focuses on explosion venting on devices and systems that vent combustion gases and pressures resulting from a deflagration within an enclosure in order to minimize structural and mechanical damage.

NFPA 69

Standard on Explosion Prevention Systems

Covers explosion protection of dust collectors when venting is not possible. It includes several prevention methods such as explosion suppression, deflagration pressure containment and spark extinguishing systems.



Camfil APC designed this infographic as an easy reference for manufacturers who create or handle potentially combustible or explosive dusts. Camfil dust collection experts are able to understand your problems and challenges, assess your needs and recommend the most cost-effective systems and equipment to help you comply with OSHA and NFPA standards.

Contact Camfil APC today to get your dust problems solved – www.CamfilAPC.com or call 800-479-6801