

**COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON THE TRANSPORT OF  
DANGEROUS GOODS AND ON THE GLOBALLY  
HARMONIZED SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION  
AND LABELLING OF CHEMICALS**

Sub-Committee of Experts on the  
Transport of Dangerous Goods

Thirtieth session  
Geneva, 4-12 (a.m.) December 2006  
Item 10 of the provisional agenda

ANY OTHER BUSINESS

Application for consultative status by the European Bitumen Association (EUROBITUME)

1. The secretariat reproduces below information received from the European Bitumen Association (EUROBITUME) requesting consultative status as a non-governmental organization for participation on the work of the Sub-Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods.
2. The Sub-Committee is invited to decide whether EUROBITUMEN may participate in its work with a consultative status.



**Mr. Olivier Kervella**

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Transport Division  
Dangerous Goods & Special Cargoes Section  
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Brussels, 8<sup>th</sup> September 2006

Dear Mr. Kervella,

Further to your email dated 28<sup>th</sup> August 2006 regarding our request for consultative status please find below a short document summarizing our basis for the request.

The objective of Eurobitume is to disseminate to all interested persons and organizations technical and scientific knowledge concerning bitumen and its applications by promoting the effective and efficient uses of paving and industrial bitumen and acting as a focal point and spokesman for the European Bitumen Industry. A copy of the constitution is attached as *Appendix 1*.

Eurobitume currently has three standing committees covering Promotional, Technical and Health, Safety and Environmental (HSE) activities. The HSE Committee provides support to the members relating to legislation and identification of Good / Best working Practices. In addition Eurobitume has regular liaison meetings with its customer associations (European Asphalt Paving Association, Bitumen Waterproofing Association and European Mastic Asphalt Association) as well as non-European associations in the USA, Oceania and South Africa.

Eurobitume confirms its interest in the goals and objectives of the UNECE Transport of Dangerous Goods Committee and in the activities of your organisation at national, regional and international level.

The activities of Eurobitume are directed by an Executive Committee (please see *Appendix 2* for a list of the Executive Committee members) comprising representatives of member companies according to policies directed by the general meeting.

Membership of the organisation comprises companies with a significant refining asset located in Europe and involvement in the distribution of bitumen in Europe. (A list of member companies and the personal representation is appended as *Appendix 3*). In addition Eurobitume members include the National Bitumen Associations of BeNeLux, France, Germany, Spain and UK.

Eurobitume would like to re-iterate its interest in a change to the UN number 1999 and this request can be found in *Appendix 5*.

Further attachments are as follows:

- ↪ *Appendix 4* – Examples of publications relevant to the work of the TDG subcommittee
  - Bitumen Burns advice
  - Safe handling of bitumen
  - Guidance on the Classification of bitumen
  - TREM Card template
- ↪ *Appendix 5* – Issue summary for change to UN 1999
- ↪ *Appendix 6* - Financial Documents
- ↪ *Appendix 7* - Moniteur Belge (1970)

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Knut Soraas', is written over a thin vertical red line.

Knut Soraas  
Director General

# CONSTITUTION\*

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\* There follows an English translation of the constitution of Eurobitume. The legal version is in French

## **ARTICLE 1**

### **Constitution - Description - Registered Office**

It is constituted under the rules for the Organisation of International Associations controlled by the Belgian law of 25<sup>th</sup> October 1919, and modified by that of 6<sup>th</sup> December 1954, a European Association for scientific purposes described as "**EUROPEAN BITUMEN ASSOCIATION**", in short "**EUROBITUME**".

The Association has its registered office in Boulevard du Souverain 165 - 4<sup>th</sup> Floor, 1160 Brussels - Belgium. It may be modified by simple decision of the Executive Committee.

## **ARTICLE 2**

### **Objective**

The objective of the Association is to disseminate to all interested persons and organisations technical and scientific knowledge concerning bitumen and its applications by

- ◇ promoting the effective and efficient uses of paving and industrial bitumen
- ◇ acting as a focal point and spokesman for the European Bitumen Industry.

## **ARTICLE 3**

### **Members**

#### **A. Admission**

Membership may be granted under the conditions set out below to all companies having a significant refining asset in Europe and directly concerned with the production and/or distribution of petroleum bitumen in Europe and to the European national associations representing in their own country natural or legal entities, producers and/or distributors of bitumen. The registered or principal office of those companies and associations must be established in a European country and must be legally constituted according to the laws and their use in this country.

This qualification of membership will be granted to such companies and associations during a General Meeting by a decision supported by the vote of three quarters of the members.

The admission of any new member will only be effective when he has accepted the constitution without reservation and paid his subscription. Membership in the Association does not in any way restrict the freedom of action of individual members.

**B. Resignation**

Any member may resign if he has notified his intention in writing to the Executive Committee at least six months before the end of the financial year. Such resignation shall release the member from his obligations to the Association only from the end of the financial year in the course of which his resignation becomes effective and the member remains responsible for the payment of subscriptions and dues whose total has been accepted by the Association and which relate to the financial year in progress.

Those resigning renounce absolutely all rights to the properties of the Association.

**C. Expulsion**

During the General Meeting a member may be expelled if this decision is supported by the vote of three quarters of the members. Members who have been expelled lose all rights to the Association's property.

**D. Representation**

Each member shall nominate a person to act on his behalf and who will exercise his rights. At any time whatsoever a member may replace his representative by another natural person. Such delegations of power must be notified in writing to the registered office of the Association.

**ARTICLE 4****General Meeting****A. Powers**

Subject to the reservation of powers accorded by the present constitution to the Executive Committee, the General Meeting shall have full powers with a view to realising the objectives of the Association and administering its affairs.

**B. Voting**

Each member possesses one vote in the proceedings of the General Meeting.

Unless where it is provided otherwise in the present constitution, all decisions are taken by a majority of the members present or represented at these General Meetings.

**C. Ordinary General Meeting**

The Ordinary General Meeting will receive the report of the Executive Committee on the activities of the Association during the past year and approve the accounts which are presented to it; it will carry out statutory elections and approve the budget. The meeting will validly discuss all items on the agenda.

The Ordinary General Meeting will be held each year in the third week of March.

**D. Extraordinary General Meeting**

An Extraordinary General Meeting may be convened, at any time, on the initiative of the President.

An extraordinary General Meeting shall similarly be convened as and when requested in writing by at least one-fifth of the members.

**E. Place, Notification and Agenda**

General Meetings will be held at the registered office or any other place described in the notification.

The Executive Committee shall draw up the agenda and shall notify members by means of a circular sent out at least twenty days in advance. The notification shall contain the agenda and only those items described in the agenda will be discussed at the meeting.

The notification will be made by registered letter if the agenda contains a proposal for amendment of the constitution or a proposal for the dissolution of the Association.

**F. Decisions**

Decisions of General Meetings are notified to members by letter.

Members have the right of access to the Minutes of meetings at the registered office.

**ARTICLE 5****Executive Committee**

The activities of the Association shall be directed according to the policies decided by the General Meeting, by an Executive Committee of eight members.

These members shall be elected by the Ordinary General Meeting for one year, shall hold office from one Ordinary General Meeting to the next and shall be eligible for re-election.

In the case where there are less than eight candidates an Executive Committee of less than eight members may be formed. A minimum of 6 candidates is required nevertheless.

Each member of the Executive Committee possesses one vote in the proceedings of the Executive Committee except that, in the event of a tie in voting, the President of the Association (as defined in article 6) shall have a second and casting vote.

In the event of the death or resignation of any member of the Executive Committee, the Committee shall co-opt a replacement member until the next General Meeting, which shall elect a replacement(s) to hold office. Should the death or resignation be that of the President, the Vice President (as defined in article 6) shall take over the office of President until next General Meeting and the Executive Committee shall co-opt the Vice President in accordance with the above.



Meetings of the Executive Committee shall be convened on the initiative of the President, except that the Committee shall meet at least quarterly and that the President shall convene a meeting within three weeks of a request in writing by any three members of the Executive Committee.

The quorum necessary for holding an Executive Committee shall be not less than 3 members of the Executive Committee. The decisions are taken to the majority of the voices of members present or represented. In the event of a tie in voting, the President of the Association (as defined in article 6) shall have a second and casting vote.

The minutes of the meetings of the Executive Committee are available at the registered office of the Association.

The Executive Committee shall have the power to establish other standing or ad hoc committees and to appoint their member(s), such decisions shall be effective immediately although they shall be subject to the confirmation of the next General Meeting. These committees are constituted solely in an advisory capacity and do not have any deciding power. The abilities of these committees will not encroach on those of the Executive Committee nor on those of the General Meeting

The duties of the members of the Executive Committee are not remunerated.

## **ARTICLE 6**

### **President - Vice President - Treasurer**

The General Meeting shall elect one President, one Vice President and one Treasurer from the members of the Executive Committee. The President shall preside at General Meetings and at meetings of the Executive Committee. The Vice President shall act for the President in his absence or on matters delegated to him by the President. The Treasurer shall submit to the General Meeting a budget approved by the Executive Committee and shall be responsible for the supervision of the accounts.

## **ARTICLE 7**

### **Congresses**

At regular intervals, appropriate congresses will be organised.

## **ARTICLE 8**

### **Director General**

The Director General shall be appointed by the General Meeting upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee. The duration of his term is determined by the General Meeting. The Director General may be re-elected.

The Director General is entrusted with the day to day management and the organisation and control of studies undertaken by the Association.

The Director General may delegate his responsibilities to one or more persons of his choice.

The Association is represented by the Director General in all matters relating to day to day management.

The Director General shall attend and shall act as Secretary to meetings of the Executive Committee and General Meetings. The Director General may attend any committee meeting of the Association.

## **ARTICLE 9**

### **Budgets, Accounts and Subscription**

The financial year commences on the 1<sup>st</sup> January each year and terminates on 31<sup>st</sup> December of the same year.

The Director General shall prepare the budget for the following year and the accounts of the previous year. The Treasurer shall submit these documents for adoption by the Executive Committee and, on behalf of the Executive Committee for final approval of the Ordinary General Meeting. A copy of these documents shall be sent to all members twenty days before the General Meeting together with the notifications of the meeting.

The annual subscription for each member is fixed annually by the Ordinary General Meeting by three quarters of the votes of members and is payable annually in April.

In the event of exceptional expenditures, an Extraordinary General Meeting may approve such expenditure and decide on its allocation between the members by three quarters of the votes of the members present or represented.

## **ARTICLE 10**

### **Auditors**

The Ordinary General Meeting shall appoint auditors who shall hold office for a year and be eligible for re-appointment. The auditors shall examine the books of the Association at least annually and shall report on the annual accounts to the Ordinary General Meeting.

## **ARTICLE 11**

### **Legal representation and powers of signature**

All deeds binding the Association legally such as actions at law, both as plaintiff and defendant must carry two signatures. The authorised to sign are the President, Vice President and Treasurer.

Authorities to commit expenditure within the provision of the budget and other powers of signature shall be decided by the Executive Committee.

**ARTICLE 12****Modification to the constitution and liquidation****A. Modification to the constitution**

General Meeting proceedings to discuss amendments to the constitution shall be valid only if its objective is specifically indicated in the notice of the meeting and if three quarters of the members are present or represented.

If three quarters of the members are not present or represented at the first meeting, a second meeting may be convened to discuss the matter regardless of the number of members present or represented.

In either of the two cases no amendment may be adopted unless carried by three quarters of the members present or represented.

**B. Dissolution**

A General Meeting can decide the dissolution of the Association only if three quarters of the members are present or represented. If this condition is not met, a second meeting may be convened after a delay of not less than one month and not more than six weeks to discuss the question regardless of the number of members present or represented.

No decision may be taken if it is not carried by three quarters of the members present or represented.

The General Meeting which pronounces the dissolution shall nominate the liquidators and specify their powers.

**ARTICLE 13****Assets**

The Association's assets should be distributed among present members in proportion to the total amounts paid by them since the formation of the Association

**ARTICLE 14****General Provisions**

Any matters not provided for in the present statutes, and in particular those for publication in the "Moniteur Belge" shall be dealt with in compliance with the Belgian Law.

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\* \*

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**eurobitume**

**GUIDELINES ON THE CLASSIFICATION  
OF  
BITUMENS & BITUMINOUS PREPARATIONS**

*Eurobitume Report 2002/009 – October 2002*

**EUROBITUME Task Force Health, Safety & Environment**

# **GUIDELINES ON THE CLASSIFICATION OF BITUMENS AND BITUMINOUS PREPARATIONS**

## **This report updates the Report 99/008**

*Considerable effort has been made to assure the accuracy and reliability of the information contained in this publication. However, neither Eurobitume nor any company participating in Eurobitume can accept liability for any loss, damage or injury whatsoever resulting from the use of this information.*

**Eurobitume Report 2002/009 - October 2002**

**prepared by**

**EUROBITUME Task Force Health, Safety & Environment**

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

The purpose of this document is to provide advice to producers and sellers of bitumens and bituminous preparations regarding the health, safety and environmental classification of their products according to EC Directives 67/548/EEC up to and including the 28<sup>th</sup> Adaptation to Technical Progress and 1999/45/EC.

The document is in three parts:

### **1. TYPES OF BITUMENS AND BITUMINOUS PREPARATIONS**

### **2. CLASSIFICATION OF BITUMENS**

### **3. CLASSIFICATION OF BITUMINOUS PREPARATIONS**

The descriptions and definitions of types given in Part 1 are based upon those used in the CONCAWE Product Dossier on Bitumen n° 92/104 published in November 1992, the leaflet on "Safe Handling of Bitumen" published by Eurobitume in April 1997 and the document produced by CEN TC19 SC1 WG1 on the terminology of bituminous binders.

## **1. TYPES OF BITUMENS AND BITUMINOUS PREPARATIONS**

Bitumen is defined as "A virtually involatile, adhesive and waterproofing material derived from crude petroleum, or present in natural asphalt, which is completely or nearly completely soluble in toluene, and very viscous or nearly solid at ambient temperatures".

The following types of bitumens and bituminous preparations are available to meet the technical requirements of different applications:

### **1.1 TYPES OF BITUMENS**

There are three main types of bitumens:

- 1) Paving Bitumens** are usually produced from crude petroleum oil atmospheric distillation residues by using further processing such as vacuum distillation, thermal conversion [followed by vacuum distillation], semi blowing or solvent precipitation. A combination of the processes can be used to make different grades.

They are normally graded by penetration or viscosity values. The CEN specifications for paving bitumen cover a wide range of paving and viscosity grades.

The principal use is in road paving.

- 2) Hard Bitumens** are manufactured using similar processes to paving bitumens, but have lower penetration values and higher softening points, i.e. they are harder and more brittle.

They are normally graded by a softening point specification and designated by a prefix, H (hard) or HVB (high vacuum bitumen).

The principal use is in the manufacture of flooring, bitumen paints and enamels.

- 3) Oxidised Bitumens (Air Blown)** are produced by passing air through a bitumen feedstock under controlled conditions. This produces a higher softening point bitumen with reduced susceptibility to change with temperature and greater resistance to imposed stresses.

They are normally graded by both penetration and softening point values.

Their uses include roofing materials, waterproofing, electrical components and many other building and industrial products.

### **1.2 TYPES OF BITUMINOUS PREPARATIONS**

Bituminous is "An adjective applicable to binders and to mixtures of binders and aggregates containing bitumen".

This definition does not include tar products produced by the pyrolysis of coal, lignite, wood, etc.

Many bituminous preparations are proprietary formulations and can only be reviewed here in general terms. There are four basic types:

- 1) **Modified Bitumens** are bitumens in which the rheological properties have been substantially changed by the addition of a physical or chemical agent. This would normally be an elastomeric or plastomeric polymer.

There is no European system for identifying grades of modified bitumens in common use at present, however one is being prepared by a CEN working group. They are mainly used in road construction, roofing and waterproofing.

- 2) **Cutback Bitumens** are mixtures of bitumens with volatile petroleum diluents such as white spirit, kerosene, or gas oil to render them more fluid for ease of handling and application. Depending on the level and volatility of the diluent used, the original properties of the bitumen may be partly or completely recovered by evaporation after application of the cutback. Many cutback grades are not easy to pour and handle at ambient temperatures and therefore are heated for handling and application.

They are identified either by the temperature required to achieve a specified viscosity or by the viscosity at a specified temperature and a distillation test.

They are mainly used in road surface dressings.

- 3) **Fluxed Bitumens** are mixtures of bitumens with fluxes to make products which are easier to use in certain applications. The fluxes used are high boiling petroleum products such as industrial process oils, or heavy distillates. There is only limited evaporation of the flux after application.

The grades are identified by their viscosity and a distillation test.

- 4) **Bitumen Emulsions** are fine dispersions of bitumens or bituminous preparations in water, where bitumen is the dispersed phase, and water is the continuous phase. They are normally manufactured from paving grades using a high shear system; other special equipment may be used for some industrial emulsions. Some emulsions may contain fluxing agents and/or volatile diluents either added during production or previously blended. The "bitumen solids" content of an emulsion varies between 40 and 80 per cent and application temperatures range from ambient to 90°C. Normally higher solids content emulsions require higher application temperatures.

The grades are identified according to the type of electrical charge imparted by the stabilising agent (emulsifier or soap solution) to the bitumen particles. There are three types: anionic (alkaline), cationic (acidic) and non ionic.

Cationic emulsions are used more frequently than the other types at present. Some special emulsions may be either manufactured from modified bitumens or have polymers added in the form of a latex.

## 2. CLASSIFICATION OF BITUMENS

### LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND TO THE CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING OF BITUMENS

The European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) contains 9 substance entries covering petroleum derived bitumens. These are listed in Appendix I to this report. The accompanying descriptions are not of single chemical types, but cover complex mixtures. All substances listed in the inventory are subject to the European Directive on the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances 67/548/EEC.

Bitumen is not included in Annex 1 of the Dangerous Substances Directive (DSD), 67/548/EEC. As there is no EU harmonised classification for bitumen it is subject to the principle of self classification as defined in the DSD. The classification of bitumen is in accordance to the Concawe report 01/53 "Classification and labelling of petroleum substances according to the EU dangerous substances directive (Concawe recommendations August 2001)" and Concawe report 01/54 "Environmental classification of petroleum substances - summary and rationale". This report covers the requirements of the DSD up to and including 28<sup>th</sup> Adaptation to Technical Progress (ATP).

### RECOMMENDATION

For the purpose of classification and labelling bitumens which satisfy the descriptions given in Appendix 1 to this report should be considered as substances irrespective of the route of production.

[N.B.] It is recognised that bitumens could be produced by separation and recombination of components of a vacuum residue, and both the original vacuum residue and the product would materially and analytically fit the EINECS description for "vacuum residues".

The recommended approach to the classification of bitumens is based on the fact that they contain very low concentrations of hazardous constituents viz polycyclic aromatic compounds (PACs) which are not bio-available in the form in which the final product is handled and applied.

None of the EINECS entries described in Appendix 1 are classified as dangerous under the EC criteria.

The following commentary justifies this statement.

#### 2.1. FLAMMABILITY

Flash points (closed cup) for bitumens exceed 230°C and hence do not meet the classification criteria. Normal handling, storage and transport temperatures are far below the flash point. (Refer to Eurobitume Brochure on Safe Handling of Bitumen).

No classification is recommended.



### **2.2. ACUTE TOXICITY**

The data reviewed and extrapolation from data on other petroleum products indicate that classification of bitumens for acute oral, dermal, or inhalation toxicity is not required.

No classification is recommended.

### **2.3. IRRITANCY**

The data reviewed indicate that bitumens do not require classification as skin or eye irritants.

No classification is recommended.

### **2.4. SENSITISATION**

Limited data available do not indicate the need for classification.

No classification is recommended.

### **2.5. SUB-ACUTE TOXICITY**

Available data do not indicate the need for classification.

No classification is recommended.

### **2.6. CHRONIC TOXICITY**

Dermal and inhalation data do not indicate the need for classification.

No classification is recommended.

### **2.7. CARCINOGENICITY**

From the animal studies reviewed, there is no evidence that undiluted bitumens of any type are likely to be carcinogenic to skin, and limited evidence from inhalation studies suggest that bitumen fumes are unlikely to produce lung cancer. In one study, condensates of bitumen fume generated in the laboratory did produce skin cancer in mice. However the protocol used and the nature and origin of the material tested cast doubt on the relevance of these results in predicting whether bitumen fume may cause cancer in man.

From the human experience reviewed by International Agency on Research on Cancer (IARC)

a slightly increased lung cancer risk is suggested to some asphalt workers in some countries in the past.

However the results do not allow to conclude on the presence or absence of a causal link between this slightly increased risk and exposure to bitumen fumes.

The data were insufficient for an assessment of exposure to other agents during working life neither from employment within the asphalt industry nor from employment in other industries.

The data also did not permit an assessment of the effects of important non-occupational factors such as tobacco smoking.

IARC propose carrying out a more detailed "nested case control" study of lung cancer, to provide more specific conclusions.

No classification is recommended.

### **2.8. MUTAGENICITY**

Data available on bitumens does not indicate the need for classification.

No classification is recommended.

### **2.9. TOXICITY FOR REPRODUCTION**

No data available.

No classification is recommended.

### **2.10. ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS**

Bitumens are solid to semi-solid substances at ambient temperature. They have negligible environmental mobility.

The water solubility is so low that it can be considered to be negligible. So it can be predicted that there will be no acute and chronic toxicity and that bitumen will not bioaccumulate in the aquatic species

Bitumens do not meet the criteria for ready degradability.

No classification is recommended

### **2.11. WASTE**

The Hazardous Waste Directive, 91/689/EEC adopts a classification scheme for wastes that largely follows that of the Dangerous Substances Directive. Since bitumen is not classified under the latter, by itself it would not be treated as a hazardous waste.

According to the Waste list (Commission decision 2001/118/EC) bitumen has the following code in the European Waste Catalogue (EWC):

*050117 Bitumen* (The EWC code refers only to bitumen)

Bitumen is not a hazardous waste. However, if bitumen is contaminated with other materials, the nature of these contaminants may mean that such wastes are classified as hazardous.

## 3. CLASSIFICATION OF BITUMINOUS PREPARATIONS

### LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND TO THE CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING OF BITUMINOUS PREPARATIONS

Bituminous preparations are mixtures of petroleum bitumen with one or more other chemicals. All bituminous preparations are subject to the European Directive on the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations 1999/45/ EC.

Classification may be based on (a) practical experience (human or environmental), (b) results of experimental studies or (c) use of a calculation procedure involving concentration limits for classified formulation constituents.

In addition to the requirements of this directive, suppliers should take account of possible increased bio-availability of the hazardous constituents of bitumen which may occur when hydrocarbons are used as a diluent. An increase in the bio-availability of hazardous constituents is possible in circumstances where bituminous preparations have been developed for application at ambient temperatures, as these conditions may increase the potential for skin contact and penetration. However, no absolute judgement is possible, given the variation of the substances which can be used in these preparations.

There are no provisions in directive 1999/45/EC to properly address this aspect. However the Safety Data Sheets, which must be prepared and distributed for products classified as dangerous, in accordance with directive 1991/155/EEC must include advice on the hazardous components of the preparation. According to directive 2001/58/EC, Safety Data Sheets also have to be provided on request for unclassified preparations which contain more than 1% of a classified component or a component for which there is a Community workplace exposure limit.

#### 3.1. FLAMMABILITY

Bituminous preparations are classified for flammability according to their flash points. Thus, a bitumen cut back with kerosene will typically have a flash point of about 40°C and will be classified as "Flammable".

**Recommendation:** Individual suppliers must determine whether a bituminous preparation is classifiable in a flammability category laid out in directive 1999/45/EC.

#### 3.2. ACUTE TOXICITY

Most bituminous preparations will not contain constituents which are classified for acute toxicity, at concentrations likely to result in classification.

Some solvents used to formulate bituminous preparations may however be classified (for acute toxicity) as "harmful" and labelled R65, due to their aspiration hazard. This hazard property is related to the viscosity and reflects the potential of liquid hydrocarbons to cause serious lung damage. It must be recognised however that bituminous preparations containing these solvents do not need to be classified and labelled for this hazard unless their final viscosity is less than 7 mm<sup>2</sup>/s at 40°C. In addition some volatile solvents may carry the risk phrase R67, due to their potential to cause drowsiness and dizziness. If these solvents are present at more than 15% the preparation will need to also carry the risk phrase R67.

**Recommendation:** Individual suppliers must identify hazardous formulation constituents and their concentrations in classifying preparations for acute toxicity according to directive 1999/45/EC.

### **3.3. IRRITANCY**

Bituminous preparations such as cutback bitumens and bitumen emulsions would normally be classified for eye and skin irritancy according to the concentrations of those formulation constituents that are classified as irritants. Otherwise the results of animal tests or human experience can be used the basis for the classification.

**Recommendation:** Individual suppliers must identify irritant formulation constituents and their concentrations in classifying preparations for irritancy according to directive 1999/45/EC.

### **3.4. SENSITISATION**

Petroleum substances are not known to cause skin sensitisation, but some cationic surfactants used in bitumen emulsions are classified as skin sensitisers. Where known skin sensitisers are used in bituminous preparations at concentrations above 1% (m/m), directive 1999/45/EC requires that the preparations should be classified and labelled as sensitising unless experimental data are available to show this is not necessary.

In addition, where known skin sensitisers are present in a preparation in the range 0.1% - 1% there is a need to identify the chemical concerned on the package using the following phrase "contains ... may produce an allergic reaction".

**Recommendation:** Individual suppliers must identify sensitising constituents and their concentrations in classifying preparations for sensitisation according to directive 1999/45/EC. The sensitising component will be identified in paragraph 2 of the SDS and on the label.

### **3.5. SUB-ACUTE TOXICITY**

Some bituminous preparations may contain classified constituents posing a sub-acute hazard. Examples are bitumens cutback with low flash hydrocarbon solvents containing significant concentrations of n-hexane. The latter is recognised as neurotoxic and is classified as toxic. Such preparations are classified according to the concentration of the sub-acutely toxic constituents that are present.

**Recommendation:** Individual suppliers must identify sub-acutely toxic constituents and their concentrations according to directive 1999/45/EC

### **3.6. CHRONIC TOXICITY**

It is unlikely that bituminous preparations will contain constituents classified on the basis of their chronic toxicity, in amounts sufficient to result in classification.

**Recommendation:** Individual suppliers must identify all constituents which are classified for chronic toxicity and classify preparations according to directive 1999/45/EC.

### 3.7. CARCINOGENICITY

Under the Dangerous Preparations Directive 1999/45/EC, bituminous preparations must be classified on the basis of the carcinogenic properties of their constituents. As bitumen is not classified as carcinogenic within the EU [see section 2.7], the classification of bituminous preparations will depend upon the carcinogenic classification of the other constituents. It is clear from the legislation that if a preparation contains 0.1% or more of a Category 2 carcinogen, or 1.0% or more of a Category 3 carcinogen, the preparation must be classified as carcinogenic Category 2 or 3 respectively. In addition, the chemical identity of the carcinogenic substance responsible for this hazard classification must be included both on the label and in paragraph 2 of the Safety Data Sheet for the product.

It follows therefore that, for bituminous preparations formulated with constituents which are not classified as carcinogenic, either by the EU or due to supplier "self-classification" the preparation does not need to be classified as carcinogenic. There is however limited evidence in animals that some bitumens diluted with solvents, may be weakly carcinogenic to the skin; such activity is believed to be due to the release, by the solvent, of polycyclic aromatic compounds [PAC] which are found in ppm quantities in bitumens. Recognising this, and that there is no legal basis for classification of such products, it is recommended that, for potential liability reasons, suppliers should include warnings in the Safety Data Sheet about the presence and possible increased bio-availability, of PACs, in bituminous products containing solvents. Information which may be helpful in determining whether such warning is appropriate includes:

- ◇ analytical data on total and individual PACs in the mixture
- ◇ physical form of the product - solid, liquid, viscous liquid, etc.
- ◇ dilution effect of the solvent on PAC content
- ◇ biological data on the preparation

**Recommendation:** The classification of bituminous preparations for carcinogenic hazard should be based on the presence and amount of constituents classified as carcinogenic present in the mixture. Individual suppliers should however consider the need to include advice / warning about the presence and possible bio-availability of carcinogenic PACs in bitumen products containing solvents.

### 3.8. MUTAGENICITY

Bitumen is not regarded as mutagenic and none of the common constituents used in formulating bituminous preparations are currently classified as mutagenic. Accordingly, it would be expected that most bituminous preparations would not be classified as mutagenic.

**Recommendation:** The mutagenicity of bituminous preparations should be assessed in terms of the mutagenicity of each of the formulation constituents according to directive 1999/45/EC.

### **3.9. TOXICITY FOR REPRODUCTION**

Bituminous preparations containing more than 0.5% (category 1 or 2) or 5% (category 3) of constituents classified as "Toxic for reproduction" must be classified for their effects on reproduction. It is unlikely however that bituminous preparations will need to be classified for this hazard.

**Recommendation:** Individual suppliers must identify all constituents which are classified "Toxic for Reproduction" and classify their preparations according to Directive 1999/45/EC.

### **3.10. ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS**

The Dangerous Preparations Directive 1999/45/EC includes criteria for environmental classification and labelling of preparations. Bitumen is not classified as dangerous to the environment but some of the constituents used in bituminous preparations may be classified as environmentally hazardous. For example, cutback bitumens may contain solvents which are classified as dangerous to the environment. Environmental classification may also apply to some of the emulsifiers and solvents used in bitumen emulsions.

The conventional method (calculation) of classification for environmental effects is extremely complex. However, bituminous preparations containing more than 0.25% (R50/53), 2.5% (R51/53) or 25% (R52/53) of classified components will need to be classified for their environmental effects unless data are available to show this is not appropriate.

**Recommendation:** Individual suppliers must identify all constituents which are classified as "Dangerous to the environment" and classify their preparations according to Directive 1999/45/EC.

### **3.11. WASTE**

In general, wastes derived from bituminous preparations that are classified as dangerous will be regarded as hazardous wastes under the Hazardous Waste Directive 91/689/EEC. Also, some waste derived from non-classified bituminous preparations may be rendered hazardous because of contamination by other dangerous substances.

**Recommendation:** Individual supplier must identify all constituents and, if necessary, classify the waste according to the Hazardous Waste Directive 91/689/EEC.

## APPENDIX I

### Bitumen Entries in EINECS

#### Bitumens (asphalts) and vacuum residues

EINECS No.	CAS No.
<b>232-490-9</b> <i>Asphalt</i> A very complex combination of high molecular weight organic compounds containing a relatively high proportion of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C25 with high carbon-to-hydrogen ratios. It also contains small amounts of various metals such as nickel, iron or vanadium. It is obtained as the non-volatile residue from distillation of crude oil or by separation as the raffinate from a residual oil in a deasphalting or decarbonisation process.	<b>8052-42-4</b>
<b>265-057-8</b> <i>Residues (petroleum), vacuum</i> A complex residuum from the vacuum distillation of the residuum from atmospheric distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C34 and boiling above approximately 495°C (923°F).	<b>64741-56-6</b>
<b>265-188-0</b> <i>Residues (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized vacuum</i> A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained by treating a vacuum residuum with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst under conditions primarily to remove organic sulphur compounds. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C34 and boiling approximately above 495°C (923°F).	<b>64742-85-4</b>
<b>265-196-4</b> <i>Asphalt, oxidised</i> A complex black solid obtained by blowing air through a heated residuum, or raffinate from a deasphalting process with or without a catalyst. The process is principally one of oxidative condensation which increases the molecular weight.	<b>64742-93-4</b>
<b>295-284-8</b> <i>Asphaltenes (petroleum)</i> A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a complex solid black product by the separation of petroleum residues by means of a special treatment of a light hydrocarbon cut. The carbon/hydrogen ratio is especially high. This product contains a low quantity of vanadium and nickel.	<b>91995-23-2</b>
<b>295-518-9</b> <i>Residues (petroleum), thermal cracked vacuum</i> A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained from the vacuum distillation of the products from a thermal cracking process. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C34 and boiling above approximately 495°C (923°F).	<b>92062-05-0</b>

## **BITUMEN ENTRIES IN EINECS (CONTINUED)**

<b>EINECS No.</b>	<b>CAS No.</b>
<b>302-656-6</b> <i>Residues (petroleum), dewaxed heavy paraffinic, vacuum</i> A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as the residue from the molecular distillation of a dewaxed heavy paraffinic distillate. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than C80 and boiling above approximately 450°C (842°F).	<b>94114-22-4</b>
<b>309-712-9</b> <i>Residues (petroleum), distn. residue hydrogenation</i> A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a residue from the distillation of crude oil under vacuum. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range above C50 and boiling in the range above approximately 360°C (680°F).	<b>100684-39-7</b>
<b>309-713-4</b> <i>Residues (petroleum), vacuum distn. residue hydrogenation</i> A complex combination of hydrocarbons obtained as a residue from the distillation of crude oil under vacuum. It consists predominantly of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range above C50 and boiling in the range above approximately 500°C (932°F).	<b>100684-40-0</b>
<b>269-110-6</b> <i>Pitch, petroleum, arom**</i> The residue from the distillation of thermal cracked or stream-a-cracked residuum and/or catalytic cracked clarified oil with a softening point from 40°C to 180°C (104°F to 356°F). Composed primarily of a complex combination of three or more membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.	<b>68187-58-6</b>
<b>307-353-2</b> <i>Pitch, petroleum, oxidised**</i> The product obtained by oxidation of petroleum pitch in air at temperatures in the range of approximately 200°C to 300°C (392°F to 572°F).	<b>97593-48-1</b>

### **\*\* IMPORTANT:**

This document contains recommendations for the classification and labelling of 9 of the 11 EINECS categories listed above. These 9 substances are listed in Appendix 1 of the CONCAWE product dossier on n° 92/104.

The two EINECS categories denoted above by "\*\*\*" are listed in the group of substances grouped under the heading Bitumen Group 13 in Annex 1 of the Regulation EEC No. 793/93 (published OJL 84/1). These substances are not normally considered as bitumens and they are not used in the applications considered in this document. Therefore this document does not contain any recommendations for these two substances.



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## NOTES FOR GUIDANCE OF FIRST AID AND MEDICAL PERSONNEL

**All persons working with hot bitumen should be familiar with these recommendations in order to administer first aid to burn victims. This document should accompany the patient and be placed in a prominent position before transport to Doctor or Hospital.**

### ***NO ATTEMPT SHOULD BE MADE TO REMOVE THE BITUMEN AT THE WORKSITE***

#### **» FIRST AID**

When an accident has occurred the affected area should be cooled as quickly as possible to prevent the heat causing further damage. The burn should be drenched in cold water for at least ten minutes for skin and at least 5 minutes for eyes. However, body hypothermia must be avoided.

No attempt should be made to remove the bitumen from the burned area.

#### **» FURTHER TREATMENT, FIRST AID AND MEDICAL CARE**

The bitumen layer will be firmly attached to the skin and removal should not be attempted unless carried out at a medical facility under the supervision of a doctor. The cold bitumen will form a waterproof, sterile layer over the burn which will prevent the burn from drying out. If the bitumen is removed from the wound there is the possibility that the skin will be damaged further, bringing with it the possibility of complications. Furthermore, by exposing a second degree burn in order to treat it, there is the possibility that infection or drying out will make the wound deeper.



### » SECOND DEGREE BURNS

The bitumen should be left in place and covered with a Tulle dressing containing paraffin or a burn ointment containing paraffin, e.g. Flammazine (silver sulphadiazine). Such treatment will have the effect of softening the bitumen enabling it to be gently removed over a period of days. As a result of the natural re-epithelialisation of the wound any remaining bitumen will peel off in time

### » THIRD DEGREE BURNS

Active removal of the bitumen should be avoided unless primary surgical treatment is being considered due to the location and depth of the wound. In such cases removal of the bitumen is best carried out in the operating theatre between the second and fifth day after the burn occurred. By the second day the capillary circulation has usually recovered and the bed of the wound is such that a specialist can assess the depth to which the burn has penetrated. There are normally no secondary problems such as infections to contend with before the sixth day. However, it is essential to commence treatment using paraffin based substances from the day of the accident to facilitate removal during surgery.

### » CIRCUMFERENTIAL BURNS

Where hot bitumen completely encircles a limb or other body part the cooled and hardened bitumen may cause a tourniquet effect. In the event of this occurring the adhering bitumen must be softened and/or split to prevent restriction of blood flow.

### » EYE BURNS

No attempt should be made to remove the bitumen by unqualified personnel. The patient should be referred urgently for specialist medical assessment and treatment.

*Considerable effort has been made to assure the accuracy and reliability of the information contained in this publication. However, neither Eurobitume nor any company participating in Eurobitume can accept liability for any loss, damage or injury whatsoever resulting from the use of this information.*

*Eurobitume would like to acknowledge the contribution of Drs M.J. Hoekstra and M.H.E. Hermanns of the Burns Unit, Red Cross Hospital, Beverwijk, The Netherlands, in compiling this guide.*

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# SAFE HANDLING OF BITUMEN

Paving grade bitumens (including polymer modified bitumens) are supplied and stored as hot liquids at temperatures between 150 and 200°C.

Oxidised and hard grade bitumens are supplied and stored at temperatures up to 230°C.

## PRINCIPAL HAZARDS

- Severe thermal burns (up to third degree). Shock.
- Fire and explosion.  
If bitumen is over-heated flammable decomposition products may be formed resulting in a fire or explosion hazard.
- Boil-over of tanks due to the presence of water.
- Fumes. Respiratory problems or nausea may be induced by high concentrations of fumes from hot bitumen.
- Hydrogen Sulphide. In confined spaces hydrogen sulphide may accumulate and may reach hazardous levels.
- Pyrophoric deposits may develop in bitumen tanks which may self-ignite.

## SAFETY MEASURES

- Storage temperatures should not exceed 200°C for paving grades and should not exceed 230°C for oxidised grades or national limits whichever is the lower.
- Protective clothing should be worn, including:



Head protection: helmet, neck apron



Safety boots



Visor to protect the face (goggles only protect eyes)



Coveralls (with legs worn over boots).



Heat-resistant gloves (with cuffs worn inside coverall sleeves)

- Heat-resistant hoses free from twists, kinks, damage and supported along their length should be used. They should be clean dry and free from plugs of solid bitumen.
- Do not use steam to empty pipelines or hoses to avoid water in the system. Use suction pumps or compressed air or blanket gas.

## FIRST AID



- Burns from hot bitumen:  
Remove heat by treating the affected part with cold running water:  
    treat eyes for at least 5 minutes  
    treat skin for at least 10 minutes  
After cooling, no attempt should be made to remove bitumen adhering to the skin since it forms a sterile protective layer on the burnt area.  
Usually the bitumen layer detaches itself after a few days.

If for any reason the bitumen must be removed, this can be done using a slightly warmed medicinal liquid paraffin. Seek medical assistance or hospitalisation in all cases of serious burns.

- Respiratory problems due to excess fume exposure:  
Under safe conditions remove person from contaminated atmosphere into fresh air. Seek medical assistance if breathing remains difficult. Apply emergency first aid measures.

## BITUMEN FIRE



- Call the fire brigade immediately.
- Switch off all electrical power to heaters, circulation pumps, etc.
- Close valves [if safe to do so] in order to limit the spread of fire.
- Attempt to extinguish fire by using dry chemical powder, foam, inert gas, or water spray (fog).
- Never use waterjets.

## TELEPHONE NUMBERS

FIRE BRIGADE

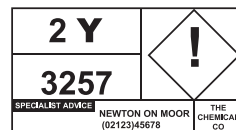
AMBULANCE

PRODUCT EXPERTS

# INSTRUCTIONS IN WRITING (ADR 5.4.3)

## TRANSPORT EMERGENCY CARD (Road)

UN number: 3257  
 Hazard identification number: 99  
 ADR Class: 9  
 Packing group: III



### Load

Proper shipping name: ELEVATED TEMPERATURE LIQUID, N.O.S. at or above 100°C and below its flashpoint. (Bitumen)

Name of product: Bitumen

Physical state: Liquid at normal handling temperature  
Solid at ambient temperature

Colour: Brown to black

Odour: Characteristic

Solubility: Insoluble in water

### Nature of Danger

- Contact of hot liquid with skin causes severe burns
- Overheating of product may result in fire or explosion
- Contact with water will result in a violent expansion and a danger of boil-over
- Respiratory problems or nausea may be induced by high concentration of fumes/vapours

### Personal Protection

- Safety helmet with integrated full face visor and neck protection
  - One-piece protective coverall
  - Safety footwear covering ankle
  - Heat resistant gloves (long sleeves)
  - High visibility warning vest for each crew member
  - During loading/unloading there must be no areas of exposed skin, face visor must be down
- Additional Equipment:**
- Local or national regulations may require specific additional equipment to be carried



### General actions to be taken by the driver

- Stop the engine
- No naked lights. No smoking
- Mark roads and warn other road users or passers by
- Inform the public about the hazard and give advice to keep upwind
- Notify police and fire brigade as soon as possible

### Additional and/or special actions to be taken by the driver

- Only take action if without personal risk
- Avoid direct contact with the product
- Stop leaks if possible without risk
- Contain or absorb leaking liquid with sand or earth or other suitable material
- If practicable: use shovel, broom, small collecting container
- Prevent liquids from entering water courses, sewers, basements and work pits
- If product has entered a water course or sewer or been spilt on soil or vegetation, advise police

### Fire

#### Information for the driver in case of fire:

- Do not attempt to deal with any fire involving the load

#### Information for emergency services:

- Extinguish fire with water fog or fine spray, dry powder, foam, inert gas, carbon dioxide, sand
- Do not use water jet
- Cool containers exposed to fire with water

### First aid

#### In case of burns:

- Drench burn in cold water for a minimum of 10 minutes
- Do not attempt to remove the bitumen unless blocking an airway
- Bitumen acts as a sterile layer and should only be removed by specialist medical care
- Send person for medical attention immediately
- If product gets into the eyes, immediately wash out with plenty of water and get medical attention

#### In case of circumferential burns:

- Where hot bitumen completely encircles a limb or other body part the bitumen must be softened and/or split to prevent restriction of blood flow during cooling. (tourniquet effect)

#### In case of respiratory problems:

- Under safe conditions remove person from contaminated atmosphere into fresh air
- Seek medical assistance if breathing remains difficult

### Additional information

Date of issue:  
 Version: No.  
 Emergency phone:

**APPLIES ONLY DURING ROAD TRANSPORT**

# INSTRUCTIONS IN WRITING (ADR 5.4.3)

## TRANSPORT EMERGENCY CARD (Road)

UN number: 3257  
 Hazard identification number: 99  
 ADR Class: 9  
 Packing group: III



### Load

Proper shipping name: ELEVATED TEMPERATURE LIQUID, N.O.S. at or above 100°C and below its flashpoint. (Bitumen)  
 Name of product: Bitumen  
 Physical state: Liquid at normal handling temperature  
 Solid at ambient temperature  
 Colour: Brown to black  
 Odour: Characteristic  
 Solubility: Insoluble in water

### Nature of Danger

- Contact of hot liquid with skin causes severe burns
- Overheating of product may result in fire or explosion
- Contact with water will result in a violent expansion and a danger of boil-over
- Respiratory problems or nausea may be induced by high concentration of fumes/vapours

### Personal Protection

- Safety helmet with integrated full face visor and neck protection
  - One-piece protective coverall
  - Safety footwear covering ankle
  - Heat resistant gloves (long sleeves)
  - High visibility warning vest for each crew member
  - During loading/unloading there must be no areas of exposed skin, face visor must be down
- Additional Equipment:**
- Local or national regulations may require specific additional equipment to be carried



### General actions to be taken by the driver

- Stop the engine
- No naked lights. No smoking
- Mark roads and warn other road users or passers by
- Inform the public about the hazard and give advice to keep upwind
- Notify police and fire brigade as soon as possible

### Additional and/or special actions to be taken by the driver

- Only take action if without personal risk
- Avoid direct contact with the product
- Stop leaks if possible without risk
- Contain or absorb leaking liquid with sand or earth or other suitable material
- If practicable: use shovel, broom, small collecting container
- Prevent liquids from entering water courses, sewers, basements and work pits
- If product has entered a water course or sewer or been spilt on soil or vegetation, advise police

### Fire

#### Information for the driver in case of fire:

- Do not attempt to deal with any fire involving the load

#### Information for emergency services:

- Extinguish fire with water fog or fine spray, dry powder, foam, inert gas, carbon dioxide, sand
- Do not use water jet
- Cool containers exposed to fire with water

### First aid

#### In case of burns:

- Drench burn in cold water for a minimum of 10 minutes
- Do not attempt to remove the bitumen unless blocking an airway
- Bitumen acts as a sterile layer and should only be removed by specialist medical care
- Send person for medical attention immediately
- If product gets into the eyes, immediately wash out with plenty of water and get medical attention

#### In case of circumferential burns:

- Where hot bitumen completely encircles a limb or other body part the bitumen must be softened and/or split to prevent restriction of blood flow during cooling. (tourniquet effect)

#### In case of respiratory problems:

- Under safe conditions remove person from contaminated atmosphere into fresh air
- Seek medical assistance if breathing remains difficult

### Additional information

Date of issue:  
 Version: No.  
 Emergency phone:

**APPLIES ONLY DURING ROAD TRANSPORT**

Brussels, 12<sup>th</sup> June 2006

## Transport classification of Bitumen

The objective of Eurobitume, the European Bitumen Association, is to disseminate to all interested persons and organisations technical and scientific knowledge concerning bitumen and its applications by

- ↳ Promoting the effective and efficient uses of paving and industrial bitumen
- ↳ Acting as a focal point and spokesman for the European Bitumen Industry.

### Issue Summary

Eurobitume members have expressed concern that the current listings applicable to bitumen in the IMDG code can lead to confusion in respect of hazard classification and needless increase of transportation cost as a consequence. Currently there are three UN Numbers which can be used for bituminous materials:

UN Number	Description	Class
1999	TARS, LIQUID, including road asphalt and oils, bitumen and cutbacks	3 (Flammable)
3256	ELEVATED TEMPERATURE LIQUID, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. with flash point above 60°C, at, or above its flash point	3 (Flammable)
3257	ELEVATED TEMPERATURE LIQUID, N.O.S., at or above 100°C and below its flash-point (including molten metals, molten salts etc.)	9 (Miscellaneous)

It is clear from the above table that hot bitumen could be transported under UN number 1999, or 3257, the principle difference being the hazard classification (column 3). However, hot bitumen does not meet the criteria for a Flammable material and therefore transportation of hot bitumen under UN1999 overstates the hazard, thereby potentially increasing transportation costs. In addition (hot) cutback bitumens could be transported under UN1999, or 3256, depending upon whether they are transported hot or cold.

Eurobitume would like to propose that references to bitumen and road asphalt be removed from the description for UN1999 leaving this number for Tar, road oils and cutback products. It is believed that most member companies are already using UN3257 for bitumen and UN 3256 for (hot) cutbacks. This would minimise changes to the documentation and ensure that Bitumen products are not confused with Tar derived materials. In addition, it is proposed that Eurobitume should be identified as a consultative body for future changes to the three numbers listed above.

## **Annex 6 - Financial Documents**

Eurobitume has 18 members - 13 bitumen producers and 5 national associations.

The Company members are: api, bp; Cepsa; Eni, ExxonMobil; Galp Energia; Kuwait; Nynas; OMV; Repsol; Shell; Statoil; Total..

The national associations are: AOP (Spain), ARBIT (Germany), Benelux Bitume (Benelux), GPB (France), RBA (United Kingdom)

*Annual fee 2006:* 744 k Euro: 15kEuro flat for all (national associations + companies). Rest (474 kEuro) is paid by companies only according to their sales.

*Special HSE Funding 2006:* 500 kEuros: Companies only according to their sales

We don't have governmental contributions.

Account summary is attached



AnnualAccounts2005  
.pdf



« The Squeeze Bridge Club », te 2000 Antwerpen  
Frankrijklei 26-28

Statuten : *Belgisch Staatsblad* 20 mei 1944, nr. 640

#### WIJZIGING DER STATUTEN

uitengewone algemene vergadering, gehouden op 1970, besloot met algemeenheid van stemmen tot wijziging der statuten :

artikel 10 worden de woorden « de laatste week der maand vervangen door de woorden « de laatste helft der maand

Echt verklaard :

W. Holvoet, (get.) H. Van Santvoort,  
secretaris.

(20 l.)

« The Squeeze Bridge Club », te 2000 Antwerpen  
Frankrijklei 26-28

Statuten : bijlage *Belgisch Staatsblad* 20 mei 1944, nr. 640.  
Wijziging : bijlage *Belgisch Staatsblad* van heden

#### RAAD VAN BEHEER

algemene vergadering, gehouden op 28 april 1970, heeft tot in de raad van beheer gekozen :

de heer Felix De Moor, licentiaat in handels- en economische wetenschappen, Leningsstraat 7, 2200 Antwerpen;  
de heer Eugène Goedemé, directeur, Fruithoflaan 112, Antwerpen;

de heer Jan Heiremans, licentiaat in handels- en economische wetenschappen, Eliaertsstraat 9, 2200 Antwerpen;  
de heer Walter Holvoet, doctor juris, De Brierstraat 1, Antwerpen;

de heer Hugo Van Santvoort, bediende, Charlottalei 18, Antwerpen;  
de heer Frans van Tichelt, handelaar, Duinstraat 129, Antwerpen;

de heer Maurice Van Tittelboom, bediende, Generaal Eisenhowerlaan 12, 2200 Antwerpen;

en hebben onder elkaar aangeduid : als voorzitter, de heer W. Holvoet; als ondervoorzitter, de heer Eugène Goedemé; als secretaris, de heer Hugo Van Santvoort; als schatbewaarder, de heer Felix De Moor; als bibliothecaris, de heer Frans van Tichelt; als tornadoileider, de heer Maurice Van Tittelboom; als lid, de heer Jan Heiremans.

Echt verklaard :

W. Holvoet, (Get.) H. Van Santvoort,  
secretaris.

(35 l.)

« Fédération des Carrières de Grès », à Bruxelles  
Rue des Sols 8

Statuten : Statuten van 1947, acte n° 2050; prorogations : *Moniteur belge* du 12 décembre 1951, n° 2753, *Moniteur belge* du 24 novembre 1956, n° 4116; modifications aux statuten : *Moniteur belge* du 4 septembre 1957; prorogation : *Moniteur belge* du 14 juin 1961, n° 2515; prorogation : *Moniteur belge* du 11 septembre 1966, n° 3241.

#### LISTE DES MEMBRES DU CONSEIL GENERAL

Extrait du procès-verbal  
de l'assemblée générale statutaire du 13 mai 1970

Président : M. Jacques Prion, industriel, rue Raikem 12, à Liège.

Vice-présidents :

M. Pierre Debras, industriel, à Arbre-Bihoul;

M. Jacques Spinette, industriel, place du Vingt-Août, à Liège.

Administrateurs :

M. Pierre Etienne Dapsens, industriel, à Yvoir;

M. Albert Gritten, industriel, avenue Emile Digneffe 7, à Liège;

M. Emile Humblet, maître de carrière, à Comblain-au-Pont;

M. Albert Lebrun, ingénieur, avenue des Tilleuls, à Embourg;

M. Iris Malmedy, industriel, Oneux 107, à Comblain-au-Pont;

M. Louis Massaut, industriel, « Le Verger », à Godinne-sur-Meuse;

M. Fernand Van Elsen, industriel, chemin du Chenois, à Quégnast.

Commissaire : M. Claude Heinen, ingénieur, rue Géniton, à Dave.

Secrétaire : Mlle Eliane Meert, rue Franz Merjay 73, à Ixelles-Bruxelles.

Toutes les personnes sont de nationalité belge.

Le président,  
(Signé) Jacques Prion.

(40 l.)

N. 4207

European Bitumen Association « Eurobitume »,  
à Bruxelles

#### STATUTS

Constitution, dénomination, siège

Article 1er. Il est constitué sous le régime organique des associations internationales régies par la loi belge du 25 octobre 1919 et modifiée par celle du 6 décembre 1954, une association européenne dénommée « European Bitumen Association », en abrégé : « Eurobitume ».

L'association a son siège dans l'agglomération bruxelloise et actuellement boulevard Emile Bockstael 351, à Bruxelles-2.

Objet

Art. 2. L'association a pour but de faciliter les échanges d'informations et la diffusion des connaissances techniques et scientifiques relatives aux bitumes et à leurs applications, tant au sein de l'association qu'au dehors.

Membres

A. Admission

Art. 3. Il y a deux catégories de membres : les membres effectifs et les membres associés.

La qualité de membre effectif sera accordée par l'assemblée générale aux associations nationales européennes groupant des personnes physiques ou morales productrices et distributrices de bitume de pétrole.

La qualité de membre associé pourra être accordée, dans les conditions définies ci-après, aux sociétés productrices et distributrices de bitume de pétrole et ayant leur siège social dans un pays d'Europe où il n'existe pas d'association nationale prévue à l'alinéa précédent.

Cette qualité sera accordée à ces sociétés au cours d'une assemblée générale par un vote réunissant au moins les trois quarts des voix des membres effectifs.

Nul membre ne pourra être admis, chacun dans sa catégorie, sans avoir au préalable adhéré sans réserve aux statuts et acquitté sa cotisation.

B. Démission :

Tout membre effectif ou associé peut démissionner en faisant part de son intention par écrit au comité au moins six mois avant la fin de l'exercice social. Cette démission ne dégage le membre des engagements vis-à-vis de l'association qu'à l'expiration de l'exercice social au cours duquel la démission devient effective et il reste redevable du paiement des cotisations et des redevances dont le montant a été adoptée par l'association et relatives à l'exercice en cours.

Les démissionnaires renoncent définitivement à tout droit sur l'avoir de l'association.

C. Exclusion :

L'exclusion d'un membre effectif ou associé peut être prononcée par l'assemblée générale statuant aux trois quarts des voix. Les membres exclus perdent tout droit sur l'avoir social.

D. Représentation :

Chaque membre mandatera une personne physique qui agira en son nom en qualité de représentant officiel et qui exercera ses droits. A n'importe quel moment les membres pourront rem-

placer ce représentant par une autre personne physique. Cette délégation de pouvoirs ou ce remplacement sera notifié par écrit au siège de l'association.

#### Assemblées générales

##### A. Pouvoirs :

Art. 4. Sous réserve des pouvoirs accordés par les présents statuts au comité, les assemblées générales prossèdent la plénitude des pouvoirs en vue de réaliser l'objet de l'association ainsi que la conduite générale des affaires.

##### B. Votes :

Lors des délibérations des assemblées générales, chaque membre effectif possède une voix. Les associés n'ont pas droit de vote, mais peuvent donner un avis à titre consultatif.

A moins qu'il n'en soit prévu différemment dans les présents statuts, toutes les décisions sont prises à la majorité des membres effectifs présents ou représentés à ces assemblées générales.

Une assemblée générale n'est régulièrement constituée que si elle réunit les trois quarts des membres effectifs. Si ce quorum n'est pas atteint, elle devra être convoquée à nouveau et pourra statuer valablement à la majorité des trois quarts des voix présentes ou représentées.

##### C. Assemblée générale ordinaire :

L'assemblée générale ordinaire entend le rapport du comité sur l'activité de l'association pendant l'exercice écoulé, elle procède aux élections statutaires et approuve le projet de budget et les comptes qui lui sont présentés. Elle délibère valablement de toutes les questions portées à l'ordre du jour.

L'assemblée générale ordinaire se réunit chaque année le troisième mardi du mois de mars, à dix heures. Si ce jour est férié, l'assemblée est reportée au mardi suivant, même heure.

##### D. Assemblée générale extraordinaire :

Sauf en ce qui concerne les cas d'une modification aux statuts et de l'élection d'un nouveau membre du comité qui sont réglés ci-après, une assemblée générale extraordinaire pourra être convoquée à l'initiative du président, à n'importe quel moment.

De même, une telle assemblée générale extraordinaire sera convoquée à l'initiative du président lorsqu'un cinquième au moins des membres effectifs en aura fait la demande.

##### E. Assemblée générale de travail :

Une assemblée de travail peut être convoquée à tout moment à l'initiative du président pour assurer la conduite générale des affaires de l'association.

##### F. Lieu, convocation et ordre du jour :

Les assemblées générales se tiennent au siège social ou à tout autre endroit désigné par la convocation.

Le comité en fixe l'ordre du jour et convoque les membres par voie de circulaire adressée au moins vingt jours à l'avance. Les convocations contiennent l'ordre du jour et l'assemblée ne pourra délibérer que sur les objets portés à l'ordre du jour.

Les membres pourront se faire représenter par un mandataire de leur choix.

##### G. Résolutions :

Les résolutions des assemblées générales sont portées à la connaissance des membres par simple lettre.

Les membres peuvent prendre connaissance au siège social du registre des procès-verbaux des séances.

#### Comité

Art. 5. L'association est administrée par un comité composé d'un président, d'un vice-président et d'un secrétaire général, ces derniers étant choisis par l'assemblée générale parmi les représentants des membres effectifs. La durée de leur mandat est d'un an; ils l'exercent d'une assemblée générale ordinaire à la suivante.

Chaque année, l'assemblée générale élira un secrétaire général et un vice-président qui deviendra automatiquement président l'année suivante. Chaque association nationale assumera la présidence à tour de rôle; un membre du comité sera obligatoirement de nationalité belge.

Exceptionnellement, au début du premier exercice, l'assemblée générale élira le secrétaire général, le vice-président et le président.

En cas de décès ou de démission du président, le vice-président exercera immédiatement les fonctions de président.

Une assemblée générale extraordinaire est alors convoquée à l'initiative du président dans un délai de six semaines pour élire un nouveau vice-président.

En cas de décès ou de démission du vice-président ou du secrétaire général, une assemblée générale extraordinaire est convoquée à l'initiative du président dans un délai de six semaines pour pourvoir à leur remplacement.

Le rôle du comité est de diriger les affaires de l'association selon les directives données par l'assemblée générale.

Les fonctions des membres du comité ne sont pas rémunérées.

#### Budgets, comptes et cotisations

Art. 6. L'exercice social commence le premier janvier de chaque année et se termine le 31 décembre. Exceptionnellement, le premier exercice débutera le 14 octobre 1969 pour se terminer le 31 décembre 1970.

Le président soumet annuellement à l'approbation de l'assemblée générale ordinaire le budget de l'année suivante et les comptes de l'année écoulée. Vingt jours avant cette assemblée générale, une copie de ces documents est adressée à tous les membres.

La cotisation est annuellement fixée pour chacun des membres par l'assemblée générale ordinaire par un vote réunissant au moins les trois quarts des voix.

La cotisation est payée semestriellement et par anticipation.

#### Représentation légale

Art. 7. Tous les actes qui engagent l'association sont valablement signés et l'association est valablement représentée en justice sans qu'elle ait à justifier de ses pouvoirs à l'égard des tiers, par le président agissant conjointement avec le vice-président ou le secrétaire général.

#### Modification aux statuts et dissolution

##### A. Modification aux statuts :

Art. 8. L'assemblée générale ne peut valablement délibérer sur les modifications aux statuts que si l'objet de celles-ci est spécialement indiqué dans la convocation et si les trois quarts des membres effectifs sont présents ou représentés.

Si les trois quarts des membres effectifs ne sont pas présents ou représentés, à la première réunion, il peut être convoqué une seconde réunion qui pourra délibérer quel que soit le nombre des membres effectifs présents ou représentés.

Dans les deux cas, aucune modification ne pourra être adoptée qu'à la majorité des trois quarts des voix présentes ou représentées.

Si la modification porte sur l'un des objets en vue desquels l'association s'est constituée, elle ne sera valable que si elle est votée à l'unanimité des membres effectifs présents ou représentés.

##### B. Dissolution et liquidation :

L'assemblée générale ne peut prononcer la dissolution de l'association que si les trois quarts de ses membres effectifs sont présents ou représentés. Si cette condition n'est pas remplie, une seconde réunion sera convoquée dans un délai d'un mois au moins et six semaines au plus, qui délibérera valablement, quel que soit le nombre des membres effectifs présents ou représentés. Aucune décision ne sera adoptée que si elle est votée à la majorité des trois quarts des membres effectifs présents ou représentés.

L'assemblée générale qui prononce la dissolution nomme les liquidateurs et détermine leurs pouvoirs.

#### Patrimoine

Art. 9. Après apurement du passif, l'avoir social sera réparti entre tous les membres de l'association proportionnellement au total des cotisations payées par eux au cours des deux dernières années.

#### Disposition générale

Art. 10. Tout ce qui n'est pas prévu par les présents statuts et notamment les publications à faire au *Moniteur belge* sera réglé conformément aux dispositions de la loi.

(215 l.)

N. 4208

European Bitumen Association « Eurobitume »,  
à Bruxelles

#### DESIGNATION DES MEMBRES DU COMITE

Les membres de l'association, réunis à Bruxelles le 14 octobre 1968 en assemblée générale, désignent, à l'unanimité, en qualité de membre du comité :

Président : M. Robert Lavoit, président de société, de nationalité française, domicilié à Paris, avenue Klébert 19;

Vice-président : M. Jules Lequarre, ingénieur civil A.I.Lg., de nationalité belge, rue de la Loi 33, Bruxelles;

Secrétaire général : M. Depicker, ingénieur technicien, de nationalité belge, boulevard Emile Bockstael 351, à Bruxelles;

Trésorier : M. Gotfrid Wibel, dipl. ing., de nationalité allemande, Mittelweg 13, Hamburg.

(20 l.)