

Safe Bitumen Handling

Product Handling Safety Guidance

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Hazard -Bitumen Burns





- <u>Hot liquid</u> Bitumen when in contact with the naked skin will stick and burn the flesh underneath. If <u>not</u> wearing the recommended **PPE**.
- If in contact, cool the bitumen on the skin as quickly as possible (ideally within 2 minutes, for a minimum duration of 20 minutes). And for eyes at least 5 minutes.
- A safety shower should be present within <u>20</u>
 meters of the offloading point and be able to
 deliver water for over <u>20</u> minutes at a temperature
 close to <u>20</u>°C.
- Check your safety shower before you start working!
- Seek medical guidance as quickly as possible taking the Eurobitume <u>Burns card</u> with you to hospital

EUROBITUME BURNS CARD (Norwegian)





BITUMEN BRANNSKADER

RETNINGSLINJER FOR FØRSTEHJELP OG MEDISINSKPERSONELL

Alle som arbeider med varm bitumen bør klenne til disse anbefalingene for å kunne utøve førstehjelp til den skadede.

Dette dokument bør følge med pasienten og være lett synlig ved transport til lege eller sykehus.

FØRSTEHJELP

Bitumen brannskader skal kjøles ned i minst 20 minutter, først med lunket vann for å redusere smerte, deretter med kroppstemperert vann for å unngå nedkjeling (hypotermi) om det brannskadede området er større enn en hånd. Brannskader i øynene skal skylles i minst 5 minutter.

INGEN FORSØK SKAL GJØRES PÅ Å FJERNE BITUMEN PÅ ULYKKESSTEDET

MEDISINSKHJELP

(dersom det er tvil ikke nøl med å kontakte brannskadesenter)

Tiltak for å fjerne bitumen fra huden bør gjøres så snart som mulig under tilsyn av en lege eller på et sykehus. Behandlingen skal imidlertid gjennomføres med forsiktighet da uforsiktig fjerning av bitumen kan medføre risiko for infeksjon og komplikasjoner slik at huden blir ytterligere skadet.

Om brannskaden er overfladisk eller dyp har fra starten av ikke betydning. Prioriteringen bør være å fjerne bitumenet uten å forårsake ytterligere skader.

BITUMEN BRANNSKADER

UTFØRES KUN AV MEDISINSK PERSONELL; FJERNING AV BITUMEN SOM SITTER FAST PÅ HUDEN

Forskjellige metoder kan anbefales:

- Bitumenlaget bør bli værende på huden og deretter dekkes med en tykk kompress som inneholder parafin eller en parafinbasert antibiotikasalve, f.eks. Flammazine (sølv-sulfadiasin), Behandlingen vil føre til at bitumenet mykes opp, og det vil bli enklere å fjerne forsiktig i løpet av noen dager.
- Alternativt kan olivenolje (fra uåpnet flaske) påsmøres og la det trekke inn noen timer for å myke opp bitumenet. Deretter kan bitumenet fjernes gjennom å forsiktig gni på det med en kompress. Eventuelt kan man legge på kompress som er gjennomtrukket av olivenolje på de rammede områdene for å fjerne gjenværende bitumen. Bandasjen skal skiftes hver fjerde time. Etter 24 timer kan resterende bitumen fiernes og brannskaden desinfiseres og behandles på vanlig måte.

CIRKUMFERENSIELLE BRANNSKADER

Der varm bitumen helt omslutter et lem eller en annen del av kroppen kan det avkjølte og stivnede bitumenet forårsake en tilstrammende effekt, i slike tilfellier der dette har skjedd skal bitumenet mykes opp og/eller splittes slik at blodsirkulasjonen ikke forhindres.

BRANNSKADER I ØYNENE

ikke forsøk å fjerne bitumen i øynene. Pasienten skal umiddelbart henvises til øyenlege eller sykehus med øyeavdeling for vurdering og tilpasset behandling.

Eurobitume has made considerable afforts to compile this publication on the basis of reliable sources. More specifically this publication was established with the assistance of Professor Stan Monstray, Head of Burns Unit of the Academy Hospital of Ghort (Belgium) and Jean-Pierre Annould, Chief Executive officer of the Belgian Burns Foundation and reflects the prevailing opinions in medicine on Eurobituma would like to thank Professor Stan Monstrey and Jean-Parra Arnould for their contribution in compling this guide.

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EUROBITUME RECOMMENDED -PPE

Note!

In addition, TotalEnergies also recommends a <u>4 point</u> helmet chin strap





Hazard – Hydrogen Sulphide Exposure



- H2S is a flammable, toxic gas and and commonly found in crude oil and bitumen.
- Under normal circumstances of bitumen processing, Hydrogen Sulphide does not pose a problem. however!!
- H2S can concentrate in the confined spaces of bitumen storage tanks, pipe vents, and sample hatches ,and can be lethal at high concentrations (>700ppm)
- The familiar smell of 'bad eggs' cannot be relied upon as a warning Sense of smell can be deadened below hazardous concentration.
- Systems of work should take account the potential presence of H2S, and calibrated personal or fixed monitors should be used as a control measure.

Hazard –Foaming



Foaming (also wrongly named as "boil over"):

Water and hot bitumen don't mix!

- if hot bitumen is in contact with liquid water, it has enough heat to vaporize the water.
- And can expand more than 1600 times!
- See video example
- Check no water is present in your trailer before loading or storage tanks after shutdown period.
- Ask for Guidance if water present



Loading Gantry Safety guidance



- Use a Loading arm Overflow probe .
- 2 x emergency stop buttons (loading gantry and ground level
- Dead man system (with maximum 60 seconds timer) .
- Adequate protection against falling from height
- Bitumen fume extraction above the gantry roof (and fume treatment).
- CCTV (alert / evidence of bad behavior ...)
- Don't fall off or into the trailer!



Bitumen Transport Recommendations - Viscosity



- An unheated bitumen truck loses typically 10°C per 24h in summer and 15°C when cold or raining.
- Bitumen is a viscous and insulating product so difficult to transfer heat.
- To avoid local over heating / cracking of light ends heating elements should never exceed 0,5 W/cm2

Customer optimal temperature for bitumen use is around 200 cSt

			Good	Between 500 and 2000 cSt bitumen			
		<u>Ideal</u>	bitumen	becomes increasingly		difficult to	
		viscosity	pumpability	unload by aspiration =		Unpompable with	
		for storage	delivery /	risk of material		submerged pumps PUSHING (or special	
		/ loading	use by	breakage	Unpompable	low speed suction	
340		in depot	customers		(suction)	pump)	
	KV100° (Ural)	100 cSt @	200 cSt @	500 cSt @	2 000 cSt @	10 000+ cSt @	
Approx. valid only for pene from 10 to 100		~ R/B + 120°C	~ R/B + 100°C	~ R/B + 80°C	~ R/B + 57°C	~ R/B + 35°C	
10/20	9 500 cSt	188 °C	167 °C	147 °C	122.℃	99 °C	
20/30	6 000 cSt	181 °C	160 °C	140 °C	116 °C	94 °C	
35/50	4 000 cSt	173 °C	154 °C	134 °C	110 °C	88 °C	
50/70 (AC20)	2 800 cSt	168 °C	149 °C	129 °C	105 °C	83 °C	
70/100	2 100 cSt	162 °C	144 °C	124 °C	101 °C	80 °C	
(AC10)	1 800 cSt	159 °C	141 °C	122 °C	98 °C	77 °C	
160/220	1 040 cSt	150 °C	132 °C	113 °C	90 °C	69 °C	
96 69		< 19	°C>	< 24 °C>			
			< 20 °C> <		< 2	22 °C>	

WE HIGHLY RECOMMEND CISTERNS TO BE EQUIPPED WITH VENTING FROM THE GROUND TO AVOID:



Important: this cisterns are equipped (on the remote venting) with end of movement contact to avoid the risk of collapsing the cistern → driver to be educated on the absence of collapse risk!



Trailer and tank venting

There is a risk of collapsing the trailer during the unloading process if no venting has took place.

trailers should be equipped 'preferably with remote venting' with end of movement contact to avoid the risk of collapsing the Trailer →

Tanks needs to be non-pressurized, meaning functional venting, risk of imploding or "blow off"

Drivers should be educated of this potential collapse risk!





Process -Bitumen Storage Tanks (Offloading)

TotalEnergies

Truck Driver verifications:

- Always ensure enough tank ullage before starting unloading.
- Check drip tray ullage (to be able to finish emptying the hose) before starting unloading.

Tank Design:

- Ensure there is a check valve (or a goose neck) on the unloading line (to avoid reverse flow from the tank).
- It's recommended that unloading tank is equipped with an overflow, <u>channelled to the ground</u> (to avoid a very dangerous shower of hot bitumen from above, in case of overfilling).
- It's highly recommended to equip the tank with 2 separate devices: a level measurement for normal operations, and an <u>independent</u> High High level able to stop the delivery pump.



Process – Trailers and Pumps (Offloading)

- Trailer grounding is highly recommended.
- Unloading by compression is highly discouraged (especially due to risk of hose leak / explosion) →
 use Ground Based Pumps .
- In case the hose needs to be tightened (leak, sound of air entrance...)
 , always close the pump and the valve first!
- It's better if the unloading is equipped with a fix hose lifted by a pulley:
- Also, remember fire triangle: to get a fire You need the combination of 3 factors:
 - Flammable / explosive atmosphere . To avoid , do not overheat the bitumen (for a long time) . That's why it's important that heating elements never exceed 0,5 W/cm2 .
 - Comburant (oxygen). That's another reason why offloading by compression is not recommended (additional oxygen inflow).
 - A spark , like usually static electricity → cistern grounding is highly recommended .





Further Guidance- Eurobitume Documents



- "Burns card" (2022) and "Emergency safety shower guidance" (soon in 2024),
- "Guidance card on PPE" (soon in 2024) and "Guidance on safety footwear" (2022),
- "Pocket guide H2S" (2020) and "potential risk H2S in bitumen production and delivery process" (2021),
- "Safe delivery guide" (2018) and "Maximum safe handling temperature" (2013) ,
- "Loading compatibility matrix" and "foaming prevention" (2020).
- "Long term tank storage" (2023) and "Guidance for bitumen deliveries into a new tank and storage being return to service" (2023) and "Guidance for bitumen tank management at discharge sites" (soon 2024).
- "Guidance for design and operation of Ground Based Pumps" (2021) and "Ground Based operation delivery vehicles" (2021) and "Recommendation in case of a Ground Based Pump failure" (2021).
- "Recommendation for tank truck design" (2021) and "recommendation to disconnect hose under pressure" (2024 ?),
- "The bitumen industry A global perspective (IS 230 4th edition)" (2024).



Thank you