



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Gull Oil New Zealand Ltd

Section 1. Identification of the material and the supplier

Product Name: GULL Diesel (blended with up to 5% bio diesel).
 Brand Name: Gull Diesel Max
 Product Use: Fuel for compression ignition diesel engines. NOT recommended for marine use. For specific application advice see appropriate Technical Data Sheet or consult your GULL representative
 Other Names: High flash point diesel (>60°C).

Company Name: Gull Oil New Zealand
 Address: Level 1, 507 Lake Road, Takapuna, Auckland
 Telephone: +64 9 489-1452
 Fax Number: +64 9 489 1453
 Emergency Telephone: **0800 POISON (0800 764 766)**
 Website: www.gull.biz

Preparation Date: 01 September 2010 – version 1

Section 2. Hazards Identification

This substance is classified as a dangerous good according to NZS5433: 2007

This substance is hazardous according to the *HSNO (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001*

ERMA Approval Code: HSR001441

Pictograms



Chronic



Ecotoxic

HSNO Classification	Hazard Code	Hazard Statement
3.1D	H227	Combustible Liquid
6.1E	H303	May be harmful if swallowed.
6.3B	H316	Causes mild skin irritation.
6.7B	H351	Suspected of causing cancer
9.1B	H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Prevention Code	Prevention Statement
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read label before use
P202	Do not handle until safety precautions have been read and understood
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.
P273	Avoid release to environment
P280	Wear protective gloves and eye protection

Response code	Response Statement
P312	Call a Poison Centre (0800 764 766) if you are feeling unwell
P308 + P313	If exposed or concerned: Get medical attention
P332+ P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention
P370 + P378	Use foam extinguisher

Storage Code	Storage Statement
P405	Store locked up.
P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Disposal Code	Disposal Statement
P501	Dispose of contaminated residues or waste by liaising with a waste disposal company or by disposing at a site approved by relevant local authorities.

Section 3. Composition / Information on Ingredients
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Hazardous Ingredients	Wt%	CAS NUMBER.
Diesel	>90%	68334-30-5
Bio Diesel	Insoluble	67762-38-3

Information on Diesel Composition:

A complex mixture of volatile hydrocarbons containing paraffin's, naphthenes, olefins and aromatics with carbon numbers predominantly between C4 and C12.

Performance enhancing additives may be included at low concentrations.

Information on Bio Diesel Composition (up to 5%):

Methyl esters from lipid sources

Synonyms: Rapeseed Methyl Ester (RME)

Section 4. First Aid Measures

Routes of Exposure:

Inhalation:	If inhalation of mists, fumes or vapour causes irritation to the nose or throat, or coughing, remove to fresh air. If symptoms persist obtain medical advice.
Ingestion:	If contamination of the mouth occurs, wash out thoroughly with water. Except as a deliberate act, the ingestion of large amounts of product is unlikely. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting, give a glass of water and contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre immediately.
If on Skin:	Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water as soon as reasonably practicable. Remove heavily contaminated clothing and wash underlying skin. Medical advice must be obtained urgently if product under high pressure has been injected through the skin.
If in Eyes:	Wash eye thoroughly with copious quantities of water, ensuring eyelids are held open. Obtain medical advice if any pain or redness develops or persists.

Advice to Doctor:

Product can be aspirated on swallowing or following regurgitation of stomach contents, and can cause severe and potentially fatal chemical pneumonitis, which will require urgent treatment. Because of the risk of aspiration, induction of vomiting and gastric lavage should be avoided. Gastric lavage should be undertaken only after endotracheal intubation. Monitor for cardiac dysrhythmias.

Other Information: Note: High Pressure Applications

Injections through the skin resulting from contact with the product at high pressure constitutes a major medical emergency. Injuries may not appear serious at first but within a few hours tissue becomes swollen, discolored and extremely painful with extensive subcutaneous necrosis. Surgical exploration should be undertaken without delay. Thorough and extensive debridement of the wound and the underlying tissue is necessary to minimize tissue loss and prevent or limit permanent damage. Note that high pressure may force the product considerable distances along tissue planes.

Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures	
Hazard Type	Combustible
Hazards from decomposition products	Hazardous Toxic fumes may be evolved on burning or exposure to heat.
Suitable Extinguishing media	Use foam, dry powder or water fog. Do not use water jets.
Precautions for firefighters and special protective clothing	Firefighters should wear NIOSH/MSHA approved self-contained breathing apparatus and full fire protective clothing. Ensure an escape path is always available from any fire. There is a risk of flashback if sparks or hot surfaces ignite vapour. FIRES IN CONFINED SPACES SHOULD BE DEALT WITH BY TRAINED PERSONNEL WEARING APPROVED BREATHING APPARATUS. Water may be used to cool nearby heat exposed areas/objects/packages. Avoid spraying directly into storage containers because of the danger of boil-over.
HAZCHEM CODE	3Y

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any spillage should be regarded as a potential fire risk. Isolate the spillage from all ignition sources including road traffic. Ensure good ventilation. Evacuate all non-essential personnel from the immediate area. • Wear protective equipment. (See Exposure Controls/Personal Protection, Section 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet for details) Contain and recover liquid using sand or other suitable inert absorbent material. • It is advised that stocks of suitable absorbent material should be held in quantities sufficient to deal with any spillage which may be reasonably anticipated. • Spilled material may make surfaces slippery. Clean up spilled material immediately. • Protect drains from potential spills to minimize contamination. • Do not wash product into drainage system. • Large and uncontained spillages should be smothered in foam to reduce the risk of ignition. Recovery of large spillages should be affected by specialist personnel. The foam blanket should be maintained until the area is declared safe. • Vapour is heavier than air and may travel to remote sources of ignition (eg. along drainage systems, in basements, etc.). • If spillage has occurred in a confined space, ensure adequate ventilation and check that a safe, breathable atmosphere is present before entry. • Protect drains from potential spills to minimize contamination. Do not wash product into drainage system. • In the case of spillage on <u>water</u>, prevent the spread of product by the use of suitable barrier equipment. Recover product from the surface. Protect environmentally sensitive areas and water supplies. 	

- In case of spillage at sea, approved dispersants may be used where authorized by the appropriate regulatory authority. In the event of spillages, contact the appropriate authorities. Regular surveillance on the location of the spillage should be maintained.
- See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, of this Material Safety Data Sheet, for more detail.

Section 7.	Handling and Storage
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Approved Handlers:

Approved Handler requirements are not required for this product.

Precautions for safe handling:

- Ensure good ventilation and avoid, as far as reasonably practicable, the inhalation and contact with vapours, mists or fumes which may be generated during use. If such vapour, mists or fumes are generated, their concentration in the workplace air should be controlled to the lowest reasonably practicable level.
- Avoid contact with eyes. If splashing is likely to occur wear a full face visor or chemical goggles as appropriate.
- Avoid skin contact. Good working practices, high standards of personal hygiene and plant cleanliness must be maintained at all times.
- Keep out of reach of children.
- Do not siphon product by mouth.
- Whilst using, do not eat, drink or smoke.
- Wash hands thoroughly after contact.
- Use disposable cloths and discard when soiled. Do not put soiled cloths into pockets.
- Take all necessary precautions against accidental spillage into soil or water.
- On infrequent basis diesel fuel may have been dosed with a biocide to destroy slimes which may grow at the fuel/ water interface.
- Some biocides have been classified as sensitizers and therefore special care to avoid skin contact is required. The biocide is soluble in water and skin protection is required when handling water phases. Normal handling conditions apply to either undosed or dosed diesel fuel.

Conditions for safe storage:

- Store and dispense only in well ventilated areas away from heat and sources of ignition.
- Store and use only in equipment/containers designed for use with the product.
- Containers must be properly labelled and kept closed when not in use.
- Do not remove warning labels from containers.
- Empty containers may retain residual product; retain hazard warning labels on empty packages as a guide to their safe handling, storage and disposal. Do not re-use container for any other product.
- Do not enter storage tanks without breathing apparatus unless the tank has been well ventilated and the tank atmosphere has been shown to contain hydrocarbon vapour concentrations below 1% of the lower flammability limit and an oxygen concentration of at least 20% by volume.
- Always have sufficient personnel standing by outside the tank with supplied air breathing apparatus and appropriate equipment to affect a quick rescue.

Other Information Fire Prevention

Light hydrocarbon vapours can build up in the headspace of tanks. These can cause flammability/explosion hazards, even at temperatures below the normal flash point. Tank headspaces should always be regarded as potentially flammable and care should be taken to avoid static electricity discharge and all ignition sources during filling, ullaging and sampling from storage tanks. Hoses should be electrically continuous. Ensure equipment used is properly earthed or bonded to the tank structure. Will present a flammability hazard if heated above the flash point but bulk liquids at normal storage temperatures present a low fire hazard. If fuel contacts hot surfaces, or leaks from high pressure fuel pipes, the vapour and/or mists generated will create a flammability or explosion hazard. Product soaked rags, paper or material used to absorb spillages, represent a fire hazard and should not be allowed to accumulate. Dispose of safely after use. Empty containers represent a fire hazard as they may contain remaining flammable residues and vapour. Do not cut, weld, heat or drill empty containers. Do not introduce an ignition source. Heating can cause an explosion.

Section 8	Exposure Controls / Personal Protection
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National Exposure Standards:

Ensure good ventilation. Avoid, as far as reasonably practicable, inhalation of vapour, mists or fumes generated during use. If vapour, mists or fumes are generated, their concentration in the workplace air should be controlled to the lowest reasonably practicable level.

Respiratory Protection:

Respiratory protection is normally unnecessary, provided the concentration of vapour, mists or fumes is adequately controlled. If operations are such that the excessive generation and inhalation of vapour mist or fume may be anticipated, then suitable approved respiratory equipment should be worn. The use of respiratory equipment must be strictly in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions and any statutory requirements governing its selection and use.

Body Protection:

Wear face visor or goggles in circumstances where eye contact can accidentally occur. If skin contact is likely, wear impervious protective clothing and/or gloves. Change heavily contaminated clothing as soon as reasonably practicable and launder before re-use. Wash any contaminated underlying skin with soap and water. If vapour, mists or fumes are generated, their concentration in the workplace air should be controlled to the lowest reasonably practicable level.

Section 9	Physical and Chemical Properties
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Odour:	Mild gas-oil like
Boiling Point:	180 - 380°C Test Method: ASTM D 86
Solubility in water:	<0.1% mass @ 20°C
Vapour Pressure:	<0.1 kPa @ 20°C
Physical State:	Mobile liquid
Colour:	Colourless to amber/straw
Density:	0.82 – 0.86 kg/L @ 15°C Test Method: ASTM D 12984
Flash Point:	>61°C (PMC) Test Method: ASTM D 93
Flammable Limits:	
LEL	0.7%
Flammable Limits:	
UEL	5.0%
Other Information:	Grades: Gull Diesel – May contain up to 5% bio diesel

Section 10.	Stability and Reactivity
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Chemical Stability:	This material is combustible
Conditions to Avoid	Products of this type are stable and unlikely to react in a hazardous manner under normal conditions of use.
Incompatibility	Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Can produce a variety of compounds, the precise decomposition nature of which will depend on the decomposition conditions. Products Incomplete combustion/ thermal decomposition will generate smoke, carbon dioxide and hazardous gases, which will include carbon monoxide.
Hazardous Polymerization:	Hazardous polymerization reactions will not occur.

Section 11	Toxicological Information
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Acute Oral Toxicity	LD ₅₀ Rat (oral)	> 2000 mg / kg
Acute Dermal Toxicity	LD ₅₀ Rabbit (dermal)	> 2000 mg / kg
Acute Inhalation Toxicity	LD ₅₀ Rat (inhalation)	> 5000 mg / m ³

Inhalation:

May cause irritation to eyes, nose and throat due to exposure to high concentrations of vapour, mist or fumes.

Ingestion:

Unlikely to cause harm if accidentally swallowed in small doses, though larger quantities may cause nausea and diarrhoea.

Skin:

Unlikely to cause harm to the skin on brief or occasional contact but prolonged or repeated exposure may lead to dermatitis. This material contains significant quantities of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), some of which have been shown by experimental studies to induce skin cancer. Unlikely to cause sensitization by skin contact.

Eye: Unlikely to cause more than transient stinging or redness if accidental eye contact occurs.

Chronic Effects:

It is important to recognize that this product is classified as a Category A3 Carcinogen – Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans according to the Occupational Safety and Health Service of the Department of Labour. The substance is carcinogenic in experimental animals at a relatively high dose, by route(s) of administration, at site(s), of histological type(s), or by mechanism(s) that may not be relevant to worker exposure. Available epidemiological studies do not confirm an increased risk of cancer in exposed humans. Available evidence does not suggest that the agent is likely to cause cancer in humans except under uncommon or unlikely routes or levels of exposure.

Section 12.	Ecological Information
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HSNO Classifications: 9.1B

Product classed as Dangerous for the Environment. May be harmful to aquatic organisms. Spills may form a film on water surfaces causing physical damage to organisms. Oxygen transfer could also be impaired.

Mobility: Spillages may penetrate the soil causing ground water contamination.

Persistence and Degradability: This product is inherently biodegradable.

Biodegradability: There is no evidence to suggest bioaccumulation will occur.

Section 13.	Disposal Considerations
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- Dispose in accordance with local regulations.
- After recovery and evaporation, remaining contaminated soil and/or absorbent material may be disposed of to approved landfill or, if approved, allowed to degrade in situ.
- Do not dispose of near ponds, ditches, down drains or onto soil.
- Incineration may be carried out under controlled conditions provided that local regulations for emissions are met.
- Dispose of product and container carefully and responsibly.
- Empty packages may contain some remaining product.
- Hazard warning labels are a guide to the safe handling of empty packages and should not be removed.
- If possible, containers should be recycled.
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Section 14	Transport Information
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Classed as a Dangerous Good for transport

Land Transport:

U.N. Number: 3082
 Proper Shipping Name : Environmentally Hazardous Substance, Liquid N.O.S (diesel)
 DG Class: 9
 Hazchem Code: 3Z
 Packaging Method: P001 : IBC 03: LP 01
 Packing Group: PG III

Marine Transport:

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code for transport by sea.

UN-Number: 3082
 Class: 9
 Packing Group: III
 Proper Shipping Name: Environmentally Hazardous Substance, Liquid N.O.S (diesel)
 EmS: 3-07

Stowage and Segregation Category: A

Air Transport

Not Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

Section 15	Regulatory Information
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ERMA Approval Code: HSR001441
 HSNO Classifications: 3.1D, 6.1E, 6.3B, 6.7B, 9.1B

HSNO Controls:

Trigger quantities for this substance (class 9.1B)

	Quantity
Approved Handler	Not Required
Location Certificate	Not Required
Tracking	Not Applicable
Signage	1000 L
Emergency Response Plan	1000 L
Secondary containment	1000 L

Section 16	Other Information
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HSNO Approved Code of Practice: Preparation of Safety Data Sheets, September 2006.

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Please contact the New Zealand proprietor, Gull Oil New Zealand , phone +64 9 489-1452, www.gull.biz if further information is required.

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