EXHIBIT 6

SAFETY DATA SHEET

TESORO

Revision Date 14-Feb-2018 **SDS Number** 888100005143 **Revision Number** 1.02

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY

Product Name **Decant Oil**

Synonyms Residual Fuel Oil, Slurry Oil, Slurry Fuel Oil, Catalytic Cracked Clarified Oil, Cat Bottoms, Catalytic Cracked Decant Oil, FCC Clarified Oil, 3HDS Feed, FZGO, Flash Zone Gas Oil, HHCGO, Heavy Heavy Coker Gas Oil, HCGO, Heavy Coker Gas Oil, Fractionator Bottoms, Recycle Oil, APPC700, Carbon Black Oil, RS403

Recommended Use Fuel, Intermediate Stream
Uses advised against All others

Manufacturer
Tesoro Refining & Marketing Co.
19100 Ridgewood Parkway
San Antonio, TX 78259

Emergency Telephone Chemtrec: 1-800-424-9300
Tesoro Call Center: 1-877-783-7676

E-mail address ProductStewardship@TSOCORP.com

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

This chemical is considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Flammable liquids	Category 3
Acute dermal toxicity	Category 4
Carcinogenicity	Category 1B
Chronic Aquatic Toxicity	Category 3

Label elements

Danger

Flammable liquid and vapor
Harmful in contact with skin
May cause cancer
Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

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Appearance Liquid **Physical State @20°C** Liquid **Odor** Petroleum asphalt

Precautionary Statements - Prevention
Obtain special instructions before use
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking
Keep container tightly closed
Ground/or bond container and receiving equipment
Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating / lighting / equipment
Use only non-sparking tools
Take precautionary measures against static discharge

Precautionary Statements - Response
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse
In case of fire: Use CO_2, dry chemical, or foam to extinguish

Precautionary Statements - Storage
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool

Precautionary Statements - Disposal
Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant

Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)
Not applicable

Other Information
May be harmful if swallowed. Causes mild skin irritation. Toxic to aquatic life.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS-No	Percent
Clarified oils (petroleum), catalytic cracked; Heavy Fuel oil	64741-62-4	0-100
Distillates (petroleum), heavy cracked; Heavy Fuel oil	64741-61-3	0-50
Distillates (petroleum), intermediate catalytic cracked; Cracked gasoil	64741-60-2	0-20
Sulfur	7704-34-9	0-2
Hydrogen Sulfide	7783-06-4	0-<1
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	130498-29-2	0-<0.2

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General advice	Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Remove from exposure, lie down. In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately. When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt, seek medical advice. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Take off all contaminated clothing immediately and thoroughly wash material from skin.
Inhalation	Remove from exposure, lie down. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention immediately. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If symptoms persist, call a physician.
Eye contact	Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Keep eye wide open while rinsing. Do not rub affected area.
Skin contact	Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water while removing all contaminated clothes and shoes. If symptoms persist, call a physician.
Ingestion	Do NOT induce vomiting. Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a physician.
Self-protection of the first aider	Remove all sources of ignition. Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, take precautions to protect themselves and prevent spread of contamination. Use personal protective equipment as required. See section 8 for more information. Wear personal protective clothing (see section 8).

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Note to physicians	Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Small Fire	Any extinguisher suitable for Class B fires, dry chemical, CO2, foam (AFFF/ATC), or water spray can be used.
Large Fire	Water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam. CAUTION: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	CAUTION: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	Risk of ignition. Keep product and empty container away from heat and sources of ignition. In the event of fire, cool tanks with water spray. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.
Hazardous combustion products	Smoke, CO, and other products of incomplete combustion.
Explosion data	
Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact	None.
Sensitivity to Static Discharge	Yes.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full firefighting turnout gear. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible withdraw from area and let fire burn.
Further information	ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. Do not direct water at source of leak or safety devices; icing may occur. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Do not allow run-off from fire-fighting to enter drains or water courses.

NFPA	Health hazards 0	Flammability 2	Stability 0	Physical and chemical properties -

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions — Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Use personal protective equipment as required. See section 8 for more information. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Ensure adequate ventilation. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Pay attention to flashback. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

Other Information — Ventilate the area. Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 7 and 8.

Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions — Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 7 and 8. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent product from entering drains.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for containment — Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Dike far ahead of spill to collect runoff water. Keep out of drains, sewers, ditches and waterways. Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers for later disposal.

Methods for cleaning up — Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Dam up. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Pick up and transfer to properly labeled containers.

Prevention of secondary hazards — Clean contaminated objects and areas thoroughly observing environmental regulations.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling — Use personal protection equipment. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid breathing vapors or mists. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Use grounding and bonding connection when transferring this material to prevent static discharge, fire or explosion. Use with local exhaust ventilation. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Keep in an area equipped with sprinklers. Use according to package label instructions. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage Conditions — Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep away from heat, sparks, flame and other sources of ignition (i.e., pilot lights, electric motors and static electricity). Keep in properly labeled containers. Do not store near combustible materials. Keep in an area equipped with sprinklers. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations. Store in accordance with local regulations. Store locked up.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Chemical Name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL
Hydrogen Sulfide 7783-06-4	STEL: 5 ppm TWA: 1 ppm	(vacated) TWA: 10 ppm (vacated) TWA: 14 mg/m^3 (vacated) STEL: 15 ppm (vacated) STEL: 21 mg/m^3 Ceiling: 20 ppm

NOTE: Limits shown for guidance only. For additional information, OSHA's 1989 air contaminants standard exposure limits

provided even though the limits were vacated in 1992. State, local or other agencies or advisory groups may have established more stringent limits. Follow applicable regulations.

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls	Showers Eyewash stations Ventilation systems.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection	Tight sealing safety goggles.
Hand Protection	Wear suitable gloves. Impervious gloves.
Skin and body protection	Wear suitable protective clothing. Long sleeved clothing. Chemical resistant apron. Antistatic boots.
Respiratory protection	When workers are facing concentrations above the exposure limit they must use appropriate certified respirators. Use a NIOSH approved respirator when there is a potential for airborne concentrations to exceed occupational exposure limits. Refer to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134, ANSI Z88.2, NIOSH Respirator Decision Logic, and the respirator manufacturer for additional guidance on respiratory protection selection. A Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) should be used for fire fighting. Use a NIOSH approved positive-pressure supplied air respirator if there is a potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are unknown, in oxygen deficient (less than 19.5% oxygen), or any other circumstance where an air-purifying respirator may not provide adequate protection.
General hygiene considerations	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Regular cleaning of equipment, work area and clothing is recommended. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical State @20°C	Liquid
Appearance	Liquid
Odor	Petroleum asphalt
Color	Dark green to brown or black
Odor threshold	No data available

Property	**Values**	**Remarks • Method**
pH	Not applicable	
Melting point / freezing point	32 °C / 90 °F	
Boiling range	154 - 154-372 °C	
Flash point	60 °C / 140 °F	Minimum
Evaporation rate	No data available	
Flammability (solid, gas)	Flammable vapor may be released by heated liquid	
Flammability Limit in Air %		
Upper flammability limit:	No data available	
Lower flammability limit:	No data available	
Vapor pressure	210	
Vapor density	>5	
Relative density	>0.9 1.2	
Water solubility	6 to 1400 mg/L at 25°C	
Solubility in other solvents	No data available	
Partition coefficient	3.4 to 5	
Autoignition temperature	>176 °C / >350 °F	
Decomposition temperature	No data available	

Kinematic viscosity	>300 cSt
Dynamic viscosity	No data available
Explosive properties	No data available
Oxidizing properties	No data available
Minimum Ignition Energy (mJ)	No data available
K st (bar.m/s)	No data available
Softening point	No data available
VOC Content (%)	No data available
Density	No data available
Bulk density	Not applicable
Conductivity	Hydrocarbon liquids without static dissipater additive may have conductivity below 1 picoSiemens per meter (pS/m). The highest electro-static ignition risks are associated with "ultra-low conductivities" below 5 pS/m. See Section 7 for sources of information on defining safe loading and handling procedures for low conductivity products. Note that conductivity can be reduced by environmental factors such as a decrease in temperature

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	This product is non-reactive under normal conditions.
Chemical stability	Stable under recommended storage conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	None under normal processing.
Conditions to avoid	Heat, flames and sparks.
Incompatible materials	Oxidizing or reducing agents. Acids. Alkali.
Hazardous decomposition products	None under normal use conditions.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation	May cause central nervous system depression with nausea, headache, dizziness, vomiting, and incoordination. The burning of any hydrocarbon as a fuel in an area without adequate ventilation may result in hazardous levels combustion products, including carbon monoxide (CO), and inadequate oxygen levels, which may cause unconsciousness, suffocation, and death. Hydrogen sulfide can cause respiratory paralysis and death, depending on concentration and duration of exposure. The "rotten egg" odor of hydrogen sulfide is not a reliable indicator of exposure, since olfactory fatigue (loss of smell) will occur.
Eye contact	Contact with product at elevated temperatures can result in thermal burns. Liquid splashed in the eyes may cause irritation and reversible damage.
Skin contact	May be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Harmful in contact with skin.
Ingestion	Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

Information on toxicological effects

Symptoms	Symptoms of overexposure may be headache, dizziness, tiredness, nausea and vomiting.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity

The following values are calculated based on chapter 3.1 of the GHS document .

ATEmix (oral)	2,395.00 mg/kg
ATEmix (dermal)	1,164.00 mg/kg
ATEmix (inhalation-gas)	35,512.76 mg/l

ATEmix (inhalation-dust/mist) 5.01 mg/l

Chemical Name	Oral LD50	LD50/dermal/rat - NO UNITS (Wizards mg/kg)	Inhalation LC50
Clarified oils (petroleum), catalytic cracked; Heavy Fuel oil 64741-62-4	4320 - 5270 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 3700 mg/m³ (Rat) 4 h
Distillates (petroleum), heavy cracked; Heavy Fuel oil 64741-61-3	= 4320 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	-
Distillates (petroleum), intermediate catalytic cracked; Cracked gasoil 64741-60-2	= 3200 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	= 4.65 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Sulfur 7704-34-9	> 3000 mg/kg (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 9.23 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Hydrogen Sulfide 7783-06-4	-	-	= 700 mg/m³ (Rat) 4 h

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Chemical Name	
Distillates (petroleum), heavy cracked; Heavy Fuel oil	Heavy Fuel Oils (HFO) may be fatal if they are swallowed and enter the airway. If inhaled, short-term overexposure can cause immediate unconsciousness and death. In animal studies, substances in the Heavy Fuel Oil Category demonstrate low oral and dermal toxicity, minimal eye irritation, minimal to moderate skin irritation with single exposures and are not skin sensitizers. The other mammalian health effects of HFOs are dependent on their content of polycyclic aromatic compounds (PAC). PAC content and aromatic ring class distribution profiles are determined by crude oil stock and the nature and severity of processing. Repeated dose studies indicate that dermal toxicity induced by different HFO streams affected essentially the same organ systems (liver, spleen, thymus and bone marrow). Most studies from these streams did not report adverse effects on fertility, but some streams caused fetal toxicity. Genetic toxicity studies in vitro demonstrate that many streams in the heavy fuel oil category are gene mutagens. The carcinogenicity of individual petroleum streams varies due to factors such as source and processing; IARC and ECHA C&L Inventory reports individually on the carcinogenicity of these substances.
Distillates (petroleum), intermediate catalytic cracked; Cracked gasoil	Gas oils and distillate fuels may be fatal if they are swallowed and enter the airway. If inhaled, short-term overexposure can cause disorientation, nausea, vomiting, signs of central nervous system effects such as headache or disorientation, immediate unconsciousness and death. In animal studies, gas oil streams and distillate fuels demonstrated minimal acute toxicity by the oral, dermal and inhalation routes, minimal eye irritation, moderate to severe skin irritation with 24 hours exposure, and no dermal sensitization. Generally, results suggest that the degree of toxicity is associated with the concentrations and ring distributions of aromatic constituents in the fuels. When dermal exposures last 24 hours or longer, moderate to severe skin irritation, but not sensitization, has been reported in animal studies. Repeated dermal exposures have been reported to cause systemic effects in animals, including changes in liver and thymus weight and blood chemistry. Some gas oil streams and distillate fuels can cause gene mutations in studies using bacteria and animal tissue. Results of developmental studies with gas oils demonstrate that some gas oils induce developmental effects and others do not. Effects observed include reduced litter size through resorptions, lower body weights, and fetal malformations were reported for 2 members of the category. Studies in animals indicate that gas oils and distillate fuels are potential skin carcinogens after repeated skin application, but are not associated with tumors in other parts of the body (systemic tumors). The carcinogenicity of individual petroleum streams varies due to factors such as source and processing; IARC and ECHA C&L Inventory reports individually on the carcinogenicity of these substances.
Hydrogen Sulfide	Hydrogen Sulfide may be fatal if inhaled. The nervous system and respiratory tract are the main targets of hydrogen sulfide toxicity. Short term (acute) overexposure may cause irritation to the eyes, nose or throat. At high enough levels, effects on the nervous system

include headaches, poor concentration, poor memory, unconsciousness, and death. Hydrogen sulfide has a strong odor that is characteristic of rotten eggs; however, the odor is not a reliable warning property as olfactory fatigue occurs at high levels. Respiratory distress or arrest can occur at high concentrations. Direct contact of the liquid with skin can cause frostbite; contact with the eyes can cause redness or severe burns. Cardiovascular effects have also been observed. NIOSH has determined that 100 ppm is immediately dangerous to life and health.

Health hazard and classification information

Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category No information available.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation No information available.

No information available.

Germ cell mutagenicity No information available.

Carcinogenicity Classification based on data available for ingredients. Contains a known or suspected carcinogen.

The table below indicates whether each agency has listed any ingredient as a carcinogen.

Reproductive toxicity No information available.

Target Organ Systemic Toxicant - Single Exposure No information available.

Target Organ Systemic Toxicant - Repeated Exposure No information available.

Target organ effects Respiratory system, Eyes, Central nervous system.

Aspiration hazard No information available.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Additional Ecological Information Release of this product should be prevented from contaminating soil and water and from entering drainage and sewer systems. U.S.A. regulations require reporting spills of this material that could reach any surface waters. The toll free number to the U.S. Coast Guard National Response Center is (800) 424-8802

Ecotoxicity Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Chemical Name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish	Toxicity to microorganisms	Crustacea
Clarified oils (petroleum), catalytic cracked; Heavy Fuel oil 64741-62-4	-	48: 96 h Brachydanio rerio mg/L LC50 semi-static	-	-
Distillates (petroleum), heavy cracked; Heavy Fuel oil 64741-61-3	-	48: 96 h Brachydanio rerio mg/L LC50 semi-static	-	-
Distillates (petroleum), intermediate catalytic cracked; Cracked gasoil 64741-60-2	-	7.3: 96 h Brachydanio rerio mg/L LC50 semi-static	-	-
Sulfur 7704-34-9	-	14: 96 h Lepomis macrochirus mg/L LC50 static 866: 96 h Brachydanio rerio mg/L	-	-

		LC50 static 180: 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss mg/L LC50 static		
Hydrogen Sulfide 7783-06-4	-	0.016: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 flow-through 0.0448: 96 h Lepomis macrochirus mg/L LC50 flow-through	-	0.022: 96 h Gammarus pseudolimnaeus mg/L LC50

Persistence and degradability No information available.

Bioaccumulation There is no data for this product.

Component Information

Chemical Name	Partition coefficient
Hydrogen Sulfide 7783-06-4	0.45

Other adverse effects No information available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Waste from residues/unused products Should not be released into the environment. Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Dispose of waste in accordance with environmental legislation.

Contaminated packaging Empty containers pose a potential fire and explosion hazard. Do not cut, puncture of weld containers.

US EPA Waste Number D001, U135

Chemical Name	RCRA	RCRA - Basis for Listing	RCRA - D Series Wastes	RCRA - U Series Wastes
Hydrogen Sulfide 7783-06-4	U135	-	-	U135
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons 130498-29-2	-	Included in waste stream: K022	-	-

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Not regulated if shipped under 140F (60C).
- **UN/ID no** NA 1993
- **Proper Shipping Name** COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S.* (if shipped at temperatures >140F(60C))
- **Hazard Class** Comb liq
- **Packing group** III

TDG Not regulated if shipped below 140F (60C).
- **UN/ID no** 3256 if shipped above 140F (60C)
- **Proper Shipping Name** Elevated temperature liquid, flammable (if shipped above 140F (60C))
- **Hazard Class** 9
- **Subsidiary class** III
- **Description** Clarified oils (petroleum), catalytic cracked; fuel oil

MEX Not regulated

IATA UN3257 if shipped at temperature above 212F

UN/ID no	UN9
Packing group	III
Special Provisions	Not permitted for transport

IMDG Not regulated

UN/ID no	UN 3257 if shipped at temperature above 212F
Proper Shipping Name	Elevated temperature solid, n.o.s. Clarified oils (petroleum), catalytic cracked; fuel oil
Hazard Class	9
Packing group	III
EmS No.	F-A S-P

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

International Inventories

TSCA	Not Listed
DSL/NDSL	Not Listed
ENCS	Not Listed
IECSC	Not Listed
KECL	Not Listed
PICCS	Not Listed
AICS	Not Listed

Legend:
TSCA - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory
DSL/NDSL - Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List
ENCS - Japan Existing and New Chemical Substances
IECSC - China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances
KECL - Korean Existing and Evaluated Chemical Substances
PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

US Federal Regulations

SARA 313
Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). This product does not contain any chemicals which are subject to the reporting requirements of the Act and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 372.

SARA 311/312 Hazard Categories

Acute health hazard	Yes
Chronic Health Hazard	Yes
Fire hazard	Yes
Sudden release of pressure hazard	No
Reactive Hazard	No

CWA (Clean Water Act)
This product contains the following substances which are regulated pollutants pursuant to the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 122.21 and 40 CFR 122.42).

Chemical Name	CWA - Reportable Quantities	CWA - Toxic Pollutants	CWA - Priority Pollutants	CWA - Hazardous Substances
Hydrogen Sulfide 7783-06-4	100 lb	-	-	X
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons 130498-29-2	-	X	-	-

CERCLA
The CERCLA definition of hazardous substances contains a "petroleum exclusion" clause which exempts crude oil, fractions of crude oil, and products (both finished and intermediate) from the crude oil refining process and any indigenous components of such from the CERCLA Section 103 reporting requirements. However, other federal reporting requirements, including SARA Section 304, as well as the Clean Water Act may still apply.

US State Regulations

California Proposition 65
This product does not contain any Proposition 65 chemicals.

U.S. State Right-to-Know Regulations

US State Regulations

Chemical Name	New Jersey	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
Sulfur 7704-34-9	X	X	X
Hydrogen Sulfide 7783-06-4	X	X	X

16. OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OF THE LAST REVISION

Revision Date 14-Feb-2018

Revision Note No information available.

Disclaimer
Tesoro Companies, Inc. (Tesoro) provides the information on this Safety Data Sheet (SDS) in order to meet its obligations under 29 CFR 1910.1200, and does not hereby make any guarantee of product specifications or suitability for any particular purpose. Tesoro does not assume any liability arising out of the use of Tesoro's product or the use of information provided on this SDS. The end user of the product has the responsibility for evaluating the adequacy of the data under the conditions of use, determining the safety, toxicity and suitability of the product under these conditions, and obtaining additional or clarifying information where uncertainty exists. No guarantee expressed or implied is made as to the effects of such use, the results to be obtained, or the safety and toxicity of the product in any specific application. Furthermore, the information herein is not represented as absolutely complete, since it is not practicable to provide all relevant information in the format of this document, since additional information may be necessary under exceptional conditions of use, and since Tesoro prepared this SDS based on information available on the date of its publication.

96, 1088, 2780

End of Safety Data Sheet