

SAFETY DATA SHEET

ExxonMobil

CAT TRANSMISSION & DRIVE TRAIN OIL 50

Section 1. Identification

Product name : CAT TRANSMISSION & DRIVE TRAIN OIL 50

Product description : base oil and additives

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses : Hydraulic fluid, Manual transmission fluid

Uses advised against : This product is not recommended for any industrial, professional or consumer use other than the Identified Uses above.

Supplier : Terra Cat, Terra Industrial New Zealand Ltd
16 Branston Street
P.O. Box 16-168
Christchurch 8441 New Zealand

24 Hour Emergency Telephone : +64 9-801 0034/ 0800 425 459 (CHEMTREC)

National Poison Information Center : +64 3 479 7227/ Freephone 0800 764 766

Product Technical Information : 0800 933 939

Supplier General Contact : 03 983 2333

SDS Internet Address : www.sds.exxonmobil.com

Section 2. Hazards identification

HSNO Classification : REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 1

This material is classified as hazardous according to criteria in the Hazardous Substances (Hazard Classification) Notice 2020.

This material is not classified as DANGEROUS GOODS according to criteria in New Zealand Standard 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

GHS label elements

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : H360 - May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Precautionary statements

Prevention : P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection, or hearing protection.

Response : P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention.

Storage : P405 - Store locked up.

Disposal : P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Symbol :



Contains : zinc alkaryldithiophosphate

Section 2. Hazards identification

Other hazards which do not result in classification : None known.

Nota : This material should not be used for any other purpose than the intended use in Section 1 without expert advice. Health studies have shown that chemical exposure may cause potential human health risks which may vary from person to person.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Mixture

| Ingredient name | % (w/w) | CAS number |
|---|-----------|------------|
| distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic | ≥60 - ≤75 | 64742-65-0 |
| distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic | ≥60 - ≤75 | 64742-54-7 |
| residual oils (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed | ≥10 - ≤30 | 64742-62-7 |
| residual oils (petroleum), hydrotreated | ≥10 - ≤30 | 64742-57-0 |
| zinc alkaryldithiophosphate | ≤3 | 11059-65-7 |
| distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic | ≤3 | 64742-55-8 |
| benzene, polypropene derivs., sulfonated, calcium salts | ≤1 | 75975-85-8 |

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First-aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Skin contact** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. If product is injected into or under the skin, or into any part of the body, regardless of the appearance of the wound or its size, the individual should be evaluated immediately by a physician as a surgical emergency. Even though initial symptoms from high pressure injection may be minimal or absent, early surgical treatment within the first few hours may significantly reduce the ultimate extent of injury. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Get medical attention.
- Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Section 4. First-aid measures

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : No specific data.
- Inhalation** : No specific data.
- Skin contact** : Local necrosis as evidenced by delayed onset of pain and tissue damage a few hours after injection.
- Ingestion** : No specific data.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical : In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst. Pressurised mists may form a flammable mixture.

Hazardous combustion products : Aldehydes, Incomplete combustion products, Oxides of carbon, Smoke, Fume, sulfur oxides

Special protective actions for fire-fighters : Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials. Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. Assure an extended cooling down period to prevent re-ignition. Prevent run-off from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers or drinking water supply. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

In the event of a spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations.

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate.
- For emergency responders** : If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Confine the spill immediately with booms. Remove from the surface by skimming or with suitable absorbents. Seek the advice of a specialist before using dispersants. Warn other shipping. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Water spill and land spill recommendations are based on the most likely spill scenario for this material; however, geographic conditions, wind, temperature, (and in the case of a water spill) wave and current direction and speed may greatly influence the appropriate action to be taken. For this reason, local experts should be consulted. Note: Local regulations may prescribe or limit action to be taken.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. If during normal use the material presents a respiratory hazard, use only with adequate ventilation or wear appropriate respirator. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
- Advice on general occupational hygiene** : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Static Accumulator : This material is a static accumulator. A liquid is typically considered a nonconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m (100x10E-12 Siemens per meter) and is considered a semiconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m. Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are the same. A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, anti-static additives and filtration can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

| Ingredient name | Exposure limits |
|---|---|
| distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic | <p>HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 4/2022). [Oil mineral] WES-TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Mist WES-STEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Mist ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). [Mineral Oil, pure, highly and severely refined] TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023). [Mineral Oil, pure, highly and severely refined] TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction</p> |
| distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic | <p>HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 4/2022). [Oil mineral] WES-TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Mist WES-STEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Mist ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). [Mineral Oil, pure, highly and severely refined] TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023). [Mineral Oil, pure, highly and severely refined] TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction</p> |
| residual oils (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed | <p>HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 4/2022). [Oil mineral] WES-TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Mist WES-STEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Mist ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023). [Mineral Oil, pure, highly and severely refined] TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction</p> |
| residual oils (petroleum), hydrotreated | <p>HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 4/2022). [Oil mineral] WES-TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Mist WES-STEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Mist ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023). [Mineral Oil, pure, highly and severely refined] TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction</p> |
| distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic | <p>HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 4/2022). [Oil mineral] WES-TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Mist WES-STEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Mist</p> |

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023). [Mineral Oil, pure, highly and severely refined]

TWA: 5 mg/m³ 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction

NOTE: Limits/standards shown for guidance only. Follow applicable regulations.

- Appropriate engineering controls** : If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapour or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.
- Environmental exposure controls** : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.
- Individual protection measures**
- Hygiene measures** : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
- Eye/face protection** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: safety glasses with side-shields.
- Skin protection**
- Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
- Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Note: Physical and chemical properties are provided for safety, health and environmental considerations only and may not fully represent product specifications. Contact the Supplier for additional information.

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Colour** : Brown
- Odour** : Characteristic
- Odour threshold** : Not available.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

| | |
|--|--|
| pH | : Not applicable. |
| Melting point/freezing point | : Not available. |
| Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range | : >315.56°C (>600°F) |
| Flash point | : Open cup: 230°C (446°F) [ASTM D-92] |
| Evaporation rate | : Not available. |
| Flammability | : Ignitable |
| Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit | : Lower: 0.9% Upper: 7% |
| Vapour pressure | : <0.1 mm Hg [20 °C] |
| Relative vapour density | : >2 [Air = 1] |
| Relative density | : 0.91 |
| Solubility in water | : Negligible |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | : >3.5 |
| Auto-ignition temperature | : Not available. |
| Decomposition temperature | : Not available. |
| Viscosity | : 195 cSt [40 °C] [ASTM D 445] 18.1 cSt [100 °C] [ASTM D 445] |

Particle characteristics

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Median particle size | : Not applicable. |
| Pour point | : -12°C |
| DMSO Extract (mineral oil only), IP-346 | : <3 % by weight |

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

| | |
|---|--|
| Reactivity | : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients. |
| Chemical stability | : The product is stable. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur. |
| Conditions to avoid | : High energy sources of ignition. Excessive heat. |
| Incompatible materials | : Strong oxidisers |
| Hazardous decomposition products | : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced. |

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Conclusion/Summary

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Inhalation | : Minimally Toxic. No end point data for material. Based on assessment of the components. |
| Dermal | : Minimally Toxic. No end point data for material. Based on assessment of the components. |
| Oral | : Minimally Toxic. No end point data for material. Based on assessment of the components. |

Section 11. Toxicological information

Irritation/Corrosion

Conclusion/Summary

- Skin** : Negligible irritation to skin at ambient temperatures. No end point data for material. Based on assessment of the components.
- Eyes** : May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. No end point data for material. Based on assessment of the components.
- Respiratory** : Negligible hazard at ambient/normal handling temperatures. No end point data for material.

Sensitisation

Conclusion/Summary

- Skin** : Not expected to be a skin sensitizer. No end point data for material. Based on assessment of the components.
- Respiratory** : Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer. No end point data for material.

Mutagenicity

Conclusion/Summary

- : Not expected to be a germ cell mutagen. No end point data for material. Based on assessment of the components.

Carcinogenicity

Conclusion/Summary

- : Not expected to cause cancer. No end point data for material. Based on assessment of the components.

Reproductive toxicity

Conclusion/Summary

- : May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child. No end point data for material. Based on assessment of the components.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Conclusion/Summary

- : Not expected to cause organ damage from a single exposure. No end point data for material.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Conclusion/Summary

- : Not expected to cause organ damage from prolonged or repeated exposure. No end point data for material. Based on assessment of the components.

Aspiration hazard

Conclusion/Summary

- : Not expected to be an aspiration hazard. Based on physico-chemical properties of the material. Data available.

Other information

Contains

- : Base oil severely refined: Not carcinogenic in animal studies. Representative material passes IP-346, Modified Ames test, and/or other screening tests. Dermal and inhalation studies showed minimal effects; lung non-specific infiltration of immune cells, oil deposition and minimal granuloma formation. Not sensitising in test animals.

Section 12. Ecological information

The information given is based on data for the material, components of the material, or for similar materials, through the application of bridging principals.

Toxicity

Conclusion/Summary

- Acute toxicity** : Not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms.
- Chronic toxicity** : Not expected to demonstrate chronic toxicity to aquatic organisms

Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability

- : Base oil component -- Expected to be inherently biodegradable

Bioaccumulative potential

Conclusion/Summary

- : Base oil component -- Has the potential to bioaccumulate, however metabolism or physical properties may reduce the bioconcentration or limit bioavailability.

Section 12. Ecological information

Mobility in soil

Mobility : Base oil component -- Expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids. Low solubility and floats and is expected to migrate from water to the land.

Other ecological information

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Nota :

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Empty Container Warning (where applicable): Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers without proper instructions. Empty drums should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery, or disposal through suitably qualified or licensed contractor and in accordance with governmental regulations. DO NOT PRESSURISE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.

Section 14. Transport information

| | New Zealand | IMDG | IATA |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
| UN number | Not regulated. | Not regulated. | Not regulated. |
| UN proper shipping name | - | - | - |
| Transport hazard class(es) | - | - | - |
| Packing group | - | - | - |
| Environmental hazards | No. | No. | No. |

Special precautions for user : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments : Not applicable.

Section 15. Regulatory information

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| HSNO Approval Number | : HSR002606 |
| HSNO Group Standard | : Not available. |
| HSNO Classification | : REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 1 |

Inventory list

| | |
|---|--|
| Australia inventory (AIC) | : All components are listed or exempted. |
| Canada inventory (DSL-NDSL) | : All components are listed or exempted. |
| China inventory (IECSC) | : All components are listed or exempted. |
| Japan inventory (CSCL) | : All components are listed or exempted. |
| Japan inventory (Industrial Safety and Health Act) | : All components are listed or exempted. |
| New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC) | : All components are listed or exempted. |
| Philippines inventory (PICCS) | : All components are listed or exempted. |
| Korea inventory (KECI) | : All components are listed or exempted. |
| Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI) | : All components are listed or exempted. |
| United States inventory (TSCA 8b) | : All components are active or exempted. |

Section 16. Other information

History

Date of issue/Date of revision : 28 March 2024

Date of previous issue : 29 February 2024

Version : 3.01

Key to abbreviations :

- ADG = Australian Dangerous Goods
- ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
- ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
- BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
- GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
- IATA = International Air Transport Association
- IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
- IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
- MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
- RID = The Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
- SGG = Segregation Group
- UN = United Nations

References : Not available.

📌 Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Product code : 20202050B060_1166208

Notice to reader

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Section 16. Other information

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