

SAFETY DATA SHEET

ENERGY SPRING NS GREASE EP LI 2X — Lithium Complex EP Grease

Issued in accordance with Singapore Standard SS 586-3:2022 (16-section GHS format). This document supersedes all previous versions.

SECTION 1 - Identification of the substance / mixture and of the supplier

1.1 Product identifier	NS GREASE EP LI 2X
Product family	Premium multipurpose extreme-pressure (EP) lubricating grease, NLGI consistency grade 2, thickened with a lithium complex soap on a high viscosity index mineral base oil of 220 mm²/s at 40 °C, with anti-oxidant, anti-wear and anti-corrosion additives. The lithium complex thickener gives a substantially higher dropping point and longer life at elevated temperature than a simple lithium soap grease of the same base oil viscosity. Operating temperature range -20 °C to +140 °C, with short peaks to +150 °C. Classification: DIN 51825 KP2N-20.
Grade(s)	NLGI 2 by ASTM D217, worked penetration 265 to 295 units (0.1 mm) at 25 °C.
Chemical identity	Mixture (lubricating grease)
CAS number	Not applicable (mixture)
1.2 Relevant identified uses	Extreme-pressure grease for bearings operating at high temperature and under heavy load: continuous casting plant, vibrating sieves and screens, quarrying, breakers, roller conveyors, and heavily loaded plain and rolling element bearings in general industrial and transport service, including automotive wheel bearings. Applied by grease gun, centralised lubrication system or single-point automatic lubricator. Industrial / professional and consumer use.
Uses advised against	Any use other than that stated above. Not for use as an engine oil, gear oil, hydraulic fluid, fuel, solvent, cleaning agent or mould release agent, nor for any medicinal, food-contact or personal-care purpose. Not approved for incidental food contact (NSF H1). Do not use above +140 °C in continuous service, or above +150 °C in short peaks, or below -20 °C. The upper service limit is set by the thickener and is well below the dropping point; the dropping point is not a service temperature - see Section 9. For bearings running near the maximum recommended temperature, review the relubrication interval. Grease compatibility. This product is compatible with simple lithium soap and other lithium complex greases. Compatibility with calcium sulphonate complex, polyurea, barium and bentonite (clay) thickened products is to be confirmed before mixing. When converting equipment from another grease, purge the bearing or system completely and re-grease at short intervals until only the new product is discharging, bearing in mind that dead spots may retain the old grease. Not a substitute where a grease containing molybdenum disulphide, graphite or another solid lubricant is specified: this product contains no solid lubricant.
1.3 Supplier of the safety data sheet	ENERGY SPRING PTE LTD 3 Temasek Avenue, #21-00 Centennial Tower Singapore 039190 Tel: +65 6993 9836 E-mail: info@energy-spring.sg Web: https://energy-spring.sg/
Manufactured / blended by	Product supplied under a manufacturing agreement. Manufacturer details available from ENERGY SPRING PTE LTD on request.

1.4 Emergency telephone number	ENERGY SPRING PTE LTD (office hours, Mon - Fri 09:00 - 18:00 SGT): +65 6993 9836 Singapore - emergency services (SCDF: ambulance and fire): 995 Singapore - Drug and Poison Information Centre (DPIC), Singapore General Hospital, 24-hour hotline: +65 6423 9119 Outside Singapore: contact the local emergency services or the national poison information centre for the country in which the incident occurs.
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Product	NLGI consistency grade	Product type	GHS classification
NS GREASE EP LI 2X	2	Lithium complex extreme-pressure grease	Classified - see Section 2

SECTION 2 - Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture	GHS classification (SS 586-2 / SS 586-3): Serious eye damage, Category 1 - H318 Skin sensitisation, Category 1 - H317 Skin irritation, Category 2 - H315 Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (chronic), Category 3 - H412 Physical hazards: not classified.
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Basis of the classification	The mixture has been assessed against the classification criteria of SS 586-2 using the generic concentration limits and the summation and additivity rules. No substance-specific concentration limit has been relied on. Where a declared concentration range straddles a classification cut-off, the classification has been assigned at the worst case the range permits; each such cut-off is identified in the concentration limits below. - Serious eye damage. Three components are classified Eye Dam. 1; H318 or Skin Corr. 1C; H314: the lithium complex thickener (up to 2.9 % w/w), the zinc dialkyldithiophosphate (up to 1.9 % w/w) and the imidazole amine derivatives (up to 0.9 % w/w). The endpoint is assessed on their combined content, which reaches 5.7 % w/w, against a 3 % w/w generic concentration limit for Eye Dam. 1. Met. - Skin sensitisation. The zinc naphthenate (Skin Sens. 1; H317) reaches 1.49 % w/w and the imidazole amine derivatives (Skin Sens. 1; H317) 0.9 % w/w, against a 1.0 % w/w generic concentration limit. The endpoint is assessed ingredient by ingredient; the additivity principle does not apply to it. The limit is exceeded by the zinc naphthenate. Met. - Skin irritation. The imidazole amine derivatives (Skin Corr. 1C) at up to 0.9 % w/w and the zinc dialkyldithiophosphate (Skin Irrit. 2) at up to 1.9 % w/w give (10 x Skin Corr. 1) + Skin Irrit. 2 = 10.9 % w/w, against a 10 % w/w additivity threshold. Met. - Chronic aquatic hazard. Derived by the summation method from the imidazole amine derivatives (Aquatic Chronic 1; H410, up to 0.9 % w/w), the zinc dialkyldithiophosphate (Aquatic Chronic 2; H411, up to 1.9 % w/w) and the zinc naphthenate (Aquatic Chronic 3; H412, up to 1.49 % w/w). At the upper bound of each range: Chronic 1: sum of (M x Chronic 1) = 0.9 %, against a 25 % threshold. Not met. Chronic 2: (10 x M x Chronic 1) + Chronic 2 = 10.9 %, against a 25 % threshold. Not met. Chronic 3: (100 x M x Chronic 1) + (10 x Chronic 2) + Chronic 3 = 110 %, against a 25 % threshold. Met. The mixture is therefore Aquatic Chronic 3; H412. - Acute aquatic hazard. The summation for Aquatic Acute 1, applying the M-factor of 10 assigned to the imidazole amine derivatives, gives 9 % w/w against a 25 % threshold. Not met. - Reproductive toxicity. The lithium complex thickener and the alkaryl amine are each classified Repr. 2; H361, and the endpoint is assessed ingredient by ingredient against a 3 % w/w generic concentration limit. The thickener reaches 2.9 % w/w and the alkaryl amine 0.9 % w/w. Not met - but the thickener margin is 0.1 % w/w. See the concentration limits below. - Acute toxicity. The lithium complex thickener is classified Acute Tox. 4; H302 and is present at up to 2.9 % w/w. The calculated acute toxicity estimate for the mixture by the oral route is well above the 2,000 mg/kg Category 4 threshold, and the summed content of acute toxicants is below the 10 % w/w cut-off. Not met. - Carcinogenicity. The mineral base oil contains less than 3 % (w/w) DMSO extract when tested by IP 346. Not met. - Aspiration toxicity. The product is a grease and is not capable of being aspirated in the sense of the criterion. Not applicable. - Germ cell mutagenicity, respiratory sensitisation, STOT (single and repeated exposure), and all physical hazard classes: criteria not met.
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2.2 Label elements



GHS05
Corrosion



GHS07
Exclamation mark

Signal word	DANGER
Hazard statements	H318: Causes serious eye damage. H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction. H315: Causes skin irritation. H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Supplemental information	Contains lithium complex thickener, zinc naphthenate and imidazole amine derivatives. Prolonged or repeated skin contact without proper cleaning can clog the pores of the skin, resulting in disorders such as oil acne or folliculitis. Used grease may contain harmful impurities. Not classified as flammable, but will burn.
Precautionary statements	Prevention: P261: Avoid breathing mist, vapours or spray. P264: Wash hands thoroughly after handling. P272: Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. P273: Avoid release to the environment. P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye / face protection. Response: P302 + P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap. P332 + P313: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice / attention. P333 + P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice / attention. P362 + P364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. P305 + P351 + P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P310: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Disposal: P501: Dispose of contents and container to an approved waste disposal plant, in accordance with local regulations.
Note on the pictograms	Both pictograms are required. GHS05 carries the serious eye damage classification; GHS07 carries the skin sensitisation classification. Where GHS05 appears, GHS07 is not used for skin or eye irritation, so the skin irritation hazard statement H315 appears on the label without a pictogram of its own.

Concentration limits on which this classification depends	Four cut-offs sit inside the declared concentration ranges in Section 3. The classification above is assigned at the worst case each range permits. Combined Eye Dam. 1 and Skin Corr. 1 content, 3 % w/w. The three contributing components total between 2.25 % and 5.7 % w/w across their declared ranges. Held below 3 % w/w combined, the mixture classifies Eye Irrit. 2 - H319 instead, and the label carries GHS07 with the signal word WARNING in place of GHS05 and DANGER. Zinc naphthenate, 1.0 % w/w. Declared from 0 to 1.49 % w/w. Held below 1.0 % w/w - and with the imidazole amine derivatives already below that figure - no ingredient reaches the skin sensitisation limit and H317 does not apply, removing GHS07 altogether. Combined skin irritation additivity, 10 % w/w. (10 x Skin Corr. 1) + Skin Irrit. 2 ranges from 3.5 % to 10.9 % w/w. Held below 10 % w/w, H315 does not apply. Lithium complex thickener, 3 % w/w. Declared at up to 2.9 % w/w against the 3 % generic concentration limit for a Category 2 reproductive toxicant - a margin of 0.1 % w/w. At 3 % w/w or above the mixture would classify Repr. 2 - H361, adding the GHS08 pictogram and the precautionary statements P201, P202, P280, P308 + P313 and P405.
Note on the thickener	The lithium complex thickener is a lithium borate. Borates carry a reproductive toxicity classification, which is why the thickener is classified Repr. 2; H361 and why its concentration is controlled as set out above. It is also classified Acute Tox. 4; H302, harmful if swallowed, and Eye Dam. 1; H318. This is a property of the complexing agent that gives the product its high dropping point and high-temperature life. It is a functional part of the thickener system rather than an additive.
2.3 Other hazards - high-pressure injection from grease equipment	This is the principal physical hazard associated with this product in service. A hand-operated grease gun readily develops several hundred bar at the nozzle, and powered, centralised and single-point equipment more. Grease escaping from a nozzle, coupler, hose or fitting at that pressure can penetrate intact skin and inject grease deep into the tissue, where it may cause local necrosis. The entry wound is typically no more than a pinprick and may be almost painless at first; pain and tissue damage characteristically appear a few hours after the injection, by which time damage is advancing. Injuries to the fingers and hand are the common presentation, since the hand is used to steady the coupler. Never place any part of the body in front of a grease nozzle or over a coupler while pressure is applied, do not use a hand to check for a blocked or leaking fitting, and depressurise the equipment before clearing a blockage. Any suspected injection injury is a surgical emergency and the casualty is to be sent to hospital immediately - do not wait for symptoms to develop, and obtain medical attention even where there is no apparent wound. See Section 4.
Eye contact	The product causes serious eye damage. This is the most severe health hazard it presents and the reason for the DANGER signal word. Eye protection is a label requirement wherever the product is dispensed, purged or handled in a way that could splash. Immediate and prolonged irrigation is essential if contact occurs - see Section 4.
Skin effects	The product is a skin irritant and a skin sensitiser. Signs of irritation may include a burning sensation, redness or swelling. An allergic skin reaction may be delayed by 24 to 72 hours after exposure; once a worker is sensitised, reactions may be provoked by very low exposures and removal from exposure is usually necessary. Prolonged or repeated contact without proper cleaning can also clog the pores of the skin, resulting in disorders such as oil acne or folliculitis, the signs of which include black pustules and spots on the skin of exposed areas.
Hot equipment and hot grease	Greasing points on operating machinery are frequently hot, and this product is rated for service to +140 °C with peaks to +150 °C. Grease purged from a hot bearing can cause thermal burns, and a bearing housing packed with grease may release hot material under pressure when a plug or cover is removed. Stop and isolate the machine, and allow it to cool, before opening a bearing housing.

Used and contaminated grease	In service the grease picks up wear metals, water and oxidation products, and in the casting, quarrying and mineral processing duties for which this product is intended it also picks up abrasive process contamination. The concentration of such impurities depends on the service and they may present risks to health and to the environment on disposal. Handle purged and waste grease with the same precautions as the fresh product and avoid skin contact.
Slip hazard	Grease dropped or purged onto a walking surface, or trodden from a greasing point onto a stair or ladder rung, produces a severe and persistent slip hazard which is not removed by sweeping. Clean up immediately with absorbent material and a degreasing agent.
Fire behaviour	Not classified as flammable, but the product will burn. Grease absorbed into lagging, rags or absorbent material burns readily; dispose of contaminated rags and cleaning materials properly in order to prevent fires.
PBT / vPvB	PBT: not applicable. vPvB: not applicable. No ingredient is considered to meet the PBT or vPvB criteria at 0.1 % w/w or higher. The product does, however, contain components with the potential to bioaccumulate and is not readily biodegradable - see Section 12.

SECTION 3 - Composition / information on ingredients

Component	CAS number	Approx. % w/w	GHS classification
Highly refined mineral base oils*	Proprietary	Balance	Not classified
Lithium complex thickener (lithium borate)	CAS 12007-60-2	1 - 2.9	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Repr. 2; H361
Zinc dialkyldithiophosphate	CAS 68457-79-4	1 - 1.9	Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Aquatic Chronic 2; H411
Zinc naphthenate	CAS 12001-85-3	0 - 1.49	Skin Sens. 1; H317 Eye Irrit. 2A; H319 Aquatic Chronic 3; H412
Imidazole amine derivatives	CAS 68442-97-7	0.25 - 0.9	Skin Corr. 1C; H314 Eye Dam. 1; H318 Skin Sens. 1; H317 Aquatic Acute 1; H400 (M = 10) Aquatic Chronic 1; H410
Alkaryl amine	CAS 68411-46-1	0.1 - 0.9	Repr. 2; H361f

- Substance / mixture: Mixture. Chemical nature: a lubricating grease containing highly refined mineral oils and additives in a lithium complex soap thickener.
- * The highly refined mineral oil contains less than 3 % (w/w) DMSO extract when tested by IP 346. On that basis no carcinogen classification applies to the base oil or to the mixture.
- The base oils make up the balance of the formulation and are not classified as hazardous to health or the environment.
- The lithium complex thickener is a lithium borate and is the component with the tightest concentration margin in the formulation - see the concentration limits and the note on the thickener in Section 2.
- Components shown as proprietary are identified by chemical family, their precise identifiers being withheld to protect confidentiality. Full identification is available to a physician or to a competent authority on request, and to a downstream user where required for the purposes of a workplace risk assessment.
- Concentrations are shown as ranges to protect confidentiality or to reflect batch-to-batch variation. A range beginning at zero indicates that the component may be absent from a given blend. Four classification cut-offs sit inside these ranges; the classification in Section 2 has been assigned at the worst case and each cut-off is identified there.
- 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.

SECTION 4 - First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures - General	Remove clothing soiled by the product without delay. Immediate treatment is important where the eyes are involved or where high-pressure injection has occurred: call a doctor or poison control centre for guidance. Show this safety data sheet to the medical personnel in attendance. When administering first aid, ensure that appropriate personal protective equipment is worn, according to the incident, the injury and the surroundings.
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Eye contact	PRIORITY - the product causes serious eye damage. Flush the eye immediately with plenty of water. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do, and continue rinsing for at least 15 minutes, holding the eyelids apart. Transport the casualty to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment, continuing irrigation on the way where practicable. Call a poison centre or doctor immediately.
Skin contact	Remove contaminated clothing. Wipe off the bulk of the grease, flush the exposed area with water and then wash with soap. Do not use solvents, petrol or abrasive cleaners. If irritation or a rash occurs, or if irritation persists, obtain medical attention: the product is both a skin irritant and a skin sensitiser, and further exposure should then be prevented. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse and do not allow it out of the workplace. Hot product: cool the affected area immediately with cold running water for at least 15 minutes. Do not attempt to remove grease adhering to burned skin. Obtain medical attention for thermal burns. HIGH-PRESSURE INJECTION INJURY - where high-pressure equipment is in use, injection of product under the skin can occur. Send the casualty to hospital immediately. Do not wait for symptoms to develop, and obtain medical attention even in the absence of an apparent wound. State that this is a high-pressure injection injury. Keep the limb elevated and immobilised. Do not apply hot soaks. Take this safety data sheet to the hospital.
Inhalation	No treatment is necessary under normal conditions of use: the product is a semi-solid grease and is not considered an inhalation hazard. If symptoms persist, obtain medical advice. If fume from overheated or burning product has been inhaled, move the person to fresh air and obtain medical attention.
Ingestion	In general no treatment is necessary unless large quantities have been swallowed; obtain medical advice in any event. Do not induce vomiting. Rinse the mouth with water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Note that the thickener is classified as harmful if swallowed in its pure form, although it is present in the mixture well below the concentration at which that classification would carry over.
4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	Eyes: risk of serious damage. Signs and symptoms include a burning sensation, redness, swelling and blurred vision. Skin: irritation, with a burning sensation, redness or swelling. An allergic skin reaction is possible and may be delayed by 24 to 72 hours after contact. Oil acne or folliculitis, the signs of which include black pustules and spots on the skin of exposed areas. Thermal burns from hot product. Injection injury: a small entry wound with little initial pain, followed by delayed onset of pain and tissue damage a few hours after the injection. Local necrosis may result if the product is not surgically removed. Inhalation: not considered a hazard under normal conditions of use. Possible respiratory irritation from fume, with a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing or difficulty breathing. Ingestion: nausea, vomiting or diarrhoea.
4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	Immediate treatment is extremely important. Call a doctor or poison control centre for guidance. Treat symptomatically. Note to physician - eye exposure. The product is classified as causing serious eye damage. Persistent symptoms after adequate irrigation warrant ophthalmological assessment, including fluorescein staining and assessment for chemical burn. Note to physician - high-pressure injection. These injuries require prompt surgical intervention, and possibly steroid therapy, to minimise tissue damage and loss of function. Because entry wounds are small and do not reflect the seriousness of the underlying damage, surgical exploration to determine the extent of involvement may be necessary. Local anaesthetics and hot soaks should be avoided, since they can contribute to swelling, vasospasm and ischaemia. Prompt surgical decompression, debridement and evacuation of foreign material should be performed under general anaesthesia, and wide exploration is essential. Note to physician - sensitisation. A persistent or recurrent eczematous reaction in a worker handling this product warrants dermatological assessment and patch testing, with the zinc naphthenate and imidazole amine components in mind. Full composition details are available from ENERGY SPRING PTE LTD on request.

SECTION 5 - Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media	Suitable: foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only. Unsuitable: water in a jet, which may spread burning material.
5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture	The product is a combustible semi-solid. It is not classified as flammable and does not readily ignite, but it will burn once heated, and grease absorbed into lagging, rags or absorbent material burns readily. Hazardous combustion products include a complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke), carbon monoxide where combustion is incomplete, and unidentified organic and inorganic compounds. Combustion of the additive and thickener system may also yield oxides of sulphur, phosphorus and boron, and zinc compounds. Containers exposed to fire may rupture. Cool exposed containers with water spray.
5.3 Advice for fire-fighters	Wear proper protective equipment including chemical-resistant gloves; a chemical-resistant suit is indicated where large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-contained breathing apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire-fighters' clothing approved to the relevant standard. Use extinguishing measures appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Collect contaminated fire-fighting water separately; it must not enter the sewage system or any watercourse.

SECTION 6 - Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear impervious gloves and eye protection; the product causes serious eye damage and is a skin sensitiser. Beware of slippery surfaces and floors. Keep unprotected and non-essential persons away. Beware of hot product near operating machinery. See Section 8 for guidance on the selection of personal protective equipment.
6.2 Environmental precautions	Use appropriate containment to prevent uncontrolled release. Prevent the product from spreading or entering drains, ditches, sewers or rivers by using sand, earth or other appropriate barriers. Do not allow it to penetrate the ground. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has entered the environment or a public sewer.
6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up	Shovel or scrape up the bulk of the material and transfer it into a suitable, clearly marked container for disposal or reclamation in accordance with local regulations. Absorb residues with a liquid-binding material such as sand, diatomite, sawdust or a proprietary inert absorbent. Finish with a degreasing agent to remove the slip hazard from the surface, and collect the washings for disposal rather than flushing them to drain.
6.4 Reference to other sections	See Section 7 for safe handling, Section 8 for personal protective equipment and Section 13 for disposal.

SECTION 7 - Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling	Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Avoid contact with eyes and clothing. Wear gloves and eye protection when applying grease or purging a bearing - the product causes serious eye damage and is a skin sensitiser and irritant. Avoid inhaling vapour or mist; use local exhaust ventilation where there is a risk of doing so. Do not eat, drink or smoke where the product is handled. Wash hands thoroughly after handling and before breaks. Launder work clothing separately and do not allow it out of the workplace. Do not carry grease-soaked rags in pockets, and dispose of contaminated rags and cleaning materials properly in order to prevent fires. Grease equipment - never place any part of the body in front of a grease nozzle or over a coupler while pressure is applied. Do not use a hand to locate a blocked or leaking fitting. Depressurise the gun or lubrication line before clearing a blockage, changing a coupler or breaking a connection. Inspect hoses and couplers for damage before use and replace them on a planned basis. See Sections 2 and 4. Stop, isolate and lock out machinery, and allow it to cool, before opening a bearing housing or gearcase. Where greasing points must be served with the machine running, use extended lines to bring the greasing point away from moving parts. When handling the product in drums, wear safety footwear and use proper handling equipment. Keep away from foodstuffs, beverages and feed. Avoid contact with strong oxidising agents.
7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	Keep containers tightly closed and store in a cool, well-ventilated place at ambient temperature, away from extremes of temperature and out of direct sunlight. Use properly labelled and closable containers. Store away from foodstuffs and away from strong oxidising agents (see Section 10). Keep out of the reach of children. Keep containers correctly labelled, including the hazard statements in Section 2. Prevent any seepage into the ground. Packaging materials. Suitable: mild steel, or high density polyethylene for containers and container linings. Unsuitable: PVC. Polyethylene containers should not be exposed to high temperatures, because of the risk of distortion. Grease may separate oil slowly in storage; a small amount of oil on the surface of the grease is normal and is stirred back in. Store drums and kegs upright and protected from water ingress. Container warning: empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, flame or sparks. Empty containers should be scraped out as far as practicable, properly closed and disposed of through an approved contractor.
7.3 Specific end use(s)	Lubrication of heavily loaded bearings operating at elevated temperature, requiring an NLGI 2 lithium complex extreme-pressure grease. Operating temperature range -20 °C to +140 °C with peaks to +150 °C; base oil viscosity 220 mm²/s at 40 °C, which sets the speed and temperature range over which the grease is suitable (Section 9). For bearings operating near the maximum recommended temperature, review the relubrication interval. Refer to the product technical data sheet. See Section 1 for grease compatibility.

SECTION 8 - Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1 Control parameters — occupational exposure limits

Component / parameter	Source	TWA (8 h)	STEL / Ceiling
Oil mist, mineral	Singapore PEL (WSH Regulations)	5 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³ (STEL)
Oil mist, mineral (inhalable fraction)	ACGIH TLV	5 mg/m ³	-
Lithium complex thickener, CAS 12007-60-2 (inhalable particulate)	ACGIH TLV	2 mg/m ³	6 mg/m ³ (STEL)
Additive components (Section 3)	Singapore / ACGIH	None established	None established

8.1 Control parameters - note	The base oil is a mineral oil, so the Singapore permissible exposure level for mineral oil mist applies wherever mist or aerosol may be generated. In practice, because of the product's semi-solid consistency, the generation of mists and dusts is unlikely to occur. The lithium complex thickener is a borate and carries an ACGIH threshold limit value as an inhalable particulate, given in the table above. Employers should also consult the First Schedule to the Workplace Safety and Health (General Provisions) Regulations for any applicable national limit. The value is relevant to any operation capable of generating airborne particulate from the product. No occupational exposure limit is established for the remaining additive components. Exposure should be minimised as far as reasonably practicable, as is appropriate for a product classified for serious eye damage and skin sensitisation. No biological limit value has been allocated. DNEL / PNEC: not determined for this mixture. Monitoring. Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an exposure limit and the adequacy of exposure controls. Validated measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.
8.2 Exposure controls - general considerations	The level of protection and the types of control necessary will vary with the potential exposure conditions. Select controls on the basis of a risk assessment of local circumstances, using the information in this data sheet as an input. The user should read and understand all instructions and limitations supplied with any protective equipment. Because the mixture causes serious eye damage and is a skin sensitiser, the control strategy should be the elimination or minimisation of contact rather than reliance on personal protective equipment alone. A worker who has become sensitised may react at exposures well below those tolerated by others and will normally have to be removed from exposure altogether. Define procedures for the safe handling and maintenance of controls. Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities with this product. Drain down systems before equipment break-in or maintenance, and retain drain-downs in sealed storage pending disposal or recycling.
Engineering controls	Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations. Use local exhaust ventilation where there is a risk of inhaling vapours, mists or aerosols; the potential for airborne concentrations is greater where the material is heated, sprayed or formed into a mist. Provide an eyewash unit and washing facilities with a suitable skin cleanser at every point where the product is dispensed, purged or handled - this is the practical consequence of the eye damage classification. Where greasing points are difficult or hazardous to reach, fit extended lubrication lines or an automatic lubrication system rather than relying on access under guard. Insulate or guard hot surfaces.
Eye and face protection	Chemical goggles to EN 166 as a minimum wherever the product is handled in a way that could splash. Wear a full face shield where splashes are likely, where grease is dispensed under pressure, where a bearing is being purged, or where hot product may be released. Safety glasses with side shields alone are not adequate for a product classified as causing serious eye damage.

Hand protection	Where hand contact with the product may occur, use gloves approved to EN ISO 374 made from PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber. Suitability and durability depend on the frequency and duration of contact, the chemical resistance of the glove material and the dexterity required; always seek advice from the glove supplier. For continuous contact, gloves with a breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes are recommended, with a preference for more than 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of resistance, but should typically be greater than 0.35 mm depending on the make and model. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. Replace contaminated gloves immediately - this is critical for a sensitising product, since a glove holding grease against the skin is worse than no glove. After using gloves, wash and dry the hands thoroughly and apply a non-perfumed moisturiser. Use heat-resistant gloves when working on hot equipment, and impervious gloves when handling used grease.
Skin and body protection	Wear chemical-resistant gloves or gauntlets and boots. Where there is a risk of splashing, also wear an apron. Change contaminated clothing promptly and launder it separately; grease held against the skin by clothing is a common cause of oil acne and folliculitis and, for this product, of sensitisation. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned.
Respiratory protection	No respiratory protection is ordinarily required under normal conditions of use. In accordance with good industrial hygiene practice, precautions should be taken to avoid breathing the material. Where engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations at a level adequate to protect worker health, select equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use; where an air-filtering respirator is suitable, select a filter for the combination of organic gases and vapours and particles (type A / type P, boiling point above 65 °C).
Hygiene measures	Always observe good personal hygiene. Wash hands with soap and water after handling the material and before eating, drinking or smoking, and at the end of work. Use a suitable skin cream after washing. Do not use solvents, petrol or abrasive cleaners to remove grease from the skin. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Practise good housekeeping. Keep the product away from foodstuffs, beverages and feed.
Environmental exposure controls	Avoid release to the environment. Take appropriate measures to fulfil the requirements of the relevant environmental protection legislation. Prevent discharge to drains, surface water, groundwater and soil. Where necessary, prevent undissolved material from being discharged to waste water; waste water should be treated in a municipal or industrial treatment plant before discharge to surface water. See Sections 6, 12 and 13.

SECTION 9 - Physical and chemical properties

Physical state at 20 °C	Semi-solid (grease)
Appearance / colour	Red
Odour	Slight hydrocarbon
Odour threshold	Not determined
pH	Not applicable (non-aqueous product)
NLGI consistency grade	2 (ASTM D217)
Worked penetration at 25 °C	265 to 295 units (0.1 mm), ASTM D217 / IP 50
Dropping point	>= 240 °C; typically 260 °C (IP 396)
Base oil kinematic viscosity at 40 °C	220 mm ² /s (ASTM D445 / IP 71)
Operating temperature range	-20 °C to +140 °C, with short peaks to +150 °C. The upper limit is set by the thickener and is well below the dropping point; the dropping point is not a service temperature.
Thickener / base oil	Lithium complex soap thickener; highly refined mineral base oils of high viscosity index
Product classification	DIN 51825 KP2N-20
Melting / freezing point	Not determined; not applicable to a grease
Initial boiling point / range	Not determined

Flash point	Not applicable to the grease. The product is not classified as flammable, but it will burn.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable
Upper / lower explosion limit	Typically 10 % (V) / 1 % (V)
Auto-ignition temperature	> 320 °C
Decomposition temperature	Not determined; see Sections 5 and 10
Explosive properties	Not classified
Oxidising properties	Not determined
Vapour pressure	< 0.5 Pa at 20 °C (estimated)
Relative vapour density	> 1 (estimated)
Density / relative density	Not determined
Solubility in water	Negligible; the product floats on water
Solubility in other solvents	Not determined
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	log Pow > 6 (based on information on similar products)
Evaporation rate	Not determined
Conductivity	Not expected to be a static accumulator
Particle characteristics	Not applicable
Solids content	No added solid lubricant. The product contains no molybdenum disulphide, graphite or other solid lubricant.
Other information - DMSO extract (mineral oil only), IP 346	< 3 % w/w
9.2 Other information	The product offers excellent mechanical stability under vibrating conditions, enhanced extreme-pressure and load-carrying performance, good water resistance, a high dropping point and effective corrosion protection. Refer to the product technical data sheet for performance test results and relubrication guidance.

SECTION 10 - Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity	The product does not pose any reactivity hazard in addition to those set out below.
10.2 Chemical stability	Stable under normal conditions of storage, handling and use. In service, oxidative degradation is accelerated by high bearing temperature, water contamination and catalytic wear metals; the lithium complex thickener and the antioxidant system are designed to extend life at elevated temperature, but the relubrication interval should still be observed, and reviewed for bearings running near the maximum recommended temperature.
10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions	Reacts with strong oxidising agents. No other dangerous reactions are known under normal conditions of storage and use, and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
10.4 Conditions to avoid	Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight. Prolonged exposure above the service temperature, which promotes oxidation, thermal degradation and oil separation. Water contamination. Sources of ignition.
10.5 Incompatible materials	Strong oxidising agents. PVC as a packaging or lining material (see Section 7). Greases of a different thickener type - not a chemical hazard, but the practical incompatibility which most often causes trouble with this class of product. This product is compatible with simple lithium soap and other lithium complex greases; compatibility with calcium sulphonate complex, polyurea, barium and bentonite (clay) thickened products is to be confirmed before mixing. See Section 1.
10.6 Hazardous decomposition products	No decomposition if stored and applied as directed. On combustion or strong overheating, see Section 5.

SECTION 11 - Toxicological information

11.1 Basis for assessment	Information given is based on data on the components and on the toxicology of similar products. Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole rather than for individual components.
Exposure routes	Skin and eye contact are the primary routes of exposure, although exposure may occur following accidental ingestion. Injection through the skin from pressurised grease equipment is a distinct and serious route of exposure - see Sections 2 and 4.
Acute toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Acute oral toxicity: LD50 rat > 5,000 mg/kg. Low toxicity. Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 rabbit > 5,000 mg/kg. Low toxicity. Acute inhalation toxicity: classification criteria not met. The lithium complex thickener is classified Acute Tox. 4; H302 in its pure form and is present at up to 2.9 % w/w. The calculated acute toxicity estimate for the mixture is well above the Category 4 threshold and the summed content of acute toxicants is below the 10 % w/w cut-off, so the classification does not carry over to the mixture.
Serious eye damage / eye irritation	CLASSIFIED: Serious eye damage Category 1 - H318, causes serious eye damage. The endpoint is assessed on the combined content of ingredients classified Eye Dam. 1 or Skin Corr. 1 - the lithium complex thickener, the zinc dialkyldithiophosphate and the imidazole amine derivatives - which reaches 5.7 % w/w against a 3 % w/w generic concentration limit. Signs and symptoms include a burning sensation, redness, swelling and blurred vision. Direct eye contact carries a risk of serious and potentially permanent damage. Immediate and prolonged irrigation followed by medical attention is essential - see Section 4.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	CLASSIFIED: Skin sensitisation Category 1 - H317, may cause an allergic skin reaction. The zinc naphthenate (Skin Sens. 1) reaches 1.49 % w/w, above the 1.0 % w/w generic concentration limit; the imidazole amine derivatives (Skin Sens. 1) are present at up to 0.9 % w/w. The endpoint is assessed ingredient by ingredient; the additivity principle does not apply to it. Signs and symptoms may include itching, redness, rash and eczema, and may be delayed by 24 to 72 hours after exposure. Once a worker is sensitised, subsequent reactions may be provoked by very low exposures. Respiratory sensitisation: criteria not met.
Skin corrosion / irritation	CLASSIFIED: Skin irritation Category 2 - H315, causes skin irritation. The imidazole amine derivatives (Skin Corr. 1C) at up to 0.9 % w/w and the zinc dialkyldithiophosphate (Skin Irrit. 2) at up to 1.9 % w/w give (10 x Skin Corr. 1) + Skin Irrit. 2 = 10.9 % w/w, against a 10 % w/w additivity threshold. Signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness or swelling. Prolonged or repeated skin contact without proper cleaning can also clog the pores of the skin, resulting in disorders such as oil acne or folliculitis.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Non-mutagenic. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Carcinogenicity	Not a carcinogen. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. The product contains mineral oils of types shown to be non-carcinogenic in animal skin-painting studies, and highly refined mineral oils are not classified as carcinogenic by the International Agency for Research on Cancer.
Reproductive toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. The lithium complex thickener is a lithium borate classified Repr. 2; H361 and is present at up to 2.9 % w/w; the alkaryl amine is classified Repr. 2; H361f and is present at up to 0.9 % w/w. The endpoint is assessed ingredient by ingredient against a 3 % w/w generic concentration limit, and neither reaches it. The thickener margin is 0.1 % w/w - see the concentration limits in Section 2.
STOT - single exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Slightly irritating to the respiratory system.
STOT - repeated exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Aspiration hazard	Not an aspiration hazard. The product is a grease and is not capable of being aspirated in the sense of the criterion.
Other information	High-pressure injection of the product into the skin may lead to local necrosis if the product is not surgically removed.
Notes to physician	Immediate treatment is extremely important. Call a doctor or poison control centre for guidance. Treat symptomatically. For eye exposure and for high-pressure injection injury, see the notes in Section 4.3.
Additional information - used grease	Used grease may contain harmful impurities that have accumulated during use. The concentration of such impurities depends on the service, and they may present risks to health and to the environment on disposal. All used grease should be handled with caution and skin contact avoided as far as possible.

SECTION 12 - Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity	CLASSIFIED: Aquatic Chronic 3 - H412, harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. The classification is derived by the summation method from the component data in Section 3; the arithmetic is set out in Section 2. Acute aquatic hazard: criteria not met. Ecotoxicological data have not been determined specifically for this product; the information given is based on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products. On that basis: Toxicity to fish (acute): LL/EL/IL50 in the range above 1 and up to 10 mg/l. Toxicity to crustacea (acute): LL/EL/IL50 in the range above 1 and up to 10 mg/l. Toxicity to algae and aquatic plants (acute): LL/EL/IL50 in the range above 1 and up to 10 mg/l. Toxicity to fish and crustacea (chronic), and to micro-organisms: data not available. The imidazole amine derivatives carry an M-factor of 10 for short-term (acute) aquatic hazard and are the most aquatically active component. Mineral oil does not cause chronic toxicity to aquatic organisms at concentrations below 1 mg/l.
12.2 Persistence and degradability	Not readily biodegradable. The major constituents are inherently biodegradable, but the product contains components which may persist in the environment.
12.3 Bioaccumulative potential	Contains components with the potential to bioaccumulate. Partition coefficient n-octanol/water: log Pow > 6, based on information on similar products.
12.4 Mobility in soil	Semi-solid under most environmental conditions. Floats on water. If it enters soil it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile.
12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	PBT: not applicable. vPvB: not applicable. No ingredient is considered to meet the PBT or vPvB criteria at 0.1 % w/w or higher.
12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties	The mixture does not contain components identified as having endocrine disrupting properties at 0.1 % w/w or above.
12.7 Other adverse effects	The product has no ozone depletion potential, no photochemical ozone creation potential and no global warming potential, and is a mixture of non-volatile components which will not be released to air in significant quantities under normal conditions of use. It is a poorly soluble mixture which causes physical fouling of aquatic organisms. Uncontrolled release to the environment must be prevented; keep the product out of drains, watercourses and the sea, and do not allow it to contaminate soil or groundwater.

SECTION 13 - Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods - product	Recover or recycle if possible. Do not discharge into the sewerage system, surface water or the natural environment, and do not dispose of with household waste. Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or groundwater. Waste arising from a spillage or from tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably through a recognised collector or contractor whose competence has been established beforehand. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated, in order to establish the proper waste classification and disposal method. Because the product is classified for serious eye damage and skin sensitisation, waste should be assessed as hazardous waste unless the waste holder's own assessment shows otherwise. In Singapore, waste lubricant is a toxic industrial waste under the Environmental Public Health (Toxic Industrial Waste) Regulations and must be collected by a licensed toxic industrial waste collector. On board ship, MARPOL 73/78 governs the discharge and disposal of waste lubricant. For supply into the EU, the European waste catalogue code is to be assigned by the waste holder according to the origin of the waste.
Contaminated packaging	Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous; their labelling must remain legible until the container is cleaned. Scrape out as far as practicable, close properly and dispose of through a recognised collector or contractor, or recycle if possible. Do not cut, weld, drill or apply heat to empty containers (see Section 7).

SECTION 14 - Transport information

General	Not classified as a dangerous good for transport by any mode, and not a marine pollutant. An Aquatic Chronic 3 (H412) classification does not meet the criteria for UN 3082, environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s., which requires Aquatic Acute 1 or Aquatic Chronic 1 or 2. The description shown may not apply to all shipping situations. Consult the applicable dangerous goods regulations for additional description requirements and for mode-specific or quantity-specific shipping requirements.
14.1 UN number	Not applicable - not regulated (ADR, RID, ADN, IMDG, IATA, ADG, DOT)
14.2 UN proper shipping name	Not applicable - not regulated. Commercial description: lubricating grease.
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	Not applicable - not regulated
14.4 Packing group	Not applicable - not regulated
14.5 Environmental hazards	Marine pollutant: No. Not classified as environmentally hazardous for land transport.
14.6 Special precautions for user	None applicable under the transport regulations. Keep separate from foodstuffs. Handle in accordance with Sections 6, 7 and 8.
14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments	MARPOL Annex I rules apply to bulk shipments by sea.

SECTION 15 - Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific to the product	Singapore: - Classification and labelling in accordance with SS 586-2 and SS 586-3. The product is classified hazardous (Eye Dam. 1, H318; Skin Sens. 1, H317; Skin Irrit. 2, H315; Aquatic Chronic 3, H412) and must be supplied with a full GHS label bearing the GHS05 and GHS07 pictograms, the signal word DANGER, the hazard statements and the precautionary statements listed in Section 2. Every endpoint has been assessed against the generic concentration limits and the summation and additivity rules of SS 586-2; no substance-specific concentration limit has been relied on. - Workplace Safety and Health Act and subsidiary regulations - the permissible exposure level for mineral oil mist applies, and an ACGIH threshold limit value is given for the borate thickener (Section 8). Employers should include the serious eye damage, skin sensitisation and skin irritation classifications, the high-pressure injection risk from grease equipment and the elevated service temperature in their risk assessment. - Environmental Public Health (Toxic Industrial Waste) Regulations: waste grease - see Section 13. - Fire Safety Act and Fire Safety (Petroleum and Flammable Materials) Regulations: not applicable.
Notes for supply into other territories	- European Union: REACH Regulation 1907/2006 and Regulation (EU) 2020/878 (safety data sheet format); CLP Regulation 1272/2008, including Annex VI Part 3 Note L for the base oils (DMSO extract < 3 %, IP 346). A Unique Formula Identifier and a poison centre notification under CLP Article 45 / Annex VIII are required for a classified mixture placed on the EU market. Directive 2012/18/EU (Seveso III), Annex I: no named substances contained. Borate substances have been subject to revision under recent adaptations to technical progress of the CLP Regulation; the classification of the thickener is to be reviewed against the current Annex VI entry before EU supply. - Australia: classified under the Work Health and Safety Regulations. No poison schedule number is allocated under the Poisons Standard. - The regulatory information given is not intended to be comprehensive; other regulations may apply to this material in a particular territory of supply.
Chemical inventory status	The components of this product are listed on, or exempt from, the inventories of the United States (TSCA) and Australia (AIIIC). Status on other national inventories is available from ENERGY SPRING PTE LTD on request for the territory of supply.
15.2 Chemical safety assessment	No chemical safety assessment has been carried out for this mixture.

SECTION 16 - Other information

Performance level	Meets or exceeds DIN 51825 KP2N-20. Refer to the product technical data sheet for the full specification, performance test results and any equipment manufacturer approvals. Performance claims are commercial statements and form no part of the hazard classification.
Revision date	12 September 2026
Revision number	Rev. 0
Reason(s) for revision	First issue by Energy Spring Pte Ltd.
Reference(s)	Singapore Standard SS 586-2:2022 and SS 586-3:2022 (classification, labelling and safety data sheets for hazardous chemicals and dangerous goods). ASTM D217 / IP 50 (cone penetration of lubricating grease), ASTM D445 / IP 71 (kinematic viscosity), IP 396 (dropping point), IP 346 (DMSO extract), DIN 51825 (designation of lubricating greases), MARPOL 73/78. Composition, component classification, toxicological and ecotoxicological data derive from the component suppliers' data. Physical and product data derive from the product technical data. Classification of the mixture carried out by the generic cut-off, summation and additivity methods using substance data and the calculated acute toxicity estimate; no testing has been carried out on the finished mixture.
Recommended uses and restrictions on use	See Section 1.

Full text of hazard statements referred to in Sections 2 and 3	H302: Harmful if swallowed. H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. H315: Causes skin irritation. H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction. H318: Causes serious eye damage. H319: Causes serious eye irritation. H361: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. H361f: Suspected of damaging fertility. H400: Very toxic to aquatic life. H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Training	Provide adequate information, instruction and training for operators, on the basis of all the information in this safety data sheet, with particular attention to eye protection and the eye irrigation response, to the prevention of skin contact given the sensitisation and irritation classifications, to the high-pressure injection risk from grease guns and centralised and single-point lubrication equipment, to the elevated service temperature and the risk of thermal burns, and to the prevention of release to drains and watercourses.
Abbreviations and acronyms	ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; Acute Tox. - acute toxicity; ADG - Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail; ADN / ADR / RID - European agreements concerning the international carriage of dangerous goods by inland waterway, road and rail; AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; Aquatic Acute / Chronic - hazardous to the aquatic environment, short-term / long-term; ASTM - American Society for Testing and Materials; ATE - acute toxicity estimate; CAS - Chemical Abstracts Service; CLP - Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation; DIN - Deutsches Institut fuer Normung; DMSO - dimethyl sulphoxide; DNEL - derived no-effect level; EL50 / IL50 / LL50 - effect / inhibitory / lethal loading 50 %; EN - European Standard; EP - extreme pressure; Eye Dam. / Eye Irrit. - serious eye damage / eye irritation; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IP - Energy Institute test method; LD50 - lethal dose 50 %; log Pow - logarithm of the n-octanol/water partition coefficient; M-factor - multiplying factor for aquatic classification; MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; NLGI - National Lubricating Grease Institute; NSF H1 - registration for lubricants with incidental food contact; PBT - persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic; PEL - permissible exposure level; PNEC - predicted no-effect concentration; PVC - polyvinyl chloride; REACH - Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; Repr. - reproductive toxicity; Skin Corr. / Skin Irrit. / Skin Sens. - skin corrosion / irritation / sensitisation; STEL - short-term exposure limit; STOT - specific target organ toxicity; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); TWA - time-weighted average; vPvB - very persistent and very bioaccumulative; WSH - Workplace Safety and Health.
Note on the scope of this data sheet	This data sheet covers NS GREASE EP LI 2X only. It must not be used for any other consistency grade or any other product in the NS GREASE range - in particular it must not be used for the simple lithium soap product NS GREASE EP LI 2, which has a different thickener, a different classification and a different label. A different NLGI grade or base oil viscosity would require Section 9 to be replaced, and a different thickener or additive treat rate would require Section 2 to be recalculated.

This dossier supplements the technical notifications for use, but does not replace them. The information which it contains is based on our knowledge relating to the product in question on the date indicated.

The information is given in good faith. The user's attention is also drawn to the possible risks incurred if a product is employed for uses other than those for which it was designed.

This information dossier does not, under any circumstances, discharge the user from the obligation of being aware of, and of applying, all the texts which govern his sphere of activity. He shall be solely responsible for taking the precautions associated with the use which he makes of the product.

All the statutory provisions referred to are intended simply to assist the recipient in fulfilling the obligations incumbent upon him. This enumeration must not be considered to be exhaustive. The recipient must ensure that no other obligations are incumbent upon him, as a result of texts other than those cited, relating to the holding and handling of the product, for which he alone is responsible.

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