







Flame

Flammable

Self-Reactive

Pyrophoric

Self-Heating

In Contact with Water, Emits Flammable Gases

Organic Peroxide

Skull and Crossbones

Acute Toxicity (fatal or toxic)



Flame over Circle

Oxidizer

Exploding Bomb

Explosive* Self-Reactive (severe) Organic Peroxide (severe)

Gas Cylinder

Gas Under Pressure

Corrosion

Serious Eye Damage Skin Corrosion Corrosive to Metals

Exclamation Mark

Irritation (skin or eyes) Skin Sensitization Acute Toxicity (harmful) Specific Target Organ Toxicity (drowsiness or dizziness, or respiratory irritation) Hazardous to the Ozone Layer*

Environment

Aquatic Toxicity*

A GHS pictogram appropriate for the hazard

Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified Health Hazards Not Otherwise Classified NOTE: No pictogram is assigned to some hazard classes e.g., Combustible Dusts and Simple Asphyxiants, and some less severe hazard categories.

*Not required by WHMIS, but may be used.



1-800-668-4284



Biohazardous

Biohazardous Infectious Materials

Health Hazard

Carcinogenicity Respiratory Sensitization Reproductive Toxicity Specific Target Organ Toxicity Germ Cell Mutagenicity Aspiration Hazard



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This guide is written and designed to give the reader a general overview of WHMIS 2015. It is not intended to replace legal advice. Some specific situations require professional legal technical support. Please consult the text of the Hazardous Products Act and its regulations for any specific information. The author and its distributors can not be held responsible for the manner in which the information contained in this document is used. By using this guide, the user assumes all responsibilities and releases the author and its distributors from any legal action.

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REGULATIONS

WHMIS is Canada's national hazard communication standard. The Global Harmonization System (GHS), or WHMIS 2015, was adopted in order to change WHMIS. The purpose of this new system is to facilitate communication of dangers associated with hazardous products between different countries.

WHMIS is enforced through federal and provincial laws. These legislations require Canadian suppliers (including importers and distributors) to supply safety data sheets and labels for all hazardous products sold or distributed to be used in a workplace in Canada. In Quebec, the *Commission de la santé et sécurité au travail* (CSST) is the regulatory agency.

WHMIS / TDGR / CCCR

WHMIS and the Transportation of dangerous goods regulations (or TDGR) are different and complement each other as these programs each have very different goals. In addition to WHMIS and TDGR, the Consumer Chemical Container Regulations aims to protect the consumer while handling household chemicals.

WHMIS objectives are:

- ensure worker safety in Canada
- communicate all necessary information
- manage the risks involved in using hazardous products
- share the responsibilities between supplier, employer and worker
- ensure identical regulations throughout Canada

The philosophy behind WHMIS is simple: it is the employee's **right to know** what hazards he she is exposed to when using hazardous products.

The three WHMIS elements WHMIS requires three elements to be efficient:

- Labels which are your first warning signs
- Safety data sheets; a technical document giving all the required information to use the product safely
- Training without which labels or safety data sheets would be useless.

Enforcement

WHMIS regulations provide for severe penalties in the case of noncompliance. Fines of up to \$ 1 million and/or two years in prison form part of the sanctions. Inspectors may order the work to cease and even the closure of a workplace.

In addition, Bill C-21 renders any employer and / or supervisor criminally responsible for their negligence in safety matters.

RESPONSIBILITIES

Each person has certain responsibilities in the WHMIS program

The supplier must:

- classify the product according to the regulations
- affix an appropriate label on each container.
- supply an SDS for each product, in one of the required formats

The employer must:

- train all employees
 - o general awareness
 - o job specific
- make a list of all hazardous products in his workplace
- ensure that all containers are identified
- obtain an up to date SDS
- supply an up to date SDS to his employees

The employee must:

- participate in the identification of potential risks
- protect his health and that of others
- collaborate with management
- use the acquired knowledge





HAZARDS GROUPS

WHMIS 2015 separates hazardous products in two main HAZARD groups and a third miscellaneous group:

- physical hazards;
- health hazards
- other hazards not included in the first two groups

These groups are further divided in classes.

WHMIS 2015 requires the symbol to be in a **red diamond** with the exception of the infectious substances label.



HAZARD CATEGORIES

WHMIS 2015 identifies different categories of hazards scaled from 1 to 4, 1 being the most dangerous.

Two key words are also used:

- DANGER most the most hazardous products
- WARNING for the lesser danger

PHYSICAL HAZARDS

EXPLOSIVES

These include substances with the possibility of detonating or strong self-reaction (new type of hazard for 2015). The **Explosive bomb** pictogram is used for selfreactive substances:

organic peroxides

Self-reactive substances

*The flame and explosive bomb pictograms are used for self-reactive substances (type B) and organic peroxides (type B).



GASES UNDER PRESSURE

Any product contained under pressure, including compressed gases, dissolved gases or gases liquefied by compression or refrigeration.

- The **gas cylinder** pictogram is used for the following classes and categories:
- Gases under pressure (compressed gases, liquefied gases, refrigerated liquefied gases, and dissolved gases)These products present the following risks:
 - explosion or fragmentation effect while improper handling or storage (extreme heat)
 - Projection effect (broken valve)



• Deep freeze if in contact with a cryogenic liquid (a deeply refrigerated and liquefied gas such as liquid nitrogen).

FLAMMABLE MATERIALS

The **flame** pictogram is used for the following classes and categories

- Flammable Gases (Category 1)
- Propane, Flammable aerosols (categories 1 and 2)
- Flammable liquids (categories 1, 2 and 3)
- Flammable solids (categories 1 and 2)
- Pyrophore liquids (category 1)
- Pyrophoric solids (category 1)
- Pyrophoric gases (category 1)
- Self-heating substances (categories 1 and 2)
- Substances which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases (categories 1, 2 and 3)
- Self-reactive substances (types B *, C, D, E and F)
- Organic peroxides (types B *, C, D, E and F)

*The flame and explosive bomb pictograms are used for self-reactive substances (type B) and organic peroxides (type B).





Types of hazards

OXYDIZING MATERIALS

While these products do not burn themselves, they can increase significantly the strength of an existing fire (or even start one) by supplying oxygen (or a similar oxidizing substance) to the environment. It is essential to separate these products from flammable substances.

The **Flame on a circle** pictogram is used for the following classes and categories:

- Oxidizing gases (category 1)
- Oxidizing liquids (categories 1, 2 and 3)
- Oxidizing solids (categories 1, 2 and 3)

CORROSIVE SUBSTANCES (HEALTH AND PHYSICAL DANGER)

Corrosive substances can cause severe chemical burns to skin or deteriorate some metals. They can be found in a variety of products but particularly in powerful cleaning agents.

The **Corrosion** pictogram is used for the following classes and categories.

- Corrosive substances for metals (category 1)
- Skin corrosion Virritation Skin corrosion (categories 1, 1A, 1B and 1C)
- Serious eye damage / eye irritation (category 1)

These products are divided in two large families: **acids** and **bases** (also known as alkalis or caustic agents). In addition to the dangers listed above, strong acids and bases, when mixed together, may react violently. It is therefore wise to store them separately.







HEALTH HAZARD

ACUTE TOXICITY: substances having immediate and acute effects when absorbed in the human body. These products, even in small quantities, may cause severe injuries or death.

The **Skull and crossbones** pictogram is used for the following classes and categories:

- Acute toxicity
- Oral toxicity (categories 1, 2 and 3)
- Dermal (categories 1, 2 and 3)
- Inhalation toxicity (categories 1, 2 and 3)

MATERIALS CAUSING OTHER TOXIC OR CHRONIC TOXIC EFFECTS.

These substances may cause severe or chronic injuries with a longer period of exposure or minor injuries in a short span of exposure. For example: germ cell mutagenicity, carcinogenicity, reproductive toxicity, specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) and aspiration hazard.

The **Danger for health pictogram** is used for the following classes and categories:

- Respiratory or skin sensitization Respiratory sensitizer (categories 1, 1A and B)
- Germ cell mutagenicity (categories 1, 1A, 1B and 2)
- Carcinogenicity (categories 1, 1A, 1B, and 2)

Reproductive toxicity (categories 1, 1A, 1B and 2)

- Specific target organ toxicity single exposure (categories 1 and 2)
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity Repeated Exposure (Cat. 1 and 2)
- Aspiration hazard (category 1)

Types of hazards

MATERIALS WITH OTHER TOXIC EFFECTS.

These substances may cause chronic injuries with a longer period of exposure or minor injuries in a shorter span of exposure. For example: Acute toxicity, skin irritation, eye irritation, skin sensitizer and some target organ toxicity.

The **Exclamation point pictogram** is used for the following classes and categories:

- Acute Toxicity Oral, Dermal, Inhalation (Category 4)
- Skin irritation / corrosion Skin irritation (Category 2)
- Serious eye damage / eye irritation Eye irritation (cat. 2 and 2A)
- Respiratory or skin sensitization Skin sensitizer (cat. 1, 1A and 1B)
- Specific target organ toxicity single exposure (category 3)

INFECTIOUS MATERIALS

These organisms may cause severe health problems to humans or animals. This category of hazard while not adopted by the GHS will be part of WHMIS 2015 in Canada.

The **Infectious substances pictogram** (the only one in a black circle) is used for the following class and category:

• Infectious substances presenting a biological hazard (category 1)

ROUTES OF ENTRY

Toxic materials can enter the human body through one or more of these routes of entry:

- by absorption (skin, eyes, mucous membranes)
- by ingestion digestive system (mouth)
- by inhalation respiratory system (lungs)

HEALTH HAZARDS NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED

Substances that present risks that cannot be otherwise classified (no symbol)

- other physical hazards
 - combustible dust
- danger to health not elsewhere classified
 - simple asphyxiants



SAFETY DATA SHEETS

The safety data sheet (SDS) is a technical document containing all pertinent information on the safe use of a product. This document must be:

- in English and in French
- in the acceptable 16 sections (12 of which are mandatory.



- Produce an SDS for each product
- Make the DS available on or before first delivery
- updated within 90 days of any significant changes

The **employer** must ensure that the safety data sheets:

- are up to date
- are easily available to employees
- contain the required information.

The employee must:

- know where the SDS are located
- read the SDS before using the product
- follow the instructions on the SDS and protect his/her health and that of others
- Notify the employer of a faulty SDS
- Refuse to work with a product if the SDS is not available

DGTC WHMIS 2015 GUIDE - 2018-04









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FORMATS

Safety data sheets (SDS) must follow the 16 heading format, however, sections 12 to 15 are optional.

16 Headings ANSI (GHS) Format

- 1. Product information and usage
- 2. Hazard identification
- 3. Composition, information on ingredients
- 4. First aid measures
- 5. Firefighting methods
- 6. Accidental release measures
- 7. Handling and storage
- 8. Exposure control and personal protection
- 9. Physical and chemical properties
- 10. Stability and reactivity
- 11. Toxicological information
- 12. Environmental information
- 13. Disposal considerations
- 14. Transport information
- 15. Regulatory information
- 6. Other information



• Sections in *italics* are not required by WHMIS 2015 despite the 16 heading format.

1. PRODUCT INFORMATION AND USAGE

Name of product : Lavo-Bravo 59

Usage: Solvent for varnish, Restrictions: do not use with alkyd based products

Supplier: Lavo Corporation, 1800 Water St, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3M1

Emergency telephone number: (CHEMTREC)1-800-424-9300

Tel: 1-899-777-5555

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Flammable liquid, cat. 2

Moderate eye damage, eye irritant cat. 3a

Toxic for reproduction, cat. 2

Risk phrase: DANGER



Hazard statement: Highly flammable liquid and vapor. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Short term effects

Inhalation of high concentrations can irritate mucous membranes, cause headaches, dizziness, vomiting, confusion loss of consciousness, vision and digestive troubles, even death.

Moderate irritant for skin. Can be absorbed through skin with toxic effects.

Low to moderate eye irritation. Strong vapour concentration or liquid contact with eyes may cause irritations, watery eyes and burns.

Ingestion even in small quantities, may cause blindness or even death. Ingestion of non lethal doses may cause vomiting, headaches and impaired vision.

Repeated exposure

Repeated exposure by inhalation or absorption may cause poisoning, neurodegenerative diseases, impaired eyesight or blindness. Repeated skin contact may cause dermal irritations and dryness of skin

Routes of entry : Skin : Moderate, Eyes : Moderate, Ingestion : Severe Inhalation : Severe

3. COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Hazardous ingredients	%	CAS
Ethylmethyl badstuff	15-40	999-897-2
Nasty acid	1-3	777-666-3

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye contact: Remove contact lenses, if present. Rinse eyes under clear running water for at least. 15 minutes. Call a doctor.

Skin contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse for at least 15 minutes any contaminated body parts.

Inhalation: Take the victim to fresh air and, if required, administer artificial respiration, Call a doctor.

Ingestion: Ingestion may be lethal. Do not induce vomiting. In case of ingestion, take the victim to a hospital

Effects: If inhaled: Symptoms may include headache, dizziness, feeling of drunkenness, nausea and vomiting. Vapors may cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract.

Skin contact: The product may cause irritation. As a result of repeated or prolonged contact, it exerts a degreasing action on the skin. It can cause redness, flaking and cracking.

Eye contact This product is a serious irritant and may cause reversible damage to the cornea.

Mention of the need for immediate medica attention or special treatment: Not applicable

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

General overview: Flammable liquid which can burn without a visible flame. Spills may cause immediate fires or explosions.

Suitable extinguishing media: Carbon dioxide (CO2), water spray and dry chemical powders may be used to extinguish small fires. For larger fires, alcohol-resistant foam must be used.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Fountains may promote the spread of fire.

Specific hazards of the hazardous product: Flammable. Vapors may form an explosive mixture with air. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel to a source of ignition.

Hazardous combustion by-products: Carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

Special Protective Equipment and Special Precautions: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full body protective clothing. Move containers from fire area if it is safe to do so. Cool containers exposed to flames with water spray. Prevent contaminated water from flowing into surface water and sewers.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Precautions for Safe Handling: Do not eat or drink in the work area. Wash hands after handling. Avoid contact with hands and eyes. Handle away from any source of heat or open flame. Ground the equipment during transfer operations. Use only in a well-ventilated area. Provide eye showers in areas where handling is frequent.

Safe storage conditions: Store in an airtight and well-sealed container in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from sources of heat and ignition.

Incompatibilities: Oxidizing materials, corrosive materials for metals.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling: Do not eat or drink in the work area. Wash hands after handling. Avoid contact with hands and eyes. Handle away from any source of heat or open flame. Ground the equipment during transfer operations. Use only in a well-ventilated area. Provide eye showers in areas where handling is frequent.

Storage safety conditions: Store in an airtight and well-sealed container in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from sources of heat and ignition.

Incompatibilities: Oxidizing materials, corrosive materials for metals.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

	RSST		ACGIH® TLV®	
Chemical name	VEMP	VECD	TWA	STEL
Nastyacid	5000 ppm	10 000 ppm	2500 ppm	5000 ppm
Ethyl-metyl-badstuff	500 ppm	1000 ppm	2000 ppm	3000 ppm

Control parameters: Value limits (professional):

Biological exposure limits:

Biological parameters	Biological biomedical index (IBE)	Sample taken
Nastyacid	0,85 mmol/l	End of shift
Ethyl-metyl-badstuff	10 µmol/l	End of shift

Reference: Guide to biological monitoring of exposure: sampling strategy and interpretation of results. 7th ed., Montreal: IRSST (2012).

Appropriate Engineering Controls: Ventilate adequately, either by natural or mechanical means, to meet exposure limit values. Use explosion-proof electrical equipment.

Individual protection measures: When engineering controls and changes in work practices are not sufficient to reduce exposure, personal protective equipment may be required.

Respiratory tract: Wear NIOSH approved respirator if levels are above exposure limit values. For concentrations below 2500 ppm, it is recommended that you wear a respirator equipped with organic vapor cartridges or an airpurifying or self-contained breathing apparatus. For concentrations greater than 2500 ppm, only air-supplied equipment or self-contained breathing apparatus complies.

Skin: The following gloves are recommended: multilayer butyl rubber / epichlorohydrin rubber; multilayer butyl rubber / neoprene; multilayer polyethylene / vinyl alcohol and ethylene / polyethylene. Wear protective skin for the job. Some butyl rubber gloves may also be suitable (thickness greater than 0.5 mm).

Eyes: In the event of splashing, water-prootogoggles (eyeglasses) or face shields (standard) are recommended.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Clear, colorless liquid Odor: Both pungent and aromatic odor

Odor threshold: 50 ppm pH: S.O.

Melting point / freezing point: -95 ° C Boiling point: 56 ° C

Flash point: -20 °C Closed cup

Evaporation rate (ether = 1): 1.9 Flammability (solids and gases): S. O.

Inf. Explos. limit: 2.5% at 25 ° C Sup. Explosive lim.: 12.8% at 25 ° C

Vapor pressure: 24.7 kPa (185 mm Hg) at 20 ° C

Vapor density: 2.00 (air = 1) Relative density: 0.788 at 20 ° C (water = 1)

Solubility in water: Miscible Octanol / water partition coefficient: 1.74

Auto-ignition temperature: 465 ° C Decomposition temperature: N.D.

Kinematic viscosity: 0.336 mm2 / s (at 40 ° C)

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: This product is stable under normal conditions of use. It reacts violently with bleach (at high concentration, such as more than 10%) to form chloroform, with significant heat release. This product may react violently with activated charcoal. It reacts violently with chlorinated hydrocarbons such as chloroform, in the presence of a strong base. Reacts strongly with oxidizing materials, nitric acid, peroxides and chromates to release gas and heat.

Chemical stability: This product is stable under normal conditions of use.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: No polymerization or dangerous reactions occur under normal conditions of use.

Conditions to avoid: Heat, flames and sparks. There are no data to suggest that this product is shock sensitive.

Incompatible materials: This product is not corrosive to metals, except alkali metals, but degrades many plastics including nitrile rubber, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl alcohol, Viton®, acrylic resins and cellulose derivatives.

Hazardous decomposition products: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide. The decomposition of this product at high temperature leads to the formation of ketenes, highly reactive and unstable compounds.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Routes of entry: This product is absorbed through the respiratory, digestive and cutaneous routes.

Acute toxicity :

Chemical name	LC₅₀ (ppm/4 h) (male rat)	LD ₅0 oral mg/kg(male rat)	LD ₅₀ skin mg/kg (rabbit)
Nastyacid	30 000	6 700	> 15 800
Ethyl-methylbadstuff	11 700	2 737	13 000

Irritation and corrosion of the skin: This product is mildly irritating to the skin. Repeated or prolonged contact with this product has a degreaser action on the skin. It can cause redness, flaking and cracking.

Irritation and Serious Eye Damage: This product is a serious eye irritant and may cause reversible corneal damage. Exposure to vapors of this product causes eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitization: This product is not a respiratory or skin sensitizer.

Specific target organ toxicity: Inhalation of high concentrations of this material may cause central nervous system depression: headache, dizziness, drunkenness, nausea and vomiting. It can also cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract.

Safety	Data	Sheet
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Carcinogenicity

Chemical name	ICRC	ACGIH®	NTP
Nastyacid	Not eval	A4	Not eval
Ethyl-methylbadstuff	Not eval	Not eval	Not eval

ICRC : International cancer research center

ACGIH : American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

A4 : Not classified as carcinogen for humans

NTP: National Toxicology Program

Reproductive toxicity: Adverse effects on sexual function and fertility: The data do not show evidence of effect on sexual function and fertility. Adverse effects on the development of the embryo, fetus or offspring: Embryotoxic and fetotoxic effect demonstrated in animals.

Effects on or via breastfeeding: Acetone and methyl ethylketone are recovered in breast milk in humans. No adverse effects have been reported.

Germ cell mutagenicity: This product is not mutagenic.

12. ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Environmental toxicity: Easily biodegradable in water. Spill may have adverse effects on marine life.

13. DISPOSAL DATA

Disposal: Do not dump waste into drains or dispose of contaminated absorbents. If necessary, consult the regional office of the environmental authority having jurisdiction.

14. TRANSPORTATION DATA

UN1993 Flammable liquid, N.O.S. (Ethylmethylbadstuff) Class: 3 PG: II Environmental hazards: n/appl.

Transport in bulk (MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code): n/app.)

Special precautions for transport or removal: S. O.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

The SDS has been developed in accordance with the DPR.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Prepared by: Lavo Corporation Tel. : 123 456-7890

Issued Date: 2015-03-25

Abbreviations: N. a.: not available; N./APPL.: not applicable

LABELS

SUPPLIER LABELS

Supplier labels must appear on all hazardous substances containers unless exempted. Here are some of these exceptions:

- if an inner package label is visible from the outside of the outer package.
- if the outer package is identified according to the transportation regulations (TDGR).
- if the container is identified according to the consumer containers regulations and that label is still visible and legible



The 2015 labels (red diamond) and new warning words will be used. They must be in French and English.

The following must be present:

- name of product
- indicator words
- hazards
- precaution
- pictograms
- first aid
- Name and address of supplier in Canada

Product K1 / Produit K1

Danger

Porter des gants de protection.

règlements locaux en vigueur.

médical/consulter un médecin.

CENTRE ANTIPOISON ou un médecin. Rincer la bouche.

abondamment à l'eau

avant réutilisation.

Conseils :

ce produit.

Garder sous clef.

Mortel en cas d'ingestion.

Provoque une irritation cutanée.

Se laver les mains soigneusement après manipulation.

Ne pas manger, boire ou fumer en manipulant

Éliminer le contenu/récipient conformément aux

EN CAS DE CONTACT AVEC LA PEAU : Laver

En cas d'irritation cutanée : Demander un avis

Enlever les vêtements contaminés et les laver

EN CAS D'INGESTION : Appeler immédiatement un

Danger

Fatal if swallowed. Causes skin irritation.

Precautions: Wear protective gloves.

Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Store locked up. Dispose of contents/containers in accordance with local regulations.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice or attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call

a POISON CENTRE or doctor.

Rinse mouth

Compagnie XYZ, 123 rue Machin St. Mytown, ON, NON 0N0 (123) 456-7890

Pictograms must have a red border.

Labels	Module 4
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Only four items are required on containers 100 mL or less:

- the product identifier (same as on the SDS)
- the hazard pictogram(s)
- a reference to the SDS
- the supplier identifier
- Hazard symbols must have a red border.



WORKPLACE LABELS

Workplace labels must replace supplier labels in the following situations:

- when An original supplier label is no longer visible and legible
- when decanting into another container

Workplace labels must only be used in the workplace:

- directly in the workplace
- in an external work station (e.g.: construction site)
- in a service truck

Text Label

Three items must appear on a workplace label:

- Product identifier (same as on the SDS)
- Precautionary measures
- Reference to the SDS



NOTE: Precautionary measures must be worded and not only symbols.

DGTC Labels

The Dangerous Goods Training Center offers a workplace label. This label must be completed with worded precautionary measures

These labels are available through our customer service.

NOTE: Precautionary measures must be worded and not only symbols.

OTHERS STANDARDS AND EXEMPTIONS

The following are exempted from the WHMIS regulations : manufactured articles (batteries, thermometers, instruments, etc.) are excluded from WHMIS; cosmetics, medicines and foods; hazardous residues; wood and tobacco products.

These products, if in their original packaging (with legible safety instructions) are also excluded:

- regulated radioactive substances
- pest control product
- domestic hazardous product

CONSUMER PRODUCTS IDENTIFICATION

Consumer products are presently regulated under the Hazardous Products Act and Consumer chemical containers regulations. Consumer products are exempted from the WHMIS identification as long as they remain in their original containers. These products will be fully regulated under WHMIS once decanted or if the label is no longer visible or legible. However, safety data sheets must be available.

The following symbols are used to represent these risks:

- Explosive(pressurized aerosol containers)
- Flammable and combustible products
- Toxic products
- Corrosive products





WHMIS 2015 Labels

Product Identifier

The product name exactly as it appears on the container and on the Safety Data Sheet (SDS).

2 Hazard Pictograms

Hazard pictograms, determined by the hazard classification of the product. In some cases, no pictogram is required.

3 Signal Words

"Danger" or "Warning" are used to emphasize hazards and indicate the severity of the hazard.

Hazard Statements

Brief standardized statements of all hazards based on the hazard classification of the product.

Precautionary Statements

These statements describe recommended measures to minimize or prevent adverse effects from exposure to the product, including protective equipment and emergency measures.

Supplier Identifier

The company which made, packaged, sold or imported the product, and is responsible for the label and SDS.

Safe Handling Precautions

Supplier Label

Product K1 / Produit K1

3 Danger

Fatal if swallowed. Causes skin irritation.

Precautions: Wear protective gloves.

Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Store locked up. Dispose of contents/containers in accordance with local regulations.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice or attention.

Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor.

Rinse mouth.

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Danger

Mortel en cas d'ingestion. Provoque une irritation cutanée.

Conseils :

Porter des gants de protection. Se laver les mains soigneusement après manipulation.

Ne pas manger, boire ou fumer en manipulant ce produit.

Garder sous clef. Éliminer le contenu/récipient conformément aux règlements locaux en vigueur.

EN CAS DE CONTACT AVEC LA PEAU : Laver abondamment à l'eau.

En cas d'irritation cutanée : Demander un avis médical/consulter un médecin. Enlever les vétements contaminés et les laver avant réutilisation. EN CAS D'INGESTION : Appeler immédiatement un CENTRE ANTPOISON ou un médecin.

Rincer la bouche.

123 Chemical Co., 123 Anywhere St., Mytown, ON NON ONO (123) 456-7890

Product K1

Danger

Workplace Label*

Fatal if swallowed, Causes skin irritation.



Are you looking for interactive training that fits in to to your schedule?

Our instructors are passionate about what they do and how they do it. We are available when and where you want us.



Do you want to maximize your training?

We are specialists in dangerous goods transportation. All our courses are custom designed to meet your requirements using specific examples. Your employees are back to work sooner and better trained.

- Ground (TDG)
- Maritime (IMDG)
- Air (IATA, FedEx)

Safety is your prime concern?

We have the expertise to help you.

- WHMIS (GHS)
- Indutriasl lifting equipement operations (forklift, Skyjacks, Bobcat)
- Leadersip courses



DANGER