

W.H.M.I.S. 1988 & 2015



"Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System"

WHMIS — What we will learn today:

- What is WHMIS Right to know
- Hazard Communications System
- Purpose of WHMIS:
 - to provide information on hazardous materials
 - to identify hazards and
 - to ensure the consistency of information in all Canadian workplaces

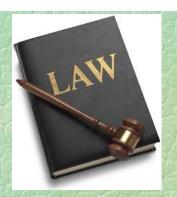
WHMIS - YOUR RIGHT TO KNOW

THE RIGHT TO KNOW! ABOUT ANY DANGER TO YOUR HEALTH & SAFETY AT WORK!

HOW DOES WHMIS PROTECT YOU?

- Understand labels
- Recognize symbols and the hazards they represent
- Seek additional information on MSDS/SDSs
- Follow safe work procedures

WHMIS - THE CHANGING LAW



WHMIS 2015 is an update of the WHMIS we have known (WHMIS 1988);

WHMIS 2015 is currently "in force", but also "in transition"

Has new information to meet requirement of the "Global Harmonized System"

Very similar to WHMIS 1988

Information System:

- Classes/Symbols
- Labels

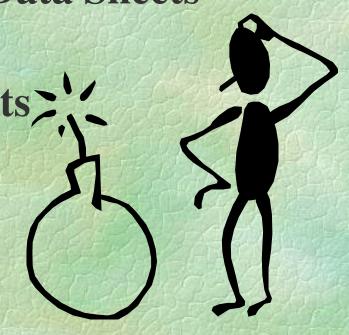
1988: Material Safety Data Sheets

(M.S.D.S.)

2015: Safety Data Sheets

(SDS)

Training





Suppliers

Employer

Worker





Classify

Label

MSDS/SDS



Employer Responsibilities

- Workplace inventory
- Assessment
- Workplace labels
- MSDS/SDS
- Worker Education



Worker Responsibilities

Participate in training

Apply knowledge



Controlled Products

- Contains an ingredient that is on the ingredients disclosure list.
- Contains an ingredient that the supplier believes is harmful.
- 1988: 8 pictograms for classifying hazardous materials.
- 2015: 10 pictograms

When you see a WHMIS label:

Product K1 / Produit K1





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 ikin intestion occurs: Get medical acvice or attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. If SWALIOWED Immediately call a FOISON CENTRE or doctor.

Danger

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

Consells

Pertor des gants de protection. Se laver les mains solgneusement après manipulation. Ne pas manger, boire ou fumer en manipulant de produit.

Garder sous clef. Éliminer le contenuir écipient conformément aux règlements locaux en vigueur.

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

In casd firmitaion outenée: Demander un avis médical l'onseubrer un médicain.

En CAS D'INGETTION: Appeler immédialement un CENTER ANTIPOSON ou un médecin.

Rincer la bouche.

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

STOP! Think

Do I know the Hazard?

Do I need more information?

LABELS: Supplier Label – 1988 & 2015



LABELS: Supplier Label

- 1. A product identifier (name)
- 2. Hazard symbol(s)
- 3. Signal Word
- 4. Hazard Statements
- 5. Precautionary Statements
- 6. Supplier identifier



ToxiFlam (Contains: XYZ)

Danger! Toxic If Swallowed, Flammable Liquid and Vapor

Do not eat, drink or use tobacco when using this product. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flame. - No smoking.

Wear protective gloves and eye/face protection. Ground container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical equipment.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
Use only non-sparking tools. Store in cool/well-ventilated place.

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CONTROL CENTER or doctor/physician. Rinse mouth.

In case of fire, use water fog, dry chemical, CO_2 , or "alcohol" foam.

See Material Safety Data Sheet for further details regarding safe use of this product.

MyCompany, MyStreet, MyTown NJ 00000, Tel: 444 999 9999

LABELS: Supplier Label

- Products must arrive with them
- Labels must remain on containers
- If label is destroyed, it must be replaced with another supplier label or a workplace label
- Can only store (not use) product while actively seeking labels or MSDS
- Differentiated from other labelling on the container
- French and English.

LABELS: Supplier Label (Exceptions)

- Imported products or inner container, these must be labeled with equivalent to supplier labels
- Bulk shipments, labels may be sent with the shipment
- NON-WHMIS PRODUCTS: explosives,
 cosmetics, foods, drugs, consumer products,
 prescribed substances

LABELS: Workplace Label - Used When

- Product produced by employer
- Product decanted to smaller containers
- Supplier label is removed or destroyed

LABELS: Workplace Label - Must Have

- Product Name
- Information on safe handling
- (2015: Signal Word)
- Reference to MSDS/SDS
- May contain the WHMIS hazard symbol

HAZARD CLASSIFICATIONS



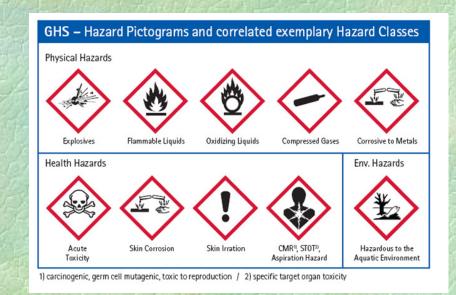


WHMIS 2015: New Major Hazard Groups

Physical Hazards

Health Hazards

Environmental Hazards





1988: Class A - Compressed gas



2015: Gas Cylinder

(Gases under pressure)



1988: Class B – Combustible and Flammable Material



2015: Flame

(Fire Hazard - Flammable gases, aerosols, liquids, solids; Pyrophoric solids liquids, gases, self-hearing substances and mixtures, substances and mixtures, when in contact with water, emit flammable gases, self-reactive substances and mixtures; organic peroxides)



1988: Class C – Oxidizing Material



2015: Flame Over Circle

(Oxidizing gases, liquids, solids)



1988: Class D, Division 1 –
Poisonous and Infectious Material
with immediate serious toxic effects



2015: Skull and Crossbones

(Acute toxicity – oral, dermal, inhalation. May cause death or toxicity with a short exposure to small amounts)



1988: Class D, Division 2 – Poisonous and Infectious Material, Other Toxic Effects



2015: Exclamation Mark

(Acute toxicity – oral, dermal, inhalation; May cause less serious health effects. Skin corrosion/irritation; Serious eye damage/eye irritation; Respiratory or skin sensitization; specific target organ toxicity)



1988: Class D, Division 2 – Poisonous and Infectious Material, Biohazardous Infectious Material



2015: Biohazardous Infectious Material

(Biohazardous Infectious Material; organisms or toxins that can cause disease in people or animals)



1988: Class E – Corrosive Material



2015: Corrosive

(Corrosive to metals, skin corrosion/irritation, Serious eye damage/eye irritation)



1988: Class F – Dangerously

Reactive Material

(Unstable if reacts very strongly and quickly with water to make a toxic gas; reacts with itself when it gets shocked, bumped or dropped or if temperature or pressure increases; vigourously joins to itself, break down, or become more dense



2015: Exploding Bomb

(explosive or reactive hazards)



2015: Health Hazard

(May cause or suspected of causing serious health effects: Respiratory or skin sensitization, germ cell mutagenicity, carcinogenicity, reproductive toxicity, specific target organ toxicity – single and repeated exposures, aspiration hazards)



2015: Environment (non-mandatory)

(Hazardous to aquatic environment and the ozone layer)

MSDS/SDS

- Material can only be stored while waiting for the MSDS/SDS
- 1988: MSDS`s must not be more than 3
 years old and updated within 90 days of
 receiving new information.
- 2015: SDS do not expire
- Must be accessible and available at the workplace

MSDS/SDS

For employees, 4 main purposes:

- identify the product,
- know the physical and health hazards
- how to protect from exposure
- emergency response measures

MSDS Information

- 1. Product Information
- 2. Hazardous Ingredients
- 3. Physical Data
- 4. Fire or Explosion Hazard Data
- 5. Reactivity Data
- 6. Toxicological Properties
- 7. Preventive Measures
- 8. First Aid Measures
- 9. Preparation Information

SDS Information

- 1. Product Identification
- 2. Hazard Identification
- 3. Composition Information
- 4. First Aid Information
- 5. Fire Fighting Measures
- 6. Accidental Release Measures
- 7. Handling and Storage
- 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection
- 9. Physical and Chemical Properties
- 10. Stability and Reactivity
- 11. Toxicological Information
- 12. Ecological Information
- 13. Disposal Considerations
- 14. Transport Information
- 15. Regulatory Information
- 16. Other Information

Employers' Responsibility for Training

- Provide education and training for workers who work with or close to a controlled product.
- General portable information as well as job
 specific information on WHMIS products
- Provide refresher as needed



Workers' Responsibility for Training

- Workers must understand and demonstrate the purpose and significance of information on labels and MSDS/SDS
- Know procedures for safe use and disposal
- Know procedures for emergency situations





