

## WHMIS 2015 The Global Harmonized System

# Occupational Health & Safety 2018/2019



#### Modifications to WHMIS 1988 has Incorporated the Globally Harmonized System(GHS) of classifying and labelling chemicals

## WHMIS 2015 GHS



#### What is W.H.M.I.S?

Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS) is

#### **Canadian legislation**

(*in effect since October 31,1988,*) of a standard hazard communication system.

It was established to assist workers by giving more information about the hazardous materials that are produced, handled, stored, used or disposed of in the workplace.



## The times they are a changing... WHY?

WHMIS is being updated to align with the Global Harmonized System (GHS).

The goal of GHS is to standardize classification of Hazards and the format of Safety Data sheets all over the world.

GHS is set to be fully implemented by 2018.



### **Roles and Responsibilities NO CHANGE**

SUPPLIERS

- Identify hazardous products
- Prepare the labels and (M)SDS's and provide them to the purchasers for intended use in the workplace



### **Roles and Responsibilities NO CHANGE**

Employers

- Educate and train workers
- Prepare the labels and (M)SDS's as needed
- Ensure proper labelling
- Appropriate control measures



#### **Roles and Responsibilities NO CHANGE**

Workers

- participate in WHMIS and chemical safety training programs;
- take necessary steps to protect themselves and their co-workers; and,
- participate in identifying and controlling hazards.



#### **Transition**

## We will have to be familiar with both systems until the transition is complete!





Compressed Gas







Flammable &

Combustible

Material

1. Materials Causing Immediate & Serious Toxic Effects 2. Materials Causing Other Toxic Effects





Corrosive Material



3. Biohazardous Infections Materials

CLASS C

Oxidizina

Material

CLASS F



Dangerously Reactive Material





### Three Elements of WHMIS

Labels: All hazardous materials must carry labels that clearly identify risks, and recommend precautions for safe handling.

**Safety Data Sheets (SDS):** A SDS contains much more detailed information about a material than is found on the label. A SDS must be provided for every hazardous material in your workplace. (Formerly called MSDS).

**Worker Training:** Employers are required to educate workers on how to use and interpret WHMIS information. Generic WHMIS training is an annual requirement in most



- WHMIS 2015 introduces:
- **new** classification criteria and hazard classes
- **new** label requirements
- a **new** standardized format for Safety Data Sheets



#### **RULES, CLASSES AND CATEGORIES**

#### The purpose of WHMIS is to:

Establish rules for classifying products into classes and categories.

Labels and safety data sheets (sds) provide information about products according to the

criteria of the Hazardous Products Act and regulations.





#### **Hazards And Classess**

## WHMIS applies to hazardous materials known as **controlled products**.

A controlled product is any product that can be included in any of the following nine classes (formerly eight classes):





\* The GHS system also defines an Environmental hazards group. This group (and its classes) was not adopted in WHMIS 2015. However, you may see the environmental classes listed on labels and Safety Data Sheets (SDSs). Including information about environmental hazards is allowed by WHMIS 2015.



#### WHMIS Guides Every product that falls into a hazard class

- Physical hazards 19 classes
- Health hazards 12 classes





### **Criteria for type and amount of Training**

- If the product is under WHMIS and is already used in the workplace, workers should already be trained to work with it safely.
- If the same product enters the workplace with WHMIS 2015 labels and safety data sheets, and workers know how to work with it safely, workers may continue to use the product but must be trained as soon as practicable on the content and format of the new supplier labels and safety data sheets.



#### Is This a New Product or Newly Classified?

- products with WHMIS 1998 labels and material safety data sheets for as long as they are still used in the workplace; and,
- products with WHMIS 2015 labels and safety data sheets, as soon as practicable after these products enter the workplace and, in some cases, before they are used.



If a hazardous product enters the workplace with WHMIS 2015 labels and safety data sheets, and it was not previously used, You need to make sure you have the training before you use it!





WHMIS Controlled products fall into nine 'classes', some of which are further broken down into 'divisions'. Each class or division has a unique distinctive hazard symbol.

Let's review each of these symbols!



Symbol	<b>Potential Hazards</b>	Precautions
CLASS A Gas Cylinder	Cylinder may explode if heated in a fire or if dropped. Sudden release of compressed gas due to puncture can cause cylinder to become a projectile. Examples: • Oxygen • Nitrous Oxide	<ul> <li>Handle with care, do not drop cylinder.</li> <li>Keep cylinder away from potential sources of ignition</li> <li>Store the containers in the designated area.</li> </ul>



Symbol	Potential Hazards	Precautions
<section-header><section-header><section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header>	Substance may burn at relatively low temperatures. May cause fire if exposed to heat, sparks, or flames. Examples: • Acetone • Alcohol	Keep the material away from heat sources and other combustible materials. Never smoke when working with or near the material. Store the material in a cool, fire-proof area.



Symbol	<b>Potential Hazards</b>	Precautions
CLASS C Oxidizing Material	Has a fire and/or explosion risk in the presence of flammable or combustible material.	Keep the material away from combustible materials and store in the designated area.
	May cause fire when it comes into contact with combustible material such as wood or fuels. May also burn eyes and	Keep the material away from sources of ignition and never smoke when working near the material.
	skin upon contact. Examples: • Oxygen • Hydrogen peroxide • Sodium Hypochlorite	Wear the proper protective equipment, including eye, face and hand protection and protective clothing.



Symbol	<b>Potential Hazards</b>	Precautions
CLASS D Division 1	Is a potential fatal poisonous substance.	Handle material with extreme caution.
	May be fatal or cause permanent damage if it is inhaled or swallowed or if it enters the body through skin contact.	Avoid contact with the skin or eyes by wearing the protective equipment, including eye, face and hand protection and protective
Poisonous & Infectious Material:	May burn eyes or skin upon contact.	clothing. Store in the designated
& Serious Toxic Effects	Examples: Carbon Monoxide Phosphoric Acid	area only.



Symbol	Potential Hazards	Precautions
CLASS D Division 2	May cause disease or permanent damage as a result of repeated	Avoid skin and eye contact by wearing all protective equipment
	exposures over time. May be a skin or eye irritant, or a sensitizer which produces a chemical allergy.	necessary including eye, face and hand protection and protective clothing. Store in the designated
Poisonous & Infectious Material: Causing Other Toxic Effects	Examples: • Alcohol • Asbestos • Nitrous Oxide • Epoxy Glues	area only.



Symbol	Potential Hazards	Precautions
CLASS D Division 3	May cause an infectious disease resulting in illness or possible death.	Take every measure to avoid contamination.
	Examples: • Blood • Body fluids	Handle the material only when fully protected by the proper, designated equipment.
Poisonous & Infectious Material: Biohazardous Infectious Material		Handle the material in designated areas where controls are in place to prevent exposure.



Symbol	<b>Potential Hazards</b>	Precautions
<section-header></section-header>	Cause severe eye and skin irritation upon contact. Causes severe tissue damage with prolonged contact. Examples: • Acids • Caustics	Keep containers tightly closed. Avoid skin and eye contact by wearing all necessary protective equipment, including eye, face and hand protection and protective clothing. Use in well-ventilated areas only. Wear the proper respiratory equipment.



Symbol	Potential Hazards	Precautions
	Substance is very unstable. Can react with water to form toxic	Keep material away from heat.
Reactive Material	or flammable gas. Can explode as the result of shock, friction	Open containers carefully; do not drop them.
	or increase in temperature.	Store the material in a cool, flame-proof area.
	Examples: Sodium Metal  Picric Acid	



#### **3 Types of Labels**

HAZARDOUS LABORATORY SAMPLE	
For hazard information or in an emergency cal	
ÉCHANTILLON POUR LABORATOIRE DE PRODU DANGEREUX	Т
Pour obtenir des renseignements sur les dangers o	u en
cas d'urgence, composez	
Tel	
SUPPLIER IDENTIFIER	

#### • Workplace

ACETONE

#### Flammable

- Keep away from heat, sparks and flames
- Wear butyl rubber gloves and safety goggles
- Use with local exhaust ventilation
   Safety Data Sheet Available

	• \$	uppli	er
oduct WSNB	1 / Produit WSNB-1	Suppl Ftiquette d	ier Label 1u fournisseur
NUTIONS: statectise glowes. ands thoreughly after handling. eat, drink or smoke when using obuct.	Conseils : Porter des gants de protection. Se laver les nains soigneuxement après manipulation. Ne pas manget, boire ou fumer en manipulant ce produit.		
locked up. se of contentsitoritainers in	Garder sous def. Eliminer le contenuitécipient conformément aux	NETTOYAN	T XYZ CLEANER
ance with local regulations. SRN: Whoh with plenty of water. Initiation occurs: Get medical or attention. Mi contaminated clothing and Before reads. ALCINITD: twinediately call DMI CINITE or doctor. Injuth.	regemento Sociar en vigolace. In CAS DE CONTACT AVEC A PAR I taken abordamment a la taken. En oan distatution codande: Damader un anis electrostatutiones en destino taken a contact a secondamente en la taken I CAS DE VASCENTO: Y agueter inmediatamente un CONTER ANDROSON eu un médiece.	Causes Burns Very Toxic Material Avoid Contact with Skin	Cause des brûlurs Produit très toxique Éviter tout contact avec la peau
Chemical Co., 123 rue Anywh	re St., Mytown, ON NON ONO (123) 456-7890	In case of skin or eye contact, flush with copious amounts of water for 15 minutes and seek medical attention	En cas de contact avec la peau ou les yeux, laver à grande eau pendant 15 minutes et consulter un médecin.
See Material Safety Data Sheet Voir la fiche signalétique		Safety Data Sheet he signalétique	
ABC Chemical Company Ltd. Fabricant de produits chimiques ABC		ical Company Ltd. roduits chimiques ABC	



## **Supplier Labels**

Product WSNB-1 / Produit WSNB-1 Danger Danger Fatal if swallowed. Mortel en cas d'ingestion. Causes skin irritation. Provogue une irritation cutanée. Precautions: Conseils : Wear protective gloves. Porter des gants de protection. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Se laver les mains soigneusement après manipulation. Ne pas manger, boire ou fumer en manipulant Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. ce produit. Store locked up. Garder sous clef. Dispose of contents/containers in Éliminer le contenu/récipient conformément aux accordance with local regulations. règlements locaux en vigueur. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. EN CAS DE CONTACT AVEC LA PEAU : Laver If skin irritation occurs: Get medical abondamment à l'eau. advice or attention. En cas d'irritation cutanée : Demander un avis Take off contaminated clothing and médical/consulter un médecin. wash it before reuse. Enlever les vêtements contaminés et les laver IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call avant reutilisation. a POISON CENTRE or doctor. EN CAS D'INGESTION : Appeler immédiatement un CENTRE ANTIPOISON ou un médecin. Rinse mouth. Rincer la bouche. ABC Chemical Co., 123 rue Anywhere St., Mytown, ON NON ONO (123) 456-7890

- 1. Product Identifier
- 2. Initial Supplier Identifier
- 3. Pictogram(s)
- 4. Signal Word
- 5. Hazard Statement(s)
- 6. Precautionary Statement(s)
- 7. Label Information



#### **WHMIS 1988**

#### WHMIS 2015

#### Supplier Label Etiquette du fournisseur







## Workplace Labels

Affixed to a product in the workplace when the product is **decanted from a large container** to a smaller container, or when the original label is lost, damaged, or illegible.

#### Workplace labels are applied to:

- Secondary containers
- Containers of products received in bulk
- Employer-produced products
- Containers with missing or illegible supplier labels



### Workplace Labels

ACETONE
 Flammable
 Keep away from heat, sparks and flames
 Wear butyl rubber gloves and safety goggles
 Use with local exhaust ventilation Safety Data Sheet Available

- 1. Product Name
- 2. Safe Handling Procedures
- 3. Reference to the SDS



#### **Material Safety Data Sheets**

#### Are Now

### **Safety Data Sheets**

**S**afety **D**ata **S**heets (SDS) need to be available for all products under WHMIS and provide more detailed information than can be found on a label.

They must be updated when new information is made available by the supplier.

The new format has a 16-section SDS with each section listed in a standardized order





#### MSDS ONLINE© provides updated (M)SDS on all our products here at BCHS The link is on the VSNet homepage on the WEBLINK list





Search the departmental or group list or the total product list for the entire facility!



#### **Routes of Entry**







Injection/Penetration Wounds





The material enters your body by breathing it in. Airborne contaminants can be easily absorbed through the tissue and become in constant contact with the air we breathe.







The material enters the body by mouth (swallowing). Toxic material entering the body by ingestion can occur from eating in a contaminated workplace.







The material can be absorbed into the body through the eyes or skin causing dangerous effects.





# Injection/Penetration Wounds

The material enter the body through an open wound or contaminated





#### **Control of Hazards**

Here are some ways to control exposure to hazardous substances:

1. Elimination – remove the hazard from the workplace.

2. Substitution – substitute hazardous materials or machines with less hazardous ones.

3. Safe Work Practices (Administrative Controls) – controlling the way the work is done, including timing, policies and rules, and work practices.

4. Ventilation (Engineering Controls) – eliminating atmospheric hazards or merely controlling them.





UTION

CAUTION

CAUTION



CAUTION