

WHMIS The Global Harmonized System

Occupational Health & Safety



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



Combustible





Flammable &

Material CLASS D



1. Materials **Causing Immediate** & Serious **Toxic Effects**





CLASS E



Corrosive Material



CLASS C

Oxidizina

Material

Infections Materials

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 Classes

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):

Ø Ø Ø Ø €

	Exploding bomb (for explosion or reactivity hazards)	Flame (for fire hazards)	Flame over circle (for oxidizing hazards)
\diamond	Gas cylinder (for gases under pressure)	Corrosion (for corrosive damage to metals, as well as skin, eyes)	Skull and Crossbones (can cause death or toxicity with short exposure to small amounts)
	Health hazard (may cause or suspected of causing serious health effects)	Exclamation mark (may cause less serious health effects or damage the ozone layer*)	Environment* (may cause damage to the aquatic environment)
۲	Biohazardous Infectious Mate (for organisms or toxins that car	rials n cause diseases in people or animals)	

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



Precautions:

this product.

Store locked up.

advice or attention.

wash it before reuse.

Rinse mouth.

Wear protective gloves.

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using

Dispose of contents/containers in

accordance with local regulations.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

If skin irritation occurs: Get medical

Take off contaminated clothing and

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor.

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 vêtements contaminés et les laver avant réutilisation. EN CAS D'INGESTION : Appeler immédiatement un CENTRE ANTIPOISON ou un médecin. Rincer la bouche.

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



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	Potential Hazards	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	 Handle with care, do not drop cylinder. Keep cylinder away from potential sources of ignition Store the containers in the designated area.



Symbol	Potential Hazards	Precautions
CLASS B Flammable & Combustible Material	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	Potential Hazards	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.
B	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	Potential Hazards	Precautions
CLASS D Division 1	ls 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.
Causing Immediate & Serious Toxic Effects	Examples: Carbon Monoxide Phosphoric Acid	Store in the designated 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	necessary including eye, face and hand protection and protective clothing.
Poisonous &	Examples:	area only.
Infectious Material: Causing Other Toxic Effects	 Alcohol Asbestos Nitrous Oxide Epoxy Glues 	



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:		Handle the material in designated areas where controls are in place to prevent exposure.
Biohazardous Infectious Material		



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



3 Types of Labels





Supplier Labels

Product WSNB-1 / Produit WSNB-1 Danger Danger Fatal if swallowed. Mortel en cas d'ingestion. Causes skin irritation. Provoque 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. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using Ne pas manger, boire ou fumer en manipulant this product. ce produit. Store locked up Garder sous def 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 Rinse mouth. CENTRE ANTIPOISON ou un médecin. 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







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



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



Material Safety Data Sheets

Are Now

Safety Data Sheets

Safety Data Sheets (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 department 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