

Introduction

What is WHMIS 2015/GHS?

GHS is an international initiative to standardize chemical hazards classification and communications globally. GHS has been adopted by many of Canada's trading partners, including the United States.

WHMIS a national hazards communication system that provides information on the safe use of hazardous products in Canadian workplaces. GHS has not replaced WHMIS. WHMIS has incorporated GHS elements, resulting in new standardized:



WHMIS 2015/GHS Components

- Classification criteria
- Label requirements
- Safety data sheets (SDS) requirements (formerly Material safety data sheets (MSDS))

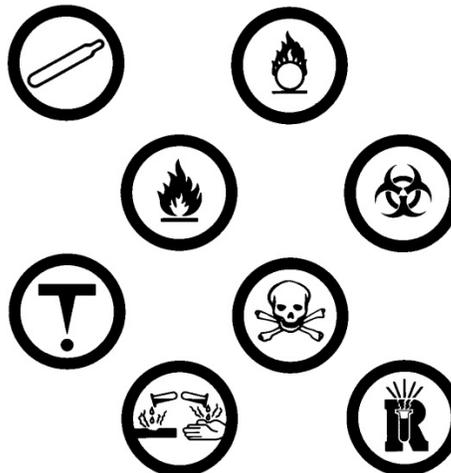
What has Changed with WHMIS 2015/GHS

WHMIS 2015 aligns the hazards classification and communication requirements with those used in the U.S. and by other major trading partners. The key changes from WHMIS 1988 to WHMIS 2015 are

- More comprehensive hazard classification criteria
- New hazard classes
- Physical hazard criteria now consistent with the Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG) Regulations
- Standardized language
- New requirements for supplier labels
- New standardized 16-section safety data sheet (SDS) format

Pictograms

SYMBOLS: WHIMIS 1988 (OLD SYMBOLS)



SYMBOLS: WHMIS 2015/GHS (NEW SYMBOLS)

	Expanding bomb (for explosion or reactivity hazards)		Flame (for fire hazards)		Flame over circle (for oxidizing hazards)
	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)
	Biohazardous Infectious Materials (for organisms or toxins that can 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 (SDS). Including information about environmental hazards is allowed by WHMIS 2015.

Hazard Classes and Categories

WHMIS 2015 divides hazardous products into two major hazard groups: physical hazards and health hazards. These two groups are further divided into hazard classes, which group together products with similar properties.

TYPES OF HAZARDS:

PHYSICAL HAZARDS

These are dangerous because they can be harmful and cause damage through fire and explosion.

They include:

- Compressed Air
- Corrosive
- Explosives
- Flammable
- Oxidizers



HEALTH HAZARDS

These possess a wide variety of threats, from minor irritations like a skin rash all the way to cancer

They include:

- Acute Toxicity
- Health Hazards
- Irritants
- Corrosive



Exposure to some chemicals may not bother you at first, but with time begin to cause reaction after continuous use. These are called sensitizers, some products have “multiple effects”, they can cause cellular changes and reproductive changes.

Methods of Exposure

The form that a hazardous material takes on will affect how it enters the human body. There are three primary routes of entry into the body.



Ingestion

This means taking a material into the body by mouth (swallowing). Ingestion of toxic materials may occur as a result of eating or smoking with contaminated hands.



Absorption

Substances that contact the eyes and / or the skin may be either absorbed into the body or cause local effects



Inhalation

This means taking a material into the body by breathing it in. In the lungs, very tiny blood vessels are in constant contact with the air we breathe. As a result, airborne contaminants can easily be absorbed through this tissue.

Labels

Exposure to some chemicals may not bother you at first, but with time begin to cause reaction after continuous use. These are called sensitizers, some products have “multiple effects”, they can cause cellular changes and reproductive changes.

Hazardous products used in the workplace must be labelled. Labels alert the worker to the major hazards as well as basic precautions or safety steps that should be taken. In most cases suppliers are responsible for labelling hazardous products. Employers need to ensure that all hazardous products are labelled, especially if a hazardous product is transferred from one container to another.

There are two main types of labels: supplier labels and workplace labels.

Supplier labels:

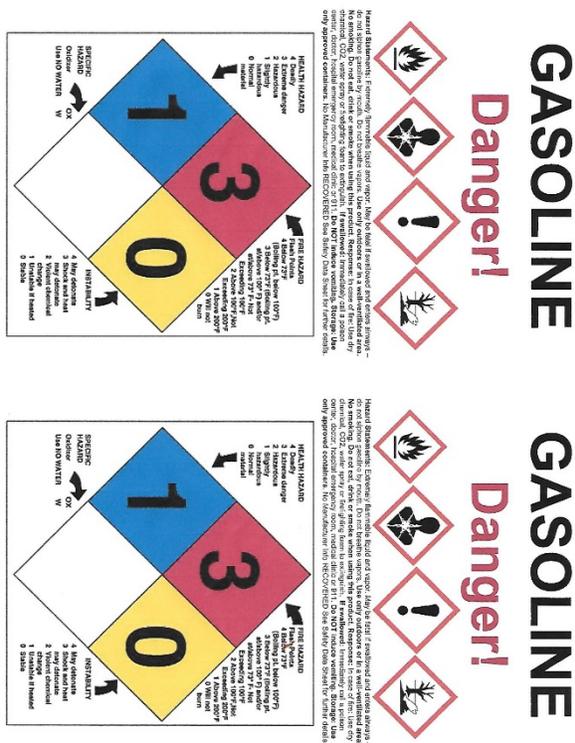
Provided or attached by the supplier of the hazardous product. Most of the label elements are standardized, and hazard classes and categories have a prescribed signal word, hazard statements, pictogram(s), and precautionary statement(s). Supplier labels must be created in English and French.

Suppliers must also meet label requirements for shipping. Depending on how the product is being shipped, the *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act* may require additional labels.

WHMIS 1988 Supplier Label



WHMIS 2015/GHS Supplier Label



Workplace labels: are less detailed than supplier labels. A workplace label provides the following information about a hazardous product:

- The product identifier (name)
- Safe handling information
- A reference to the SDS

Workplace labels are required when:

- A hazardous product is made at the workplace and used in that workplace
- A hazardous product is decanted (e.g., transferred or poured) into another container
- A supplier label is lost or cannot be read

Safety Data Sheets (SDS)

Every product classified as a hazardous product under WHMIS 2015 that is found in a workplace must have a safety data sheet (SDS). An SDS tells you

- The product's hazards
- How to use the product safely
- What to expect if the recommendations aren't followed
- How to recognize symptoms of exposure
- What to do if emergencies occur

WHMIS requires a standard 16-section SDS. All information on the SDS must appear in the specified order.

In British Columbia, SDSs must be checked every three years to ensure they include the most current information.



WHMIS 2015/GHS Orientation Training Briefing

Page 4 of 4
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September 19, 2017

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1: Identification
Product identifier: FirstStrike® Soft Bait
Other identifiers: Registration No. 29503 Pest Control Products Act
Uses or restrictions: Only to be used by certified pest control operators, farmers and persons authorized in government-approved pest control programs. For indoor use only.
Manufacturer: Lilliput, Inc. 3600 W. Elm Street, Milwaukee, WI 53208 USA
Emergency phone: 800-251-1478 Monday - Friday 8:00 am - 4:30 pm (US Central time zone)
After hours: Call CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300
Section 2: Hazard Identification
Hazard class: Specific: Target Organ Toxicity (Single exposure), Category 2. Specific: Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated exposure), Category 2
Warnings: May cause drowsiness and reduce the ability of blood if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through skin. Do not breathe dust. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. If exposed or if you feel unwell, call a poison control center or doctor. Dispose of container and contents according to instructions on product label. Store locked up.
Section 3: Composition / Information on Ingredients
Hazardous ingredients: Diflufenican (CAS registry number 104685-34-1) 0.0025% by weight
Section 4: First Aid Measures
May be harmful or fatal if swallowed or absorbed through skin. May irritate eyes. Take container, label and product name and Pest Control Product Registration Number with you when seeking medical attention. If in eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes. Then continue rinsing eye. Call poison control centre or doctor for treatment advice. If on skin or clothing: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control centre or doctor for treatment advice. If swallowed: For all cases of human ingestion, call a poison control centre or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control centre or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Note to physician: Vitamin K ₁ in the form of intramuscular or subcutaneous injections, or by oral ingestion are suggested remedial treatments for anticoagulant poisoning. The severity of the case measured by establishing prolonged prothrombin times (P.T.) will determine appropriate therapy. Monitoring P.T. will indicate the necessity of repeated treatments. Any allergen contained in the product is listed on the front of the label. If pet or livestock poisoning is suspected, immediately contact a veterinarian.
Section 5: Firefighting Measures
Extinguishing media: Use media suitable for the surrounding fire
Specific fire or explosion hazards: None known
Special precautions for firefighters: Use self-contained breathing apparatus (full facepiece) & full protective clothing. Contain runoff to prevent pollution.
Section 6: Accidental Release Measures
Precautions, protective equipment and procedures: Wear protective equipment described in Section 8, isolate and contain spill. Limit access to spill area to necessary personnel. Do not allow spilled material to enter sewers, streams or other waters. Methods and materials: Scoop up spilled material and place in a closed, labeled container for use according to label instructions or disposal.
Section 7: Handling and Storage
Precautions for safe handling: Read the entire product label before using this pesticide. Conditions for safe storage: Store product not in use in original, tightly sealed container in a cool, dry, secure location away from other chemicals and food or feed, and inaccessible to children and non-target animals.
Section 8: Exposure Controls / Personal Protection
Occupational exposure limits or biological limits: Not established. Appropriate engineering controls: Special ventilation is not required for the normal handling and use of this product according to label instructions.

Individual protection measures: Wear wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, shoes plus socks when handling this product. Wear chemical-resistant gloves when handling product and disposing of dead rodents, unaccounted bait and empty containers. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Wash contaminated clothing, separately from other laundry, with soap and hot water before reuse.
Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties
Appearance: Soft paste, blue color, raw grain odor. Odor threshold not determined.
Solubility: Negligible (in water) pH: Not applicable
Relative density: 1.11 g/cc Viscosity: Not applicable
% Volatile (volume): Not applicable Evaporation rate: Not applicable
Vapor density: Not applicable Vapor pressure: Not applicable
Boiling point: Not determined Freezing point: Not applicable
Flash point (ASTM D92): >150 °C Autoignition temp.: Not determined
Decomposition temp.: Not determined Flammability: Not a flammable solid
Explosive limits - Lower limit: Not applicable; Upper limit: Not applicable
Partition coefficient (in octanol/water): Not applicable
Section 10: Stability and Reactivity
Reactivity: Not reactive, not sensitive to shock or static discharge
Chemical stability: Stable Hazardous reactions: None
Incompatible materials: None Conditions to avoid: None
Hazardous decomposition products: Oxides of carbon
Section 11: Toxicological Information
Likely routes of exposure: Ingestion, skin absorption.
Symptoms of toxicity: Lethargy, loss of appetite, reduced clotting ability of blood, and hemorrhage.
Eye effects/eye irritation: Mild, transient irritant
Acute oral effects: LD ₅₀ (rat-oral): >5000 mg/kg
Acute inhalation effects: LC ₅₀ (rat, 4 hour): 200 mg/L (estradiol-sprayed)
Acute dermal effects: LD ₅₀ (dermal-rabbit): >2000 mg/kg
Skin irritation: Non-irritating
Skin sensitization: Not a skin sensitizer
Carcinogenicity: No ingredient listed by NTP, IARC or OSHA
Section 12: Ecological Information
This product is toxic to fish and wildlife. Keep out of lakes, streams or ponds. To reduce exposure of non-target birds and other wildlife to poisoned carcasses, dead rodents should be securely wrapped and placed in closed containers and disposed of at Provincial sites, where available, or at municipal landfill sites. Otherwise, securely wrap carcasses and bury to a depth that will make them inaccessible to scavengers.
Section 13: Disposal Considerations
Do not reuse empty container. Dispose of unused or spoiled bait in accordance with local requirements. Follow provincial instructions for any required cleaning of the container prior to its disposal. Make the empty container unusable for further use. Dispose of the container in accordance with provincial requirements. For information on disposal of unused, unwanted product, contact the manufacturer or the provincial regulatory agency.
Section 14: Transport Information
This product is not regulated as a hazardous material. In any size package, for all modes of transportation within Canada. Hazard Class, Packing Group and UN ID No.: Not applicable
Section 15: Regulatory Information
This product is registered as a pesticide with the Pest Management Regulatory Agency under the Pest Control Products Act. The pesticide label requirements differ from the classification criteria and hazard information required by the Hazardous Products Act on this Safety Data Sheet. Read and follow all cautions, directions and use restrictions on the product label on the container. It is an offense under the Pest Control Products Act to use a control product under unsafe conditions.
Section 16: Other Information
Prepared by: T. Schmitt Date: 2 February 2015 This Safety Data Sheet is believed to be accurate at time of publication. No warranty, expressed or implied, is made with regard to this information. This information may not be adequate for every application, and the user must determine the suitability of this information due to the nature or conditions of use or storage, or local regulation.

Wrapping-Up Your WHMIS Training

To be fully trained in WHMIS 2015/GHS, you need to complete 4 tasks.

1. Review this document for the basic training material.
2. Review the WHMIS Symbols Poster (Pictured)
3. Complete the Quiz
4. Review the Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for the controlled products in your area.

More Information

For more information, please speak with your Supervisor or contact the WHMIS Coordinator.

WHMIS Coordinator

Name: Cathy Newhook

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Responsibilities

WHMIS requires a standard 16-section SDS. All information on the SDS must appear in the specified order.

In British Columbia, SDSs must be checked every three years to ensure they include the most current information.

There are three key WHMIS participants that have specific responsibilities.

Suppliers

- Classify all controlled products
- Supply proper labels and SDS
- Keep information on labels and SDS current

Employer

- Educate and train workers
- Provide safe work procedures
- Ensure availability of proper up-to-date labels and SDS

Workers

- Understand content and significance of labels and SDS
- Follow safe work procedures
- Notify employer about problems with labels and SDS