

Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System Pre-test



Part 1

Place a check by all 'yes' responses.



- 1. Do you have 'white-out' or liquid paper with you?
- 2. Have you or your parents ever used rat poisoning?
- 3. Have you ever used bleach?
- 4. Have you ever used your propane barbecue?
- 5. Have you ever used a Bunsen burner?
- 6. Have you ever picked up an old battery?
- 7. Have you ever filled your car up with gas?
- 8. Have you ever painted with oil paints?
- 9. Have you ever sat in your car while it is running?
- 10. Have you ever used dry ice?
- 11. Have you ever dried your hair with an electric blow dryer?
- 12. Have you ever touched raw chicken?

Part 2

Using your classes and symbols handout identify the appropriate WHMIS Class.

WHMIS Class

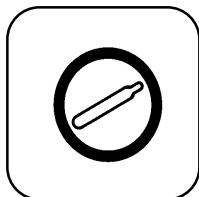
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WHMIS - Classes & Symbols

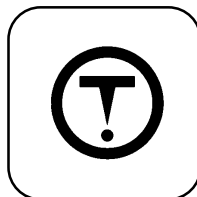


WHMIS covers six broad types, or classes, of hazardous materials which are lettered A through F. Divisions are provided in some classes to separate different groups of hazardous materials within a class. Symbols are used for these different types of hazardous materials as follows:



Class A: Compressed Gas

This class includes compressed gases, dissolved gases and gases liquefied by compression or refrigeration. Examples: gas cylinders for oxyacetylene welding or water disinfection.



Division 2: Materials Causing Other Toxic Effects

This division covers materials which cause immediate skin or eye irritation as well as those which can cause long-term effects in a person repeatedly exposed to small amounts. Examples: acetone (irritant), asbestos (cancer causing), toluene diisocyanate (a sensitizing agent).



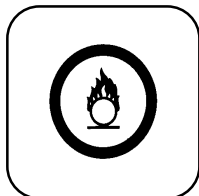
Class B: Flammable and Combustible Material

This class includes compressed gases, dissolved gases and gases liquefied by compression or refrigeration. Examples: white phosphorus, acetone and butane. Flammable liquids such as acetone are more easily ignited than combustible liquids such as kerosene.



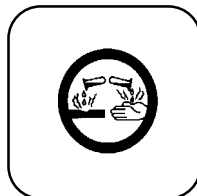
Division 3: Biohazardous Infectious Material

This division applies to materials which contain harmful micro-organisms. Examples: cultures or diagnostic specimens containing salmonella bacteria or the hepatitis B virus.



Class C: Oxidizing Material

Materials which provide oxygen or similar substance and which increase the risk of fire if they come in contact with flammable or combustible materials. Examples: sodium hypochlorite, perchloric acid, inorganic peroxides.



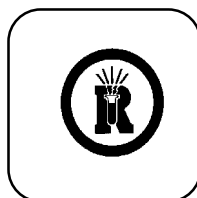
Class E: Corrosive Material

Caustic or acid materials which can destroy the skin or eat through metals. Example: muriatic acid, lye.



Class D: POISONOUS AND INFECTIOUS MATERIALS

CLASS D, DIVISION 1: Materials Causing Immediate and Serious Toxic Effects. This division covers materials which can cause the death of a person exposed to small amounts. Examples: sodium cyanide, hydrogen sulphide.



Class F: Dangerously Reactive Material

Products which can undergo dangerous reaction if subjected to heat, pressure, shock or allowed to contact water. Examples: plastic monomers such as butadiene and some cyanides.

EXEMPTIONS

Some products, such as pesticides, certain consumer products and explosives do not require the distinctive WHMIS hazard symbols and labels because they are already covered by other labelling legislation. WHMIS will require that employers provide instruction to workers for these products based on available information and the various kinds of workplace labelling be used when contents are transferred to new containers.



WHMIS Hazard Symbol Quiz



Connect the correct WHMIS hazard symbol with the description of the class and division



CLASS F: Dangerously Reactive Material



CLASS D: (2) Materials causing other toxic effects



CLASS B: Flammable and combustible material



CLASS D: (1) Material causing immediate and serious toxic effect



CLASS E: Corrosive material



CLASS A: Compressed Gas



CLASS C: Oxidizing material



CLASS D: Biohazardous infectious material

WHMIS Classification Case Study



In the case study below,
identify the hazardous substance
and unsafe work activity.

Jaime is a 16-year old dietary aide in a hospital. In order to clean cooking pans, she soaks them in a powerful chemical solution. She uses gloves to protect her hands and arms. One day, as Jaime was lifting 3 large pans out of the chemical solution at once, the pans slipped out of her hands and back into the solution which splashed all over the side of her face and into her right eye. She was blind in one eye for two weeks.