SASKATCHEWAN ASSOCIATION FOR
SAFE WORKPLACES
IN HEALTH

Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS) 2015

Saskatchewan Version

Participant Workbook

October 2017; revised April 2021

Workplace health and safety:
a priority for all.

Acknowledgement
SASWH acknowledges the Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS) for development of the Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS) 2015 curriculum. This participant workbook and exam are designed based on that curriculum.

Legal Requirements
There is a multi-year transition period to change from WHMIS 1988 to WHMIS 2015. Employers must be fully compliant with WHMIS 2015 by December 1, 2018.

The *Saskatchewan Employment Act*, Part III (occupational health and safety) and *The Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 2020*, set out duties and responsibilities. Under this legislation:

- employers are required to educate and train workers
- workers have three rights and general duties

What You Will Learn for WHMIS 2015
This educational course is designed to assist learners with:

- recognizing pictograms (symbols) and understand the hazards they represent
- identifying the hazards represented by each hazard classes
- understanding supplier labels
- understanding Safety Data Sheet (SDSs) - find additional information about hazards and protective measures

WHMIS 2015
WHMIS 2015 helps you to know about the hazardous products in your workplace. Information is provided:

- by labels and safety data sheets (SDSs)
- through education and training programs

WHMIS has aligned with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). GHS is worldwide system. Its goal is to have a common set of rules for classifying hazardous products, common rules for labels and a standard format for SDS around the world.

Components of WHMIS 2015

- Classification of hazardous products into hazard classes and categories according to specific rules.
- Communication of hazard and precautionary information using labels and SDSs.
- Education and training for workers.

Aligning WHMIS with GHS helps to:

- enhance the protection of worker health and safety by having improved and consistent hazard information
- encourage safe transport, handling and use of hazardous products
- promote better emergency response
- promote regulatory efficiency and compliance
- facilitate international trade

My notes:

Exclusions

Both WHMIS 1988 and WHMIS 2015 exclude some types of products from labelling and SDS requirements because these products are regulated by other laws.

Three types of excluded products are:

1. consumer products
   - purchased in a store
   - generally intended to be used in the home (e.g., cleaning products, adhesives, lubricants)
2. explosives
3. pesticides such as insecticides, herbicides and fungicides, and other pest control products

My notes:

Purpose of WHMIS

- Establishes rules for classifying hazardous products into hazard classes and categories. A product can belong to as many classes for which it meets the criteria.
- Requires suppliers to attach labels to hazardous products that meet one or more of the classification criteria according to the *Hazardous Products Act* and regulations.
- Requires suppliers to provide SDSs for these hazardous products to their customers.

Pictograms

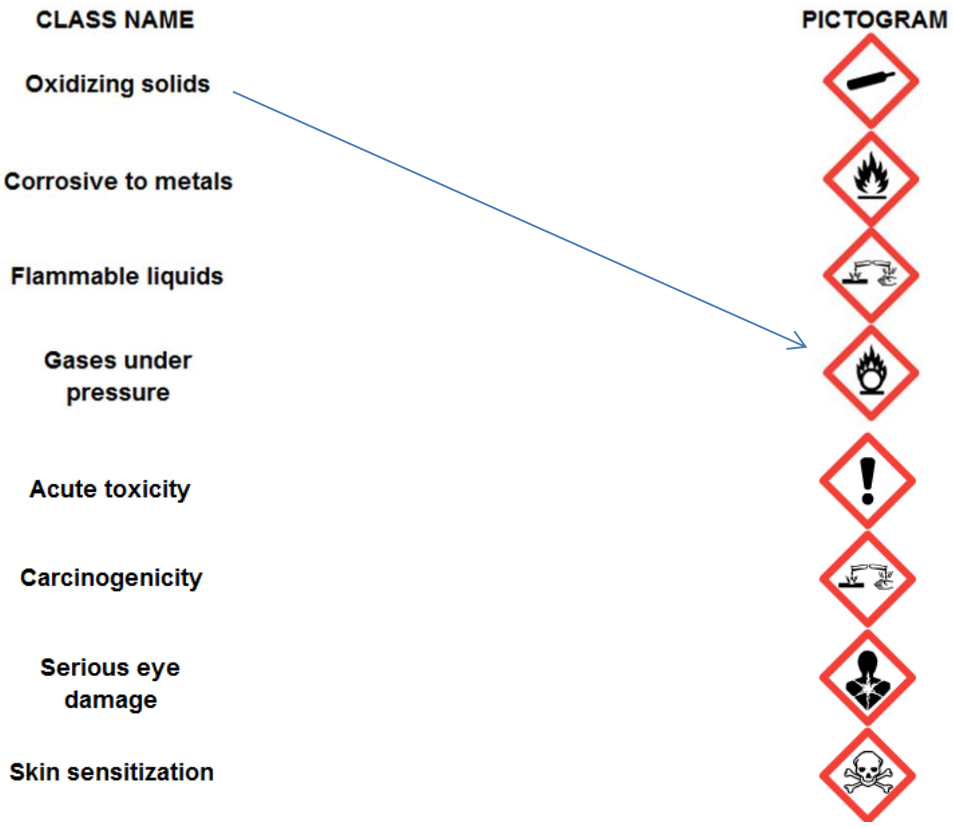
Most hazard classes and categories are assigned a symbol reflecting the type or severity of the hazard. The symbol is called a pictogram when it is framed by a red square set on a point.

 • Flammables (gases, aerosols, liquids, solids) • Self-reactive substances and mixtures • Pyrophoric liquids, solids, and gases • Self-heating substances and mixtures • Substances and mixtures which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases • Organic peroxides	 • Explosives* • Self-reactive substances and mixtures • Organic peroxides
 • Skin sensitization • Acute toxicity (harmful) • Hazardous to the ozone layer* • Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (Cat. 3) • Eye irritation • Skin irritation	 • Carcinogenicity • Respiratory sensitization • Reproductive toxicity • Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure • Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (Cat. 1, 2) • Aspiration hazard • Germ cell mutagenicity
 • Acute toxicity (severe)	 • Corrosive to metals • Serious eye damage • Skin corrosion
 • Oxidizing gases, liquids, solids	 • Gases under pressure
 • Hazardous to the aquatic environment*	 • Biohazardous infectious materials

*The environmental hazard classes and Explosives hazard class have not been adopted in Canada.

My notes:

Mini Quiz - Draw a line to match the **Class Name** to the **Pictogram**



Hazard Groups

Two hazard groups used in WHMIS 2015 are:

1. Physical
2. Health

Hazard Class

The hazard class is a description of the hazard that the product presents. Each hazard group (Physical and Health) has a number of classes.

How Hazard Classification Works

Hazard class and category is a guide to the:

- type of hazard
- degree of hazard, and
- precautions to follow

Category

The category identifies the severity or the degree of the hazard.

- Category 1 is always more hazardous than 2 or 3
- Category 1A is always more hazardous than 1B or 1C

My notes:

Mini Quiz - Draw a line to match the **Key Term** with the **Description**

Key Terms		Descriptions
Hazard group		Uses a number to indicate the severity of the hazard present.
Hazard class		The two major groups include physical and health.
Hazard category		The description of the hazard that the product presents.

Physical Hazards

Classes in Physical Hazards

- Flammable gases
- Flammable aerosols
- Oxidizing gases
- Gases under pressure
- Flammable liquids
- Flammable solids
- Self-reactive substances and mixtures
- Pyrophoric liquids
- Pyrophoric solids
- Self-heating substances and mixtures
- Substances and mixtures which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases
- Oxidizing liquids
- Oxidizing solids
- Organic peroxides
- Corrosive to metals
- Combustible dusts
- Simple asphyxiants
- Pyrophoric gases
- Physical hazards not otherwise classified

Some of the classes represent materials with similar hazards (e.g., flammable liquids or flammable gasses), especially in terms of how we use, handle or store the products.

Flammable Materials Pictogram

There are many classes of flammable materials. Four of the classes we commonly encounter at work are:

- flammable gases
- flammable aerosols
- flammable liquids
- flammable solids

All of these materials will burn if ignited by a spark, static discharge or a hot surface (like a hot plate, even a lit cigarette).

My notes:

_____

_____

Oxidizing Materials Pictogram

There are 3 classes of oxidizing materials:

- gases
- liquids
- solids

Oxygen is necessary for a fire to burn. Oxidizers do not usually burn by themselves, but they will:

- increase the intensity of a fire
- cause materials that normally do not burn to suddenly catch on fire, sometimes even without an ignition source

My notes:

_____

_____

Gases Under Pressure Pictogram

These gases are stored under pressure in a container, liquefied, chilled or dissolved in a carrier. The main hazards are:

- the cylinder or container may explode if heated
- leaking gas can be very cold and may cause frostbite if it touches your skin. In addition, a leaking cylinder can rapidly release extremely large amounts of gas into the workplace

My notes:

_____

_____

Corrosive to Metals Pictogram

Materials that are corrosive to metals can damage or destroy metals (steel and aluminum). When a corrosive material eats through a container, the contents may spill out into the workplace resulting in health effects, reactivity or fire damage.

Common corrosives are nitric acid, hydrochloric acid and sodium hydroxide solutions

My notes:

Other Physical Hazards

Self-reactive substances and mixtures, and organic peroxides are two classes that may be explosive or flammable, or both.

Self-reactive substances and mixtures are unstable materials that can cause or increase the intensity of a fire. Many organic peroxides are unstable and may be highly reactive or explosive. These materials require specific storage and handling.

WHMIS 2015 also includes these hazards:

- **combustible dusts** – means a mixture or substance that is in the form of finely divided solid particles that, upon ignition, is liable to catch fire or explode when dispersed in air.
- **simple asphyxiants** – gases that may displace oxygen in air and cause rapid suffocation
- **physical hazards not otherwise classified (PHNOC)** – hazards that occur by chemical reaction and result in the serious injury or death of a person at the time the reaction occurs. For example, injury or death from a violent chemical reaction like hazardous polymerization. These hazards do not fall into another physical hazard class.

Combustible dusts and simple asphyxiants do not require a pictogram.

My notes:

Mini Quiz - Check the answer that best fits in the blank:

Pictograms can be easily identified because they have a _____ (except for the Biohazardous Infectious Materials pictogram which has a round black border.

- ◯ a) Red square on a point border.
- ◯ b) Black square on a point border.
- ◯ c) All pictograms have a round black border.
- ◯ d) Pictograms do not have a border.

Health Hazards

Classes in Health Hazards

- Acute toxicity
- Skin corrosion/irritation
- Serious eye damage/eye irritation
- Respiratory or skin sensitization
- Germ cell mutagenicity
- Carcinogenicity
- Reproductive toxicity
- Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure
- Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure
- Aspiration hazard
- Biohazardous infectious materials
- Health hazards not otherwise classified

Health Hazard Pictogram

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: a respiratory sensitizer may cause allergy or asthma symptoms, or breathing difficulties if inhaled. Skin sensitizations category of this class uses the exclamation mark pictogram.

Germ cell mutagenicity: may cause genetic defects or is suspected of causing genetic defects. Mutations can lead to birth defects or cancer.

Carcinogenicity: may cause cancer or is suspected of causing cancer.

Reproductive toxicity: may damage fertility or the unborn child, or is suspected to damaging fertility or the unborn child. May cause harm to breast-fed children.

Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure: causes a specific, but not fatal, target organ toxicity that occurs from a single exposure only. Note that Category 3 of this class uses the exclamation mark pictogram for products that may cause drowsiness or dizziness, or that may cause respiratory irritation.

Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure: causes or may cause damage to organs through repeated or prolonged exposure.

Aspiration hazard: may be fatal if swallowed and enters the airways.

Products can belong to one or more classes depending on their hazards.

My notes:

Exclamation Mark Pictogram

The exclamation mark pictogram is used for a number of classes:

- acute toxicity (Cat. 4): harmful if swallowed. Harmful if in contact with skin. Harmful if inhaled.
- skin corrosion/irritation (Cat. 2): causes skin irritation.
- serious eye damage/eye irritation (Cat. 2): causes serious eye irritation.
- respiratory or skin sensitization (Cat. 1): a skin sensitizer that may cause an allergic skin reaction. The Respiratory sensitization category of this class uses the health hazard pictogram.
- specific target organ toxicity – Single exposure (Cat. 3): may cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

This pictogram indicates products that have health hazards; however, these hazards may not be as severe as other categories in that class.

My notes:

Skin Sensitization

- The exclamation mark is also used for products that can cause allergic skin reactions.
- Signal word is “Warning”
- Hazard statement is “May cause an allergic skin reaction”

My notes:

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

- hazard class for products that may cause significant, non-lethal damage to organs following a single exposure
- labelled with health hazard or exclamation mark pictogram

My notes:

Skin and Eye

- these products can cause effects ranging from severe skin burns and eye damage (corrosion) to skin irritation or eye irritation.
- corrosion and exclamation mark pictograms are used to indicate:
  - skin corrosion/irritation
  - serious eye damage/eye irritation

My notes:

A Closer Look at Some Other Classes

These products can cause severe health effectors or even death if:

- you breathe them in, or
- if they come in contact with your skin, or
- if they are swallowed

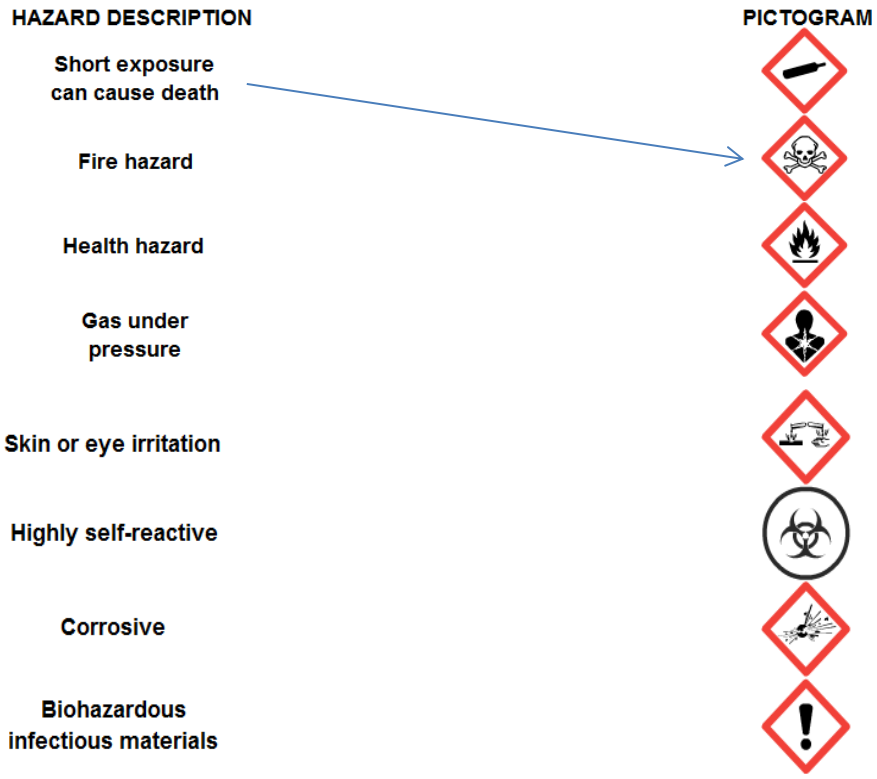
Acute toxicity uses skull and crossbones or the exclamation mark pictogram to indicate products that can cause adverse effects following brief exposure.

- brief exposure: the exposure could be a single oral or dermal exposure, or multiple doses given with 24 hours, or an inhalation exposure of 4 hours

The hazard statements for this class will help indicate the seriousness of the effects. Statements with **fatal** are more serious than **toxic**; **toxic** is more serious than **harmful**.

My notes:

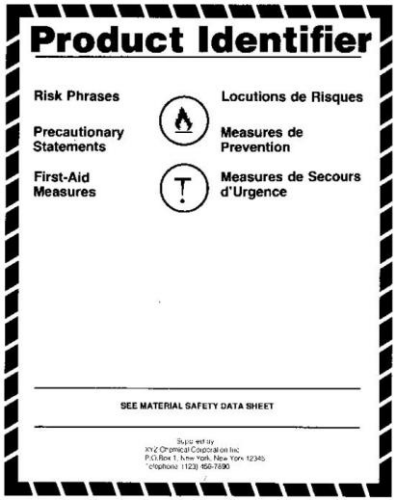
Mini Quiz - Draw a line to match the **Hazard Description** with the **Pictogram**



Labels

- Every product that falls into a hazard class must have a label and a SDS.
- The employer is responsible for ensuring that all hazardous products defined by WHMIS in the workplace have labels. Suppliers have responsibility to provide a product that is appropriately labeled when it is delivered to the employer's worksite.
- Listing hazardous ingredients on a label is not required by WHMIS. However, some suppliers may choose to list that, which is acceptable under WHMIS.

WHMIS 1988



WHMIS 2015

Labels are important. Labels alert workers that the product is potentially hazardous and tell you:

- the major hazards of the product
- basic precautions (safety steps) that you should take

Labels for WHMIS 2015:

Two signal words - Danger, Warning

- Only one signal word will appear on the label.
- The word Danger will be used if both Danger and Warning are assigned.
- Some low hazard categories do not have a signal word assigned

Hazard statements describe the degree of the hazard. These are brief, standardized sentences that describe the hazards of the product.

Examples of hazard statements are:

- Extremely flammable gas
- Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated
- Fatal if inhaled
- Causes eye irritation
- May cause cancer

Used together, the pictogram, signal word and hazard statement tell you about the degree of the hazard.

My notes:

Precautionary statement - provides standardized advice on how to minimize or prevent harmful effects from the product.

- Can include instructions on storage, use, first aid, personal protective equipment, emergency measures.

Examples of precautionary statements are:

- Keep container tightly closed
- Wear protective gloves, clothing, eye/face protection (PPE)
- Protect from sunlight

My notes:

Example of a Supplier Label

1. Product identifier
2. Hazard Pictograms
3. Signal Word
4. Hazard Statements
5. Precautionary Statements
6. Supplier Identification

As a Worker, What Do I Have to Do?

- Check to see if there is a label.
- Read, understand and follow the instructions on the label. Follow your workplace's safe work procedures.
- Ask your supervisor for a new label when the existing label cannot be seen or read properly.
- Make sure that a workplace label is attached when you transfer a chemical to a new container.

Used together, the pictogram, the signal word and the hazard statements indicate the nature and severity of the hazard(s) presented by the product.

My notes:

Mini Quiz - Draw a line to match the **Label Element** to its **Purpose**

Label Element		Purpose
Signal word		Describes the nature of the hazard.
Hazard statement		Describes measures to prevent or minimize the adverse effects.
Precautionary statement		Name, address, and telephone number of the supplier.
Product identifier		Alerts to the severity of the hazard.
Supplier identification		Name that matches the SDS.

Mini Quiz - Draw a line to match the **Rank** to its **Label Elements**

Rank	Label Elements
1	Flame. Warning. Flammable liquid and vapour.
2	(No pictogram). Warning. Combustible liquid.
3	Flame. Danger. Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.
4	Flame. Danger. Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

Using the Label

Acute toxicity	Acute toxicity	Acute toxicity
Inhalation (Categories 1 and 2) is labelled with the skull and crossbones pictogram and the signal word **Danger.** In this case, you see the hazard statement **Fatal if inhaled**.	Inhalation (Category 3) is labelled with the skull and crossbones pictogram and the signal word **Danger** and the hazard statement **Toxic if inhaled**.	Inhalation (Category 4) is labelled with the exclamation mark and the signal word **Warning.** The hazard statement is **Harmful if inhaled**.
		

Combining the Elements

Class/category	Serious Eye Damage – Category 1	Eye Irritation – Category 2A	Eye Irritation – Category 2B
Pictogram			(no pictogram)
Signal word	Danger	Warning	Warning
Hazard statement	Causes serious eye damage.	Causes serious eye irritation.	Causes eye irritation.

Mini Quiz - You think that a product is a health hazard but are not sure how hazardous it is. Using the supplier label, how would you know what level of hazard is present?

Hazard Category	Rank Description
1 & 2	Skull and crossbones. Danger. Toxic if inhaled.
4	Exclamation mark. Warning. Harmful if inhaled.
3	Skull and crossbones. Danger. Fatal if inhaled.

Mini Quiz - There are a lot of classes and categories under WHMIS 2015. While it is important to know the class name, what else can you use to know what the nature and severity of the hazards are?

- [ ] Read the hazard statements.
- [ ] Understand the pictogram.
- [ ] Check what signal word is present (Danger or Warning).
- [ ] All of the above.

Safety Data Sheets (SDSs)

SDSs are created or obtained by the supplier of the product. SDSs provide more detailed information about the hazardous product than the label does.

The SDS answers four basic questions:

1. What are the identities of the product and the supplier?
2. What are the hazards?
3. What precautions should I take to work safely with this material?
4. What do I do in the case of an emergency?

The SDS:

- has 16 sections (see chart below)
- varies in the number of pages depending on the product
- is to be available for every hazardous product in your workplace that is covered by WHMIS
- must be readily accessible
- must be in the standardized format

The 16 sections of information that must be present on an SDS are:

1. Identification	**9.** Physical and chemical properties
2. Hazard identification	**10.** Stability and reactivity
3. Composition/information on ingredients	**11.** Toxicological information
4. First-aid measures	**12.** Ecological information*
5. Fire-fighting measures	**13.** Disposal considerations*
6. Accidental release measures	**14.** Transport information*
7. Handling and storage	**15.** Regulatory information*
8. Exposure controls/personal protection	**16.** Other information

*Sections 12, 13, 14 and 15 require the headings to be present, but under WHMIS, the supplier has the option to not provide information in these sections.

Hazard Control:

- SDS used along with your knowledge
- Look for recommendations about precautions

Location of SDSs:

- readily available to everyone in the workplace
- in a binder, electronically
- training on how to understand them and where to find them

SDSs have more information such as the Category. It may also state the specifics such as the hazard to your skin or eyes.

BEFORE you start using a product, be sure to read the SDS.

My notes:

Mini Quiz - The information provided on the SDS answers some of the basic questions about the product. Which option is correct?

- ◯ What are the hazards of the product?
- ◯ What precautions should I take?
- ◯ What do I do in an emergency?
- ◯ All of the above.

Resources/Information

Contact your manager/supervisor if you have questions, need more information, education and/or training for WHMIS 2015.

Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS)
http://www.ccohs.ca/
www.whmis.org (site administered by CCOHS)

The *Saskatchewan Employment Act,* Part III and *The Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 2020* are available at www.publications.gov.sk.ca or contact:
Publications Saskatchewan
Walter Scott Building
B19-3085 Albert Street, Regina, SK S4S 0B1
Telephone: 306.787.6894
Toll free (in Saskatchewan) 1.800.226.7302
Facsimile: 306.798.0835
Email: publications@gov.sk.ca

Saskatchewan's Ministry of Labour Relations and Workplace Safety (www.saskatchewan.ca)

Saskatchewan Association for Safe Workplaces in Health (SASWH)
952 Albert Street, Regina, SK S4R 2P7
Telephone: 306.545.5595
Facsimile: 306.545.6594
Email: info@saswh.ca
www.saswh.ca

Occupational Health and Safety (OH&S) Legislation

The Saskatchewan OH&S legislation sets out the duties of the employer, including:

- arranging for the use, handling, storage and transport of substances in a manner that protects the health and safety of workers;
- providing any information, instruction, training and supervision that is necessary to protect the health and safety of workers

Saskatchewan's OH&S legislation gives every worker three basic rights:

1. The Right to Know

Every worker has a right to be informed about the hazards at work, trained to recognize those hazards; and trained to protect him or herself from those hazards. This right is built into all regulations where information and training could help to protect workers. Workers must use the information and instruction provided.

2. The Right to Participate

The occupational health committee (OHC) or the OH&S representative is the principal vehicle for worker participation in the workplace. It is the forum for cooperative involvement of every worker, at every level. Workers' participation assists in developing a strong safety culture. Workers participate by:

- being knowledgeable regarding their rights and responsibilities under the legislation;
- asking for information from the supervisor;
- reporting health and safety concerns;
- discussing health and safety concerns at meetings;
- working safely;
- consulting with Saskatchewan Ministry of Labour Relations and Workplace Safety's occupational health officer (OHO);
- assisting in inspections and investigations; and,
- participating in safety; workers assist in cultivating a culture of safety.

3. The Right to Refuse

A worker has the right to refuse work that the worker has *reasonable grounds to believe is unusually dangerous*. The unusual danger may be to the worker or to others. This right is set out in Part III, Division 5 of the *Act*, section 3-31. An unusual danger could include:

- a danger that is not normal for the job
- a danger that would normally stop work
- an imminent danger and in contravention of the Act and Regulations
- a situation for which the worker isn't properly trained, equipped or experienced.

The right to refuse is the right of an individual and not the right of a group. During a refusal, the refusing worker is protected from discriminatory action through the Act (PART III, Division 5, 3-35).

With rights come responsibilities. *The Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 2020* sets out general duties that every worker must be responsible for:

- taking reasonable care to protect his or her health and safety and the health and safety of other workers who may be affected by his or her acts or omissions
- refraining from causing or participating in the harassment of another worker
- co-operating with any other person exercising a duty imposed by the Act or the regulations
- complying with the Act and the regulations
- using the safeguards, safety appliances and personal protective equipment provided in accordance with the regulations and any other regulations made pursuant to the Act
- following the safe work practices and procedures required by or developed pursuant to the regulations and any other regulations made pursuant to the Act.

WHMIS Pictograms

Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

2015

Flame

Flammable

Self-Reactive

Pyrophoric

Self-Heating

In Contact with Water, Emits Flammable Gases

Organic Peroxide

Flame over Circle

Oxidizer

Exploding Bomb

Explosive*

Self-Reactive (severe)

Organic Peroxide (severe)

Skull and Crossbones

Acute Toxicity (fatal or toxic)

Gas Cylinder

Gas Under Pressure

Corrosion

Serious Eye Damage

Skin Corrosion

Corrosive to Metals

Biohazardous

Biohazardous Infectious Materials

Exclamation Mark

Irritation (skin or eyes)

Skin Sensitization

Acute Toxicity (harmful)

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (drowsiness or dizziness, or respiratory irritation)

Hazardous to the Ozone Layer*

Health Hazard

Carcinogenicity

Respiratory Sensitization

Reproductive Toxicity

Target Organ Toxicity

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Aspiration Hazard

Environment

Aquatic Toxicity*

A GHS pictogram appropriate for the hazard

Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified

Health Hazards Not Otherwise Classified

NOTE: No pictogram is assigned to some hazard classes e.g., Combustible Dusts and Simple Asphyxiants, and some less severe hazard categories.

**Not required by WHMIS, but may be used.*

CCOHS.ca
Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety

MISSION: ZERO

WorkSafe SASKATCHEWAN
Work to live.

WHMIS.org

WHMIS 2015 Labels

1 Product Identifier
The product name exactly as it appears on the container and on the Safety Data Sheet (SDS).

2 Hazard Pictograms
Hazard pictograms, determined by the hazard classification of the product. In some cases, no pictogram is required.

3 Signal Words
"Danger" or "Warning" are used to emphasize hazards and indicate the severity of the hazard.

4 Hazard Statements
Brief standardized statements of all hazards based on the hazard classification of the product.

5 Precautionary Statements
These statements describe recommended measures to minimize or prevent adverse effects from exposure to the product, including protective equipment and emergency measures.

6 Supplier Identifier
The company which made, packaged, sold or imported the product, and is responsible for the label and SDS.

7 Safe Handling Precautions
May include pictograms or other supplier label information.

8 Reference to SDS
If available.

Supplier Label

1 Product K1 / Produit K1

2

3 Danger	**Danger**
4 Fatal if swallowed. Causes skin irritation.	Mortel en cas d'ingestion. Provoque une irritation cutanée.
5 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 this product.	Ne pas manger, boire ou fumer en manipulant ce produit.
Store locked up.	Garder sous clef.
Dispose of contents/containers in accordance with local regulations.	Éliminer le contenu/récipient conformément aux règlements locaux en vigueur.
IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.	EN CAS DE CONTACT AVEC LA PEAU : Laver abondamment à l'eau.
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice or attention.	En cas d'irritation cutanée : Demander un avis médical/consulter un médecin.
Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.	Enlever les vêtements contaminés et les laver avant réutilisation.
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor.	EN CAS D'INGESTION : Appeler immédiatement un CENTRE ANTIPOISON ou un médecin.
Rinse mouth.	Rincer la bouche.

6 ABC Chemical Co., 123 rue Anywhere St., Mytown, ON NON ONO (123) 456-7890

Workplace Label*

1 Product K1

7 Danger

Fatal if swallowed. Causes skin irritation.

Wear protective (neoprene) gloves. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

8 See SDS for more information.

*Requirements may vary – consult your local jurisdiction for their requirements.

Evaluation Form

Educator's Name(s): _____ Date: _____

Participant Name: (optional) _____ Length of Session: _____

Please use the reverse side of this evaluation if you require additional space for your comments.

Rate yourself for each of the questions below	**Before the session (1 low; 5 high)**	**After the session (1 low; 5 high)**
For WHMIS 2015:		
I understand the information on a label and its purpose	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
I know how hazardous products are classified	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
I understand the meaning and purpose of pictograms	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
I understand the information that a safety data sheet (SDS) provides	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5

Rate the WHMIS educator for each of the questions below:	
Appeared well prepared to deliver the course.	1 2 3 4 5
Demonstrated a thorough knowledge of the subject matter.	1 2 3 4 5
Responded effectively to questions and challenges.	1 2 3 4 5
Held my attention throughout the course.	1 2 3 4 5
Was responsive to participant ideas and concerns.	1 2 3 4 5
Presented course material at a comfortable pace.	1 2 3 4 5
What other comments do you have about the presenter?	

Rate the classroom environment:	
Room was favorable to learning.	1 2 3 4 5
What other comments do you have about the room?	

please continue to the next page

Describe one new skill that you will begin to use as soon as you return to your job:

What did you find most important or most helpful during this session?

If you could change one thing about this session, what would it be?

In your workplace, what are specific WHMIS concerns that you are aware of?

Follow-up request
If you would like a SASWH Safety Specialist to follow-up with you on a specific concern, please print your name at the top of this form and provide your contact information:

Work ph: _____ E-mail: _____

Thank you for completing this evaluation form.