



Hazard Labelling Requirements

	All Work Areas except laboratories				Laboratories <small>See note 8</small>				
	Supplier		Workplace	Placard / Identifier	External Source		Internal Source		
	< 100 ml <small>(See note 1)</small>	> 100 ml			Lab Supplier <small>(See note 3)</small>	Lab Evaluation Sample <small>(See note 4)</small>	Repackaged Decanted <small>(See notes 2&5)</small>	Samples Intermediates Products <small>(See note 2&6)</small>	Wastes <small>(See note 7)</small>
Product Name or Identifier	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES Any means	YES Any means	YES Any means
Supplier Identifier	YES	YES				YES Source		Option Source	
MSDS Reference	YES	YES	YES		YES		Post Information	Post Information	
Hazard Symbol	YES	YES		YES					
Risk Phrase		YES			YES		Option		
Precautionary Measures		YES			YES		Option		
First Aid		YES			YES		Option		
Safe Handling Information			YES	YES			Education / Post Information	Education / Post Information	Education / Post Information
Controlled Ingredients						YES		Option	See the Environmental Protection Act
Hazardous Statement						YES		Option	
Hatched Border	YES	YES				YES		Option	
Emergency Phone #						YES		Option	
English and French	YES	YES							

Notes for “Labelling Table”:

Note 1 –Exclusions based on Hazardous Product Regulations.

Note 2 –Identifiers such as codes and placards are acceptable under WHMIS where a workplace label is not practical. When an identifier is used the explanation and information required for a workplace label for the material must be posted in the workplace and workers must be educated so they all understand the identifier.

Note 3 –Must be from a laboratory supplier and used only in the laboratory.

Note 4 –Controlled products used for education or demonstration are not considered “*laboratory samples*”. Laboratory samples are material samples used in a laboratory for evaluation. Evaluation includes research, development or analysis.

Note 5 –Product from a laboratory supply house decanted into a portable container for exclusive use in a laboratory can be labeled using an identifier system as long as the identifier system is combined with worker education. If adequate worker education is not practical then the product must be labelled with a Lab. Supplier label.

Note 6 –Products produced in a laboratory and used solely in a laboratory can be labelled with an identifier as long as the identifier system is combined with worker education. If adequate worker education is not practical then the product must be labelled to meet the requirements of a Laboratory (evaluation) Sample.

Note 7 –Any identifier system can be used for wastes as long as it is combined with worker education. Containers must be labelled “Caution....Hazardous Waste”.

Note 8 –What is a laboratory?

In Ontario a laboratory is not legally defined. Generally an area where the principle activity involves working with small quantities of hazardous materials is considered a laboratory. The Ontario Fire Marshal’s office, Local Fire Inspectors and Ministry of Labour Inspectors have the authority to make the determination if a room or area is a laboratory for the purposes of the Building Code, Fire Code and The Occupational Health and Safety Act.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) in the United States defines a laboratory as a room or area where the “*laboratory use of hazardous chemicals*” occurs. “*Laboratory use of hazardous chemicals*” means handling or use of chemicals in which **all** of the following conditions are met:

- (i) chemical manipulations are carried out on a “laboratory scale”;
- (ii) multiple chemical procedures or chemicals are used;
- (iii) the procedures involved are not part of a production process, nor in any way simulate a production process; and
- (iv) “protective laboratory practices and equipment” are available and in common use to minimize the potential for employee exposure to hazardous chemicals.