

WHMIS Answer Key

Quiz and answer key based on course material:

1. WHMIS is an acronym that stands for:
 - A. Workplace Hazardous Materials Intuitive System
 - B. Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System**
 - C. World Hazardous Materials Information System
 - D. Workplace Hazardous Mineral Information System

Answer B: WHMIS is an acronym that stands for Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

Pages: 16–Leader Guide; 2–Participant Guide

2. WHMIS has three (3) main parts. All of the following are included under WHMIS main parts EXCEPT?
 - A. Hazardous material container labels
 - B. Education
 - C. Danger rating**
 - D. Material Safety Data Sheets

Answer C: The three (3) main parts of WHMIS include

- 1. Hazardous material container labels that supply basic information about the product, along with symbols that highlight the potential dangers. All containers of hazardous materials must be properly labelled.**
- 2. Material Safety Data Sheets that contain comprehensive information about hazardous materials, including their content/ingredients, directions for proper use, correct clean up and first aid procedures. A MSDS must be available to employees for every controlled product that is used.**
- 3. Education must be provided to ensure anyone working with hazardous materials knows the potential dangers and the correct handling methods for these products. Under WHMIS regulation, you have a right to know about the hazardous materials in your workplace. Your employer is responsible to train you and those who work in proximity to hazardous materials.**

Pages: 16–Leader Guide; 2–Participant Guide

3. What does the hazard symbol that appears on the supplier label tell you?
 - A. Primary hazard(s) posed by a product**
 - B. Ingredients of a product
 - C. Shelf life of a product
 - D. Emergency contact information

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Answer A: The hazard symbol that appears on the supplier label is very important. It provides information on the primary hazard(s) posed by the product. There may be one or more WHMIS symbols, depending on the WHMIS classification of the product.

Pages: 18–Leader Guide; 5–Participant Guide

4. Which of the following must be included on a workplace label?
- A. Combustibility
 - B. Primary hazard posed by a product
 - C. Supplier's name
 - D. **The statement "Refer to MSDS"**

Answer D: A workplace label is a simplified version of a supplier label and requires three pieces of information: 1. Product's name, 2. Safe handling procedures, and 3. The statement "Refer to MSDS".

Pages: 19–Leader Guide; 6–Participant Guide

5. A MSDS must be current and updated every ____ years or as new information becomes available.
- A. 2
 - B. **3**
 - C. 4
 - D. 5

Answer B: A MSDS must be current and updated every three (3) years or as new information becomes available.

Pages: 22–Leader Guide; 8–Participant Guide

6. A _____ hazard is the ability of a chemical to affect your health quickly (burn) or over a long period of time (e.g. cancer or lead poisoning).
- A. Biological
 - B. Chemical
 - C. **Health**
 - D. Safety

Answer C: A health hazard is the ability of a chemical to affect your health quickly (burn) or over a long period of time (cancer or lead poisoning). A safety hazard is a sudden reaction such as a fire, explosion or corrosion. Safety hazards are controlled by handling chemicals properly.

Pages: 30–Leader Guide; 16–Participant Guide

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7. Which of the following types of hazard include temperature, noise, vibration and radiation?
- A. Physical**
 - B. Chemical
 - C. Biological
 - D. Mechanical

Answer A: Physical hazards are environmental. They include temperature, noise, vibration and radiation. These are gases such as oxygen or acetylene that are under extreme pressure within cylinders.

Pages: 30–Leader Guide; 16–Participant Guide

8. What type of hazard does the following example describe? “4 containers containing asbestos.”
- A. Class A Hazard
 - B. Class B Hazard
 - C. Class C Hazard
 - D. Class D Hazards**

Answer D: This could more specifically be classified as a Class D–2 Hazard. Class D–2 Hazards are materials that may be harmful to your health with frequent and prolonged exposure. Examples include benzene, propane, silica and asbestos.

Pages: 37–Leader Guide; 23–Participant Guide

9. What type of hazard does the following example describe? “6 cylinders filled with compressed oxygen.”
- A. Class A Hazard**
 - B. Class B Hazard
 - C. Class C Hazard
 - D. Class D Hazards

Answer A: A Class A Hazard is compressed gas. These are gases such as oxygen or acetylene that are under extreme pressure within cylinders. These cylinders could explode if heated or dropped. They must be stored and handled very carefully.

Pages: 36–Leader Guide; 22–Participant Guide

10. What type of hazard does the following example describe? “A single bottle of bleach.”
- A. Oxidizing Material and Corrosive Material**
 - B. Compressed Gas and Oxidizing Material

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- C. Flammable & Combustible Material and Oxidizing Material
- D. Dangerously Reactive Material and Compressed Gas


Answer A: Bleach is both a Class C (Oxidizing Material) and Class E (Corrosive Material) hazard. These materials may react with metals or skin on contact. Sulfuric acid, chlorine gas and bleach are examples. You must ensure proper ventilation when using these materials, and wear protective equipment to keep these materials from touching (contacting) any part of your body.

Pages: 36–37–Leader Guide; 22–23–Participant Guide

11. What outcome best fits chronic (i.e. repeated) exposure to hazardous materials?
- A. Won't occur if the label is read
 - B. Is not serious
 - C. Occurs over a period of time**
 - D. Requires first aid


Answer C: The health effects may occur immediately or the effects may be delayed. Health effects that occur immediately after a single exposure are called acute effects. In other cases, health effects will not occur until some point after the exposure. This is called a chronic effect. A chronic effect may occur hours, days, months or even years after exposure. These are classified as Class D–2 Materials Causing Other Toxic Effects

Pages: 39–Leader Guide; 25–Participant Guide

12. What precautions best fits this symbol? 
- A. Keep the material away from heat sources
 - B. Store cylinders in designated areas
 - C. Wear the proper protective equipment, including eye, face and hand protection and protective clothing
 - D. All of the above**

Answer D: This is the Flammable and Combustible symbol which means that the material is one that burns easily and is a potential fire hazard and may cause a fire when exposed to heat, sparks, flames or friction.

Pages: 38–Leader Guide; 24–Participant Guide

13. What precaution best fits this symbol? 
- A. Store cylinders in appropriate designated areas**
 - B. Separate the material from other combustible materials

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- C. Wear the proper protective equipment, including eye, face and hand protection and protective clothing
- D. Wear the proper respiratory equipment and work in well-ventilated areas

Answer A: This is the Compressed Gas symbol which indicates that gas within a cylinder may explode. Therefore, the most applicable precaution from the list is to store designated areas.


Pages: 38–Leader Guide; 24–Participant Guide

14. What does the following symbol indicate? 

- A. May cause a serious disease resulting in illness or death
- B. May burn at relatively low temperatures; flammable materials catch fire at lower temperatures than combustible materials
- C. May explode because it is under pressure
- D. **May be potentially fatal if inhaled, swallowed or if it touches the skin**

Answer D: This is the Poisonous and Infectious symbol. This is a warning that the material may be fatal if inhaled, swallowed or if it touches the skin.

Pages: 39–Leader Guide; 25–Participant Guide

15. What does the following symbol indicate? 

- A. May be harmful if inhaled
- B. May produce a toxin that is harmful to humans
- C. **Is very unstable**
- D. May cause cancer

Answer C: This is the Dangerously Reactive symbol. This is a warning that the material is very unstable.

Pages: 40–41–Leader Guide; 26–27–Participant Guide

16. Draw the symbol that indicates a product is very unstable and may explode when heated in a closed container.

Answer:



Pages: 40–41–Leader Guide; 26–27–Participant Guide

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17. Draw the symbol that indicates a product may cause fire when it touches combustible materials such as wood.

Answer:



Pages: 38–Leader Guide; 24–Participant Guide

18. If you are concerned about getting a controlled product into your eyes, what is the best way to protect yourself?

Answer: Use proper PPE by wearing splash goggles and a face shield.

Pages: 38–40–Leader Guide; 24–27–Participant Guide

19. What PPE must you wear when handling Class C Oxidizing Materials?

Answer: Wear the proper protective equipment, including body, hand, eye and face protection.

Pages: 38–Leader Guide; 24–Participant Guide