

Workplace Safety and Health Regulation, amendment

Regulation 129/2015
Registered July 31, 2015

Manitoba Regulation 217/2006 amended

- 1 The *Workplace Safety and Health Regulation*, Manitoba Regulation 217/2006, is amended by this regulation.
- 2 Section 1.1 is amended
 - (a) by repealing the following definitions “bulk shipment”, “commission”, “controlled product”, “*Controlled Products Regulations*”, “fugitive emission”, “hazard information”, “hazardous waste”, “material safety data sheet”, “product identifier”, “supplier label” and “supplier material safety data sheet”.
 - (b) in the definition “asbestos-containing material”, by striking out “and” at the end of clause (a), adding “and” at the end of clause (b) and adding the following after clause (b):
 - (c) vermiculite insulation that contains asbestos.
 - (c) in the definitions “designated material” and infectious material”, by striking out “the *Controlled Products Regulations*” and substituting “the *Hazardous Products Regulations*”; and
 - (d) by adding the following definition:

“Hazardous Products Regulations” means the *Hazardous Products Regulations*, SOR/2015-17 made under the *Hazardous Products Act* (Canada). («*Règlement sur les produits dangereux*»)

PART 35
WORKPLACE HAZARDOUS PRODUCTS
INFORMATION SYSTEMS

APPLICATION

Application

- 35.1(1)** Subject to subsections (2) and (3), this Part applies to every workplace where a hazardous product is used, stored, handled or produced.
- 35.1(2)** This Part does not apply if the hazardous product is any of the following:
- (a) wood or a product made of wood;
 - (b) tobacco or a tobacco product as defined in section 2 of the *Tobacco Act* (Canada);
 - (c) a manufactured article;
 - (d) a product being transported or handled pursuant to *The Dangerous Goods Handling and Transportation Act* or the *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act, 1992* (Canada), to the extent that its handling, offering for transport or transport is subject to those Acts.
- 35.1(3)** The provisions of this Part relating to supplier labels and safety data sheets do not apply to the following:
- (a) an explosive within the meaning of the *Explosives Act* (Canada);
 - (b) any food, drug, cosmetic or device, as defined in section 2 of the *Food and Drugs Act* (Canada);
 - (c) any pest control product, as defined in subsection 2(1) of the *Pest Control Products Act* (Canada);
 - (d) a nuclear substance within the meaning of the *Nuclear Safety and Control Act* (Canada), that is radioactive;
 - (e) a consumer product as defined in section 2 of the *Canada Consumer Product Safety Act* (Canada).
- 35.1(4)** Sections 35.2 to 35.25 do not apply with respect to hazardous waste except to the extent that an employer must ensure any hazardous waste generated at the workplace is stored and handled safely through the combination of worker training and proper identification of the waste.

REQUIREMENTS

Hazardous product use and storage

- 35.2(1)** An employer must ensure that a hazardous product is not used, stored, handled or produced in a workplace unless all the applicable requirements of this Part have been satisfied.
- 35.2(2)** As an exception, an employer may store a hazardous product in a workplace while not complying with subsection (1) if the employer
- (a) is actively seeking information required by this Part in respect of the product; and
 - (b) ensures that the product is stored in a manner that does not pose a risk to the health and safety of a worker.

WORKER EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Education and training

- 35.3(1)** An employer must ensure that a worker who works with or may be exposed to a hazardous product in the course of the worker's work activities is educated in respect of
- (a) the content required to be on a supplier label and a workplace label and the purpose and significance of the information contained on those labels;
 - (b) the content required to be on a safety data sheet and the purpose and significance of the information contained on a safety data sheet;
 - (c) any other form of identification used in the workplace for hazardous products, and the content, purpose and significance of the information conveyed by the form of identification used; and
 - (d) how to access or obtain the information in the workplace referenced in clauses (a) to (c).
- 35.3(2)** For each hazardous product that a worker works with or may be exposed to in the course of his or her work activities, the employer must ensure that the worker receives training in respect of
- (a) the contents on the safety data sheet and the supplier label or workplace label for the hazardous product, and the significance of that information;
 - (b) any further hazard information which the employer is or ought to be aware of respecting the hazardous product;

- (c) the procedures for safely using, storing, handling and disposing of the hazardous product;
- (d) the procedures to be followed if there are fugitive emissions;
- (e) the procedures to be followed in case of an emergency involving the hazardous product.

35.3(3) An employer must ensure that

- (a) education and training is delivered in a manner that enables workers to protect their safety and health; and
- (b) workers comply with the education and training when using, storing, handling or disposing of hazardous products.

Developing and reviewing education and training

35.4 An employer must ensure that the education and training under section 35.3

- (a) is developed and implemented in consultation with
 - (i) the committee at the workplace,
 - (ii) the representative at the workplace, or
 - (iii) if there is no committee or representative, the workers at the workplace; and
- (b) is reviewed and revised in consultation with the following at least annually or more frequently if required by a change in work conditions or available hazard information:
 - (i) the committee at the workplace,
 - (ii) the representative at the workplace,
 - (iii) if there is no committee or representative, the workers at the workplace.

LABELLING REQUIREMENTS

Supplier labels

35.5(1) An employer must ensure that a hazardous product, or the container in which a hazardous product is packaged, that is received at the workplace is labelled in accordance with the requirements of the *Hazardous Products Regulations*.

- 35.5(2)** An employer must not remove, deface, modify or alter the supplier label, if any, on a container in which a hazardous product is received in the workplace, as long as any amount of a hazardous product remains in the container.
- 35.5(3)** Despite subsection (2), if a supplier label is on a container that has a capacity of 3 ml or less, the employer may remove it if it interferes with the normal use of the hazardous product.
- 35.5(4)** An employer who receives an unpackaged hazardous product or a hazardous product transported as a bulk shipment at a workplace which does not have a supplier label affixed or attached to it, as permitted under subsection 5.5(2) of the *Hazardous Products Regulations*, must affix or attach a label having the information required on a supplier label to the container of the hazardous product or to the hazardous product in the workplace before it is used by a worker.

Labels for imported products

- 35.6** If a hazardous product is imported and received at a workplace without a supplier label or with a supplier label that does not meet the *Hazardous Products Regulations*, the employer must
- (a) affix a label that complies with this Part to its container before the hazardous product is used by a worker; or
 - (b) affix a label that complies with the *Hazardous Products Regulations* to its container before selling or distributing the product.

Workplace labels for employer-produced products

- 35.7(1)** When an employer produces a hazardous product in a workplace, the employer must ensure that the hazardous product or its container has a workplace label affixed to it.
- 35.7(2)** Subsection (1) does not apply
- (a) in respect of a fugitive emission that is produced at a workplace; or
 - (b) if the hazardous product is in the container that is intended to contain it when it is sold or disposed of and the container is, or is about to be, appropriately labelled.

Workplace labels for decanted products

- 35.8(1)** When a hazardous product is decanted at a workplace into a container other than the container in which it was received from the supplier, an employer must ensure that a workplace label is affixed to the container.

- 35.8(2)** Subsection (1) does not apply to a portable container that is filled directly from a container that has a supplier label or workplace label affixed to it, if
- (a) all of the hazardous product in the portable container is required for immediate use and the contents of the container are clearly identified; or
 - (b) the portable container is under the control of and is used exclusively by the worker who filled it, the hazardous product in it is used in its entirety during the shift in which the container is filled and its contents are clearly identified.

Identification of product in piping system or vessel

- 35.9** When a hazardous product in a workplace is contained or transferred in the following the employer must ensure that colour coding, labels, placards or other modes of identification are used to identify the hazardous product present:
- (a) a pipe;
 - (b) a piping system, including valves;
 - (c) a process vessel;
 - (d) a reaction vessel;
 - (e) a tank car, tank truck, ore car, conveyor belt or similar conveyance.

Placard identifiers

- 35.10(1)** In the following circumstances an employer is considered to have complied with the labelling requirements of sections 35.5 (supplier labels), 35.7 (workplace labels) and 35.8 (workplace labels for decanted products) if the employer posts a placard that complies with subsection (2) in a conspicuous place at the location where the hazardous product is stored:
- (a) a hazardous product is not in a container;
 - (b) a hazardous product is in a form intended for export;
 - (c) a hazardous product is in a container that is intended to contain it for sale or distribution and will be appropriately labelled in the normal course of the employer's business and without undue delay.

35.10(2) A placard must

- (a) contain the information required for a workplace label; and
- (b) be of such size that the information on it is clearly legible to workers.

Altering, replacing or updating labels

35.11(1) If a supplier label or a workplace label becomes illegible or is removed from the hazardous product or its container, the employer must replace it with a supplier label or a workplace label.

35.11(2) If a supplier label or a workplace label

- (a) is required to be updated under sections 35.16 or 35.17 (significant new data), the employer must do so in accordance with that provision, or
- (b) is permitted to be altered or replaced under sections 35.19 and 35.20 (confidential business information), the employer may do so in accordance with those provisions.

35.11(3) This section applies despite subsection 35.5(2).

LABORATORY SAMPLE LABELS

Laboratory samples

35.12(1) An employer who receives at a workplace a laboratory sample that is subject to a labelling exemption under the *Hazardous Products Regulations* must ensure that a label provided by the supplier is affixed to, printed on or attached to the sample's container.

35.12(2) A label under subsection (1) must

- (a) if known by the supplier, disclose the chemical name or the generic chemical name of any material or substance in the hazardous product that,
 - (i) individually, is classified as a hazardous product under the *Hazardous Products Act (Canada)* and the *Hazardous Products Regulations* and is present above the relevant concentration limit, or
 - (ii) in the case of a mixture, is present at a concentration that results in the mixture being classified as a hazardous product under the *Hazardous Products Act (Canada)* and the *Hazardous Products Regulations*; and

- (b) contain the following statement, in both English and French: “Hazardous Laboratory Sample. For hazard information or in an emergency, call:” followed by an emergency telephone number to be used to obtain the information that must be provided on the safety data sheet of the hazardous product.

35.12(3) In respect of a hazardous product that has been decanted or produced in the workplace, the employer is exempt from sections 35.7 (workplace labels) and 35.8 (workplace labels for decanted products) if

- (a) the hazardous product is
 - (i) a laboratory sample,
 - (ii) intended by the employer solely for use, analysis, testing or evaluation in a laboratory,
 - (iii) not removed from the laboratory, and
 - (iv) clearly identified by a mode of identification that is visible to workers at the workplace; and
- (b) workers are educated and trained in respect of the safe use, storage and handling of the hazardous product and the mode of identification.

35.12(4) An employer must ensure that the mode of identification and worker education and training under subsection (3) enables workers to identify the laboratory sample and obtain the information

- (a) required to be found on a safety data sheet, if one has been produced for the sample or the applicable hazardous product; or
- (b) referred to in clauses (2)(a) and (b).

SAFETY DATA SHEETS

Supplier produced safety data sheets

35.13(1) An employer who acquires a hazardous product for use, handling or storage at a workplace must obtain a safety data sheet for the product from the supplier that complies with the requirements of the *Hazardous Products Regulations*.

- 35.13(2)** An employer is exempt from the requirement to obtain and provide a safety data sheet for a hazardous product if the supplier of it is exempted under the *Hazardous Products Regulations* from the requirement to provide a safety data sheet for it.
- 35.13(3)** An employer may provide a safety data sheet in a format that differs from the format provided by the supplier or that contains additional hazard information if
- (a) the employer-provided safety data sheet contains no less content or information than the supplier safety data sheet; and
 - (b) the supplier safety data sheet is available at the workplace and the employer-provided safety data sheet indicates that availability.

Employer produced safety data sheets

- 35.14(1)** An employer must prepare a safety data sheet for a hazardous product produced at a workplace.
- 35.14(2)** Subsection (1) does not apply in respect of a fugitive emission or to an intermediate product undergoing reaction in a reaction or process vessel.

Availability of safety data sheets

- 35.15(1)** An employer must ensure that workers who work with or may be exposed to a hazardous product, and the committee or representative at the workplace can readily access the safety data sheet required for the product under sections 35.13 or 35.14 by having a physical copy of it that can be handled or an electronic copy of it that can be accessed present in an appropriate place at all times.
- 35.15(2)** An employer must keep a safety data sheet referred to in subsection (1) for at least 30 years after it was received from the supplier or prepared by the employer.

SIGNIFICANT NEW DATA

Significant new data — hazardous products received from supplier

- 35.16** If significant new data in respect of a hazardous product that is present in a workplace is received from the supplier in an appendix to the applicable safety data sheet or as a revision to it, or significant new data becomes available to the employer, the employer must, as soon as reasonably practicable,
- (a) ensure that the existing safety data sheet for the hazardous product maintained by the employer

- (i) has appended to it the significant new data, in written form, or
 - (ii) is replaced with the revised safety data sheet that contains the significant new data;
- (b) update the label on the container containing the hazardous product by adding the applicable significant new data to it; and
- (c) provide training to the workers who work with or may be exposed to the hazardous product in respect of the significant new data.

Significant new data — employer produced hazardous products

35.17 If significant new data becomes available in respect of a hazardous product that is produced at a workplace, the employer must,

- (a) as soon as reasonably practicable,
 - (i) provide training to the workers who work with or may be exposed to the hazardous product in respect of the significant new data,
 - (ii) append the significant new data, in written form, to the safety data sheet for the hazardous product, and
 - (iii) update the label on a container containing the hazardous product, by adding the applicable significant new data to it; and
- (b) within 90 days, ensure that the existing safety data sheet for the hazardous product is replaced with a safety data sheet that contains the significant new data.

CONFIDENTIALITY

Business Information

Definitions

35.18 The following definitions apply in sections 35.19 and 35.20.

“claim” means a claim described in clauses 35.19(1)(a) to (d).
(«demande»)

“confidential business information” means the following information required to be included in a supplier label, workplace label or safety data sheet, that the employer considers to be confidential business information:

- (a) in the case of a material or substance that is a hazardous product,
 - (i) the chemical name of the material or substance,
 - (ii) the CAS registry number, or any other unique identifier, of the material or substance,
 - (iii) the chemical name of any impurity, stabilizing solvent or stabilizing additive that is present in the material or substance, that is classified in a category or subcategory of a health hazard class under the *Hazardous Products Act* (Canada) and that contributes to the classification of the material or substance in the health hazard class under that Act;
- (b) in the case of an ingredient that is in a mixture that is a hazardous product,
 - (i) the chemical name of the ingredient,
 - (ii) the CAS registry number, or any other unique identifier, of the ingredient,
 - (iii) the concentration or concentration range of the ingredient;
- (c) in the case of a material, substance or mixture that is a hazardous product, the name of any toxicological study that identifies the material or substance or any ingredient in the mixture;
- (d) the product identifier of a hazardous product;
- (e) information about a hazardous product, other than the product identifier, that constitutes a means of identification;
- (f) information that could be used to identify a supplier of a hazardous product. («renseignements confidentiels de nature commerciale»)

Interim exclusions from labels and employer safety data sheets

35.19(1) An employer may exclude the following information that the employer considers to be confidential business information from the label and the safety data sheet for a hazardous product, as otherwise required under this Part, in the following circumstances:

- (a) the information described in clause (a) or subclause (b)(i) or (ii) of the definition “confidential business information”, but only if the employer
 - (i) files a claim for exemption under clause 11(2)(a) or subclauses (b)(i) or (ii) of the *Hazardous Materials Information Review Act* (Canada) in respect of that information, and
 - (ii) prepares a safety data sheet for the hazardous product that discloses the following in place of the information elements listed in clauses 3(1)(a), (b), (c) and (d) or 3(2)(a), (b) and (c) of Schedule 1 of the *Hazardous Products Regulations*:
 - (A) in the case of a hazardous product that is a material or substance, the generic chemical name of the material or substance,
 - (B) in the case of a hazardous product that is a mixture, the generic chemical name of each material or substance in the mixture that, individually, is classified in any category or subcategory of a health hazard class and is present above the applicable concentration limit or is present at a concentration that results in the mixture being classified in a category or subcategory of any health hazard class;
- (b) the information described in subclause (b)(iii) of the definition “confidential business information”, but only if the employer
 - (i) files a claim for an exemption under the *Hazardous Materials Information Review Act* (Canada) from disclosing the concentration or concentration range of an ingredient that is in a mixture that is a hazardous product, and
 - (ii) prepares a safety data sheet for the hazardous product that does not disclose that concentration or concentration range;
- (c) the information described in clause (d) of the definition “confidential business information”, but only if the employer
 - (i) files a claim for exemption under subsection 11(2)(d) of the *Hazardous Materials Information Review Act* (Canada) in respect of that information, and

- (ii) prepares a safety data sheet for the hazardous product that discloses, in place of the product identifier, a code name or code number for the product;
 - (d) the information described in clauses (c), (e) and (f) of the definition “confidential business information”, but only if the employer files a claim for an exemption under the *Hazardous Materials Information Review Act* (Canada) in respect of that information.
- 35.19(2)** An employer who files a claim must disclose the following on the label of the applicable hazardous product or its container and on the safety data sheet for the hazardous product:
- (a) the date that the claim was filed; and
 - (b) the registry number assigned to the claim under the *Hazardous Materials Information Review Act* (Canada).
- 35.19(3)** Subject to subsection (2), an exclusion of confidential business information under subsection (1) is an interim exclusion and is effective during the period beginning on the day the applicable claim is filed under the *Hazardous Materials Information Review Act* (Canada) and ending on the later of the following:
- (a) the date specified in the applicable decision made under the *Hazardous Materials Information Review Act* (Canada);
 - (b) 30 days of receiving the final disposition under that Act in relation to the claim for exemption.
- 35.19(4)** An employer who files a claim must abide by the decisions and orders made under the *Hazardous Materials Information Review Act* (Canada).
- 35.19(5)** An appeal from a decision or order referenced in subsection (4) may be made under and in accordance with the provisions of the *Hazardous Materials Information Review Act* (Canada) and any regulations made under that Act.
- 35.19(6)** For certainty, nothing in this section authorizes failing to disclose or removing hazard information on a label or safety data sheet.

Non-disclosure of confidential business information

- 35.20(1)** If, in respect of a hazardous product, an employer’s claim is determined to be valid under the *Hazardous Materials Information Review Act* (Canada), then the employer is authorized to do the following during the three years after the final disposition of the claim under that Act is received:

- (a) in the case of a supplier label or workplace label that contains information determined to be confidential business information, replace the label with a workplace label that does not contain the confidential business information;
- (b) in the case of a safety data sheet that contains information determined to be confidential business information, delete the confidential business information from the safety data sheet.

35.20(2) If only a portion of the claimed information is determined to be confidential business information, then this section only applies to the portion determined to be confidential business information.

35.20(3) An employer who takes an action under subsection (1) must include the following on the safety data sheet provided for the hazardous product and the label on the hazardous product or the container in which it is packaged:

- (a) a statement that claimed confidential business information has been exempted from disclosure in accordance with a determination made under the *Hazardous Material Information Review Act* (Canada);
- (b) the date of the determination granting the exemption;
- (c) the registry number assigned to the claim under the *Hazardous Materials Information Review Act* (Canada).

General

Information confidential

35.21 A safety and health officer or other official working under the authority of the *Hazardous Products Act* (Canada) who obtains information under clause 46(2)(e) of the *Hazardous Materials Information Review Act* (Canada) must keep the information confidential and must not disclose it to any person except

- (a) in accordance with this Part;
- (b) for the purposes of the administration or enforcement of the Act or the *Hazardous Products Act* (Canada); or
- (c) as otherwise required by law.

35.21(2) A person who receives information as permitted under subsection (1) must not use or disclose it except in accordance with this Part, for the purposes of administering or enforcing the Act or the *Hazardous Products Act* (Canada) or as otherwise required by law.

Information to medical professional

- 35.22(1)** An employer must give any information in the employer's possession, including confidential business information exempted from disclosure, to a medical professional for the purpose of making a medical diagnosis or treating a worker in an emergency.
- 35.22(2)** A person to whom confidential business information is given under subsection (1) must not give the information to another person except for the purpose of treating a worker in an emergency or as otherwise required by law.

Disclosure for workplace purposes

- 35.23** An employer who manufactures a hazardous product must, on request and as soon as practicable, give the source of toxicological data used in preparing a safety data sheet for the hazardous product on request to any of the following:
- (a) a safety and health officer;
 - (b) the committee at the workplace;
 - (c) the representative at the workplace;
 - (d) when there is no committee or representative, the workers at the workplace.

Limits on disclosure

- 35.24(1)** A person must not use or disclose confidential business information exempted from disclosure under this Part except in accordance with sections 35.21 and 35.22.
- 35.24(2)** Subsection (1) does not apply to a person who claimed the exemption or a person acting with that person's consent.

TRANSITION

Transition

- 35.25(1)** Subject to subsection (2), during the transition period ending June 2018,
- (a) for supplier labels on hazardous products received by an employer, the requirements of this Part do not apply to an employer if the employer meets the requirements of Part 35 of the former regulation respecting supplier labels; and

- (b) for supplier safety data sheets received by an employer, the requirements of this Part do not apply to an employer if the employer meets the requirements of Part 35 of the former regulation respecting material safety data sheets.

35.25(2) For each hazardous product that is present at a workplace, the requirements of this Part do not apply to an employer during the transition period ending December 2018, if the employer complies with all of the following, as applicable for the product:

- (a) in respect of its supplier label or workplace label, the requirements of Part 35 of the former regulation for its label;
- (b) in respect of the safety data sheet for it, the requirements of Part 35 for its material safety data sheet;
- (c) in the case of a laboratory chemical that was subject to section 35.9 of the former regulation, the requirements of that section.

35.25(3) The following definitions apply in this section.

“former regulation” means the *Workplace Safety and Health Regulation*, Manitoba Regulation 217/2006, as that regulation read immediately before the coming into force of this regulation. («règlement antérieur»)

“transition period ending December 2018” means the period that begins on the day this regulation comes into force and ends on December 1, 2018. («période transitoire se terminant en décembre 2018»)

“transition period ending June 2018” means the period that begins on the day this regulation comes into force and ends on June 1, 2018. («période transitoire se terminant en juin 2018»)

DEFINITIONS

Definitions for Part 35

35.26 The following definitions apply in this Part.

“bulk shipment” means a shipment of a hazardous product that is contained in any of the following, without intermediate containment or intermediate packaging:

- (a) a vessel that has a water capacity equal to or greater than 450 liters;

- (b) a freight container, road vehicle, railway vehicle, or portable tank;
- (c) the hold of a ship;
- (d) a pipeline. («en vrac»)

“CAS registry number” means the identification number assigned to a chemical by the Chemical Abstracts Service, a division of the American Chemical Society. («numéro d’enregistrement CAS»)

“container” includes a bag, barrel, bottle, box, can, cylinder, drum, tank or similar package or receptacle. («contenant»)

“fugitive emission” means a gas, liquid, solid, vapour, fume, mist, fog or dust that escapes from process equipment, from emission control equipment or from a product where workers may be readily exposed. («émission fugitive»)

“hazard information” means information on the proper and safe use, storage and handling of a hazardous product and includes information relating to its health and physical hazards. («renseignements sur les dangers»)

“hazardous product” means any product, mixture, material or substance that is classified in accordance with the regulations made under subsection 15(1) of the *Hazardous Products Act* (Canada) in a category or subcategory of a hazard class listed in Schedule 2 of that Act. («produit dangereux»)

“hazardous waste” means a hazardous product that is acquired or generated for recycling or recovery or is intended for disposal. («résidu dangereux»)

“label” means a group of written, printed or graphic information elements that relate to a hazardous product, which is designed to be affixed to, printed on, or attached to the hazardous product or the container in which the hazardous product is packaged. («étiquette»)

“laboratory sample” means a sample of a hazardous product that is packaged in a container that contains less than 10 kg of the hazardous product and that is intended solely to be tested in a laboratory, but does not include any amount of a hazardous product that is to be used

- (a) by a laboratory for testing other products, mixtures, materials or substances, or
- (b) for educational or demonstration purposes. («échantillon pour laboratoire»)

“manufactured article” means any article that is formed to a specific shape or design during manufacture, the intended use of which when in that form is dependent in whole or in part on its shape or design, and that, when being installed, if the intended use of the article requires it to be installed, and under normal conditions of use, will not release or otherwise cause an individual to be exposed to a hazardous product. («article manufacturé»)

“medical professional” means a person who is

- (a) a physician who is registered and entitled to practice medicine under the laws of a province and is practising medicine in that province; or
- (b) a nurse who is registered or licensed under the laws of a province to practice nursing and who is practising nursing under those laws in that province. («professionnel de la santé»)

“product identifier” means, in respect of a hazardous product, the brand name, chemical name, common name, generic name or trade name. («identificateur du produit»)

“safety data sheet” means a document that contains, under the headings that, by virtue of the regulations made under subsection 15(1) of the *Hazardous Products Act* (Canada), are required to appear in the document, information about a hazardous product, including information related to the hazards associated with any use, handling or storage of the hazardous product in a workplace. («fiche signalétique»)

“significant new data” means new data regarding the hazard presented by a hazardous product that

- (a) changes its classification in a category or subcategory of a hazard class;
- (b) results in its classification in another hazard class; or
- (c) changes the ways to protect against the hazard it presents. («nouvelles données importantes»)

“supplier label” means a label provided by a supplier that contains information elements required under the *Hazardous Products Act* (Canada). («étiquette du fournisseur»)

“workplace label” means, in respect of a hazardous product, a label which discloses

- (a) the product identifier which is identical to that found on the safety data sheet of the corresponding hazardous product;
- (b) information for the safe handling of the hazardous product which is conveyed in a manner appropriate to the workplace;
- (c) that a safety data sheet, if supplied or produced, is available. («étiquette du lieu de travail»)