

# M-4 WHMIS SYMBOLS



## **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



## **Class B: Flammable and Combustible Material**

Solids, liquids and gases capable of catching fire or exploding in the presence of a source of ignition. Examples: white phosphorus, acetone and butane. *Flammable* liquids such as acetone are more easily ignited than *combustible* liquids such as kerosene.



## **Class C: Oxidizing Material**

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



## **Class D: Poisonous & 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 D, Division 2**

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



## **Class D, Division 3**

Bio hazardous infectious material. This division applies to materials which contain harmful microorganisms. Examples: cultures or diagnostic specimens containing salmonella bacteria or the hepatitis B virus.



## **Class E: Corrosive Material**

Acid or caustic materials which can destroy the skin or eat through metals. Examples: muriatic acid, lye.



## **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.