North America's move to Revision 7

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SCHC ANNUAL MEETING

SEPTEMBER 25, 2025

Regulatory Cooperation Council (RCC)

For hazard communication, RCC fosters collaboration between Canada's Health Canada and United States' OSHA

High level stakeholder meetings

Discuss regulatory barriers and reduce unnecessary differences

- Established in 2011
- Regulatory cooperation beyond hazard communication
  - Health Canada, Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) and US Food & Drug Administration
  - Environment Canada and the US Environmental Protection Agency

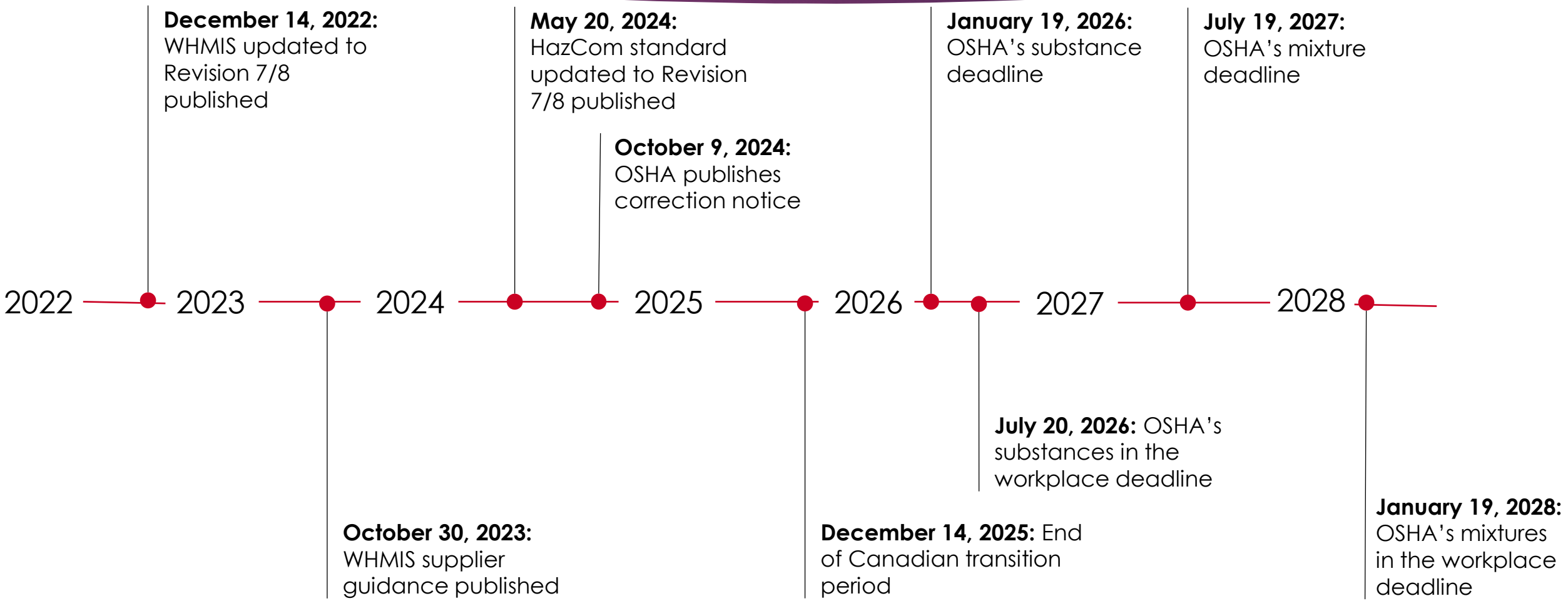
Regulatory authority – Canada

- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS)
- Competent authority – Health Canada
- Requirements are established under:
  - Hazardous Products Act (HPA)
    - Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR)
  - Hazardous Materials Information Review Act (HMIRA)
    - Hazardous Material Information Review Regulations (HMIRR)
- All 13 provinces/territories must enact companion regulations to adopt model laws, some additional requirements may apply

Regulatory authority – United States

- Competent authority – Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), under the U.S. Department of Labor
- Requirements are established under:
  - Hazard Communication Standard (HCS)
    - 29 CFR 1910.1200 (HCS 2024)
    - Correction notice

Timelines


2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
2027
2028
December 14, 2022: WHMIS updated to Revision 7/8 published
October 30, 2023: WHMIS supplier guidance published
May 20, 2024: HazCom standard updated to Revision 7/8 published
October 9, 2024: OSHA publishes correction notice
December 14, 2025: End of Canadian transition period
January 19, 2026: OSHA's substance deadline
July 20, 2026: OSHA's substances in the workplace deadline
July 19, 2027: OSHA's mixture deadline
January 19, 2028: OSHA's mixtures in the workplace deadline

Classification considerations

Combustible dust

Canada

- Classification only applies when the product is sold or imported in dust form
- Hazard statement options
  - May form combustible dust concentration in air; or
  - May form explosible dust-air mixture

United States

- Classification applies when the product is shipped in the dust form or products that are not yet in the dust form
  - Paragraph (d)(1)(i) – change in physical form
- Hazard statement options
  - May form combustible dust concentrations in air [if small particles are generated during further processing, handling or by other means.]; or
  - May form explosible dust-air mixture [if small particles are generated during further processing, handling or by other means.]

**GHS Revision 8 and higher: Annex 11 – Guidance on Other Hazards

Biohazardous infectious material

Canada

- Human Pathogens and Toxins Act
  - Substances that fall into Risk Groups 2-4
- Cause or probable cause of infection and toxicity in animals
- Circular pictogram used since 1988
- Mandatory 9-section data sheet required in addition to 16-section SDS
  - Requirements in HPR, Schedule 2

United States

- Not adopted by OSHA
- Safety information valuable within the body of SDS

Water-reactive materials

Canada

- Additional acute toxicity classification required when, upon contact with water, a gas is released that falls within the LC50 values of 8.1.1(3) Table 3
- Supplemental hazard statement
  - In contact with water, releases gases which are fatal (toxic or harmful) if inhaled

United States

- Hazards classified under paragraph (d)(1)(ii)
- Safety information valuable within the body of SDS

Water-reactive materials

Summary of Key Amendments to the HPR

	Topic	Former HPR (GHS 5th ed.)	Amended HPR (GHS 7th & 8th ed.)
Modification of Classification Criteria for Certain Hazard Classes	Hazard Class	Flammable Gases hazard class includes two categories – Category 1 and 2	Adoption of subcategories for Flammable Gases for Category 1
	Hazard Class	Pyrophoric Gases is a distinct physical hazard class from Flammable Gases	Repeal of the Pyrophoric Gases Hazard Class as the adoption of the new subcategories for Flammable Gases will include these gases under Flammable Gases – Category 1A
	Classification criteria for Water-Activated Toxicants	For substances and mixtures that, as sold or imported, meet the criteria to be classified under Acute Toxicity – Inhalation and are also Water-Activated Toxicants, classification is based on which is the more severe hazard	For substances and mixtures that meet the criteria to be classified under Acute Toxicity – Inhalation and are also Water-Activated Toxicants, classification is based on the acute inhalation toxicity of the substance or mixture as sold or imported

**Webinar on the Amendments to the HPR – presented by Health Canada, February 22, 2023

Other hazards

Canada

- Physical hazards not otherwise classified (PHNOC)/Health hazards not otherwise classified (HHNOC)
- Classification criteria provided (Part 7, Subpart 20; Part 8, Subpart 12)
- Hazard statement must be created and appropriate pictogram selected
- Signal word - Danger

United States

- Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)
- No classification criteria
- No labelling elements required

Building blocks

- Canada regulates explosives under the Canadian Explosives Act
  - HPR did not adopt Explosives or Desensitized explosives
- Canada publishes mandatory classifications, HPR Schedule 4
- Both countries excluded:
  - Acute toxicity – Category 5 (all routes of exposure)
  - Skin corrosion/irritation – Category 3
  - Aspiration hazard – Category 2
- Both countries still include:
  - Simple asphyxiant

**Simple asphyxiant added to GHS Revision Annex 11 – Guidance on Other Hazards

Safety Data Sheet (SDS) considerations

SDS requirements

Canada

- HPR – Schedule 1
- French and English required
- Local entity required
  - Exception for initial importer's workplace

United States

- HCS 2024 – Appendix D
  - No content order is mandated within each section
- English required, other languages are allowed based on employer/employee needs
- Local entity required

Section 3 - Composition

Canada

- Outside of concentration, trade secret claims must be submitted in accordance with HMIRR
- Use of prescribed ranges
  - Narrower range is allowed
- Disclosure required for substances that are classified as health hazards – regardless if the contribute to product classification

United States

- Review Appendix E requirements
- Use of prescribed ranges
  - Must use narrowest range possible
  - Narrower range is allowed
- When CAS# is not available, a unique identifier is needed with source

**Two consecutive ranges can be combined to cover actual range for values between 0.1% – 30%.

Requirement for inclusion of trade secret statement remains.

Section 8 - OELs

Canada

- Any applicable OELs are acceptable
- Possible inclusion of provincial and territorial values
- Information must be provided for hazardous ingredients, does not specifically mandate alignment between Sections 3 and 8

United States

- For all ingredients or constituents listed in Section 3:
  - OSHA permissible exposure limit (PEL)
  - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Value (TLV)
  - Any other OEL

Section 11 – Health hazard data

Canada

- No changes from WHMIS 2015
- Additional information can be included

United States

- HCS 2024 now mandates:
  - Interactive effects if relevant and readily available
  - Carcinogen listings from National Toxicology Program (NTP), International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and OSHA
  - If using read-across data, specify chemical or chemical family, and any alternative method used

Section 12-15 – Non-mandatory sections

Canada

- From Guidance on WHMIS supplier requirements:
  - *the content of the specific information elements may be omitted as long as the item number and heading appear on the SDS.*
  - *Therefore, it is acceptable to have an SDS that does not have any content under the following items: Item 12: Ecological information, Item 13: Disposal considerations, Item 14: Transport information, Item 15: Regulatory information*

SDS updates

WHEN SIGNIFICANT NEW DATA IS RECEIVED: SDS MUST BE UPDATED WITHIN 90 DAYS/3 MONTHS

CANADA: If sale or importation occurs within the 90 days and the updated SDS is not available, a document must be provided with changes, and the date new information was received

Labelling considerations

Small containers

Canada

- ≤ 100 ml: exempt from H and P phrases
- ≤ 3 ml: exempt from "normal conditions of use" requirement
  - Use of tear away labels, removed by user and point of use

Outer container

Canada

- Not regulated under HPR if:
  - Inner product label can be seen through the outer container
  - Outer container is labeled for transport
- Outer container with at least 2 different hazardous products must:
  - List the product identifier for each hazardous product
  - Initial supplier identifier
  - All appropriate pictograms
  - All appropriate storage precautionary phrases
  - Mandatory phrase: See individual product labels for signal words, hazard statements and precautionary statements

Small containers

United States

- ≤ 100 ml: Demonstrate that pull-out/fold-out labels or tags are not feasible. Must include:
  - Product identifier
  - Pictogram(s)
  - Signal word
  - Manufacturer's name and phone number
  - A statement that the full label information for the hazardous chemical is provided on the immediate outer package
- ≤ 3 ml: Demonstrate that any label interferes with normal container use. Must include
  - Product identifier

**Immediate outer package has requirements

Immediate outer package

United States

- The first package enclosing the container of hazardous chemical
- Immediate outer packages for small containers must:
  - Have a full label with all required information
  - Label subject to the durability requirements
  - Has a statement that the small containers must be stored in the immediate outer package with the full label when not in use

Laboratory samples

Canada

- Containers < 10 kg, and intended solely to be tested in a laboratory
  - Exempt from inclusion of symbol, signal word, hazard and precautionary statements
  - Must state: Hazardous Laboratory Sample. For hazard information or in an emergency, call <<insert emergency phone number>>
- If only Biohazardous infectious material – Category 1, no HPR label if chemical/generic name is included, and "Hazardous Laboratory Sample" labeling is included
- Review HPR Part 5 - Exceptions

**No such exemptions under HCS 2024.

Label updates

When significant new data is received: label must be updated within 180 days/6 Months

- CANADA: If sale or importation occurs within the 180 days and the updated label is not available, a document must be provided with changes, and the date new information was received

- US: For chemicals that have been released for shipment and are awaiting future distribution, the responsible party has the option not to relabel those containers; however, if they do not relabel the containers, they must provide the updated label for each individual container with each shipment or, upon agreement of the receiving entity, transmit the labels by electronic or other technological means.

Thank you!

Questions?

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