

WHMIS

The **W** _____ **H** _____ **M** _____ **I** _____ **S** _____
(WHMIS for short) is a comprehensive national system for _____
management of hazardous chemicals which is legislated by both the _____
_____ and _____ jurisdictions. WHMIS is an effort of labour,
industry, and government.

WHMIS delivers the necessary information by means of:

- cautionary _____ on containers of controlled products;
- the provision of an MSDS for each controlled product; and
- a worker _____ program.

The _____ _____ is to create a _____ _____
by providing workers with the knowledge and tools to enable them to work
safely.

The outer border indicates the degree of hazard.
The centre symbol indicates the type of hazard.



Decontamination and Infection Control

As a cosmetologist, it is _____ for you to make sure that your work
area is very _____ and that _____ you _____ (brushes, clips,
etc.) are all clean. Anything that is _____ we can say is _____.
Sometimes things that look clean can still have some dirt – we just don't see it.
To _____ things _____, we _____ them.

There are a few different ways to decontaminate things:

1. Sterilization

- * This is _____ used often in a _____.
- * When something is sterilized, it is _____ clean. It is washed in

- _____, _____ to help _____ the bacteria.
- * This is how _____ clean their tools (ex. a knife used in a surgery).
 - * In an _____, plates, cups, knives, cutting boards, pots, etc., are sterilized in a heavy-duty industrial dishwashing machine. Food stuffs are _____ with a high-powered _____ before being placed _____ the dishwashing machine. This _____ from a home kitchen because you _____ want a customer to _____ of an unclean surface. You are _____ for their health -- they can sue you or the restaurant if things are not sanitary.
 - * Sterilization is used to clean _____ that touch _____.

2. Disinfection

- * This is very _____ mixes that we use to help clean areas.
- * When we use a _____, we need to _____ so that our skin stays nice and soft.
- * A disinfectant helps _____ a lot of the _____.
- * We use it on _____ and to clean our _____.
- * We _____ use disinfectants on _____. It can _____ our skin.

3. Sanitation

- * We can use _____ to clean our _____ or our _____.
- * It does _____ or get rid of _____ bacteria, but it does help to get _____ of _____ of bacteria.
- * In your _____ at _____, you would _____ your _____, _____, pots, etc. In this situation, you are aware of how things have been cleaned. _____ and things that have come into _____ with _____ **MUST** be _____ with _____ **WATER and soap** to remove as much bacteria as possible.

It is always important to _____ **THE** _____ on any cleaning product. This way we can _____ our _____ from _____.

Every time we work with food, it is _____ (very important) for us to _____ and _____ the items that we have used. _____ to ANY food lab, we will _____ our _____ since we are unsure of how clean things are. When we _____ a _____, you are each _____ to disinfect and sanitize your _____.

Things we can also use to help clean

- * _____ can be used to help clean areas.

* _____ can be used.

* _____ can be used.

What do you have to do in class to help keep the classroom clean?

1. _____ your _____ you start to work.

2. _____ your table and work area _____.

* Make sure to _____ any _____ and put things in the garbage.

3. Put any tools that you use _____ the _____ solution (_____ by the _____ at the _____ of the _____) about _____ minutes _____ the _____ of class.

4. Place any towels in the _____ to be _____. If you used a towel, be sure to _____ it when it is _____!

Bacteriology

Bacteriology is the _____ of tiny little things known as _____. Bacteria can _____ very _____ and can make you or your client _____. This is why it is very _____ to keep your working area _____.

These bacteria can _____ from one person to another, can give you _____, or they can _____ your _____ and make your _____ very _____. You can find bacteria on combs, _____, _____, _____ or hair clips, _____, etc. These little things can also be found on _____ or under your _____. This is why we _____ our hands a lot during the day.

Some types of bacteria are _____ for us (_____ - _____ bacteria) and do not make us sick. Others are _____ for us (_____) and can make us _____. These 'bad' types of bacteria can give us _____. We sometimes can give _____ a disease (we call this a _____ **disease**). An example is a _____ - little white pieces of _____ that can be seen in someone's _____.

When a disease enters our body, we can '_____' if we are _____ and _____. This means our body will not get sick from the bacteria. We call this _____.