TOYOTA

MATERIAL HANDLING

COSHH Risk Assessment:

Part Number: 7533142

Name of Substance involved in the process *(a copy of the current safety data sheet is available)*	Lead Acid Starter Battery	Pseudonym	Lead Acid Starter Battery
Describe the activity or work process & exposure *(Inc. how long/how often this is carried out)*	FLT Maintenance: Infrequent use, limited contact with Battery. Topping up and reaplcing	Location of process being carried out	TMHUK workshops & Customer Premises

Identify the persons at risk	Team members √	Sub-contractors ☐	Customer Team member ☐	Public ☐

Labelling Elements

 ☐ Explosive

 √ Health Hazard

 √ Serious Health Hazard

 ☐ Oxidising

 √ Corrosive

 ☐ Acute

 ☐ Flammable

 √ Environmental

 ☐ Gas

Hazard Type

Gas	Vapour	Mist	Fume	Dust	Liquid	Solid	Other
☐	√	☐	☐	☐	√	☐	☐

Additional Information:

Route of Exposure & Possible Symptoms

Inhalation	Skin	Eyes	Ingestion	Other
☐	√	√	☐	☐

Additional Information:

Control Measures

There is no exposure to lead and lead-containing battery paste during normal conditions of use.
Exposure to sulphuric acid and acid mist might occur during filling and charging. Occupational exposure limits for sulphuric acid mist are regulated national basis.

When topping up or replacing batteries PPE detailed below must be worn

No hazards occur during the normal operation of a Lead Acid Battery as it is described in the instructions for use that are provided with the Battery.
Lead-acid Batteries have three significant characteristics:
They contain an electrolyte which contains diluted sulphuric acid. Sulphuric acid may cause severe chemical burns.
During the charging process or during operation they might develop hydrogen gas and oxygen, which under certaincircumstances may result in an explosive mixture.
They can contain a considerable amount of energy, which may be a source of high electrical current and a severeelectrical shock in the event of a short circuit.

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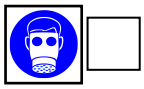
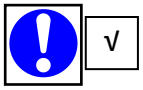
This product poses no significant risk if used as intended in the amount anticipated, and manufactures instructions are followed.			
Is health surveilance or monitoring required?	Yes		No √
Provide details:			

Personal Protective Equipment Required

							
Dust Mask	Visor	Respirator	Goggles	Gloves	Overalls	Footwear	Other
			√	√	√	√	√

Additional Information:

First Aid Measures	
Inhalation:	Contact with Acid Mist: inhale fresh air
Skin Contact:	Contact with Sulphuric acid: rinse with water, remove and wash wetted clothing
Eye Contact:	Contact with Sulphuric acid: rinse under running water for minimum 15 minutes
Ingestion:	Contact with Sulphuric acid: drink lot of water immediately, don't induce vomiting

Storage

Store under a roof in cool ambient temperature range. For fully charged lead-acid batteries this range is from -40 up to +60ºC. If batteries have the possibility to remain discharged in cold conditions, a correction to the lower temperature limit is recommended to prevent freezing:
- -30ºC at 75% state of charge, - -20ºC at 50% state of charge, - and -10ºC at 25% state of charge.
This will help prevent short circuits and damage to the batteries.
Batteries contain electrolyte (dilluted sulphuric acid), so batteries should be stored in an upright position.

Spillage

See SWP-19. In the case of spillage, use a bonding agent (sand, lime, sodium carbonate) for neutralisation. Dispose the used bonding agent with due regard to local waste management regulations. Do not allow penetration of electrolyte into the sewage system, into earth or water bodies.

Disposal of Substance & Contaminated Containers

		√		
Hazardous Waste	General Waste	Depot	Return to Supplier	Other

Additional Information: Spent lead-acid batteries are subject to regulation of the EU Battery Directive (2006/66/EU) and its adoptions into national legislation.

Is exposure adequately controlled	Yes √	No

Risk Rating Following Control Measures

High		Medium		Low √

Assessed by:	Elaine Greaves	Date:	January 2026	Review Date:	July 2027