

The new national standard prohibits lead-acid batteries

What is the new battery regulation?

To respond to the growing demands, the EU has adopted a New Battery Regulation in July 2023, which replaces the previous Battery Directive from 2006 (EU Battery Directive 2006/66/EC). We summarized the Directive and its key changes for you. REGULATION (EU) 2023/1542 of July 12, 2023 on batteries and waste batteries

What does the new batteries regulation mean for Europe?

The new Batteries Regulation will ensure that, in the future, batteries have a low carbon footprint, use minimal harmful substances, need less raw materials from non-EU countries, and are collected, reused and recycled to a high degree in Europe.

When will a battery be implemented?

The measures are described in Article 7 and include several stages: Depending on the battery type and level, different deadlines apply for implementation, which are to start from 2025. Details on the technical implementation will be gradually accompanied by delegated acts or implementing acts of the EU.

What is the new classification of batteries?

In order to reflect new developments and market trends in the use of batteries, the classification into portable batteries on the one hand and industrial and automotive batteries on the other has been extended under Directive 2006/66/EC. The new regulation introduces 5 new categories. Reduction of the CO2 footprint

What are the new labelling requirements for batteries?

Labelling requirements will apply from 2026 and the QR code from 2027. The regulation amends Directive 2008/98/EC on waste management (see summary) and Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 on market surveillance and compliance of products (see summary). It repeals Directive 2006/66/EC on the disposal of spent batteries (see summary) from 30 June 2027.

What is a battery regulation & why is it important?

The regulation is part of the EU's shift to a circular economy, an important aspect of the European Green Deal (see summary), and will increase security of supply for raw materials and energy, along with enhancing the EU's strategic autonomy and competitiveness. Scope The regulation applies to all batteries, including all:

Lead-acid batteries are supplied by a large, well-established, worldwide supplier base and have the largest market share for rechargeable batteries both in terms of sales value and MWh of production. The largest market is for automotive batteries with a turnover of ~\$25BN and the second market is for industrial batteries for standby and motive power with a turnover ...

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Our main goal is aiming at the international advanced technology in the field of lead-acid battery technology, combining with the domestic market need, strengthen innovation, speed up the transformation and upgrading of industry, vigorously promote the competitiveness of the product quality advantages, power type lead-acid batteries, battery than energy increase to ...

A new law to ensure that batteries are collected, reused and recycled in Europe is entering into force today. The new Batteries Regulation will ensure that, in the future, ...

Lead: Starting from 18 August 2024, portable batteries must not exceed 0.01% lead (as lead metal) by weight. Zinc-air button cells are exempt from this restriction until 18 August 2028.

The proposed changes to the CFR that would be necessary to incorporate the changes proposed in this action are presented in an attachment to the memoranda titled: Proposed Regulation Edits for 40 CFR part 63, subpart PPPPPP: National Emission Standards for Lead Acid Battery Manufacturing Area Sources and Proposed New Subpart KKa for 40 CFR ...

The new Batteries Regulation goes further, as it first prohibits the placing on the market (it being specified that the importation is considered equal to the placing on the market) of certain batteries that contain mercury, cadmium, or lead beyond the indicated concentrations. Secondly, the Regulation creates a new restriction procedure: the ...

The standard versions of lead-acid batteries are not suitable for irregular cycling applications and they do not allow deep discharges. Unfortunately, there are still many applications throughout the world being subject to accelerated loss of life. In response to the rapid growth of the renewable market, many lead-acid batteries manufacturers have included ...

According to the deal, a carbon footprint declaration and label will be obligatory for EV batteries, LMT batteries and rechargeable industrial batteries with a capacity above 2kWh. Three and a half years after the entry into force of the legislation, portable batteries in appliances must be designed so that consumers can easily remove and ...

In addition to restrictions set out in previous directives, the new EU battery regulations mandate restrictions on substances in portable batteries, LMT, and other vehicle ...

The regulation includes performance, durability and safety criteria which cover restrictions on hazardous substances like mercury, cadmium and lead, and mandatory information on the carbon footprint of batteries.

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a high degree ...

New legislative framework for portable batteries in the EU. On August 18, 2023, the new Regulation on batteries and waste batteries (EU) 2023/1542 ("Batteries Regulation") ...

The new battery regulation controls all battery chemistries, with rules varying by battery category, for example, EV, industrial and portable. Recycling targets differ between chemistries, with specific targets for the recovery of cobalt, lead, lithium and nickel.

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On July 28, 2023, the European Union (EU) published Regulation (EU) 2023/1542 on batteries and waste batteries (the Regulation). The new law establishes ...

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