

National regulations for after-sales service of 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 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 are the regulations relating to batteries?

Annex I of the regulation lists restrictions for three substances, regardless of their incorporation into appliances. The restricted substances are as follows: a. Batteries should not contain more than 0.0005% of mercury by weight. b. Portable batteries should not contain more than 0.002% of cadmium by weight.

What are the new regulations on battery storage in 2024?

The Commission proposes that existing restrictions on the use of hazardous substances in all battery types are maintained, in particular for mercury and cadmium. Furthermore, as of 1 July 2024, rechargeable industrial and electric vehicles batteries with internal storage placed on the Union market will have to have a carbon footprint declaration.

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:

What are the deadlines for implementing a battery?

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. Requirements for minimum shelf life and performance

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Introduces sustainability and safety requirements for batteries, including: mandatory minimum levels of recycled content for industrial batteries, SLI batteries and EV batteries. These are initially set at 16% for cobalt, 85% for lead, 6% for lithium and 6% for nickel; and

When Gaston Planté invented the lead-acid battery more than 160 years ago, he could not have foreseen it spurring a multibillion-dollar industry. Despite an apparently low energy density--30 to 40% of the theoretical limit versus 90% for lithium-ion batteries (LIBs)--lead-acid batteries are made from abundant low-cost materials and nonflammable ...

Companies must identify, prevent and address social and environmental risks linked to the sourcing, processing and trading of raw materials such as lithium, cobalt, nickel and natural graphite contained in their batteries. The regulation includes performance, durability and safety ...

EU countries report data on the sale and collection of portable batteries and accumulators and on the recycling of all batteries and accumulators. With regard to recycling, the Batteries Directive differentiates between the following three battery types: lead-acid batteries and accumulators, nickel-cadmium batteries and accumulators, and

Europe must take a lead in designing and building the most environmentally sustainable energy storage solutions and supporting the development of its battery industry. To do so, policy-makers, citizens, associations and industry must work together to remove legislative and market barriers.

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