



Focus: EU publishes Battery Regulation (EU) 2023/1542

On July 28, 2023, the Official Journal of the European Union published Regulation (EU) 2023/1542 on batteries and waste batteries, and repealed the primary battery directive 2006/66/EC. The new regulation come into force on the 20th day after its publication. The new regulation will run through the entire lifecycle of batteries from production to recycling, with a significant impact on battery related enterprises. The main content of the new regulations is as follows:

- The new battery regulations apply to all categories of batteries placed on the market or put into use within the European Union (excluding military, aerospace, and nuclear power applications), including:
 - portable battery;
 - starting, lighting and ignition battery (Abbreviated as SLI battery);
 - light means of transport battery (Abbreviated as LMT battery);
 - electric vehicle battery (Abbreviated as EV battery);
 - industrial battery.
- Comparison of Hazardous Substance Limits :

Substance	New Battery Regulations	Primary Battery Directive
Mercury and its compounds	Batteries, whether or not incorporated into appliances, light means of transport or other vehicles, shall not contain more than 0,0005 % of mercury (expressed as mercury metal) by weight.	All batteries or batteries, whether or not installed in equipment, mercury \leq 0.0005%
Cadmium and its compounds	Portable batteries, whether or not incorporated into appliances, light means of transport or other vehicles, shall not contain more than 0,002 % of cadmium (expressed as cadmium metal) by weight.	Portable batteries or accumulators, including those integrated into equipment, with cadmium \leq 0.002%, except for emergency lighting exemptions
Lead and its compounds	1. From 18 August 2024, portable batteries, whether or not incorporated into appliances, shall not contain more than 0,01 % of lead (expressed as lead metal) by weight. 2. The restriction set out in point 1 shall not apply to portable zinc-air button cells until 18 August 2028.	Infinite value requirement (only requirement is that if the lead content exceeds 0.004%, Pb needs to be marked under the forked wheeled garbage bin)

- Labeling and information requirements :
 - General information: All batteries are labeled with basic information about the battery, including manufacturer's information, battery type, chemical composition, hazardous substances other than lead, cadmium and mercury, key raw materials, and 10 other items;
 - Capacity information: Rechargeable portable batteries, LMT batteries, and SLI batteries should be labeled with their capacity information;
 - Separate Collection Symbol for Batteries: Trash can symbol, Batteries containing more than 0.002% cadmium or more than 0.004% lead should have the appropriate chemical element symbol added under the trash can symbol (at least ¼ the size of the garbage bin symbol);



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- QR code: Batteries should be accompanied by a QR code. For different types of batteries, the QR code contains different information, and the QR code should be able to be recognized and read by a universal code reader (such as handheld communication devices);
- CE Mark: Batteries should be labeled with a CE mark before being placed on the market or put into use.
- Other requirements:
 - Sustainability and safety: including hazardous substances, Carbon footprint, recycled raw material composition, electrochemical performance and durability, dismantlement and replaceability;
 - Consistency: including presumption of compliance, commonly used specifications, conformity assessment, EU declaration of conformity, and CE marking;
 - Operator obligations: including manufacturer obligations, battery cell and module supplier obligations, authorized representative obligations, importer and distributor obligations, economic operators' obligations regarding battery due diligence policies, etc.

Original link : [\(EU\) 2023/1542](#)

HCT SOLUTION :

The new regulations will have a significant impact on the European battery industry, and the new requirements have also brought huge challenges to battery related enterprises. HCT hereby reminds enterprises, especially battery manufacturers, importers, and suppliers, to promptly understand and grasp new information requirements, while strengthening quality control of battery raw materials and products, searching for safer alternatives, ensuring product safety, and reducing unnecessary trade losses. HCT rainbow detection has a wide range of testing fields and convenient service channels, which can help enterprises evaluate the specialized chemical substances regulated in their products, so that your products meet the corresponding national and international organization standards.

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