GS Yuasa Battery Manufacturing UK Ltd.

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TECHNICAL BRIEFING

Subject: **ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY REGULATIONS**

All electric devices or installations influence each other when interconnected or close to each other. The purpose of electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) regulation is to keep all those side effects under reasonable control. The main objective of the **Directive 2014/30/EU** of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 26 February 2014, on the harmonisation of the laws of Member States relating to electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) is to regulate the compatibility of equipment regarding EMC:

- equipment (apparatus and fixed installations) needs to comply with EMC requirements when it is placed on the market and/or taken into service;
- the application of good engineering practice is required for fixed installations, with the possibility for the competent authorities of Member States to impose measures if non-compliance is established.

The EMC Directive first limits electromagnetic emissions of equipment in order to ensure that, when used as intended, such equipment does not disturb radio and telecommunication as well as other equipment. The Directive also governs the immunity of such equipment to interference and seeks to ensure that this equipment is not disturbed by radio emissions when used as intended.

VRLA BATTERIES:

Rechargeable cells or batteries (*Valve Regulated Lead-Acid types*) are not sensitive to normal electromagnetic disturbances, and therefore no immunity tests are required. Free standing rechargeable cells or batteries electrically isolated from any associated electrical system are for all practical purposes electromagnetically inert, therefore any requirements for electromagnetic compatibility shall be deemed to be satisfied.

NOTE: Rechargeable cells or batteries are part of an electrical system, and the manner in which they are used could involve considerations of electromagnetic compatibility. In such cases, requirements for electromagnetic compatibility should be accommodated by the design of the electrical system.

(*With thanks to BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTE (BSI) for quotation from BS 6290 : Part 4 : 1997 Lead-acid stationary cells and batteries, Part 4. Specification for classifying valve regulated types, Annex F (informative) Electromagnetic Compatibility*).

VRLA Batteries are components to be installed into electrical and electronic equipment. They are not finished articles of electrical and electronic equipment in themselves. Thus, it is the finished electrical and electronic equipment which must be designed and tested for EMC.

Issued for and on behalf of GS Yuasa Battery Manufacturing UK Ltd,

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