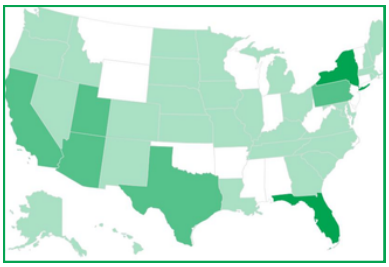
SETTING CONSUMER STANDARDS FOR LITHIUM-ION BATTERIES ACT

S.389/H.R.973

This bipartisan legislation would require the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) to issue a safety standard for the rechargeable lithium-ion batteries that are used in micromobility devices.

Background

According to UL Standards & Engagement, battery fires are happening all across the U.S.



What happens when a battery overcharges? Scan below to see research from the Fire Safety Research Institute that provided insight as to what happens when an e-scooter overcharges: including fire and explosions.

Ask

Support the bill's passage into law – the Senate should take up and pass the House version or Congress must ensure it moves on a vehicle.

Talking Points

Lithium-ion batteries are **increasingly used in consumer devices** to power cell phones, laptops, and micromobility devices, such as e-bikes, scooters, and more.

While lithium-ion batteries are a vital technology and serve many important functions, they also raise some fire safety concerns. These batteries have been known to **overheat, catch fire, and even cause explosions**.

Thermal runaway in a lithium-ion battery cell is an uncontrolled, self-heating state that can lead to a **fire** and even an **explosion**. Thermal runaway can happen when a battery is faulty, from **damage, overcharging, exposure to temperature extremes, or other defects**.

Ensuring that battery-powered products are **held to appropriate safety standards** can help **mitigate the risks** of defective products damaging property in fires and explosions—and even taking lives. S.389/H.R.973 would require the CSPC to issue a safety standard for these devices.