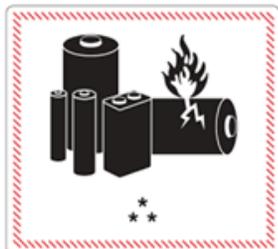


An official website of the United States government.



Used Household Batteries

Find information about the types of batteries used in households and how to manage them when they are no longer needed.



Certain batteries should **NOT** go in household garbage or recycling bins. This page can inform you on how to manage these batteries safely. Waste batteries can always be [recycled](#) or taken to [household hazardous waste collection points](#). **EXIT**

To prevent fires from lithium-ion batteries, tape battery terminals and/or place batteries in separate plastic bags and never put these batteries in household garbage or recycling bins.

On this page:

- [Background](#)
- [Single-Use Batteries](#)
- [Rechargeable Batteries](#)
- [Automotive Batteries](#)
- [Federal Battery Laws](#)
- [State Battery Recycling Laws](#)

Background

Find a Recycling Location Near You

- [Earth911](#) **EXIT**
- [Call2Recycle](#) **EXIT**

Every year in the United States, millions of single use and rechargeable batteries are bought, used and recycled or disposed of in the trash. Batteries come in various chemistries, types and sizes to fit their use.

- Single-use batteries can generally be removed from the device when they stop powering the device.
- Rechargeable batteries may be removable or permanently attached to the device.

The increased demand for batteries can be traced largely to the rapid increase in use of small portable electronics, power tools, and other everyday items, as well as the increase in “smart” products, such as small and large appliances and automobiles.

Batteries are manufactured using different mixtures of chemical elements designed to meet customers' power and performance needs. Batteries can contain metals such as mercury, lead, cadmium, nickel and silver, which can pose a threat to human health or the environment when improperly managed at the end of their service life. Battery types are identified by marking and labeling, not by the battery's shape or the color of the label.

Used Lithium-Ion Batteries

[Learn more about these batteries and their proper management.](#)

Some batteries may also contain materials such as cobalt, lithium and graphite that are considered critical minerals by the United States Geological Survey. [Critical minerals](#) are raw materials that are economically and strategically important to the United States and have a high supply risk potential and for which there are no easy substitutes. Consequently, every effort should be made to recycle and recover these materials to ensure they will be available for generations to come.

Once a battery is no longer useful, the type and chemistry of the battery determines which of the various waste management options to use. It is important to manage batteries correctly according to their type because some batteries can cause a risk to safety and health if mismanaged at the end of their lives. Batteries can have enough energy to injure or start fires even when used and when they appear to be discharged. For safety, remember that not all batteries are removable or serviceable by the user—heed battery and product markings regarding safety and use for all types of batteries.

Single-Use Batteries

Type	Uses and Description	Disposal
<p>Alkaline and Zinc-Carbon</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These common everyday batteries can be used in products such as alarm clocks, calculators, flashlights, TV remote controls, radios, remote-control products, children's toys and other items. • For example, some common alkaline and zinc-carbon batteries include 9 Volt, AA, AAA, C, D and some button cells. 	<p>Some reclamation companies recycle these batteries; check with your local or state solid waste authority for management options. In most communities, alkaline and zinc carbon batteries can be safely put in your household trash.</p> <p>EPA recommendation: send used alkaline and zinc carbon batteries to battery recyclers or check with your local or state solid waste authority.</p>
<p>Button-Cell or Coin</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These small, round batteries have historically contained silver, cadmium, mercury or other heavy metals as their main component. • Today, the majority are made of lithium metal. These batteries are commonly used in products such as watches, hearing aids, car keyless entry remotes, medical devices and calculators. 	<p>Button-cell or coin batteries can be a potential swallowing hazard; store them out of the reach of young children.</p> <p>Management requirements are based on the battery's chemistry. They can be brought to specialized battery recyclers, participating retailers that provide battery takeback services or local household hazardous waste collection programs EXIT . Contact the manufacturer or local solid waste authority for additional management options.</p>

Type	Uses and Description	Disposal
<p>Lithium Single-Use</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These common batteries are made with lithium (Li) metal and are single-use and non-rechargeable • They are used in products such as cameras, watches, remote controls, handheld games and smoke detectors. • These batteries may be difficult to distinguish from common alkaline batteries, but may also have specialized shapes for specific equipment, such as some types of cameras and calculators. 	<p>Handling precautions: Place each battery in separate plastic bags or place non-conductive tape (e.g., electrical tape) over the battery's terminals or around the entire button. A lithium battery may spark and cause fires if damaged or the terminal ends touch. If the battery becomes damaged, contact the manufacturer for specific handling information.</p> <p>EPA recommendation: Check for the word "lithium" marked on the battery. Do not put button-cell, coin, or lithium single use batteries in the trash or municipal recycling bins. Find a recycling location near you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lithium single-use EXIT • Button-cell or coin EXIT

Rechargeable Batteries

Type	Uses and Description	Disposal
<p>Nickel Cadmium (Ni-Cd)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These batteries are typically used in cordless power tools, cordless phones, digital and video cameras, two-way radios, bio-medical equipment and video cameras. • They may look like single-use AA, AAA or other alkaline batteries or a battery pack shaped for specific tools. 	<p>Removable batteries: Removable rechargeable batteries can be brought to specialized battery recyclers, participating retailers that provide battery takeback services, or local household hazardous waste collection programs EXIT . Contact the manufacturer or your local household waste authority for other management options.</p>
<p>Lithium-Ion (Li-ion)</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commonly found in older cellphones, power tools, digital cameras, laptops, children's toys, e-cigarettes, small and large appliances, tablets and e-readers. • Some Li-ion batteries are not easily removed from the product and can become problematic as a fire hazard if they are broken, bent or crushed. 	<p>Non-removable batteries contained in electronic devices: Entire devices can be brought to certified electronics recyclers, participating retailers that provide electronics takeback services, or local electronics or household hazardous waste collection programs.</p> <p>Handling precautions: Place each battery in a separate plastic bag or place non-conductive tape (e.g., electrical tape) over the battery's terminals. Handle any damaged battery with care and appropriate personal protective equipment. If a lithium-ion battery becomes damaged, contact the battery or device manufacturer for specific handling information.</p> <p>EPA recommendation: Look for labels identifying battery chemistry. Do not put rechargeable batteries in the trash or municipal recycling bins. Find a recycling location near you:</p>

Type	Uses and Description	Disposal
Nickel Metal Hydride (Ni-MH) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commonly found in cellphones, cordless power tools, digital cameras and two-way radios. These batteries are not as common as they once were. 	<p>The following links exit the site EXIT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ni-Cd Li-ion Ni-MH Ni-Zn Pb
Nickel-Zinc (Ni-Zn)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commonly found in digital cameras, wireless keyboards and small electronics. 	
Small-Sealed Lead Acid (Pb)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commonly found in mobility scooters, children's toy cars, emergency lighting and hospital equipment. Also used for backup power in residential landline phones and uninterruptable power supplies for computers. 	

Automotive Batteries

There are several types and applications of batteries used in vehicles today. There are automotive starting batteries used with internal combustion engines, large electric vehicle battery packs that power the vehicle and small batteries that power accessories such as remote door locks or back up the computer's memory.

Type	Uses and Description	Disposal
Lead-Acid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead-acid batteries may contain up to 18 pounds of lead and about one gallon of corrosive lead-contaminated sulfuric acid. They can be used as either an engine starting battery or automotive power battery that moves the vehicle. They can be found in automobiles, boats, snowmobiles, motorcycles, golf carts, all-terrain vehicles, wheelchairs, and other large transportation vehicles. They may also be used in non-automotive situations such as backup power in basement sump-pumps or as uninterruptible power supplies for computers or other critical equipment. 	<p>Return to the battery retailer or your local solid or household hazardous waste collection program EXIT .</p> <p>Handling precaution: Contains sulfuric acid and lead. When handling the battery, follow all warnings and instructions on the battery.</p> <p>EPA recommendation: Return lead-acid batteries to a battery retailer or local household hazardous waste collection program EXIT ; do not put lead-acid batteries in the trash or municipal recycling bins.</p>

Type	Uses and Description	Disposal
<p>Medium and Large-Scale Li-ion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of today's plug-in and hybrid electric vehicles and energy storage (on and off-grid) use Li-ion batteries to either store power for the hybrid system or to power the electric motor that moves the vehicle. • These batteries are also used for energy storage systems that can be installed in buildings. 	<p>Because of the size and complexity of these battery systems, medium and large-scale Li-ion batteries may not be able to be removed by the consumer. Refer to the manufacturer's instructions and heed warnings and safety instructions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Automobile: Contact the automobile dealer, shop or salvage yard where the battery was purchased. • Energy Storage: Contact the energy storage equipment manufacturer or company that installed the battery. <p>EPA recommendation: Contact the manufacturer, automobile dealer or company that installed the Li-ion battery for management options; do not put in the trash or municipal recycling bins.</p>

Federal Battery Laws

- **Public Law 104-142: The Mercury-Containing and Rechargeable Battery Management Act:** This law was enacted to phase out the use of mercury-containing batteries and provide for the recycling of nickel cadmium, small sealed lead-acid batteries, and certain other rechargeable batteries.

State Battery Recycling Laws

Some states have enacted battery recycling laws for various types of consumer batteries. To see a map of state battery laws, go to the [Call2Recycle website](#) **EXIT** .

LAST UPDATED ON APRIL 15, 2021