

Not all batteries are the same! Here’s how to identify and safely get rid of your unwanted batteries:



Battery and electronics recycling programs: Some communities offer battery and electronics recycling programs, often in public places like libraries or government offices. Check with your solid waste district or visit the *Recycling Facility Locator* to find one near you.



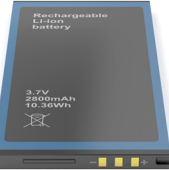
Retailer take back programs: Some stores may have programs in place to recycle batteries. Check with your local home improvement or big box stores, or visit *call2recycle.org*.



Household hazardous waste: Your community may host household hazardous waste and electronics collections at special events or at a permanent location. Check with your local collection agency to see what types of batteries are accepted.



Household trash: The only types of batteries that can be thrown away safely in the trash are single-use alkaline and zinc-carbon batteries. No other batteries should ever be placed in household trash.

Use Type	Type of Battery Chemistry	Use and Description	Disposal Tips	Options
Single Use	Alkaline and zinc-carbon 	These common everyday batteries can be used in products such as smoke detectors, flashlights, TV remote controls, remote-control products, children’s toys, etc. Common examples: 9 Volt, AA, AAA, C, D and some button cells.	Can be safely disposed of in household trash. Should be recycled in communities where collection is available. Do not place in curbside recycling or single stream recycling drop offs.	
	Button-cell or coin 	Typically found in watches, hearing aids, car keyless remotes, etc. Most contain lithium, and may contain silver, cadmium, or mercury.	Tape ends or place each in its own separate plastic bag to prevent sparking. Do not place in trash or recycling curbside containers or dumpsters as they pose a fire risk.	 
	Lithium single use 	Commonly used in products like cameras, remote controls, handheld games, and smoke detectors. May come in same sizes as alkaline batteries but also specialized shapes for specific equipment.	Can be recycled at participating retailers, local household hazardous waste collection programs, or special battery recycling programs.	 
Rechargeable	Nickel Cadmium or Nickel-Metal Hydride 	Commonly found in cordless power tools, cameras, etc.	Removable batteries: Remove and tape terminals or place each in plastic bag. Can be disposed at participating retailers, local household hazardous waste collection programs, or special battery recycling programs.	
	Lithium-ion 	Commonly found in smartphones, laptops, vaping devices, appliances, etc.	Non-removable batteries contained in electronic devices: Some devices can be taken to electronics recyclers, retailers that provide electronics takeback services, or local electronics or household hazardous waste collection programs.	
	Small sealed lead acid 	Commonly found in mobility scooters, emergency lighting, hospital equipment, and backup power devices.	Do not place in trash or single stream recycling curbside containers or dumpsters as they pose a fire risk.	 
Automotive/ Transportation	Lead-acid 	These batteries may serve as starters for internal combustion vehicles or completely power smaller mobility devices such as wheelchairs, scooters, motorcycles, boats or other forms of motive power.	Ohio Revised Code 3734.9 prohibits lead acid batteries from being disposed of in landfills. Retailers and wholesalers of lead-acid batteries must accept used batteries for recycling when a new one is purchased.	
	Mid-format lithium-ion (micromobility) 	Found in smaller personal transportation devices such as e-bikes and scooters and larger power equipment such as electric lawnmowers. These batteries are typically designed for customers to remove and replace.	Remove and tape terminals or place each in plastic bag. Can be disposed at participating retailers, local household hazardous waste collection programs, or e-bike shops. Due to their size (11-25lbs) and power (over 300wh) they have special shipping requirements.	 
	Electric vehicle batteries 	EV battery packs can weigh up to 1,000-2,000 pounds depending on the size and range of the vehicle. Most packs are made up of much smaller lithium-ion cells packaged together. For example, an EV battery pack may contain around 7,000 of 18650 cells.	Due to their size and complexity, these batteries should not be removed by consumers. Contact the auto dealer or shop where the battery was originally purchased for disposal options.	
Home Energy Storage Systems	Home Energy Storage Systems 	These units may be used as battery backups for home or to store excess electricity stored by solar panels or other renewable energy sources.	Due to their size and complexity, these should be handled by the company who installed them or contact the store where they were purchased.	