



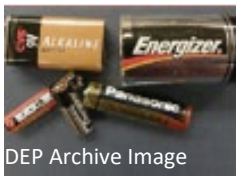
FLORIDA HOMEOWNER'S GUIDE - BATTERY IDENTIFICATION

Confused about all the types and sizes of batteries? This guide identifies batteries commonly used around the home and provides guidance on their proper disposal. Look at the manufacturer's label on the battery or the original packaging to identify what the battery is made of, then use this guide to assist with recycling or proper disposal of the battery.

BATTERY TYPES AND DISPOSAL

NON-RECYCLABLE BATTERIES

Alkaline batteries



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Often called 'flashlight batteries,' or 'lantern batteries', alkaline batteries are single-use batteries i.e. 9-volt, C, D, AA and AAA.

Mercury, the hazardous component of alkaline batteries, was eliminated in the 1990s. Since then, waste characterization studies have shown that nearly all old mercury alkaline batteries have already been disposed of. Under state law and regulations, alkaline batteries can be disposed of in the trash.

Recycling is not commonly considered to be cost effective for alkaline batteries.

WHERE CAN YOU RECYCLE BATTERIES?

Many stores that sell batteries and electronics, including cell phones, will take used batteries back for recycling. [Call2Recycle](#) and [Earth911](#) are sources for finding recycling retailers, in your zip code, that may accept used batteries.

In Florida, homeowners can also take batteries to their local county Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Collection Center for proper management. Learn about your county's program and other items that they will accept such as fluorescent lamps, paints, pesticides, cleansers, and other hazardous household materials by visiting the Florida Department of Environmental Protection's (DEP) [Household Hazardous Waste](#) website.

The Department's Division of Waste Management, Waste Reduction Program's [Take Charge Florida](#) program is also an excellent source of information specifically concerning lithium-ion battery recycling and disposal.

RECYCLABLE BATTERIES

Lithium batteries (Primary Cell)



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The battery label will distinguish between primary-celled Lithium and rechargeable Lithium-Ion. Primary-celled lithium batteries are non-rechargeable and can be found in older electronics, such as cameras, watches, remotes, and smoke detectors. They may have specialized shapes for specific equipment to help identify them.



The Department recommends that each battery have non-conductive tape (e.g., electrical tape) over the battery's terminals or around the entire battery. 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.

Lithium-Ion (LI-ion) batteries



Uses: Rechargeable, EV (electronic vehicle), e-bikes, cell phones, laptops, other small electronics.

Button batteries



Uses: hearing aids, watches, calculators. Newer versions may be lithium-ion

Small Sealed Lead Acid (SSLA) batteries



Uses: smaller equipment and backup power supplies. Rechargeable Battery Recycling Corporation (RBRC), which provides

the required recycling for most battery manufacturers, accepts SSLA batteries weighing up to 11 pounds.

Nickel-Cadmium (NiCd) batteries



Uses: cellphones (1980s – 1990s), portable electronics, and toys.

Wet Cell Lead Acid batteries



Uses: autos, boats, trucks. Retailers are required to take back for recycling as trade-ins for new batteries.

Nickle Metal Hydride (NiMH) batteries



Uses: cell phones (1990s), consumer electronics.

Portable power tool batteries



Uses: any brand of portable, cordless power tool.

Battery Pack(s)



Uses: older phones, small equipment, toys. These batteries are normally packaged together with one single connector.

For additional information, please contact the Department at (850) 245-8707, a DEP District Office, or visit the Hazardous Waste Battery Management [website](#).

The photos provided represent some of the common types of batteries that consumers use and are not a complete list of all available battery types. Inclusion or absence from the examples does not imply prejudice or impropriety. The DEP does not endorse any specific equipment or companies.