

Battery Recycling Guide

Ni-MH (Nickel Metal Hydride)



Nickel Metal Hydride performs well in high drain devices and can be recharged up to 1,000 times. It's cadmium-free, but can be pricey.

Ni-MH batteries can typically be found in cordless power tools, digital cameras, two-way radios and cordless phones.



Ni-Cd (Nickel Cadmium)



Nickel Cadmium is the least expensive of secondary/rechargeable batteries, and can be recharged up to 1,000 times. Cadmium can be toxic to the environment and should be recycled.

Ni-Cd can typically be found in cordless power tools, digital cameras, two-way radios and cordless phones.



SSLA/Pb (Small Sealed Lead Acid)



Small Sealed Lead Acid (SSLA/Pb) batteries are simple to manufacture and have one of the lowest discharge rates of any rechargeable battery.

SSLA/Pb can typically be found in emergency devices, emergency exit signs, security systems, mobility scooters and UPS back-ups.



Li-Ion (Lithium Ion)



Lithium Ion has excellent performance in high drain devices, though it can be considered expensive.

Li-Ion can typically be found in cell phones, laptops, two-way radios, and cordless power tools.



Primary/Single Use



Primary/Single-Use batteries cannot be recharged and must be disposed of once they wear out. Alkaline, lithium, silver oxide, zinc-air, zinc-carbon, and zinc-chloride, commonly known as AA, AAA, 9V, D-cell, and button cell are all types of primary batteries.

Primary/Single-Use batteries are most commonly used in low-drain devices, such as flashlights, clocks, watches, remote controls, and smoke detectors.

For proper handling, seal batteries in bags or tape terminals, and place in appropriate container (for example, the Call2Recycle collection box).