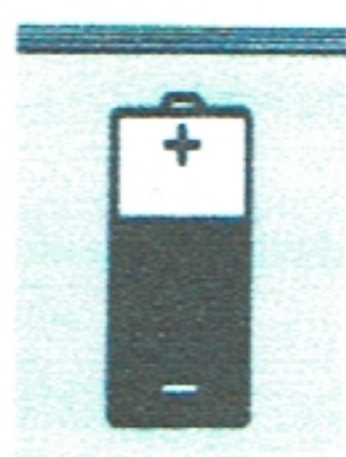


Household Battery Recycling Guide

This guide explains how to safely store and dispose of common household batteries. The Department of Natural Resources recommends recycling many battery types by taking them to a drop-off site. *Batteries should never go in recycling bins.*



Prepare & Store Batteries for Recycling

Batteries can spark and start a fire if damaged, or if the terminals touch metal or each other. Many batteries, especially lithium ion, pose a fire risk due to their chemistries and ability to hold a charge.

The following steps can lower risk of fire:

- Put each battery in an individual, clear plastic bag, or tape each battery's terminals with clear packing tape.
- Keep battery labels visible.
- Store batteries in a non-metal container.
- Store swollen or damaged batteries in sand or kitty litter.
- Take stored batteries to a drop-off location frequently.

For a full list of electronics banned from the trash and to find collection sites or mail-back programs,

visit our webpage: dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/ecycle



Battery Recycling Locations

For lead-acid vehicle batteries:

- Bring to any Wisconsin retailer that sells these batteries for recycling.
- This service is free to customers who buy a new battery. Retailers may charge a fee if customers bring in a used battery without buying a new one.

For all other types of batteries:

- battery.network.org
- [WisconsinRecyclingDirectory.com](https://wisconsinrecyclingdirectory.com)
- Contact your local recycling program (some sites may charge a fee or accept only certain battery types.)



Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Waste and Materials Management
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This publication is available in alternative format (large print, Braille, etc.) upon request. Please call 608-266-2111 for more information.
Note: If you need technical assistance or more information, call the Accessibility Coordinator at 608-267-7490 / TTY Access via relay - 711.
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Household Battery Disposal Options



Follow the safety instructions on the front page to lower the risk of fire.



Banned From Trash, Recycling Required



Lead Acid Vehicle Batteries

12V, 6V

Uses: cars, trucks, boats, motorcycles, other vehicles



Lithium-Ion Batteries

(!) When contained in landfill-banned electronics

Uses: laptops, cellphones, other portable electronics with screens



Okay For Trash



Alkaline

(Manganese) (single-use)
AAA, AA, C, D, 6V, 9V

Uses: flashlights, portable electronics, smoke alarms



Carbon Zinc (single-use)

AAA, AA, C, D, 6V, 9V

Uses: toys, smoke alarms, remote controls, garage door openers



Silver Oxide (single-use)

Uses: watches, hearing aids, toys, greeting cards, remote controls



Drop-off Site Recycling, Recommended



Lithium / Lithium-Ion

(Li / Li-ion)

3V, 6V, 9V, Button, AAA, AA, C, D

Uses: power tools, power banks, toys, vacuums, lawn equipment, e-bikes



Nickel-Cadmium

(Ni-Cd) (rechargeable)

AAA, AA, C, D, 6V, 9V

Uses: flashlights, toys, power tools, computer packs, R/C hobby vehicles



Nickel-Metal Hydride

(Ni-HM) (rechargeable)

AAA, AA, C, D, 6V, 9V

Uses: same as nickel-cadmium (above)



Sealed Lead Acid

(Pb) (rechargeable)

2V, 6V, 12V

Uses: cameras, power tools, clocks, wheelchairs, ATVs, metal detectors



Button Or Coin Batteries

(mostly single use, many now contain lithium)

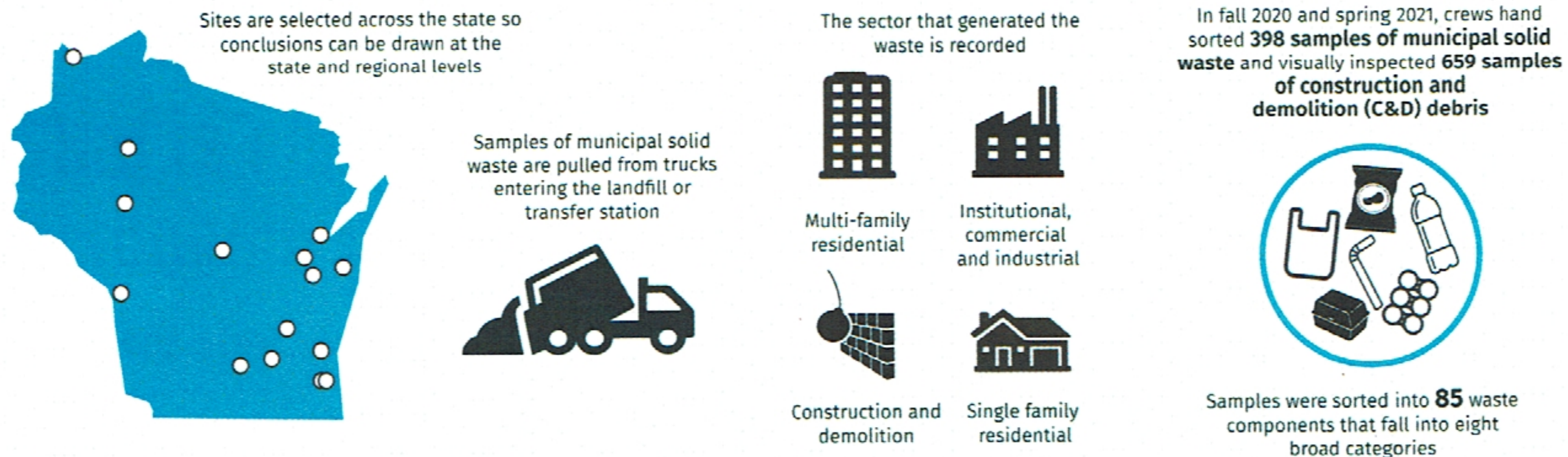
Uses: watches, hearing aids, small portable electronics, toys, greeting cards, remote controls

What is ending up in Wisconsin landfills?

The DNR commissions statewide waste characterization studies to better understand what Wisconsinites are throwing in the trash. The most recent study occurred in 2020-2021. Prior studies were completed in 2002 and 2009. The results of these studies help guide waste reduction and diversion efforts at the state, regional and local level.

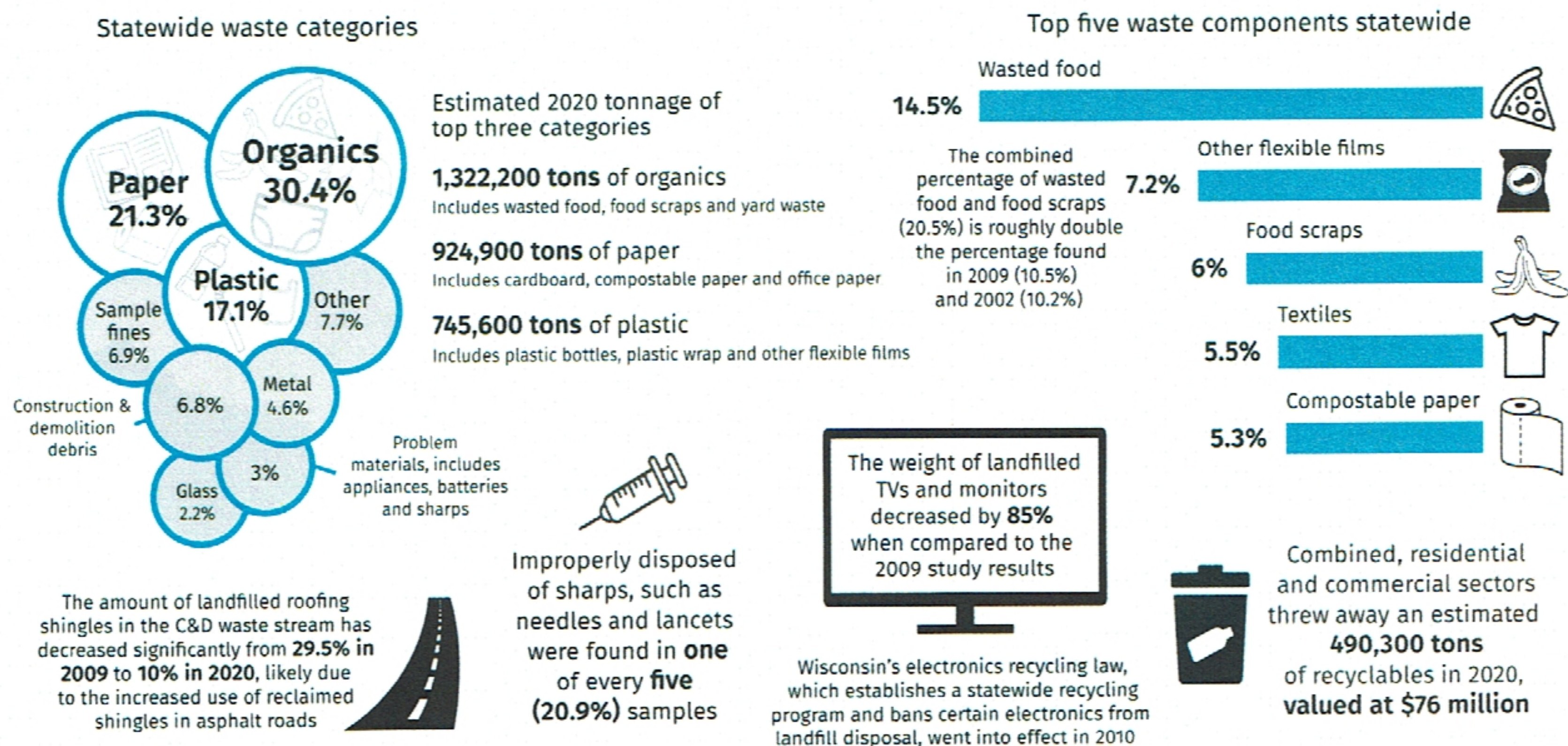
How we study waste

Waste characterization studies are snapshots in time that reveal the composition and amount of landfilled materials



What was discovered

Analysis of the 2020-2021 data shows us that Wisconsinites are dedicated to waste reduction, but there is more we can do



Reducing landfilled waste

Reducing what we throw away supports Wisconsin's economy, helps the environment and saves valuable landfill space

Organics make up roughly a third of the waste from single family and multi-family residences, meaning simple household practices can have a major impact on reducing the amount of organics in landfills



Using or composting the amount of wasted food and food scraps landfilled in 2020 would reduce as much greenhouse gas emissions as taking **592,035** passenger vehicles off the road for a year

Approximately **19%** of landfilled waste could be diverted by households, businesses and institutions taking full advantage of existing municipal recycling programs throughout the state



Go to dnr.wi.gov and search "waste" to view waste reduction resources, access studies and reports and learn more about waste regulations in Wisconsin

Sources: Wisconsin Statewide Waste Characterization Studies, final reports published 2003, 2010 and 2021.
This publication is available in alternative format (large print, Braille, audio tape, etc.) upon request. Email DNRWasteMaterials@wisconsin.gov for more information.



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