

This document provides compliance guidance to battery producers about what batteries are required to be reported to the Authority to determine an individual producer's requirements under the [Batteries Regulation - O. Reg. 30/20](#).

Under the Batteries Regulation, a battery is a product that:

- a) is a container consisting of one or more voltaic or galvanic cells, in which chemical energy is stored as electricity or converted into electricity and used as a source of power; and
- b) weighs five kilograms or less.

The Batteries Regulation requires producers to report to the Authority all new batteries, regardless of type or chemical composition, marketed to consumers in Ontario separately from products.

For the purposes of reporting, the Batteries Regulation separates batteries into two categories:

- 1) a primary battery (also referred to as **single-use battery**) which is a battery that can be used only once; and
- 2) a **rechargeable battery** which is a battery that can be recharged to be used more than once.

This means that a producer must report:

- All battery types and chemical compositions that weigh five kilograms or less supplied to any sector for use in Ontario.
 - All batteries must be reported regardless of to whom they were supplied. All batteries supplied to individuals, institutions, commercial enterprises and industry must be reported.
- All batteries must be reported regardless of energy source (e.g., rechargeable batteries charged by solar panels still must be reported if they meet the definition).

A producer is only required to report:

- New batteries supplied in Ontario. Refurbished batteries are not considered new batteries and are not to be reported.
- Batteries supplied separately from a product. Batteries supplied with a product must not be reported.
 - Batteries supplied with a product are those supplied:
 - within a product (i.e., embedded within a product at the point of sale, such as a phone sold with a battery inside the phone); or
 - in a product's packaging (i.e., contained inside a product's packaging at the point of sale, such as a toy sold with batteries in the same package as the toy).
 - Batteries supplied with a charging unit are considered to be batteries supplied separately from a product and the weight of those batteries must be reported.

- Power chargers and power banks are also considered batteries and the full weight of those units must be reported. Like any other battery, the purpose of power chargers and power banks is to provide a charge.
- Batteries supplied as replacement batteries, regardless of who installs the replacement battery.
 - examples include replacement batteries for cell phones, cordless phones, laptops, cordless power tools, emergency exit signs, etc.; and
 - batteries replaced as part of a replacement service or warranty.

Producers are required to retain separate records for the two battery categories (single-use batteries and rechargeable batteries) and report their battery supply in each of the two battery categories.

Examples of common battery types that must be reported include button cell batteries, AAA, AA, C, D, 6V, 9V, 6V oblong or square lantern.

Examples of common battery chemical compositions include:

- alkaline
- silver oxide,
- zinc-air,
- zinc-carbon
- zinc-chloride
- lead acid (SSLA/Pb)
- nickel metal hydride (Ni-MH)
- nickel cadmium (Ni-Cd)
- nickel-zinc (Ni-ZN)
- lithium (single use)
- lithium Ion (Li-ion) (rechargeable)

Revisions	Next review
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