

PROPER DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTE AND WASTE TIRES

Did you know...?

It is against the law in the state of Louisiana — even on private/personal property — to burn solid waste and to dispose of solid waste or waste tires on the ground. Solid waste includes but is not limited to construction and demolition (C&D) debris, household waste, tires, furniture, plastic, paints, chemicals, asphalt shingles, cardboard or any other paper products.

Open burning of household trash or tires can release toxic pollutants, such as sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, hydrogen chloride, hydrogen cyanide, phosgene, dioxin and heavy metals, into the air, soil, and water. These pollutants have the potential to cause health problems for those conducting open burning as well as anyone nearby, including neighbors, children, pets, and livestock. These pollutants also have the potential to cause soil and groundwater contamination.

The Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) has the authority to enforce regulations that prohibit open burning and unauthorized disposal of solid waste and waste tires. **Failure to comply with the regulations may result in civil and/or criminal fines, probation, and/or jail time.**



ALTERNATIVES¹ TO OPEN BURNING AND UNAUTHORIZED DISPOSAL



1 Reuse. Donate/sell used items such as furniture, electronics, tools, and household items.

Proper disposal of solid waste. Citizens and/or regulated entities without trash pickup service should deliver their household waste to a permitted disposal facility (i.e., a permitted landfill) or state-approved collection facility within your city or parish.

2 Visit LDEQ's website to find a permitted disposal facility near you:
<https://internet.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/divisions/waste-permits/solid-waste-landfill-report>



Contact an authorized solid waste transporter to transport solid waste from your household or business/facility to a permitted disposal facility.

3 Visit LDEQ's website to find a list of authorized solid waste transporters near you:
www.deq.louisiana.gov/page/solid-waste-operatorsnotifications. From this link, select "Solid Waste Notifications List" for a list of authorized solid waste transporters.



Proper disposal of waste tires. Unauthorized disposal of tires is also against state law. Tires can attract disease-carrying vector and vermin. Waste tires shall only be collected and stored at authorized facilities, including but not limited to authorized waste tire transfer stations, waste tire collection centers, waste tire processing facilities, end-market use project sites, and other approved locations.

4 Individuals can bring no more than five (5) waste tires each day to a waste tire collection center. Consult your local municipality or parish to find an authorized collection center near you.

For larger piles of waste tires, visit LDEQ's website to find an application form for Waste Tire Single Event Cleanup:
www.deq.louisiana.gov/page/waste-tires. From this link, select "Waste Tire One Time Cleanup/Trash Bash Form" for a direct link to the form.



There are a few exceptions to the open burning prohibition. For example, depending on where you live, open burning of yard waste (leaves, tree branches, grass clippings) may be acceptable. Consult the Air Quality and Solid Waste Regulations (an excerpt of these regulations can be found on the reverse of this page) and your local ordinances prior to conducting open burning.

¹Additional alternatives to open burning and unauthorized disposal include Recycling and Composting.

Excerpts of Part III. Air Quality and Part VII. Solid Waste Regulations

Title 33, Part III, Chapter 1109 of Louisiana Administrative Code (LAC) states the following:

- A. Purpose. It is the purpose of this Section to control outdoor burning of waste or other combustible material.
- B. Outdoor Burning Prohibited. No person shall cause or allow the outdoor burning of waste material or other combustible material on any property owned by him or under his control except as provided in Subsections C and D of this Section.
- C. Statutory Exceptions. The following activities are not subject to the prohibition created in Subsection B of this Section:
 - 1. the burning of leaves, grass, twigs, branches, and vines by a private property owner on his own property for noncommercial purposes in parishes with a population of 300,000 or less, provided the property owner attends the burning of yard waste at all times. This exception shall not apply in the parish of East Baton Rouge;
 - 2. the burning of trees, brush, grass, or other vegetable matter in any parish having a population of 90,000 or less, provided the location of the burning is not within the territorial limits of a city or town or adjacent to a city or town in such proximity that the ambient air of the city or town will be affected by smoke from the burning;
 - 3. the burning of trees, branches, limbs, or other wood as a bonfire that is specifically authorized by ordinance in the parishes of St. James, St. John the Baptist, or St. Charles;
 - 4. the burning of agricultural by-products in the fields in connection with the planting, harvesting, or processing of agricultural products;
 - 5. the controlled burning of cotton gin agricultural wastes in connection with cotton gin operations;
 - 6. the controlled burning in connection with timber stand management; and
 - 7. the controlled burning of pasture land or marshland in connection with trapping or livestock production.
- D. Exceptions to Prohibition against Outdoor Burning. Outdoor burning of waste material or other combustible material may be conducted in the situations enumerated below if no public nuisance is or will be created and if the burning is not prohibited by and is conducted in compliance with other applicable laws and with regulations and orders of governmental entities having jurisdiction, including air control regulations and orders. The authority to conduct outdoor burning under this regulation does not exempt or excuse the person responsible from the consequences of or the damages or injuries resulting from the burning:
 - 1. outdoor burning in connection with the preparation of food;
 - 2. campfires and fires used solely for recreational purposes or for ceremonial occasions;
 - 3. outdoor burning in a rural park or rural recreation area of trees, brush, grass, and other vegetable matter for game management purposes in accordance with practices acceptable to Louisiana Parks and Recreation Commission and Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission;
 - 4. small fires, by tradesmen and contractors, in such activities as street repair, installation or repair of sewer, water, electric, telephone mains, and services;
 - 5. the operation of contrivances using open flames such as welding torches, blow torches, portable heaters, and other flame making devices;
 - 6. outdoor burning, in other than rural park or rural recreation area, of trees, brush, grass, and other vegetable matter from such area in land clearing and right-of-way maintenance operations if the following conditions are met:
 - a. prevailing winds at the time of the burning must be away from any city or town, the ambient air of which may be affected by smoke from the burning;
 - b. the location of the burning must be at least 1,000 feet (305 meters) from any dwelling other than a dwelling or structure located on the property on which the burning is conducted;
 - c. care must be used to minimize the amount of dirt on the material being burned;
 - d. heavy oils, asphaltic materials, items containing natural or synthetic rubber, or any materials other than plant growth which produce unreasonable amounts of smoke may not be burned; nor may these substances be used to start a fire;
 - e. the burning may be conducted only between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Piles of combustible material should be of such size to allow complete reduction in this time interval; and
 - f. the burning must be controlled so that a traffic hazard as prohibited by Subsection E of this Section is not created;
 - 7. fire purposely set as a part of an organized program of drills for the training of fire fighting personnel or for testing fire fighting materials or equipment if the following conditions are met:
 - a. the duration of the burning held to the minimum required for such purposes;
 - b. the burning is conducted only between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.; and
 - c. the burning is controlled so that a traffic hazard as prohibited by Subsection E of this Section is not created;
 - 8. outdoor burning of waste hydrocarbon products (from petroleum exploration, development or production operations, natural gas processing, such as, but not limited to, basic sediments, oil produced in testing an oil well, and paraffin) may be conducted at the site of origin when it is not practicable to transport the waste products for sale or reclamation, or to dispose of them lawfully in some other manner. In addition, hydrocarbons spilled or lost from pipeline breaks or other transport failure which cannot practicably be recovered or be disposed of lawfully in some other manner may be outdoor burned at the site where the spill occurred or at another appropriate place due to safety considerations. Except when the immediate or continuous burning of hydrocarbon spills is reasonably necessary to abate or eliminate an existing or imminent threat of injury to human life or significant damage to property, the outdoor burning shall be conducted under the following conditions:
 - a. the location of the burning must not be within or adjacent to a city or town or in such proximity thereto that the ambient air of the city or town may be affected by smoke from the burning;
 - b. the burning is conducted only between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.; and
 - c. the burning is controlled so that a traffic hazard as prohibited by Subsection E of this Section is not created; and
 - 9. special situations approvable for exemption by the administrative authority prior to initiation of burning operation, as follows:
 - a. outdoor burning of explosives, pyrophoric, or any other materials where there is no practicable or safe method of disposal;
 - b. experimental burning for purposes of data gathering and research; and
 - c. nonrecurring unusual circumstances or any condition not covered above.
- E. Traffic Hazards Prohibited. The emission of smoke, suspended particulate matter or uncombined water or any air contaminants or combinations thereof which passes onto or across a public road and creates a traffic hazard by impairment of visibility, as defined in LAC 33:III.111, or intensifies an existing traffic hazard condition is prohibited.
- F. Exclusion from Application of this Section. Outdoor burning pursuant to and in compliance with the terms of a variance granted by the administrative authority is excluded from the application of this Section.

LAC Title 33, Part VII, Chapter 315.M states, "Open burning of solid waste is prohibited, except in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq. and LAC 33:III.1109."