Illegally and improperly disposed fireworks can cause serious injury or death.



Safe management saves lives.



Waste fireworks can pollute the environment with hazardous chemicals. Protect public health and the environment by managing waste fireworks according to RCRA regulations.

Make safety a priority.

For Further Information:

See EPA's Memorandum "Safe Handling, Storage, and Treatment of Waste Fireworks."

Contact your state and/or local environmental agency.

EPA Regional office contacts can be found at: www.epa.gov/aboutepa Safe Handling and Treatment of Waste Fireworks



EPA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) guidance on the safe and legal handling, storage and treatment of waste fireworks.



United States Environmental Protection Agency

June 2017 Waste fireworks may be RCRA hazardous waste due to their ignitability, toxicity, and/or reactive nature. 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 261



Safe management protects people and the environment.

Fireworks may become RCRA hazardous waste when:

- they are discarded;
- they will not be used for their intended purpose;
- they fail to function;
- they become damaged or have deteriorated and cannot be safely used or reclaimed;
- they are declared excess and a decision is made to dispose of them; or
- they are no longer needed as evidence.

RCRA regulatory requirements include:

- a full RCRA permit (if exemptions or emergency permitting are not applicable);
- safety training;
- security measures;
- inspection requirements; and
- bans on spark-producing materials, electronics, tools, clothing, etc.

See 40 CFR Parts 264/265 for more information.



Additional Best Management Practices:

- Conduct daily oral briefings on tasks and safety.
- Sweep and remove explosive dust.
- Prohibit treatment inside or within 50 feet of a storage area. This includes soaking and/ or disassembly to deactivate prior to storage.
- Ensure storage units have sufficient and unobstructed means of entry and exit.



Emergency Situations

RCRA requirements for emergency situations will vary on a case-by-case basis in accordance with the applicable regulations.

Exemption: RCRA permitting

requirements provide a temporary exemption to their applicability under exceptional circumstances. An example is the need to immediately respond to discharges or imminent threats. See 40 CFR Section 270.1(c)(3)

Temporary emergency permits: If

the situation does not require immediate action, the exemption does not apply. A streamlined emergency RCRA permit process may be allowed in response to "imminent and substantial endangerment to human health and the environment." See 40 CFR Section 270.61