

City of Homedale

PO Box 757

Homedale, Idaho 83628

Phone 208-337-4641

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BURN PERMIT

Filing Fee: *Free*

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Burn Date(s): _____

Contact Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____ Cell: _____

Second Emergency Contact, Name/Number: _____

Owner of Property where burning will occur: _____

Address of Burning: _____

Material to Burn: _____

I have received and read the City of Homedale's Burn Regulations:

Applicants Signature

Date: _____

City of Homedale Representative

City of Homedale
31 W. Wyoming
Homedale, Id

Burning Hours are 6:00am to 6:00pm ONLY

All fires must be completely out by 6:00pm, no smoldering.

You may NOT burn within 20 feet of any structure, including a fence.

What Cannot Be Burned?

It is illegal to burn garbage and most human-made substances, including plastics, hazardous wastes, paints or painted materials, tires, and trade wastes (produced by a business), which emit hazardous pollutants into the air when they are burned. Specifically, the Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho (pdf on Department of Administration Web site) prohibit burning the following substances (certain exemptions may apply):

- Garbage (*Garbage* is defined in the Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho as "any waste consisting of putrescible animal and vegetable materials resulting from the handling, preparation, cooking and consumption of food including, but not limited to, wastes materials from households, markets, storage facilities, handling and sale of produce and other food products.")
- Dead animals, animal parts, or animal feces
- Motor vehicle parts or any materials resulting from a salvage operation
- Tires or other rubber materials or products
- Plastics
- Asphalt or composition roofing or any other asphalt material or product
- Tar, tar paper, waste or heavy petroleum products, or paints
- Lumber or timbers treated with preservatives
- Trade (business-generated) waste
- Insulated wire
- Pathogenic wastes
- Hazardous wastes (*Hazardous waste* is defined in the Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho as "any waste or combination of wastes of a solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous form which, because of its quantity, concentration or characteristics (physical, chemical or biological) may: (a) Cause or significantly contribute to an increase in deaths or an increase in serious, irreversible or incapacitating reversible illnesses; or (b) Pose a substantial threat to human health or to the environment if improperly treated, stored, disposed of, or managed.")

What Can Be Burned?

The Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho (pdf on Department of Administration Web site) allow the use of open outdoor fires under certain conditions and for certain purposes. Unless a burn ban is in effect and/or other restrictions apply, residents may burn:

- Solid waste (rubbish, tree leaves, yard trimmings, gardening waste, etc.) if no scheduled house-to-house solid waste collection service is available and the burning is conducted on the property where the waste was generated
- Tree leaves, yard trimmings, or gardening waste if allowed by local ordinance or rule and conducted on the property where the waste was generated
- Fires for the preparation of food or recreational purposes, such as campfires and barbecues
- Ceremonial fires
- Small fires set for hand warming purposes
- Weed control along fence lines, canal banks, and ditch banks

Pollution and Health Concerns

Like all outdoor burning, residential outdoor burning emits pollution directly into the air and the environment and is a public health and environmental concern. Smoke contains small airborne particles that can become lodged in our lungs, making breathing difficult and leading to more serious short-term and chronic health problems for certain sensitive

populations such as small children, pregnant women, older adults, and people with asthma or other respiratory ailments.

Sensitivity to smoke depends on the level and duration of exposure, age, individual susceptibility, including the presence or absence of lung and heart disease, and other factors. Most healthy individuals recover quickly from smoke exposure.

Common household trash such as plastics, metals, junk mail, cardboard, newsprint, magazines, and some types of packaging release toxic pollutants when burned. Some of these pollutants—certain dioxin, furan, and other chlorine-containing compounds—can cause cancer, birth defects, and eye and skin irritation. Members of households who use burn barrels are typically at the highest risk for exposure to these toxic compounds in the smoke. Learn more about air pollution and your health on DEQ's [Health and Air Pollution Web page](#).

Burning Alternatives

- **Mulch or compost:** Add yard trimmings and other vegetation to your compost bin to improve soil quality.
- **Chip:** Save money on mulch by chipping brush, prunings, and wood waste on your property.
- **Reduce:** Avoid purchasing disposable items. Buy products in bulk or economy sizes instead of in individually wrapped or in single serving sizes. Buy products that can be recharged, reused, or refilled.
- **Reuse:** Donate unwanted clothing, furniture and toys to friends, relatives or charities. Give unwanted magazines and books to hospitals or nursing homes. Mend and repair rather than discard or replace.
- **Recycle:** Separate recyclable items, such as newspapers, glass and plastic containers, and tin cans, from your residential waste and prepare them for collection or drop off at a local recycling station.
- **Dispose:** Have your household waste picked up by a licensed waste removal company or take it to a licensed disposal facility rather than burning it.

Safety Considerations

It's best not to burn, but if you must:

- Check with your local fire department or district for local burn requirements or restrictions.
- Burn in a barrel (instead of in a pile) and cover the barrel with a metal screen to contain the fire and its embers.
- Burn in a cleared area and wet the surrounding area before lighting the fire.
- Never leave a fire unattended.
- Keep a garden hose, a bucket of dirt, and a shovel nearby.

Burn Barrel Efficiency

Increase burning efficiency by elevating the barrel on bricks, cutting vent holes in the sides and near the bottom of the barrel, and covering the vents with mesh. A good supply of oxygen helps burn or diminish waste gases, resulting in fewer unhealthful emissions.