



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
US ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON, RED CLOUD AND AREA I
UNIT # 15707
APO AP 96258-5707

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

Policy Letter # 6-16

IMRD-ZA

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Open Burning Prohibition Policy

1. References:

- a. USFK Regulation 201-1, Environmental Governing Standards, 18 Jun 12.
- b. Army Regulation 200-1, Environmental Protection and Enhancement, 13 Dec 07.

2. Purpose: To provide an open burning policy that complies with Federal, State, and Army Regulations.

3. Applicability: This policy applies to USAG Casey Directorates, active duty, tenant activities and agencies, contractors, and other organizations.

4. Scope: The scope of this policy memorandum includes all open burning activities. Open burning is the burning of any material that emits smoke directly into the air. Such materials include, but are not limited to: classified documents, leaves, wood, rubbish, etc.

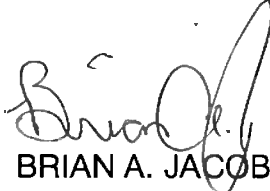
5. The enclosure provides a summary of open burning information related to this policy.

6. Command Policy:

a. No person shall conduct open burning at any time on the USAG Casey Installations unless prior approval is granted by the Installation Safety Office (ISO). The ISO must be contacted prior to planning any open burning.

b. This restriction does not apply to the fires used for firefighting training purpose and residential barbeques that is allowed on the Garrison without prior notification.

7. Point of contact for this memorandum is Chief, Environmental Division, DPW, USAG Casey at DSN 730-3605.


BRIAN A. JACOBS
LTC, AD
USAG Casey Commanding

DISTRIBUTION:

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Open Burning

- **What's Open Burning**

Open burning is where the smoke, gases, chemicals, and other products from burning enter the air directly, without first going through a chimney, flue, vent, or other similar path (for example, an outside fire pit.)

- **Why is it important to control open burning?**

- Open burning releases toxic chemicals into the air, including dioxins, which are known carcinogens. Outdoor garbage fires are the nation's leading source of dioxins. Smoke from open burning also contains pollutants such as particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, lead, and mercury. These pollutants can increase cases of asthma, emphysema, and other respiratory and heart diseases.

- IAW USFK Reg. 201-1, Chapter 7-3.n. "Open burning will not be the regular method of SW disposal. Where burning is the method, incinerators meeting air quality requirements in Chapter 2, Air Emissions will be used (Table 2-2 Permissible Standards for Gaseous Pollutants)".

*Gaseous Pollutants; Carbon monoxide, Dioxin, Hydrogen chloride, sulfur oxides Nitrogen oxides, Carbon disulfide, Formadehyde, Hydrogen sulfide, Fluorides, Hydrogen cyanide, Chlorine, Bromine compounds, Benzene, Phenol compounds, Mercury compounds and Arsenic compounds



Open Burning

- **Open burning is not allowed for these materials:**
 - Garbage, dead animals, or parts of dead animals
 - Junk motor vehicles or salvage operation parts and materials
 - Tires or rubber materials and products
 - Plastics, plastic products, and Styrofoam
 - Asphalt or roofing (shingles) or any other material or product that contains asphalt
 - Tar, tarpaper, petroleum products (including oil, gas, and grease), and paint
 - Paper, paper products, or cardboard not used to start a fire
 - Treated lumber and timbers
 - Construction waste or demolition waste
 - Chemical insect and pest killers, weed and plant killers, fertilizers, or other chemicals
 - Insulated or coated wire, batteries, and light bulbs
 - Materials that have mercury, such as thermometers
 - Asbestos or material that contains asbestos
 - Waste that can cause disease
 - Hazardous waste
 - Any material that makes dense smoke or strong fumes when burned

