



SCRAP TIRE DISPOSAL TAX BULLETIN

**Reflecting Changes Made in the 2025 Regular Session
of the North Carolina General Assembly**

Issued by:

**Sales and Use Tax Division
Tax Administration
North Carolina Department of Revenue
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PREFACE

The Scrap Tire Disposal Tax Bulletin presents the Secretary of Revenue's interpretation of the North Carolina scrap tire disposal tax laws. This bulletin does not cover all interpretations and applications of the scrap tire disposal tax laws.

The Scrap Tire Disposal Tax Bulletin is based on the laws in effect as of January 1, 2026 and supersedes any Scrap Tire Disposal Tax Bulletins published prior to January 1, 2026.

You must consider all facts and circumstances when applying the information contained in these bulletins to particular transactions or situations. Additional changes may result from legislative action, court decisions, and rules amended or adopted under Chapter 150B of the North Carolina General Statutes after these bulletins are published. To the extent there is any change to a statute, administrative rule, or new case law subsequent to the date of this publication, the provisions in these bulletins may be superseded or voided.

To obtain specific binding tax advice refer to the Department's [Written Determination Policy](#).

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STDTB 1 SCRAP TIRE DISPOSAL**TAX 1-1 DEFINITIONS**

For the purposes of this bulletin, G.S. §§ 105-164.3 and 105-187.15 provide the follow definitions:

1. **“Sales price”** – The total amount or consideration for which an item is sold, leased, or rented. The consideration may be in the form of cash, credit, property, or services. The sales price must be valued in money, regardless of whether it is received in money.
 - a. The term includes all of the following:
 - (1) The retailer's cost of the item sold.
 - (2) The cost of materials used, labor or service costs, interest, losses, all costs of transportation to the retailer, all taxes imposed on the retailer, and any other expense of the retailer.
 - (3) Charges by the retailer for any services necessary to complete the sale.
 - (4) Delivery charges.
 - (5) Installation charges.
 - (6) Credit for trade-in. The amount of any credit for trade-in is not a reduction of the sales price.
 - (7) The amount of any discounts that are reimbursable by a third party and can be determined at the time of sale through any of the following:
 - (i) Presentation by the consumer of a coupon or other documentation.
 - (ii) Identification of the consumer as a member of a group eligible for a discount.
 - (iii) The invoice the retailer gives the consumer.
 - b. The term does not include any of the following:
 - (1) Discounts that are not reimbursable by a third party, are allowed by the retailer, and are taken by a consumer on a sale.
 - (2) Interest, financing, and carrying charges from credit extended on the sale, if the amount is separately stated on the invoice, bill of sale, or a similar document given to the consumer.
 - (3) Any taxes imposed directly on the consumer that are separately stated on the invoice, bill of sale, or similar document given to the consumer.
2. **“Scrap tire”** – A tire that is no longer suitable for its original, intended purpose because of wear, damage, or defect.
3. **“Tire”** – A continuous solid or pneumatic rubber covering encircling a wheel.

1-2 GENERAL PROVISIONS

The scrap tire disposal tax is imposed pursuant to Article 5B of Chapter 105 of the North Carolina General Statutes. The definitions contained in G.S. § 105-164.3 apply to Article 5B except that the definition of “sale” does not include the term “lease or rental.”

1-3 IMPOSITION AND LIABILITY FOR COLLECTING AND REMITTING TAX**A. Tax Imposed**

A privilege tax is imposed on a tire retailer at a percentage rate of the sales price of each new tire sold at retail by the retailer. A privilege tax is imposed on a tire retailer and on a tire wholesale

merchant at a percentage rate of the sales price of each new tire sold by the retailer or wholesale merchant to a wholesale merchant or retailer for placement on a vehicle offered for sale, lease, or rental by the retailer or wholesale merchant.

An excise tax is imposed on the purchase price of a new tire purchased for storage, use, or consumption in this State or for placement in this State on a vehicle offered for sale, lease, or rental. The sales price of a new tire includes charges by the retailer for installation and delivery of the tire.

The scrap tire disposal tax rate is 2% on tires with a bead diameter of less than 20 inches. The scrap tire disposal tax rate is 1% on tires with a bead diameter of 20 inches or more. The bead diameter is the diameter of the hole in the center of the tire or the diameter of the rim.

B. Liability for Collecting and Remitting the Tax

The privilege tax imposed on a tire retailer who sells new tires at retail is an additional State sales tax and the excise tax imposed on the storage, use, or consumption of a new tire in this State is an additional State use tax. Except as otherwise provided in Article 5B of Chapter 105 of the North Carolina General Statutes, these taxes shall be collected and administered in the same manner as the State sales and use tax imposed by Article 5 of Chapter 105 of the North Carolina General Statutes. The privilege tax paid when a new tire is sold for placement on a vehicle offered for sale, lease, or rental is a credit against the use tax imposed on the purchase of the same tire for placement in this State on a vehicle offered for sale, lease, or rental.

The scrap tire disposal tax is to be stated and charged separately on the invoice or similar billing document given to the purchaser at the time of sale except where a retailer displays a statement indicating the sales price includes the scrap tire disposal tax. A retailer must keep records that establish its scrap tire disposal tax liability. The scrap tire disposal tax is not a part of the sales price on which the sales tax is computed, nor should the scrap tire disposal tax be computed on any sales or use tax due.

A person that is not registered with the Department that is required to collect and/or remit the scrap tire disposal tax, must register using [Form NC-BR](#), Business Registration Application for Income Tax Withholding, Sales and Use Tax, and Other Taxes and Service Charge, or register electronically using the [online business registration portal](#). The scrap tire disposal tax is to be paid and reported separately to the Department on [Form E-500G](#), Scrap Tire Disposal Tax Return.

C. Out-of-State Purchases

Purchases of new tires from outside North Carolina for storage, use, or consumption in North Carolina to be placed on a vehicle offered for sale, lease, or rental are subject to the scrap tire disposal tax at the rate stated in STDTB 1-3A.

D. Examples of Tires Subject to the Scrap Tire Disposal Tax

The following new tires are examples of tires subject to the scrap tire disposal tax:

1. Tires for motor vehicles.
2. Tires for aircraft.
3. Tires for construction equipment.
4. Tires for maintenance and industrial equipment.
5. Tires for an implement of husbandry
6. Tires for farm tractors
7. Tires for special mobile equipment as defined in G.S. § 20-4.01.
8. Tires for or vehicles designed primarily for use in non-highway work.
9. Pneumatic tires that use pressurized air or other gas.
10. Airless tires that do not use pressurized air or other gas.

Note: A continuous track composed of a belt surrounding multiple drive wheels is not a tire subject to the scrap tire disposal tax.

1-4 EXEMPTIONS RELATED TO SCRAP TIRE DISPOSAL TAX

The scrap tire disposal tax does not apply to:

1. Bicycle tires and other tires for vehicles propelled by human power.
2. eBike tires.
3. Recapped tires.
4. Tires sold for placement on newly manufactured vehicles.

Except for the exemption for sales a state cannot constitutionally tax, such as sales to the U.S. Government, the exemptions allowed in Article 5 of Chapter 105 of the North Carolina General Statutes do not apply to the scrap tire disposal tax.

1-5 SCRAP TIRE DISPOSAL TAX REGARDING THE LEASE OR RENTAL OF A VEHICLE

Persons engaged in the business of, leasing or renting vehicles to users or consumers are liable for paying the scrap tire disposal tax to the retailer or wholesale merchant on the price of a tire at the time of purchase. The scrap tire disposal tax is not to be collected from the purchaser, lessee, or renter of a vehicle.

1-6 REFUNDS SCRAP TIRE DISPOSAL TAX

Refunds authorized in G.S. § 105-164.14 do not apply to the scrap tire disposal tax.

1-7 DIRECT PAY PERMITS DO NOT APPLY TO THE SCRAP TIRE DISPOSAL TAX

A direct pay permit does not apply to the scrap tire disposal tax and does not constitute authority to exempt a transaction from the scrap tire disposal tax.