Population growth and the intense process of urbanization after the period of the industrial revolution contributed to diversify and increase the amount of solid waste produced in the world. In Brazil, according to the National Sanitation Information System, in 2017, 60.6 million tons of household waste were collected, of which only 3.2 million had adequate disposal, sorting and composting. As recommended by the National Policy on Solid Waste (Law nº 12.305/2010) it is the responsibility of the public authorities to maintain urban cleanliness through the collection, storage, treatment and final disposal of solid waste. In the context of Porto Seguro – BA, the municipal solid waste produced (MSW) is improperly disposed of in an open dump and its problem is aggravated by tourism, which significantly increases waste generation during high season. Given this, this work aimed to identify the current scenario of the final disposal of MSW in Porto Seguro – BA. For this, data were collected from the Department of Traffic and Public Services about the management of MSW in the municipality, visits to the current location of disposal and gravimetric characterization of MSW. The average per capita generation of waste in the municipality during the low season is 1.2 kg/inhabitants/day, rising to 1.7 kg/inhabitants/day in high season, the public sector collection system is divided into two plans: in low season there are a reduced number of routes that serves all districts of the municipality and its districts, generating an average 150 tons/day. In high season, with the increase in the floating population, it becomes necessary to intensify the collection service, increasing the number of trips that collect an average of 212.5 tons/day. The garbage dump does not receive any treatment causing impacts such as contamination of water, soil and air, modification of the landscape, fauna and flora on the site. Another aggravating factor is the presence of the pickers who work daily at the site, removing through recyclable material their main source of income, being exposed to direct contamination. Thus, the final destination of the MSW presents unsatisfactory operational conditions, evidencing the failure of municipal management. Responsible agencies need to comply with current regulations, and the construction of a landfill is a viable alternative, which, combined with recycling and composting practices, will make it possible to reduce the irregular disposal of solid waste and impacts that are caused to the environment.

**Keywords:** Waste Management; Basic Sanitation.