

Managing a Subsurface Landfill Fire in the Subarctic



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Objectives

1. Outline the set of conditions that make subsurface fire (oxidation event) unique in the context of a remote, subarctic landfill.
2. Detail the thought process employed when dealing with this oxidation event.
3. Share the lessons learned in dealing with a subsurface oxidation event in Yellowknife

A note on terminology

...it was really a subsurface oxidation event

...but once someone calls it a fire...well...



Two areas for waste disposal

1. Construction & Demolition Landfill
2. Engineered MSW lined cells



Key Milestones

1974: Siting of dump

1993: Baling Facility constructed

1998: Weigh-In Scale installed

2011: Cell 1 MSW constructed

2020: on site compaction





October 30

Staff notice warm spots at C&D.
Cover with snow and monitor.
Fire Dept on notice.

November 25

Retained excavator and
water trucks. Filled trenches
with snow. Carefully started
excavating within the burn
zone. Nervous about
sinkholes and flare up.



January 7

Stood up EOC/IC. Full support from City. Figured out plan for water access on site. Waiting game for logistics.

January 21

Active firefighting phase began. Weeks of occasional flare ups. Covered with foam at the end of every workday

February 7

Situation under control. Monitoring continues.



Our Approach

- Created a perimeter.
- Slowly excavated the surface of the burn zone, each bucket vetted by FD and placed in berm based on temperature
- Covered the burn zone with Class A foam till next day activities.
- Hired security unit to check on site after hours.
- Rinse and Repeat



How did this happen?

1. Evacuation Brush
2. Concrete Drop-Off Area
3. Uncovered Slopes
4. Old concrete road at perimeter of C&D



Main Challenges



water

cover

compaction

equipment

Weather &
Conditions

snow

Access
roads

EOC
training

Rapport
with
Contractors

What worked in our favour



EOC and Record Taking

| 8. CURRENT AND PLANNED ACTIONS, STRATEGIES AND TACTICS | |
|--|---|
| Time: | Actions: |
| 0800 | get equipment ready |
| 0830 | SWF |
| 0835 | safety meeting |
| 0900 | set up |
| 0930 | start excavation of pile |
| 1200 | foam suspected hot spot |
| 1300 | excavate original site |
| 1500 | assess situation and deterime how to make safe |
| | - foam, trench, pile, |
| 1630 | pack up and finish activity on site for weekend |
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ICS 201-CAN

6. PREPARED BY (Name and Position)

SIGNATURE

| | | |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. INCIDENT NAME/NUMBER 25-01 LANDFILL SUBSURFACE FIRE | 2. DATE PREPARED JAN 24, 25 | 3. TIME PREPARED 1544 |
| 4. MAP SKETCH | | |
| | | |
| 5. SITUATION SUMMARY AND SAFETY BRIEFING | | |

SWF to Monitor subsurface fire - pack any vents with snow, reduce O2 to fire
 order materials and supplies
 Have YKFD staff prepare for deployment - tanker 1 / Red 2 / Hazmat trailer / Herman Nelson / Generator / Jerry cans of fuel / water and snack items / Hoses and nozzles
 Recommend a barrier for the fire apparatus, blocks wind reduces environmental impact on truck and reduces pictures and public viewing, area is on the top of a barren and open hill
 Fire has not made to surface at this time, packing vents has reduced activity and quieted down the smoke
 Meet Security briefing at 1500

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SIGNATURE

Lessons Learned

Safety is priority

- Landfill fire training
- Appropriate PPE and equipment

Contractors and Fire Department Rapport

- Invite them to site regularly
- Understand the limits of their equipment

Lessons Learned

Equipment and Resources

- Excavator
- Cover
- FD equipment

Control the Story

- Name the event before the media does
- Let the public know what you plan to do and what to expect.

Have a Plan...know that the Plan will change



**THANK YOU.
QUESTIONS?**