November 12, 2024

Luke LeMond
Site Manager
Solid Waste Program
State of Washington Dept. of Ecology
Central Regional Office
1250 West Alder St.
Union Gap, WA 98903-0009

Re: DTG Yakima – Agreed Order No. DE 21624 – Monthly Progress Letter – October

Dear Mr. LeMond:

In accordance with Section 7.3 of Agreed Order (AO) No. DE 21624, the following is a description of the actions taken during October 2024 to implement the requirements of this AO.

Activities:

On-site activities included weekly gas probe and every other week ambient monitoring. The once per month regulatory review meeting was not held this October. The monitoring data summary through October 2024 from Landfill Fire Control, Inc. (LFCI) is attached.

In response to Ecology's August 23, 2024 letter, DTG held a review meeting with Ecology on October 8, 2024 to discuss DTG's response and potential additional investigations and interim actions. The DTG response timeline was extended to October 18, 2024.

DTG completed the RI Work Plan and submitted to Ecology on October 18, 2024.

DTG submitted the Q2 groundwater monitoring report on October 22, 2024.

Deviations from Plans (if any):

None.

Deviations Description from the Scope of Work and Schedule:

None.

All Data Received or Collected:

Ambient and gas probe data for gases and temperature were emailed, separately, to Ecology weekly after measurements were taken. Gas probe data was entered into the tracking spreadsheets and assessed by LFCI. The summary of the data has been included as an attachment.

The Q2 groundwater report was submitted to Ecology.



Deliverables for the Upcoming Month:

Deliverables will include:

- Weekly ambient and gas probe data
- November Progress Report
- Q3 groundwater report
- PFAS Results Memorandum

Please contact me to discuss any of the above items.

Respectfully,

Ian Sutton

Director of Engineering

DTG Recycle

isutton@dtgrecycle.com

Enclosures: LFCI Data Update – July 2024

cc: <u>mbrady@parametrix.com</u>

steven.newchurch@co.yakima.wa.us





Providing a full range of landfill fire control and prevention services.

- Fire Safety Training
- Fire Safety Audits
- Fire Prevention and Response Plans
- Fire Extinguishment Strategies
- Fire Extinguishment Services
- Fire Monitoring
- Environmental Monitoring
- Forensic Investigations

November 11th, 2024 001

LFCIPRJ-2023-

Mr. Ian Sutton, Director of Engineering DTG Recycle P.O. Box 14302 Mill Creek, WA 98082

By email: isutton@dtgrecycle.com

Re: Monthly Data Assessment Report DTG Yakima Landfill Fire Incident - October 2024

Dear Mr. Sutton,

LFCI has prepared a monthly review and update of gas and temperature monitoring data that is being collected at the DTG Recycle Landfill Fire in Yakima, Washington. The update includes maps showing the spatial distribution of temperature, carbon monoxide, and oxygen within the monitoring area and presents the data collected, highlighting trends and interpreting the results.

Considering the available data, the oxygen suppression appears to be working, but the fire suppression response is slow on account of low biological activity within the landfill. Nevertheless, the highest observed temperatures at GP-3 continue to decline at a steady rate. Temperatures continue to decline throughout the hotspot area. Without additional intervention, normal background temperatures of about 122 F would be attained in roughly 2 years at current cooling rates.

The landfill gas composition data is also indicating that the subsurface smolder is becoming less and less active with CO, H2, VOC's and H2S all trending downward. There recent uptick in VOC's noted in September has now decreased as expected.

Plotting of the temperature data in plan view clearly shows that the area affected by fire has markedly decreased over time. Based on the available data, LFCI believes that a small smolder continues to be active near GP-3, and that the rate of combustion of the smolder is steadily decreasing, however slowly. Due to the drop in temperature and few wells recording high temperatures, LFCI has changed the color coding of the spatial maps to better represent the activity within the landfill cell.

Based on this, LFCI recommends that monitoring continue on a weekly basis until it can be shown that CO levels in all locations have decreased to below 200ppm, once corrected for cross sensitivity effects. At that time, monitoring can be decreased for prevention purposes. Given the slow rate of response and as previously recommended, additional intervention should be considered at this time. Given the geometry of the landfill, overhaul is not a viable option. Therefore, focused injection grouting on the known hot spot area around T-1 is recommended.



A thermal infrared survey was recommended in advance of any further work to assess if the underground fire is leaving a surface thermal indication. The thermal scan identified anomalies that appear to be about 15 degrees F higher than background. Detailed mapping of those thermal anomalies is recommended to help spatially target further investigation efforts.

We trust that this report provides the information you require, and should you need anything else please don't hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Sincerely,

LANDFILL FIRE CONTROL INC.

Dr. Tony Sperling, P.Eng.

President



DTG LPL LANDFILL FIRE INVESTIGATIONS AND MITIGATION

Monthly Monitoring Data Review
October 2024





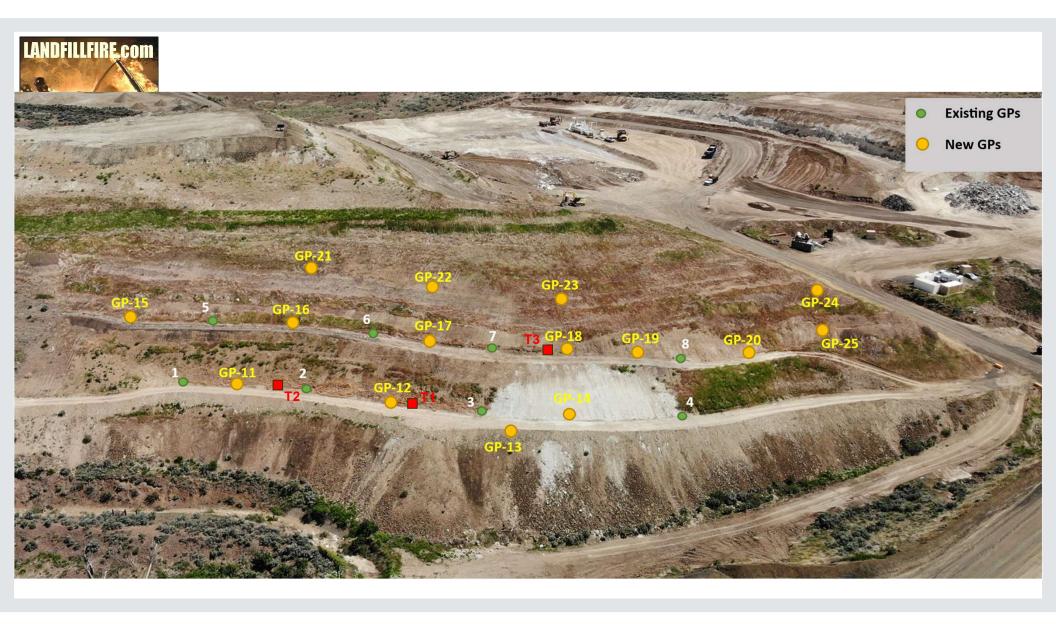
Contents

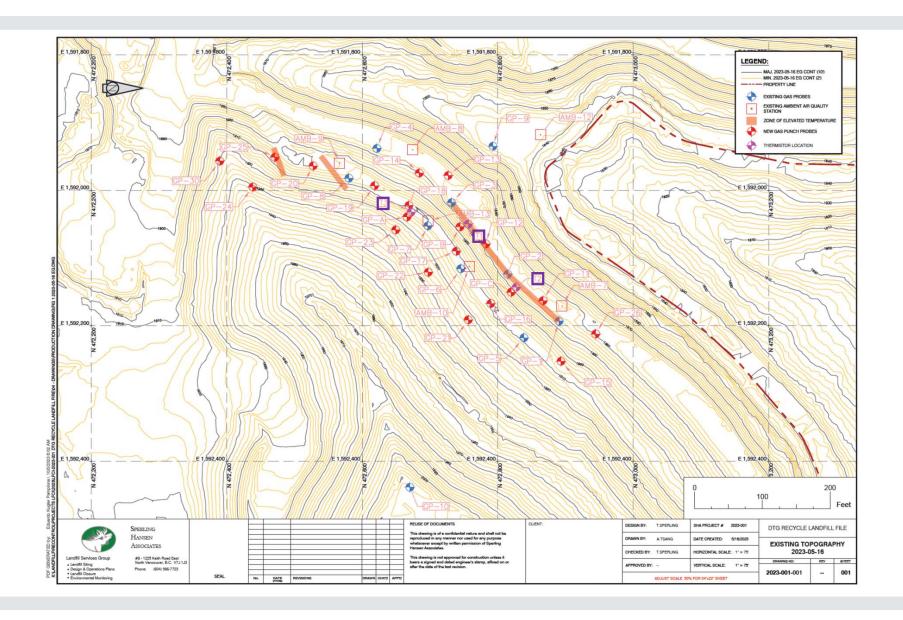
BHP Locations

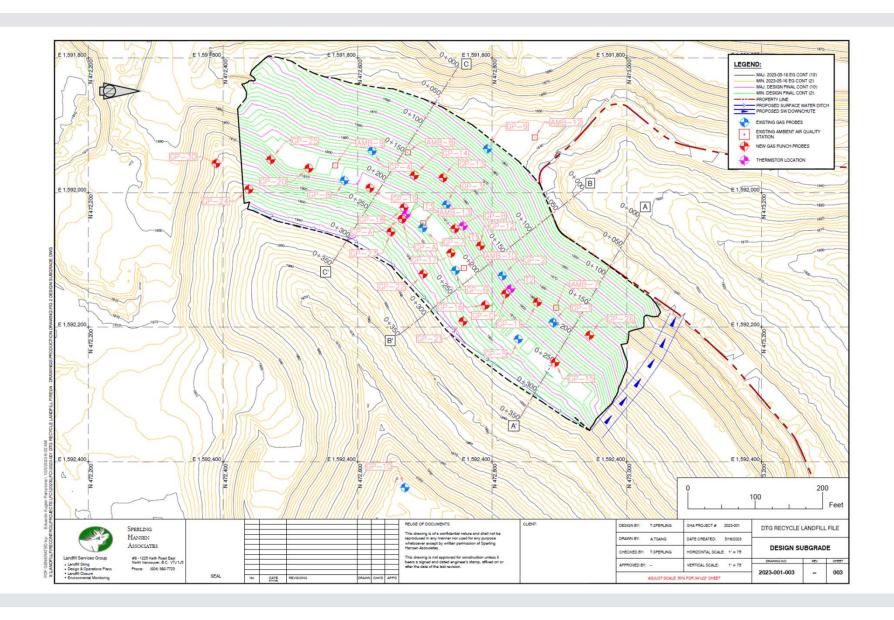
Monitoring Data Review

Thermistor Temperature Data

Overall Interpretation







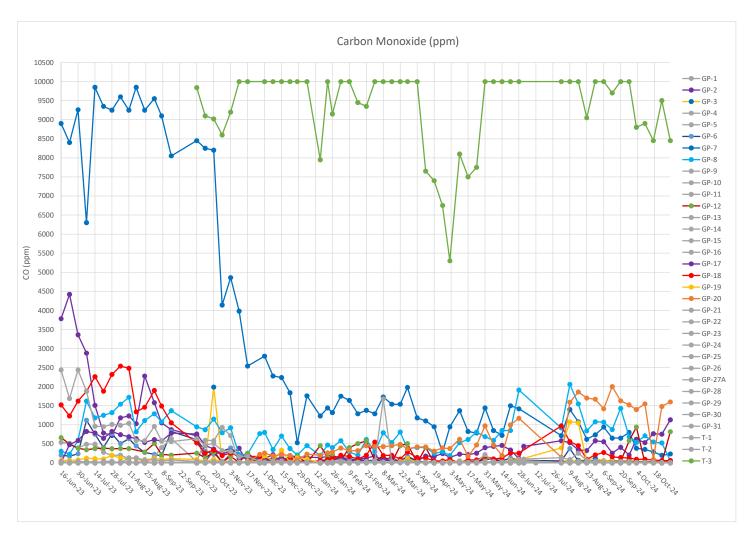
Carbon Monoxide

October continued to show high CO concentrations at T-3, but levels were readable (below 10,000ppm) for the entire month.

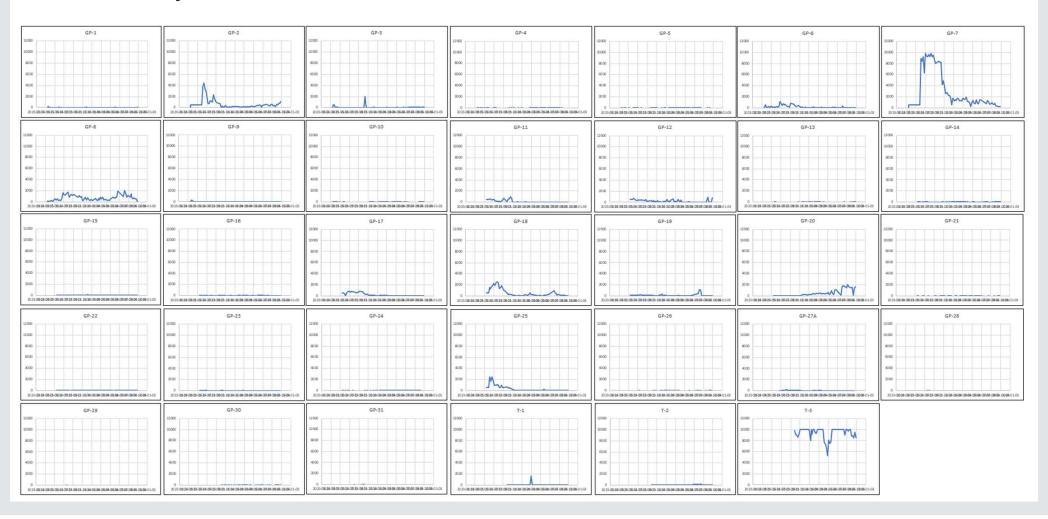
GP-20 remains somewhat elevated at 1,500 ppm

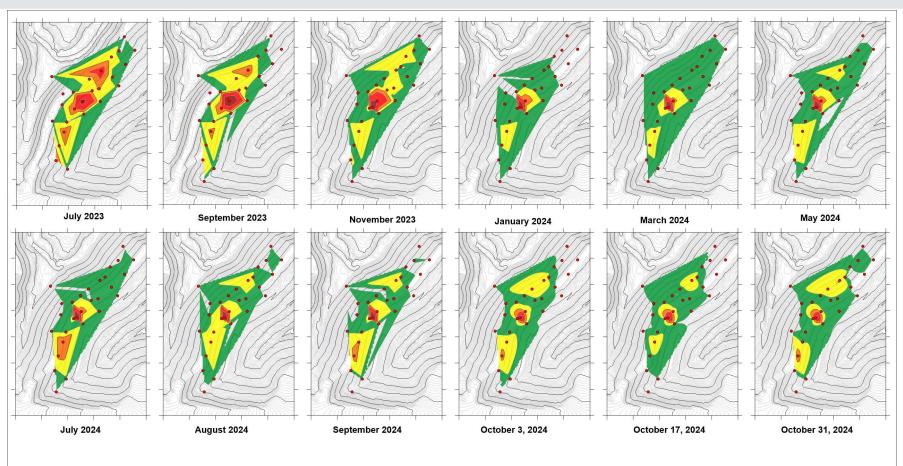
All other wells that have been measured above 1500ppm have now dropped below 1,000 ppm.

As mentioned previously, additional instrumentation around the southern smolder zone is recommended.



CO Levels by Individual Wells





- Data taken from first monitoring event of each month unless noted otherwise
 Data was linearly interpolated between data points
 Datapoints (probe locations) represented in red
 CO levels are measured in ppm
 Ground contours are of existing ground at beginning of project, with design contours added for after addition of fill



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No.	DATE	REVISIONS	DRAWN	CHK'D	APP'D	intended for reference and the purpose of landfill fire	ĺ
	yr/m/day					investigation.	Ĺ



DESIGN BY: T. SPERLING	DTG RECYCLE I	DE .		
300,000,000,000 (State St.	DTG RECYCLE LANDFILL FIRE MONTHLY MONITORING SUMMARY SPATIAL MAPS - CO			
DRAWN BY: M. DOORNBOS				
DATE CREATED: 2024/11/05				
	DRAWING NO.	REV	SHEET	
SHA PROJECT # LFCI-2023-001	LFCI-2023-001-10-CO	1	1	

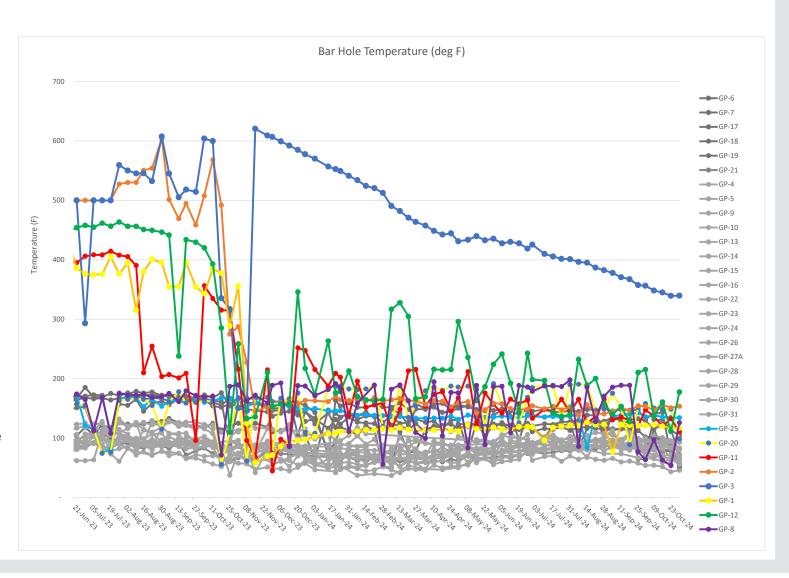
Temperature (F)

Temperature has continued to decrease in GP-3, down 15F through October to 340F. The linear cooling trend continues.

This matches with higher temperatures in T-1 at 30' below ground, currently around 285F.

All other wells have remained low, with some variability possibly caused by atmospheric pressure swings.

GP-12 (green) seems to be especially susceptible to atmospheric pressure.

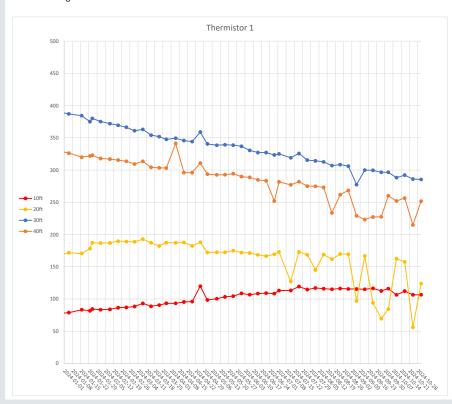


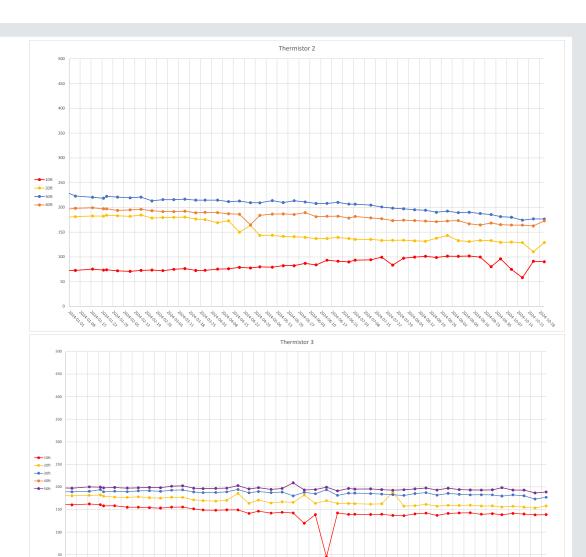
Thermistor Temperatures

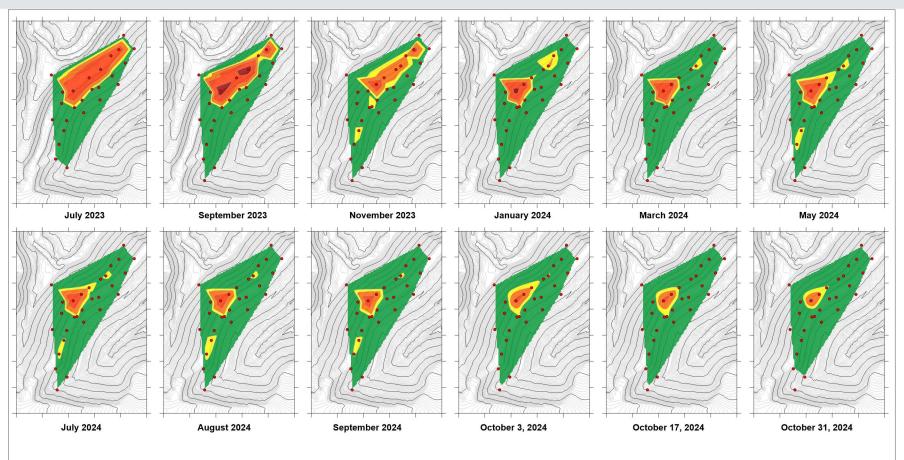
Thermistor temperatures mostly stable, with downward trend in T-1 and general levelling trend in T-2 and T-3 continuing. Monitoring of T-1 recommended to ensure no major changes. Noted that the deeper measurement of 20ft below surface is cooler than measurements at 10ft depth.

Rate of thermal decrease is very slow, 50 degrees every 4 months. We project about 2 years will be needed to get to desired baseline levels around 122F without additional cooling effort.

Spatial heat map confirms that cooling trend continues across landfill, with hot spots shrinking in size.







- Data taken from first monitoring event of each month unless noted otherwise
 Data has been interpolated between data points
 Datapoints (probe locations) represented in red
 Temperatures are measured in Degrees F
 Ground contours are of existing ground at beginning of project, with design contours added for after addition of fill

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1	2024/11/05	ISSUED FOR REVIEW	MD	TS	TS
No.	DATE yr/m/day	REVISIONS	DRAWN	CHK'D	APP'D

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This drawing is not intended for construction, and is only intended for reference and the purpose of landfill fire investigation.

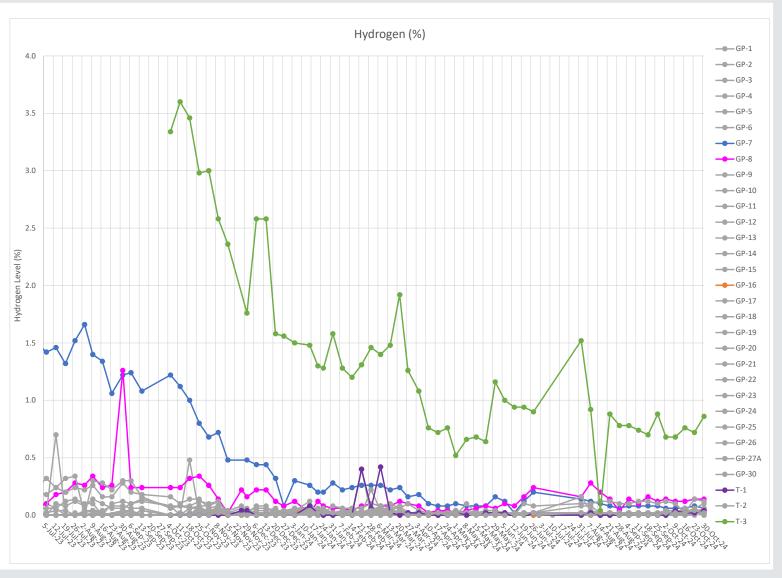


DESIGN BY: T. SPERLING	DTG RECYCLE LA	NDFILL FIRE		
DRAWN BY: M. DOORNBOS	MONTHLY MONITORING SUMMARY SPATIAL MAPS - TEMPERATURE			
DATE CREATED: 2024/11/05				
	DRAWING NO. REV		SHEET	
SHA PROJECT # LFCI-2023-001	LFCI-2023-001-10-TEMP	1	1	

Hydrogen

Hydrogen has remained stable around 0.8% in T-3 since mid August.

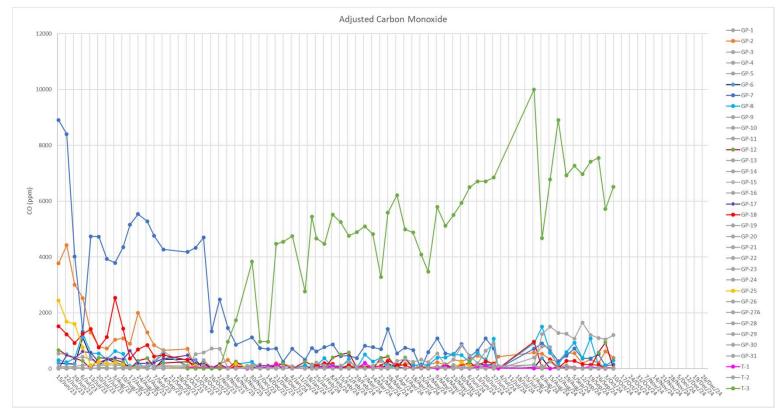
Hydrogen remains very low in all other wells. Production of H₂ is often observed with smoldering waste. LFCI believes that the level of H₂ dropping indicates that the fire is less active.



H2 adjusted CO

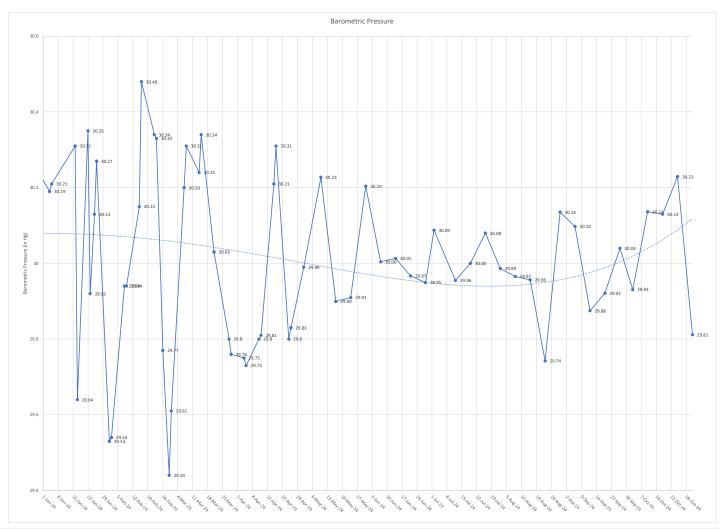
A review of H2 adjusted CO readings indicate that CO levels corrected for H2 gas cross contamination of the sensor indicate that at T-3 CO is having a significant impact on readings. About 2,800 ppm of the measured CO value is due to H2 cross contamination.

H2 cross contamination must be considered as we move to full suppression.



Barometric Pressure

The site observed large swings in the barometric pressure over the last week. This has caused spikes in some datasets.

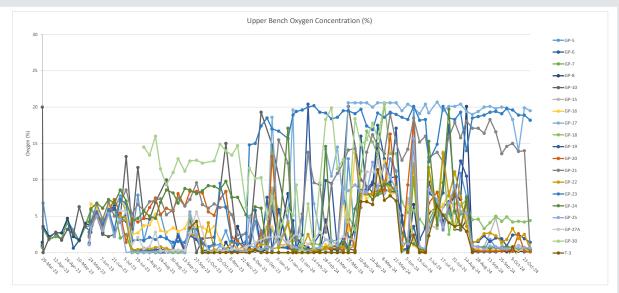


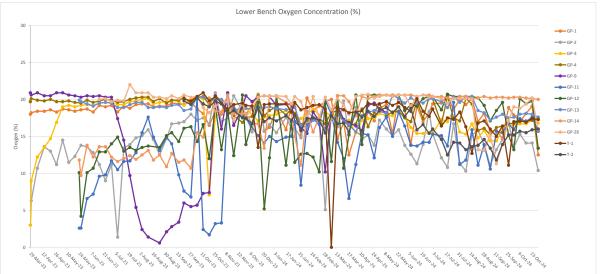
Oxygen

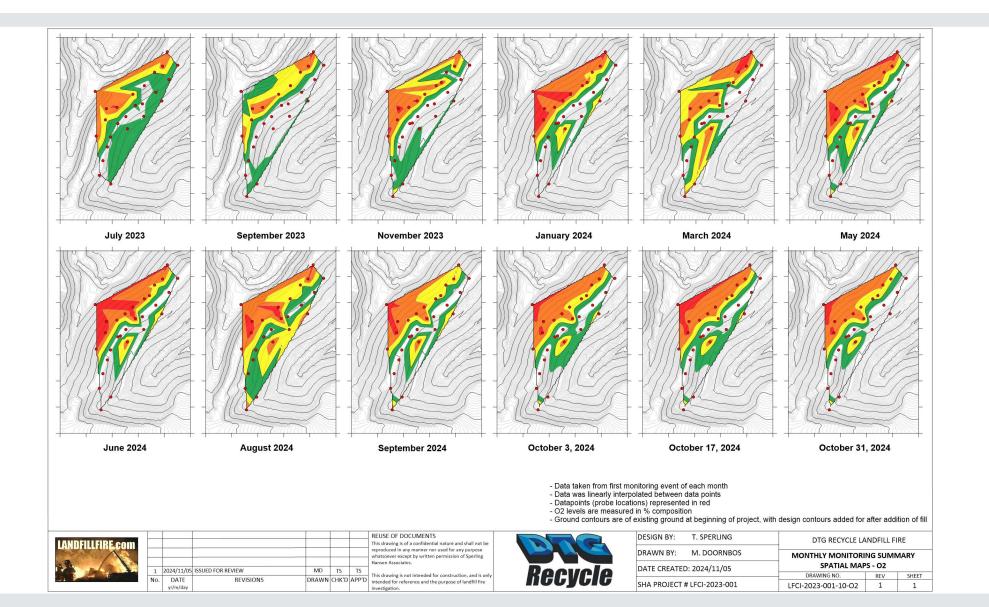
The oldest portion of the landfill is likely relatively inert and biologically inactive, producing very little methane. As a result, the pore space is full of atmospheric air.

Some GPs likely susceptible to swings in pressure – LFCI believes this is causing the spikes. This theory fits with the large pressure swings over the last data points in October

Noted that higher levels of oxygen in GP-9 (>20%) are causing the spatial maps to be somewhat skewed.





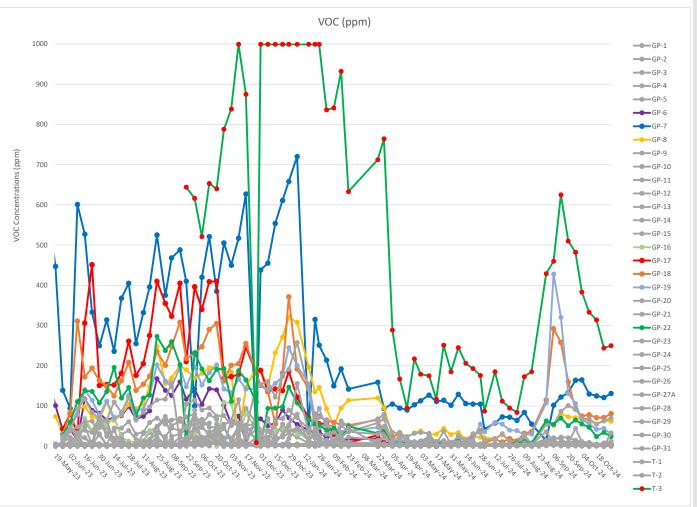


Volatile Organic Compounds

Increase seen in August has been decreasing since early September. T-3 is only well that remains somewhat elevated.

Low VOC levels indicate reduced smolder activity.

LFCI is monitoring closely to ensure any negative trends are caught early.

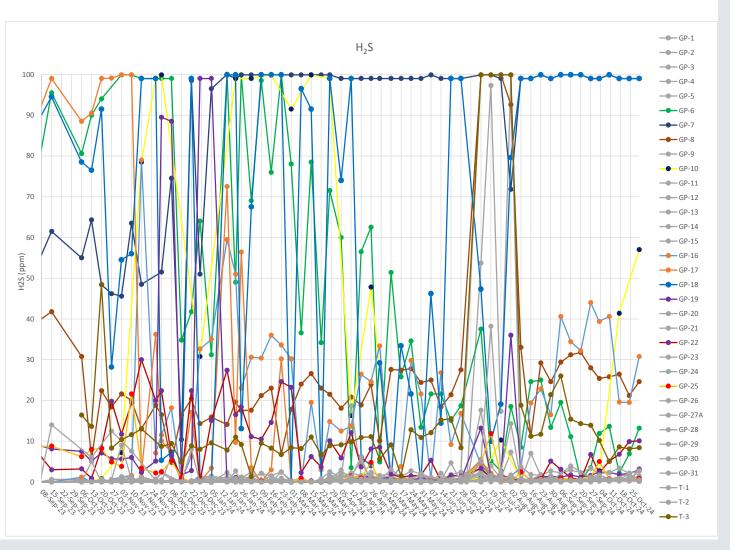


Hydrogen Sulfide

H₂S data continues to be noisy, likely affected by atmospheric pressure fluctuation. GP-18 remains high, and GP-10 has once again climbed.

GP-18 is in the area that LFCI believes gases are venting.

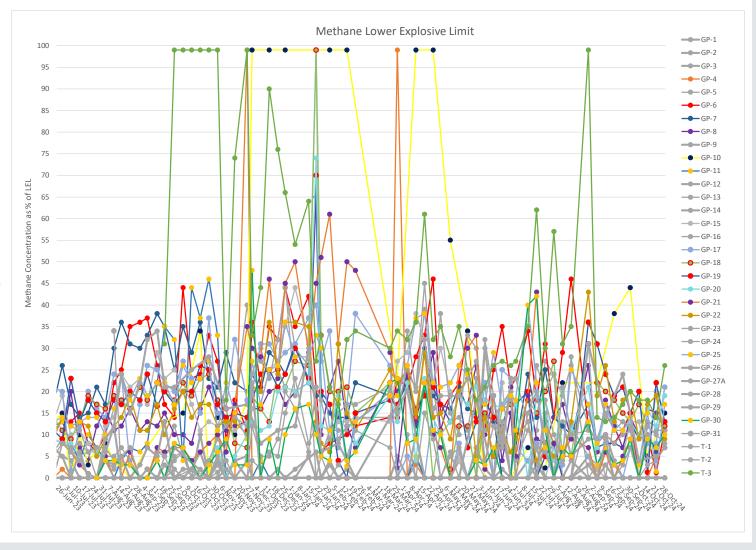
As mentioned previously, it is possible that the H₂S sensor is being impacted by CO cross interference.



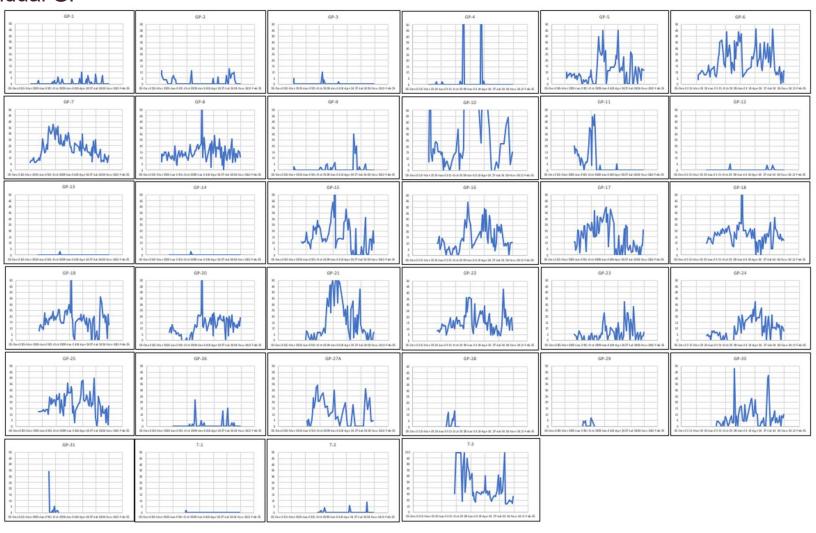
Lower Explosive Limit

Many data points fluctuating wildly – methane composition is a better indicator of levels within the landfill.

Overall decrease in LEL over last month. LFCI suspects that this may be linked to the large pressure swings, which is somewhat confirmed by the higher pressure and slightly higher levels this past week.



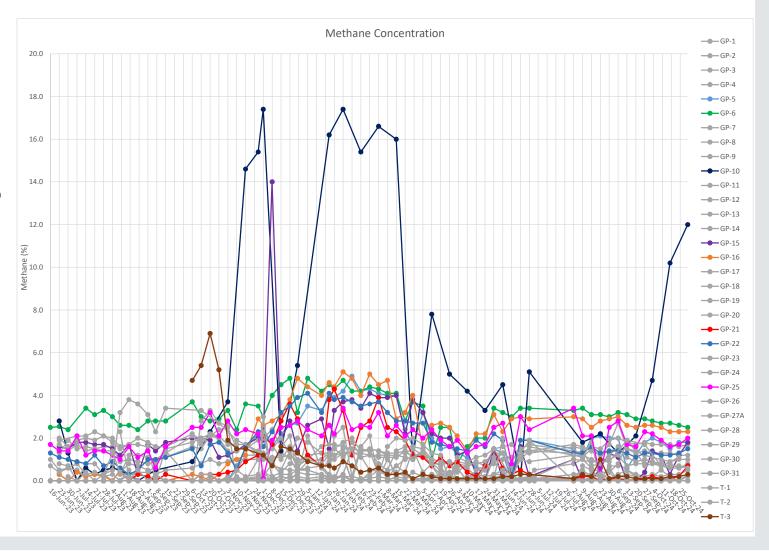
LEL for individual GP



Methane

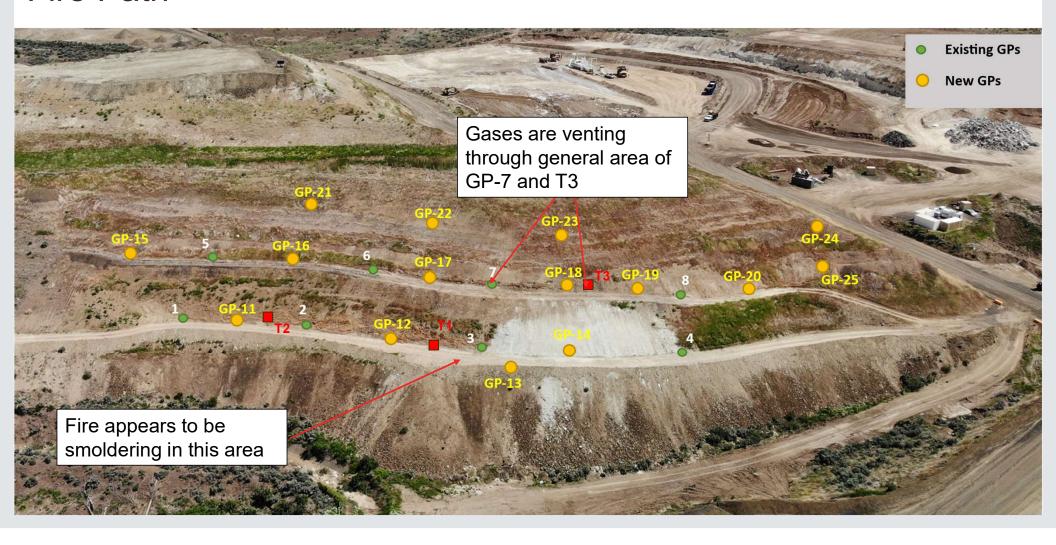
Methane levels for most wells are converging between 0 and 3% indicating that landfill is not biologically active.

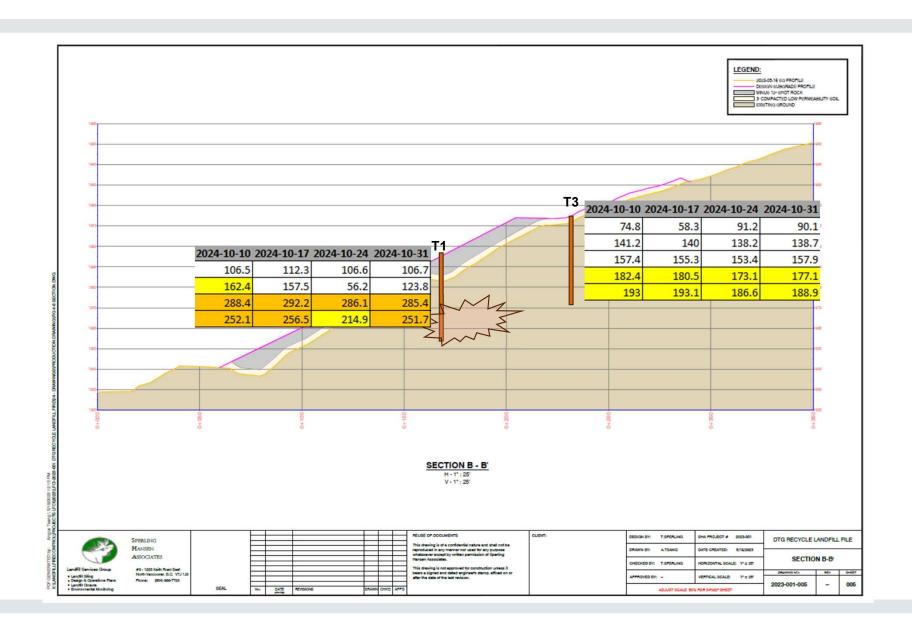
Only well GP-10 is indicating higher methane, now climbing to 12% methane. This well is as crest of landfill. Highest methane concentrations are typically observed at this well as it is affected by younger garbage that is still in process of decomposition.





Fire Path





Data Interpretation

LFCI believes that suppression efforts continue to work, but slowly. CO levels and temperatures have decreased dramatically since cover fill was placed and continue to slowly decrease.

In LFCI experience, CO has been best indicator of suppression at other landfill sites.

High O2 continues to fluctuate - this is likely due to large atmospheric pressure swings and pervious waste mass allowing entry of ambient air.

Temperature has dropped significantly all around, GP-3 continues to consistently fall.

LFCI believes that the waste is still smoldering underneath GP-3 and T-1 (elevated temperature) and a 'chimney' effect is occurring, causing higher CO and VOC's in T-3 and GP-7. The large atmospheric pressure swing this week has likely caused some of the irregularities in the data, but LFCI will continue to monitor closely.

Other than slightly elevated CO in GP-20, there is no other evidence of fire or smolder in the north zone, north of T-1. It is possible that with the placement of the soil wedge gas flow southward has become the preferred migration path for combustion gases from the smolder at T-1.