June 10, 2025
File No. 01204123.21-13

Mr. Baitong Chen
South Coast Air Quality Management District
21865 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, California 91765

Subject: Monthly Reaction Committee Determination on Reaction Area Boundary
Chiquita Canyon Landfill – Castaic, California

Dear Mr. Chen:

In accordance with Condition Nos. 9a and 9b of the Modified Stipulated Order for Abatement (SOFA) pertaining to the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (Landfill or Facility) (Case No. 6177-4), the Reaction Committee has reviewed newly acquired applicable data recorded during the month of May 2025, considered revisions of the estimated extent of elevated temperature landfill (ETLF) conditions exhibited at the subject Facility (referred to as the "Reaction Area" limits), and has prepared this determination on potentially revising the Reaction Area map.

Attachment A presents the Drawing, titled "Reaction Area Map", prepared by SCS Engineers (SCS) and dated 6/10/25. The Drawing depicts the Reaction Area boundary as prescribed in Condition No. 9a, which corresponds to the limits of Cells 1/2A, 2B/3, 4, and Module 2B/3/4 P2, as a solid black line. The Drawing also depicts the estimated extent of ETLF conditions being experienced at the site based on the Reaction Committee's review of scientific data as a dashed magenta line. The rationale that serves as the basis for considering adjustments and modifications to the Reaction Area boundary (or the determination to maintain the decreed boundary), include the following:

- Landfill Gas (LFG) wellhead temperatures in excess of approximately 160 degrees Fahrenheit.
- Poor gas quality (defined as methane levels of less than 30 percent) in conjunction with methane-to-carbon dioxide (CH_4:CO_2) ratios less than 1.0.
- The concentration of hydrogen (H_2) in the LFG measured greater than 2 percent by volume.
- The concentration of carbon monoxide (CO) in the LFG measured greater than 2,000 ppm.
- Accelerated settlement of the landfill surface, defined as approximately 18 inches or greater within a 60-day period, and cracks in landfill cover. This corresponds to a strain value (i.e., settlement rate) rate of 3 percent per year for areas with a 300-foot waste column depth, which we believe is a reasonable average depth in the subject area of interest.
- First-hand observations of Landfill and/or SCS engineering, construction, and operations and maintenance (O&M) field personnel who are on-site related to: 1) atypical excess leachate quantities (presence and quantity of liquids); 2) instances of pressurized liquids emitting from the landfill surface, from boreholes during drilling, and from LFG wells; and, 3) the characteristics of the odors originating from the select areas of the waste footprint (often

described as “chemical-like” and distinctly different from typical LFG or landfill working face odors).

- Observations of subsurface waste conditions and characteristics as noted on borehole drilling logs for recently installed new wells and/or probes.

- Subsurface temperatures recorded at the in-situ waste temperature probes during May 2025.

- Temperature of gas or liquids measured at depth within the LFG well riser pipe (using an automated transmitter or manual field instrumentation).

- Since drilling activities for new LFG extraction wells recommenced during May 2025, there was relevant data related to subsurface temperature and pressures associated with drilling.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR POTENTIAL ADJUSTMENTS TO THE ESTIMATED EXTENT OF ETLF CONDITIONS (DASHED MAGENTA LINE)

In making its monthly determinations, the Reaction Committee evaluates the above set of data parameters, in conjunction with one another, to identify meaningful trends indicating ETLF conditions, as opposed to fluctuations exhibited in isolated datapoints.

Each month, the Reaction Committee scrutinizes particular areas of the Landfill that have previously exhibited abnormal or fluctuating data, when applicable. As discussed below, the Committee has determined there to be sufficient data to adjust the boundary to incorporate four distinct areas immediately adjacent (southeast) to the boundary as determined in the previous monthly exercise. This adjustment includes five LFG extraction wells based on trends demonstrated within the May 2025 data and the past several months of data.

Near CV-24062

Well CV-24062 is positioned within 50 feet or so of the previously delineated boundary line. Refer to previous monthly determination documentation prepared for the February and March data for detailed background information on conditions observed at this well earlier in 2025. During May the LFG wellhead temperature was recorded on multiple instances and exhibited temperatures of 170 to 185 degrees Fahrenheit (F), which is an increase compared to the average values measured during the previous three months. While the well exhibited an average methane concentration of 22 percent during April and May, it recorded significantly lower values in early May, which resulted in a decrease in the methane-to-carbon dioxide ratio. The hydrogen content measured during the May sampling event demonstrated a significant increase compared to the values recorded during the previous three months. Furthermore, the maximum carbon monoxide value measured in May was notably higher than the average value recorded during the previous five months.

The well is in close proximity to legacy deep horizontal collectors that extend from the north (within the previously delineated Reaction Area) to the south, which signals the potential that these ETLF characteristics being observed at well CV-24062 may be attributable to migration of heat, gas, and leachate from within the existing Reaction Area, as delineated during the prior month, through these horizontal collectors. However, recognizing that ETLF conditions may be present in the waste

materials surrounding this well, which is a relatively short distance to the southeast, the Reaction Committee believes it is prudent to institute this slight adjustment of this data-driven boundary. The Reaction Committee does not believe that the 50-foot adjustment to the estimated extent of ETLF conditions in this discrete location necessarily signals a substantial expansion of the subsurface reaction being experienced in the northwest portion of the Landfill, since the area being incorporated measures less than a half-acre. This is confirmed by the fact that the thermocouples at TP-13, which is positioned about 100 feet to the east, are only approximately 160 degrees F at 140 feet deep. Also, nearby wells CV-24073 and CV-24151 recorded peak methane concentrations of 46% and 54%, respectively, with average wellhead temperatures of 140°F and 103°F during April and May, which are not representative of ETLF conditions.

Near CV-24063

Well CV-24063 is positioned within 100 feet or so of the previously delineated boundary line. During May the LFG wellhead temperature was recorded on multiple instances and exhibited temperatures of 161 to 163 degrees F on four occasions, which is an increase compared to the average values measured during the previous three months. The downwell temperature as measured by the Lorentz pump sensor was in the 175 to 180 degrees F range, so it is notably warmer down into the well casing. The well exhibited an average methane concentration of 27 percent during April and May, and demonstrated a decreasing trend in the methane-to-carbon dioxide ratio, which was 0.3 during monitoring conducted in May. The hydrogen content measured during the May sampling event demonstrated a significant increase compared to the values recorded during the previous three months. Although the average carbon monoxide value measured during April and May was below 2,000 ppm, it continued to be elevated compared to the range expected in typical LFG.

The well is in close proximity to legacy deep horizontal collectors that extend from the north (within the previously delineated Reaction Area) to the south, which signals the potential that these ETLF characteristics being observed at well CV-24063 may be attributable to migration of heat, gas, and leachate from within the existing Reaction Area, as delineated during the prior month, through these horizontal collectors. However, recognizing that ETLF conditions may be present in the waste materials surrounding this well, which is a relatively short distance to the south, the Reaction Committee believes it is prudent to institute this slight adjustment of this data-driven boundary. The Reaction Committee does not believe that the 100-foot adjustment to the estimated extent of ETLF conditions in this discrete location necessarily signals a substantial expansion of the subsurface reaction being experienced in the northwest portion of the Landfill, since the area being incorporated measures less than a half-acre. This is confirmed by the fact that the nearby wells CV-24074 and CV-24149 recorded peak methane concentrations of 49% and 42%, respectively, with average wellhead temperatures of 89°F and 109°F during April and May, which are not representative of ETLF conditions.

Near CV-24064

Well CV-24064 is positioned within 75 feet or so of the previously delineated boundary line. During May the LFG wellhead temperature was recorded on multiple instances and exhibited temperatures of 159 to 173 degrees F, which is an increase compared to the average values measured during the previous four months. The average methane concentration measured in May continued to be atypically low and the well demonstrated a decreasing trend in the methane-to-carbon dioxide ratio, which was 0.13 during monitoring conducted in May. The hydrogen content measured during the May sampling event demonstrated a significant increase compared to the values recorded in early

2025. The average carbon monoxide value measured during April and May was greater than 2,000 ppm.

The well is in close proximity to two legacy deep horizontal collectors, one of which extends from the west (within the previously delineated Reaction Area) to the east, which signals the potential that these ETLF characteristics being observed at well CV-24064 may be attributable to migration of heat, gas, and leachate from within the existing Reaction Area, as delineated during the prior month, through the horizontal collector. However, recognizing that ETLF conditions may be present in the waste materials surrounding this well, which is a relatively short distance to the east, the Reaction Committee believes it is prudent to institute this slight adjustment of this data-driven boundary. The Reaction Committee does not believe that the 75-foot adjustment to the estimated extent of ETLF conditions in this discrete location necessarily signals a substantial expansion of the subsurface reaction being experienced in the northwest portion of the Landfill, since the area being incorporated measures less than a half-acre.

Near CV-24083

Well CV-24083 is positioned within 150 feet or so of the previously delineated boundary line. Refer to previous monthly determination documentation prepared for the March and April data for detailed background information on conditions observed at this well earlier in 2025. During May the LFG wellhead temperature was recorded on multiple instances and exhibited temperatures of 168 degrees F in early May before dramatically cooling to the 137 to 141 F range later in the month. The maximum temperature in April was 169 F. The downwell temperature as measured by the Lorentz pump sensor was in the range of 180 to 190 degrees F, so it is notably warmer down into the well. While the well is obviously collecting some methane because the average methane concentration was 29 percent during April and May, it did periodically exhibit values below 20% during this time period, which resulted in a decrease in the methane-to-carbon dioxide ratio. The hydrogen content measured during the May sampling event demonstrated a significant increase compared to the values recorded during the previous two months. Although the average carbon monoxide value measured during April and May was below 2,000 ppm, it had increased compared to measurements recorded during prior months.

The well is in close proximity to legacy deep horizontal collectors that extend from north and west (within the previously delineated Reaction Area) to the south and east, which signals the potential that these ETLF characteristics being observed at well CV-24083 may be attributable to migration of heat, gas, and leachate from within the existing Reaction Area, as delineated during the prior month, through these horizontal collectors. However, recognizing that ETLF conditions may be present in the waste materials surrounding this well, which is a relatively short distance to the southeast, the Reaction Committee believes it is prudent to institute this slight adjustment of this data-driven boundary. The Reaction Committee does not believe that the 150-foot adjustment to the estimated extent of ETLF conditions in this discrete location necessarily signals a substantial expansion of the subsurface reaction being experienced in the northwest portion of the Landfill, since the area being incorporated measures less than an acre. This is confirmed by the fact that the conditions at nearby wells CV-24070 and CV-24071 do not necessarily indicate ETLF conditions, with the Lorentz pump in CV-24070 recording an average downwell temperature of only 153 F.

Near CV-24084 & TP-11

Well CV-24084 is co-located with TP-11 in a common borehole and is positioned within 175 feet or so of the previously delineated boundary line. Refer to previous monthly determination documentation prepared for the March and April data for detailed background information on conditions observed at this well earlier in 2025. During May the LFG wellhead temperature was recorded on multiple instances and exhibited temperatures of less than 155 degrees F all but one time, which was 163.5 F. The average wellhead temperature during the past 2 months of 149 F is not particularly hot for an ETLF. The thermocouples at co-located TP-11, have been steadily increasing since late 2024, when they were around 140 F, and now are approximately 173 degrees F at 100 feet deep. The lower depth intervals have increased by about 30 degrees over the past several months.

The well exhibited a methane-to-carbon dioxide ratio of 0.52 based on the May monitoring events. The hydrogen content measured during the last sampling event was greater than 7 percent. The average carbon monoxide value measured during April and May was greater than 2,000 ppm.

The well is in close proximity to legacy deep horizontal collectors that extend from west (within the previously delineated Reaction Area) to the east, which signals the potential that these ETLF characteristics being observed at well CV-24084 may be attributable to migration of heat, gas, and leachate from within the existing Reaction Area, as delineated during the prior month, through these horizontal collectors. However, recognizing that ETLF conditions may be present in the waste materials surrounding this well, which is a relatively short distance to the southeast, the Reaction Committee believes it is prudent to institute this slight adjustment of this data-driven boundary. The Reaction Committee does not believe that the 175-foot adjustment to the estimated extent of ETLF conditions in this discrete location necessarily signals a substantial expansion of the subsurface reaction being experienced in the northwest portion of the Landfill, since the area being incorporated measures less than one acre. This is confirmed by the fact that nearby wells CV-24070 and CV-24071, both of which are closer to the previously delineated Reaction Area, do not necessarily indicate ETLF conditions, with the Lorentz pump in CV-24071 recording an average downwell temperature of only 162 F.

TEMPERATURE MONITORING PROBE DATA

The Reaction Committee reviewed the temperature measurements recorded during April 2025 by the in-situ temperature monitoring probes. As of May 2025, five (5) of the thirty-two (32) probes (TP-2, 3, 9, 15, and 21) are located within the current estimated extent of ETLF conditions (dashed magenta line). Of the remaining twenty-seven (27) probes positioned outside of the boundary, twelve (12) probes are positioned within relatively close proximity (within 200 feet) of this boundary. It is the Committee's opinion that the temperatures recorded by the 26 probes outside of the boundary during May 2025 (excludes TP-11) are not indicative of a subsurface reaction and do not substantiate a decision to adjust the boundary of the Reaction Area at this time.

The Reaction Committee evaluated the 30-day maximum temperatures recorded in TP-26, TP-29, TP-30, and TP-31. The Committee noted differentiation between the 30-day maximum temperatures in these four probes compared to the 30-day maximum temperatures measured at the three probes within the current estimated extent of ETLF conditions (dashed magenta line), specifically TP-3, TP-9,

and TP-21. Based on this differentiation, along with consideration of the other relevant criteria and data parameters, the Reaction Committee does not believe an adjustment to the boundary of the Reaction Area to include the portions of the waste footprint inclusive of TP-26, TP-29, TP-30, and TP-31 is warranted at this time.

HYDROGEN CONCENTRATIONS

The Reaction Committee also evaluated the concentration of hydrogen in LFG during May 2025. Recall that certain wells positioned to the south and east of the Reaction Area boundary (where dewatering pumping was reactivated) have periodically demonstrated some increased hydrogen content in the LFG during the Reaction Committee's review of the data in previous months, which similarly was the case for the May data. The Reaction Committee noted in its review of the data that these wells did not exhibit elevated temperatures. There was no evidence of the increased heat that is typical with ETLF conditions present at the wells exhibiting atypical hydrogen concentrations. As noted previously, the Committee suspects this increased hydrogen content may be attributable to substantial dewatering being accomplished throughout the Reaction Area and may be associated with gas movement from within the Reaction Area by existing horizontal collectors in close proximity. Thus, the presence of elevated hydrogen in these isolated locations does not suggest that ETLF conditions are expanding south and east of the delineated boundary. Accordingly, the Reaction Committee does not believe an adjustment to the boundary of the Reaction Area, other than those adjustments noted above, is warranted at this time.

CONCLUSION

As presented on the Drawing included as **Attachment A**, the estimated extent of ETLF conditions (dashed magenta line) is fully contained within the Reaction Area boundary decreed in the SOFA (solid black line). Because the ETLF conditions are fully contained within the Reaction Area boundary and have not expanded into a new cell, the Reaction Committee finds no basis to modify the Reaction Area boundary as prescribed in Condition 9a at this time.

There was no dissenting opinion among the Reaction Committee members regarding this monthly determination. Supporting data is presented on the Drawing included as **Attachment A.** The maximum temperature measurements recorded at the 32 in-situ waste temperature monitoring probes during May are presented in **Attachment B** in graphical format. The LFG wellhead temperatures recorded at the extraction wells for the entire Landfill footprint are reflected on the isothermal gradient range map presented as **Attachment C**. The carbon monoxide (CO) concentrations measured at the LFG wellheads in the vicinity of the data-driven Reaction Area boundary are depicted on the range map presented as **Attachment D**. The electronic database and recordkeeping platform enables these measurements to be downloaded into a tabular spreadsheet format, which can be submitted to the South Coast Air Quality Management District under separate cover, if requested.

Please contact either of the undersigned if you have questions or require additional information.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Dick, PE, BCEE
Senior Vice President
SCS Engineers

Patrick S. Sullivan, BCES, CCP
Senior Vice President
SCS Engineers

RED/PSS

cc: Nathaniel Dickel, SCAQMD
Christina Ojeda, SCAQMD
Pablo Sanchez Soria, PhD, CIH, CTEH
Neal Bolton, PE, Blue Ridge Services, Inc.
Richard Pleus, PhD, Intertox
Srividhya Viswanathan, PE, SCS Engineers

Enclosures:

Attachment A – Reaction Area Map
Attachment B – In-Situ Waste Temperature Monitoring Probe Data
Attachment C – Isothermal Gradient Range Map
Attachment D – Wellhead Carbon Monoxide Range Map

ATTACHMENT A

CELL 2 PHASE 2A

CELL 2 PHASE 2B

CELL II, PHASE 1

MODULE 2B/3/4 P2

MODULE 2B/3/4 P1

CELL 1/2A

CANYON C CELL I

CANYON A

A-D RIDGE

MODULE 5

CANYON D

CELL 6

MODULE 7

N

GRAPHIC SCALE

160 80 0 160 320 480

SCALE: 1"=160'

LEGEND

- EXISTING CELL LIMITS (APPROXIMATE)
- CV-XX EXISTING VERTICAL WELLS
- CV-XX PLR EXISTING VERTICAL WELL - PRESSURIZED LEACHATE RELEASE
- CV-XX EXISTING VERTICAL WELLS BELOW-GRADE
- H-XX EXISTING HORIZONTAL WELLS
- CV-XX EXISTING REMOTE VERTICAL WELLHEAD
- GP-XX EXISTING PERIMETER MIGRATION PROBE
- TP-XX EXISTING TEMPERATURE PROBE
- EXISTING HORIZONTAL COLLECTOR - SOLID
- EXISTING HORIZONTAL COLLECTOR - PERFORATED
- EXISTING HISTORIC HORIZONTAL COLLECTOR
- REACTION AREA BOUNDARY (APPROXIMATE) - BASED ON DATA REVIEW
- REACTION AREA BOUNDARY - CONDITION 9A

LFG Vertical Extraction Wells Installed: MAY, 2025

#	Well I.D	Bore Depth (Ft.)	Casing Depth (Ft.)	Date of Installation	Excavated/Exposed Waste Characterization	Excavated/Exposed Waste Moisture
1	CV-2501	200	198	5/30/2025	None to Little → Severe	Dry → Saturated
2	CV-2502	200	198	5/29/2025	None to Little → Moderate	Dry
3	CV-2504	187	185	5/23/2025	None to Little → Moderate	Dry
4	CV-2505	187	185	5/21/2025	None to Little → Severe	Dry → Saturated
5	CV-2506	170	168	5/20/2025	None to Little → Moderate	Dry
6	CV-2508	143	141	5/19/2025	None to Little → Moderate	Dry
7	CV-2509	133	130	5/16/2025	None to Little → Moderate	Dry
8	CV-2510	82	80	5/16/2025	None to Little → Moderate	Dry
9	CV-2511	110	108	5/27/2025	None to Little → Moderate	Dry
10	CV-2512	68	66	5/27/2025	None to Little → Moderate	Dry
11	CV-2513	111	109	5/15/2025	None to Little → Moderate	Dry
12	CV-2514	100	98	5/12/2025	None to Little → Moderate	Dry

GENERAL DRAWING NOTES:

1. NORTH ARROW SHOWN HERE IS REFERENCE TO THE CALIFORNIA STATE PLANE ZONE V COORDINATE SYSTEM, NAD 83.
2. THE LOCATION OF ANY EXISTING PIPING, VALVES, TIE-IN LOCATIONS AND OTHER FEATURES ARE APPROXIMATE AND SHOULD BE USED FOR INFORMATION PURPOSES ONLY.

DATE

REVISION

NO.

SHEET TITLE: REACTION AREA MAP MAY 2025

PROJECT TITLE: CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL CASTAIC, CALIFORNIA

CLIENT: CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL CASTAIC, CALIFORNIA

SCS ENGINEERS
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ACAD FILE: -
APP. BY: WCH
DWN. BY: SRM
CHK. BY: WCH
PROJ. NO. 01204123.41
DSN. BY: -

DATE: 06/10/2025

SCALE: AS SHOWN

SHEET: 1

ATTACHMENT B

Solid Waste Borehole Maximum Temperature Profiles Over 6 Weeks

for 4/24/2025 to 6/4/2025

From May 29, 2025, through June 4, 2025, there were three recorded temperature increases, and two temperature decreases that triggered the notification limits set forth in the LEA's October 4, 2024 letter.

Additionally, as of April 4, 2025, twelve new TMPs (TMP-21, TMP-24, TMP-25, TMP-26, TMP-27, TMP-28, TMP-29, TMP-30, TMP-31, TMP-32, TMP-34, and TMP-35) have been installed and are online. None of these twelve new TMPs indicate reaction temperatures occurring outside of the currently delineated data-driven reaction area boundary, and the four TMPs that were able to be drilled to within 25 feet of the liner (TMP-24, TMP-27, TMP-31, and TMP-32) show significantly cooler temperatures at the deepest thermocouple, as expected due to the cooling from the underlying earth.

Chiquita provides the following updates:

- TP-09
  - As stated in previous weeks' reports, prior weeks of readings at TP-09 showed no variability and upon field investigation, the battery for TP-09 was found to have failed likely due to poor cell network connection rapidly draining the battery. A new battery was installed on May 23rd ahead of schedule and TP-09 is now online and recording data. There have been no significant temperature changes since TP-09 went offline.

- TP-11
  - The 15-foot thermocouple showed a decrease in maximum temperature of 12°F from 150°F to 138°F from May 29th to June 3rd.
  - The 30-foot thermocouple showed an increase in maximum temperature of 16°F from 148°F to 164°F from May 27th to June 3rd.

- TP-14
  - The 15-foot thermocouple remained consistent with previous recorded temperatures.

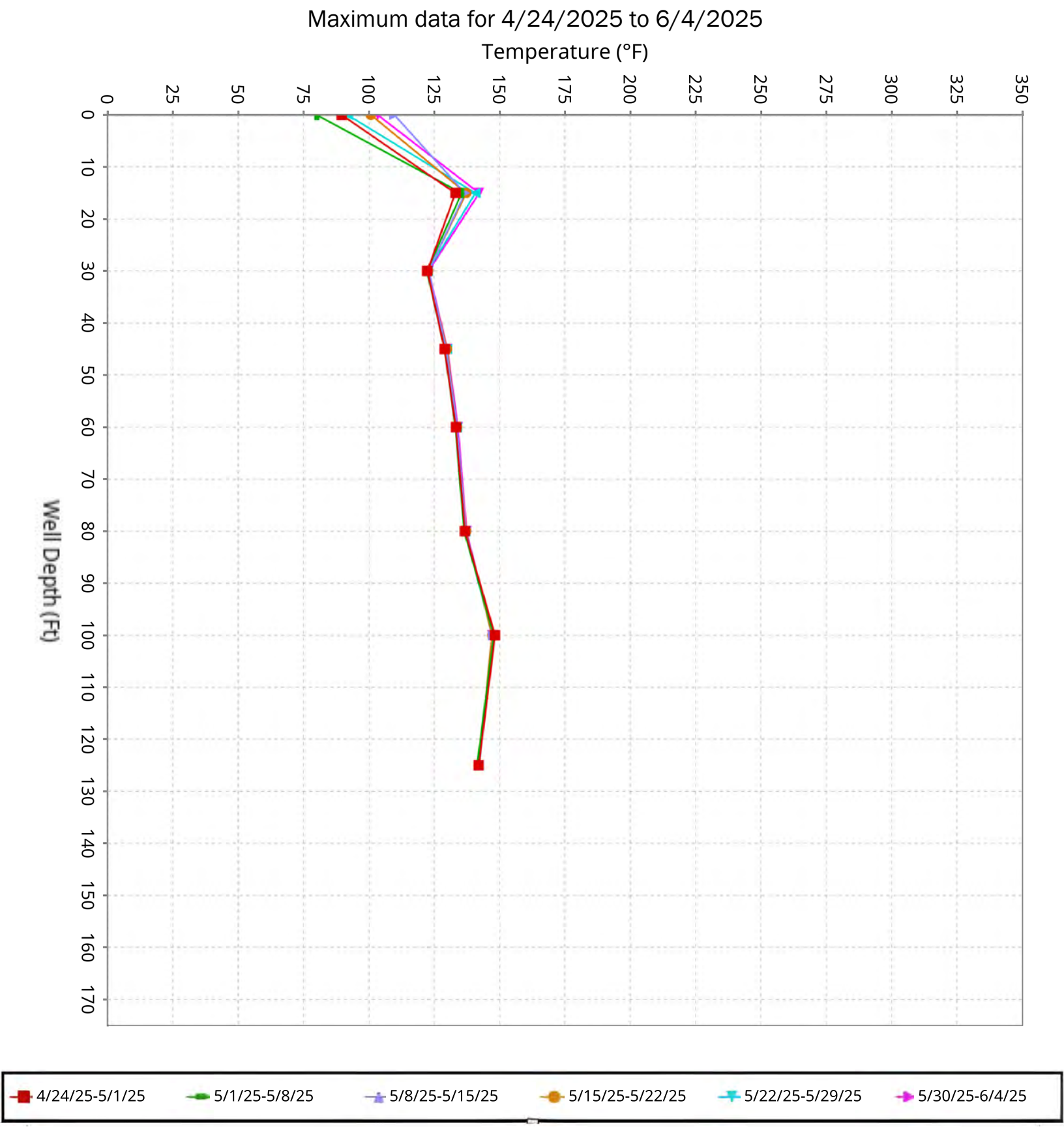
- TP-21
  - The 45-foot thermocouple showed an increase in maximum temperature of 12°F from 158°F to 170°F from May 28th to June 2nd.
  - The 60-foot thermocouple showed an increase in maximum temperature of 20°F from 178°F to 198°F from May 26th to May 31st.
  - The 95-foot thermocouple showed a decrease in maximum temperature of 16°F from 227°F to 211°F from May 26th to June 2nd.

SCS ENGINEERS

07224053.00 | June 5, 2025

274 Granite Run Drive
Lancaster, PA 17601
717-550-6330

Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-1



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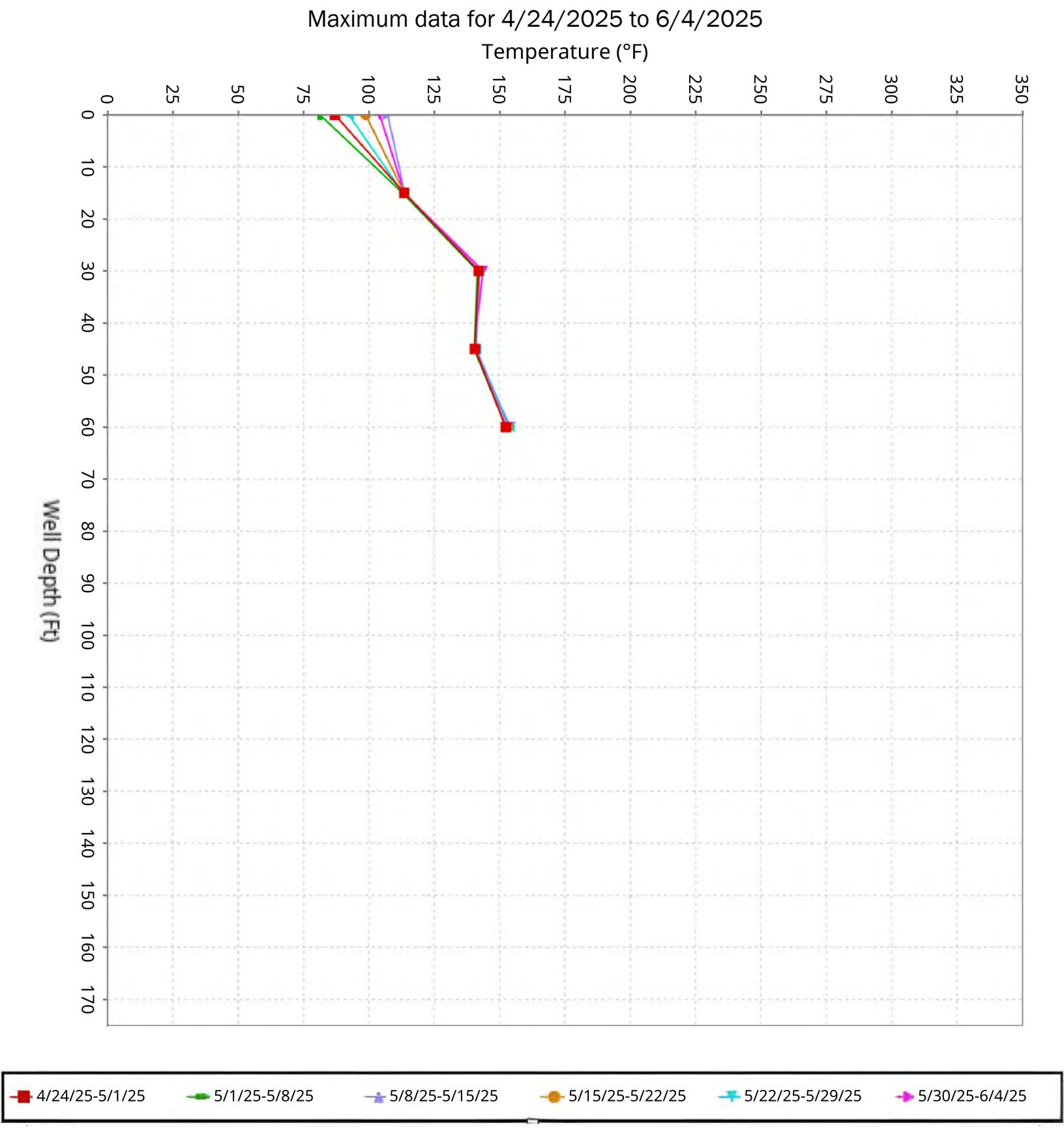
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-2



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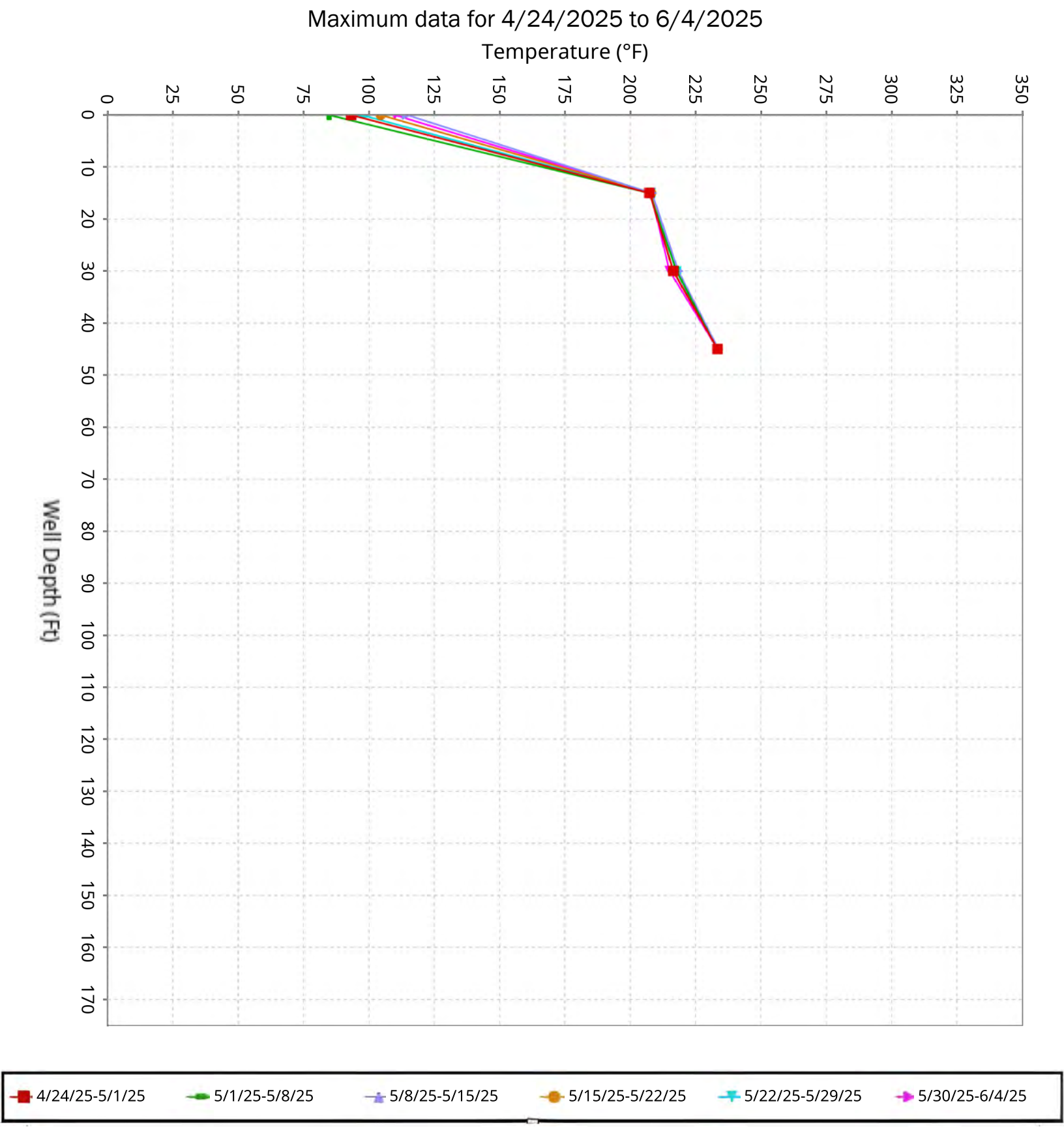
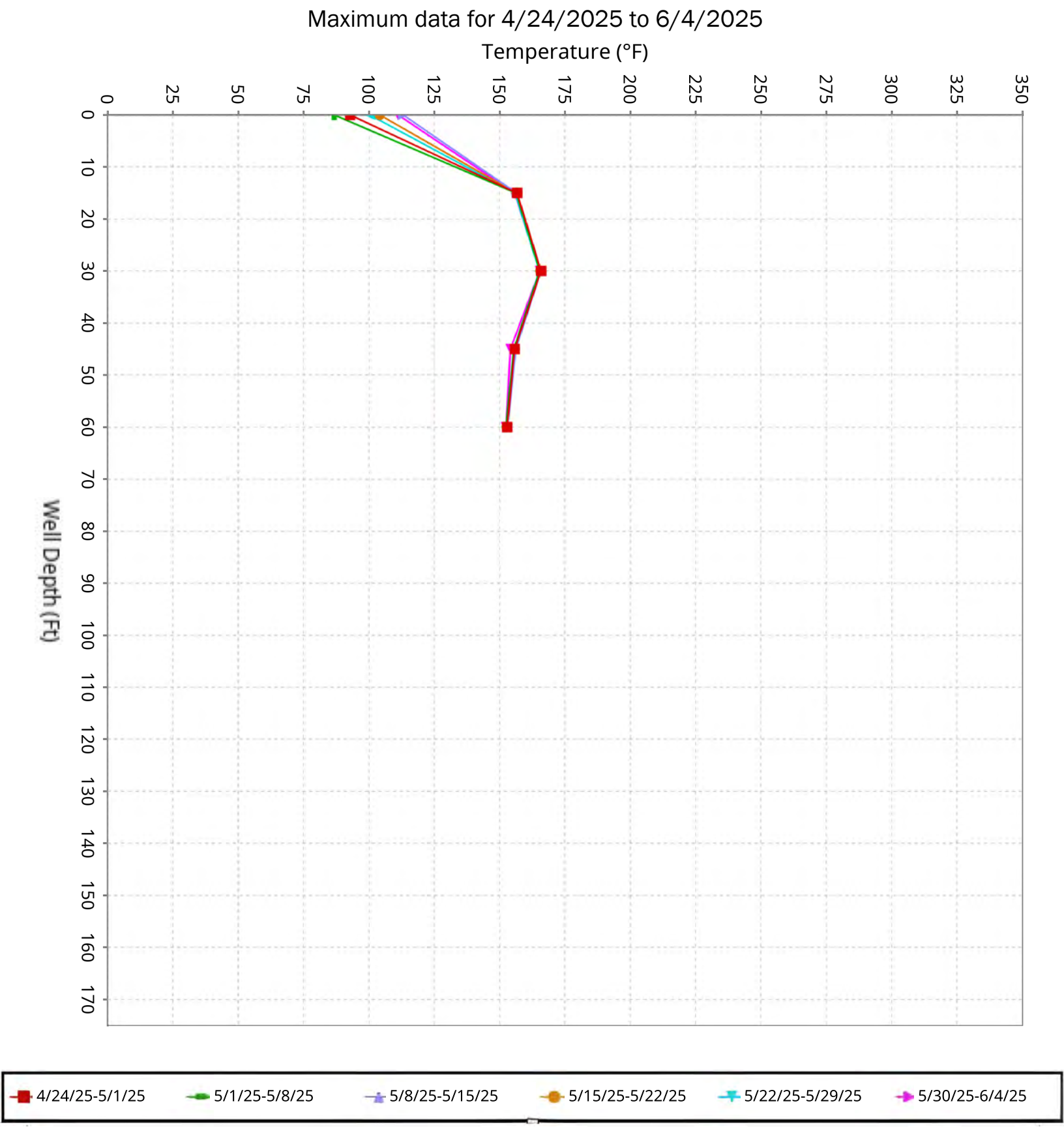
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-3



SCS ENGINEERS

Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-4



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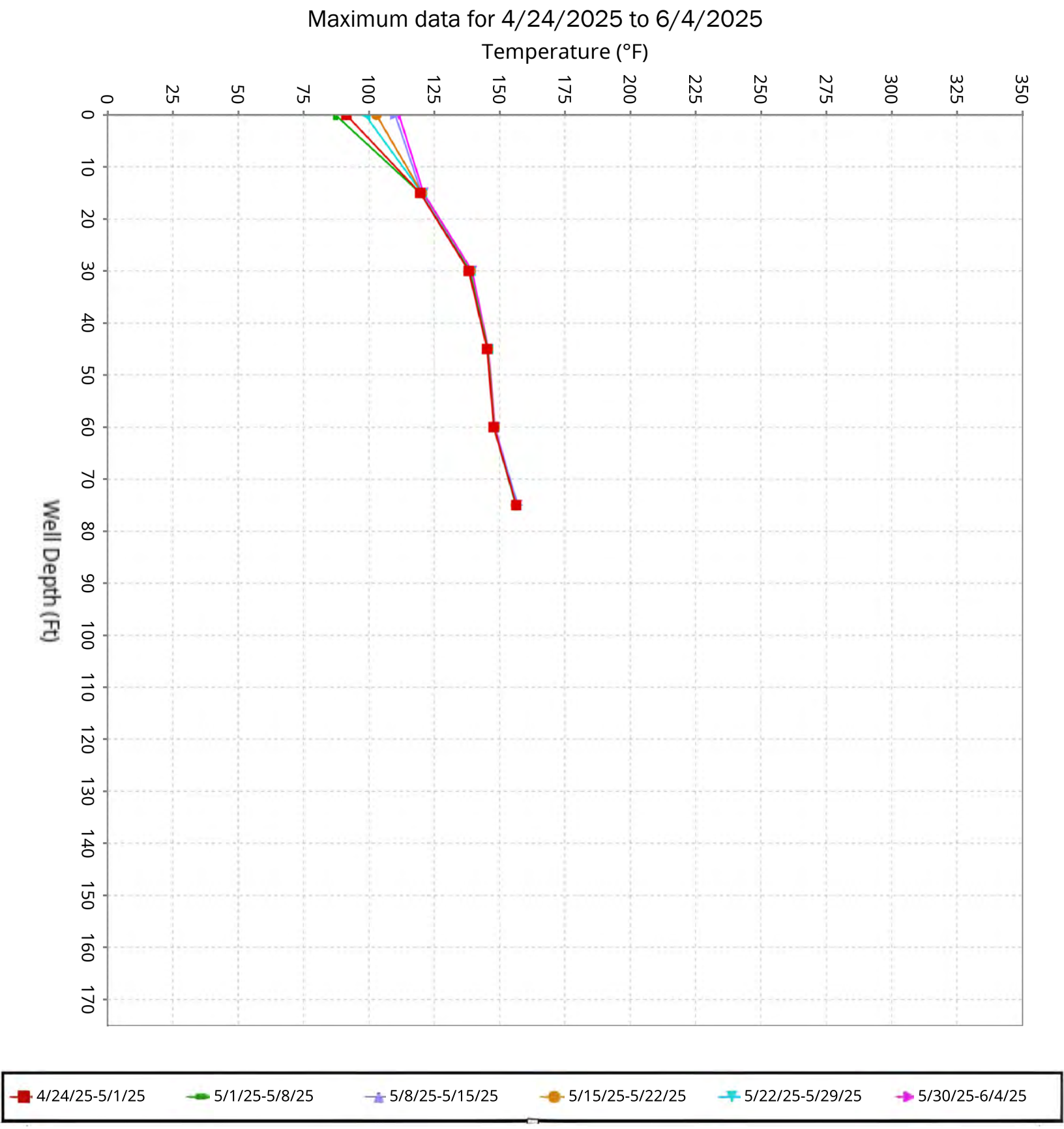
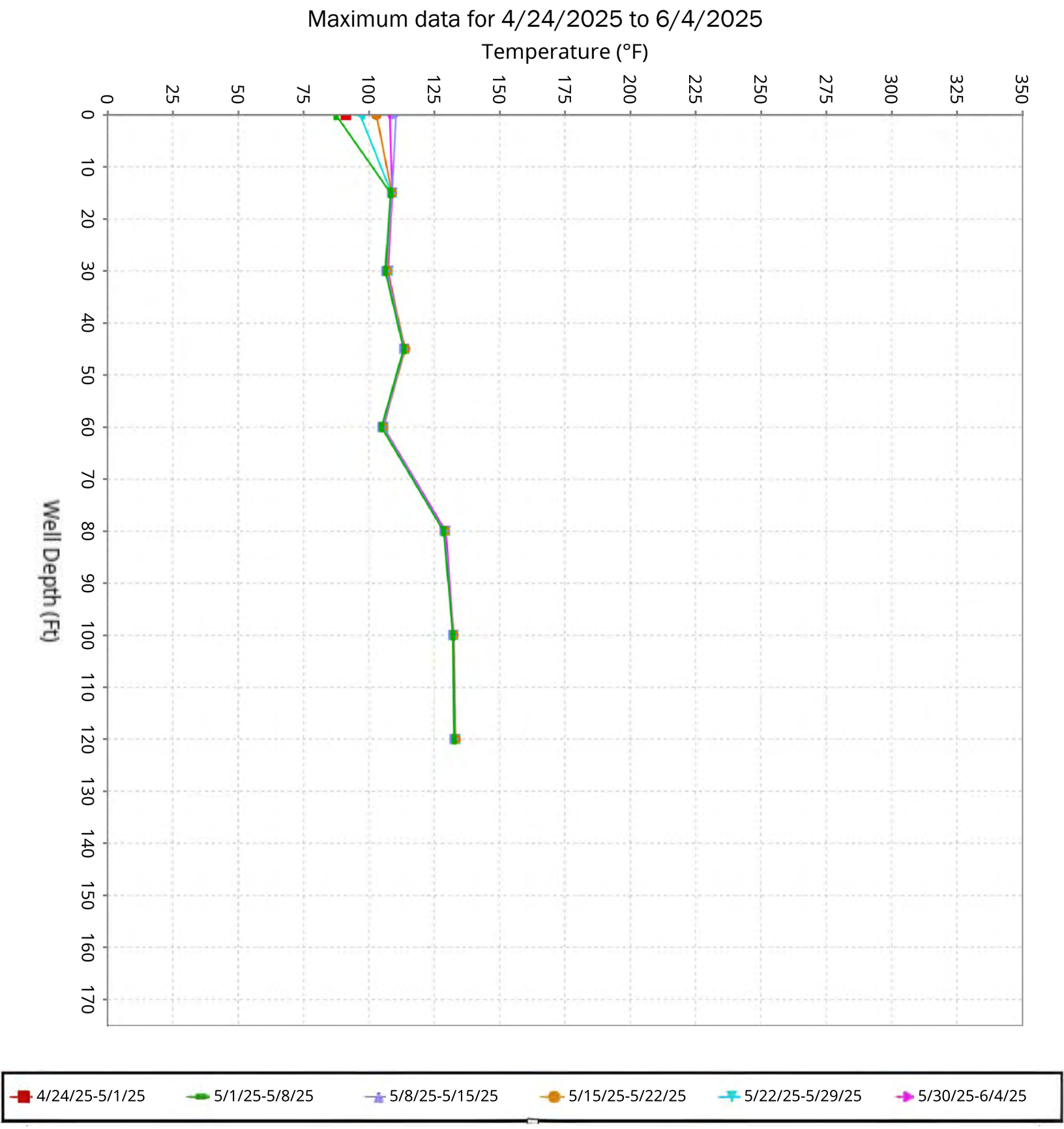
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-5



SCS ENGINEERS

Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-6



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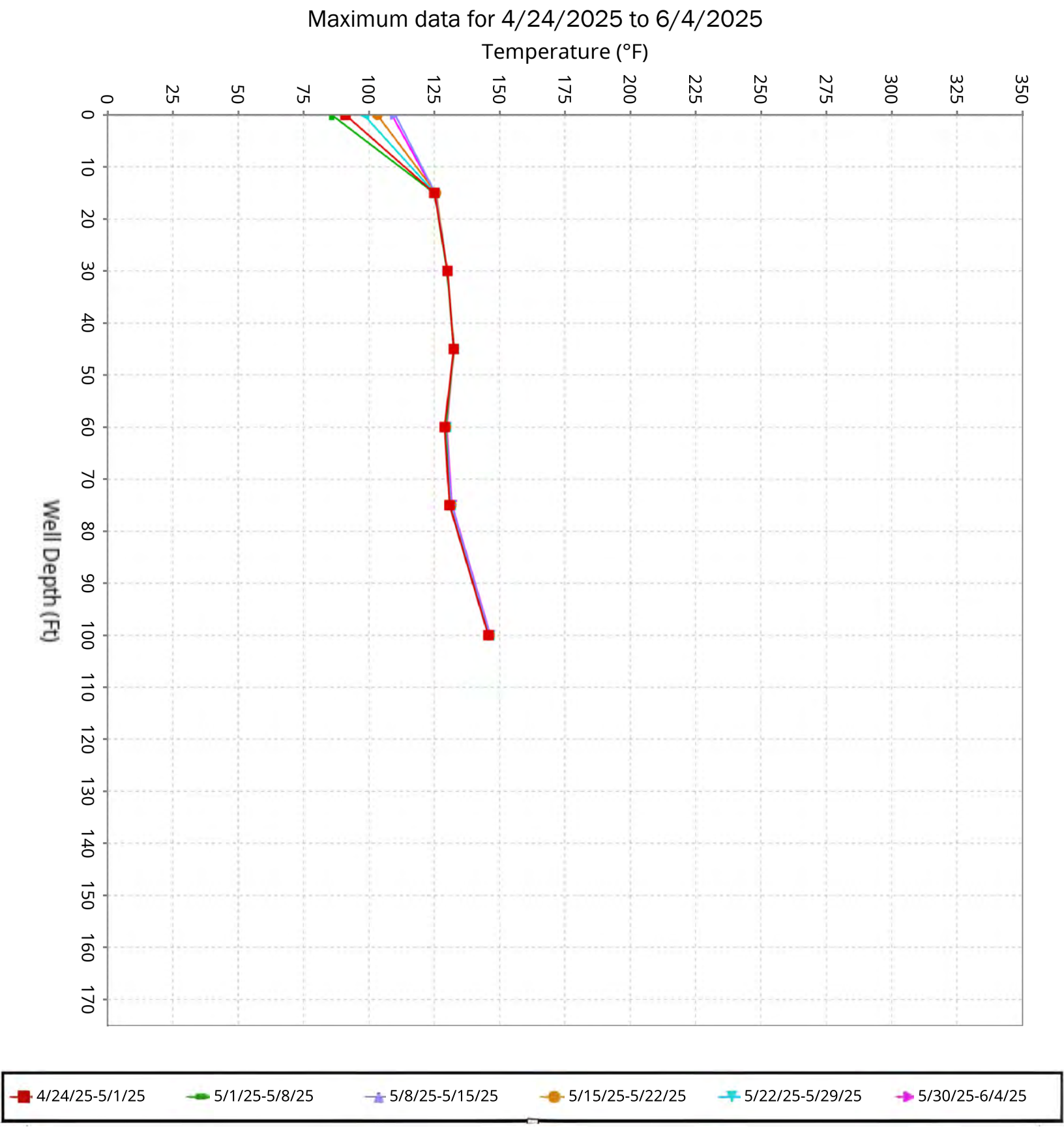
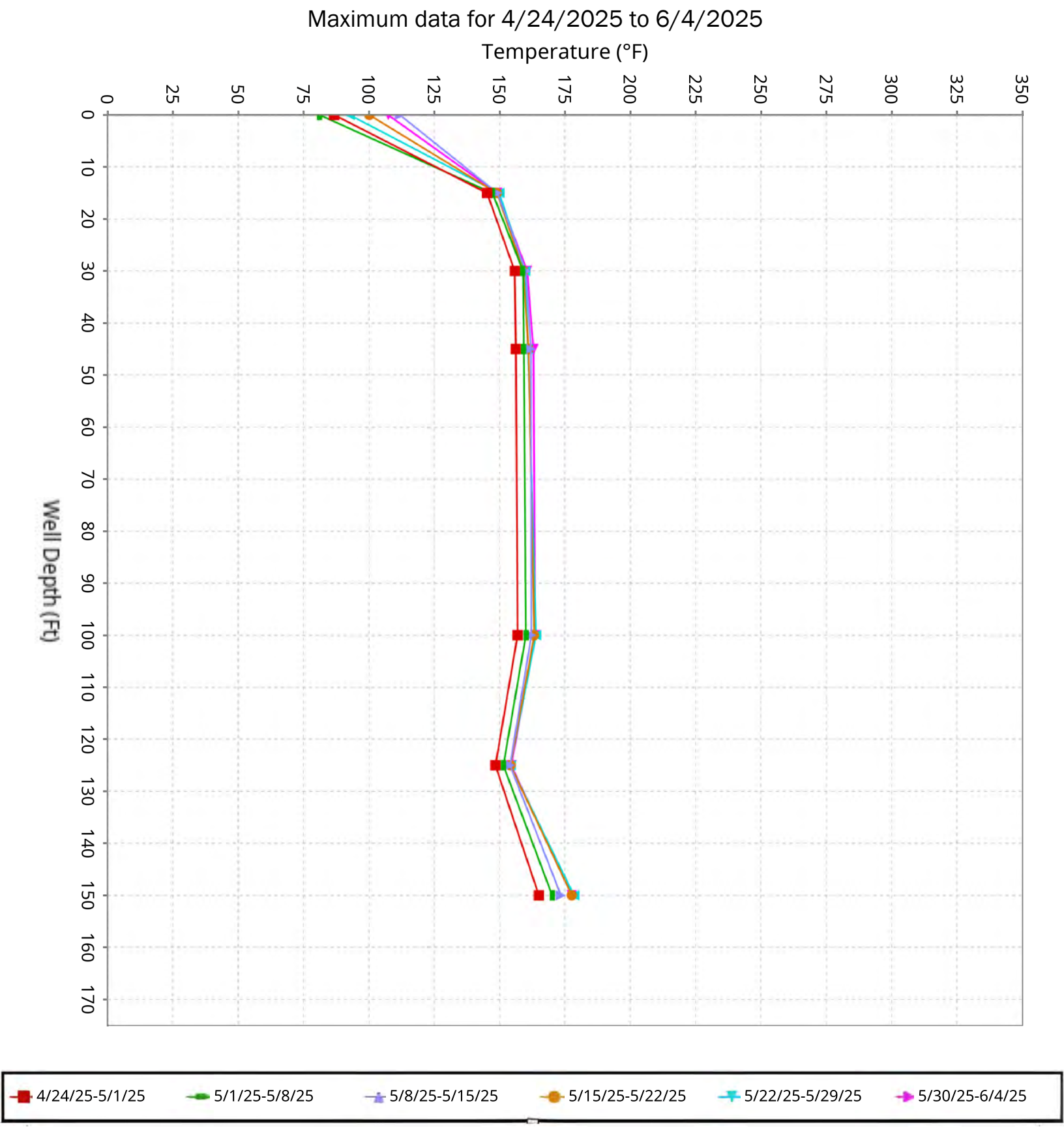
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-7



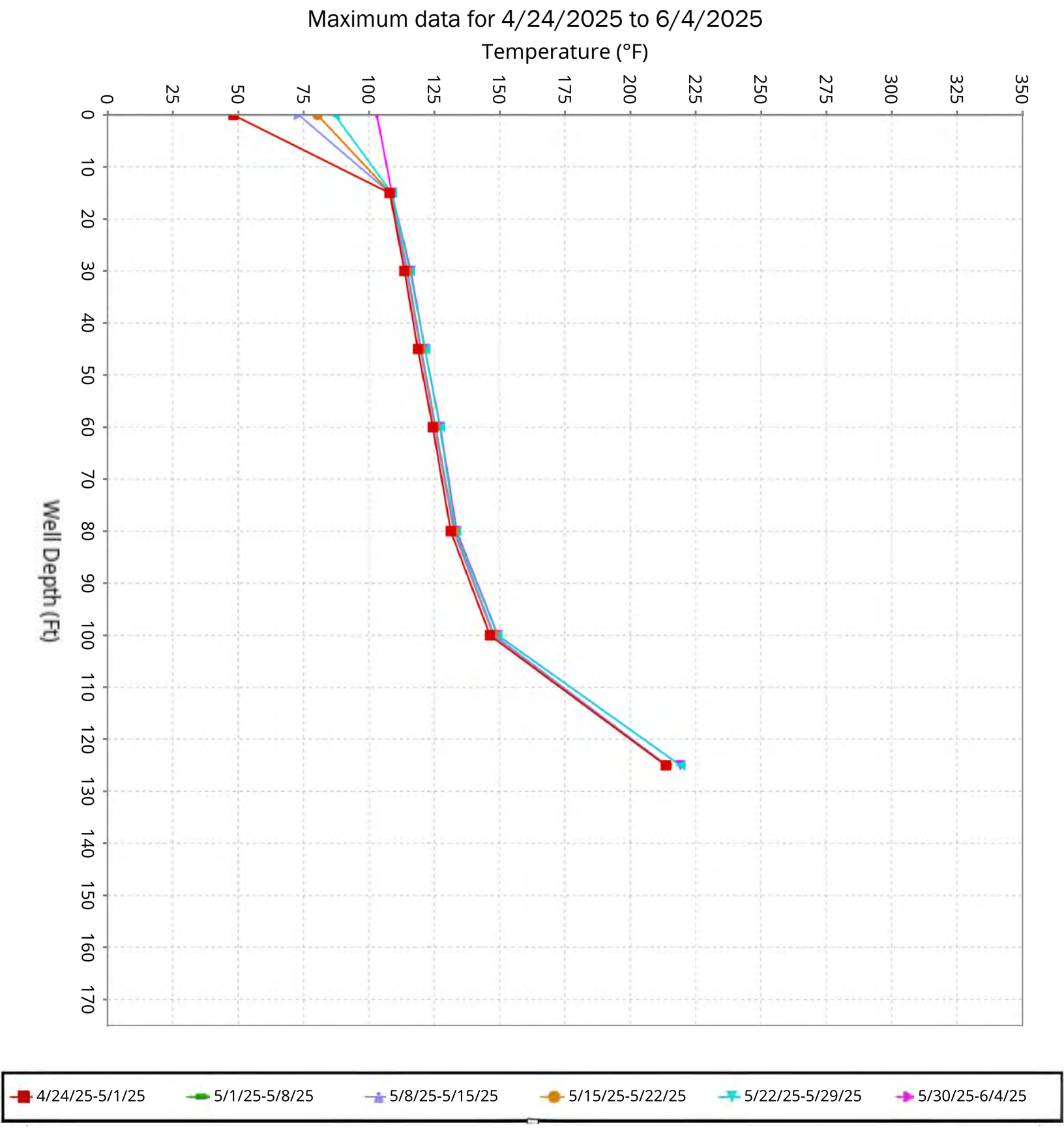
SCS ENGINEERS

Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-8



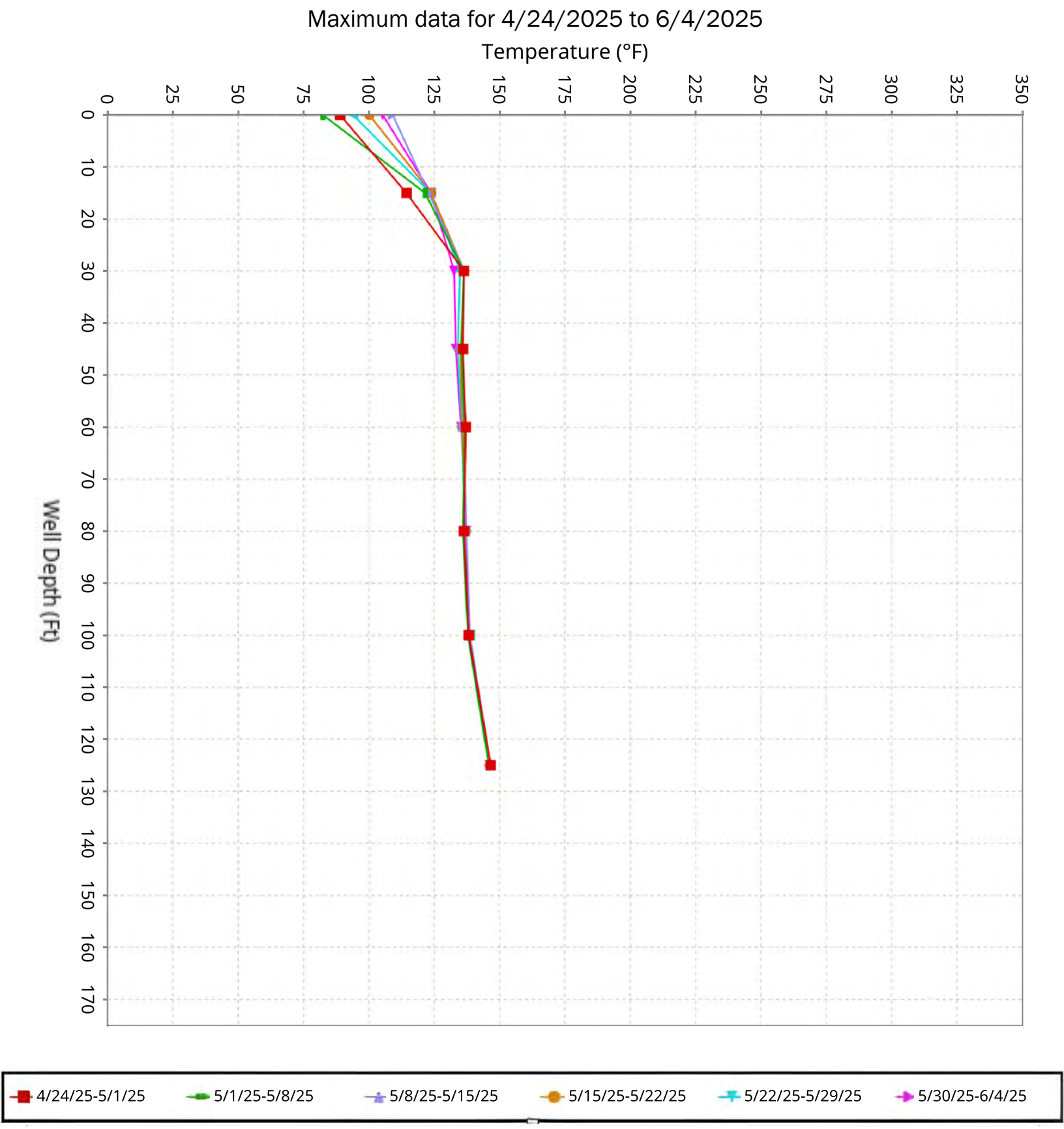
SCS ENGINEERS

Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-9



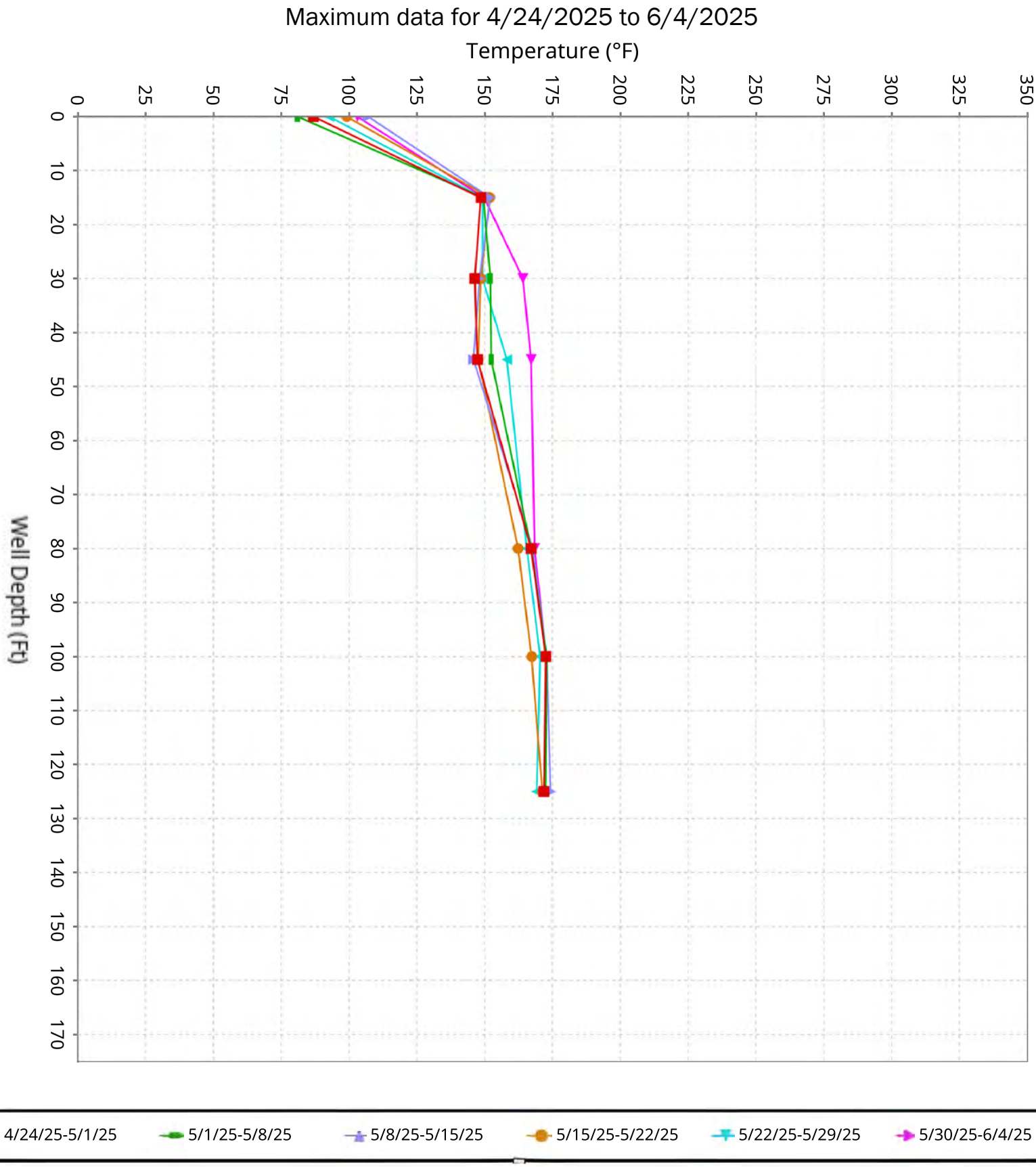
SCS ENGINEERS

Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-10



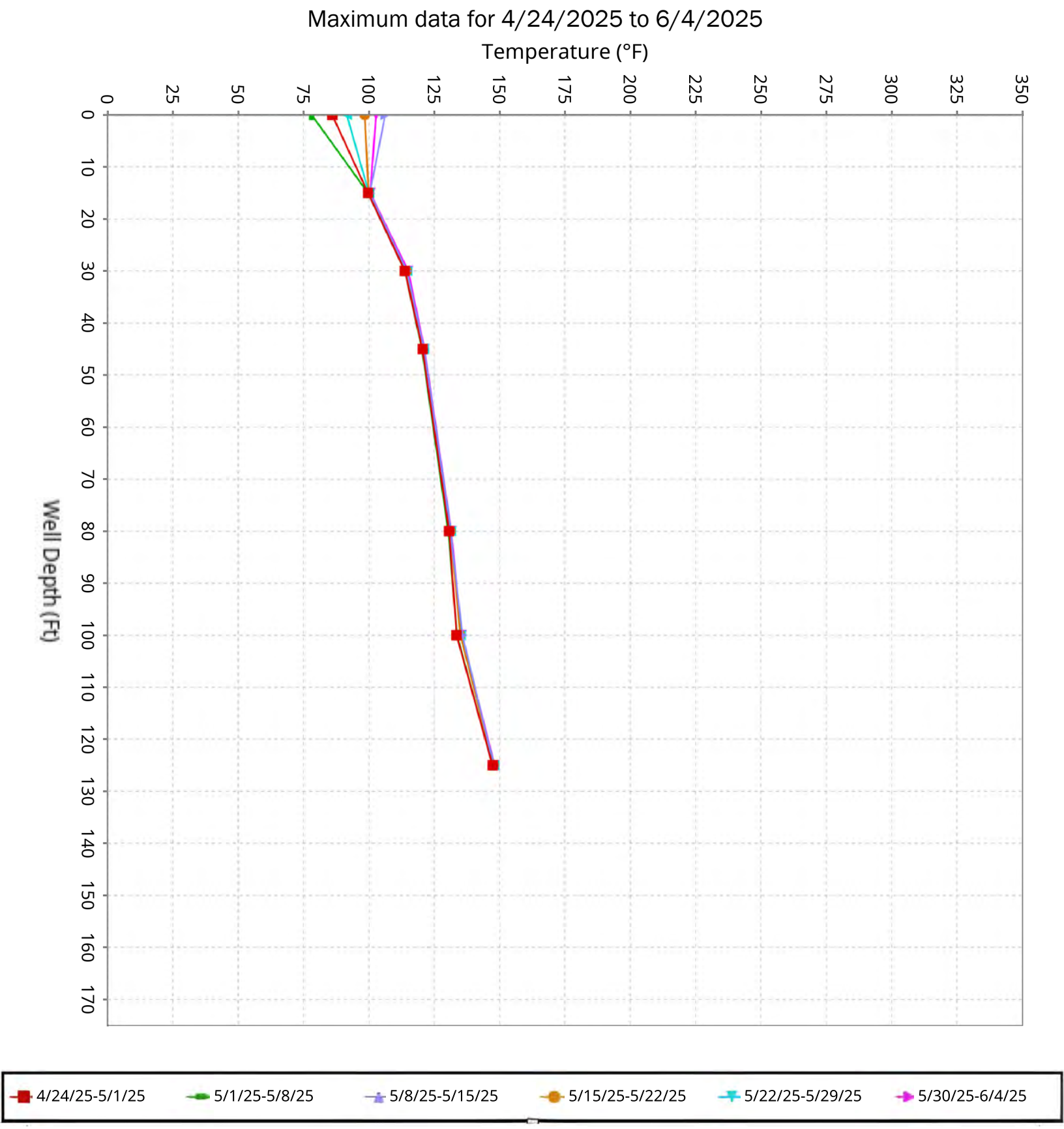
SCS ENGINEERS

Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-11



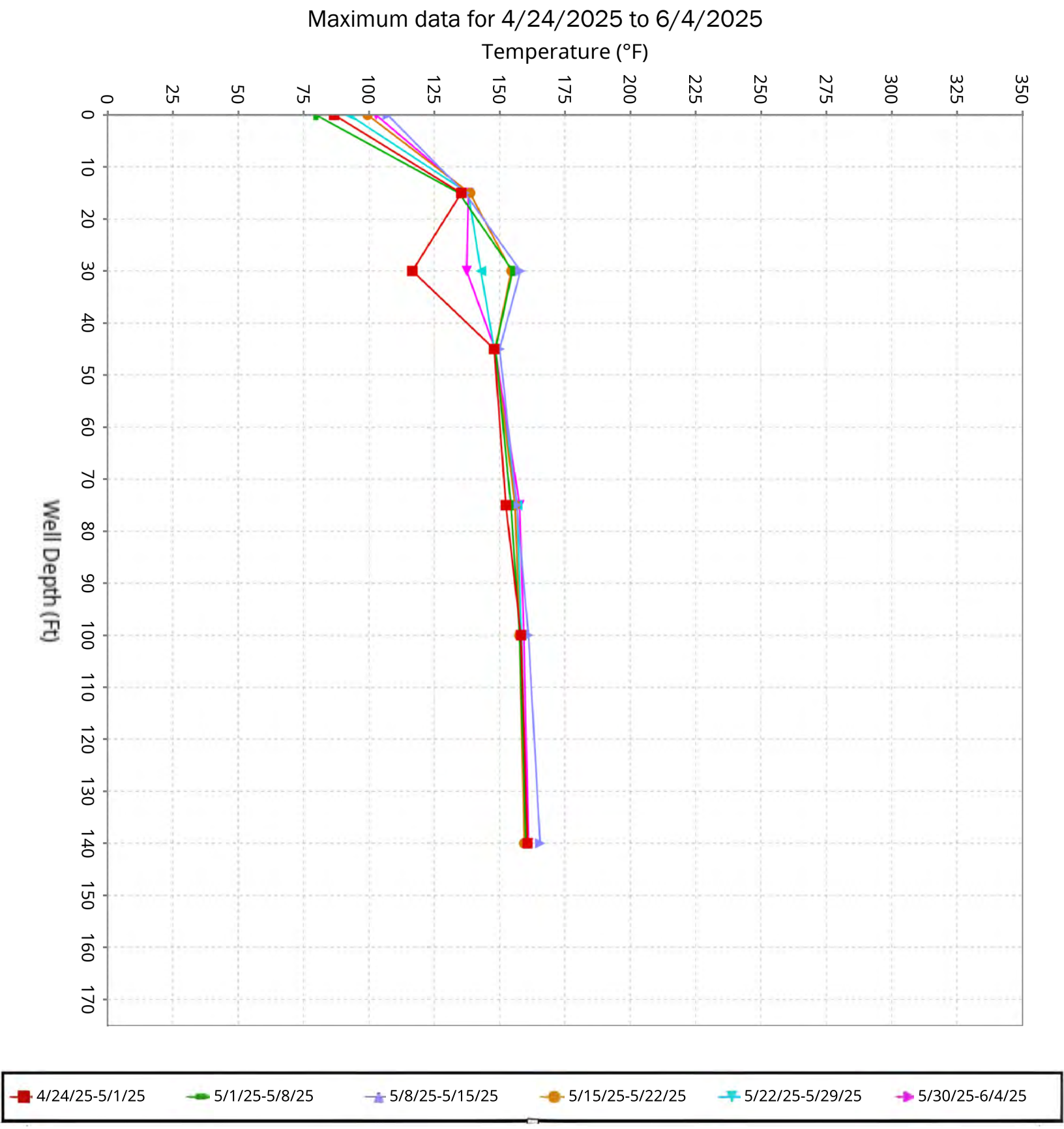
SCS ENGINEERS

Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-12



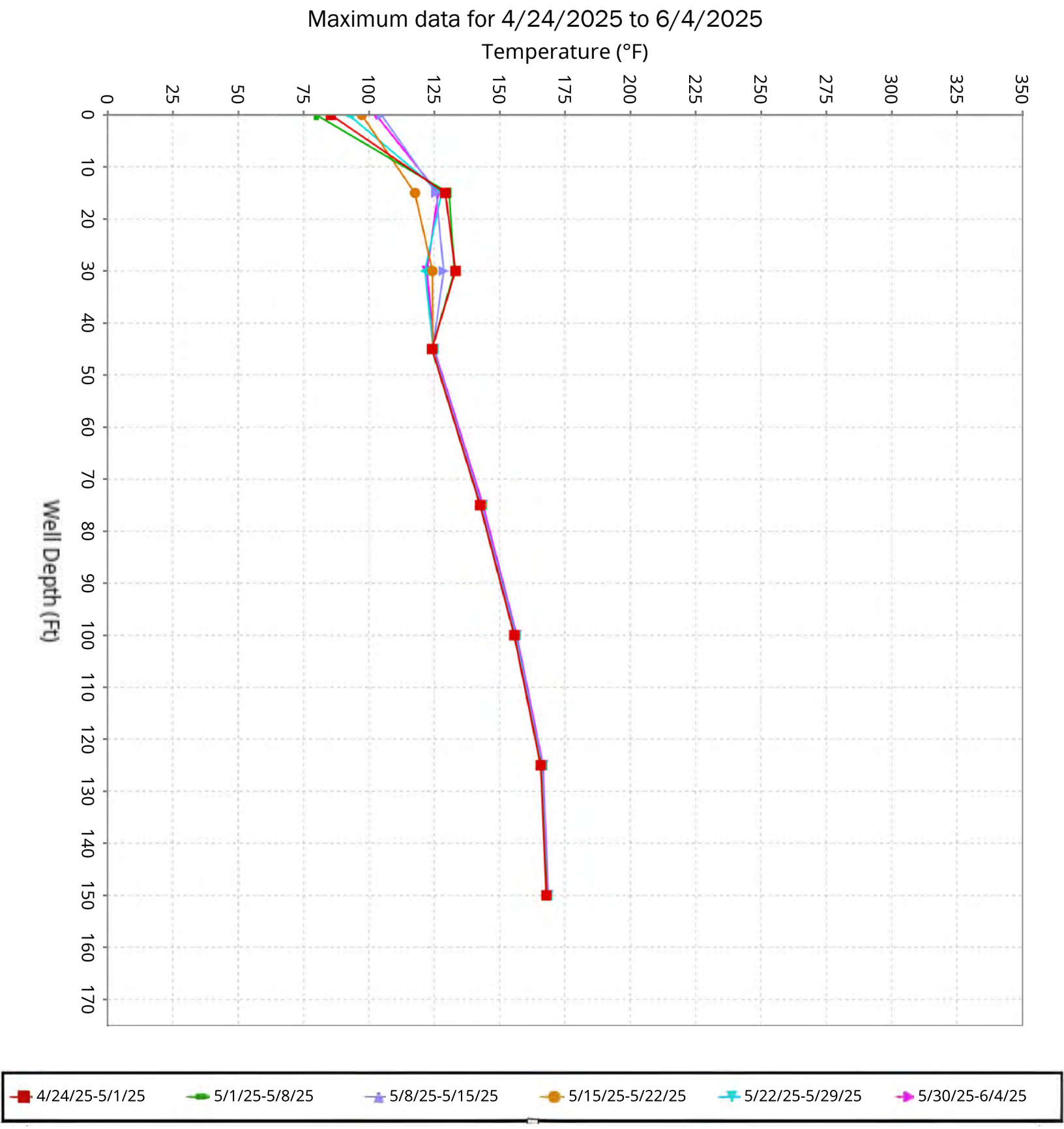
SCS ENGINEERS

Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-13



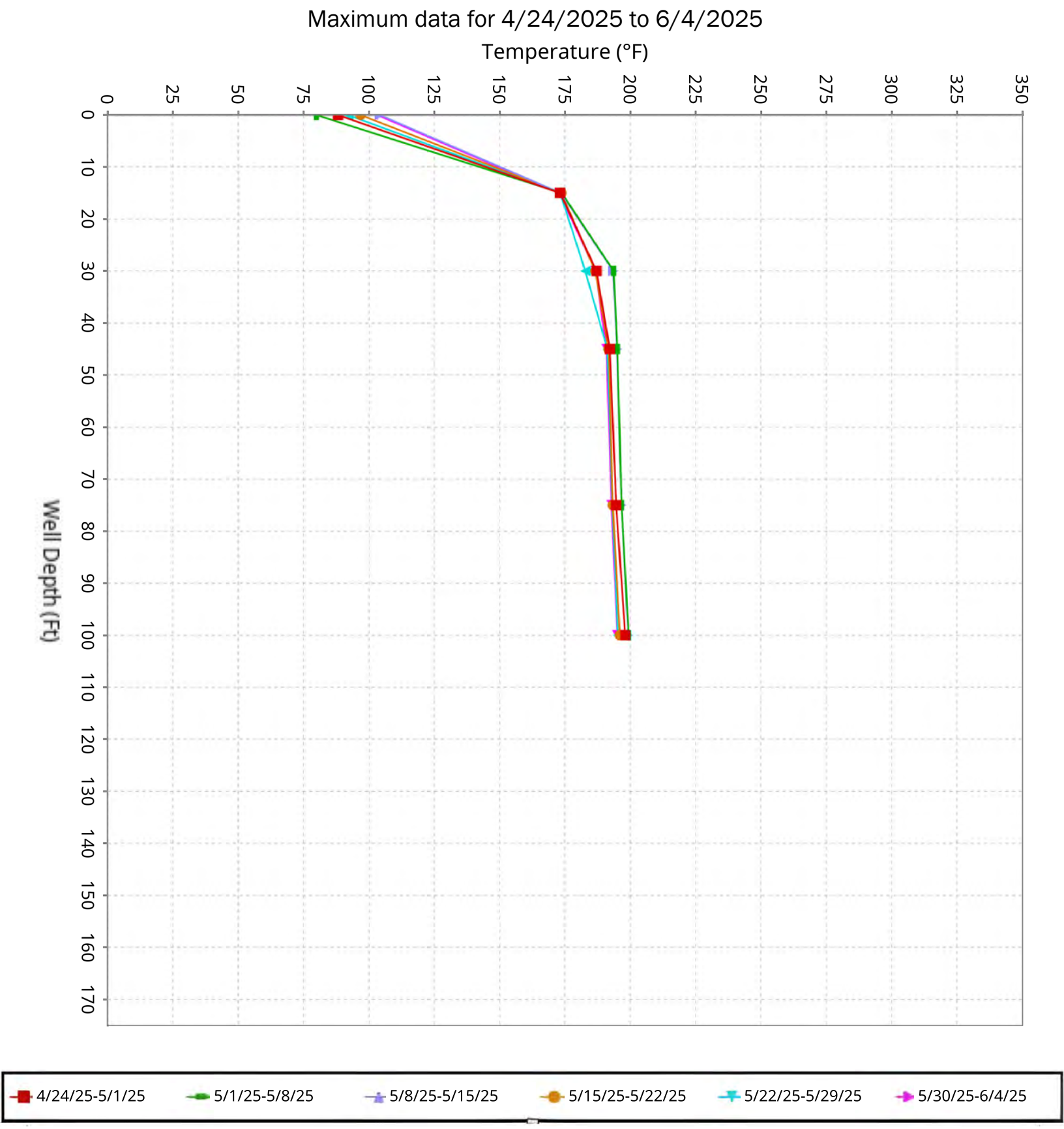
SCS ENGINEERS

Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-14



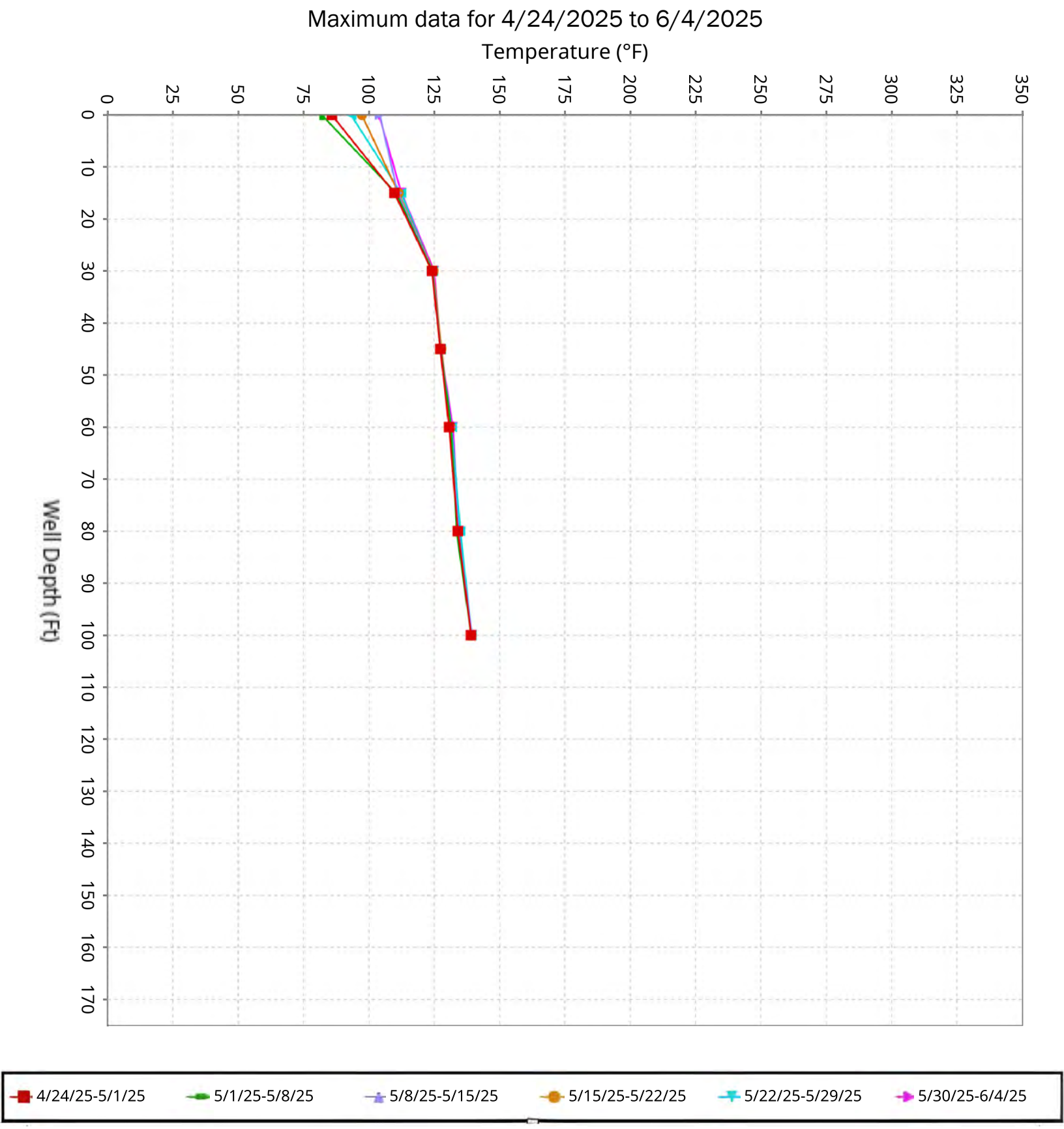
SCS ENGINEERS

Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-15



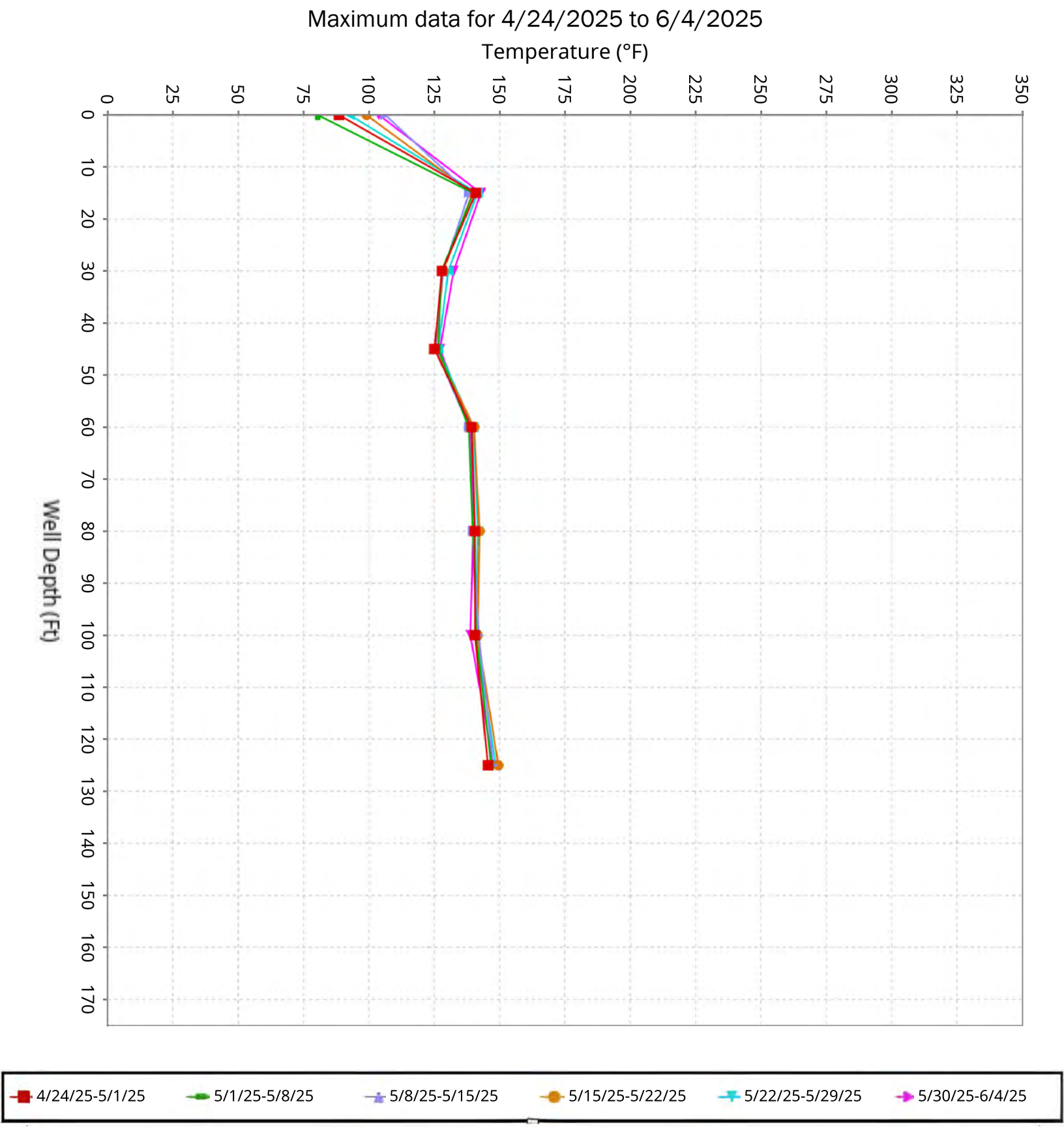
SCS ENGINEERS

Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-16



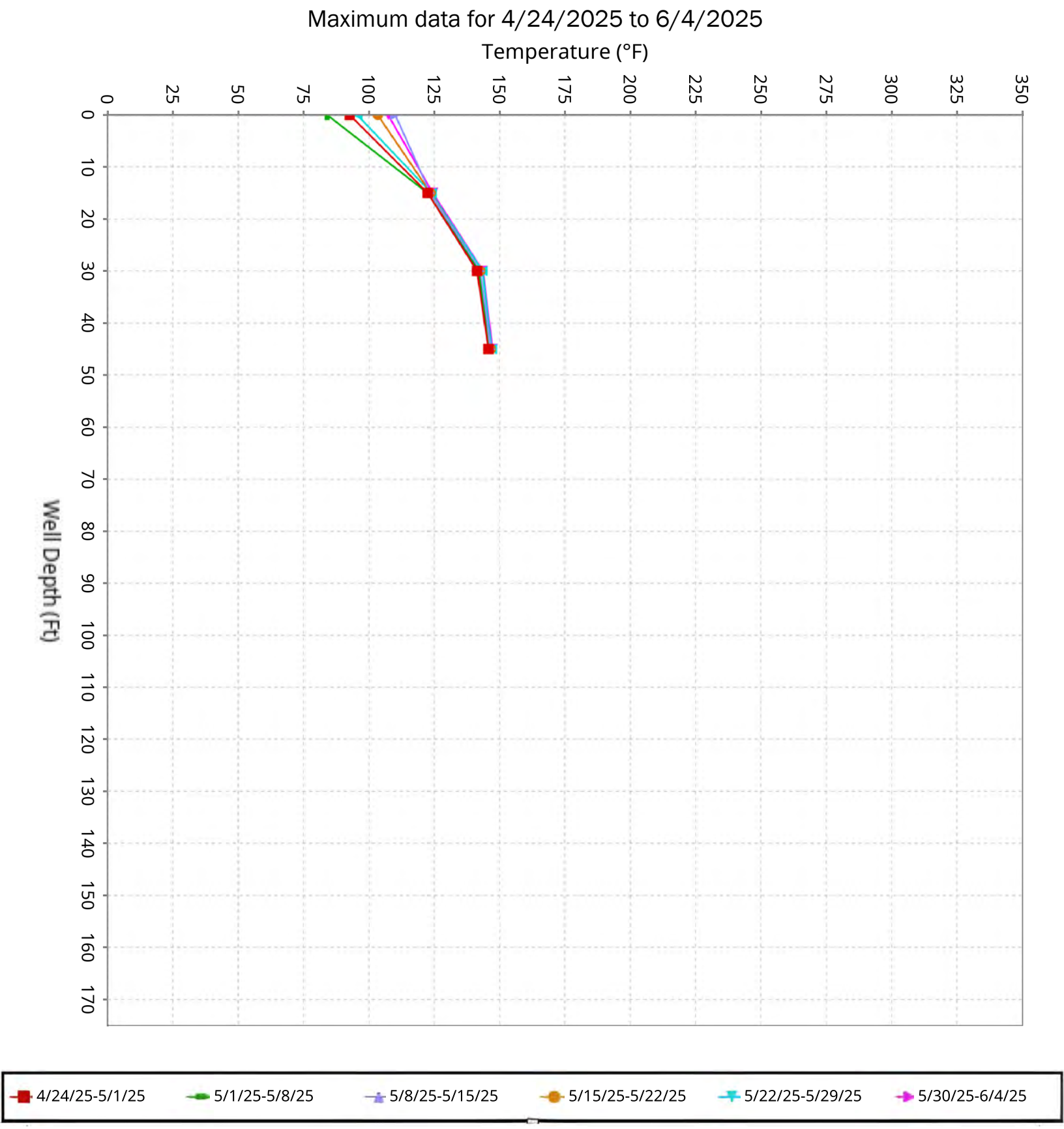
SCS ENGINEERS

Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-17



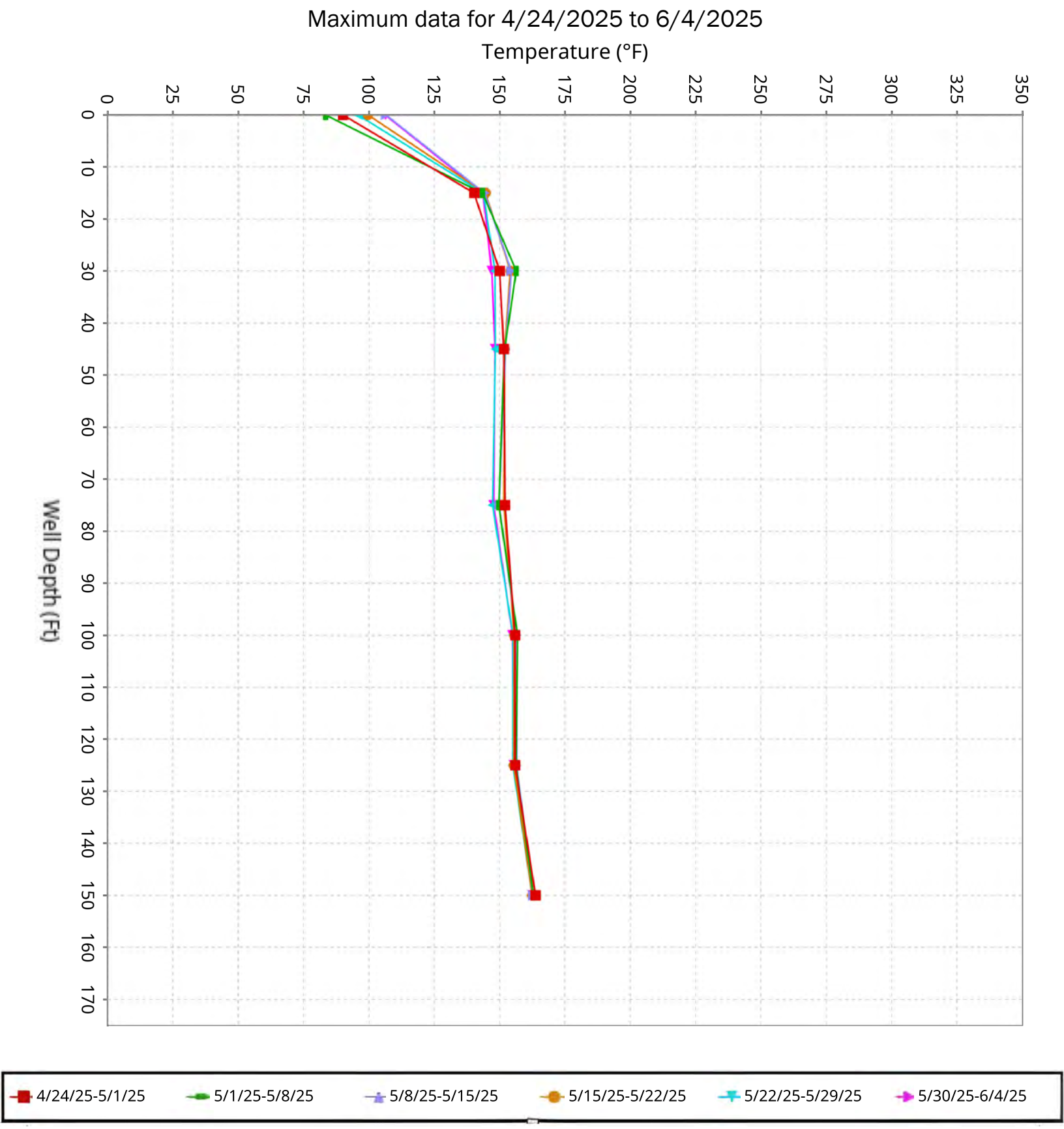
SCS ENGINEERS

Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-18



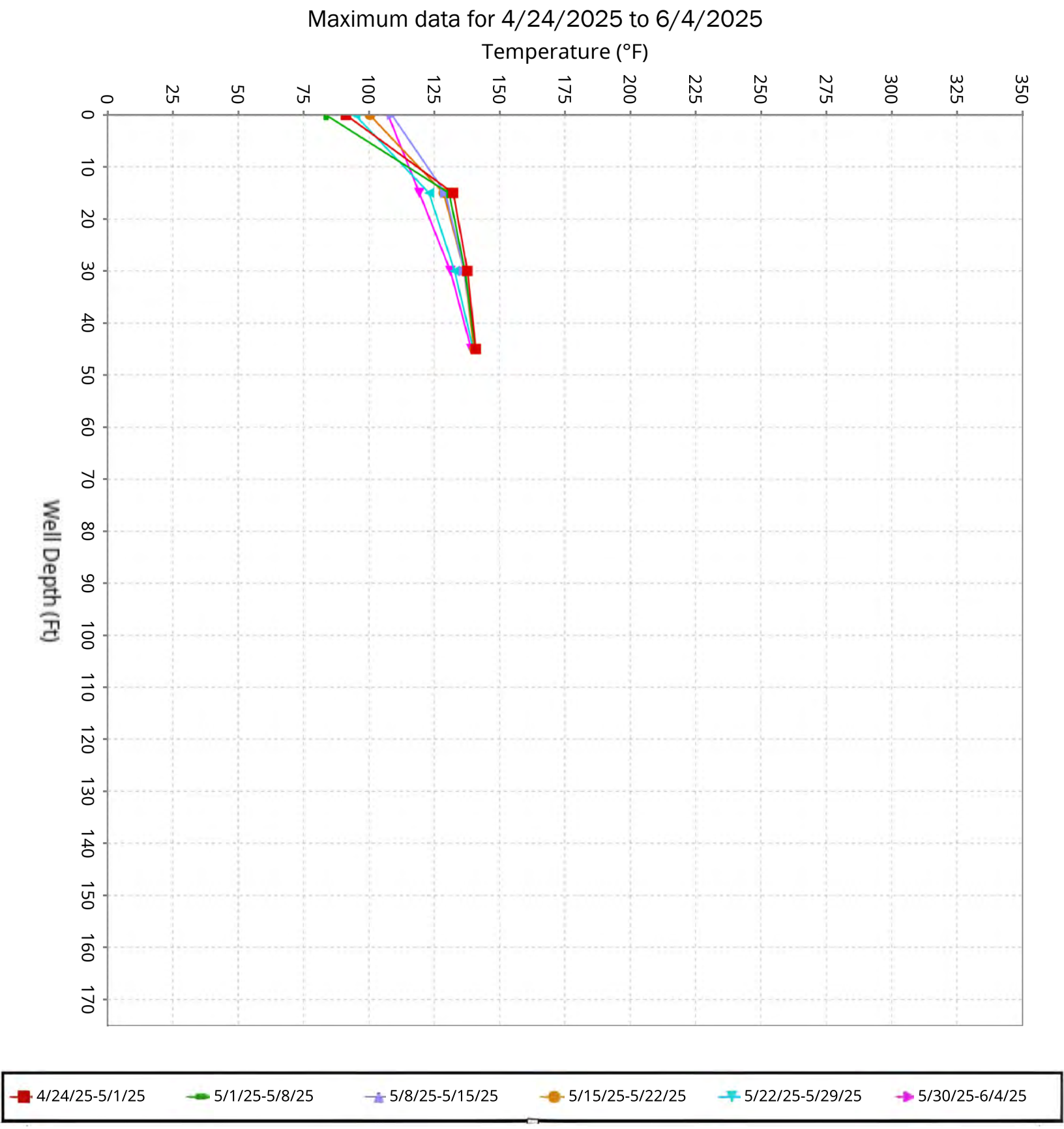
SCS ENGINEERS

Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-19



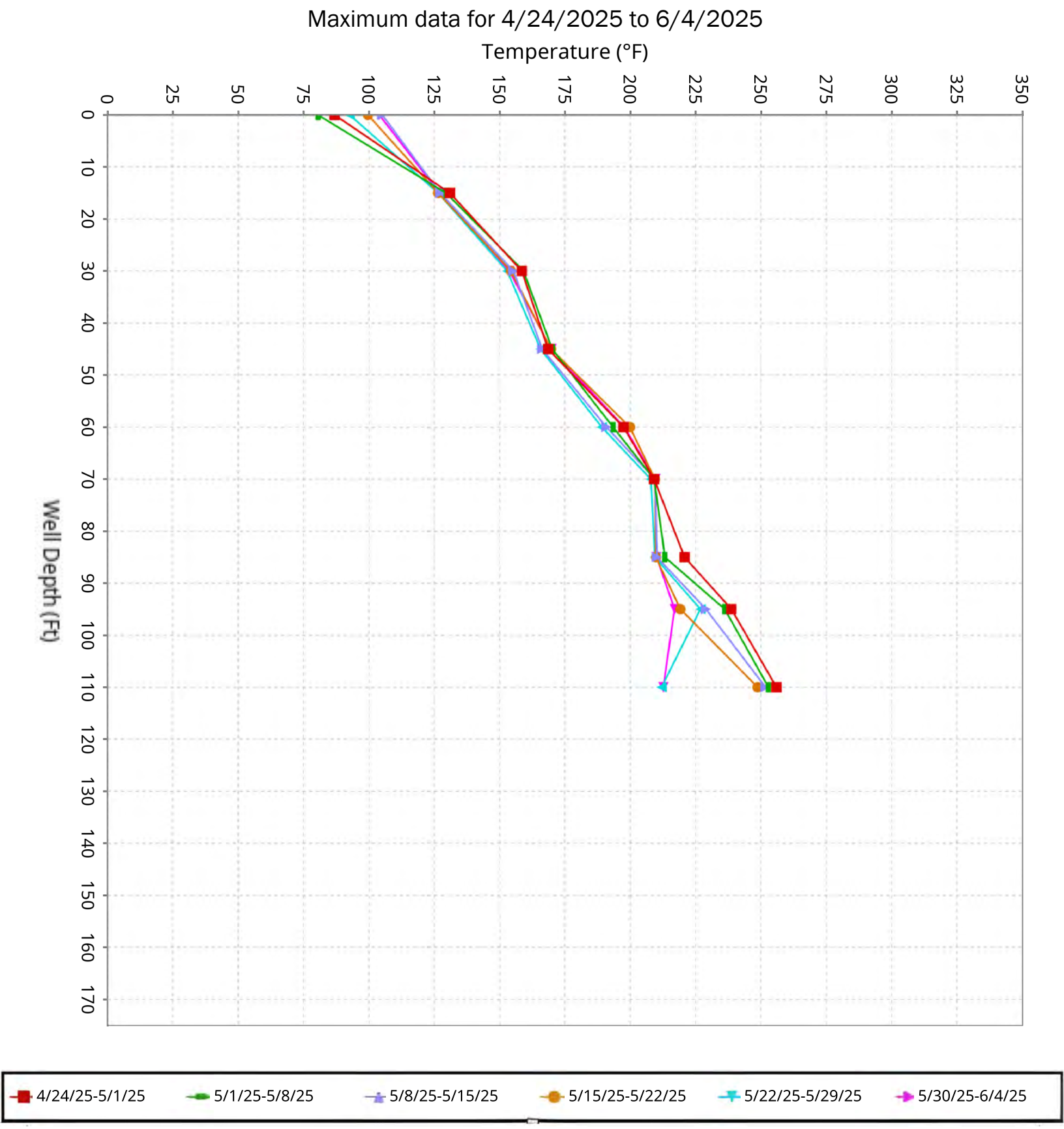
SCS ENGINEERS

Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-20



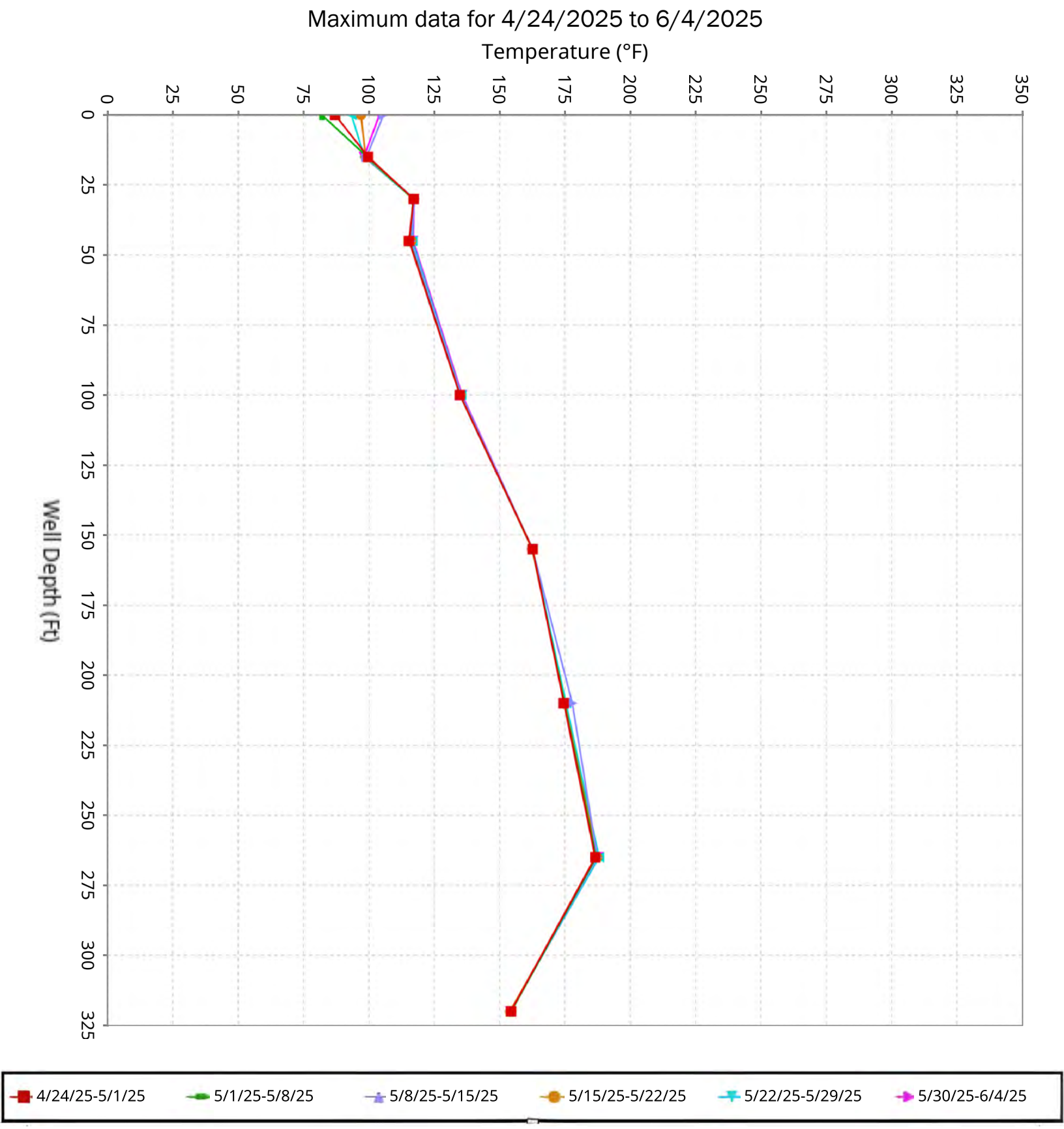
SCS ENGINEERS

Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-21



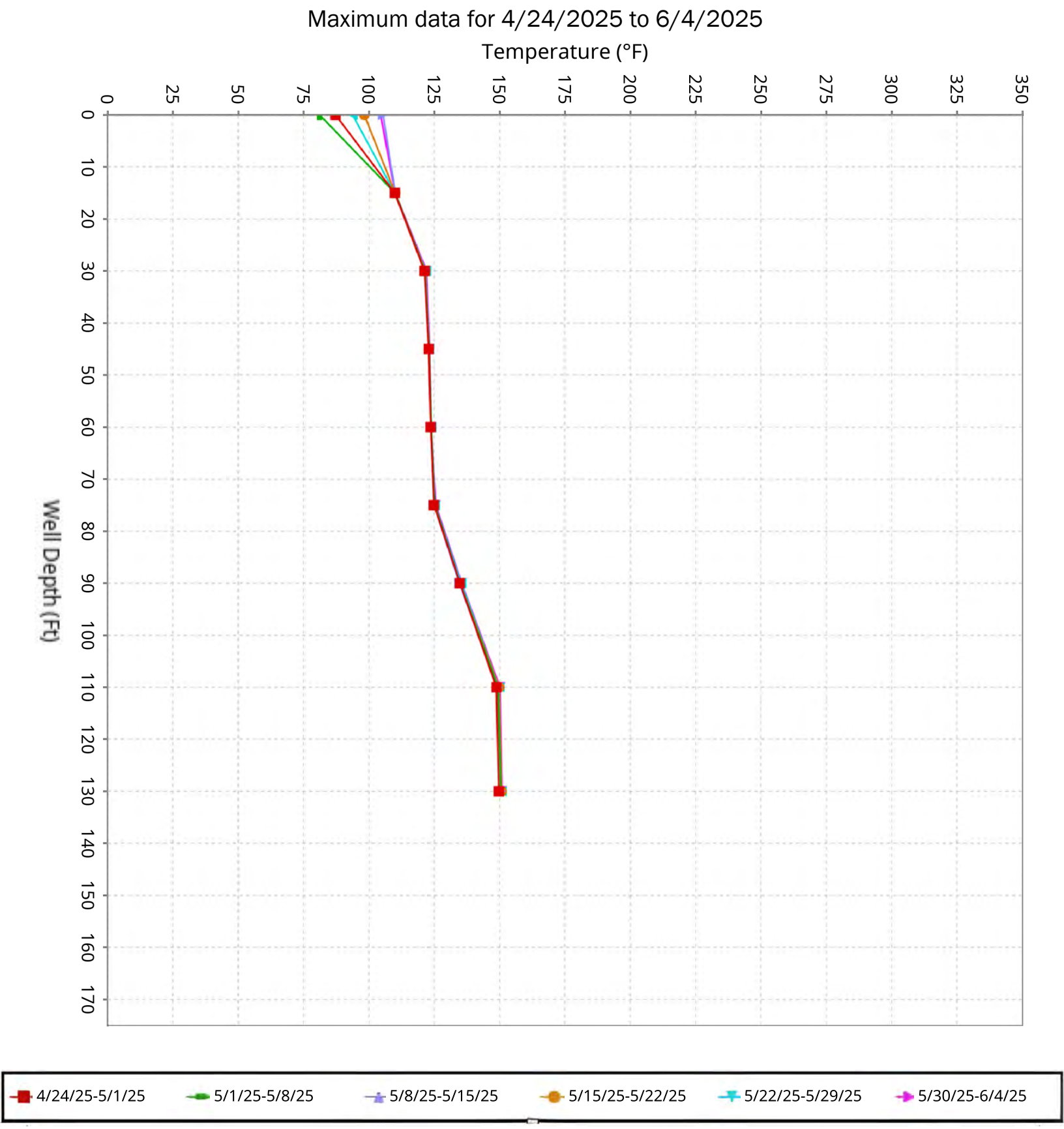
SCS ENGINEERS

Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-24



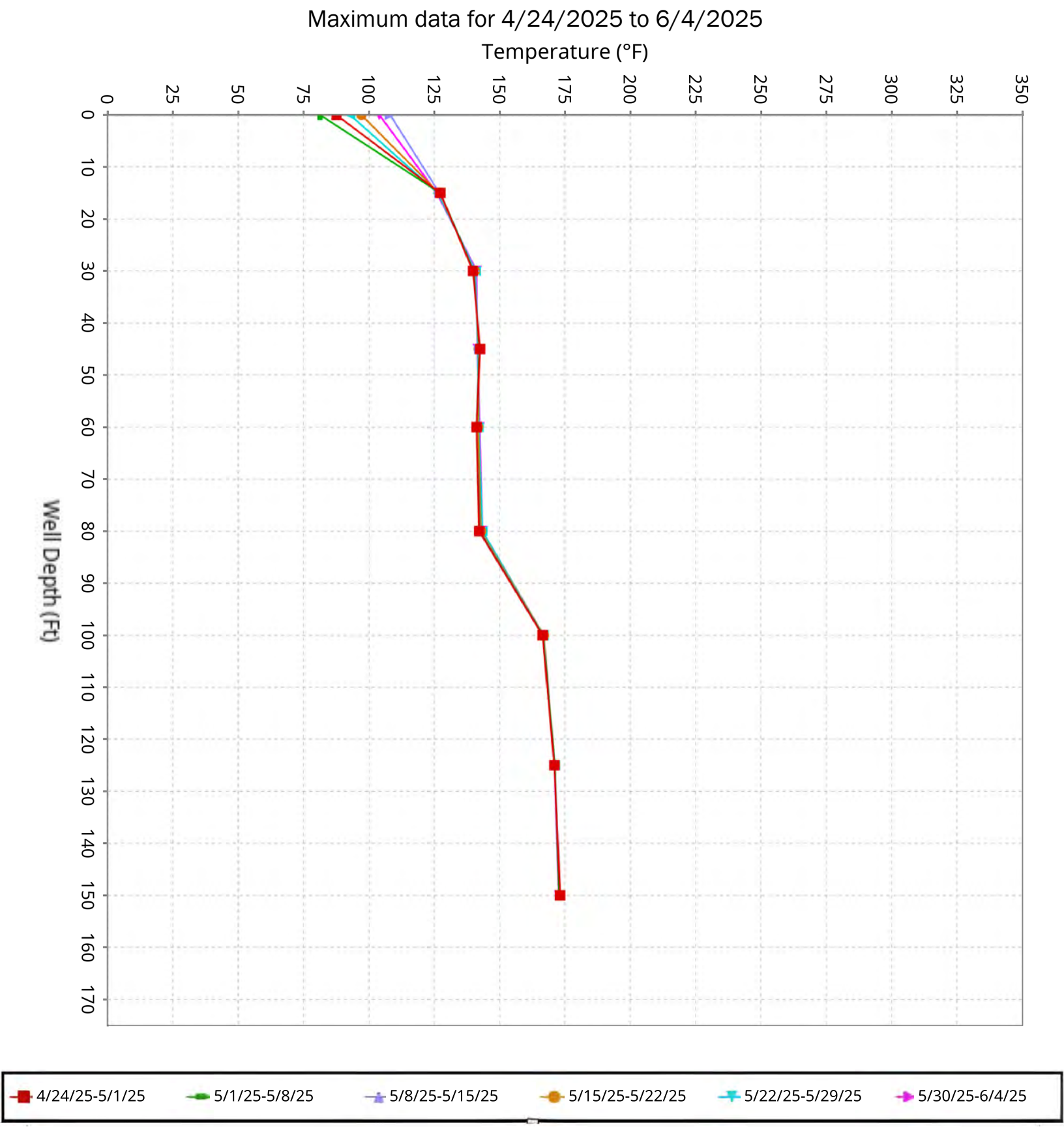
SCS ENGINEERS

Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-25



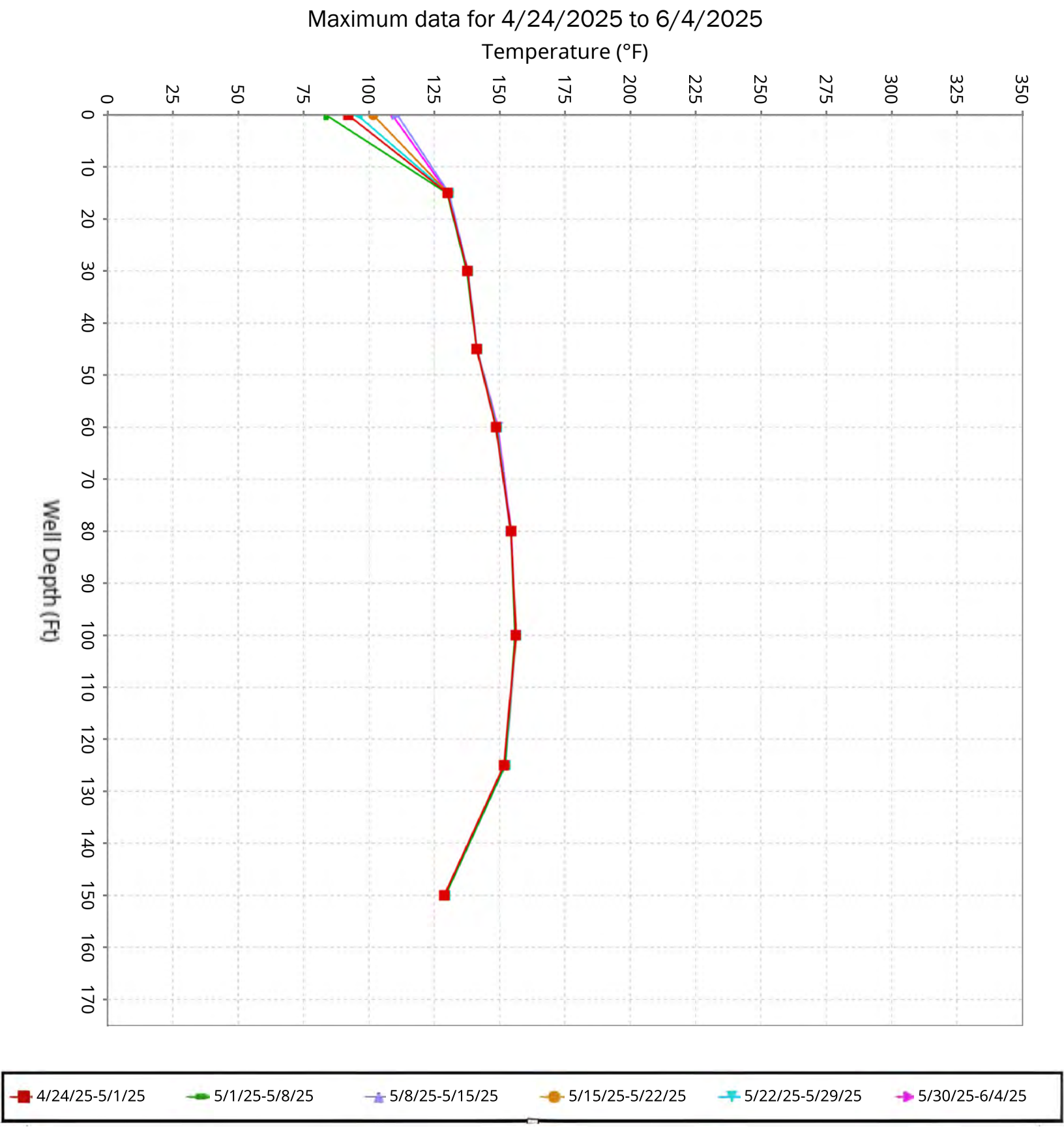
SCS ENGINEERS

Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-26



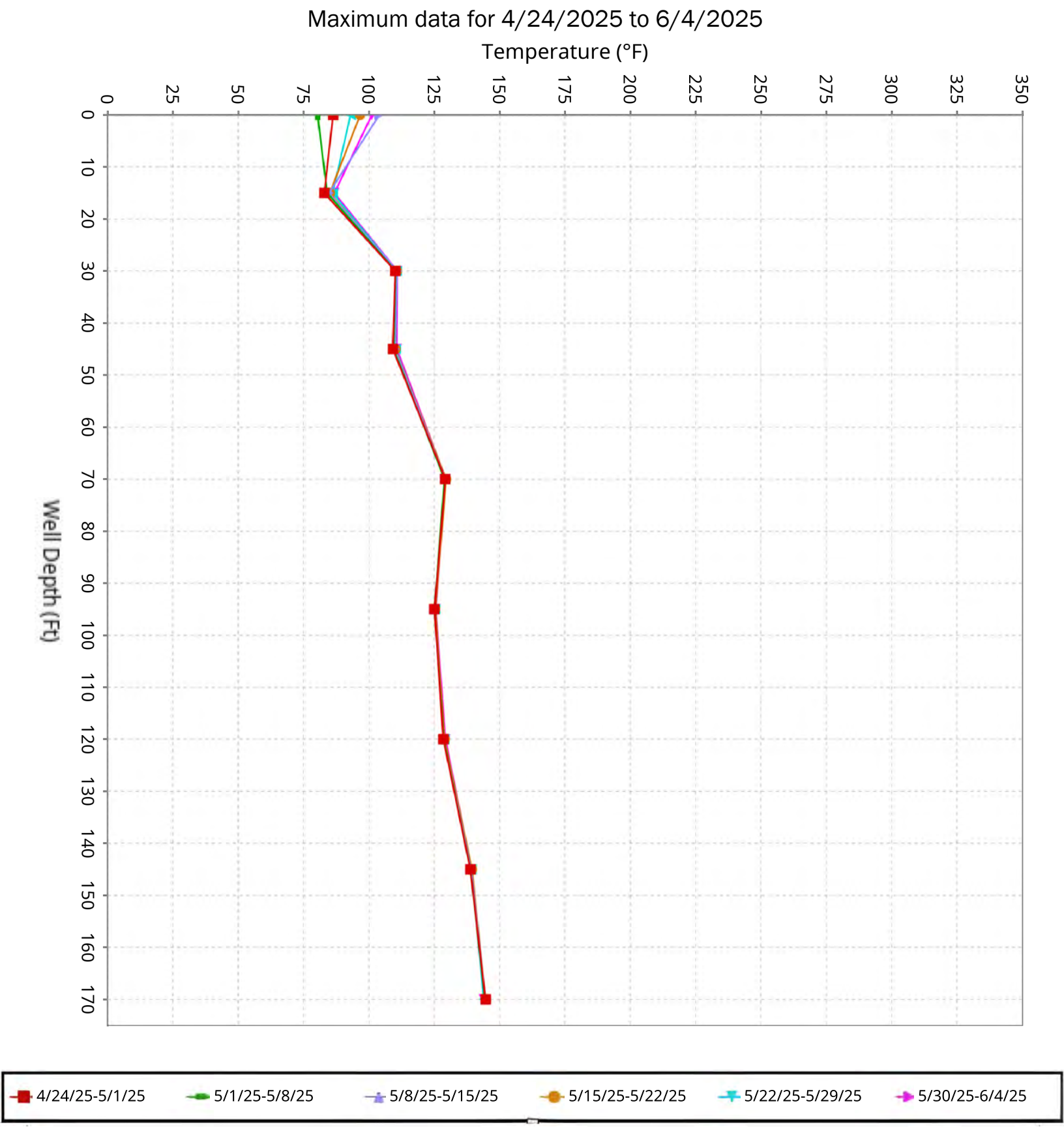
SCS ENGINEERS

Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-27



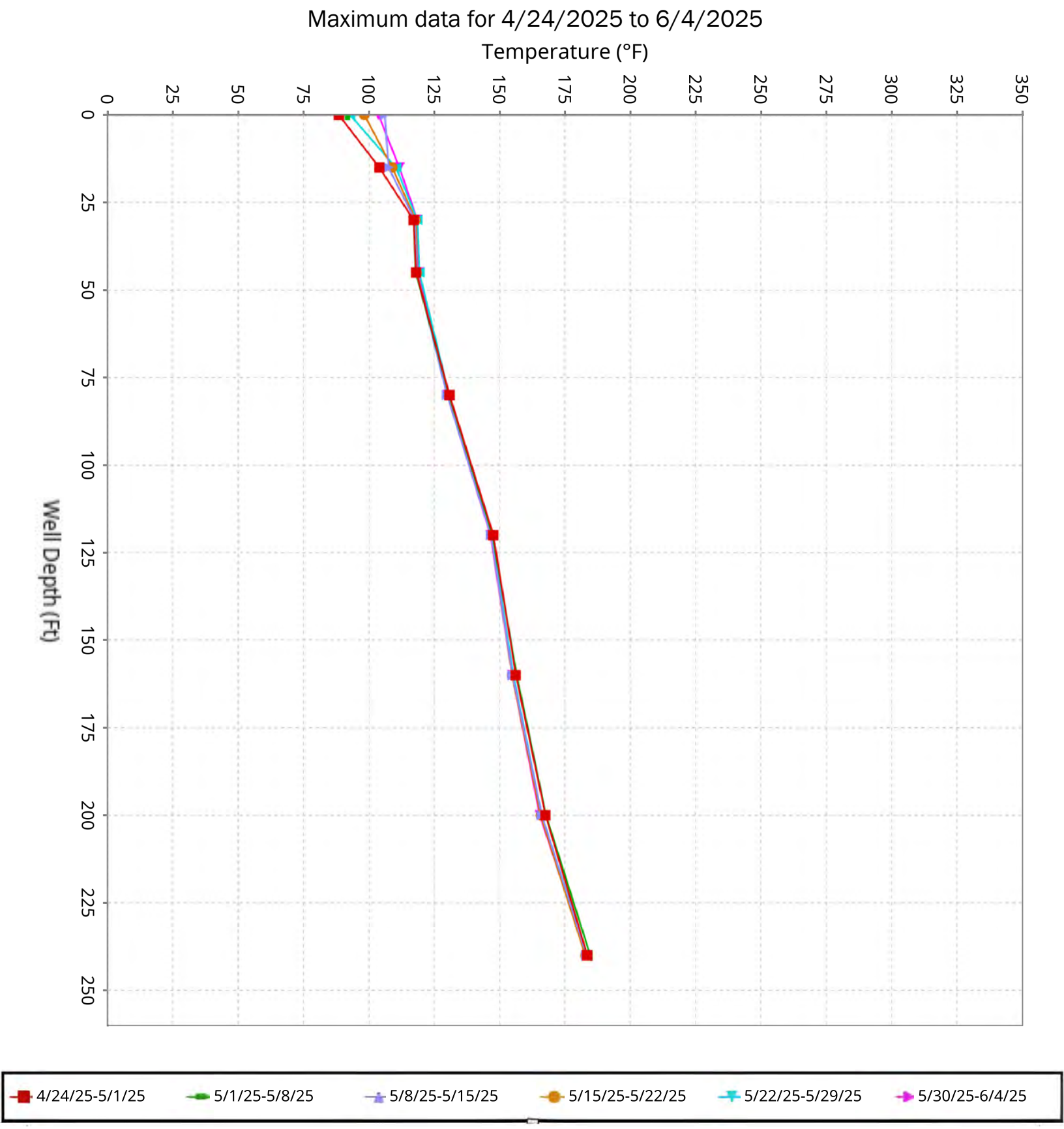
SCS ENGINEERS

Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-28



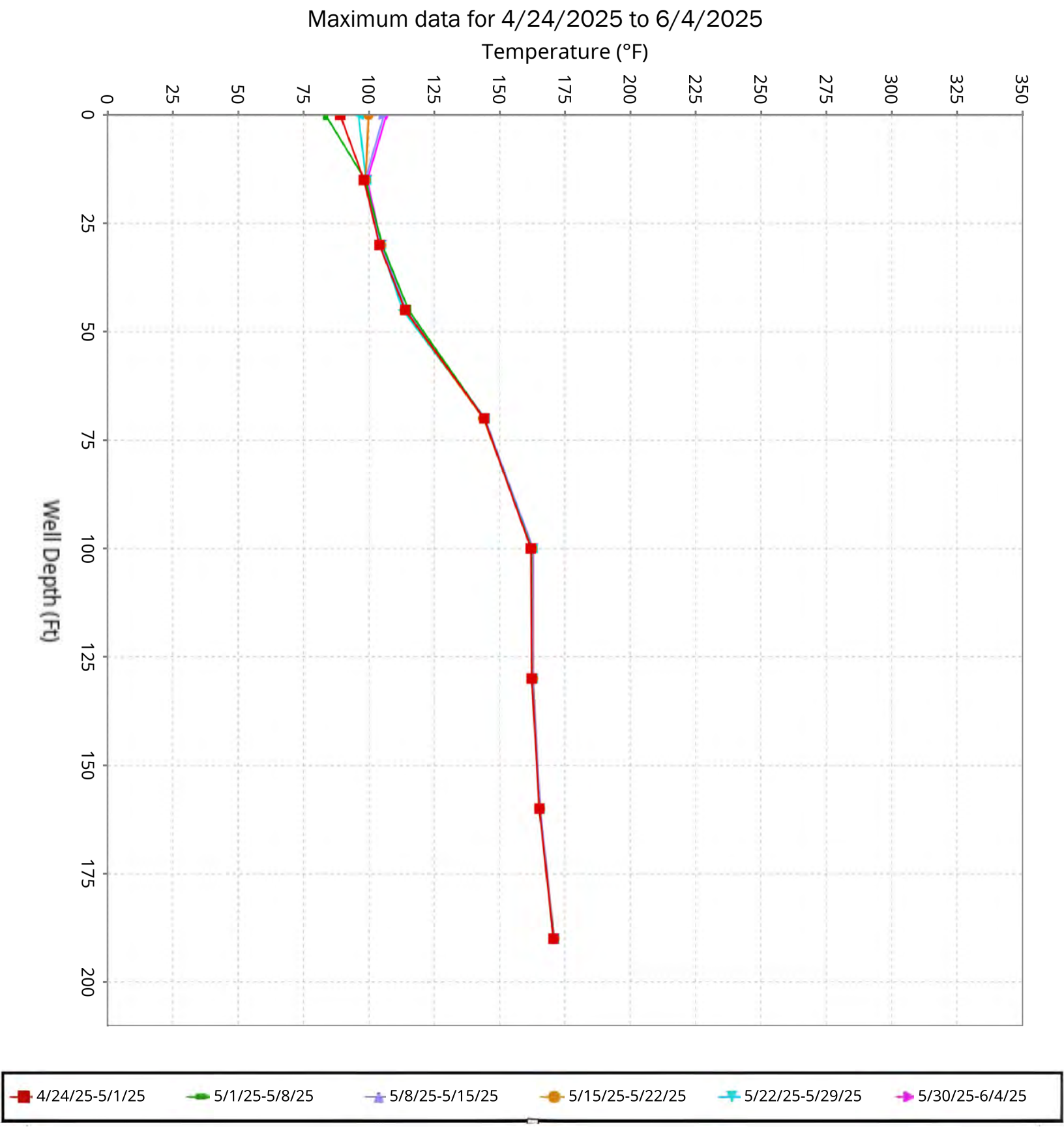
SCS ENGINEERS

Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-29



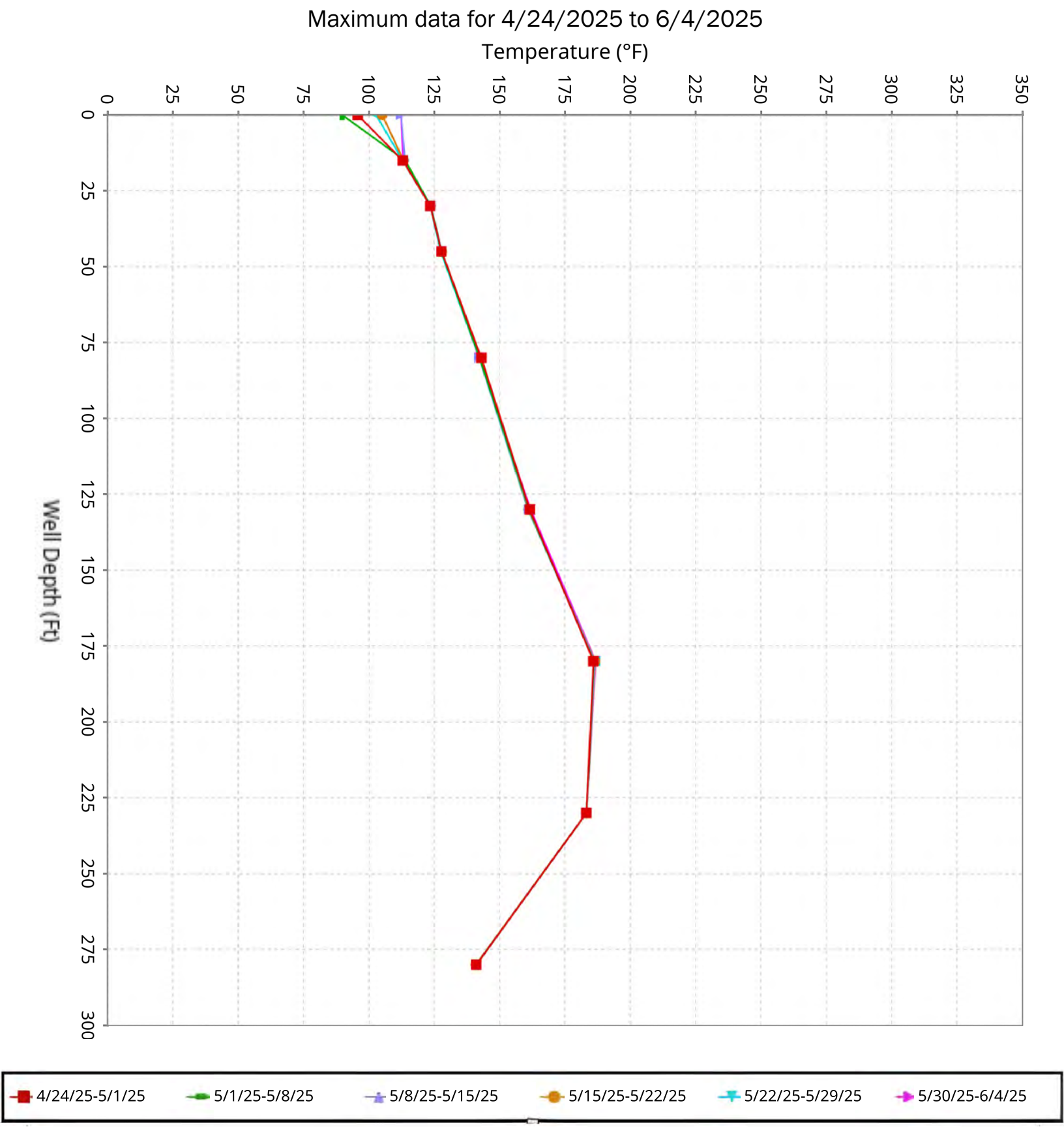
SCS ENGINEERS

Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-30



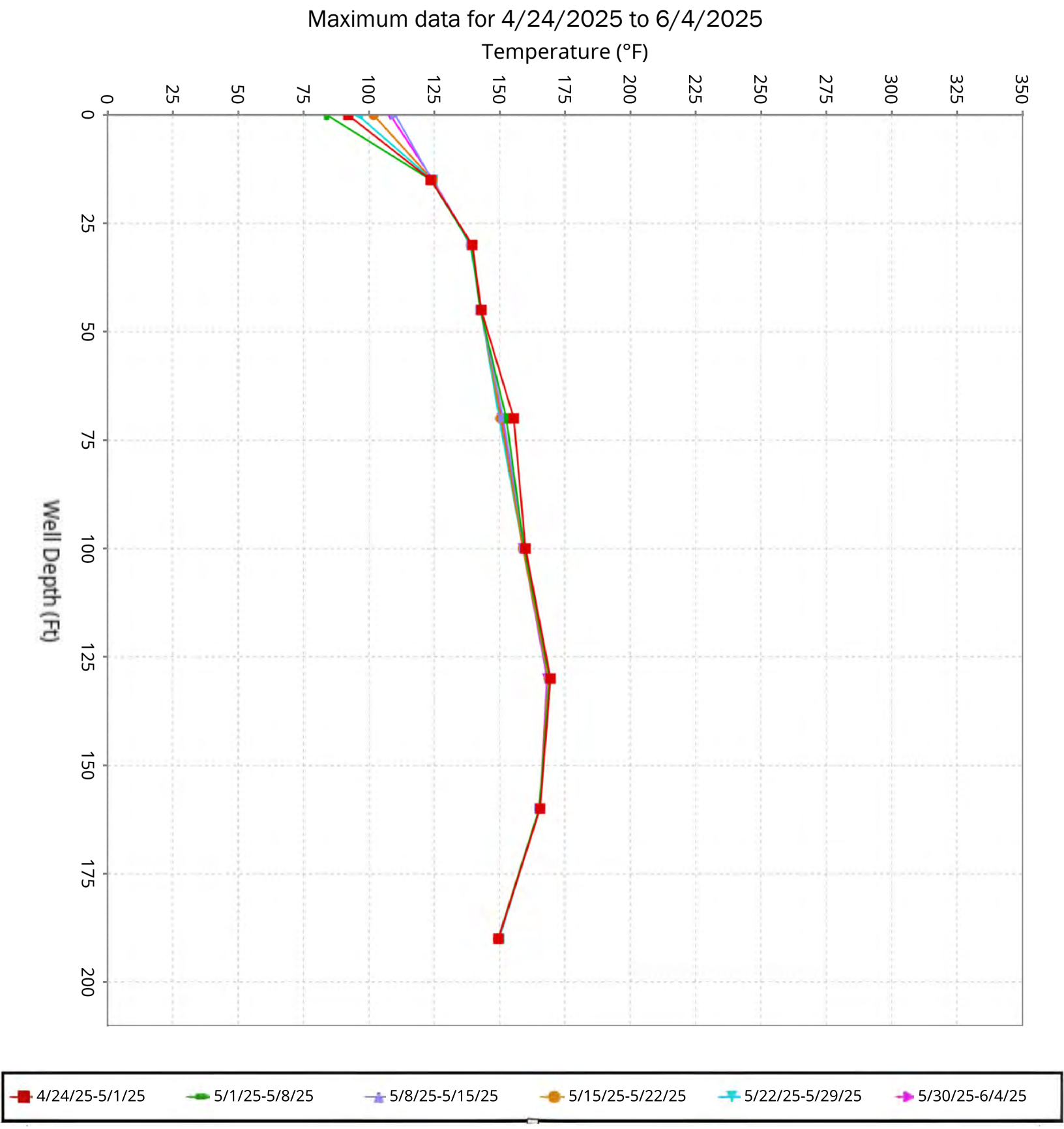
SCS ENGINEERS

Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-31



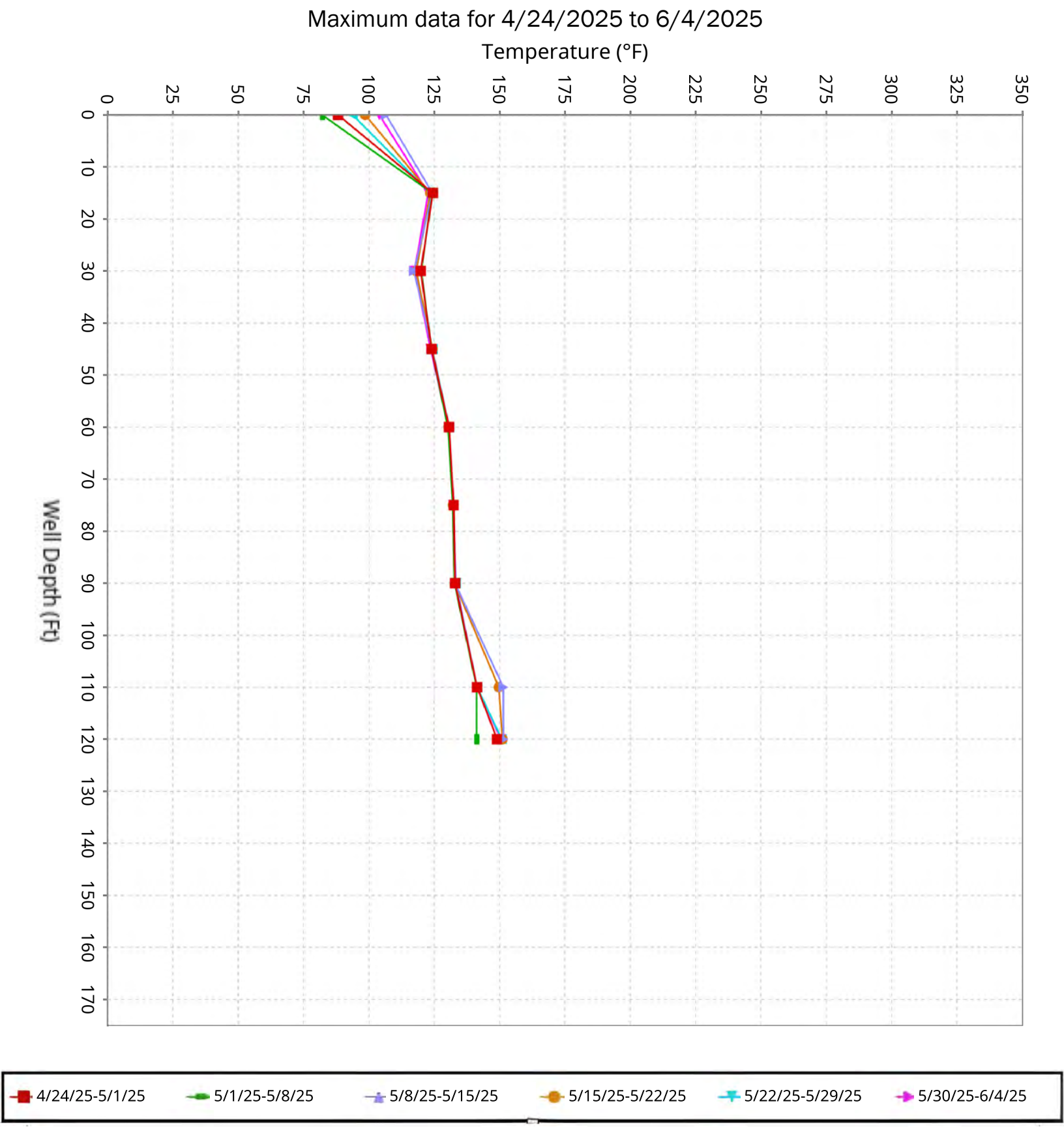
SCS ENGINEERS

Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-32



SCS ENGINEERS

Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-34



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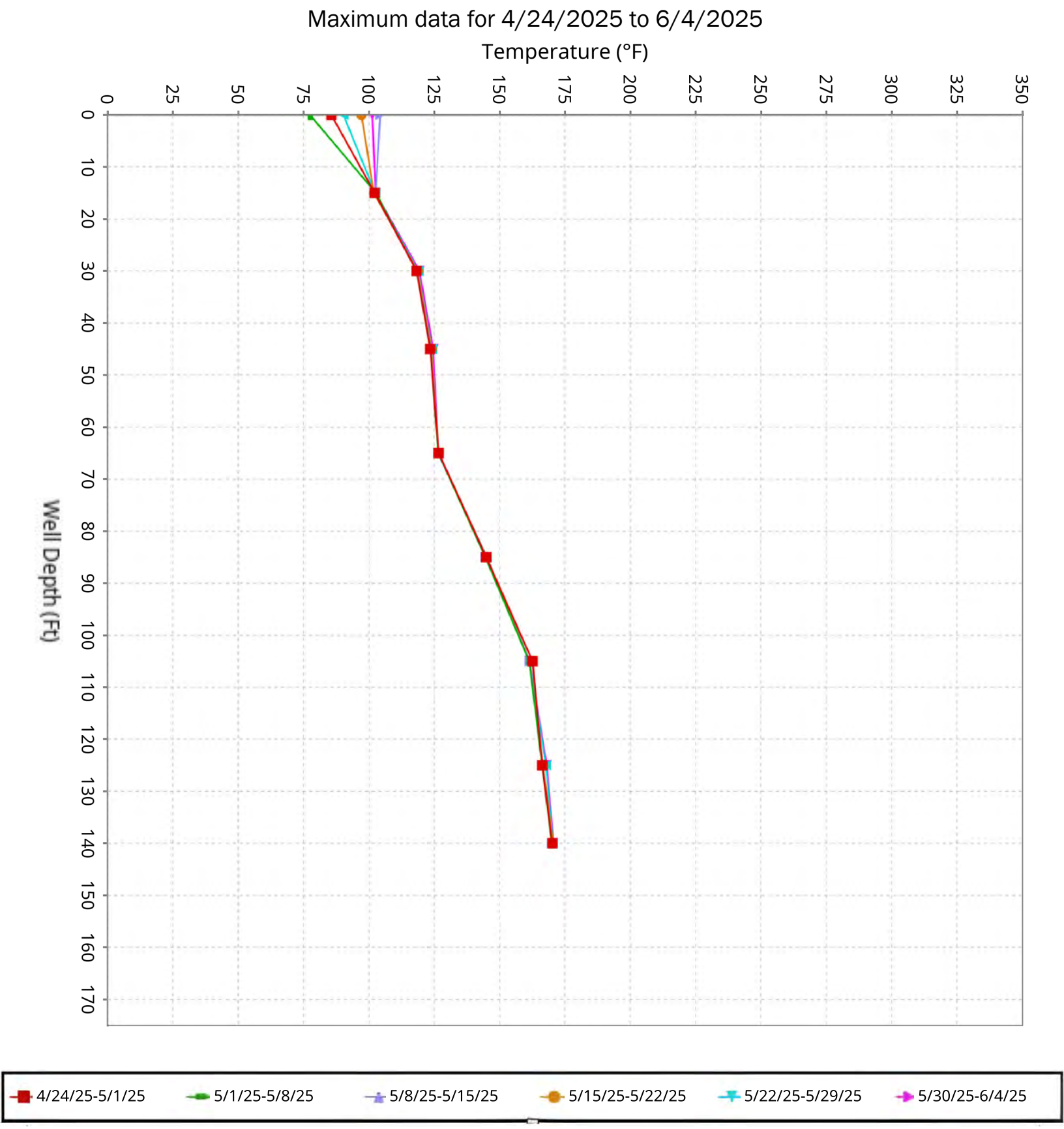
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-35



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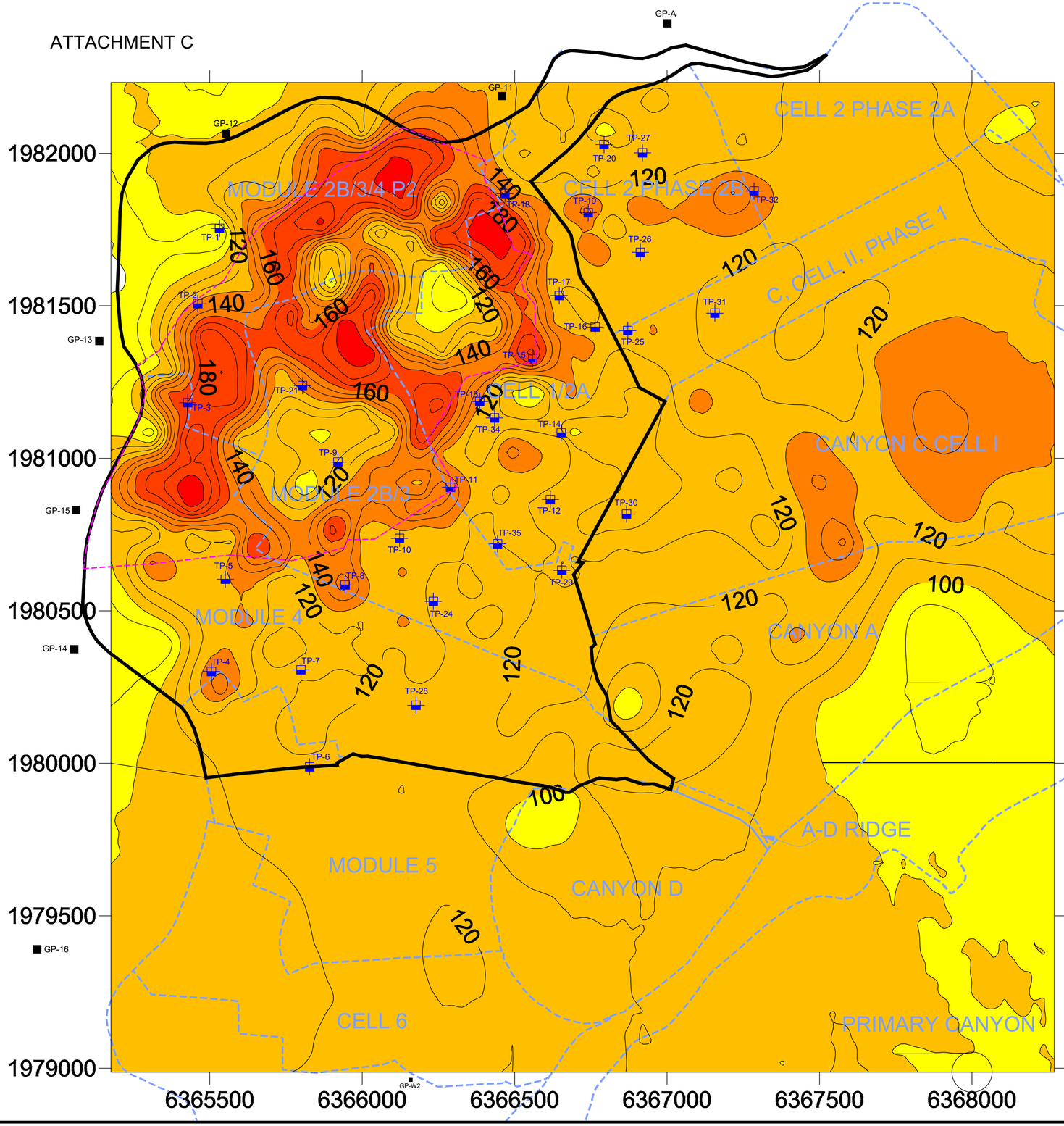
ATTACHMENT C



N

GRAPHIC SCALE

180 90 0 180 360 540

SCALE: 1"=180'

LEGEND

- EXISTING CELL LIMITS (APPROXIMATE)
- REACTION AREA BOUNDARY (APPROXIMATE) - BASED ON DATA REVIEW
- REACTION AREA BOUNDARY - CONDITION 9A
- GP-XX EXISTING PERIMETER MIGRATION PROBE
- TP-XX EXISTING TEMPERATURE PROBE

GENERAL DRAWING NOTES:

1. NORTH ARROW SHOWN HERE IS REFERENCE TO THE CALIFORNIA STATE PLANE ZONE V COORDINATE SYSTEM, NAD 83.
2. THE LOCATION OF ANY EXISTING PIPING, VALVES, TIE-IN LOCATIONS AND OTHER FEATURES ARE APPROXIMATE AND SHOULD BE USED FOR INFORMATION PURPOSES ONLY.

DATE | REVISION | NO.

SHEET TITLE: ISOTHERMAL GRADIENT MAP JUNE 2025

PROJECT TITLE: CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL CASTAIC, CALIFORNIA

CLIENT: CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL CASTAIC, CALIFORNIA

SCS ENGINEERS
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS
3900 KILROY AIRPORT WAY, SUITE 300
LONG BEACH, CA 90806
PH: (562) 426-9544

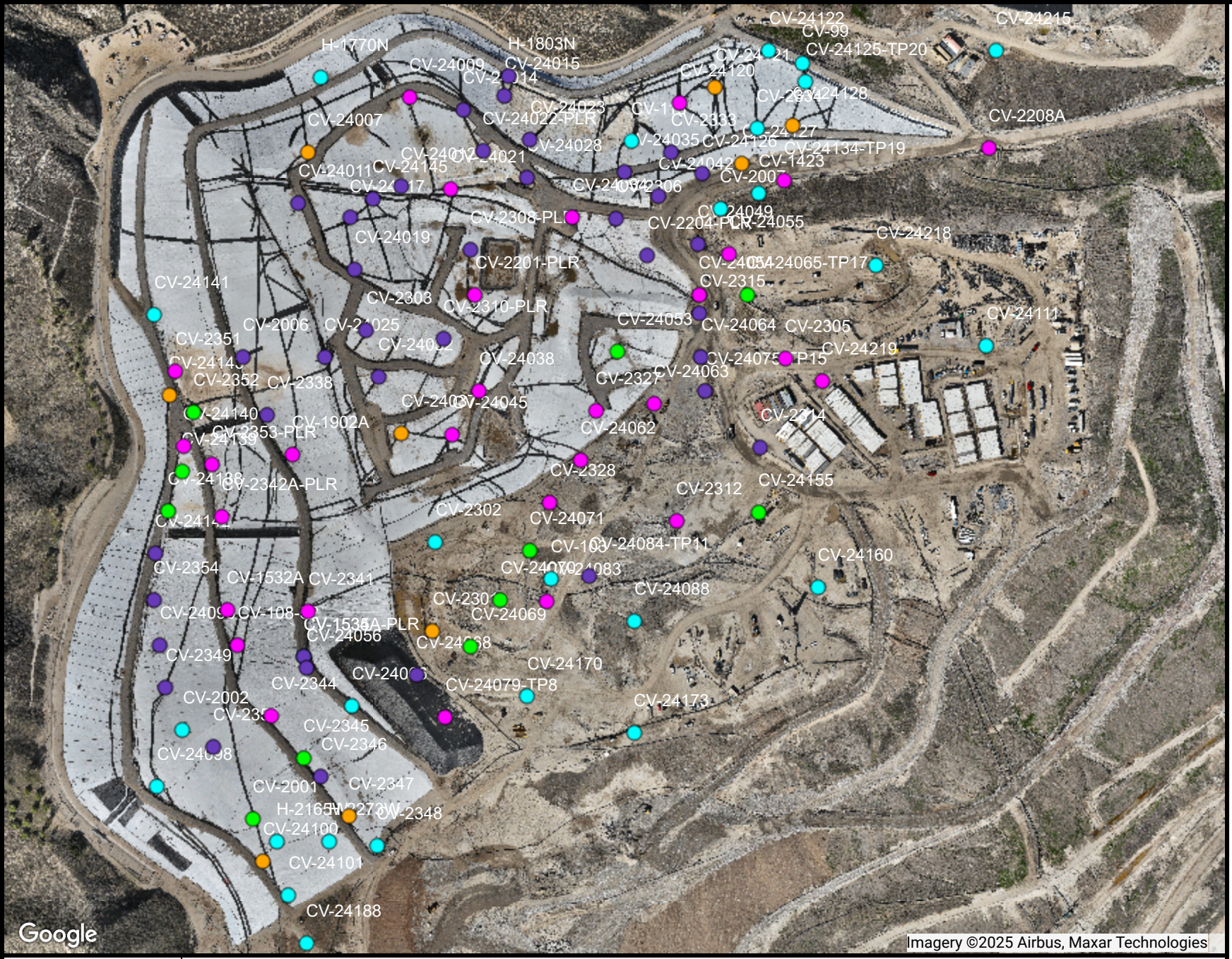
PROJ. NO. 01204123.41 | DWN. BY: SRM | CHK. BY: | APP. BY: - | ACAD FILE: ENGINEERS

DSN. BY: -

DATE: 06/10/2025

SCALE: AS SHOWN

SHEET: 1



Ranges Mapped

	# Points
>= 0 and < 100	27
>= 100 and < 500	11
>= 500 and < 1000	9
>= 1000 and < 2000	29
>= 2000 and < 1000000	39

Point Type Legend

well

N

SCSeTools

Chiquita Canyon Landfill

Range Map

Parameter: CO (mid range)

Analysis Method: Average

Date Range: 05/01/2025 - 05/31/2025

Map generation date : 06/09/2025