July 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 June 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 7/7/25. 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 June 2025.

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

- Subsurface temperature and pressures associated with drilling activities for new LFG extraction wells during June 2025.

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, despite minor variances in discrete areas of the landfill, the Reaction Committee has not discerned any meaningful trends with respect to the June 2025 data that would indicate the reaction has expanded into these areas.

Near CV-24009 and CV-24011

Well CV-24009 is positioned within 60 feet or so of the delineated boundary line and Well CV-24011 is positioned within 25 feet or so of the delineated boundary. Both wells recorded LFG wellhead temperatures in the range of 160 to 162 degrees F during June, however the average LFG wellhead temperatures measured during March through June for these two wells were 135 and 153 F, respectively.

The LFG quality is marginal at CV-24009, which has exhibited an average methane (CH_4) concentration of 25 percent during January through June, and the methane-to-carbon dioxide (CH_4:CO_2) ratio in June was 0.3. The carbon monoxide (CO) concentration at CV-24009 measured during May and June was approximately 900 ppm. The hydrogen (H_2) concentration measured in June was 7.5 percent.

The LFG quality at CV-24011 is rather poor, with an average methane concentration of only 14 percent during January through June, and the methane-to-carbon dioxide (CH_4:CO_2) ratio in June was 0.2. The carbon monoxide (CO) concentration at CV-24011 measured during May and June was approximately 4,000 ppm. The H_2 concentration measured in June was 12.2 percent.

Adjacent well CV-24007 exhibits hydrogen (H_2) concentrations in the 2 to 3 percent range, but the average LFG wellhead temperatures measured during May and June are only 126 degrees F.

The Reaction Committee has identified gas movement from within the reaction area via existing horizontal collectors as the potential cause of the short-term increase in heat and longer-term trend of marginal to poor quality gas at these wells. Specifically, well CV-24009 is positioned immediately adjacent to H-1769 (at an elevation of 1335 feet) and CV-24011 is positioned immediately adjacent to H-59 (at an elevation of 1280 feet), both of which extend hundreds of feet into the reaction area, so it is possible that the source of the heat and reaction gas at these vertical wells is offset some distance away and is being conveyed toward the wells by the horizontal collectors' piping and trench. In addition, CV-24011 is equipped with a dedicated dewatering pump, so the recent increase in temperatures and the presence of increased reaction gas (as opposed to typical landfill gas) may be attributable to the lowering of perched leachate levels in this vicinity, which is enabling movement of heat and gas through the void spaces.

Near CV-24126

Well CV-24126 is positioned within 100 feet or so of the delineated boundary. Well CV-24126 recorded an LFG wellhead temperature of 161.7 degrees F during June, however the average LFG wellhead temperatures measured during March through June for this well was less than 142 degrees F.

The LFG quality at CV-24126 is poor, with an average CH_4 concentration of only 6 percent during January through June, and the CH_4:CO_2 ratio in June was 0.1. The CO concentration during May and June was 1,760 ppm.

Adjacent wells CV-2333, CV-24127, and CV-134 exhibited H_2 concentrations during June of 13, 6, and 11 percent, respectively. However, the average LFG wellhead temperatures measured at these three wells during May and June are only 127, 122, and 147 degrees F, respectively.

The Reaction Committee has identified gas movement from within the reaction area via existing horizontal collectors as the potential cause of the short-term increase in heat at CV-24126 and longer-term trend of marginal to poor quality gas at the adjacent three wells. Specifically, well CV-24126 is positioned in close proximity to H-56 (at an elevation of 1240 feet), which extends hundreds of feet into the reaction area, so it is possible that the source of the heat and reaction gas at this vertical well is offset some distance away and is being conveyed toward the wells by the horizontal collectors' piping and trench. In addition, CV-2333, CV-24126, and CV-24127 are equipped with a dedicated dewatering pump, so the recent increase in temperatures and the presence of increased reaction gas (as opposed to typical landfill gas) may be attributable to the lowering of perched leachate levels in this vicinity, which is enabling movement of heat and gas through the void spaces.

Near CV-25041 and CV-24068

Well CV-25041 is a new well that was installed on June 19, 2025, that is positioned within 25 feet or so of the delineated boundary line. It is positioned immediately adjacent to horizontal collector H-54 (at an elevation of 1225 feet) and H-1564 (at an elevation of 1245 feet), both of which extend hundreds of feet into the reaction area. Well CV-25041 initially recorded a temperature of 194 degrees F, but has since decreased to 130 degrees F. The average LFG wellhead temperature

measured in the adjacent well CV-24068 during May and June was 147 degrees F. The H_2 concentration measured in well CV-24068 during June was 9.6 percent. Considering the most recent temperatures are relatively low for ETLF conditions, along with the proximity to horizontal collectors and the fact that CV-25041 has only been monitored on a few instance since installation in mid-June, 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 CV-25041 or CV-24068 is warranted at this time.

TEMPERATURE MONITORING PROBE DATA

The Reaction Committee reviewed the temperature measurements recorded during June 2025 by the in-situ temperature monitoring probes. As of June 2025, six of the 32 probes (TP-2, 3, 9, 11, 15, and 21) are located within the current estimated extent of ETLF conditions (dashed magenta line). Of the remaining twenty-six (26) probes positioned outside of the boundary, twelve (12) probes are positioned within relatively close proximity (within 200 feet) of this boundary. It is the Reaction Committee's opinion that the temperatures recorded by the 26 probes outside of the boundary during June 2025 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 is closely observing the temperature fluctuations in various depth intervals in TP-8, as well as the subtle increases in temperatures at the four deepest intervals in TP-13, to assess whether these constitute trends consistent with ETLF conditions in these locations. However, the LFG temperatures recorded at the co-located LFG wellheads (CV-24079 and CV-24073, respectively) remain less than 160 degrees F.

The Reaction Committee evaluated the 30-day maximum temperatures recorded in TP-26, TP-29, TP-30, and TP-31. The Reaction 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 June 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 June 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 Reaction 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 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 June 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 CH_4:CO_2 ratios 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 H_2 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 E**. The 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 F**. The landfill surface settlement isopach values measured on a quarterly basis (April 2, 2025 compared to July 2, 2025) in the vicinity of the data-driven Reaction Area boundary are depicted on the range map presented as **Attachment G**. 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

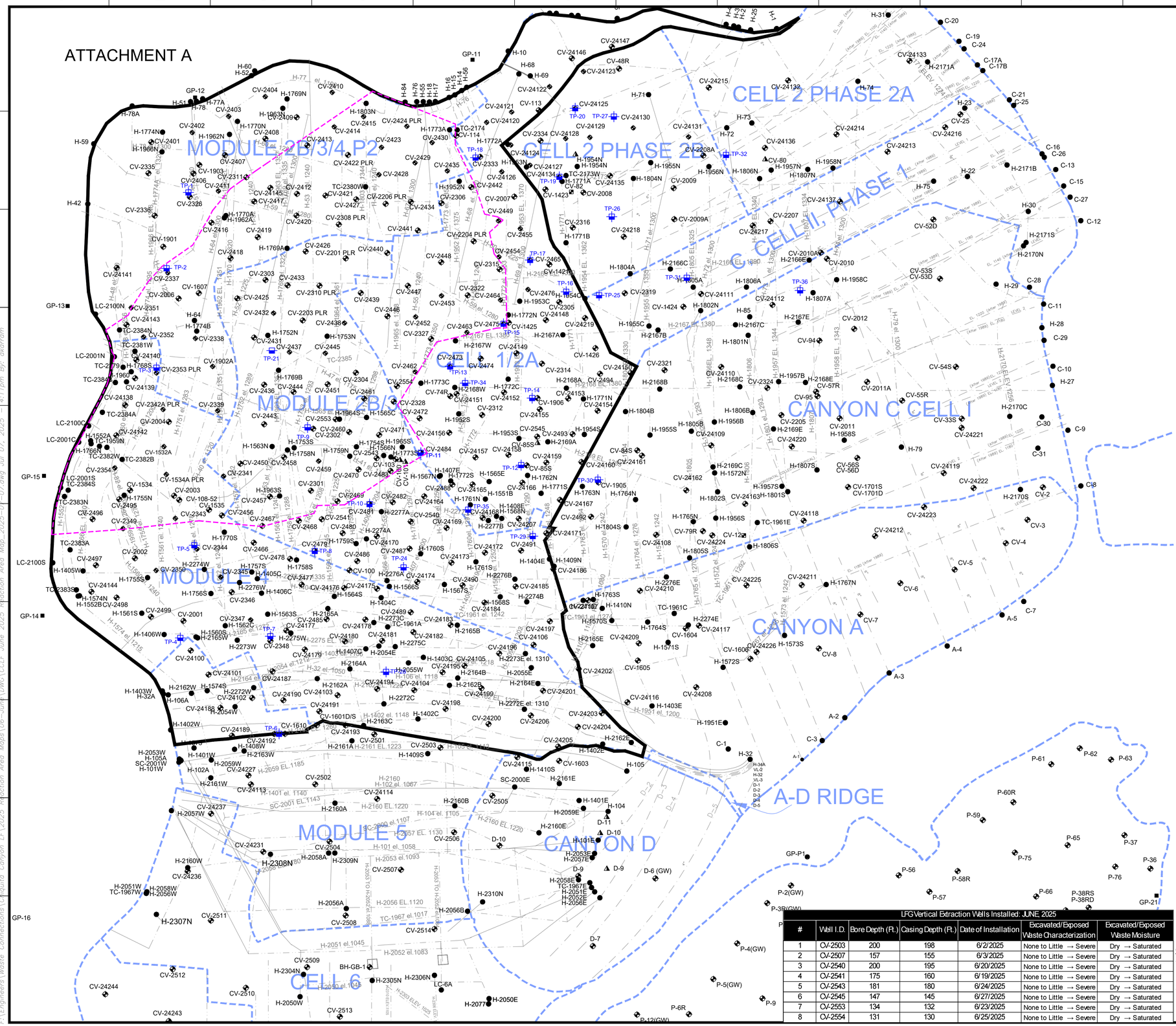
RED/PSS

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 Methane-to-Carbon Dioxide Range Map
Attachment E – Wellhead Hydrogen Range Map
Attachment F – Wellhead Carbon Monoxide Range Map
Attachment G – Settlement Isopach Range Map

ATTACHMENT A



LFG Vertical Extraction Wells Installed: JUNE, 2025						
#	Well I.D.	Bore Depth (Ft.)	Casing Depth (Ft.)	Date of Installation	Excavated/Exposed Waste Characterization	Excavated/Exposed Waste Moisture
1	CV-2503	200	198	6/2/2025	None to Little → Severe	Dry → Saturated
2	CV-2507	157	155	6/3/2025	None to Little → Severe	Dry → Saturated
3	CV-2540	200	195	6/20/2025	None to Little → Severe	Dry → Saturated
4	CV-2541	175	160	6/19/2025	None to Little → Severe	Dry → Saturated
5	CV-2543	181	180	6/24/2025	None to Little → Severe	Dry → Saturated
6	CV-2545	147	145	6/27/2025	None to Little → Severe	Dry → Saturated
7	CV-2553	134	132	6/23/2025	None to Little → Severe	Dry → Saturated
8	CV-2554	131	130	6/25/2025	None to Little → Severe	Dry → Saturated

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 JUNE 2025

PROJECT TITLE: CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL CASTAIC, CALIFORNIA

CLIENT: CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL CASTAIC, CALIFORNIA

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DWN. BY: AEK
CHK. BY: WCH
PROJ. NO. 01204123.41
DSN. BY: -

DATE: 07/07/2025

SCALE: AS SHOWN

SHEET: 1

ATTACHMENT B

Solid Waste Borehole Maximum Temperature Profiles Over 6 Weeks

for 5/22/2025 to 7/2/2025

From June 26, 2025, through July 2, 2025, there was one recorded temperature decrease and one recorded temperature increase that triggered the notification limits set forth in the LEA's October 4, 2024 letter. Note that the one recorded temperature increase reported last week was an anomalous and likely erroneous reading as described in last week's submittal and below.

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-08
  - The 45-foot thermocouple remained consistent with previous recorded temperatures.
- TP-11
  - The 45-foot thermocouple showed a decrease in maximum temperature of 10°F from 161°F to 151°F from June 26th to July 2nd.
- TP-16
  - The 15-foot thermocouple showed an increase in maximum temperature of 11°F from 128°F to 139°F from June 26th to July 2nd.
  - The 45 foot thermocouple remained consistent with previous recorded temperatures. As noted in last week's submittal, the 45-foot thermocouple showed an anomalous reading on June 22nd of 222°F for a single one-hour reading; however, subsequent readings were consistent with previous recorded temperatures and no other thermocouples at TP-16 showed any such changes in temperatures, indicating that this recorded temperature increase was most likely erroneous.

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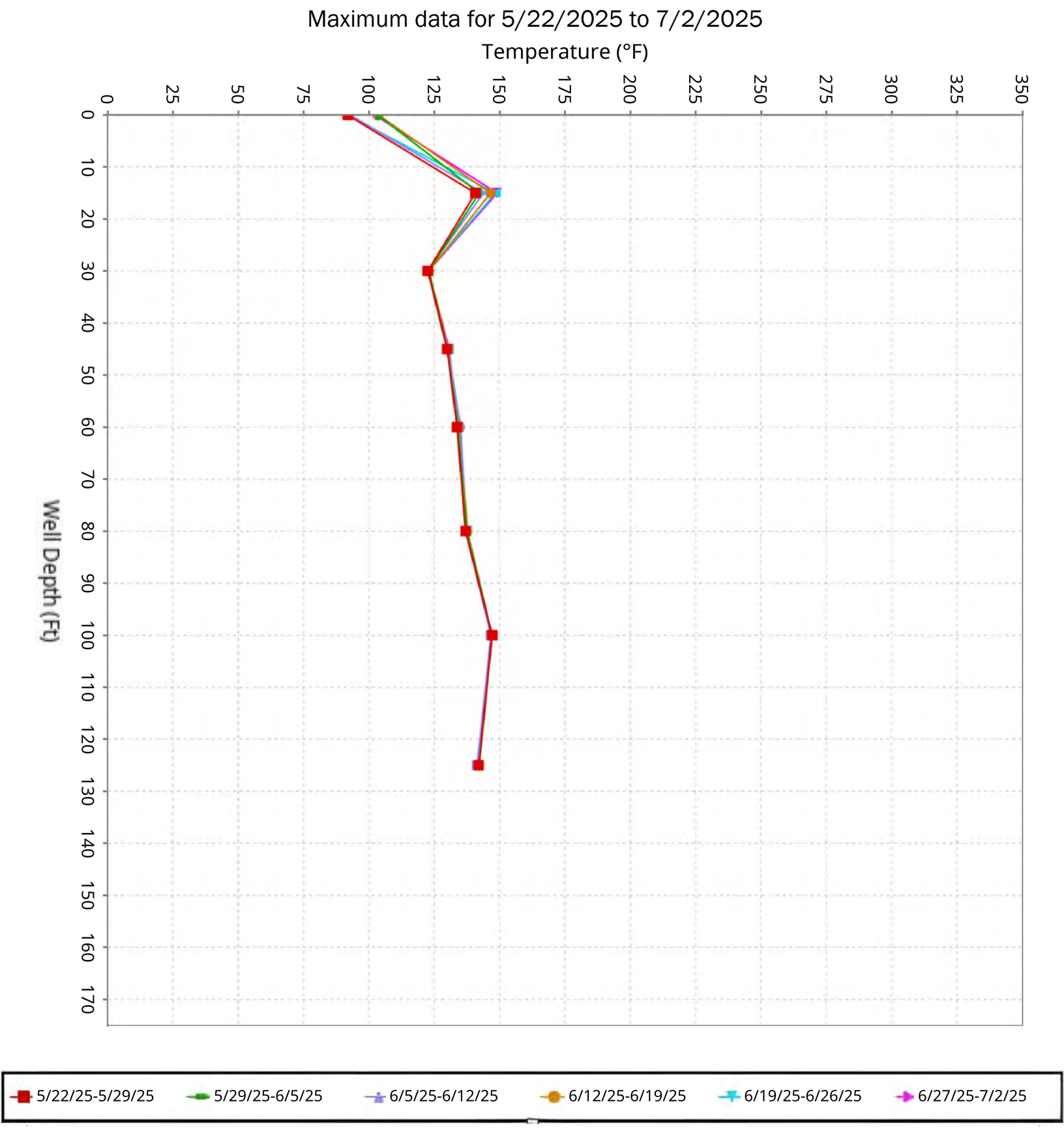
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-1



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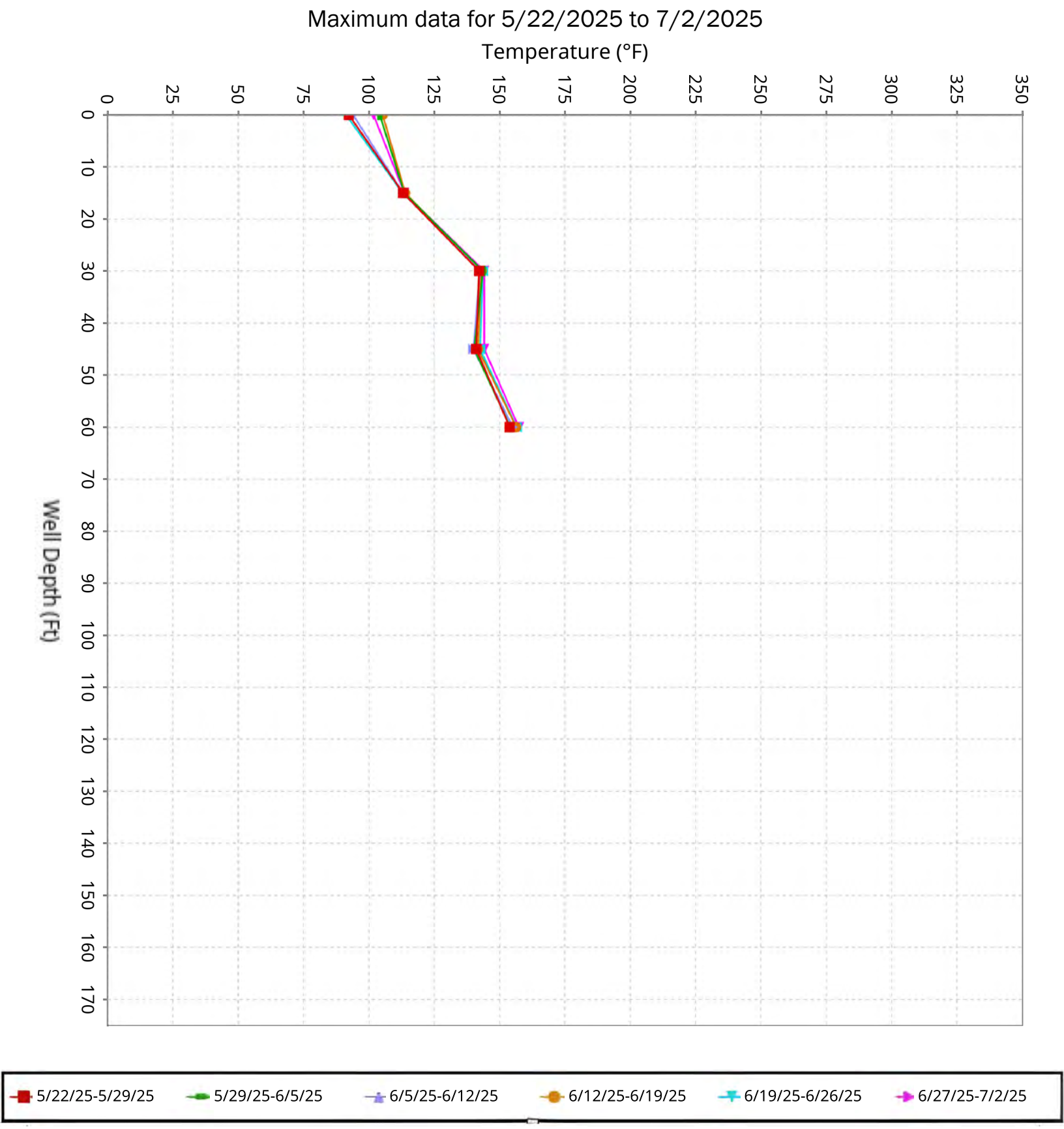
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-2



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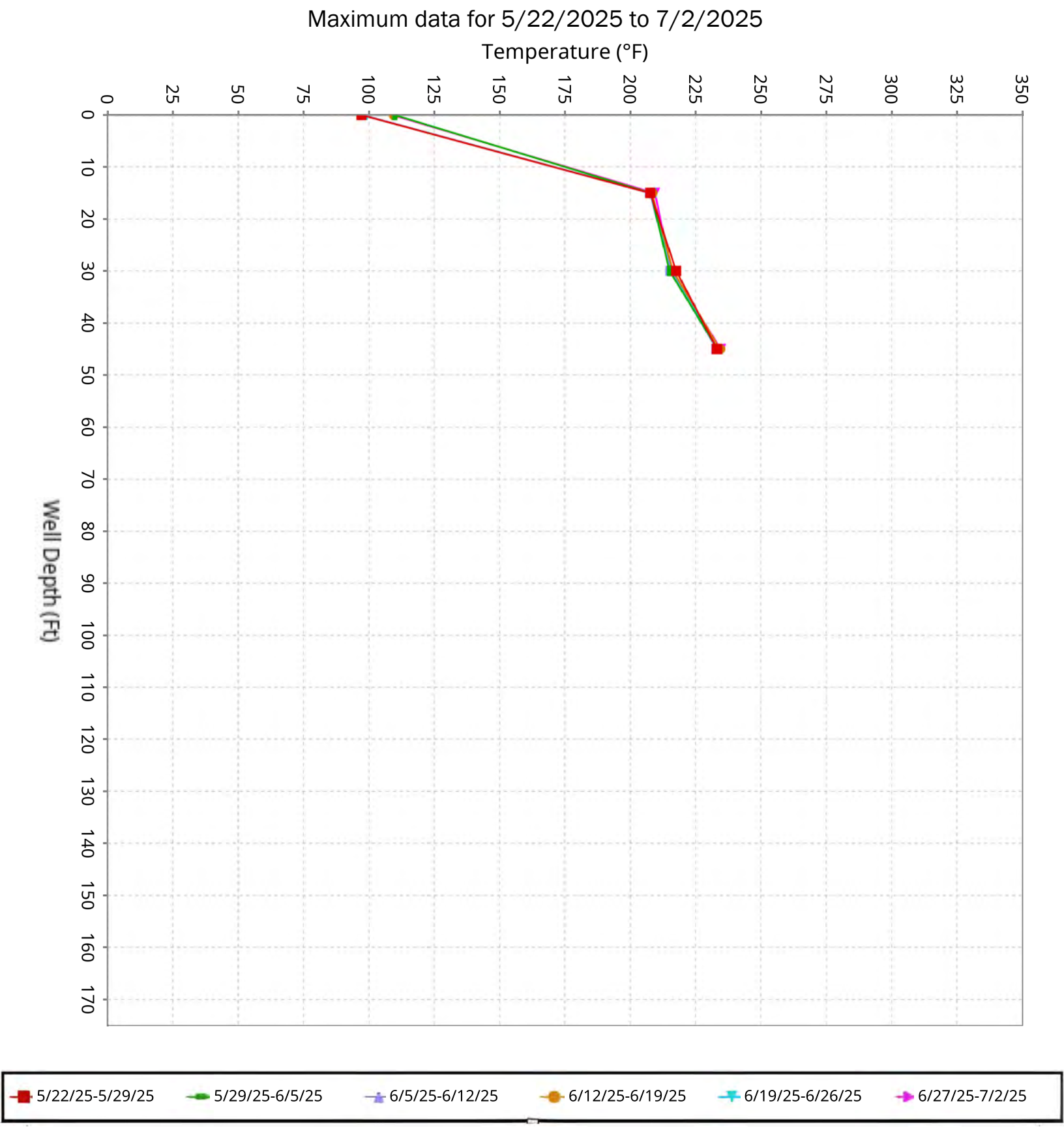
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-3



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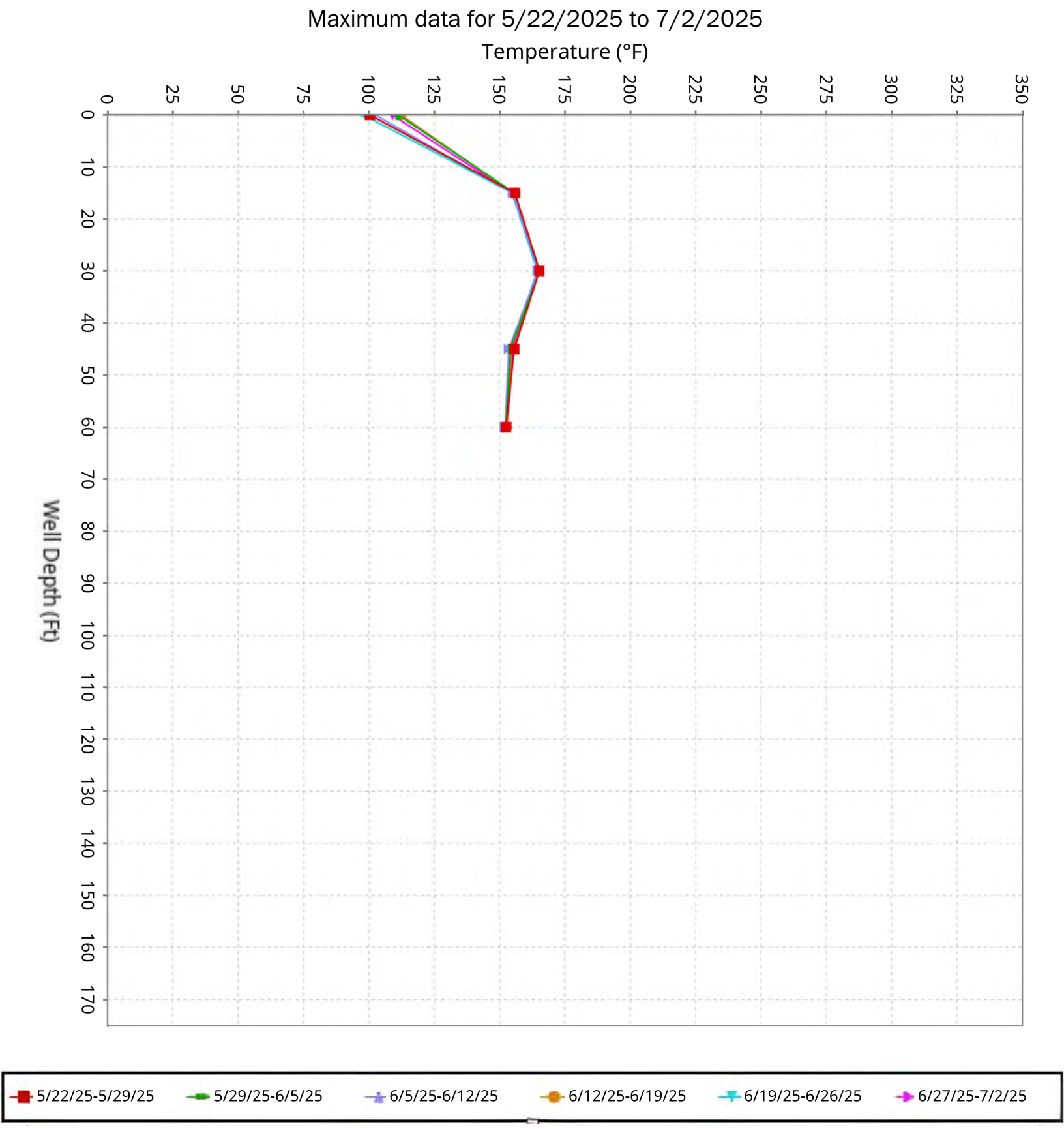
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-4



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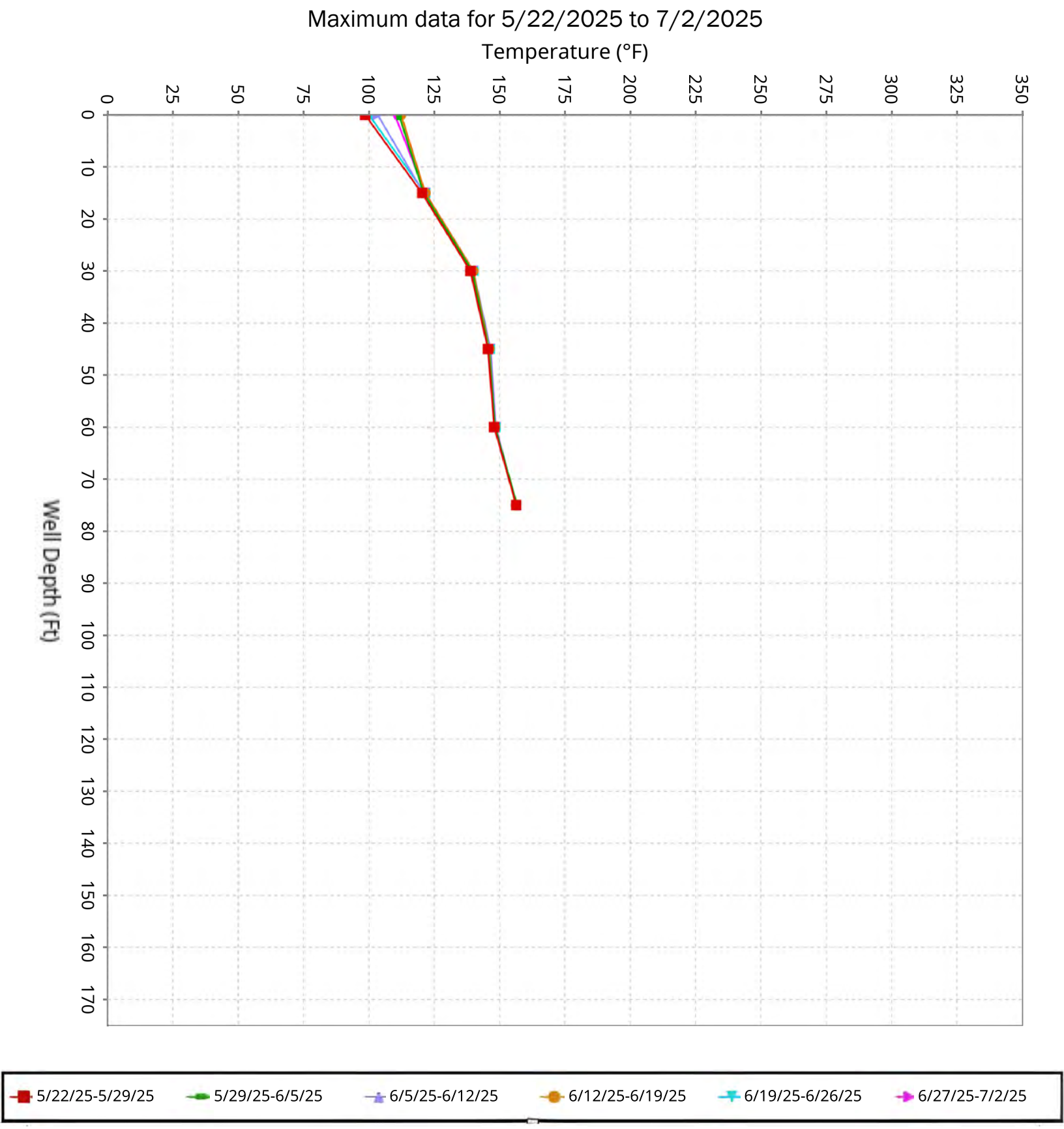
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-5



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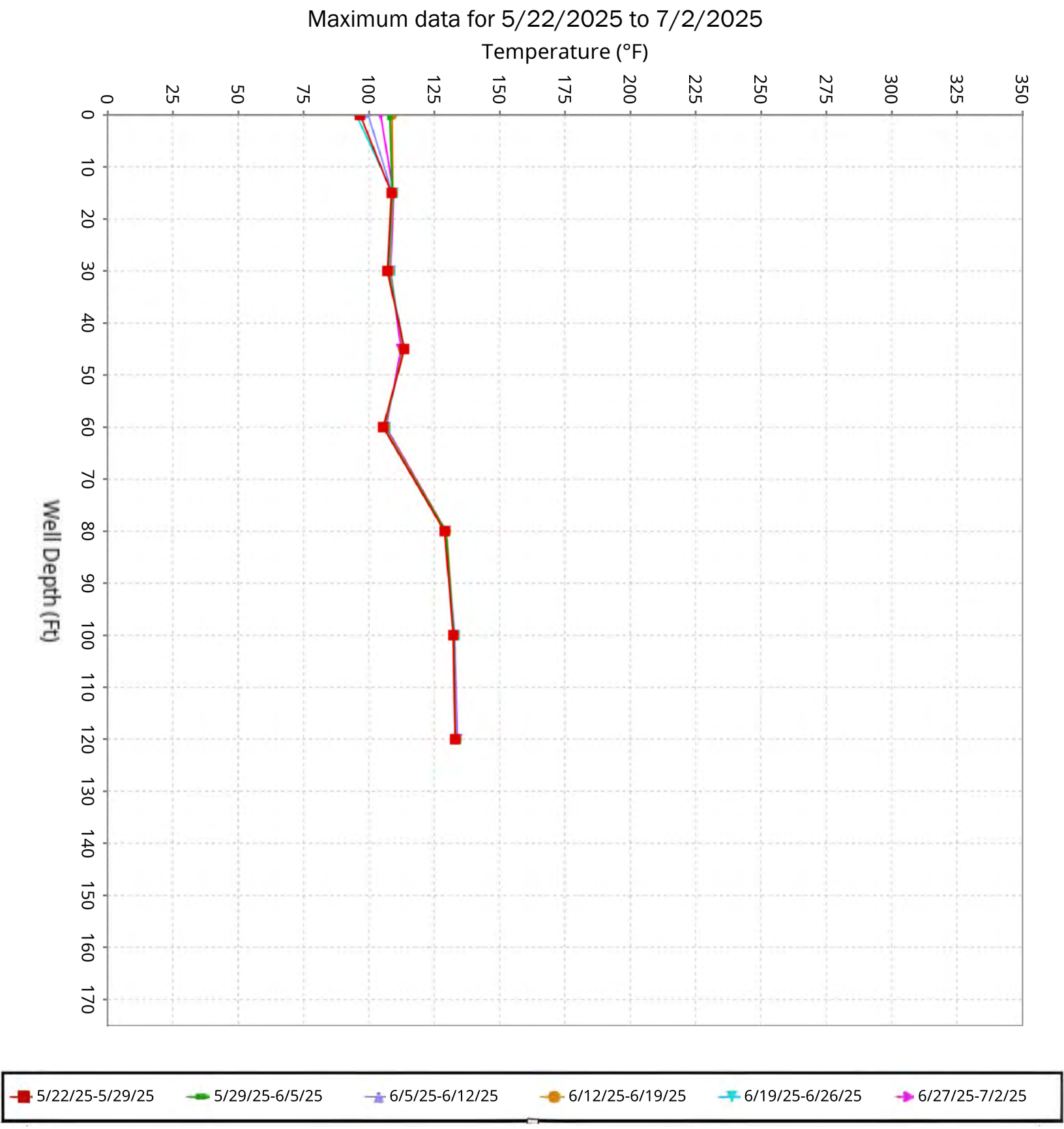
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-6



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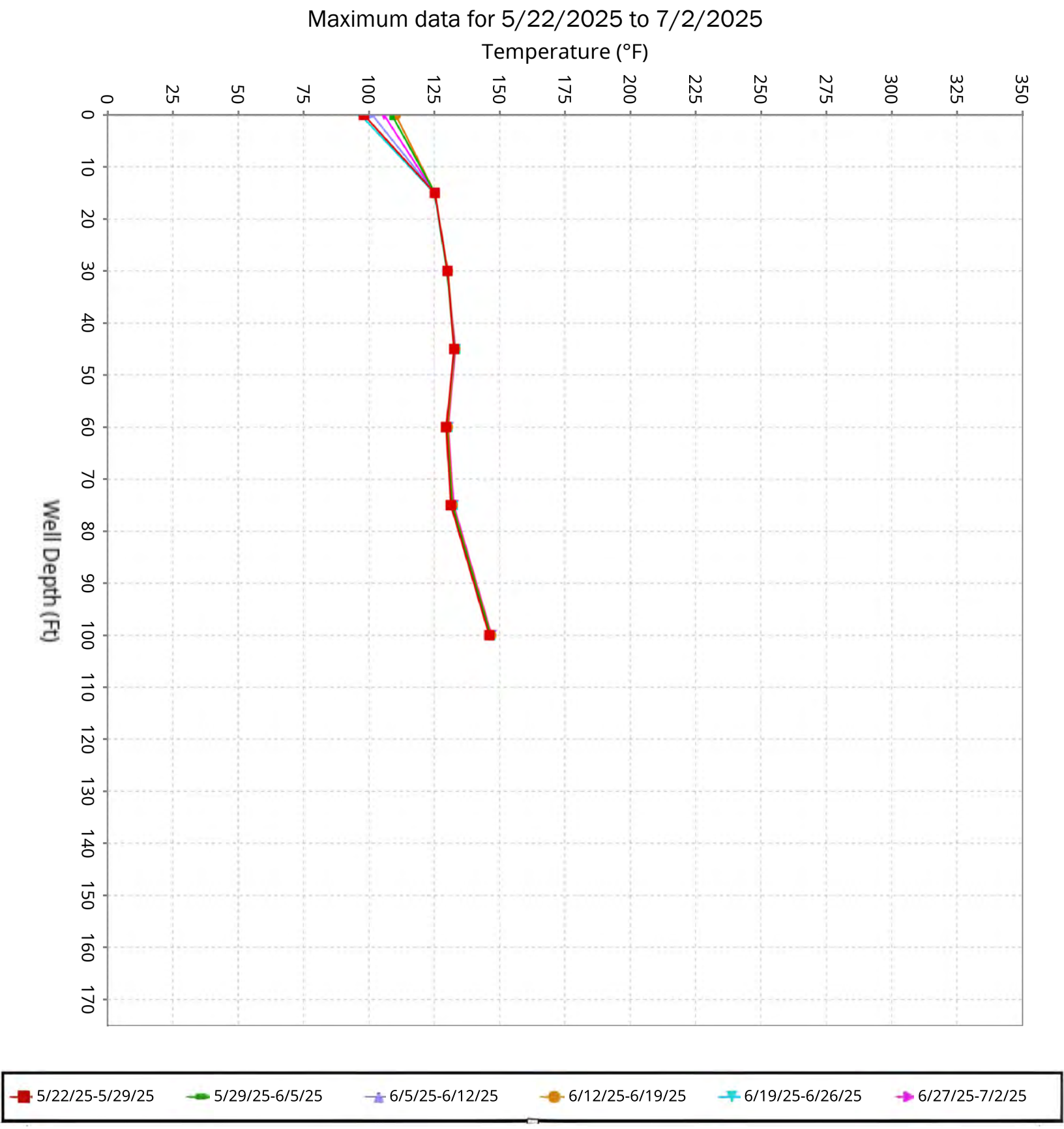
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-7



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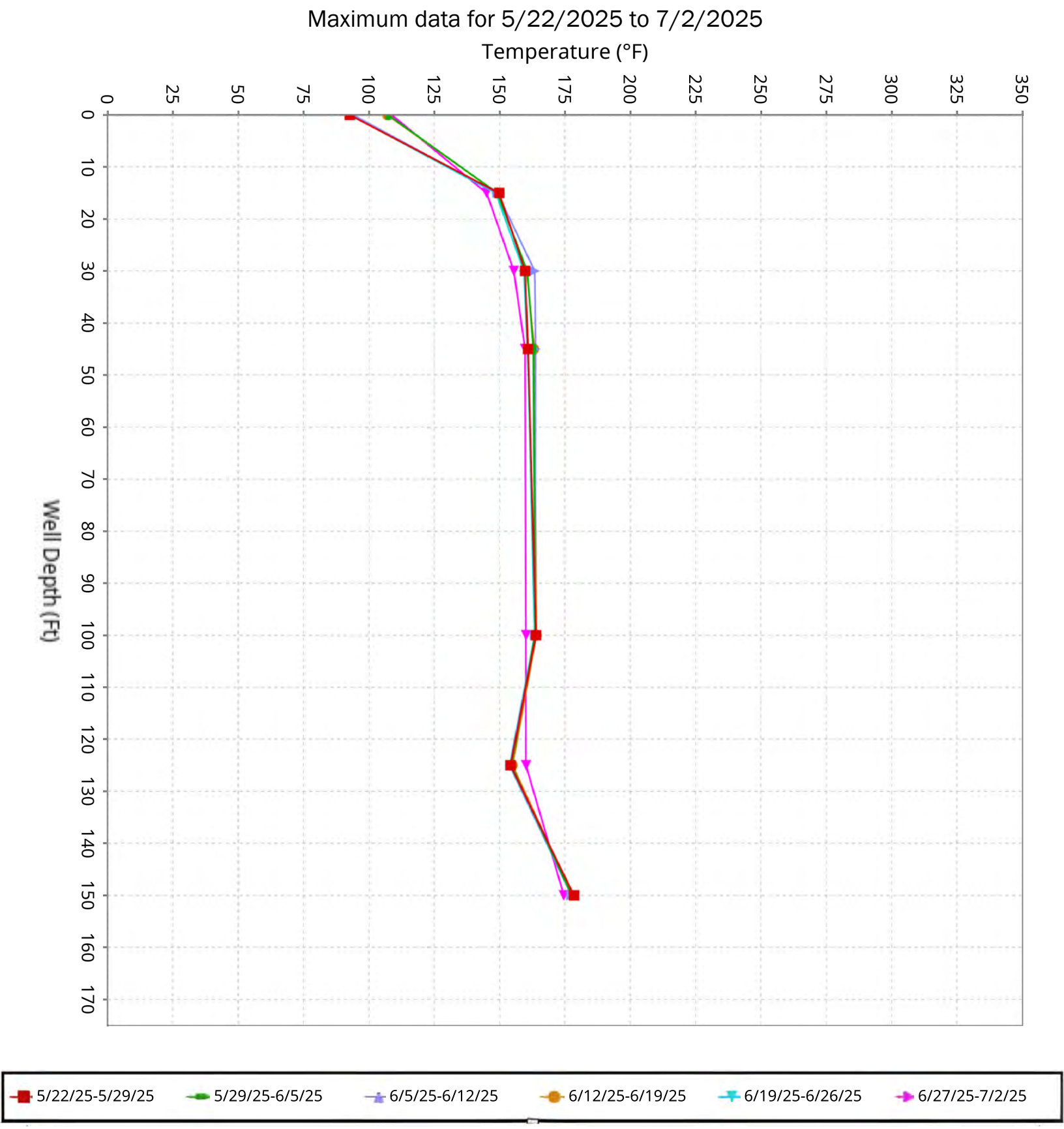
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-8



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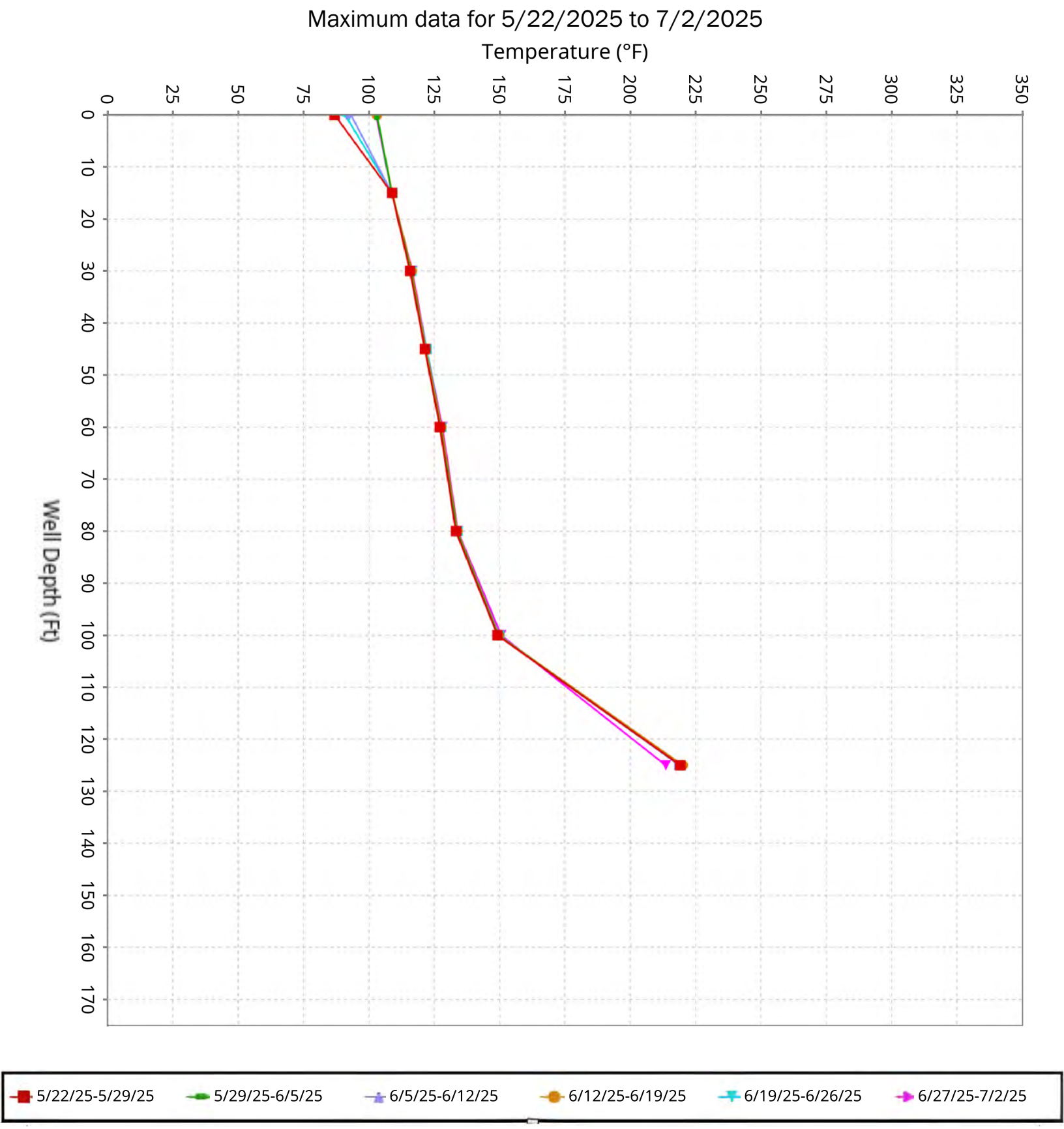
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-9



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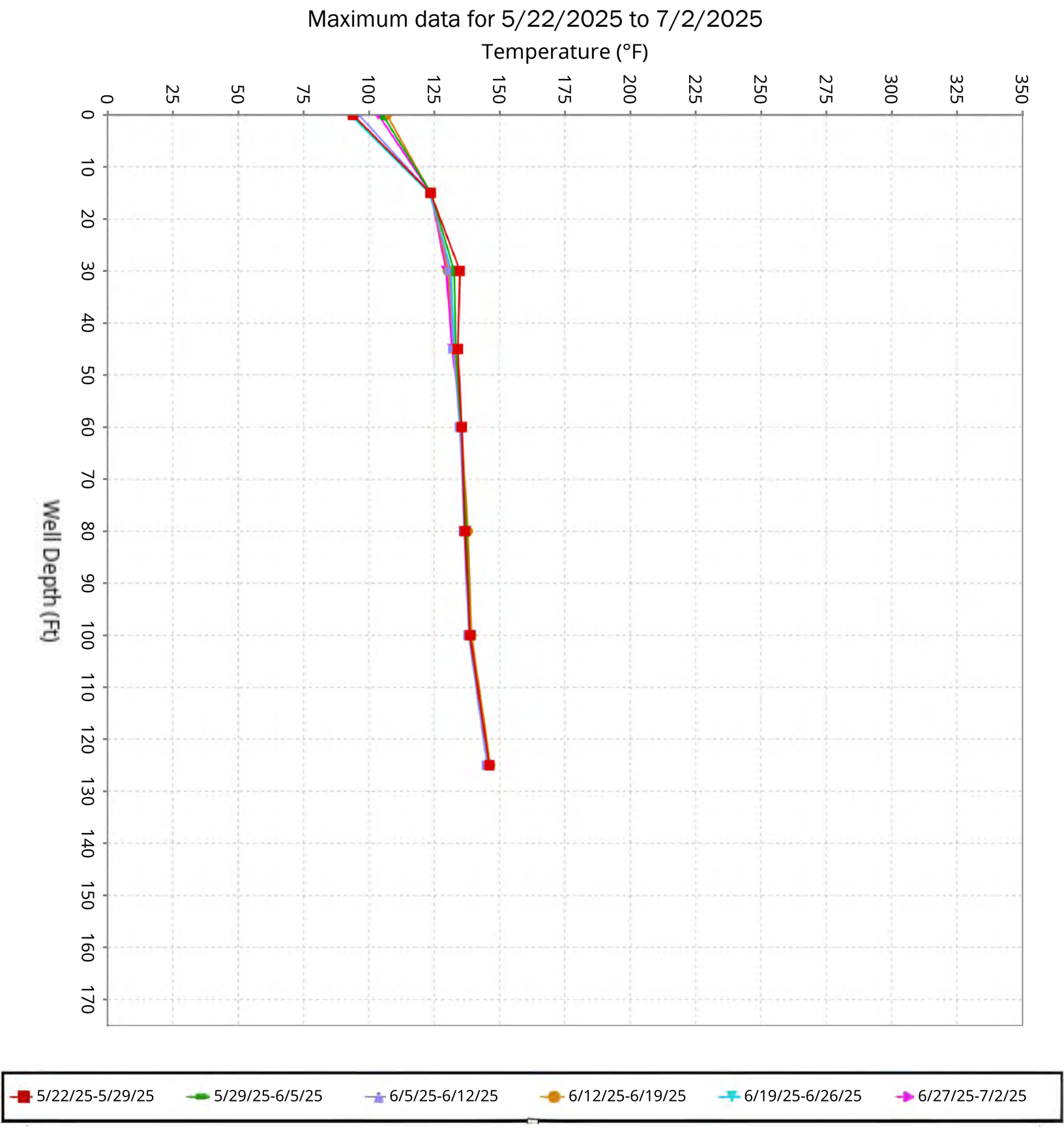
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-10



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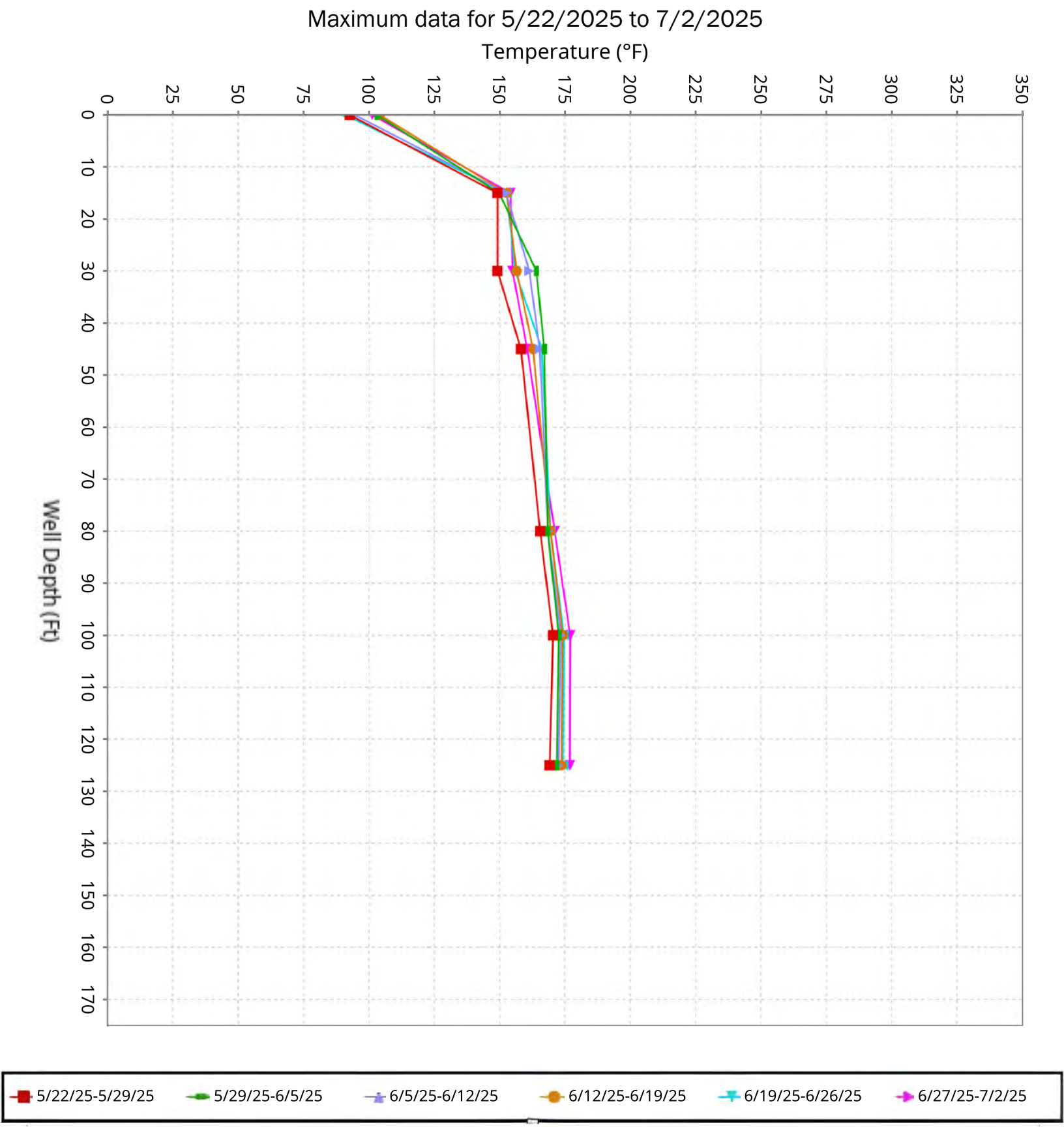
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-11



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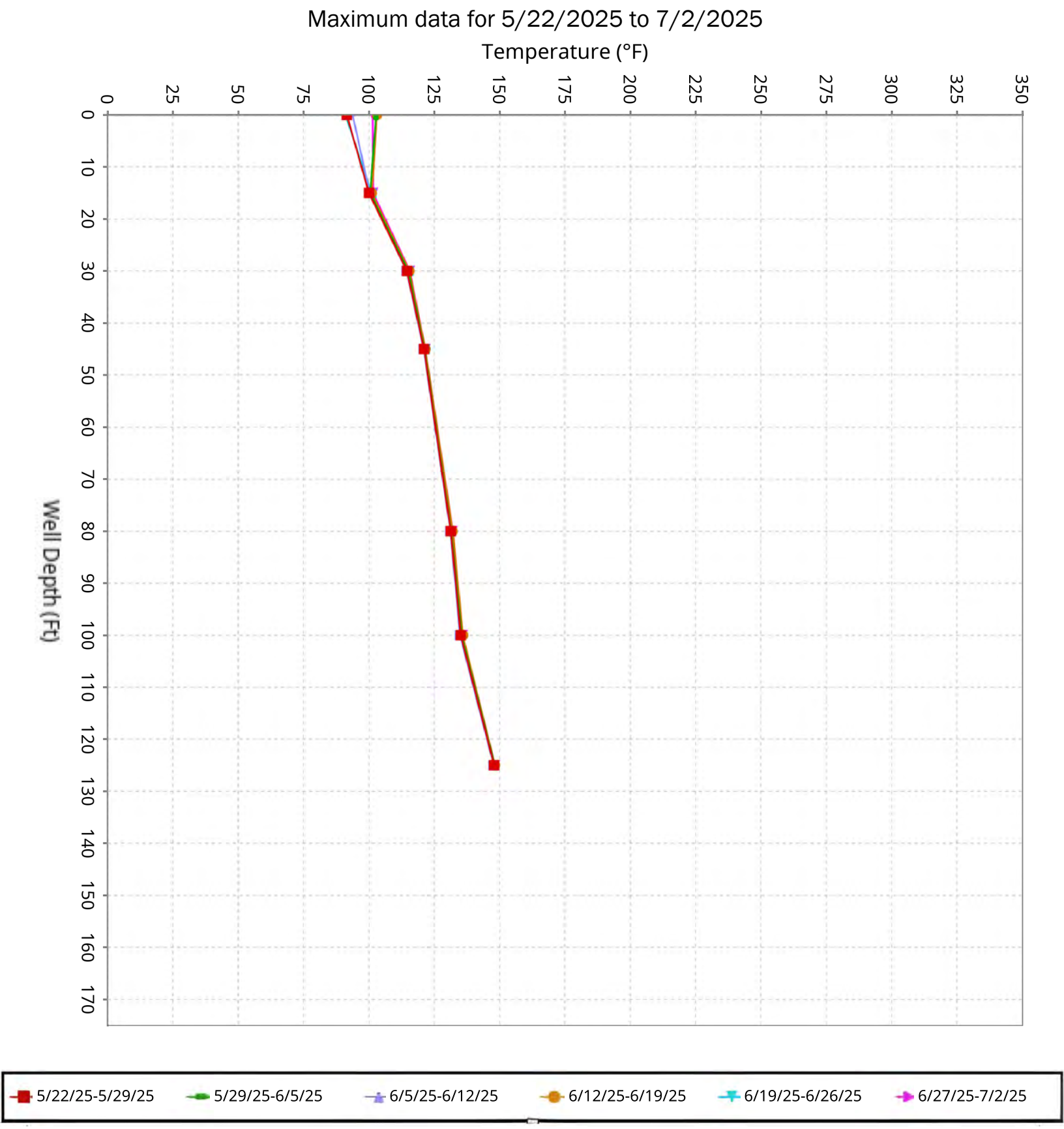
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-12



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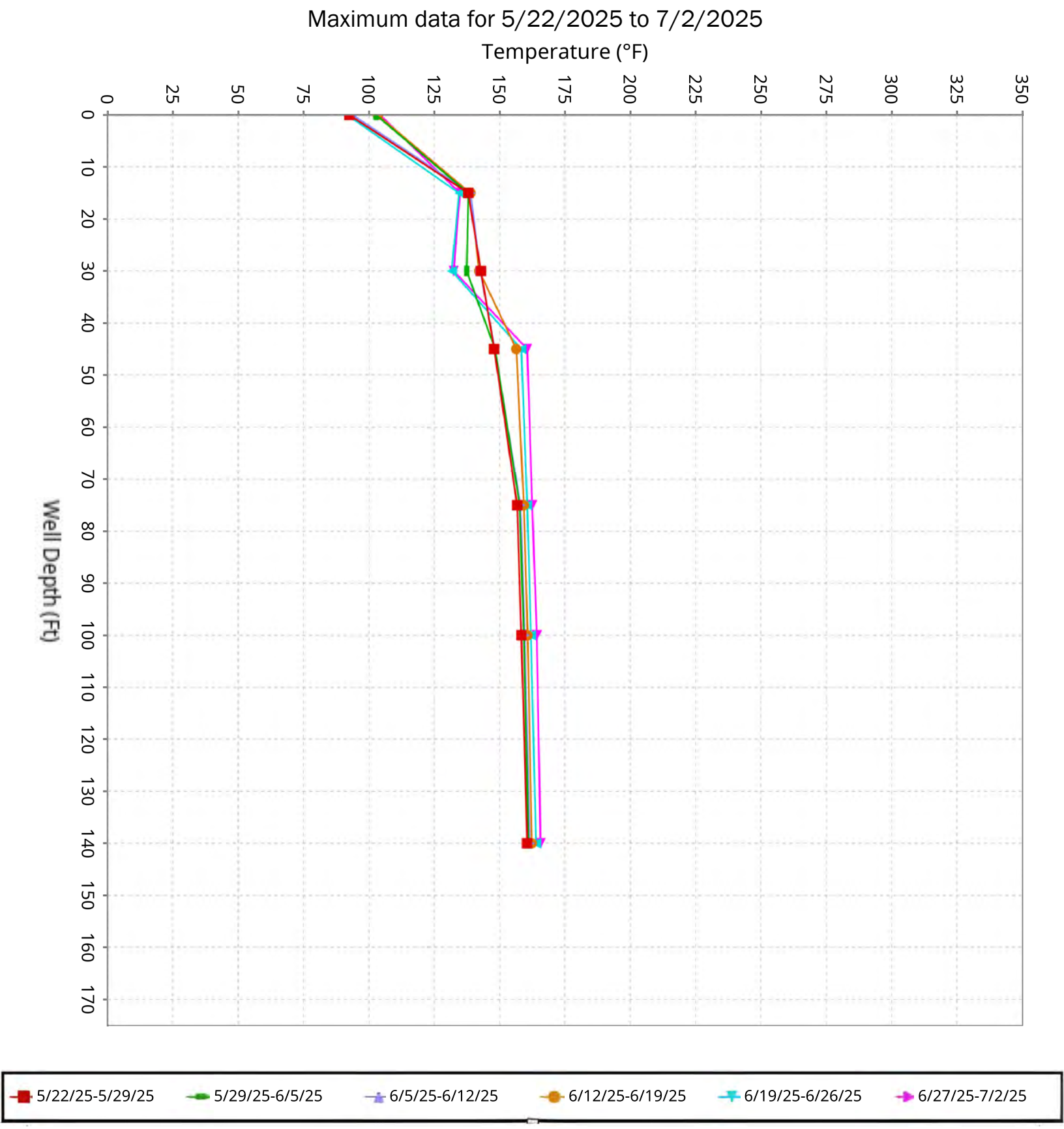
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-13



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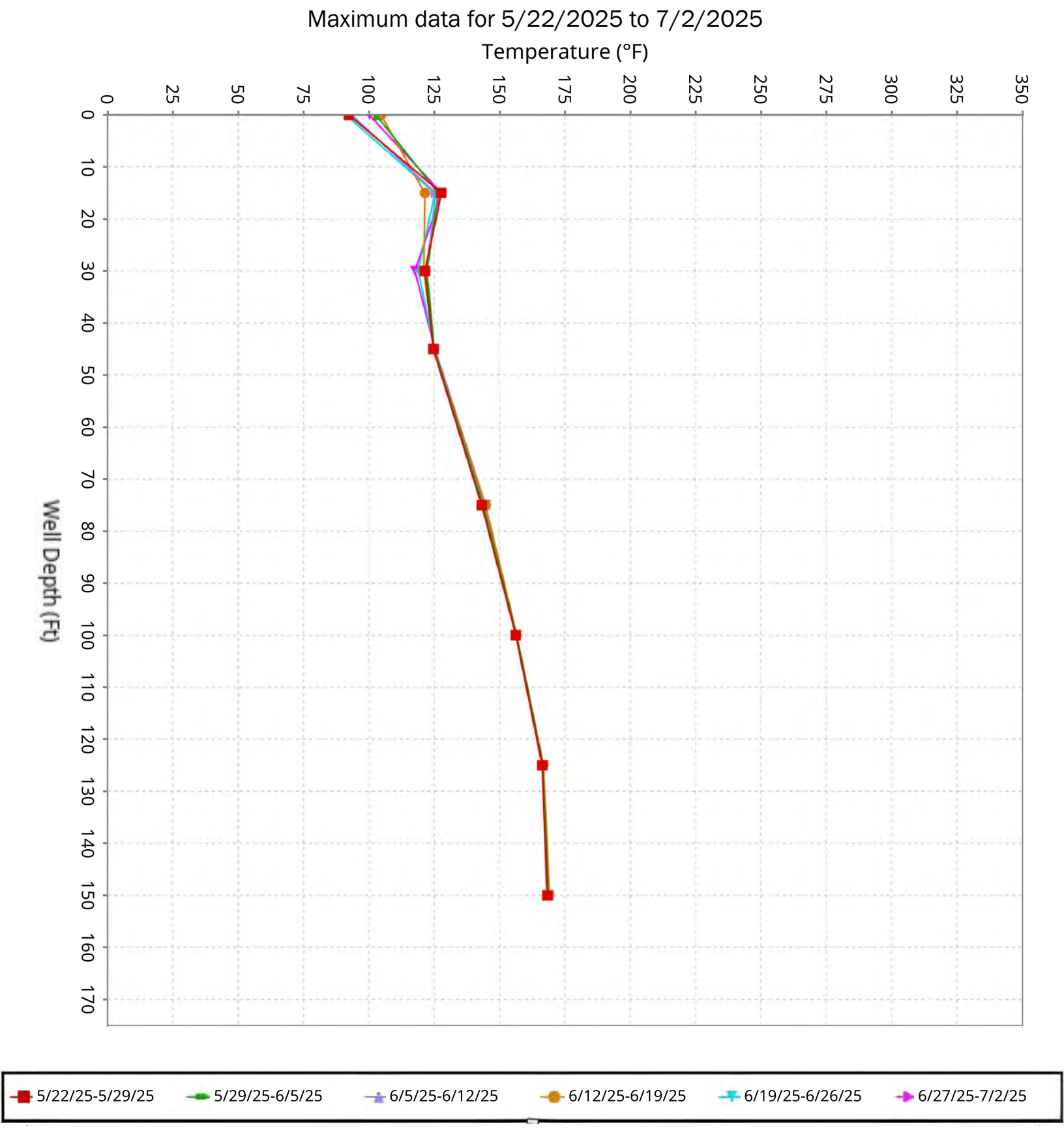
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-14



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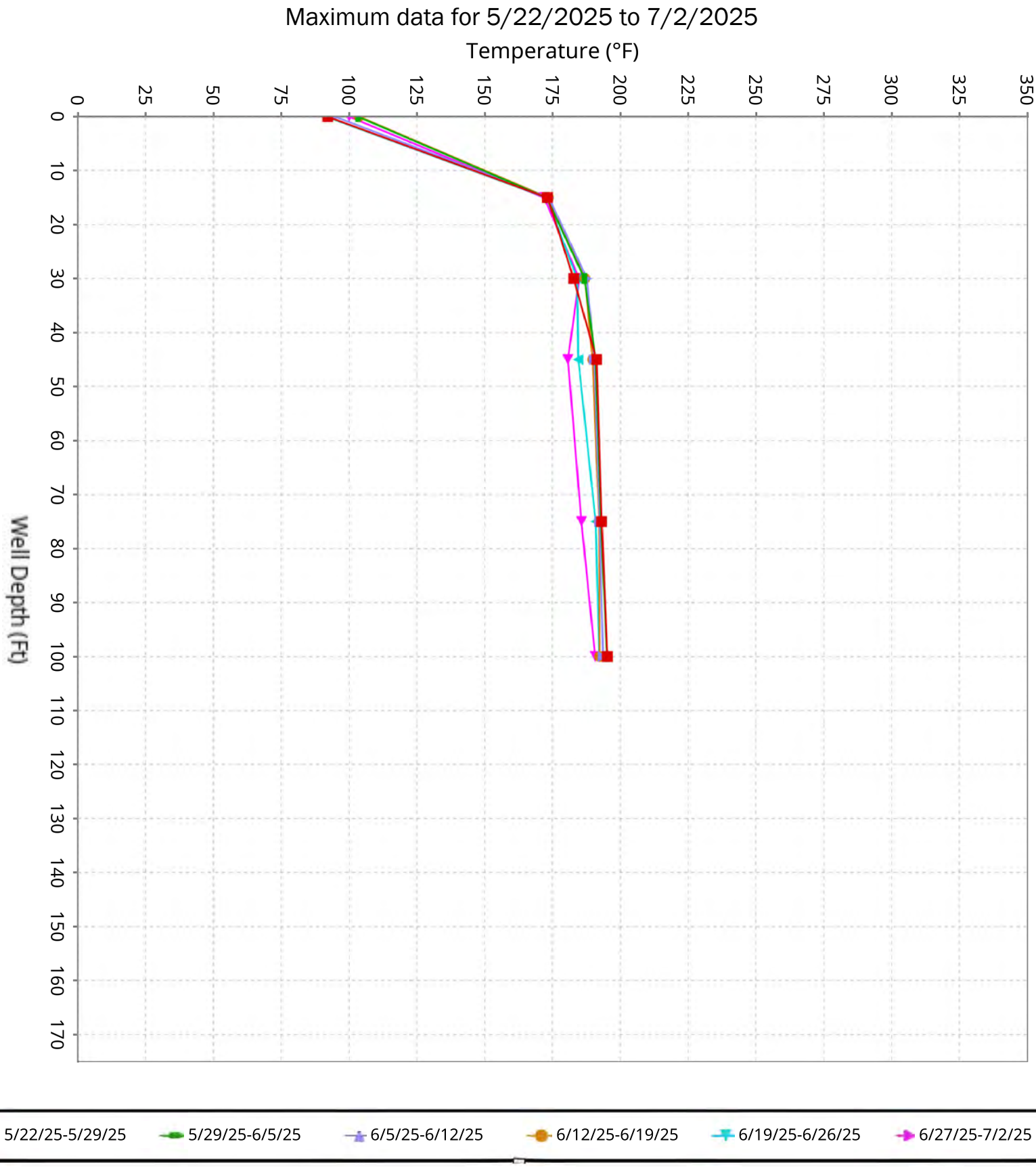
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-15



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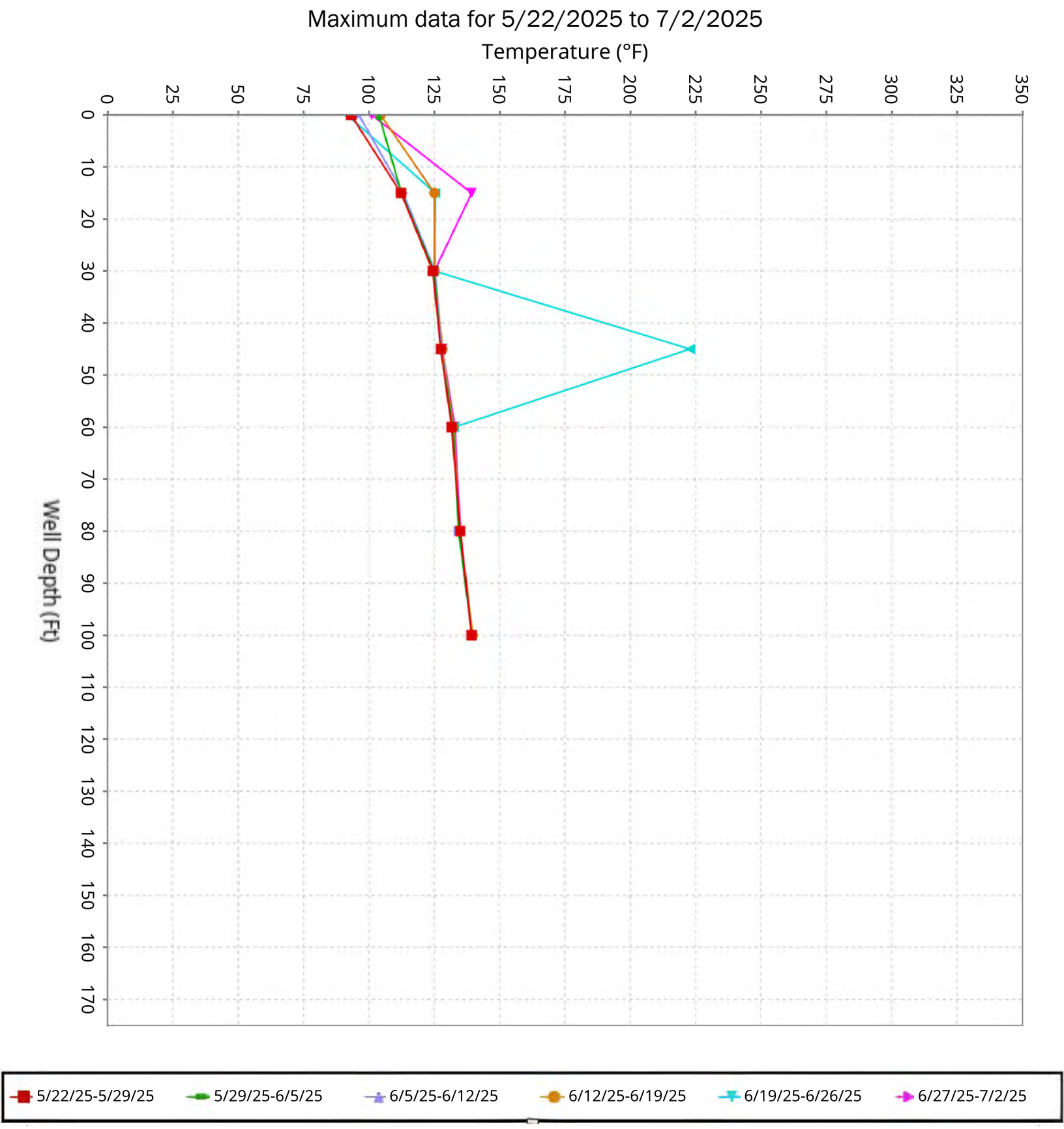
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-16



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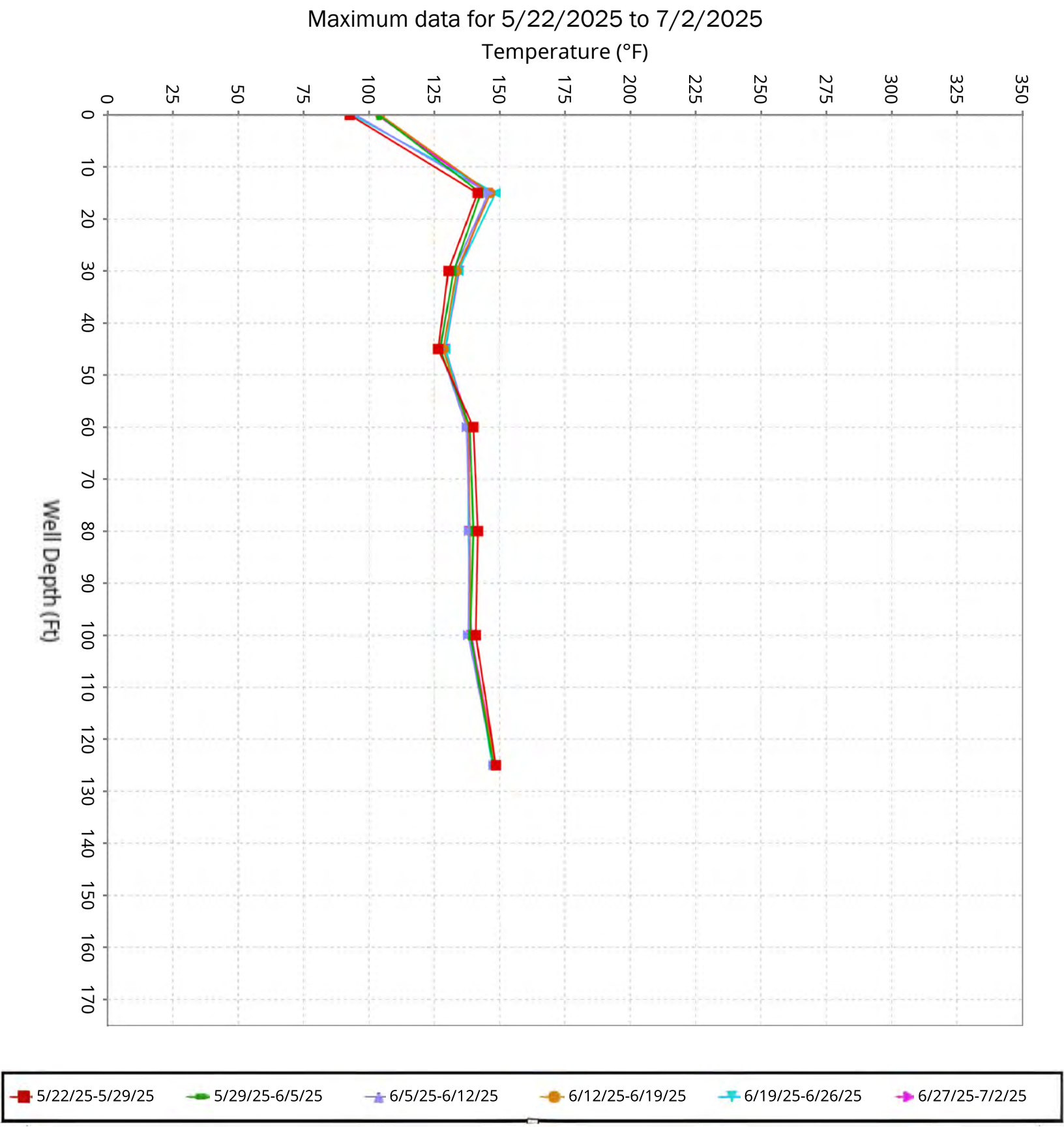
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-17



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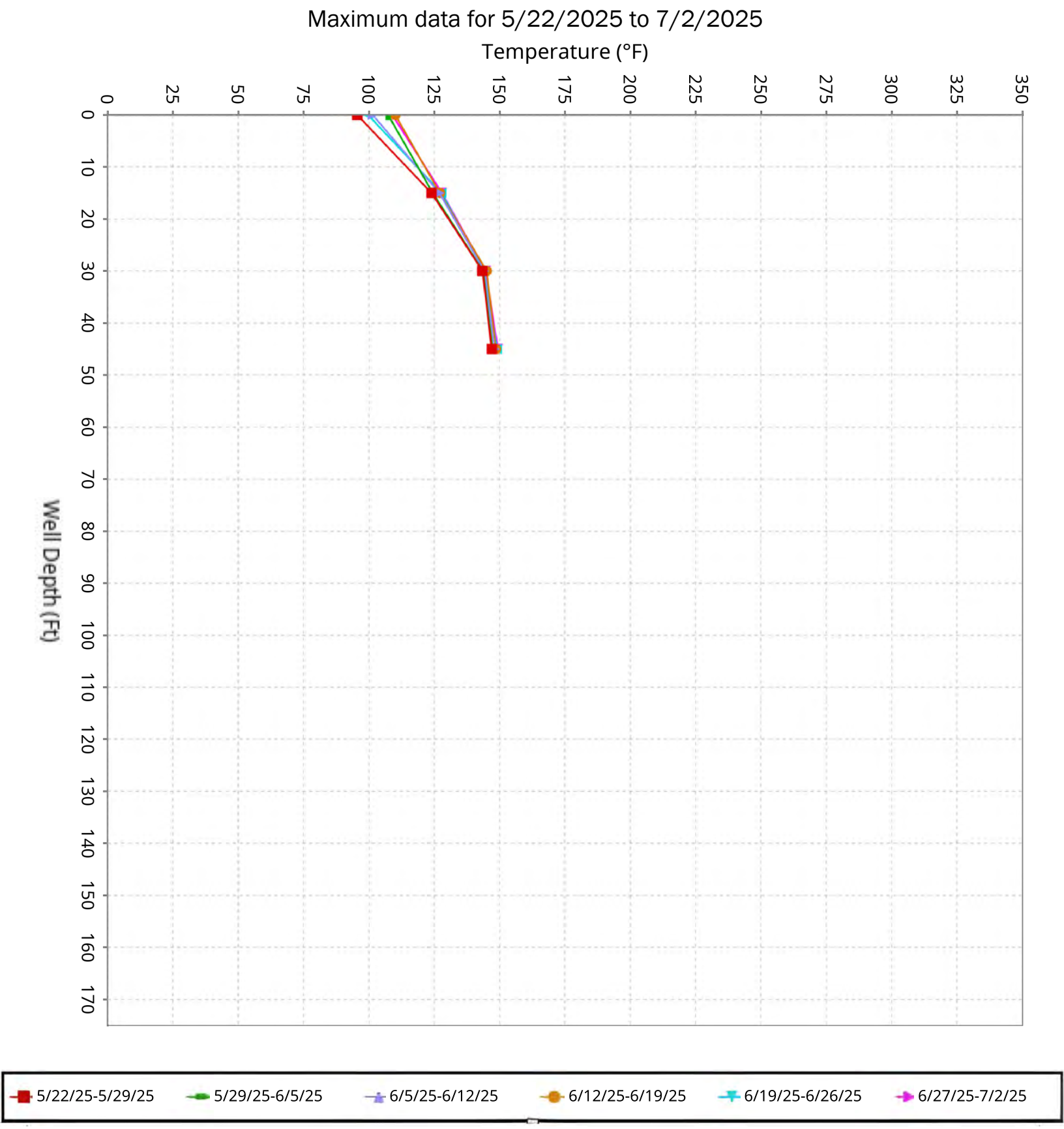
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-18



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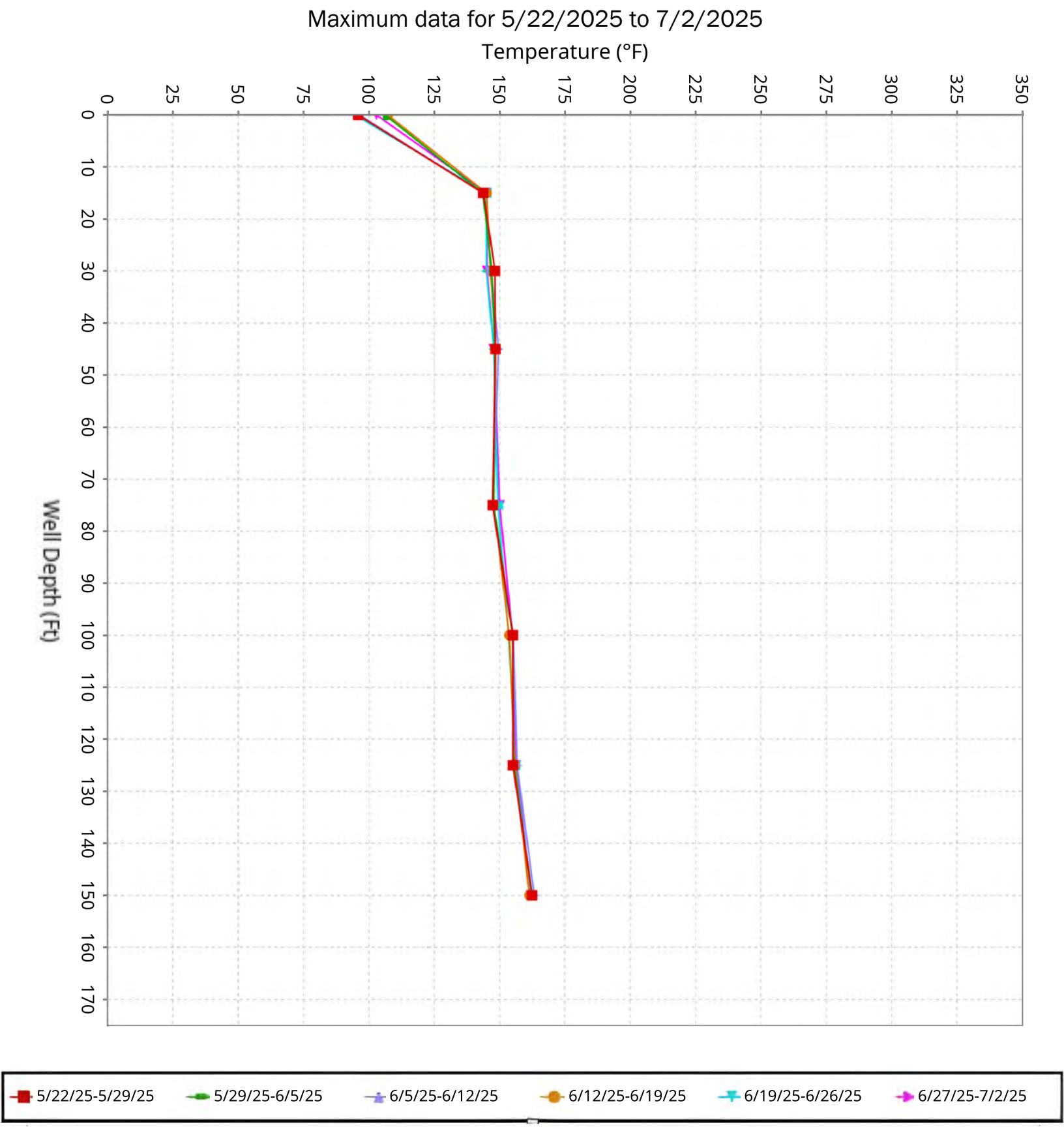
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-19



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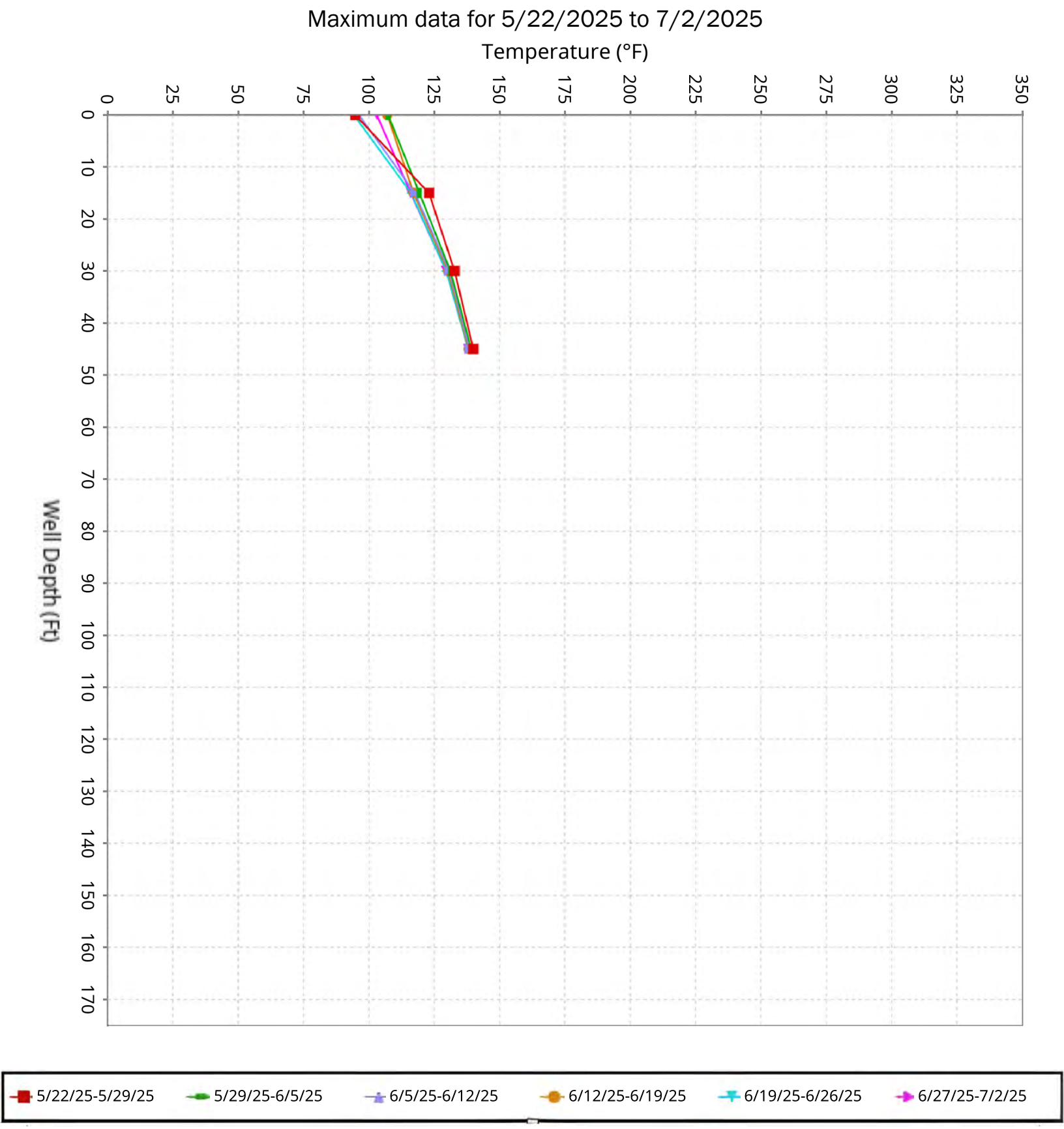
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-20



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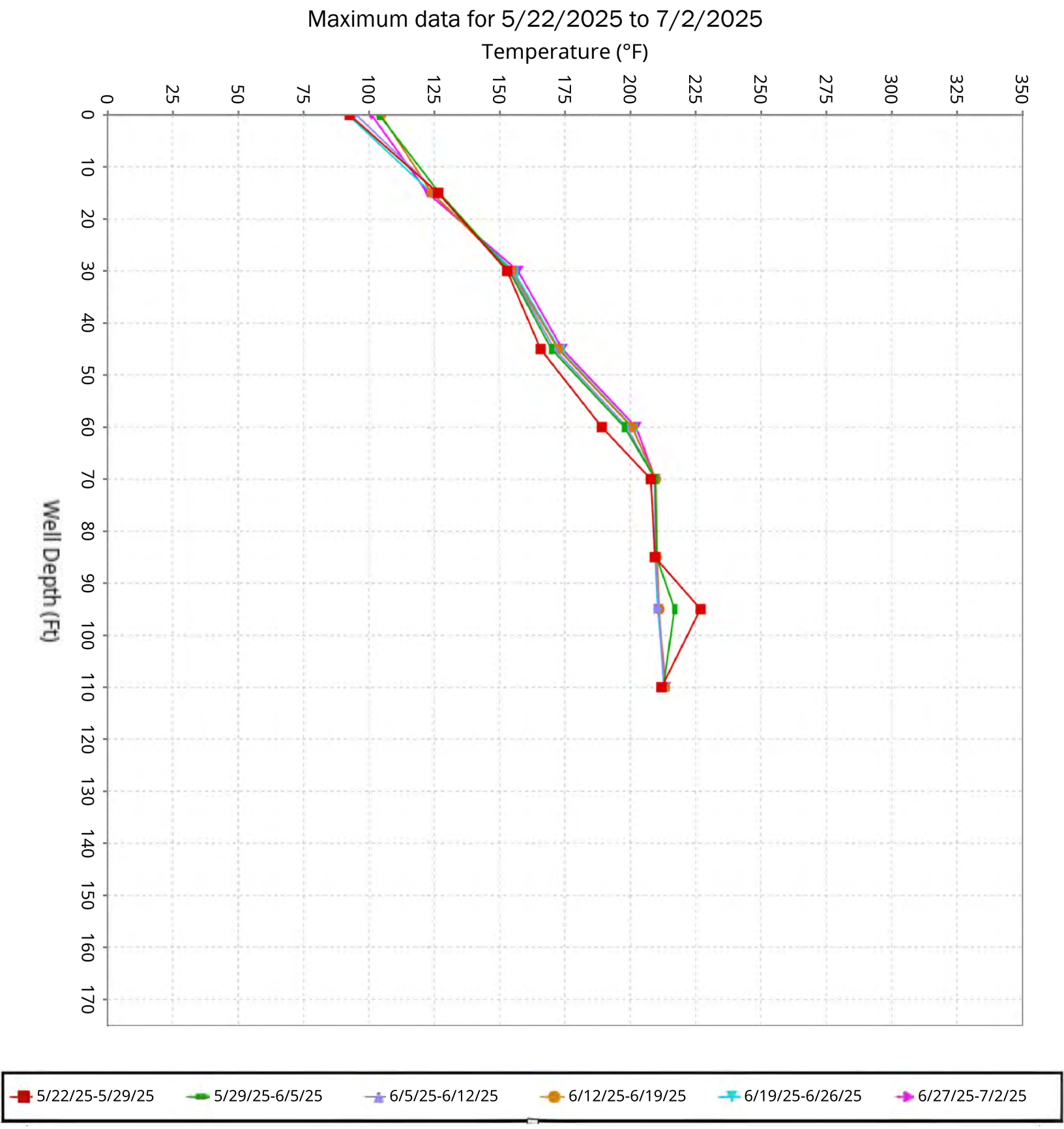
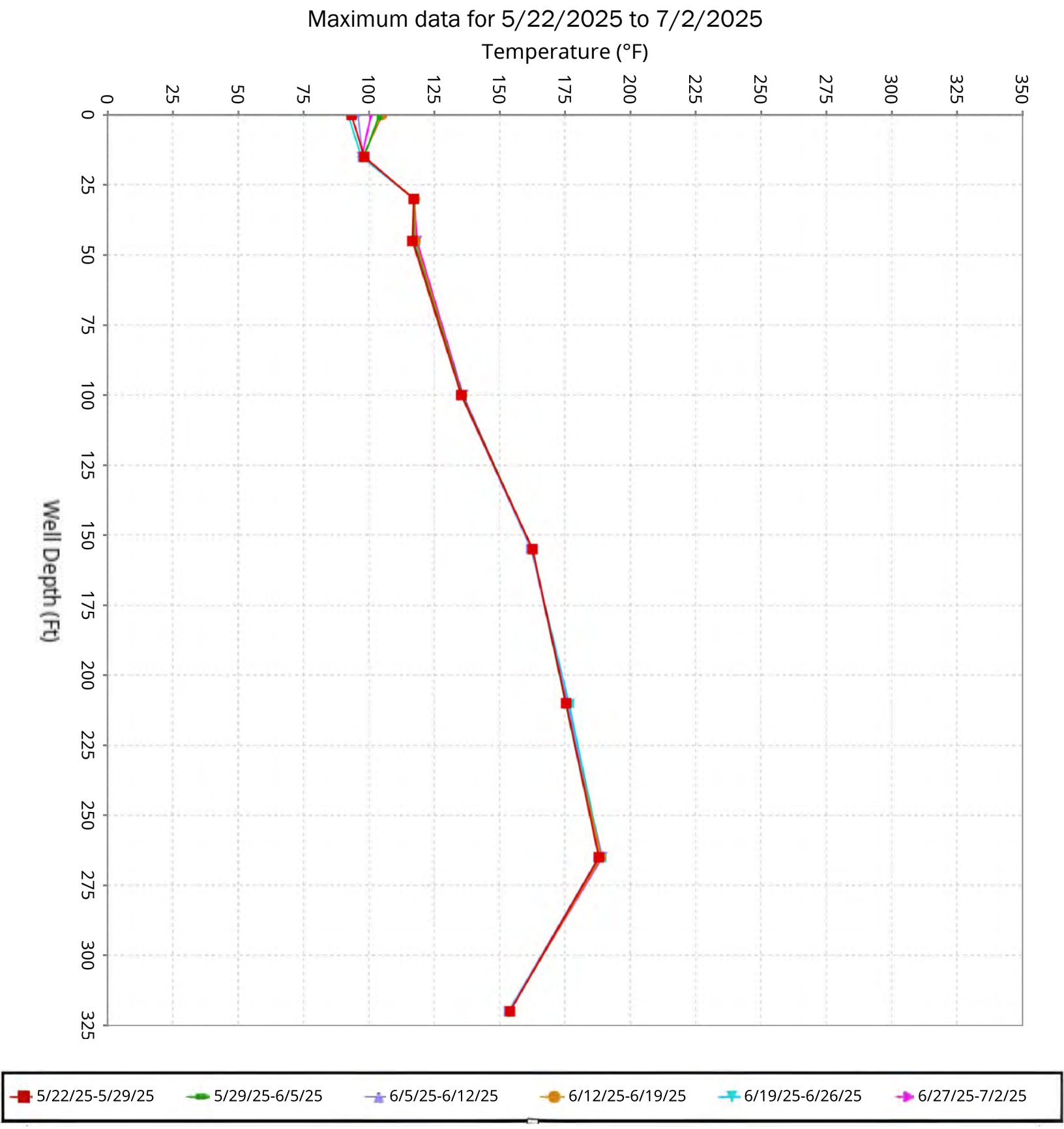
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-21



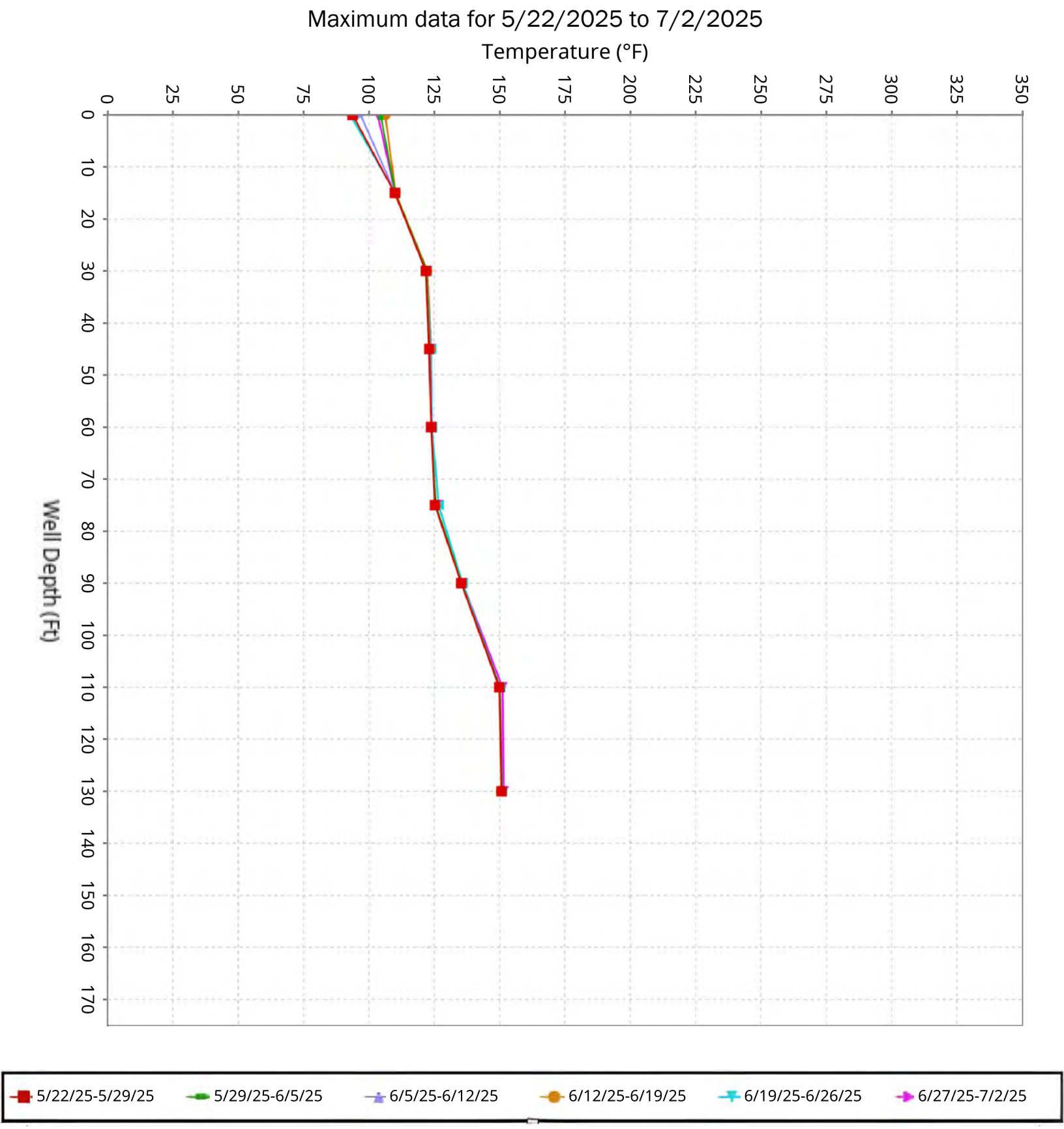
SCS ENGINEERS

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



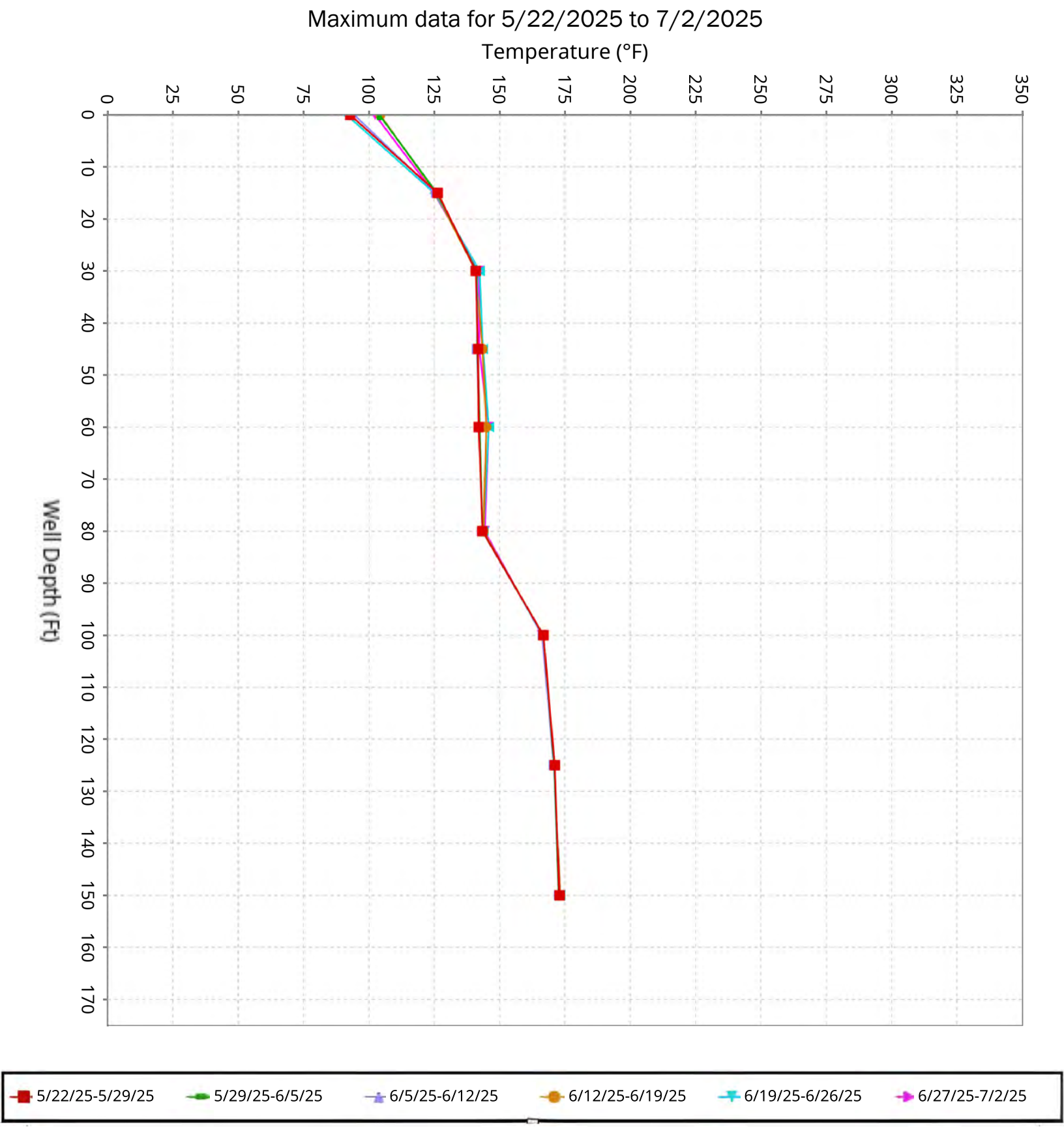
SCS ENGINEERS

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



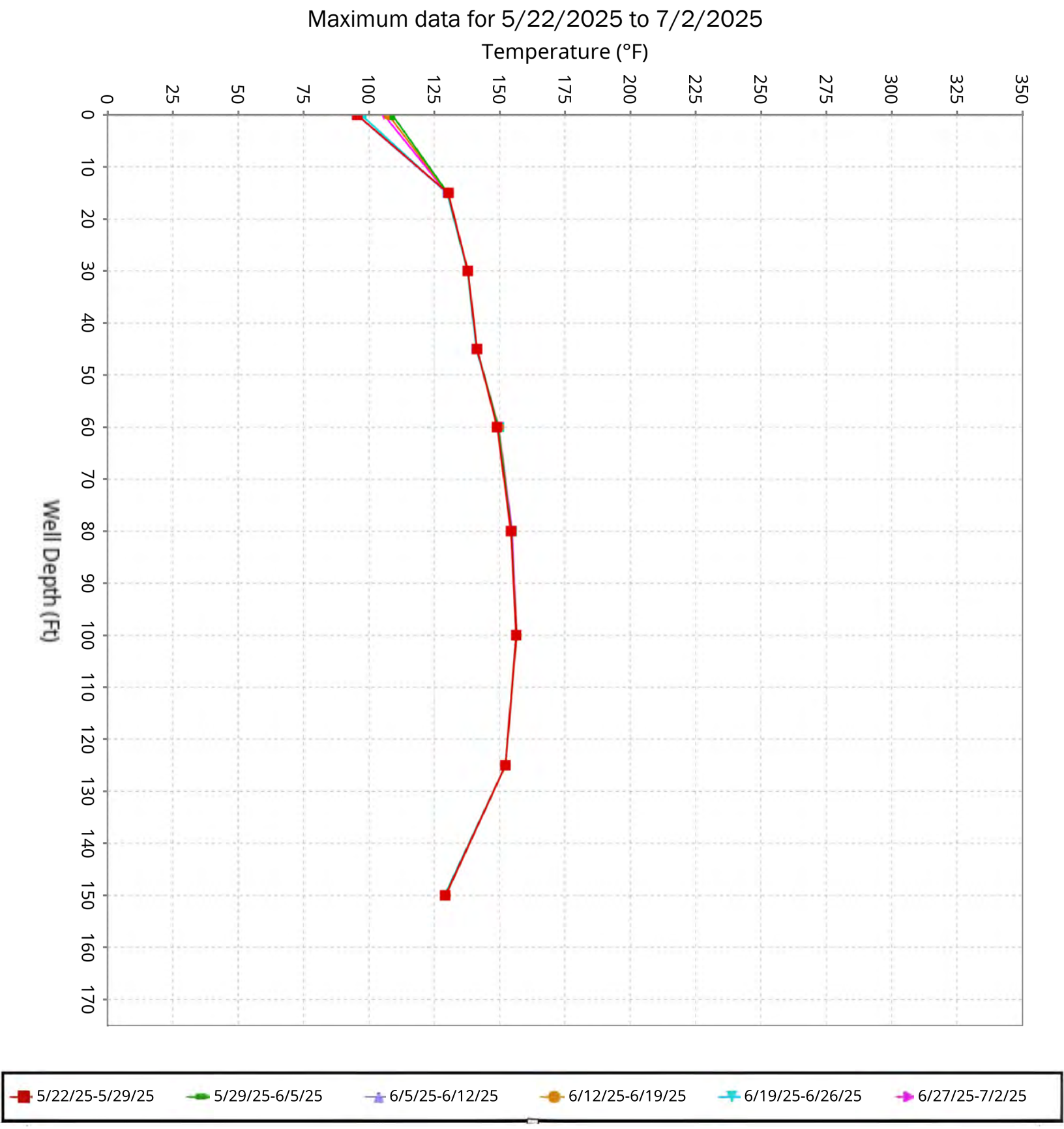
SCS ENGINEERS

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



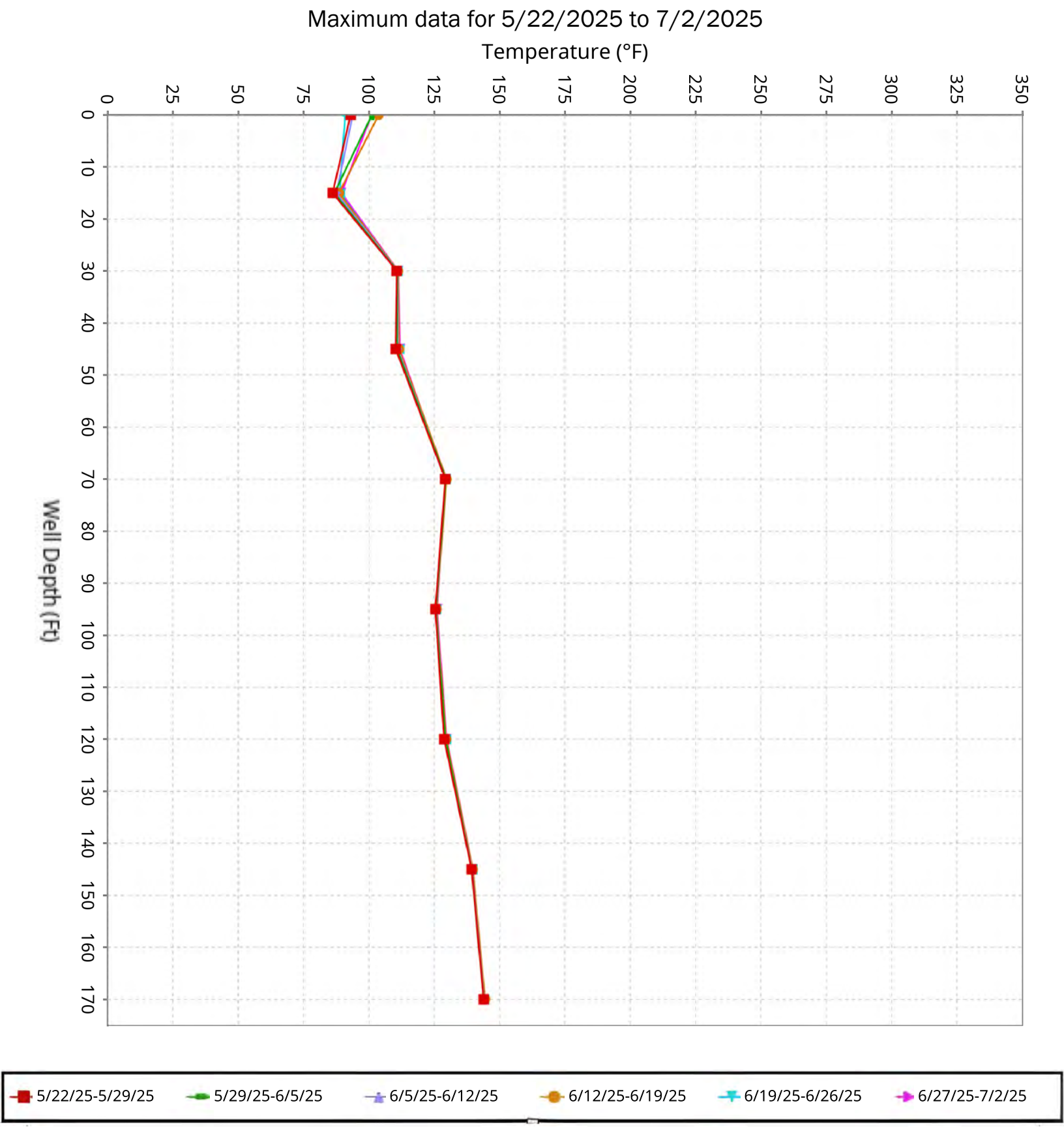
SCS ENGINEERS

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



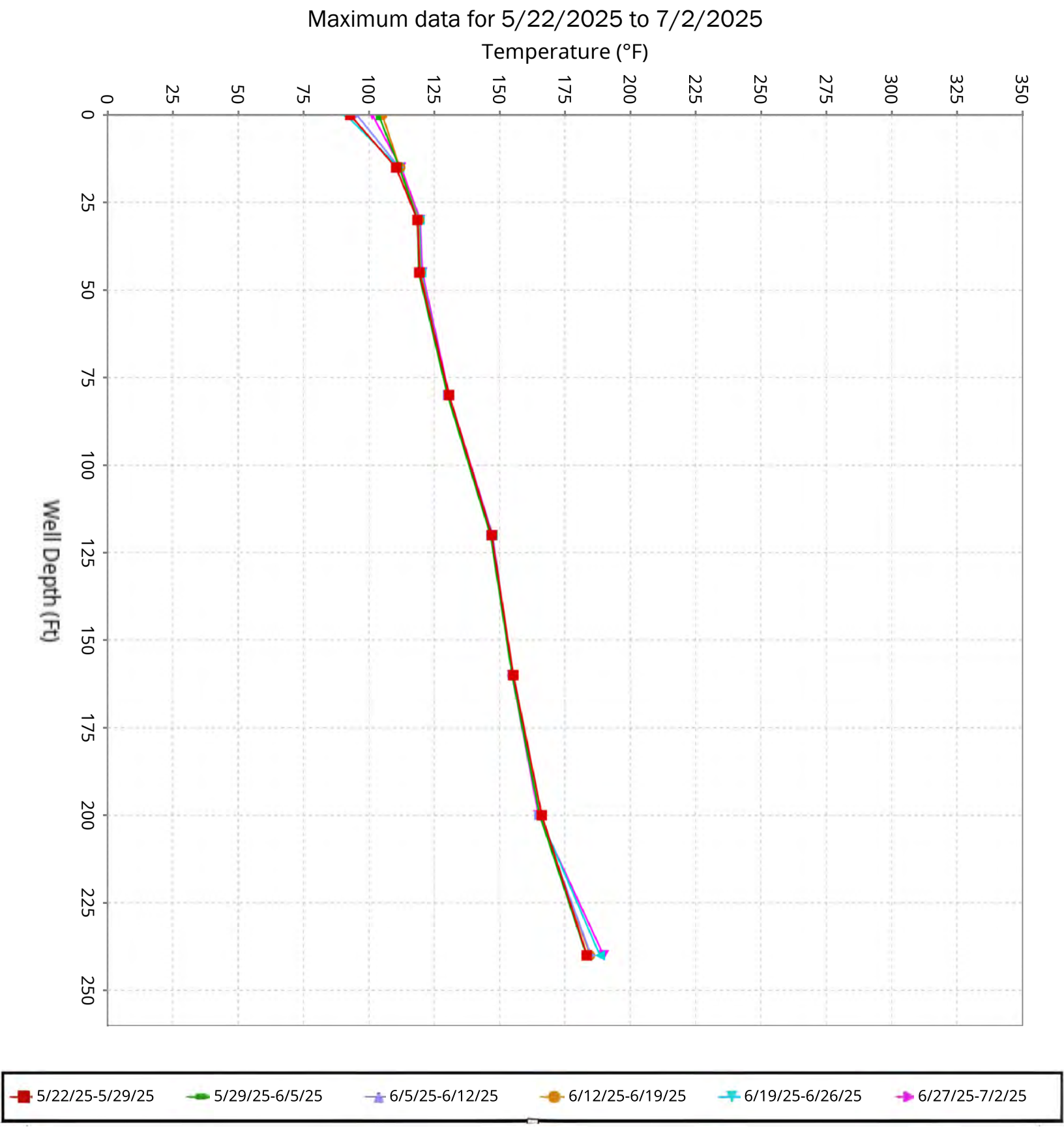
SCS ENGINEERS

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



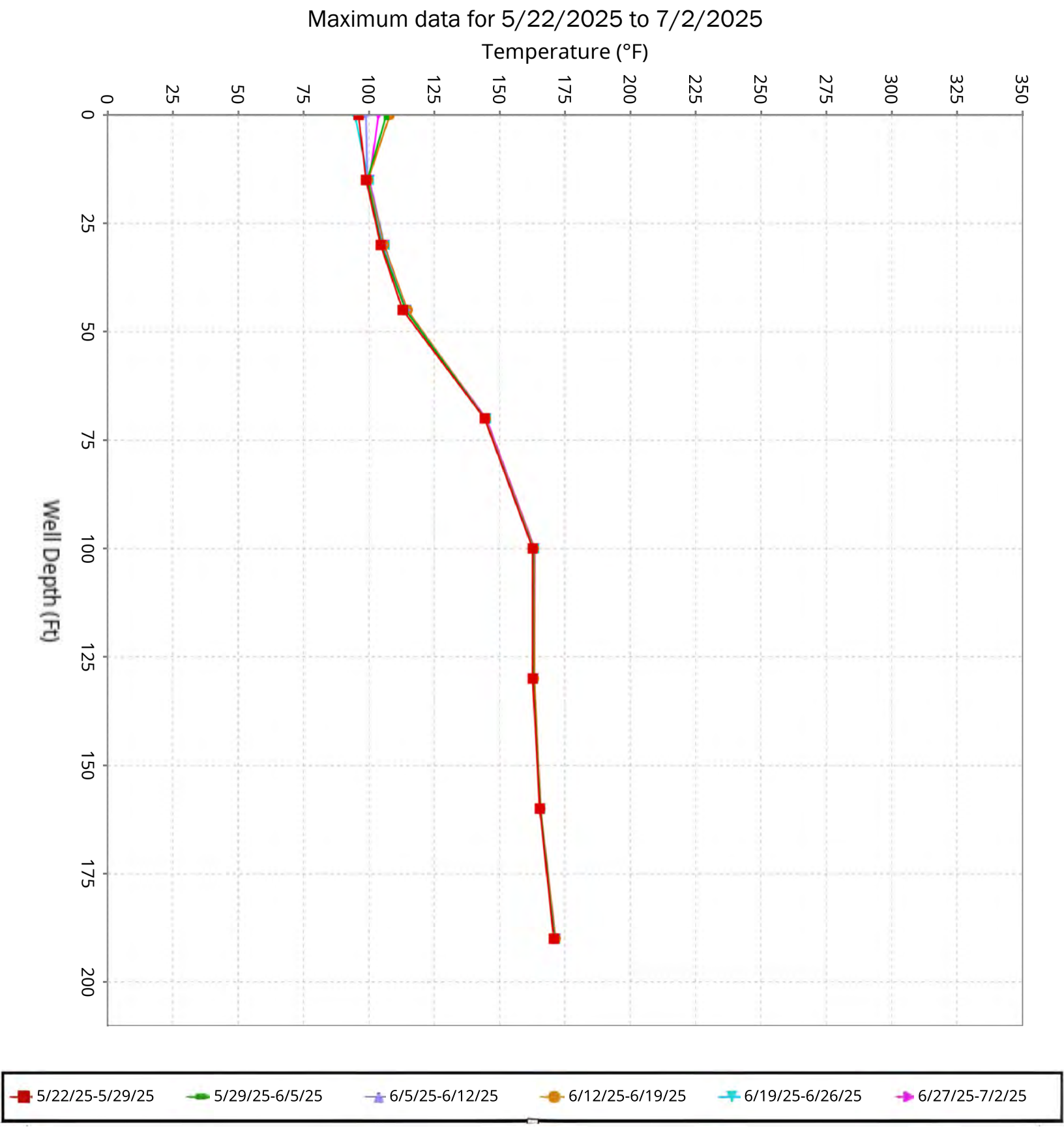
SCS ENGINEERS

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



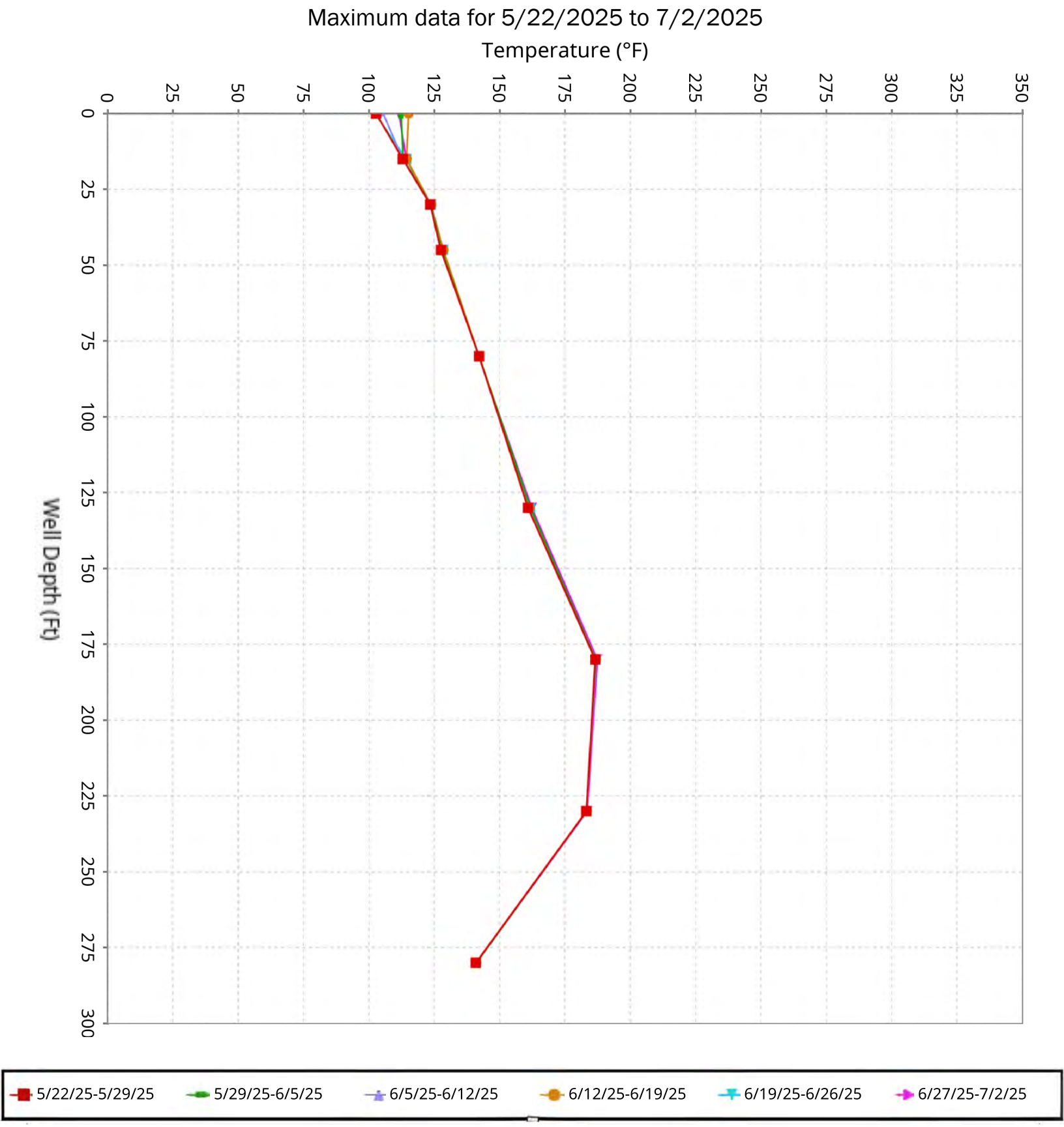
SCS ENGINEERS

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



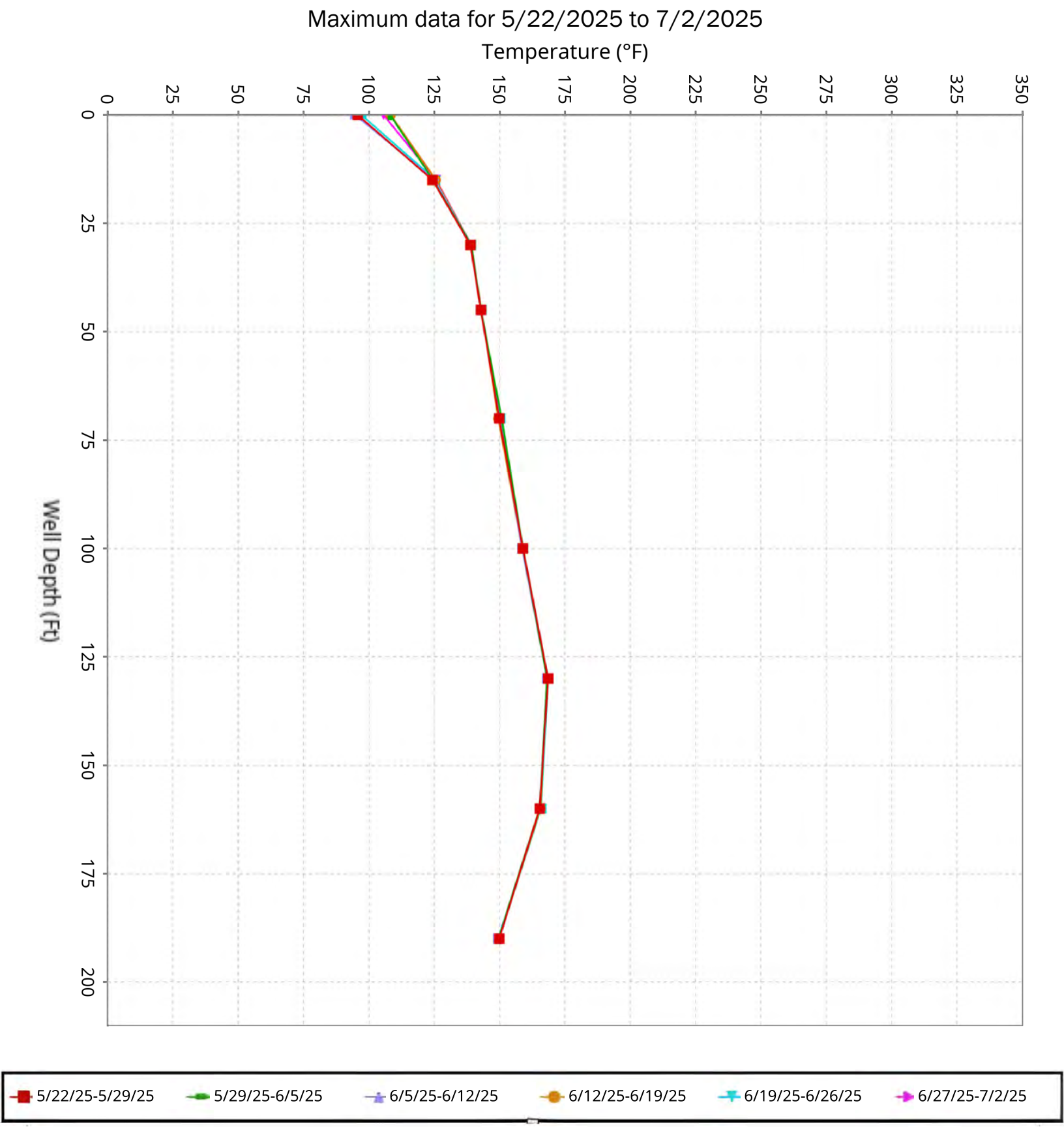
SCS ENGINEERS

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



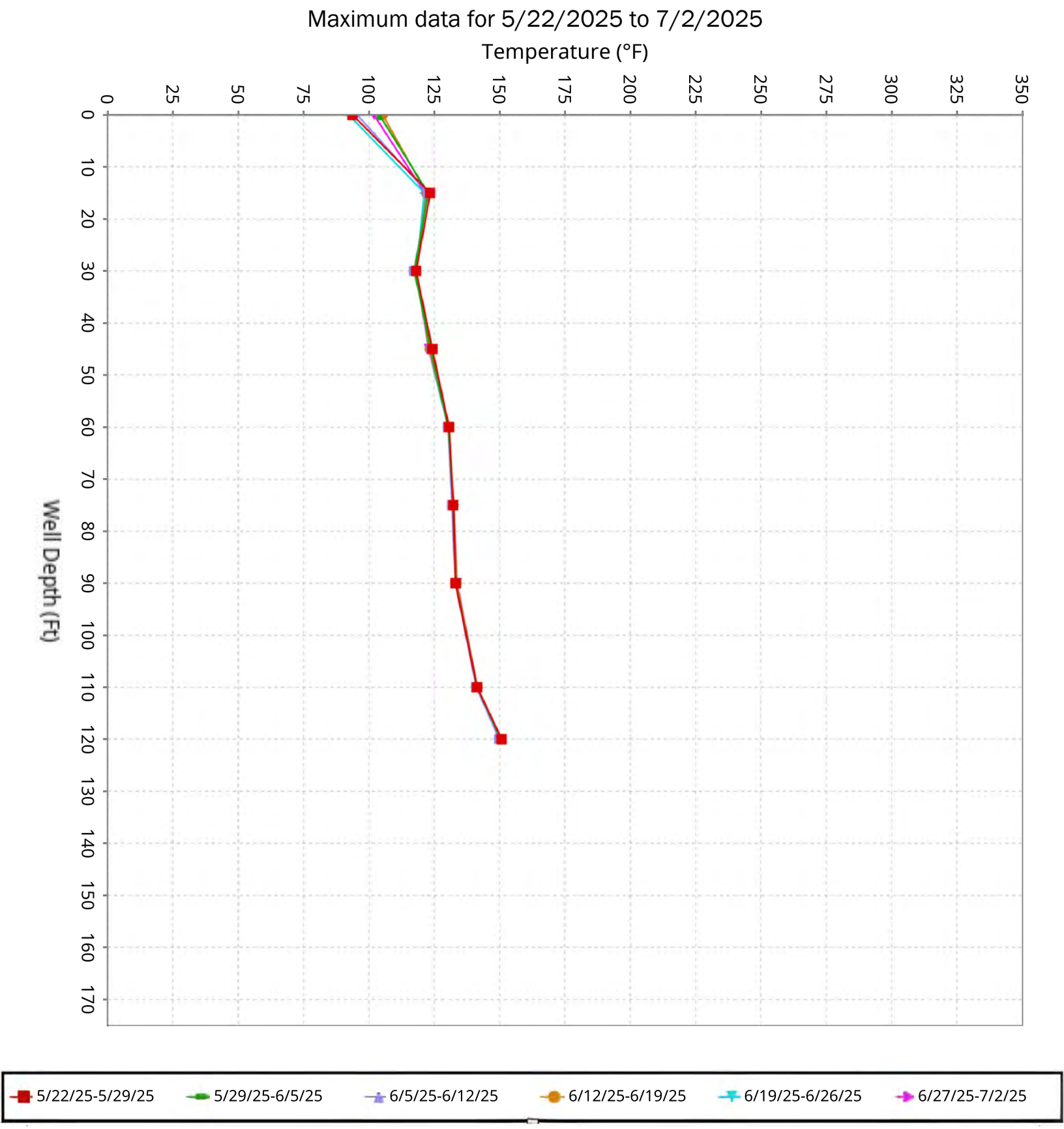
SCS ENGINEERS

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



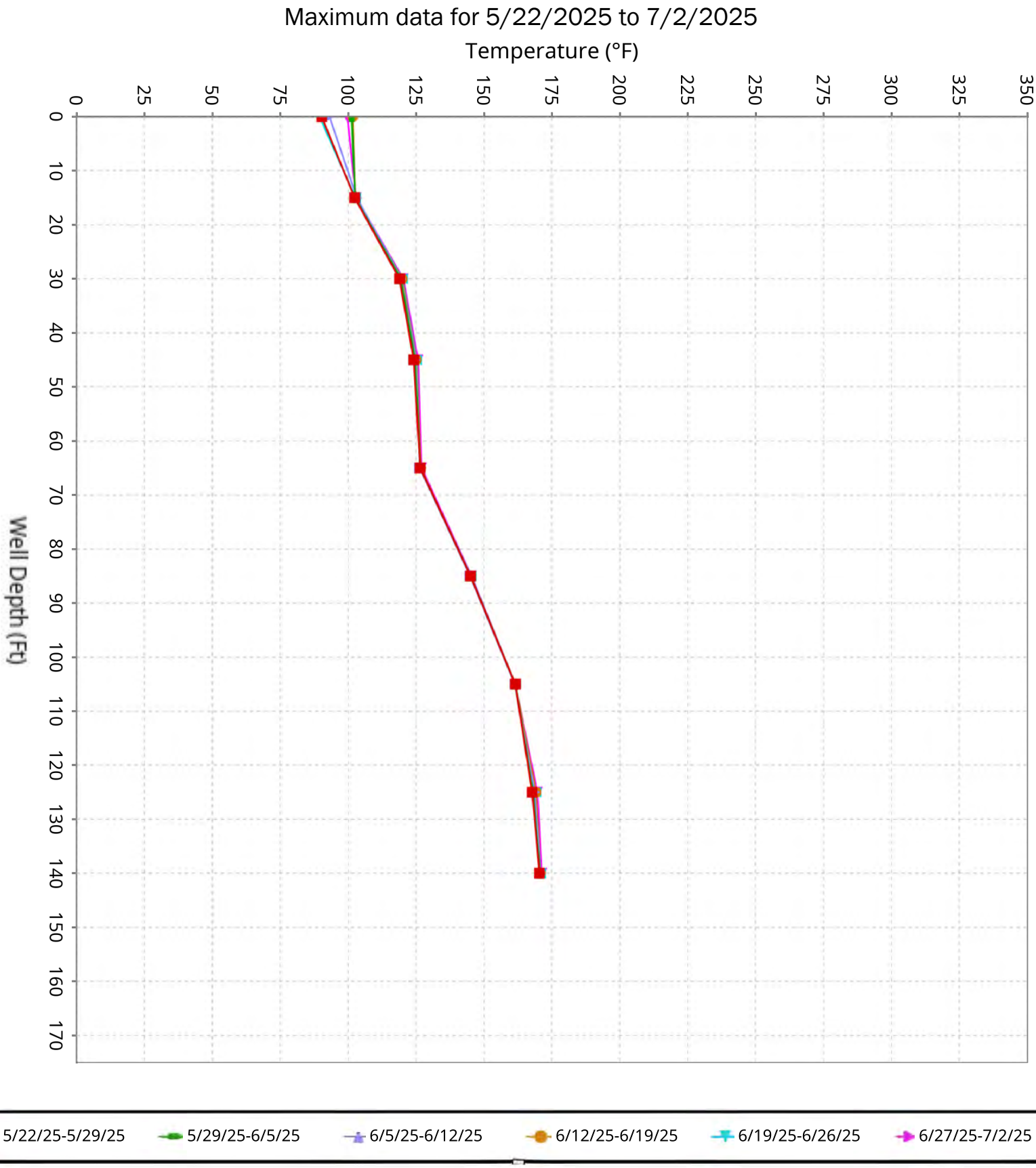
SCS ENGINEERS

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



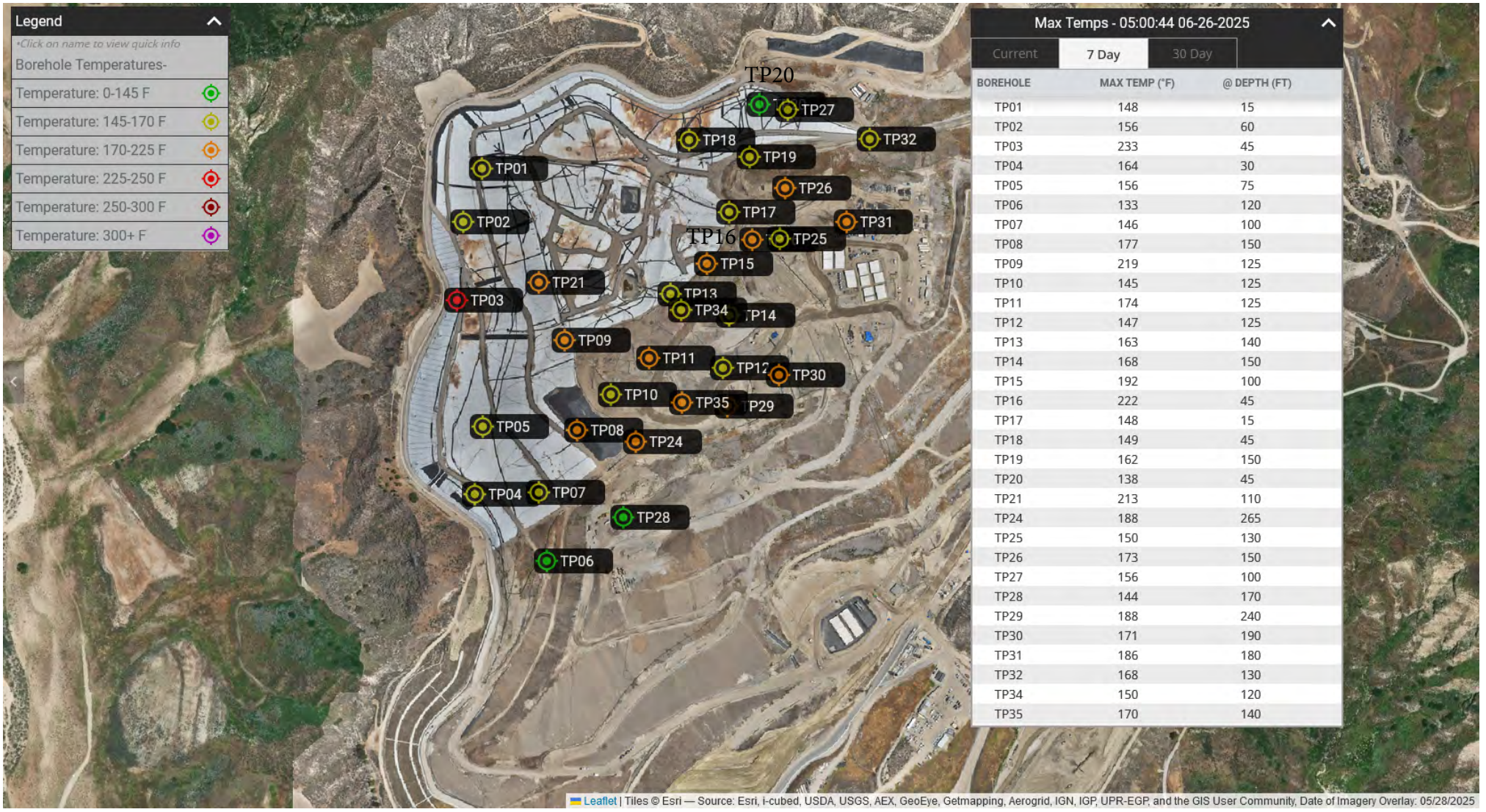
SCS ENGINEERS

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



SCS ENGINEERS

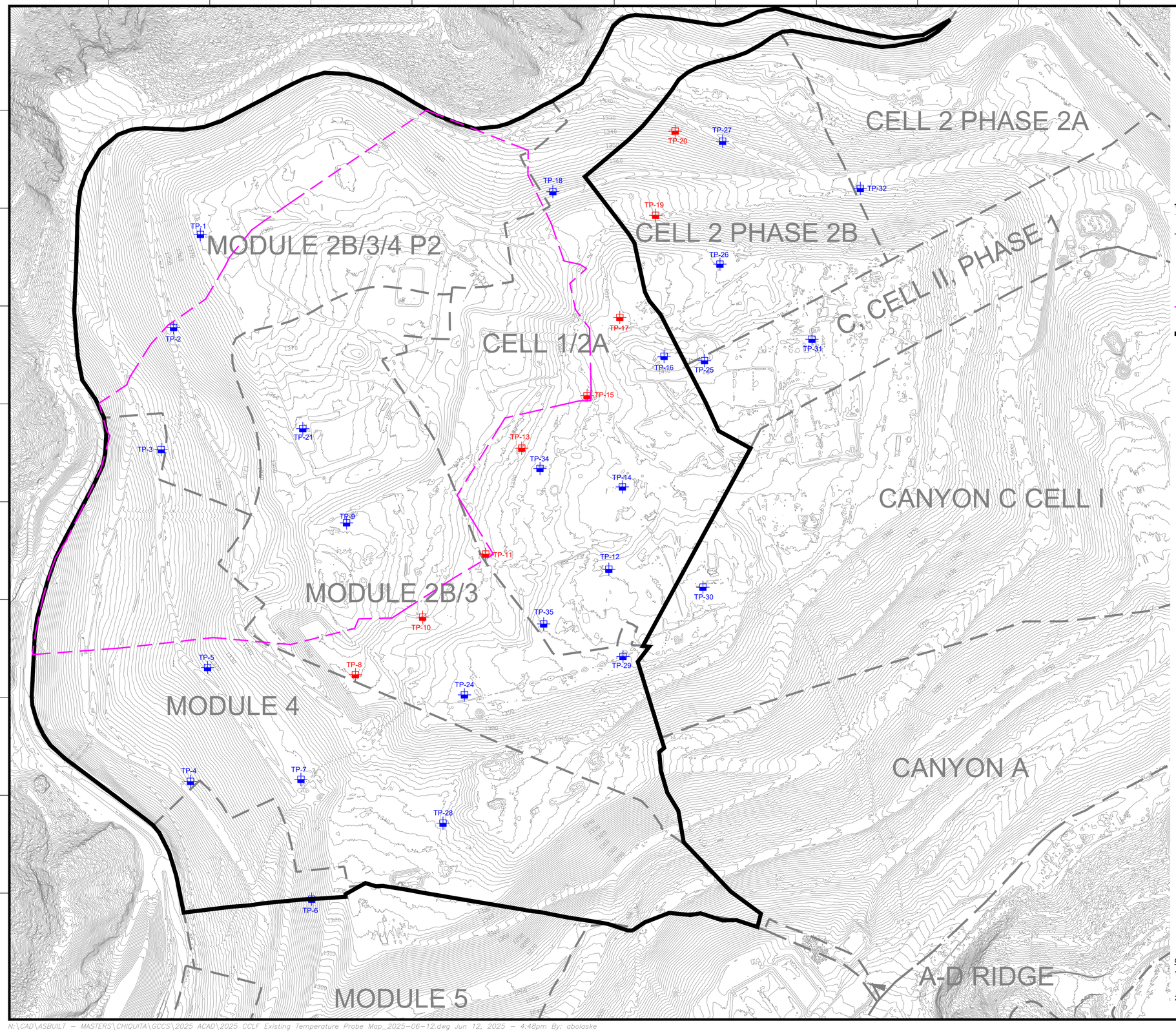
Maximum Vertical Temperature Map from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill



Max Temps - 05:00:44 06-26-2025

Current | 7 Day | 30 Day

BOREHOLE	MAX TEMP (°F)	@ DEPTH (FT)
TP01	148	15
TP02	156	60
TP03	233	45
TP04	164	30
TP05	156	75
TP06	133	120
TP07	146	100
TP08	177	150
TP09	219	125
TP10	145	125
TP11	174	125
TP12	147	125
TP13	163	140
TP14	168	150
TP15	192	100
TP16	222	45
TP17	148	15
TP18	149	45
TP19	162	150
TP20	138	45
TP21	213	110
TP24	188	265
TP25	150	130
TP26	173	150
TP27	156	100
TP28	144	170
TP29	188	240
TP30	171	190
TP31	186	180
TP32	168	130
TP34	150	120
TP35	170	140



N

GRAPHIC SCALE

130 65 0 130 260 390

SCALE: 1"=130'

LEGEND

- 1150 — EXISTING TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR
- EXISTING CELL LIMITS (APPROXIMATE)
- TP-XX — INSTALLED TEMPERATURE PROBES - STANDALONE
- TP-XX — INSTALLED TEMPERATURE PROBES - INSTALLED WITHIN WELL CASING
- REACTION AREA BOUNDARY (APPROXIMATE) - BASED ON DATA REVIEW
- REACTION AREA BOUNDARY - CONDITION 9A

GENERAL DRAWING NOTES:

1. EXISTING TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY INFORMATION SHOWN WAS PROVIDED BY PROPELLER. AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY DATED MAY 14, 2025.
2. NORTH ARROW SHOWN HERE IS REFERENCE TO THE CALIFORNIA STATE PLANE ZONE V COORDINATE SYSTEM, NAD 83.

NO.	REVISION	DATE

SHEET TITLE: EXISTING TEMPERATURE PROBE MAP

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

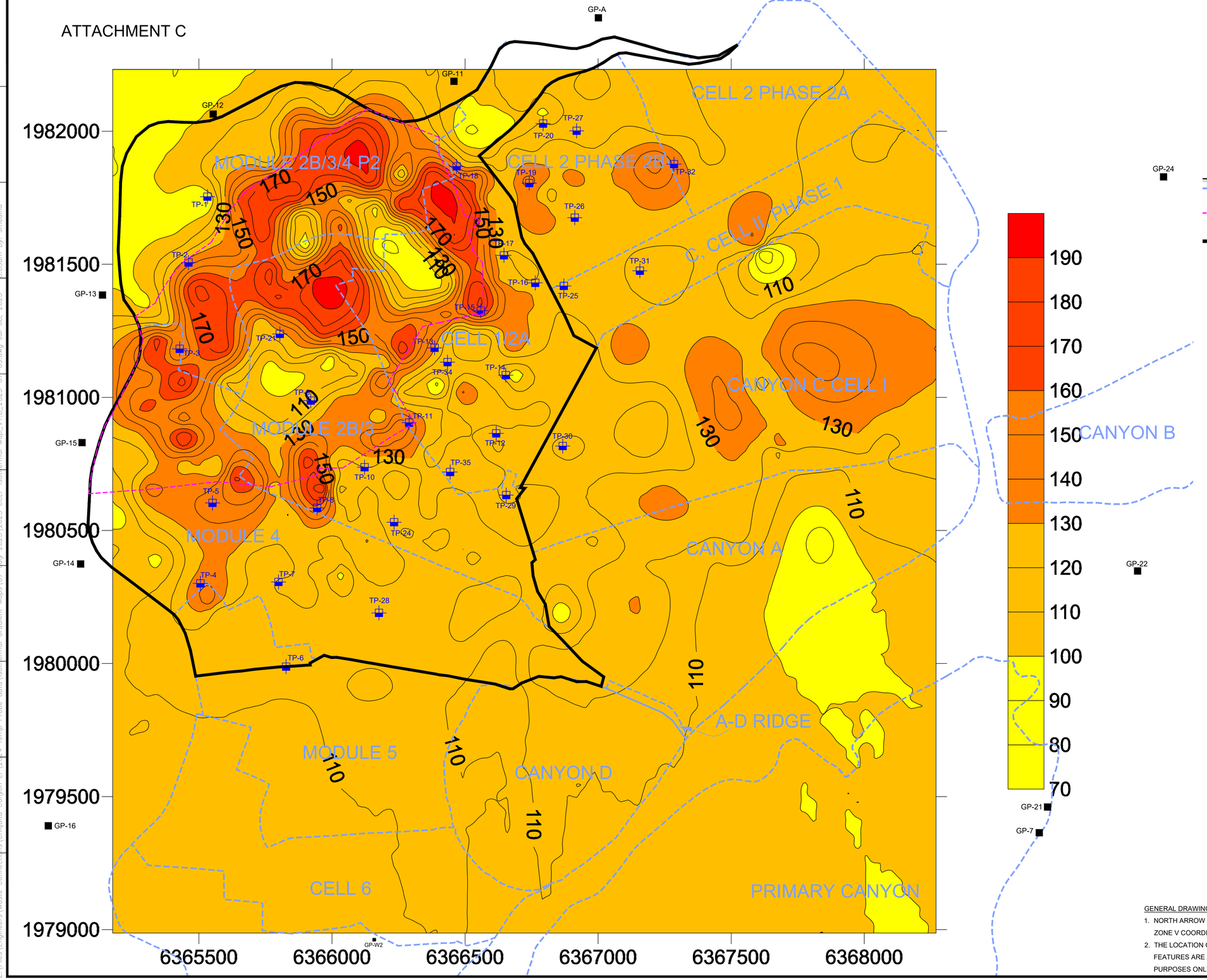
PROJ. NO. 01204123.41 | DSN. BY: - | DWN. BY: - | CHK. BY: - | ACAD FILE ENGINEERS | APP. BY: -

DATE: 05/28/2025

SCALE: AS SHOWN

SHEET: 1

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 JULY 2025

PROJECT TITLE: CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL CASTAIC, CALIFORNIA

CLIENT: CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL CASTAIC, CALIFORNIA

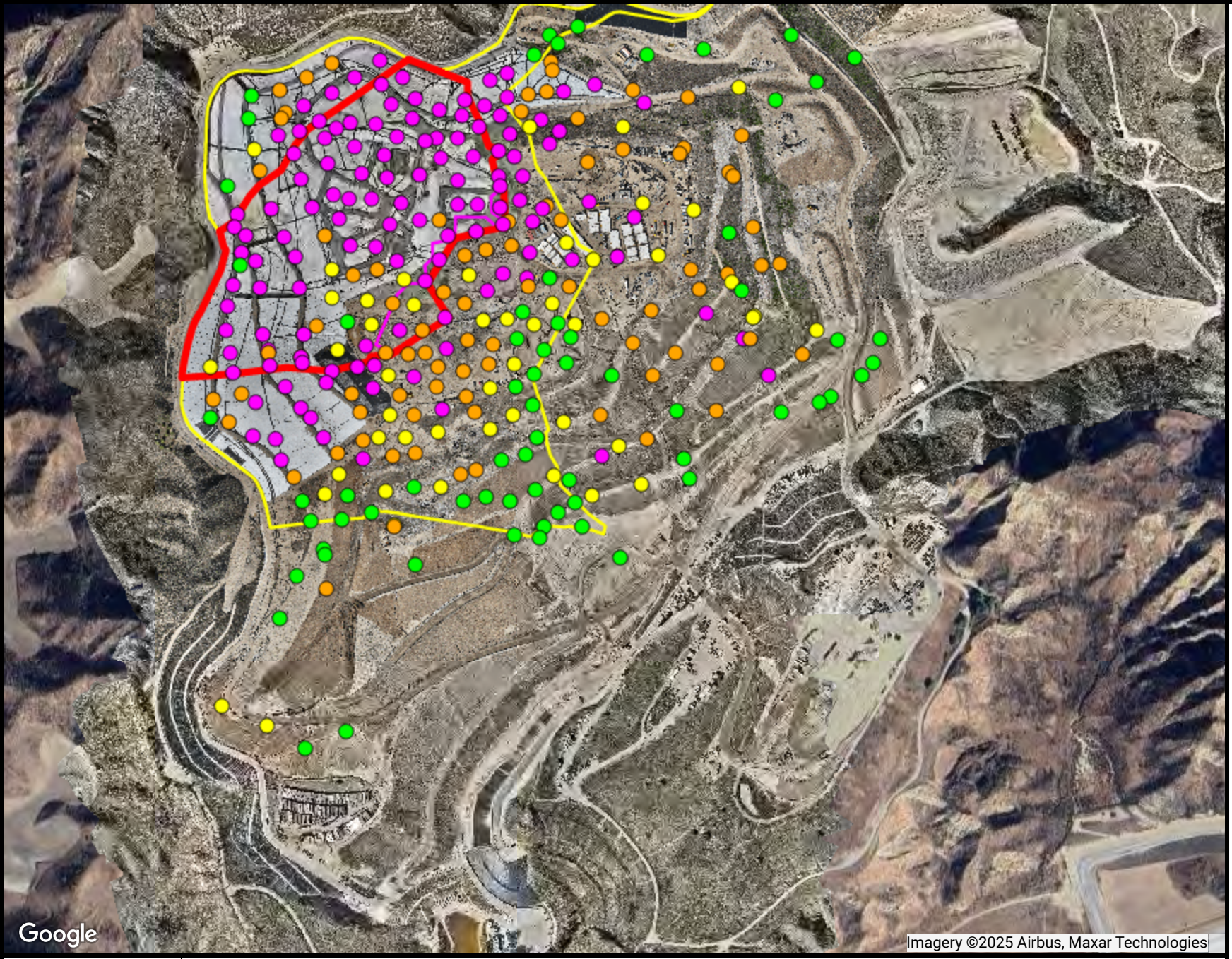
SCS ENGINEERS
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS
3900 KILROY AIRPORT WAY, SUITE 300
LONG BEACH, CA 90806
PH: (562) 426-9544

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

DATE: 07/08/2025

SCALE: AS SHOWN

SHEET: 1



Ranges Mapped

				# Points
>=	0	and <	0.5	127
>=	0.5	and <	0.9	83
>=	0.9	and <	1.1	49
>=	1.1	and <	1.5	67
>=	1.5	and <	101	
	N/A		N/A	

Point Type Legend

- calibration record
- flare-engine-ghg
- monitoring probe
- sample port
- well

N

SCSeTools

ATTACHMENT D

Chiquita Canyon Landfill

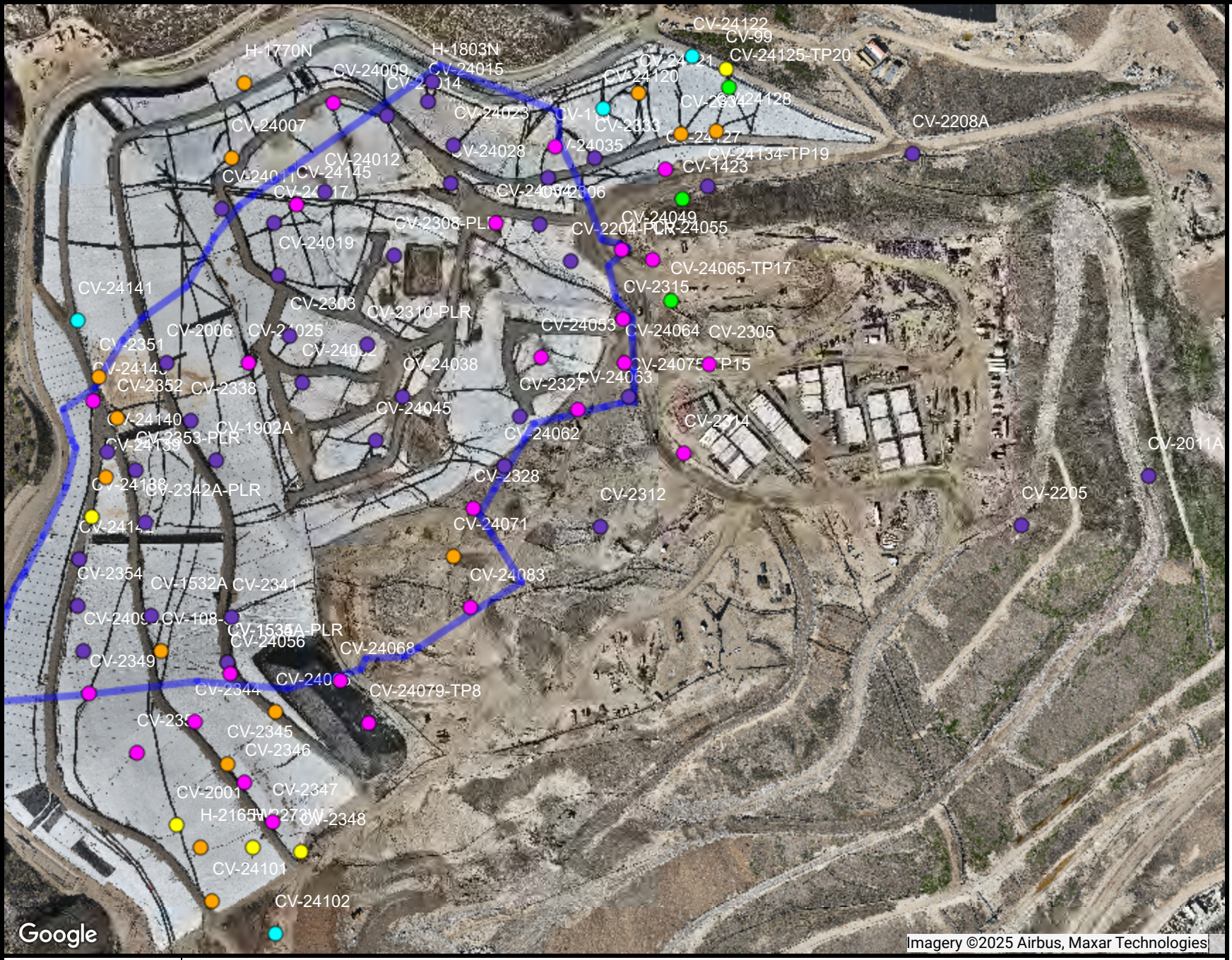
Range Map

Parameter: CH4/CO2 Ratio (high range)

Analysis Method: Average

Date Range: 06/01/2025 - 06/30/2025

Map generation date : 07/08/2025



Ranges Mapped

			# Points
>= 0	and <	2000	4
>= 2000	and <	5000	3
>= 5000	and <	10000	6
>= 10000	and <	50000	14
>= 50000	and <	100000	25
>= 100000	and <	500000	39

Point Type Legend

well

N

SCSeTools

ATTACHMENT E

Chiquita Canyon Landfill

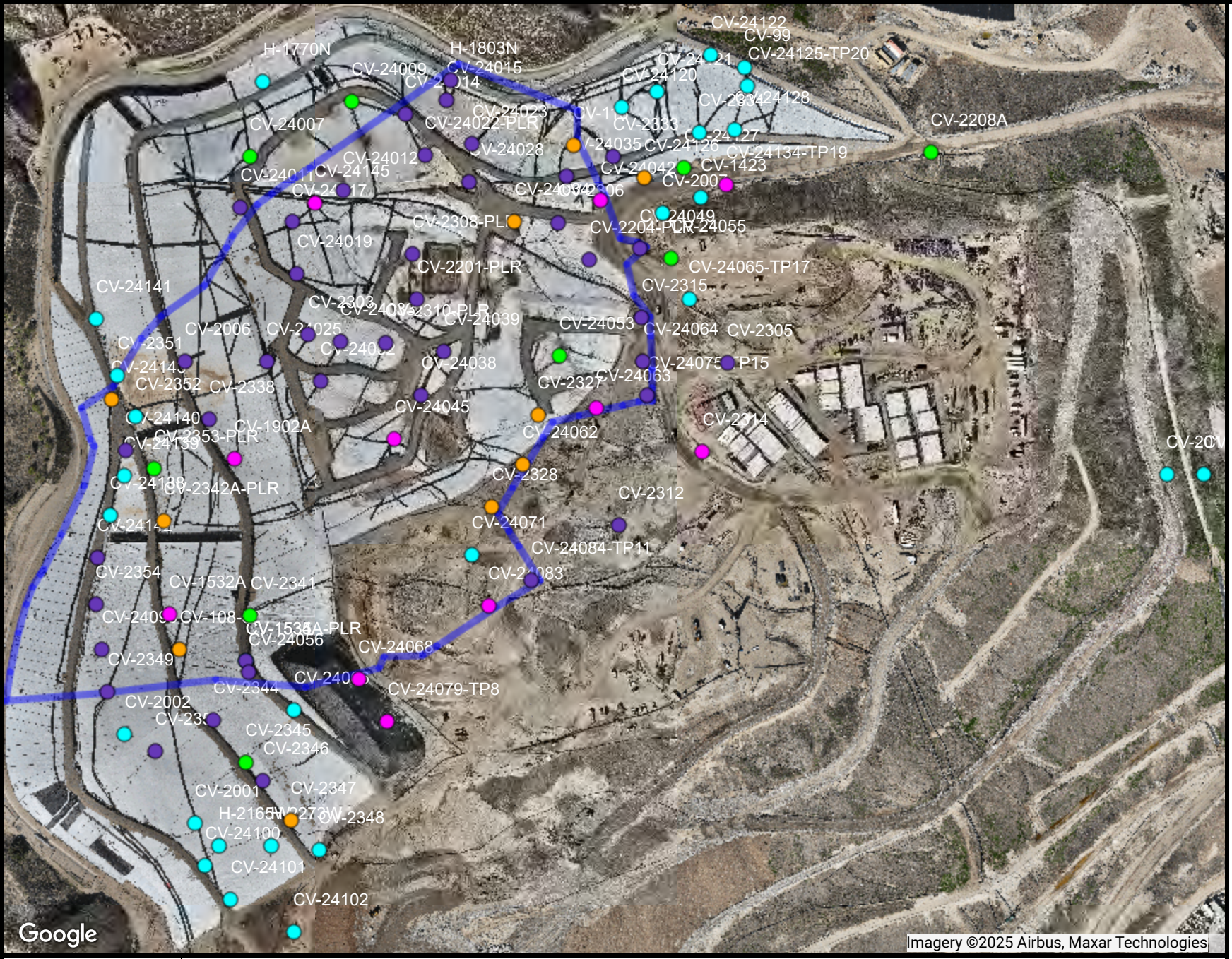
Range Map

Parameter: H2 (mid range)

Analysis Method: Average

Date Range: 06/01/2025 - 06/30/2025

Map generation date : 07/09/2025



Ranges Mapped

	# Points
>= 0 and < 500	29
>= 500 and < 1000	9
>= 1000 and < 1500	10
>= 1500 and < 2000	11
>= 2000 and < 1000000	42

Point Type Legend

well

N

SCSeTools

ATTACHMENT F

Chiquita Canyon Landfill

Range Map

Parameter: CO (mid range)

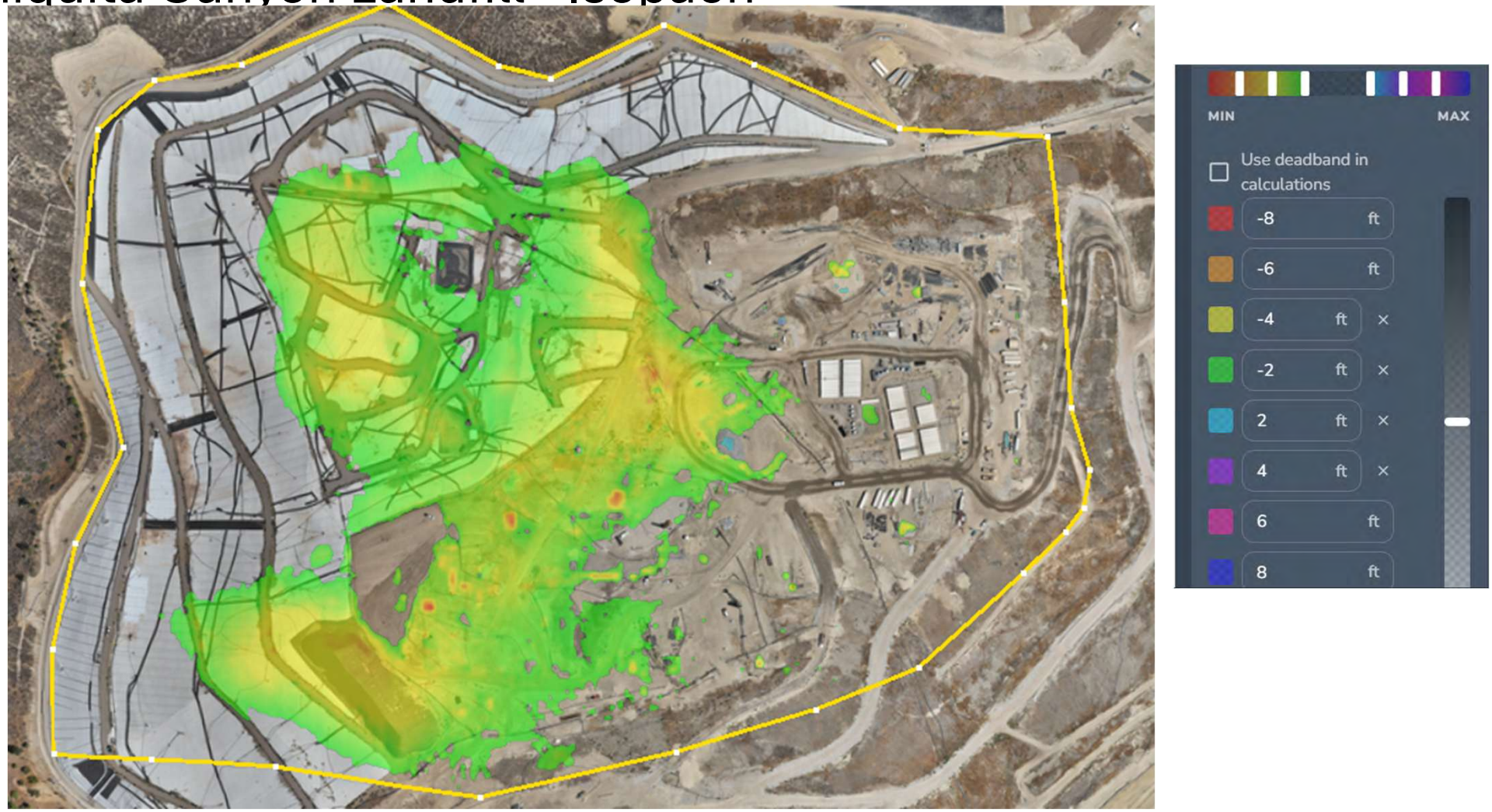
Analysis Method: Average

Date Range: 06/01/2025 - 06/30/2025

Map generation date : 07/09/2025

ATTACHMENT G

Chiquita Canyon Landfill - Isopach



July 2, 2025 Survey Image. April 2, 2025 vs July 2, 2025