

July 15, 2025

Dr. Enrique Casas
Groundwater Permitting and Landfill Disposal Unit
California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Los Angeles Region
320 West Fourth Street
Suite 200
Los Angeles, California 90013

Subject: Second Quarter 2025 Liner and LCRS Integrity Report
Investigative Order No. R4-2024-0010
Chiquita Canyon, LLC

Dear Dr. Casas:

In accordance with the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board ("Water Board") March 20, 2024 Investigative Order No. R4-2024-0010 ("Order") Item 1.f, and in response to the Water Board's related Notice of Violation WDID No. 4 19I022488 ("NOV"), dated June 27, 2024, this quarterly report ("Second Quarter 2025 Report") has been prepared regarding the integrity of the bottom liner and leachate collection and removal system ("LCRS") within the Chiquita Canyon Landfill ("Landfill"). As required by the Order, this Second Quarter 2025 Report assesses the period of April through June 2025.

Chiquita Canyon, LLC ("Chiquita") submitted its initial quarterly report that was comprised of the following documents:

- **Quarterly Liner Integrity and LCRS Report, prepared by Geo-Logic Associates ("GLA"), dated July 15, 2024:** This document addressed the Order and NOV requiring the liner integrity analysis and outlined an assessment of the liner integrity based on considerations related to groundwater monitoring results, landfill toe-of-slope displacement, and waste temperature data, as well as integrity of the LCRS based on leachate temperature data, among other aspects.
- **Supplement to the July 15, 2024 Quarterly Liner Integrity and LCRS Report, prepared by Blue Ridge Services Montana, Inc., dated July 26, 2024:** This document addressed the Order and NOV requiring the liner integrity analysis, discussed background on landfill liners and integrity testing, and outlined an assessment of the liner integrity based on considerations related to waste temperature data (derived from well-drilling spoils as well as in-situ probes equipped with thermocouples), as well as integrity of the LCRS based on leachate temperature data, among other aspects.
- **Landfill Liner Integrity Report, prepared by SCS Engineers, dated July 19, 2024:** This document discussed the characteristics of elevated temperature landfills ("ETLFs"), defined the subject area of interest referred to as the "Reaction Area" at the Landfill, identified the liner system components, reviewed the characteristics exhibited within the Reaction Area at the Landfill, described temperature profiles and heat zones at other ETLF facilities, and analyzed the liner system and LCRS integrity at the Landfill and other ETLF facilities.



This Second Quarter 2025 Report presents a summary of the observations and data recorded during the current reportable period (April–June 2025) that are relevant to the following four categories, which serve as the basis of the analysis of bottom liner and LCRS integrity at the Landfill:

- Groundwater Monitoring and Sampling Data
- Temperature Data
- Landfill Toe-of-Slope Conditions
- Reaction Area Location and Direction and Rate of Travel

MAP AND AS-BUILTS OF BORINGS, WELLS, AND PROBES WITHIN 40 FT. OF LINER

In response to the NOV, the July 15, 2024 Quarterly Report included a map with locations of all vertical landfill gas (“LFG”) wells and 20 in-situ waste temperature monitoring probes (“TMPs”) installed in the Main Canyon area of the Landfill (refer to [July 15, 2024 Quarterly Report, Attachment 1](#)) with an indication of which were advanced to a depth within 40 feet of the composite liner system. As noted in the July 15, 2024 Quarterly Report, there are no exploratory borings in the vicinity of the Main Canyon. As-built information for LFG wells and temperature probes installed prior to July 1, 2024, was provided in the same attachment.

Subsequent quarterly reports have included information on additional LFG wells and/or additional TMPs that have been installed during the corresponding reportable period, as applicable. These reports have referenced the as-built drawings depicting the well or probe locations, provided boring depths or boring logs, and identified which wells and probes achieved a depth within 40 feet of the bottom liner, if any.

Installation of Borings, Wells, and Probes During Second Quarter 2025:

- There were no new exploratory borings that were installed during this Second Quarter 2025 reporting period.
- There were 22 additional LFG wells installed during the Second Quarter 2025 reporting period, and the LFG wellfield as-built drawing depicting the position of these additional new LFG wells, along with the actual boring depth achieved, is included in the monthly South Coast Air Quality Management District (“SCAQMD”) SOFA reports available on Chiquita’s website ([May](#) and [June](#) reports). The LFG wells that achieved a depth within 40 feet of the bottom liner are inventoried in **Exhibit 1**.
- There was one additional TMP (TP-36) which had the borehole drilled and casing pipe installed during the Second Quarter 2025 reporting period, but the instrumentation and telemetry equipment had not yet been installed as of the end of June, thus, there was no data from this new TMP to evaluate for this Second Quarter 2025 Report. The as-built drawing depicting the position of the TP-36 borehole is included in the weekly well drilling update [submittal](#) to South Coast Air Quality Management District (“SCAQMD”) required by Condition 15(c) of the SOFA. The probe construction log for TP-36 is pending completion and will be included in the Third Quarter 2025 Report.

- Ten (10) of the twenty-two (22) new LFG wells and TP-36 achieved a depth that is within 40 feet of the liner system. The total depth, deepest thermocouple interval (for TMPs), and offset distance from the bottom liner for each well/probe is presented in **Exhibit 1** below.

EXHIBIT 1. WELLS & PROBES INSTALLED WITHIN 40 FEET of BOTTOM LINER DURING SECOND QUARTER 2025

WELL/PROBE ID	TOTAL DEPTH	DEEPEST INTERVAL (TMP ONLY)	OFFSET FROM BOTTOM LINER
CV-2505	187	Not Applicable	30
CV-2506	170	Not Applicable	34
CV-2507	157	Not Applicable	30
CV-2508	143	Not Applicable	30
CV-2509	133	Not Applicable	30
CV-2510	82	Not Applicable	30
CV-2511	110	Not Applicable	30
CV-2512	68	Not Applicable	30
CV-2513	111	Not Applicable	30
CV-2514	100	Not Applicable	30
TP-36	250 feet	To Be Determined	20 feet

ASSESSMENT OF LINER INTEGRITY

Groundwater Monitoring and Sampling Data

As noted in past quarterly reports, “groundwater monitoring well data is the most widely used indicator for liner integrity in the industry.” The Quarterly Groundwater Evaluation Monitoring Program (“EMP”) Sampling Report, prepared by Chang Environmental, dated July 15, 2025, includes two critical conclusions concerning groundwater monitoring and sampling data based on all groundwater wells in the EMP from April to June (including new wells DW-30 and DW-31, as well as one new off-site well FP-01 installed in April 2025), as follows:

- “Therefore, there was no indication of any new, measurably significant impacts to groundwater during the current reporting period (April 1- June 30)”.
- “Based on the organic and statistical analysis, and disregarding the known impacts to well DW-16, there was no evidence of landfill impacts to groundwater onsite and offsite.

- “No Appendix II constituents were detected from the initial Appendix II sampling at newly installed wells DW-30, DW-31, and FP-01 that were not already on the constituents of concern list.”

Accordingly, the groundwater monitoring and sampling data offers no evidence that the integrity of the bottom liner system or LCRS has been compromised by conditions associated with the reaction. There is no evidence that these conclusions have materially changed since the submittal of the previous Quarterly Report. The quarterly groundwater monitoring results are included and described in the Quarterly EMP Sampling and Evaluation Report cited above.

Temperature Data

There are several sources of temperature measurements recorded through the main canyon area including within the smaller Reaction Area as follows:

- In-situ waste temperature monitoring probes: Six (6) of the 32 probes that were recording data during this Second Quarter (TP-2, 3, 9, 11, 15, and 21) are located within the estimated extent of ETLF conditions (dashed magenta line depicted in Attachment A of the Reaction Committee’s monthly determinations submitted to SCAQMD, dated 6/10/25). Of the remaining 26 probes, 12 probes are positioned adjacent to (within 200 feet) of this boundary. This data is included in the weekly reports submitted to the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, acting as the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA).
- Down-well liquid temperatures: These measurements are periodically recorded manually in select LFG vertical wells using field instrumentation inserted to various depth intervals, or may be recorded by temperature sensors affixed to certain pumps suspended at a particular depth in select landfill gas vertical wells. This data is included in the monthly reports submitted to the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, acting as the Local Enforcement Agency (“LEA”) pursuant to Milestones 1A-3 and 5 of the LEA’s June 6, 2024 Compliance Order and the LEA letter dated July 30, 2024 (refer to [April](#), [May](#), and [June](#) 2025 reports).
- Landfill gas wellhead temperatures: These measurements are recorded manually using field instrumentation on a minimum monthly frequency.
- Borehole drill cuttings or tailings (well-drilling spoils): These are one-time instantaneous temperature measurements obtained at the moment of drilling boreholes and are applicable only if new boreholes are drilled within the Reaction Area during the subject period.
- Forward looking infrared (“FLIR”) imagery: This consists of FLIR imagery of the waste and liner exposed during the west slope excavation or other field measurements, as applicable.

The temperature measurement data recorded at the various sources (and reported in the monthly SOFA reports) which are obtained in closest proximity to the bottom liner originate from the lowest depth intervals within the deepest temperature monitoring probes, the one-time instantaneous temperatures measured from the lowest depth of borehole drill cuttings, and the down-well liquid temperatures.

Certain recorded temperatures noted above (in-situ waste probes and LFG wellheads) are included in the monthly SOFA reports and Reaction Area Boundary Determination submitted to the SCAQMD, which are publicly available on Chiquita's website ([April](#), [May](#), and [June](#) 2025 reports). Based on the available temperature data, the waste mass within the 30-acre area designated as the Reaction Area at the Landfill is continuing to experience elevated temperatures associated with the reaction in the same zone as shown in the SCAQMD monthly Reaction Area Boundary Determinations. Based on our analysis, these elevated temperatures are confined to the Reaction Area and due to the underlying cooling of the earth are not affecting the buried waste materials at lower elevations or the underlying composite liner system or LCRS.

In-Situ Waste Temperature Monitoring Probes

The moderation of waste temperatures that occurs in the lower waste layers in closest proximity to the bottom liner components is evident in the temperature measurements recorded during the final six weeks of the Second Quarter 2025 reporting period at the following probes:

- **TP-24:** The temperature reduces from 188 degrees Fahrenheit (F) at the 265-foot interval to approximately 153 degrees F at the 320-foot interval, which is still 25 feet above the bottom liner system.
- **TP-27:** The temperature reduces from 156 degrees Fahrenheit (F) at the 100-foot interval to approximately 129 degrees F at the 150-foot interval, which is still 19 feet above the bottom liner system.
- **TP-31:** The temperature reduces from 187 degrees F at the 180-foot interval to approximately 140 degrees F at the 280-foot interval, which is still 20 feet above the bottom liner system.
- **TP-32:** The temperature reduces from 168 degrees F at the 130-foot interval to approximately 149 degrees F at the 190-foot interval, which is still 20 feet above the bottom liner system.

Based on the diminishing temperatures recorded in the deepest intervals at TP-24, TP-27, TP-31, and TP-32, the elevated waste temperatures within the landfill mass at other locations are not expected to be present at the bottom liner system. This is consistent with numerous ELTF case studies that state that the temperature data measured throughout the waste column profile indicate that the in-situ waste temperatures decrease in the vicinity of the landfill bottom. Accordingly, the maximum temperatures recorded at other deep probes, such as 188 degrees F at the 240-foot interval in TP-29, is not concerning because the temperature is expected to decrease within the 71 feet of waste between this depth interval and the bottom liner system.

Down-Well Liquid Temperatures

There are 43 vertical landfill gas extraction wells that were installed in 2024 to a depth that is within 25 feet of the bottom liner system. As of June 30, 2025, none of the 22 additional vertical landfill gas extraction wells that were installed in 2025 achieved a depth that is within 25 feet of the bottom liner. Twelve of the 43 wells installed in 2024 are equipped with a submersible electric pump that is equipped with a temperature sensor that enables continuous temperature measurement of the

liquid at the level that the pump is suspended within the well, which are not at the deepest point within the well and thus are not in closest proximity to the bottom liner. As expected, the down-well liquid temperatures are elevated in wells within the estimated extent of ETLF conditions (dashed magenta line depicted in Attachment A of the Reaction Committee's monthly determinations submitted to SCAQMD) and are generally lower in wells outside of the delineation boundary (except for two wells, CV-24120 and CV-2411, that recorded down-well liquid temperatures of 165 and 187 degrees F, respectively).

However, since the position of the pump with the temperature sensor is typically not at the bottom of the well, and therefore may not be in close proximity to the bottom liner, these temperature measurements do not accurately reflect the temperatures that the bottom liner is being subjected to. As stated above, the temperature decreases with increasing depth toward the bottom of the landfill. Thus, the down-well liquid temperatures are not particularly useful in assessing bottom liner and LCRS integrity. As more pumps with temperature sensors are installed, this information will continue to be reviewed (along with pump position data) as part of the quarterly reports to evaluate the extent to which the liquid temperatures may provide information on the presence of heat in close proximity to the bottom liner.

Landfill Gas Wellhead Temperatures

There is significant variability and fluctuations in landfill gas wellhead temperatures on a daily basis. While the average landfill gas wellhead temperatures recorded in some vertical extraction wells during this Second Quarter 2025 reporting period are generally consistent with the temperatures measured during the First Quarter 2025 reporting period, others have decreased or increased. Though it is difficult to establish clear trends within subsets of the wellfield, based on available LFG wellhead temperature data as well as the diminishing temperatures recorded in the deepest intervals at TP-24, TP-27, TP-31, and TP-32 recorded during Second Quarter 2025, there does not appear to be evidence of increasing heat of the magnitude and at the depths that would be anticipated to compromise the integrity of the bottom liner. The objective of the corrective measures being implemented in the northwest portion of the landfill is to intensify the removal of heat through extraction of gas and liquids, thus, the Facility has expanded and is intentionally operating the LFG collection system and the wellfield dewatering system to extract heat from the waste mass.

Considering that the position of the above-grade wellhead may be 200 feet or more above the bottom of the well, and therefore not in close proximity to the bottom liner, these temperature measurements do not reflect the temperatures that the bottom liner is being subjected to. Thus, they are not particularly useful in assessing bottom liner and LCRS integrity. As more wells are installed, this information will continue to be reviewed as part of the quarterly reports to evaluate the extent to which the LFG wellhead temperatures may provide information on the presence of heat in close proximity to the bottom liner.

Borehole Drill Cuttings

The borehole drill cutting temperatures recorded on the well construction logs for 14 of the 22 new LFG wells are presented in **Attachment A**. As noted in the logs, the temperatures recorded at all depth intervals during installation of these wells were less than 150 degrees F. Therefore, there is no evidence of excessive heat that would potentially compromise liner integrity at these locations. Because the construction project involving the installation of new LFG wells and new TMPs is

ongoing, the well construction logs for eight of the 22 new LFG wells and the probe construction log for TP-36 are not yet available. When these logs are available, the maximum drill cuttings temperatures recorded at various depths will be evaluated and presented in the Third Quarter 2025 Report, along with an opinion on whether the temperatures measured in waste materials removed from positions in proximity to the bottom liner system are (or are not) anticipated to result in compromised integrity of the bottom liner geosynthetic or soil components.

FLIR Imagery

FLIR imagery is useful for evaluating the bottom liner and leachate system integrity only if the infrared survey is being conducted during excavation of waste materials that are in close proximity to the bottom liner and/or leachate collection system infrastructure. During the current reportable period, there was no excavation activities performed near the bottom liner and so there is no FLIR survey data that would be pertinent to an assessment of bottom liner integrity. While aerial FLIR imagery of the landfill surface was conducted on June 10, 2025 by Sniffer Robotics as part of compliance with the LEA Compliance Order, this imagery only detects surface temperatures on the exposed geomembrane cap in the northwestern portion of the Landfill, which is positioned as much as 300 feet or more above the bottom liner. Accordingly, it is not useful or relevant in the assessment of the bottom liner or leachate collection system integrity.

Landfill Toe-of-Slope Conditions

Based on the monthly stability reports conducted by GLA within the current reporting period, there is no evidence of significant sliding or slope failure that would be likely to affect the liner system. GLA reviews the daily cover crack and fissure logs and prepares a monthly report that summarizes this information pertaining to landfill surface conditions which are publicly available on Chiquita's website ([April](#), [May](#), and [June](#)). As part of that effort, GLA reviews a series of topographic profiles each month for evidence of displacement over the month.

According to the GLA monthly reports prepared during the current reportable period, the landfill surface conditions offer no evidence that the integrity of the bottom liner system or LCRS has been compromised by conditions associated with the reaction. Moreover, the April, May, and June observations indicate that "no evidence of instability was observed in the soil covered areas or the geomembrane-covered areas" and the report notes that the extent of cracking and fissures are "associated with settlement and do not provide evidence of slope instability." There is no evidence that these conditions have materially changed since the submittal of the First Quarter 2025 Report.

REACTION AREA LOCATION AND DIRECTION AND RATE OF TRAVEL

The Water Board has previously requested information regarding the direction and rate of travel of the reaction based on a list of parameters. As noted in the July 15, 2024 Quarterly Report, "The monthly reaction area boundary determination requirement began in September 2023 and since that time the evidence shows no material expansion of the reaction. Thus, there is no evidence that the reaction has any direction of movement or rate of travel."

In accordance with SOFA Condition Nos. 9a and 9b, the Reaction Committee reviews newly acquired applicable data recorded during each month and issues an opinion and determination on the

estimated extent of ETLF conditions exhibited at the Landfill, which is accompanied by a Reaction Area map. This Drawing, titled "Reaction Area Map," prepared by SCS Engineers ("SCS") and included as Attachment A of each Monthly Reaction Area Boundary Determination, 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.

Based on the April and June data, the Reaction Committee did not recommend any adjustments to the boundary. As noted in the Determination constituting an assessment of the May data, which was submitted to SCAQMD on June 10, 2025, the Reaction Committee recommended adjustments to the boundary to incorporate four distinct areas immediately adjacent (southeast) to the boundary based on the May data. The aggregate of these four areas comprised approximately two acres. Despite these recommended adjustments based on the May data, such adjustments to the approximate boundary do not indicate that the reaction-affiliated heat is impacting the integrity of the bottom liner.

On or about April 1, 2025, the Reaction Committee received documentation, prepared by Dr. Timothy D. Stark, Ph.D, PE, BC.GE and dated February 26, 2025, titled "Comments on November 26, 2024 Revised Soil Reaction Break/Barrier Plan and February 20, 2025 Waste Temperature Data for Chiquita Canyon Landfill Subsurface Elevated Temperature (SET) Event". This document was included as Exhibit 6 in the California Environmental Protection Agency Department of Toxic Substances and Control Imminent and Substantial Endangerment Determination and Order, effective April 2, 2025. Figure 2 of this document presented a delineation of the SET Event that is inclusive of temperature monitoring probes TP-7, TP-29, TP-30, TP-31, and TP-32. As noted in the Reaction Committee's monthly determination submitted to SCAQMD on April 10, 2025, the Reaction Committee reviewed the in-situ waste temperatures recorded at TP-7, TP-29, TP-30, TP-31, and TP-32 and evaluated the surrounding LFG wells and field conditions for the parameters cited in the determination document. Based on this evaluation, the Reaction Committee determined that there is no evidence to support an expansion of the subsurface reaction into the portions of the waste mass surrounding these probes. Regardless of differing technical opinions regarding where the reaction is, or is not present within the waste mass, the temperature profiles of these TMP's (described in previous sections above) show that the reaction-affiliated heat is not impacting the integrity of the bottom liner.

ASSESSMENT OF LCRS INTEGRITY

As a component of the LCRS integrity assessment, the report shall include time series plots, correlated spatially for each cell to the degree possible, of leachate temperature measurements and leachate generation / removal rates.

As noted in the July 26, 2024 Supplement to the Quarterly Liner Integrity and LCRS Report prepared by Blue Ridge Service Montana, "Pursuant to Condition No. 12(g)(vii) of the Stipulated Order for Abatement in Case No. 6177- 4, Chiquita prepared and submitted a model to SCAQMD on June 25, 2024, estimating the rate of liquid generation in the Landfill and the quantity of liquid existing within the Landfill waste mass. That model was provided as an attachment to the July 15, 2024 Quarterly Report. Reports presenting updated models are prepared on a semi-annual basis and submitted to SCAQMD, with the most recent [report](#) dated July 7, 2025.

Based on data provided by Chiquita, the leachate quantities extracted from the Leachate Collection Manifold ("LCM") associated with the LCRS positioned above the bottom liner system during the

subject period were 489,201 gallons in April, 506,718 gallons in May, and 526,812 gallons in June. Furthermore, the aggregated total leachate quantities extracted from all sources at the Landfill during the subject period were 7,426,254 gallons in April, 7,803,142 gallons in May, and 7,662,691 gallons in June.

The updated Model of Liquid Generation and Total Quantity Report prepared by Blue Ridge Services, dated July 7, 2025, included a time series plot of total leachate extracted from the Landfill (Figure 1), as well as a time series plot of leachate extracted from the LCRS (Figure 7). The monthly SOFA report along with the Monthly LEA report provides the requested leachate temperature measurements and analysis.

Lastly, leachate collection data cannot currently be delineated by cell because there is no equipment or infrastructure that tracks the origination of the leachate that is ultimately collected and removed. Chiquita is not aware of how measures could be implemented to enable spatial correlation and does not anticipate having capabilities to delineate this in future quarterly reporting.

Leachate Temperatures

Leachate temperature data is obtained from surface pipes and is not particularly useful or relevant as an indicator of LCRS integrity. Since the temperature of leachate conveyed by these pipes is influenced by ambient air temperature, they are not appropriate for the purposes of this analysis.

Notwithstanding, data recording downwell leachate temperatures is reported in the monthly SOFA report, and monthly LEA report. Downwell leachate temperatures were only recorded in wells safe to do so and none of the downwell leachate temperatures were taken in close proximity to the liner system. However, based on our evaluation of this data, we do not believe any impacts to the integrity of the liner or LCRS have occurred as stated in the initial liner integrity evaluation.

CONCLUSION

The data reviewed for this Quarterly Report provided no evidence that the integrity of the liner or LCRS at the Landfill has been compromised by the reaction. Temperature analysis remains ongoing, and additional data, including from the proposed additional temperature monitoring probes that are anticipated to achieve greater depths within the waste mass, will better characterize the temperature distribution in the Reaction Area.

There are discrete locations within the waste mass where temperatures exceed 200 to 250°F, as evidenced by temperature probes and/or downhole leachate temperatures. However, data that Chiquita has obtained near the base of the Landfill where the liner and LCRS are located indicate lower temperatures near the bottom liner. This data was obtained from thermocouples within select temperature monitoring probes suspended in closest proximity to the liner, borehole drill cuttings during installation of the deepest temperature monitoring probes, and at the west slope excavation utilizing FLIR imagery. As noted in the October 15 Quarterly Report, the FLIR temperature measurements at the west slope excavation recorded maximum waste temperatures of 152°F during the west slope excavation, which is not atypical for sanitary landfills and is not believed to impact the integrity of the liner or LCRS system. The temperatures measured between May 26 and June 25 by the thermocouples suspended at the deepest intervals of the five deepest temperature probes are:

- TP-24: 154 degrees at 320 feet
- TP-29: 184 degrees at 240 feet
- TP-30: 171 degrees at 190 feet
- TP-31: 140 degrees at 280 feet
- TP-32: 150 degrees at 190 feet

The temperature profiles in the four (4) probes that were installed to within 25 feet of the bottom liner (TP-24, TP-27, TP-31, and TP-32) demonstrate the temperature reduction that occurs within the lowest waste layers and in close proximity to the bottom liner system.

Additionally, the only adjustments to the Reaction Area boundary recommended by the Reaction Committee during the current reportable period were slight increases to incorporate five specific wells positioned within 50 feet to 175 feet of the previously delineated boundary and the aggregated adjustments comprised approximately two acres, as noted in the June Monthly Reaction Area Boundary Determination report. The temperatures recorded by the 26 probes outside of the Reaction Area boundary were not indicative of a subsurface reaction and, as per the Reaction Committee, did not substantiate a decision to expand the Reaction Area boundary (note that the 26 probes referenced here exclude TP-11, which was incorporated into the reaction area by the adjustments referenced above)..

The groundwater monitoring well data, which is the most widely used indicator for liner integrity in the industry, showed that there was no indication of any new, measurably significant impacts to groundwater during the current reporting period (April 1- June 30). Further, based on the organic and statistical analysis, there was no evidence of landfill impacts to groundwater.

Chiquita will continue monitoring temperatures and integrate new data into that analysis as it becomes available. Regardless, based on available data to date, including such analyzed in the current reportable period, there is no evidence that the integrity of the liner or LCRS is or has been compromised by the reaction.

If you have questions or require additional information, please feel free to contact either of the undersigned.

Sincerely,



Robert E. Dick, PE, BCEE
Project Director
SCS Engineers



William C. Haley, PE
Project Director
SCS Engineers

