October 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 September 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 October 1, 2025. 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 September 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 September 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 September 2025 data that would indicate the reaction has expanded into these areas.

Near CV-24009

Well CV-24009 is positioned within 60 feet or so of the delineated boundary line. This well recorded a maximum LFG wellhead temperature of 161 degrees F during September, however the average LFG wellhead temperature measured during July through September for this well was 156 degrees F.

The LFG quality is marginal at CV-24009, which exhibited an average methane (CH_4) concentration of 18 percent during July through September, and the methane-to-carbon dioxide (CH_4:CO_2) ratio in September was 0.18. The hydrogen (H_2) concentration measured in September was 7.5 percent.

The Reaction Committee has identified gas movement from within the Reaction Area via existing horizontal collectors as the potential cause of the 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), 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-24009 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-113

Well CV-113 is positioned approximately 300 feet or so beyond the delineated boundary. This well has experienced increased temperatures since July and recorded a maximum LFG wellhead temperature of 178 degrees F during September.

The LFG quality is poor at CV-113, which exhibited an average CH_4 concentration of 2 percent during July through September, and the CH_4:CO_2 ratio in September was 0.01. The H_2 concentration measured in September was 6.7 percent.

This well does not appear to be in the vicinity of any horizontal collectors that extend out from the Reaction Area and the well is not equipped with a pump. However, the surrounding LFG wells exhibit substantially lower temperatures and more typical LFG composition and well CV-113 exhibited significantly lower temperatures prior to August. Accordingly, the Reaction Committee will continue to monitor the conditions at this well.

Near CV-2333 and CV-24126

Well CV-2333 is positioned within 50 feet or so of the delineated boundary and the well is co-located with temperature probe TP-18. Well CV-24126 is positioned within 100 feet or so of the delineated boundary. Well CV-24126 recorded a maximum LFG wellhead temperature of 186 degrees F during September, however the average LFG wellhead temperature measured during July through September at this well was 159 degrees F. The average LFG wellhead temperature at adjacent well CV-2333 measured during July through September was 135 degrees F. The deepest thermocouple in TP-18 is positioned 45 feet below the landfill surface and has demonstrated increasing temperatures over the past six weeks, most recently indicating an in-situ waste temperature of 162 degrees F.

The LFG quality is poor at CV-2333, which exhibited an average CH_4 concentration of 2 percent during July through September. The H_2 concentration measured in September was 13 percent. The LFG quality is also poor at CV-24126, which exhibited an average CH_4 concentration of 5 percent during July through September, and the CH_4:CO_2 ratio in September was 0.05.

The Reaction Committee has identified gas movement from within the Reaction Area via existing horizontal collectors as the potential cause of the heat and longer-term trend of marginal to poor quality gas at these wells. Specifically, well CV-24126 is positioned immediately adjacent to H-1772 (at an elevation of 1353 feet), which extends south along the Reaction Area border, 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-2433 is equipped with a dedicated dewatering pump (CV-24126 is not), so the heat 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-2541

Well CV-2541 is positioned within about 25 feet of the delineated boundary line. It is positioned immediately adjacent to horizontal collectors 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. During September, well CV-2541 recorded a maximum LFG wellhead temperature of 167 degrees F, but the average temperature during July through September was 151 degrees F. The average LFG wellhead temperature measured in the adjacent well CV-24068 during July through September was 142 degrees F.

The LFG quality is poor at CV-2541, which exhibited an average CH_4 concentration of 14 percent during July through September. The hydrogen concentration measured at well CV-2541 in September was 5.9 percent. The LFG quality is marginal at CV-24068, which exhibited an average CH_4 concentration of 20 percent during July through September.

Considering the most recent temperatures are relatively low for ETLF conditions, along with the proximity to horizontal collectors, 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-2541 is warranted at this time.

Near CV-2344

Well CV-2344 is positioned within 100 feet or so of the delineated boundary. Well CV-2344 recorded a maximum LFG wellhead temperature of 161 degrees F during September, however the average LFG wellhead temperature measured during July through September at this well was 151 degrees F. The maximum in-situ waste temperature recorded in September at TP-05 was only 156 degrees F. The LFG quality at CV-2344 is poor, with an average CH_4 concentration of 14 percent during July through September, and the methane-to-carbon dioxide (CH4:CO2) ratio in September was 0.36. The hydrogen (H2) concentration measured in September was 6.7 percent.

Considering the temperatures at TP-05 and CV-2344 are relatively low for ETLF conditions, along with the proximity to horizontal collector H-1356 (at an elevation of 1278 feet), 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-2344 is warranted at this time.

TEMPERATURE MONITORING PROBE DATA

The Reaction Committee reviewed the temperature measurements recorded during September 2025 by the in-situ temperature monitoring probes. As of September 2025, six of the 32 probes (TP-2, TP-3, TP-9, TP-11, TP-15, and TP-21) are located within the current estimated extent of ETLF conditions (dashed magenta line). Of the remaining 26 probes positioned outside of the boundary, twelve 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 September 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.

Several considerations related to data consistency and reliability are noted below:

- TP-08: The 150-foot depth thermocouple at TP-08 exhibited an anomalous reading on September 15th of 224 degrees F for a single one-hour reading; however, subsequent readings were generally consistent with previous recorded temperatures and no other thermocouples at TP-08 demonstrated corresponding significant changes in temperatures, indicating that this recorded temperature increase was most likely erroneous. Since this instance, the 150-foot thermocouple has periodically recorded daily temperature fluctuations of 8 to 10 degrees, which is somewhat atypical. These fluctuations could be attributed to the probe being co-located with LFG extraction well CV-24079, which is equipped with an operational dewatering pump.

- TP-35: All thermocouples in TP-35 were temporarily offline on September 2nd for the repair of the thermocouple casing. As a result, all maximum readings on this date are erroneous.

During September, the 15-foot depth thermocouple at TP-01 continued to demonstrate the gradual increase in temperature that has been ongoing for several months, in which the temperature has increased from approximately 120 degrees F, as recorded in early April 2025, to approximately 166 degrees F during late September. During this same timeframe, the other thermocouples within TP-01 have recorded consistent temperatures from week to week and are not exhibiting corresponding increases in temperature. Furthermore, a review of the wellhead monitoring data for wells positioned near TP-1 (CV-2326, CV-2335, CV-2336, CV-24006, and CV-24011) did not indicate corresponding increases in temperatures or other characteristics of the reaction. There are two horizontal collectors near TP-01, but they are not positioned in the shallow 15-foot zone. Field personnel at the site are investigating the ability to check the validity of the data and to replace the 15-foot thermocouple. Nevertheless, at this time, and for the reasons described above, the Reaction Committee does not believe this increase suggests the presence of ETLF conditions within the waste mass at this location.

The Reaction Committee evaluated the 30-day maximum temperatures recorded in TP-24, TP-26, TP-29, TP-30, and TP-31, which have remained relatively consistent over the previous 6-week period of August 21 through October 1, 2025 (except for a short-term fluctuation at the 240-foot interval in TP-29 for 1 day in mid-September). The abrupt increase at the 240-foot thermocouple in TP-29, from 183 degrees F to 193 degrees F and then back down to 184 degrees F over a 1-day period in mid-September, is irregular. The average daily maximum temperature at this thermocouple during September is approximately 184 degrees F.

The maximum temperatures recorded during September at the deeper thermocouples in TP-26 and TP-30 of 175 degrees F and 171 degrees F, respectively, are not significantly elevated for deeper waste zones and there is significant differentiation between the 30-day maximum temperatures in these five probes compared to the 30-day maximum temperatures measured at the four probes within the current estimated extent of ETLF conditions (dashed magenta line), specifically TP-3, TP-9, TP-15, and TP-21.

The maximum temperatures recorded during September at the deeper thermocouples in TP-24 and TP-31 of 192 degrees F and 188 degrees F, respectively, are somewhat greater than similar depth-intervals in the other 26 probes outside of the Reaction A
rea and the Reaction Committee noted there is less differentiation between the 30-day maximum temperatures in these two probes compared to the 30-day maximum temperatures measured at the four probes within the current estimated extent of ETLF conditions (dashed magenta line),

specifically TP-3, TP-9, TP-15, and TP-21. However, the four wells surrounding TP-24 recorded average LFG wellhead temperatures during July through September ranging from 101 degrees F to 119 degrees F and average methane concentrations between 27 and 46 percent. The three wells surrounding TP-31 recorded average LFG wellhead temperatures during July through September ranging from 114 degrees F to 137 degrees F. While the average methane concentration at CV-2319 is 19 percent, the average methane content at CV-24111 during the past three months was 42 percent. So, the wells surrounding these two probes do not exhibit evidence of atypical heat or the LFG composition associated with ETLF conditions.

Accordingly, 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-24, 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 September 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 September 2025 data. The Reaction Committee noted in its review of the data that, other than wells CV-113 and CV-2344, these wells did not exhibit elevated temperatures. There was no evidence of the increased heat that is typical with ETLF conditions at the wells exhibiting atypical hydrogen concentrations (except wells CV-113 and CV-2344). 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 (both 7-Day and 30-Day values) during September 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 (July 2, 2025 compared to October 1, 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

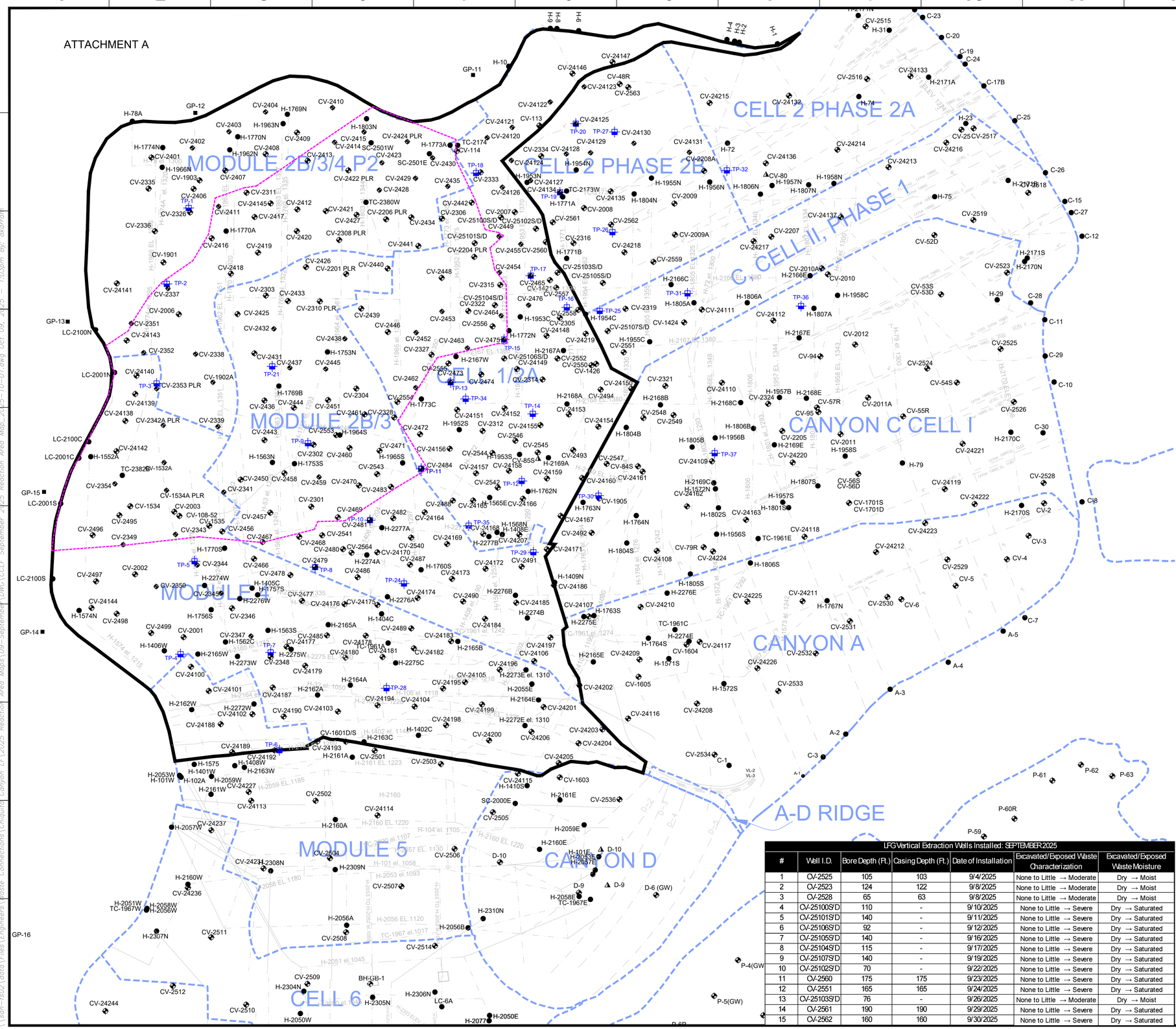
RED/PSS

cc: Nathaniel Dickel, SCAQMD
Christina Ojeda, SCAQMD
Patrick S. Sullivan, REPA, CPP, BCES, SCS Engineers
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



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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
- 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: SEPTEMBER 2025

#	Well I.D.	Bore Depth (Ft.)	Casing Depth (Ft.)	Date of Installation	Excavated/Exposed Waste Characterization	Excavated/Exposed Waste Moisture
1	CV-2525	105	103	9/4/2025	None to Little → Moderate	Dry → Moist
2	CV-2523	124	122	9/8/2025	None to Little → Moderate	Dry → Moist
3	CV-2528	65	63	9/8/2025	None to Little → Moderate	Dry → Moist
4	CV-25100S/D	110	-	9/10/2025	None to Little → Severe	Dry → Saturated
5	CV-25101S/D	140	-	9/11/2025	None to Little → Severe	Dry → Saturated
6	CV-25106S/D	92	-	9/12/2025	None to Little → Severe	Dry → Saturated
7	CV-25105S/D	140	-	9/16/2025	None to Little → Severe	Dry → Saturated
8	CV-25104S/D	115	-	9/17/2025	None to Little → Severe	Dry → Saturated
9	CV-25107S/D	140	-	9/19/2025	None to Little → Severe	Dry → Saturated
10	CV-25102S/D	70	-	9/22/2025	None to Little → Severe	Dry → Saturated
11	CV-2560	175	175	9/23/2025	None to Little → Severe	Dry → Saturated
12	CV-2551	165	165	9/24/2025	None to Little → Severe	Dry → Saturated
13	CV-25103S/D	76	-	9/26/2025	None to Little → Moderate	Dry → Moist
14	CV-2561	190	190	9/29/2025	None to Little → Severe	Dry → Saturated
15	CV-2562	160	160	9/30/2025	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 SEPTEMBER 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 | DSN. BY: - | CHK. BY: WCH/SRM | DWN. BY: AEK | ACAD FILE: - | APP. BY: WCH

DATE: 10/01/2025

SCALE: AS SHOWN

SHEET: 1

ATTACHMENT B

Solid Waste Borehole Maximum Temperature Profiles Over 6 Weeks

for 8/21/2025 to 10/1/2025

SCS ENGINEERS

07224053.00 | October 2, 2025

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

From September 25, 2025, through October 1, 2025, there was one recorded temperature increase and three recorded 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-07
    - As previously reported, the 60-foot thermocouple showed an anomalous reading on August 21st of 198°F for a single one-hour reading; however, subsequent readings were consistent with previous recorded temperatures and no other thermocouples at TP-07 showed any such changes in temperatures, indicating that this recorded temperature increase was most likely erroneous.

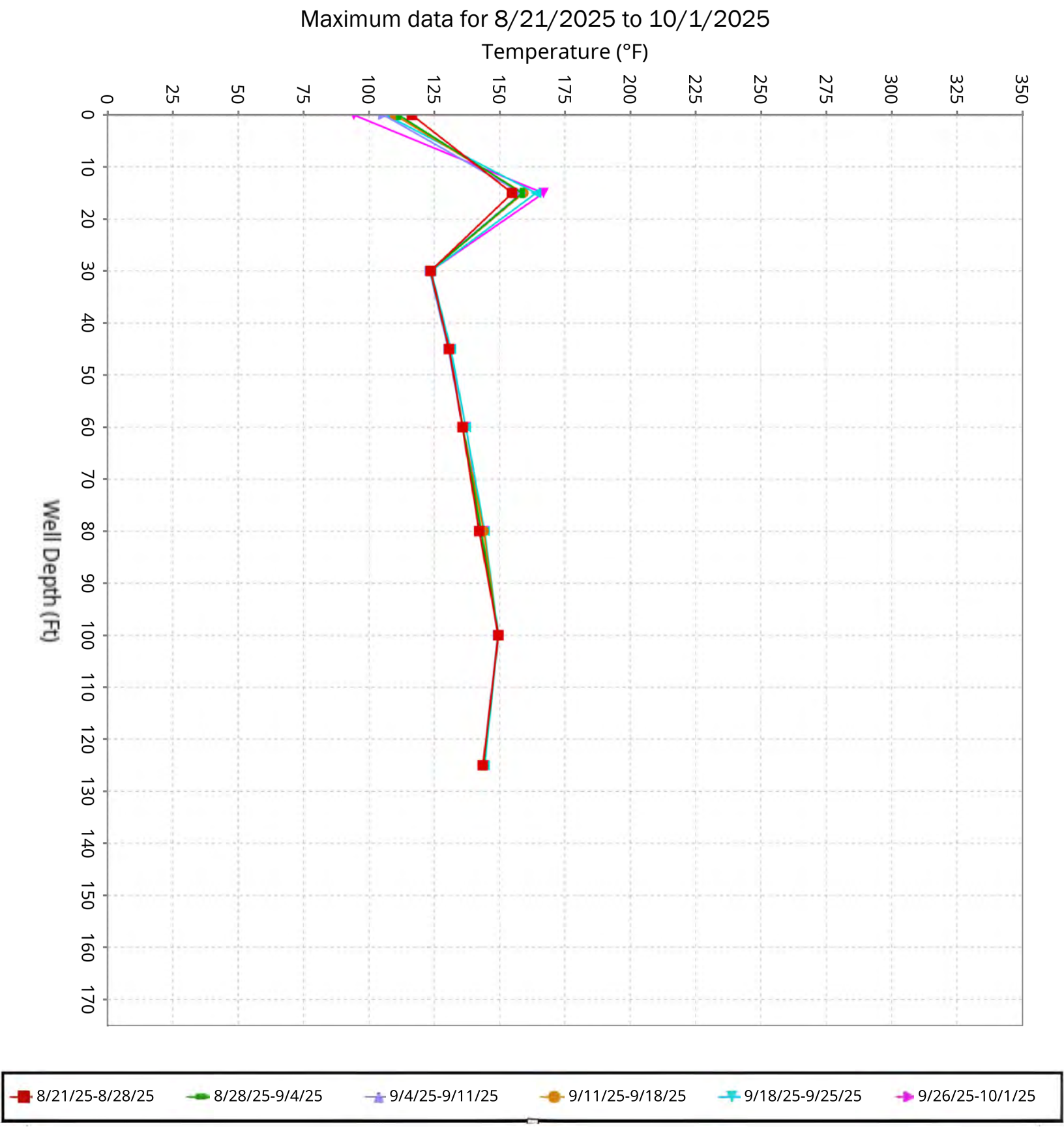
- TP-08
    - As previously reported, the 150-foot thermocouple showed an anomalous reading on September 15th of 224°F for a single one-hour reading; however, subsequent readings were consistent with previous recorded temperatures and no other thermocouples at TP-08 showed any such changes in temperatures, indicating that this recorded temperature increase was most likely erroneous. The 150-foot thermocouple remained consistent with previous recorded temperatures.
    - The 150-foot thermocouple showed a decrease in maximum temperature of 10°F from 179°F to 169°F from September 23rd to September 26th, then an increase maximum temperature of 12°F from 169°F to 181°F from September 26th to September 30th, and then a decrease in maximum temperature of 12°F from 181°F to 169°F from September 30th to October 1st.

- TP-13
    - The 30-foot thermocouple remained consistent with previous recorded temperatures.

- TP-21
    - The 60-foot thermocouple showed a decrease in maximum temperature of 10°F from 176°F to 166°F from September 20th to September 27th.

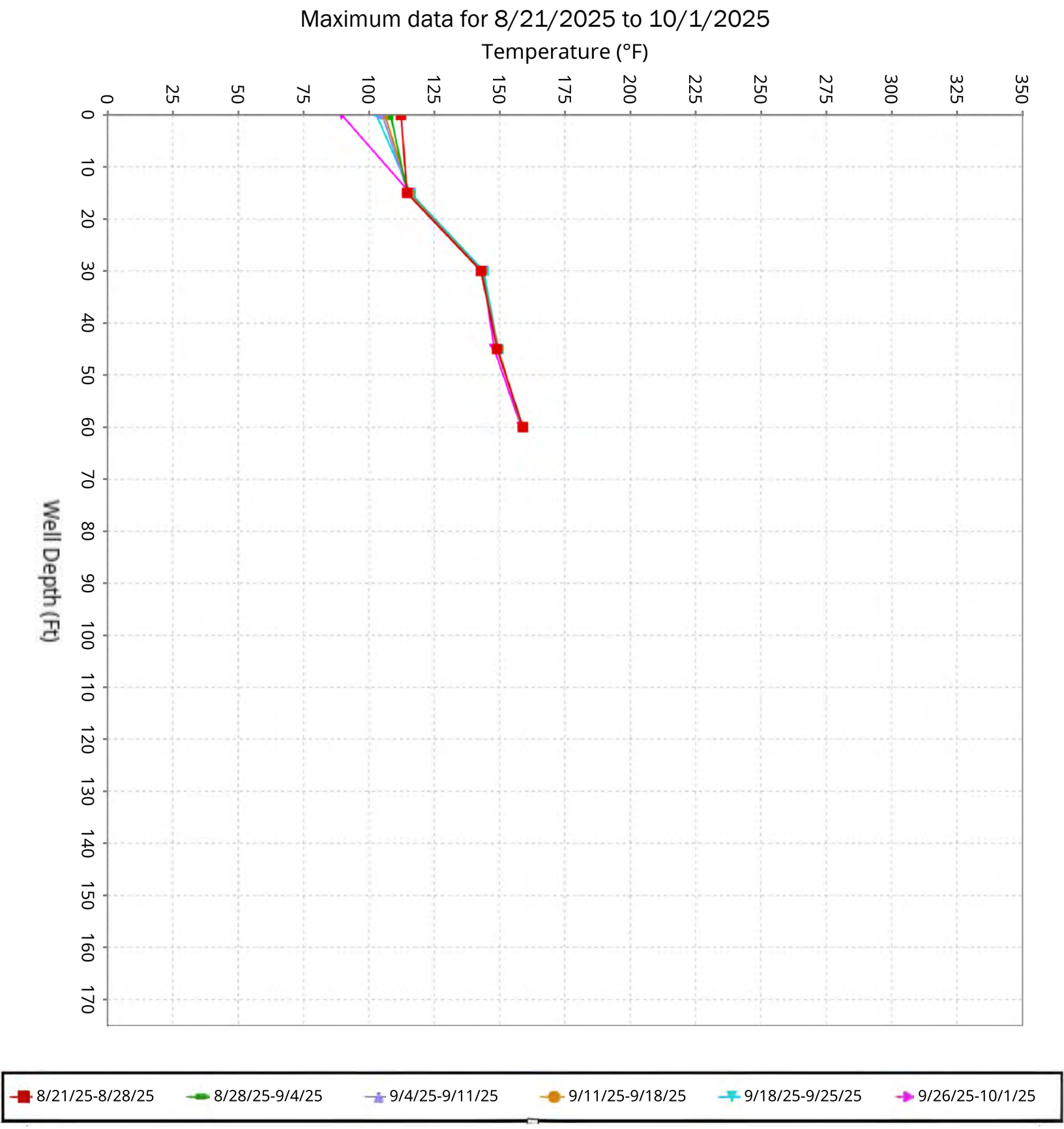
- TP-35
    - As previously reported, all thermocouples were temporarily offline on September 2nd for the repair of the thermocouple casing. As a result, all maximum readings on September 2nd are erroneous.

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



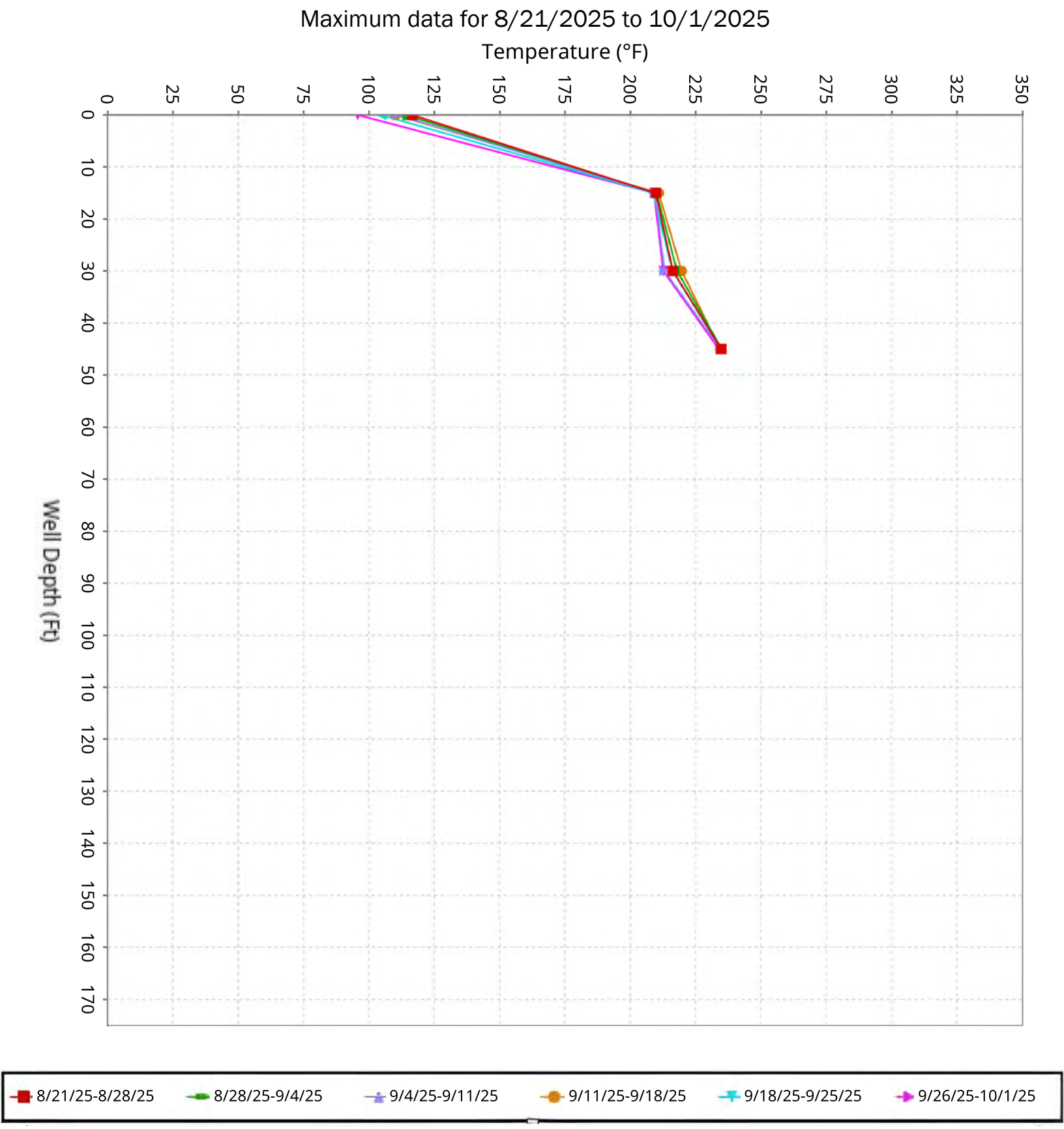
SCS ENGINEERS

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



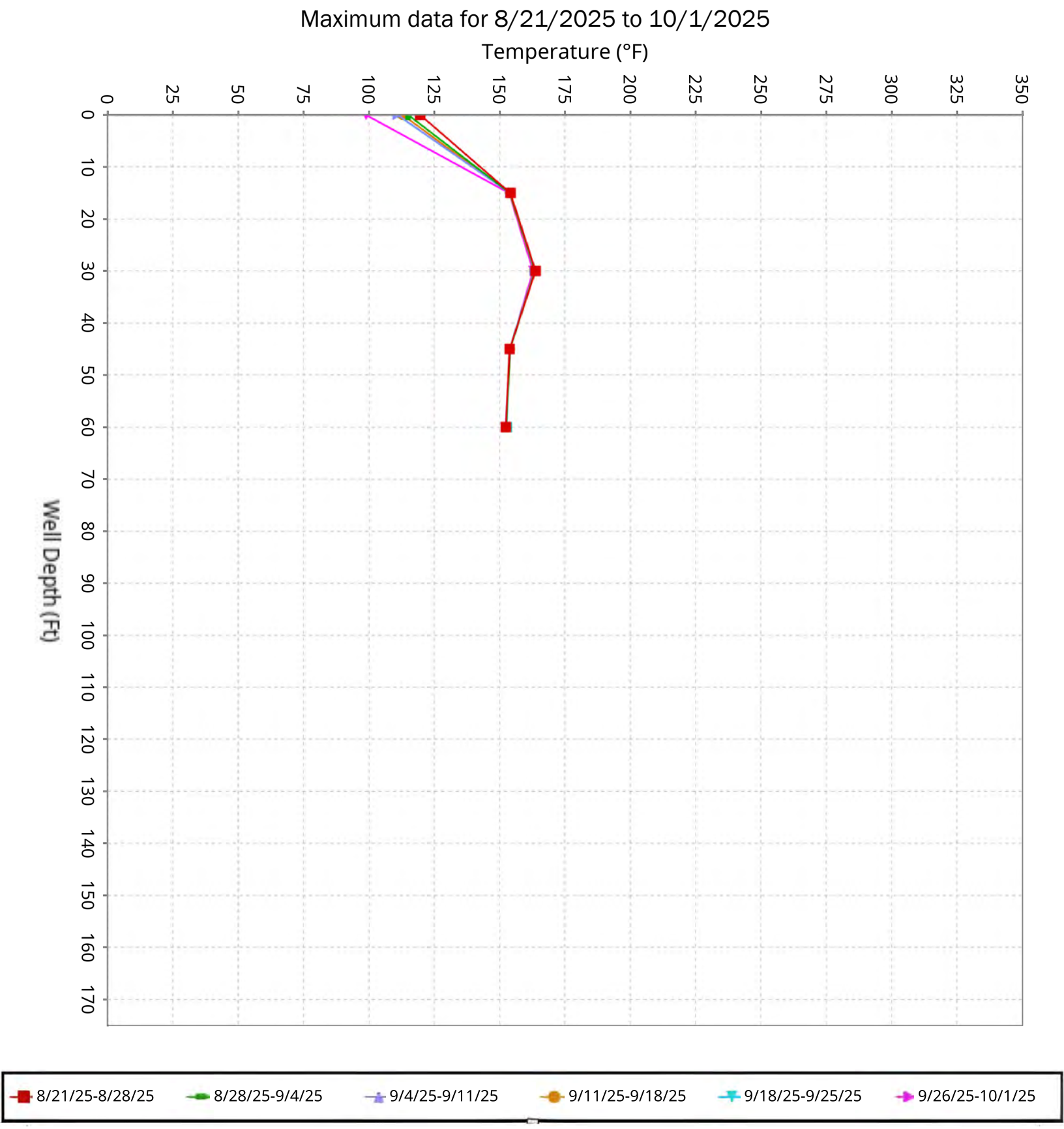
SCS ENGINEERS

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



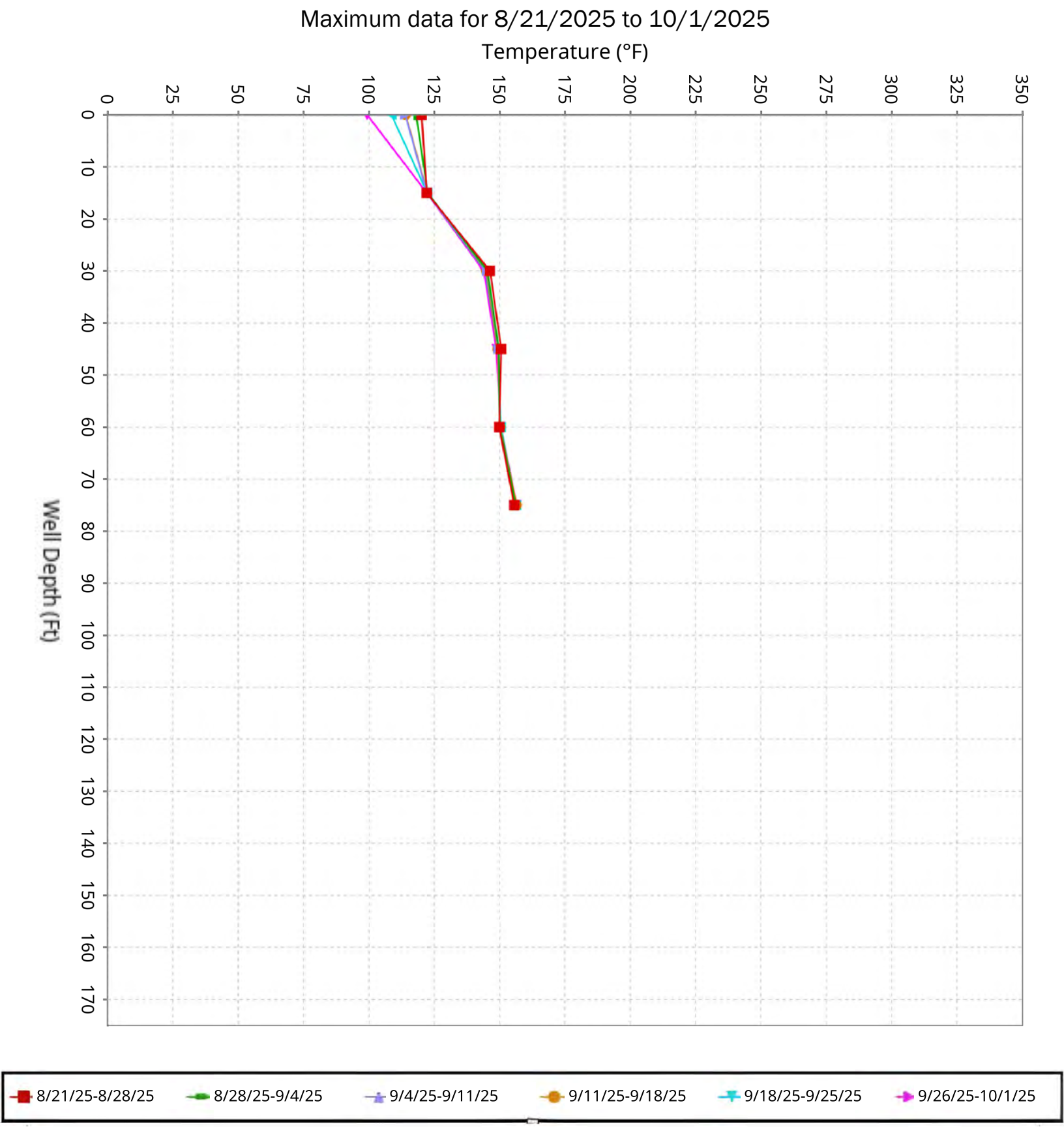
SCS ENGINEERS

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



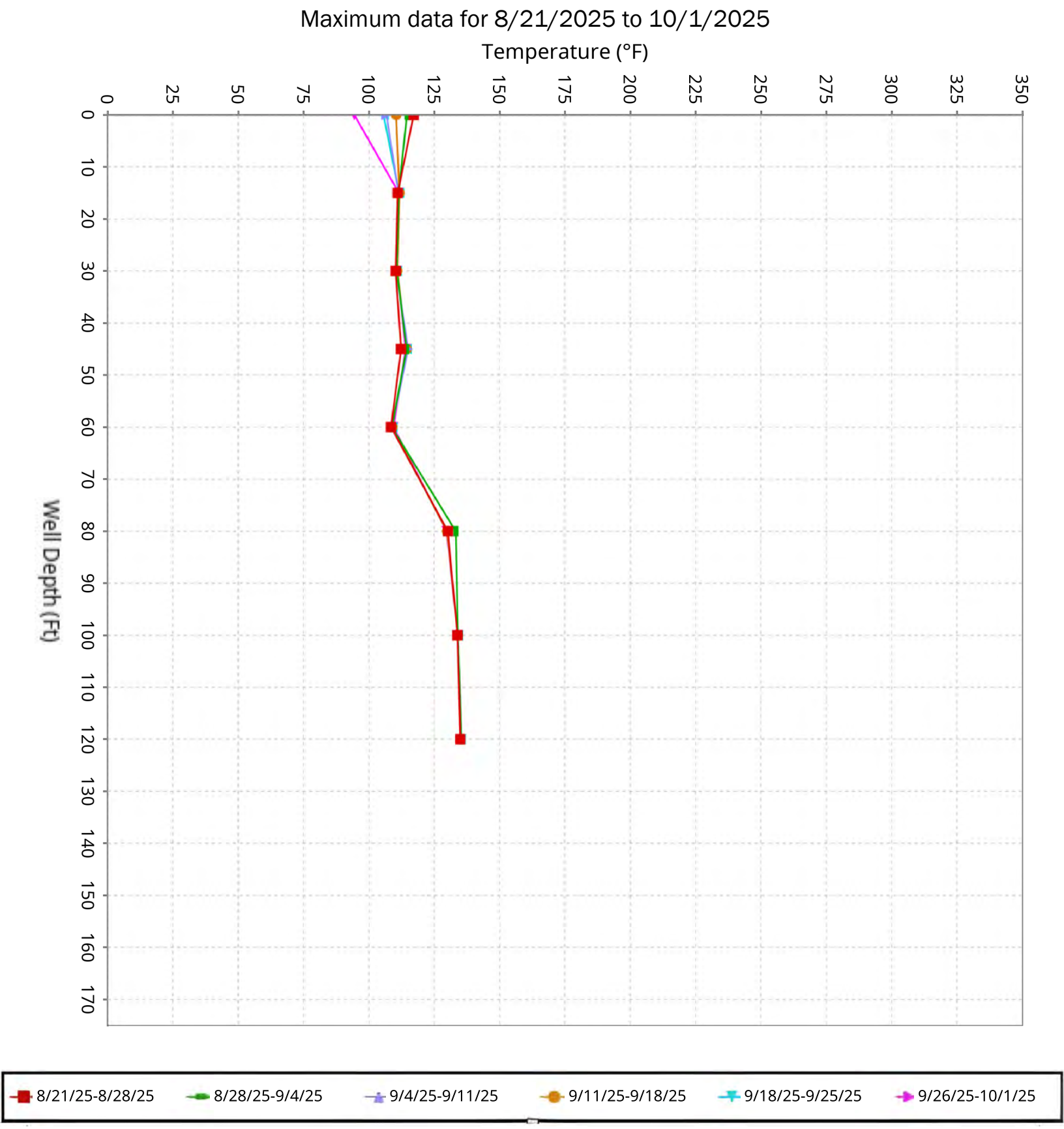
SCS ENGINEERS

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



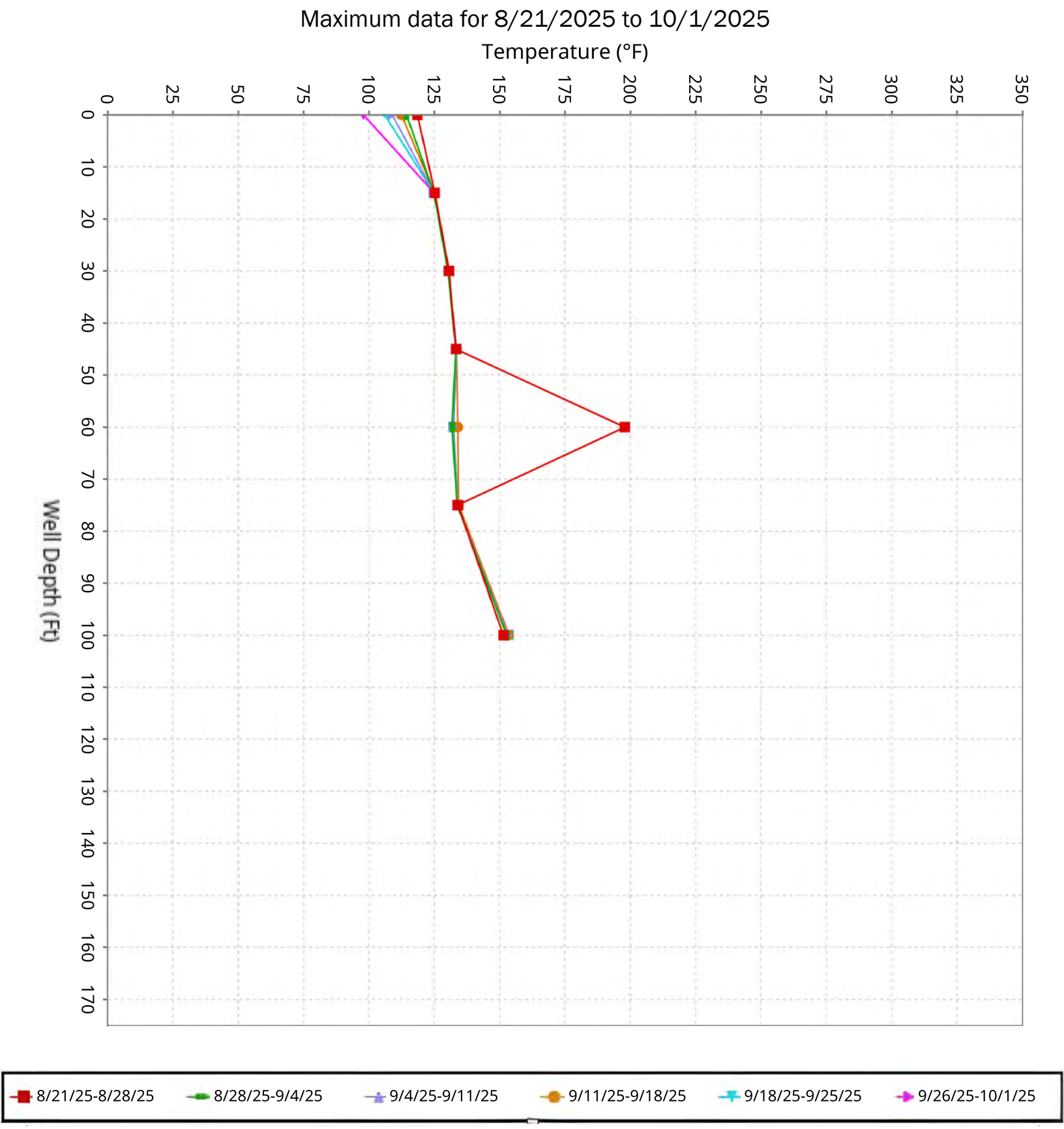
SCS ENGINEERS

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



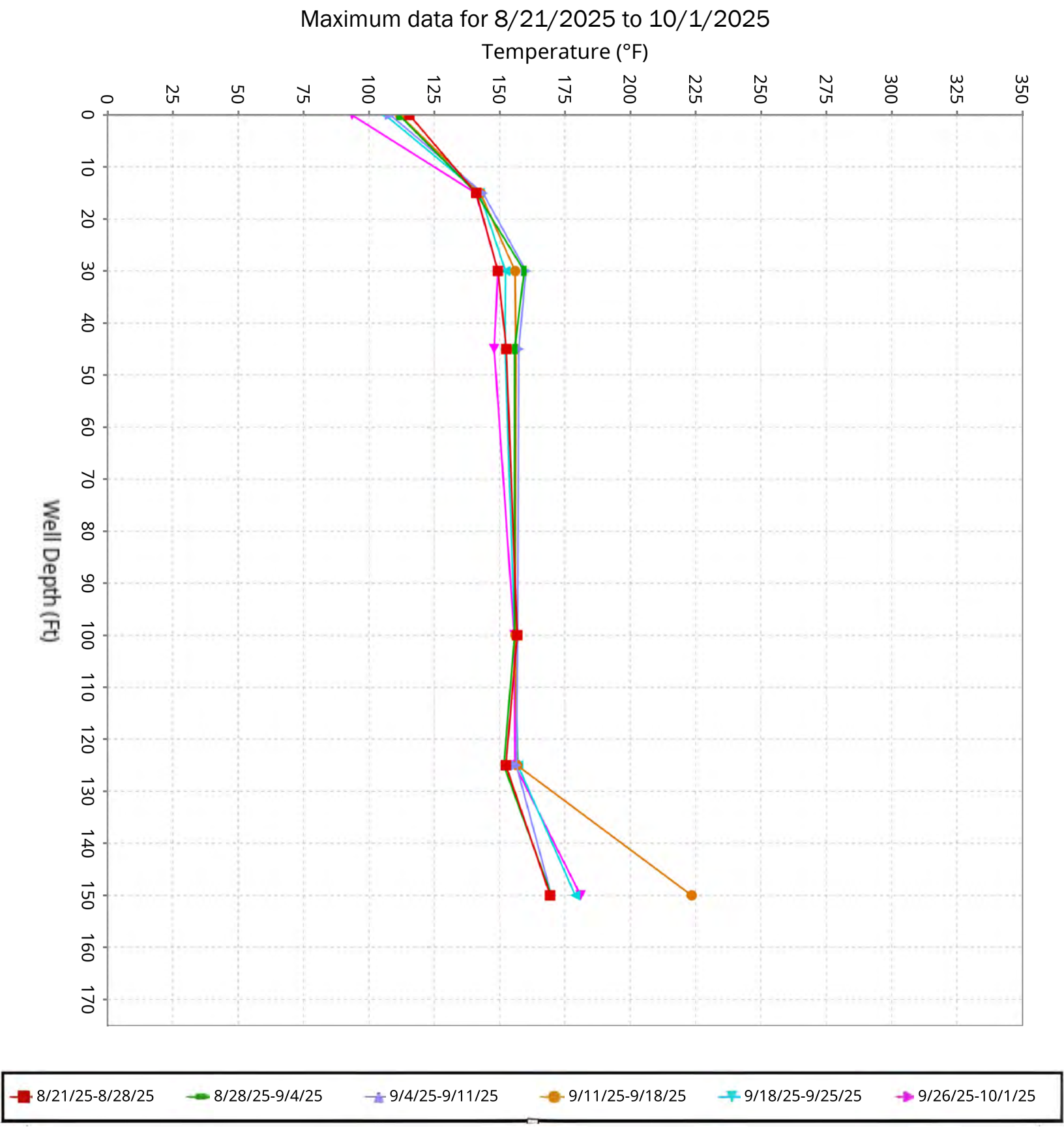
SCS ENGINEERS

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



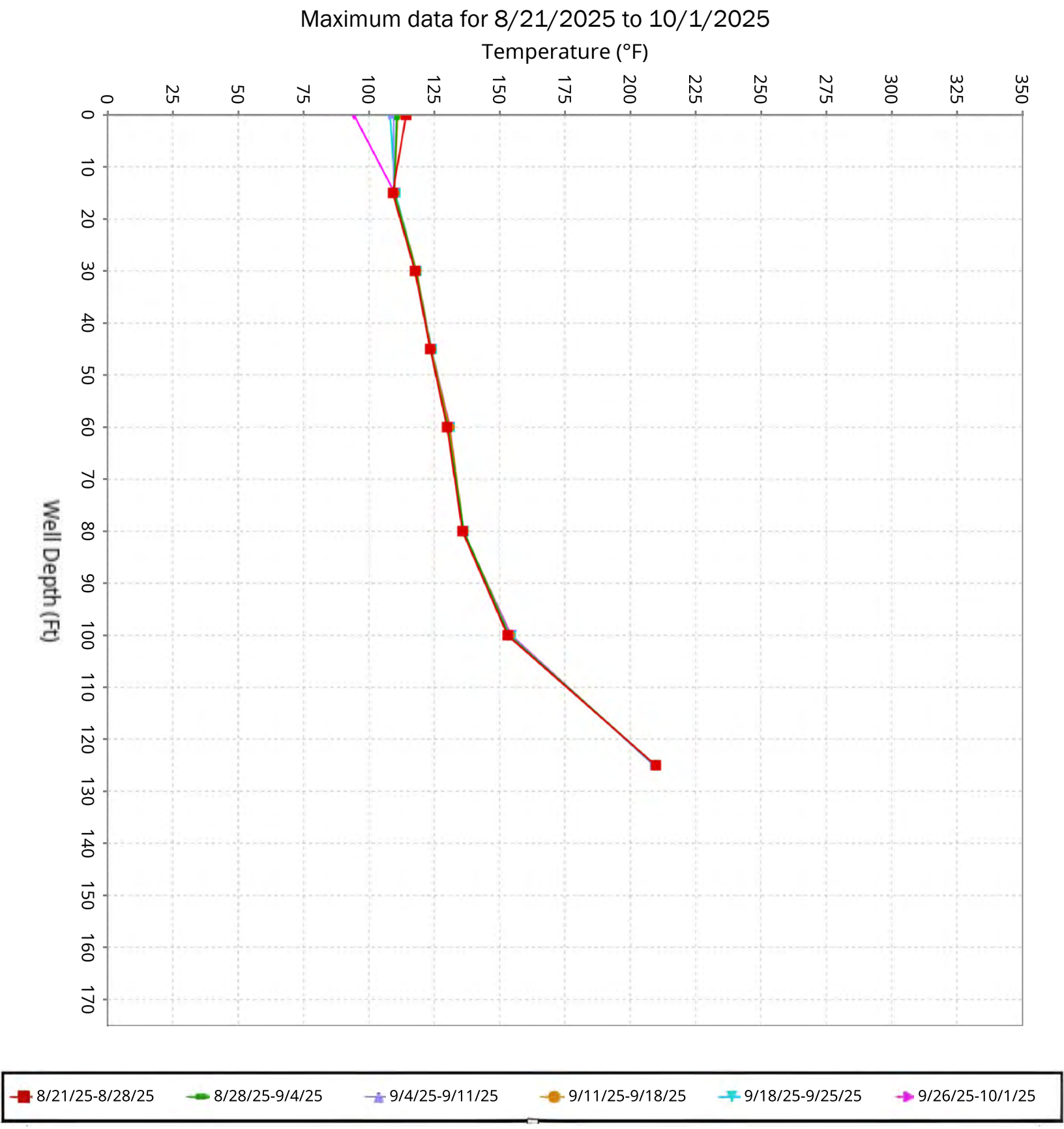
SCS ENGINEERS

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



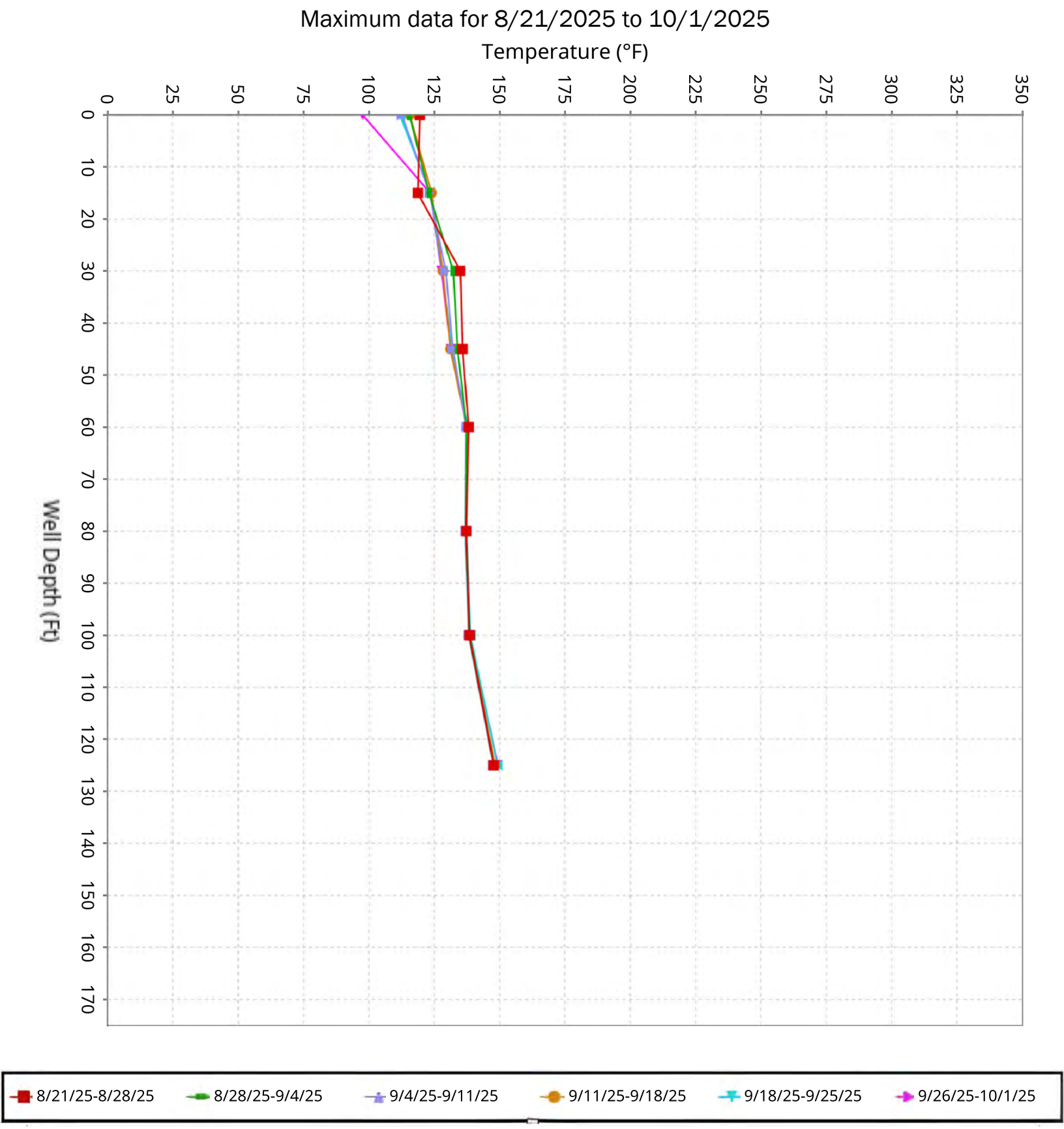
SCS ENGINEERS

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



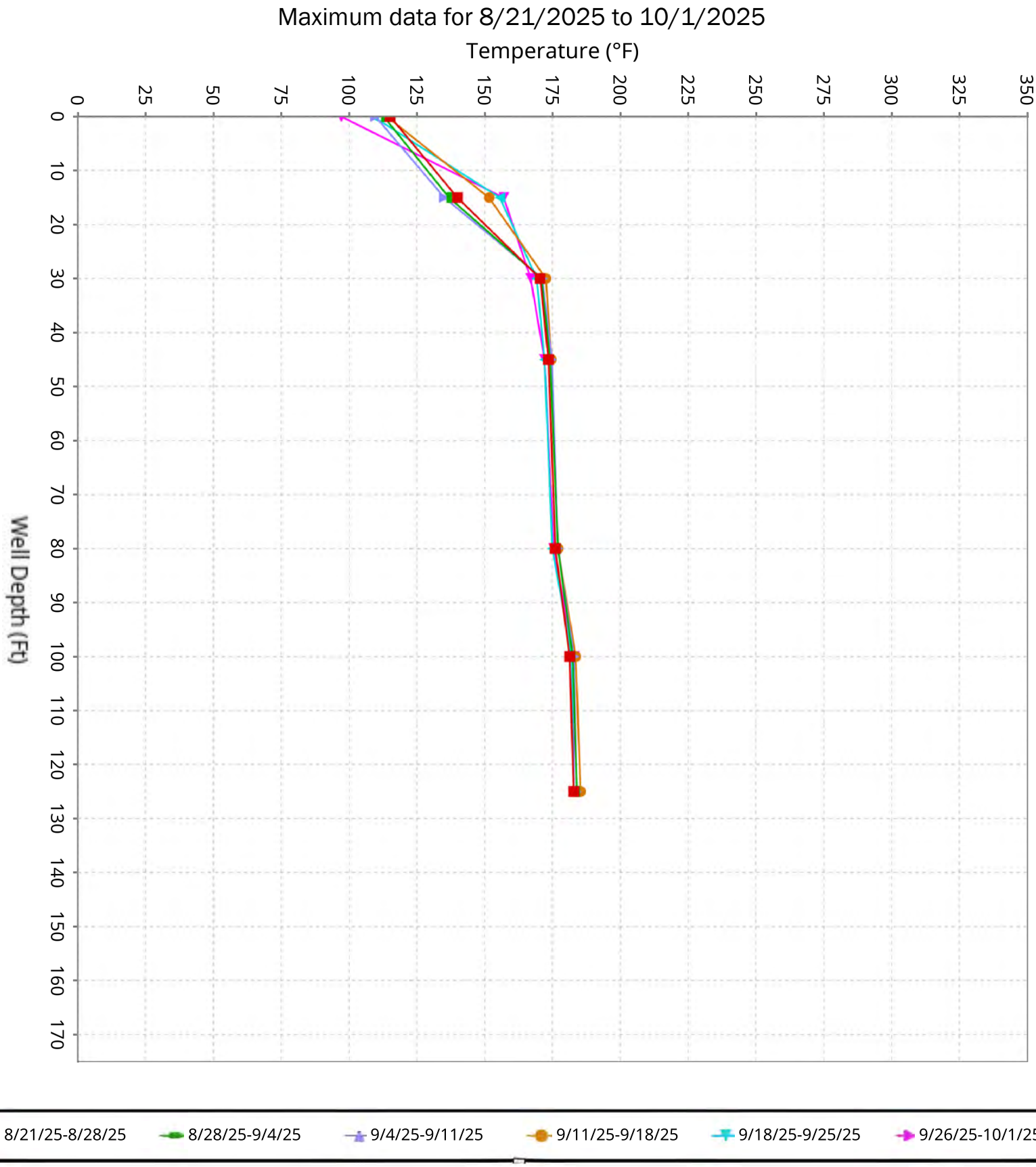
SCS ENGINEERS

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



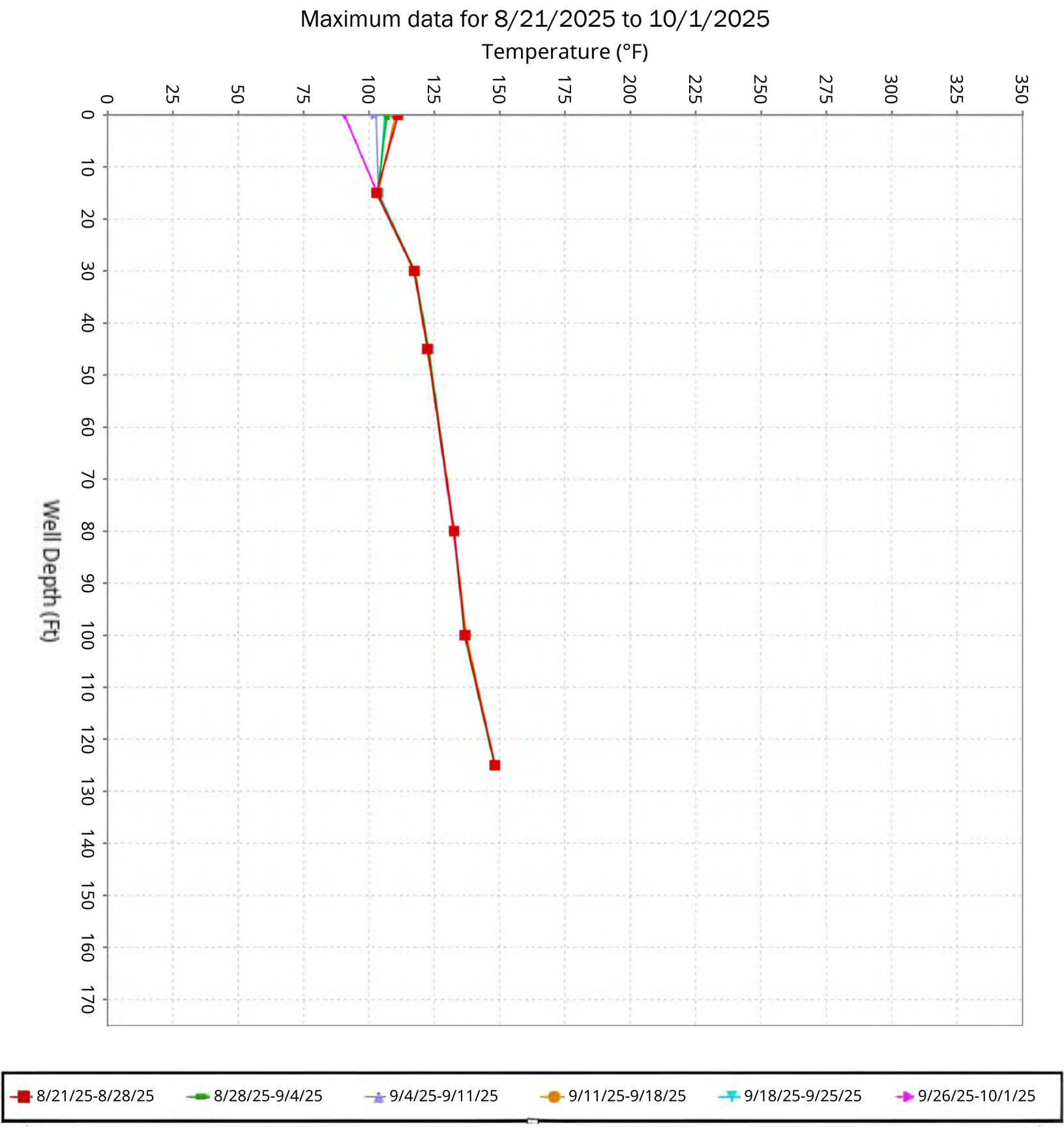
SCS ENGINEERS

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



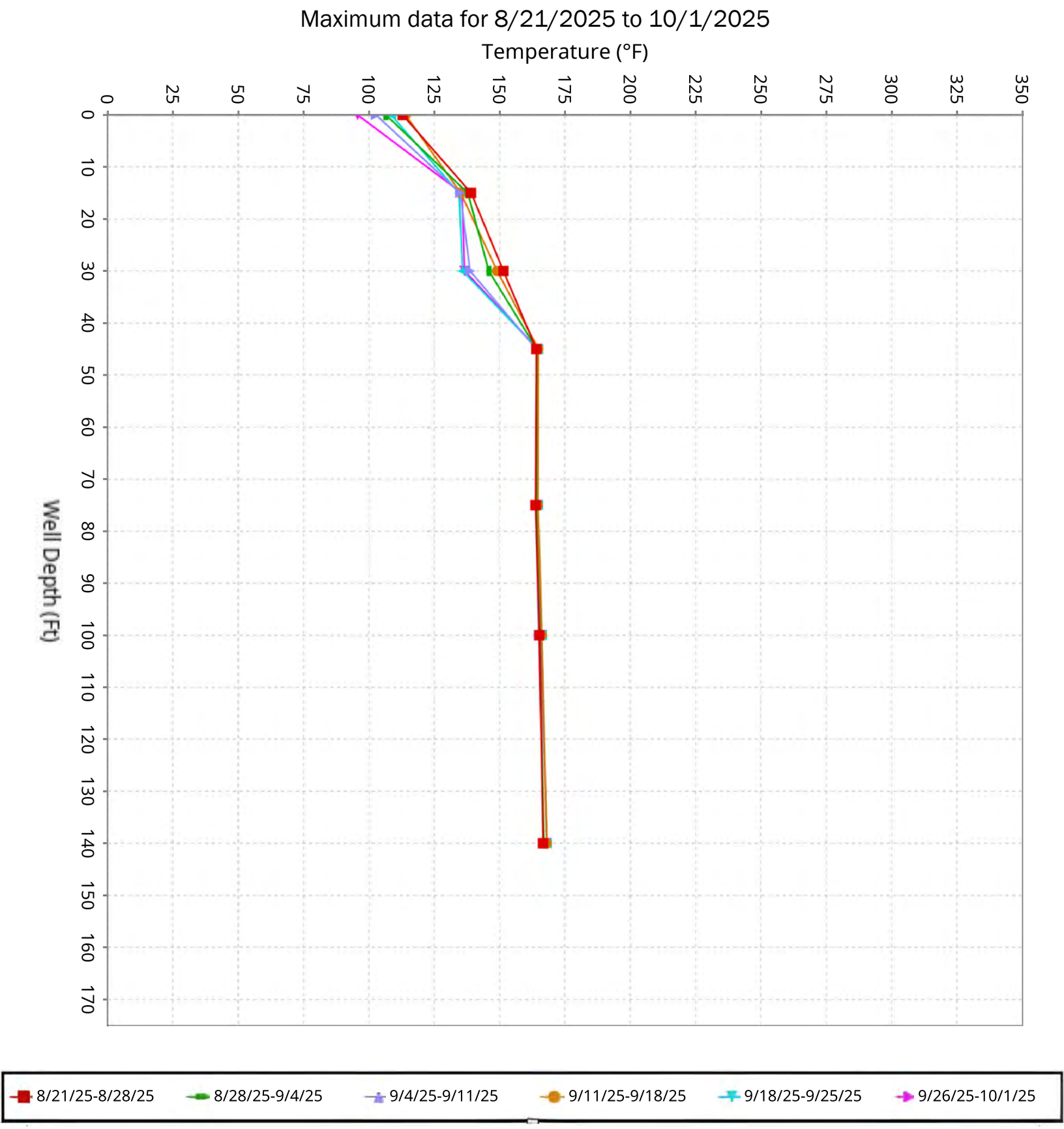
SCS ENGINEERS

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



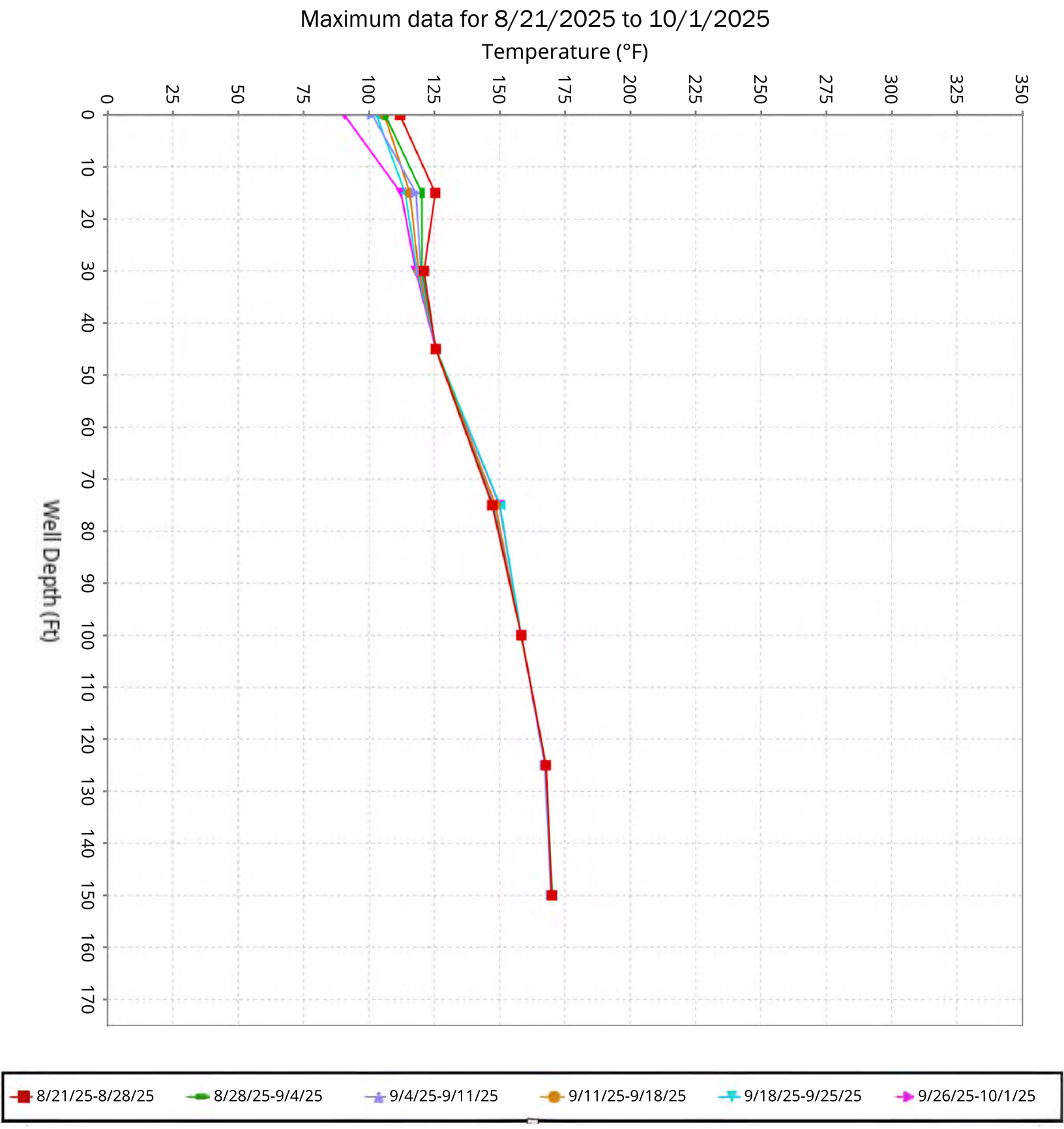
SCS ENGINEERS

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



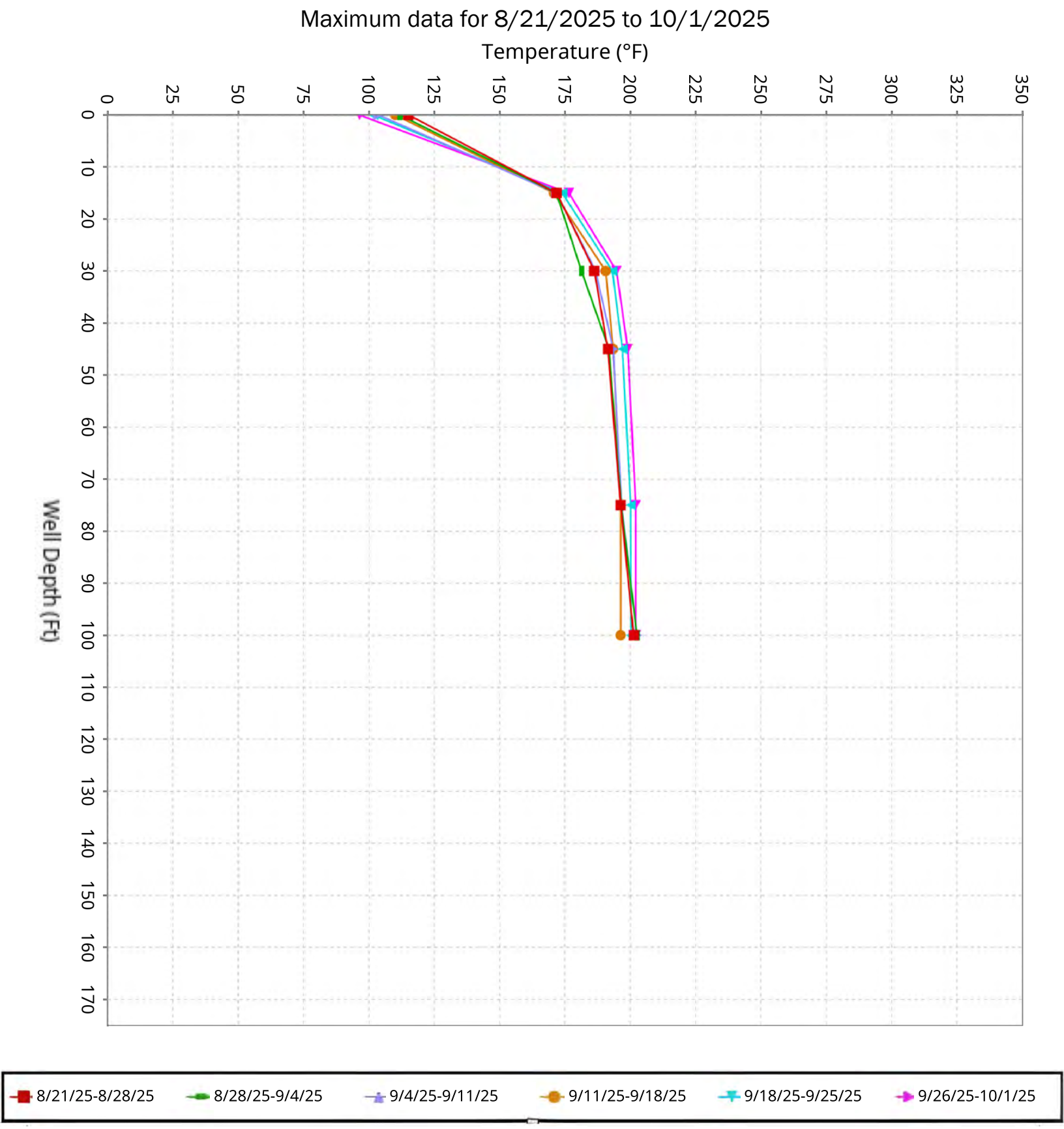
SCS ENGINEERS

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



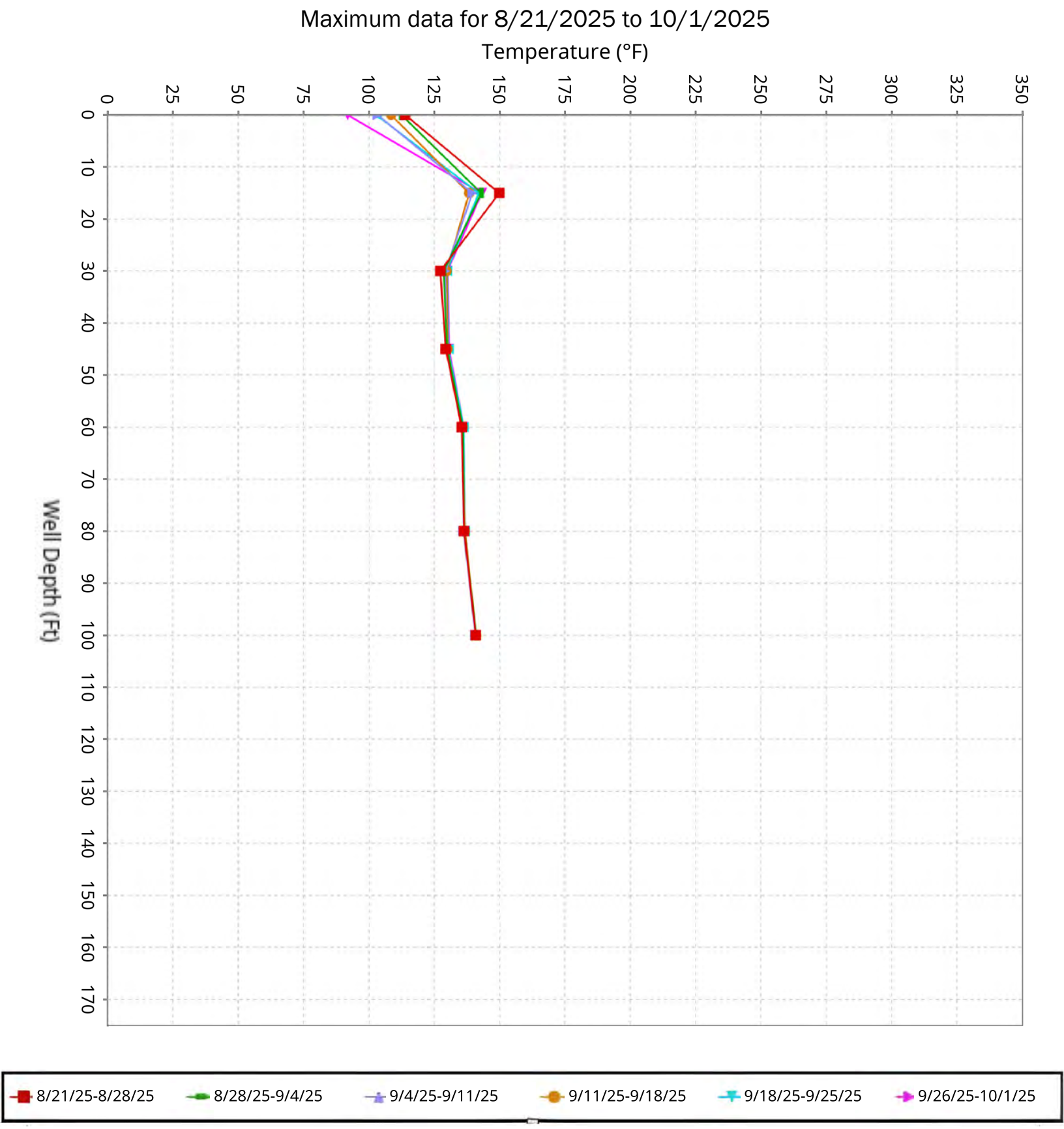
SCS ENGINEERS

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



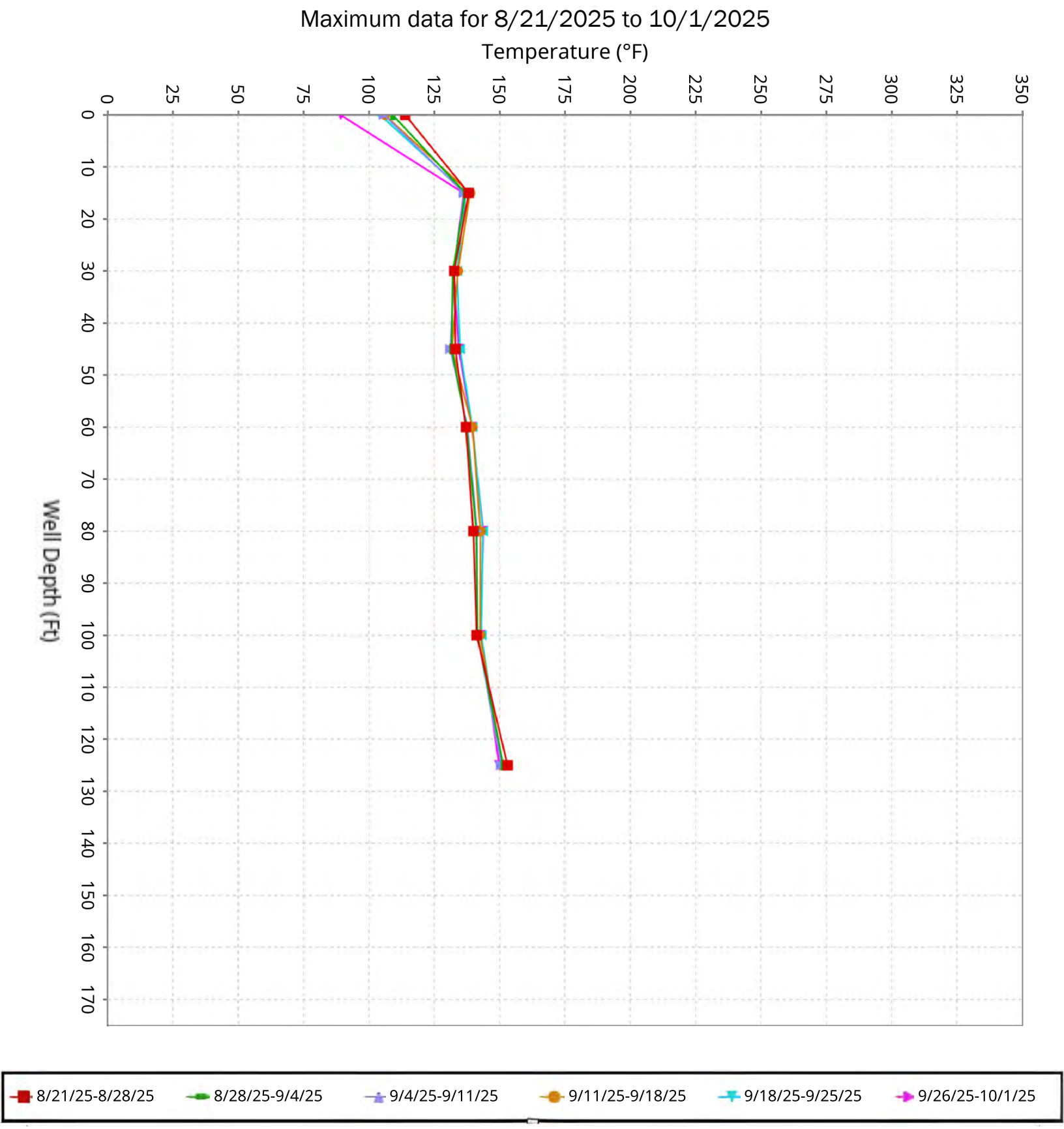
SCS ENGINEERS

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



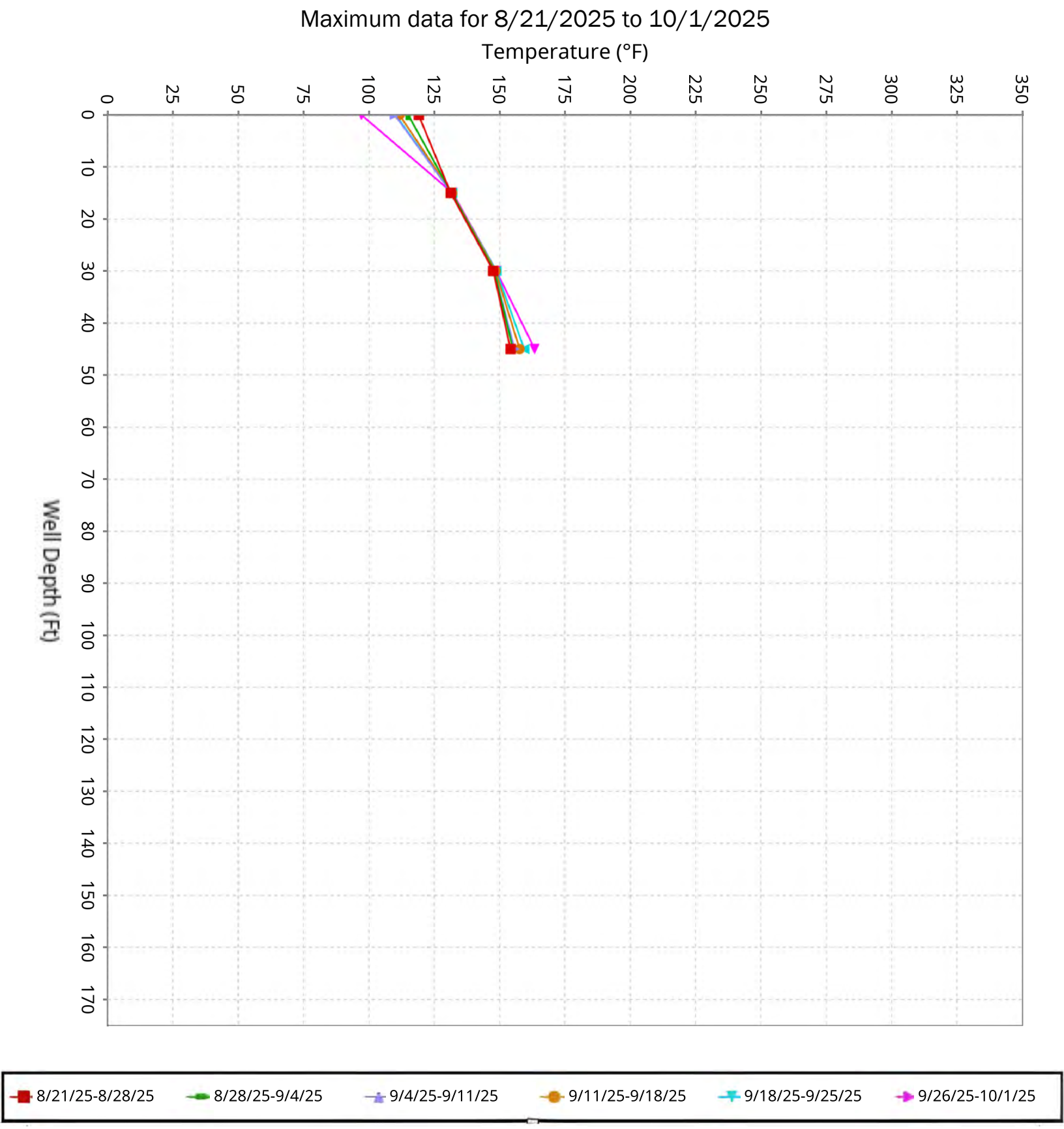
SCS ENGINEERS

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



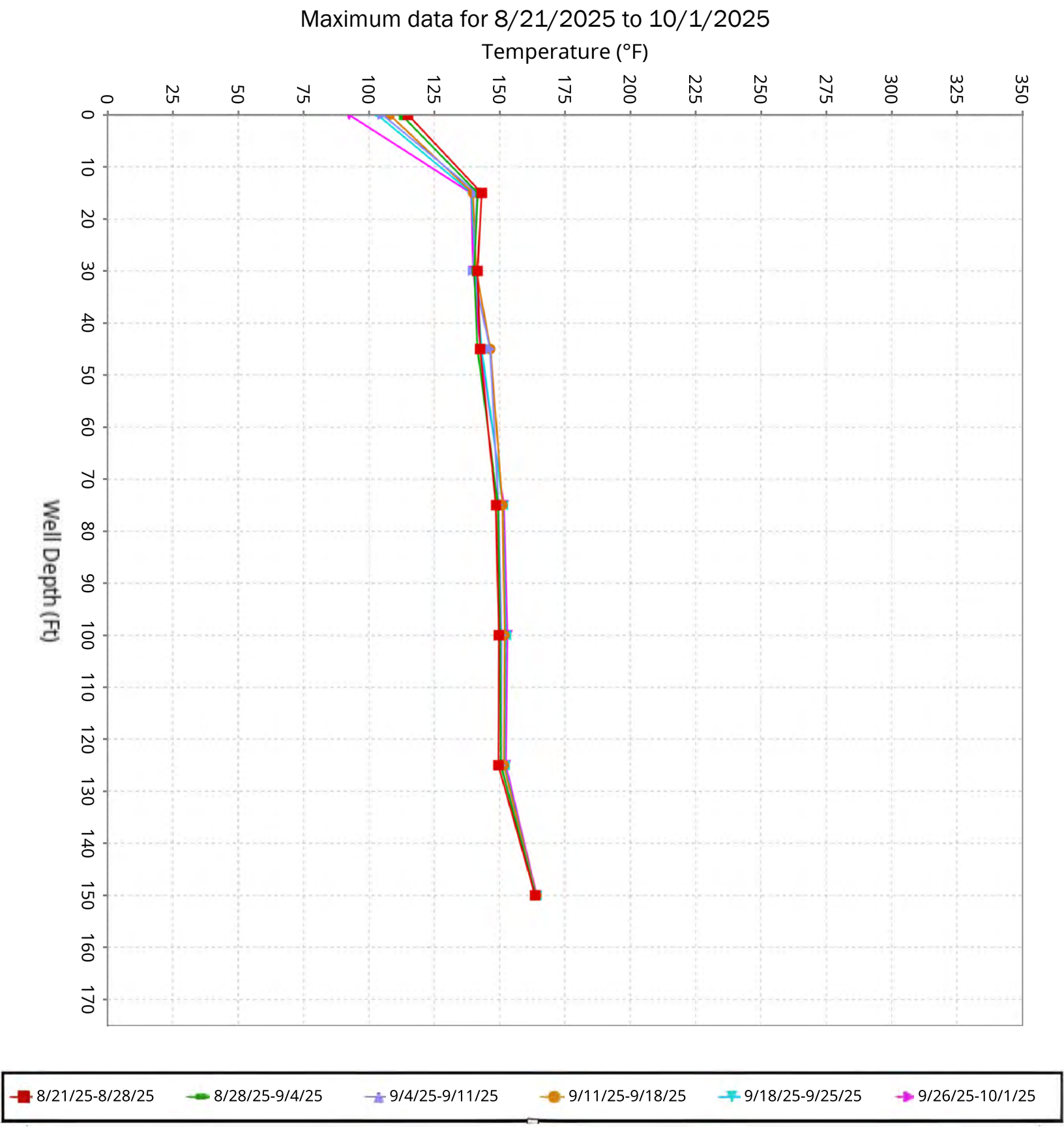
SCS ENGINEERS

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



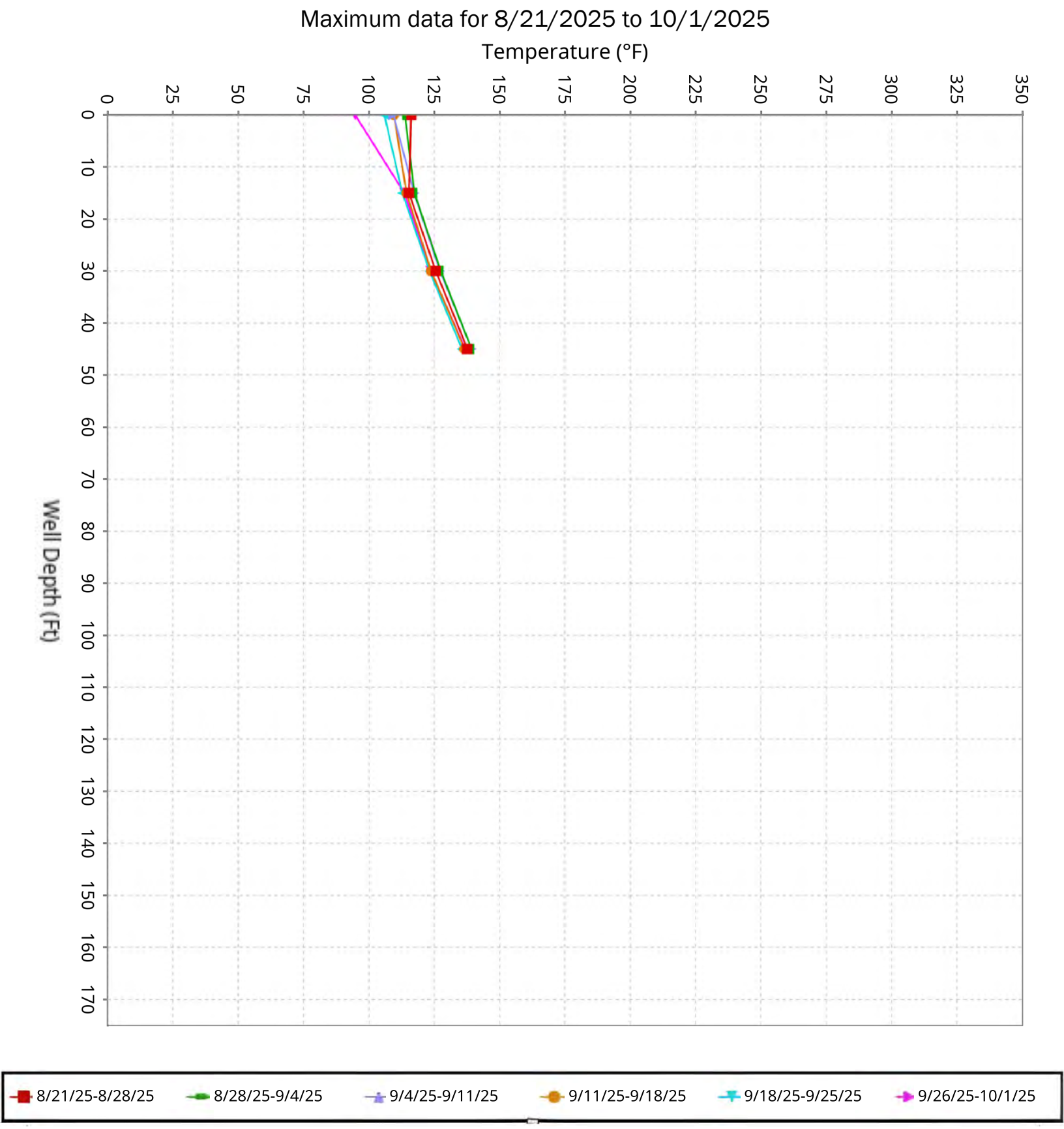
SCS ENGINEERS

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



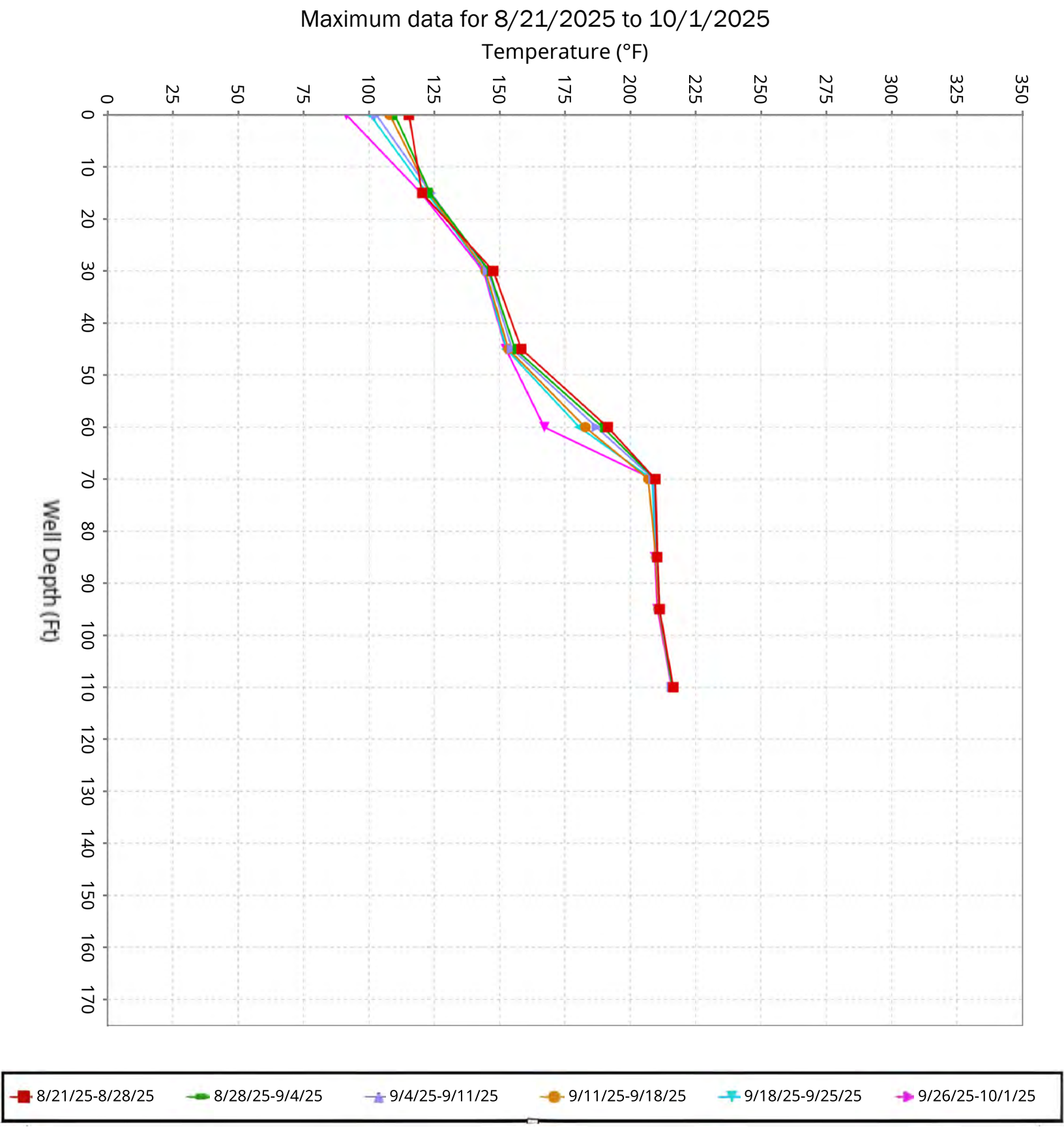
SCS ENGINEERS

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



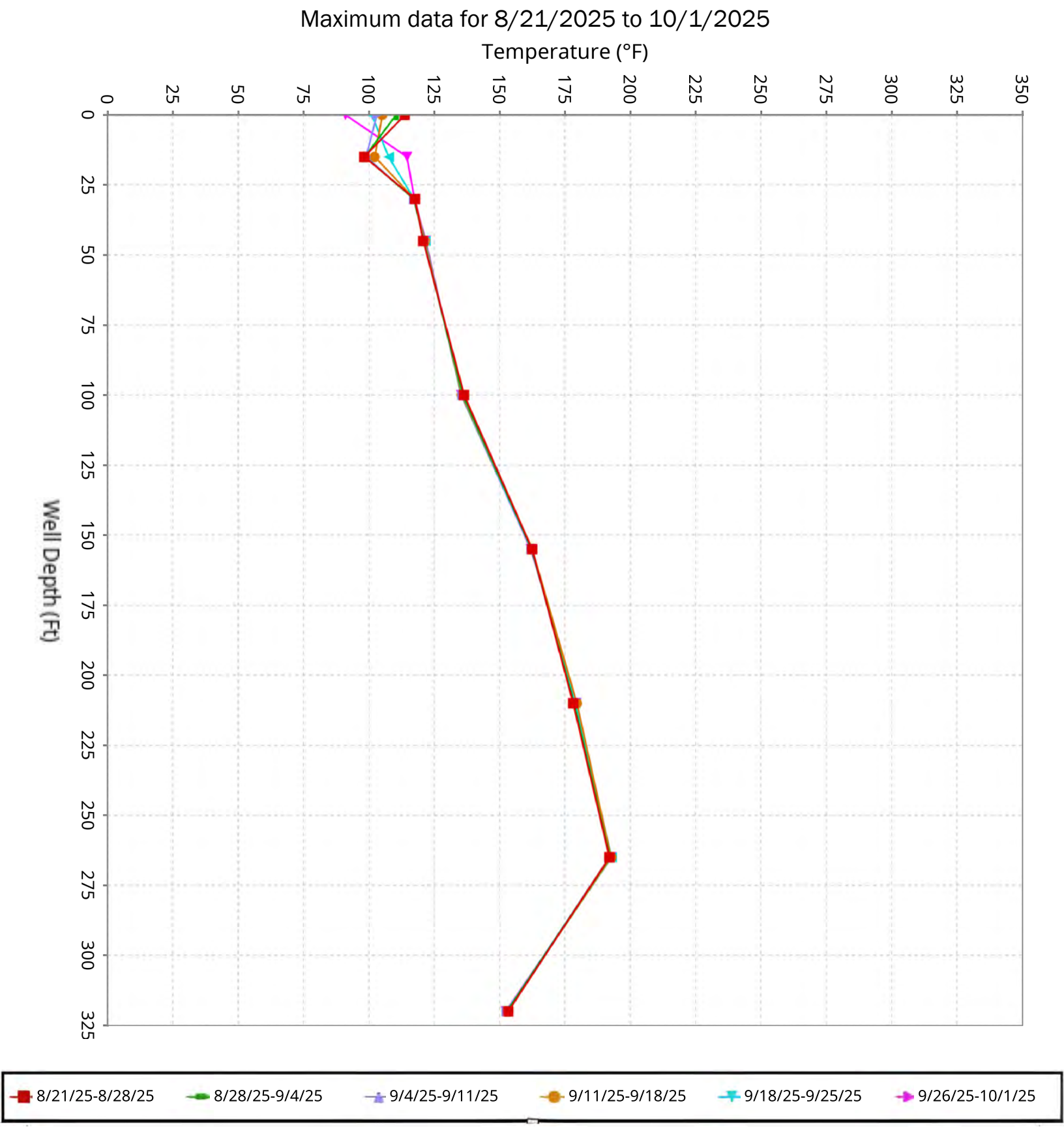
SCS ENGINEERS

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



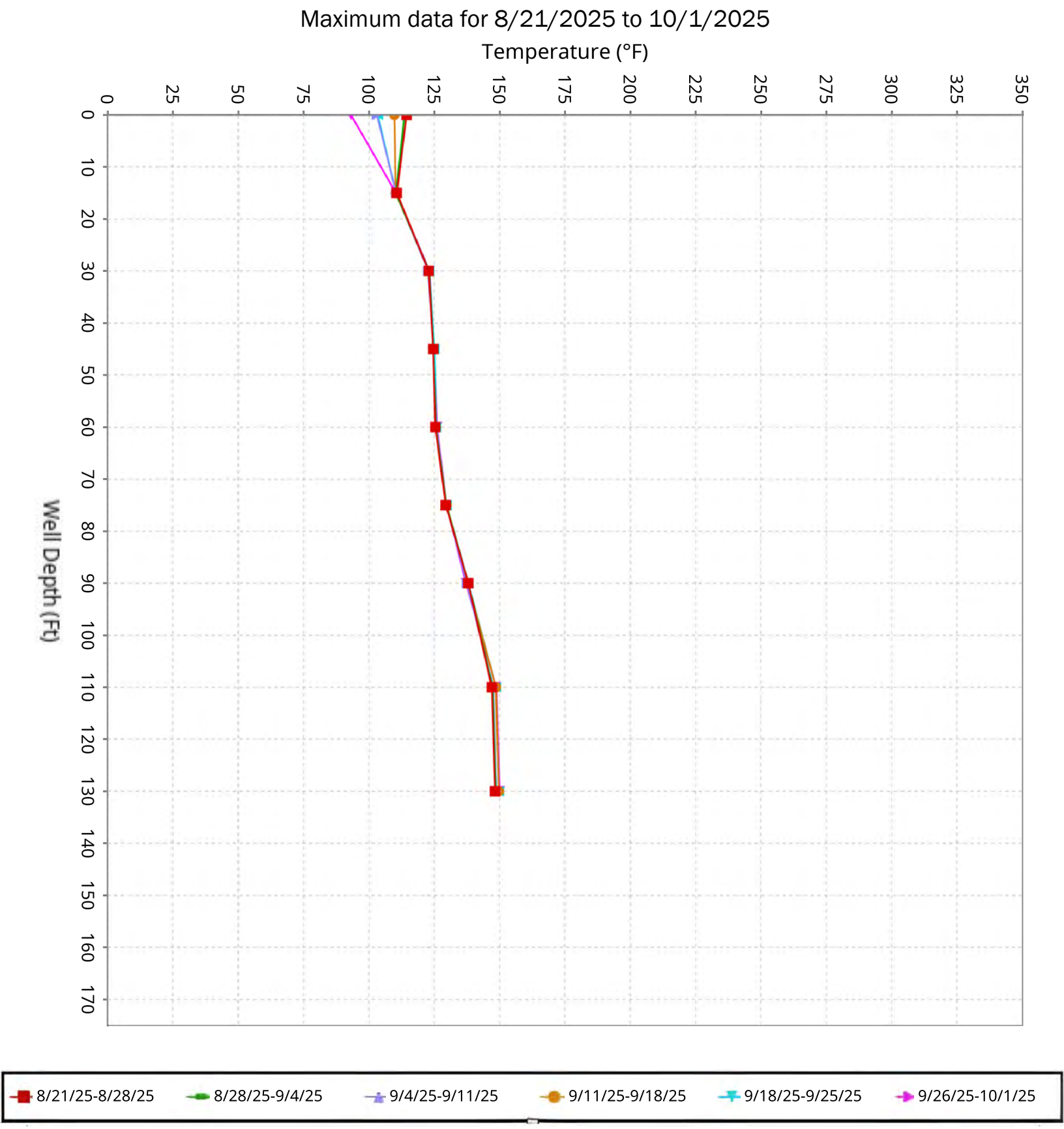
SCS ENGINEERS

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



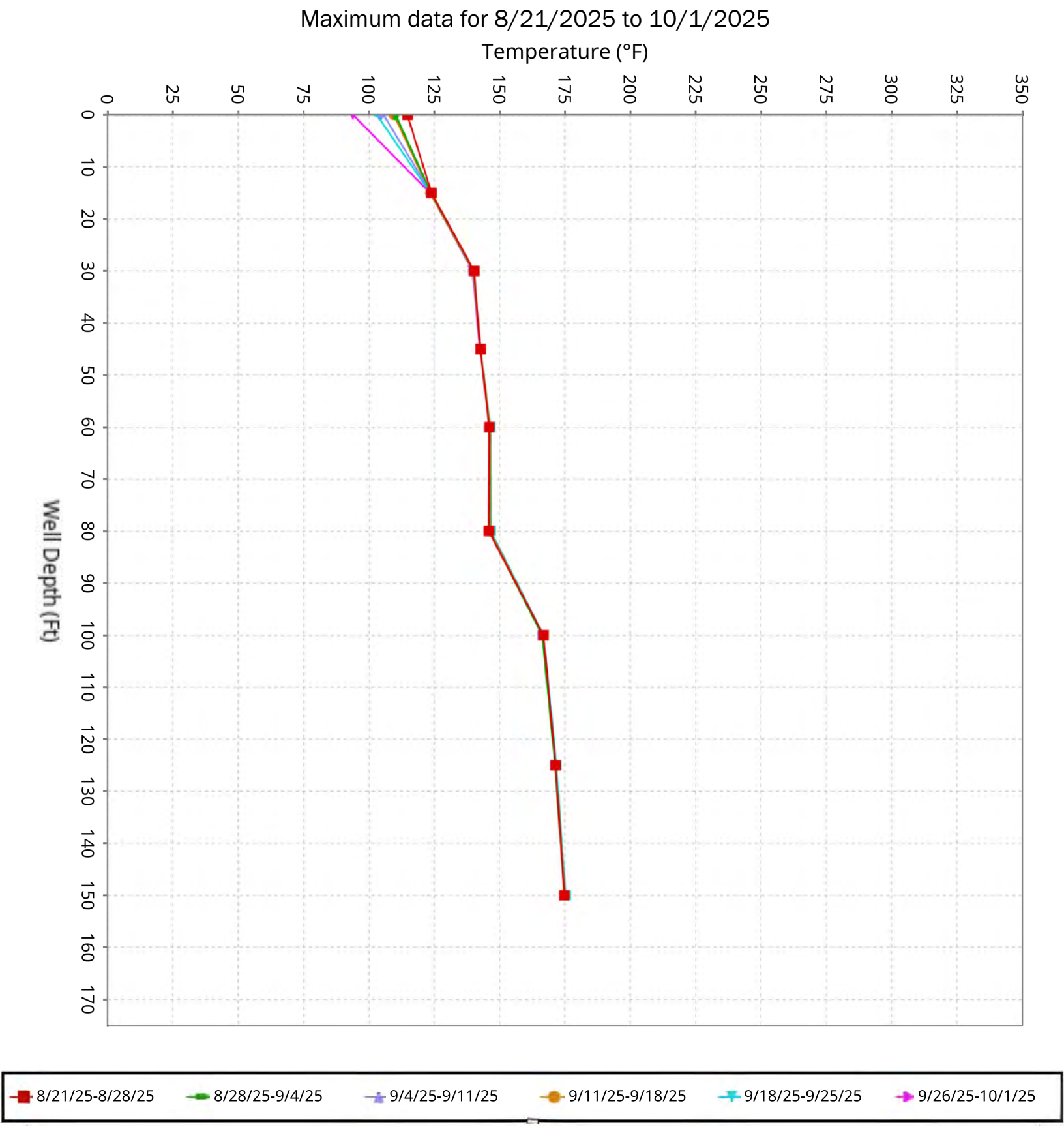
SCS ENGINEERS

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



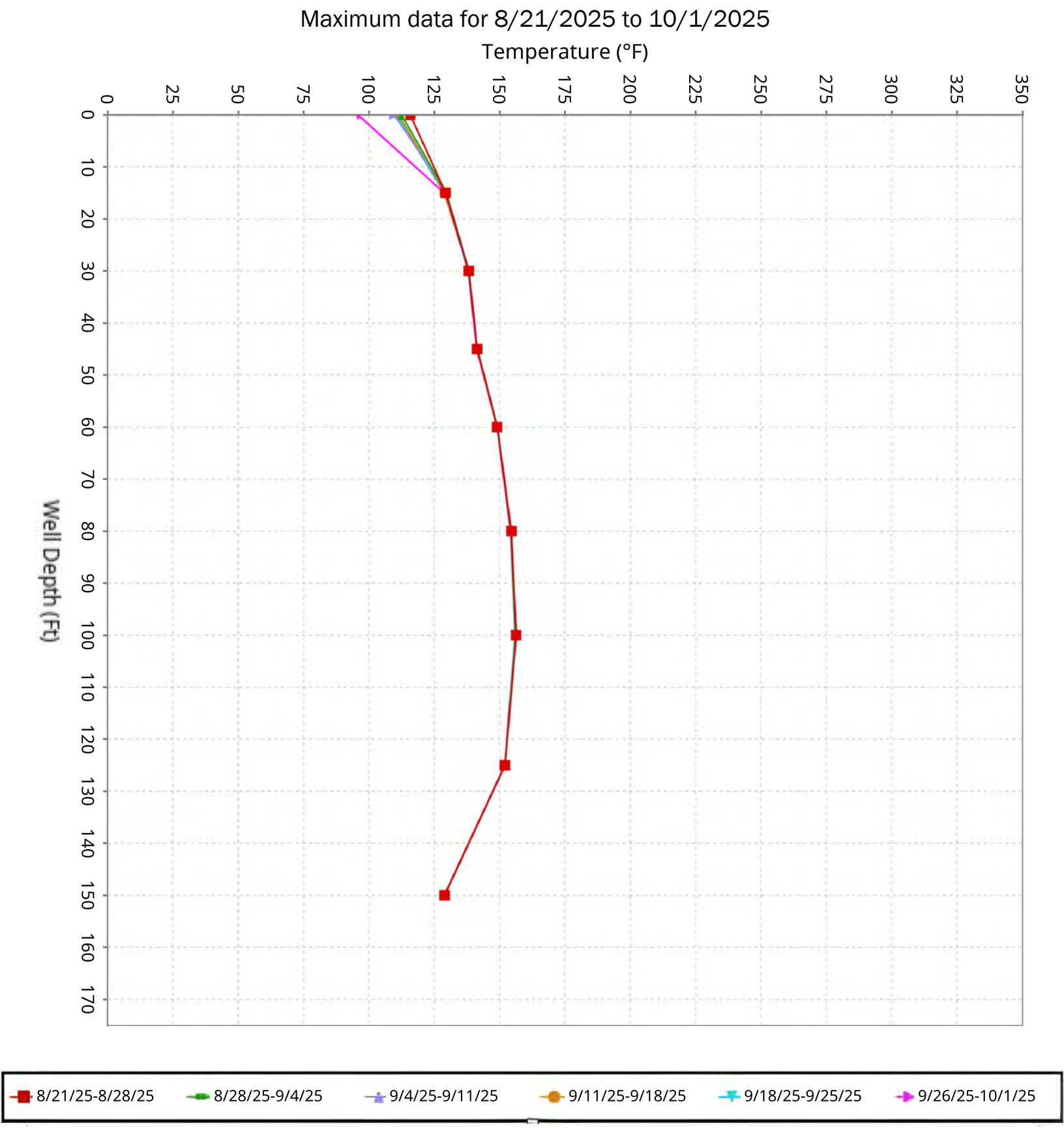
SCS ENGINEERS

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



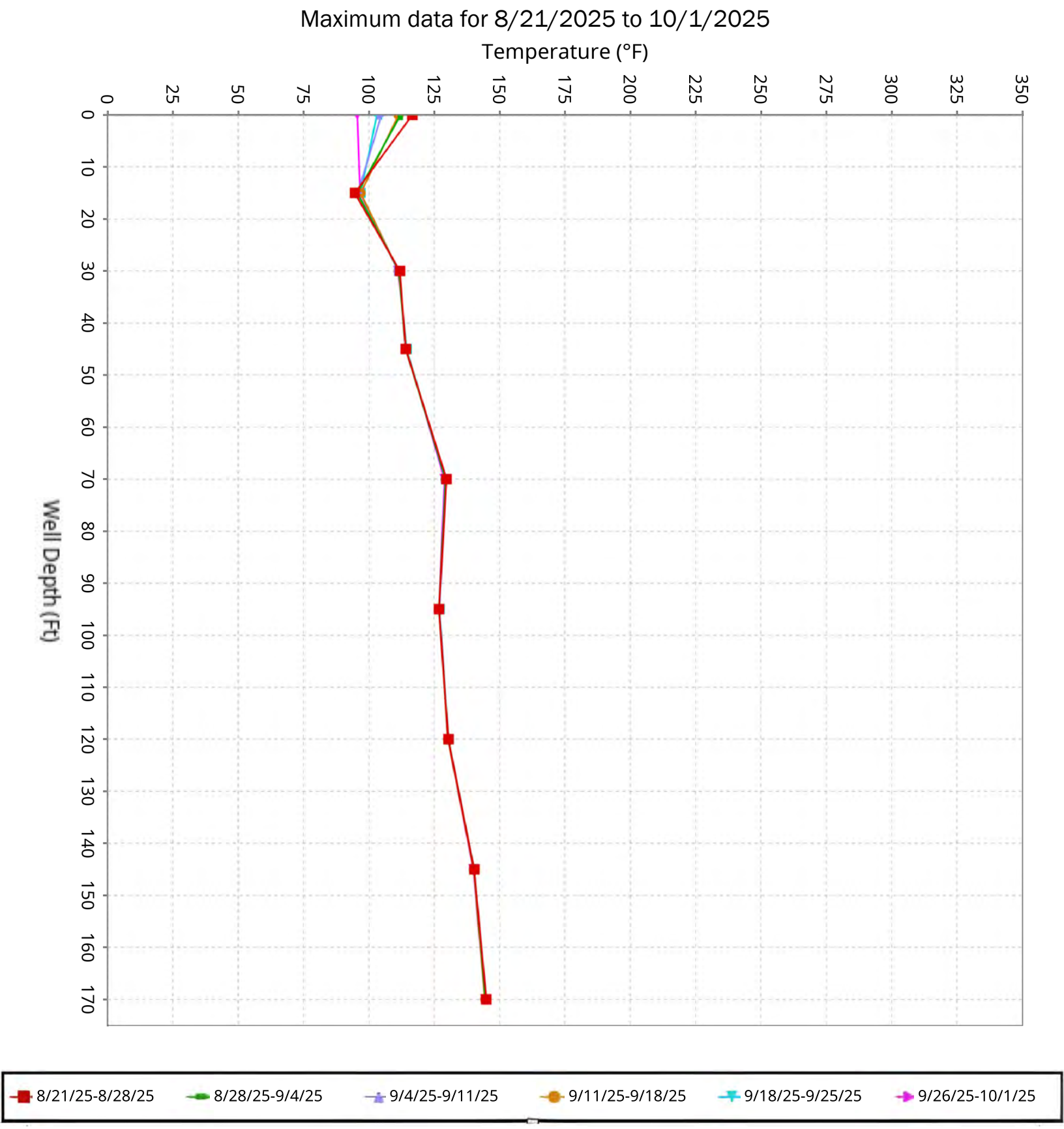
SCS ENGINEERS

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



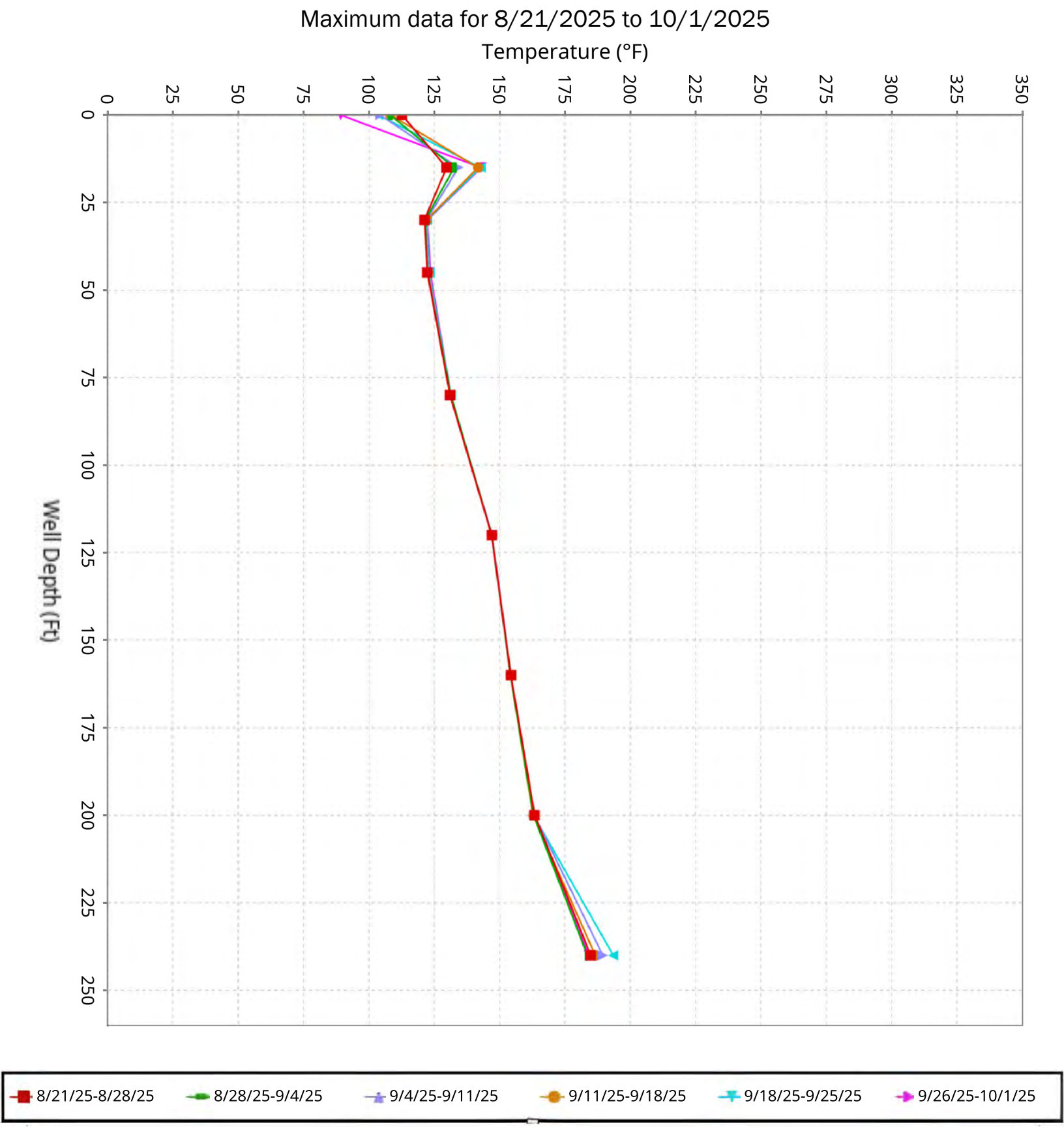
SCS ENGINEERS

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



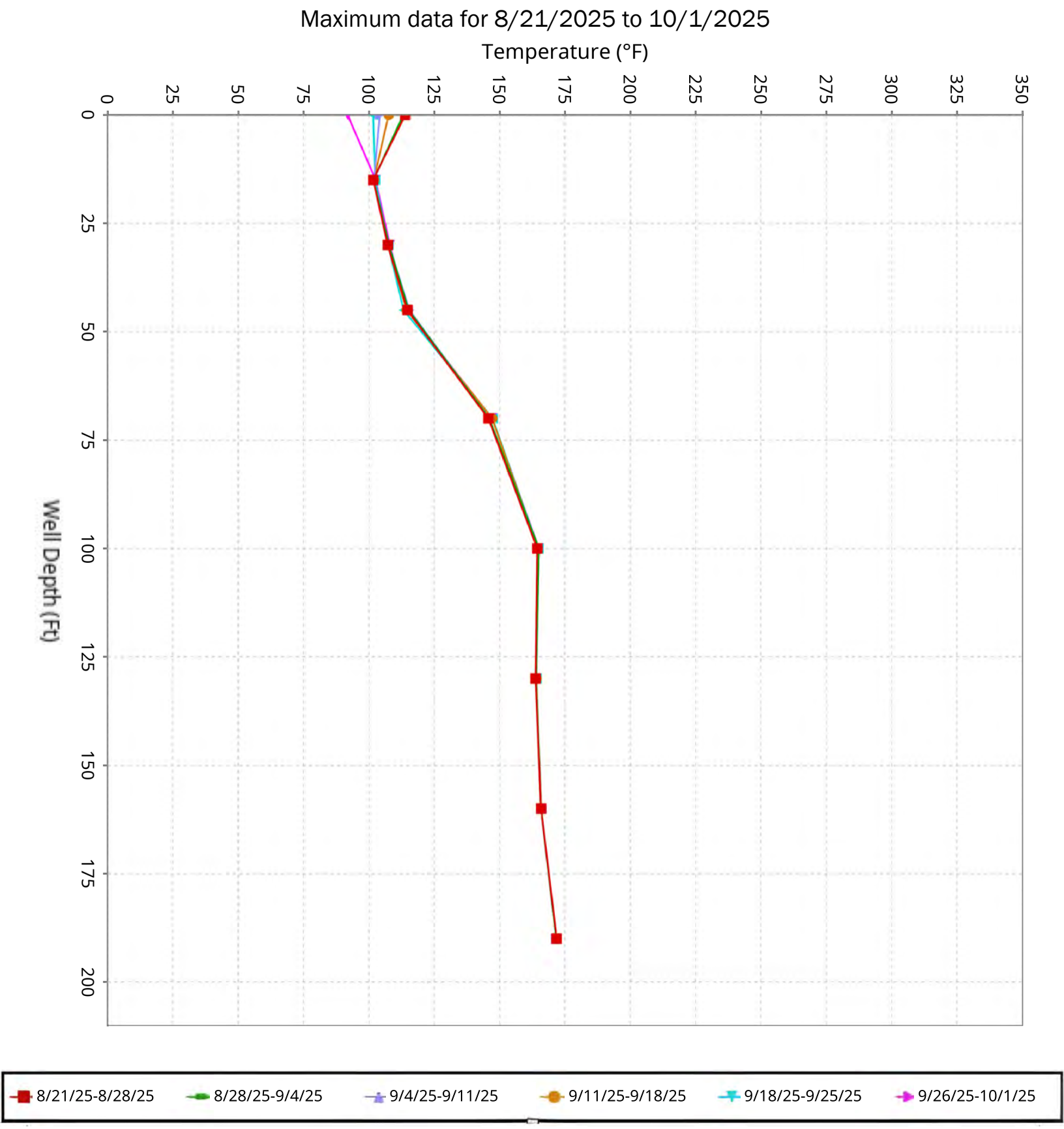
SCS ENGINEERS

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



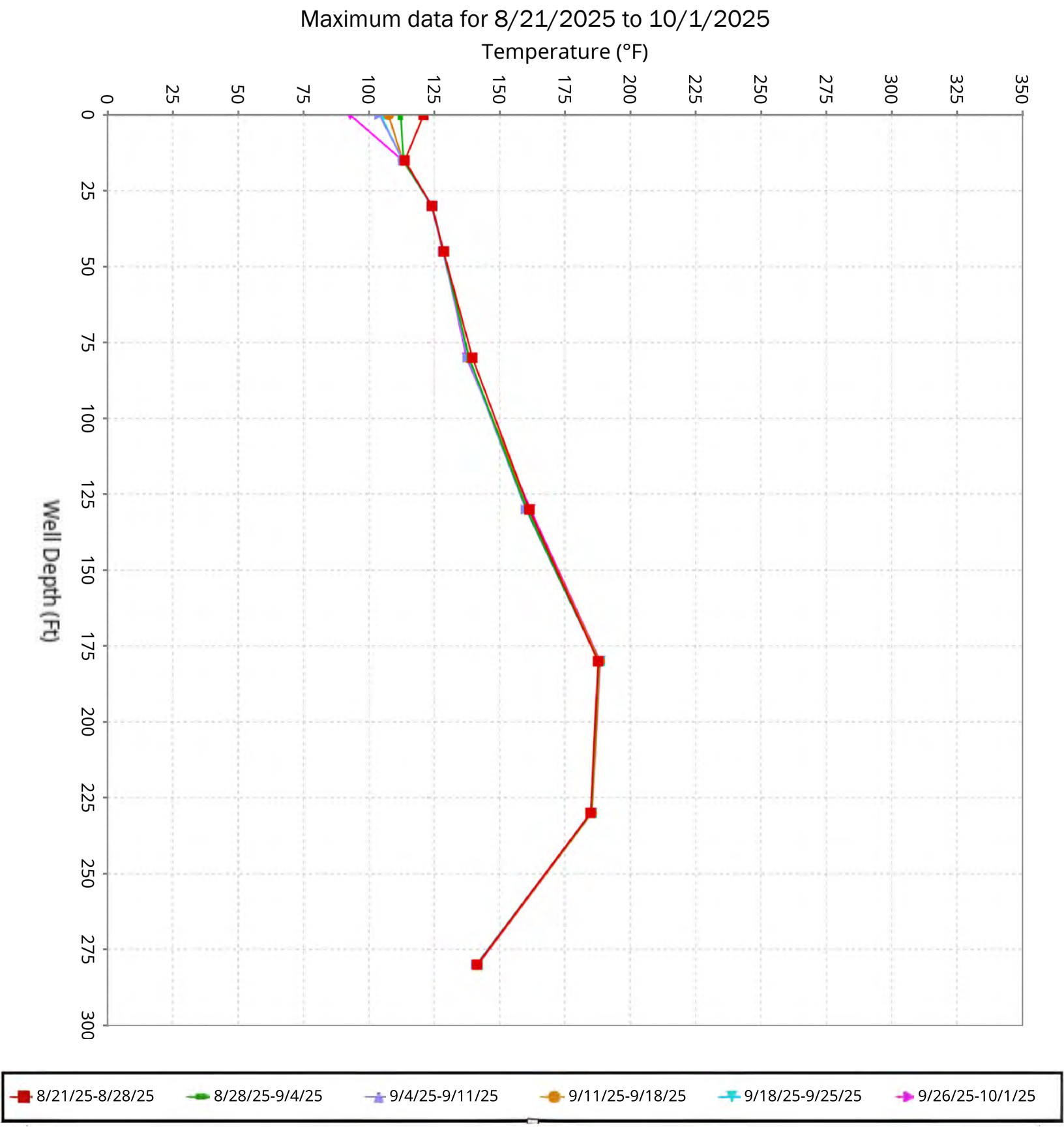
SCS ENGINEERS

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



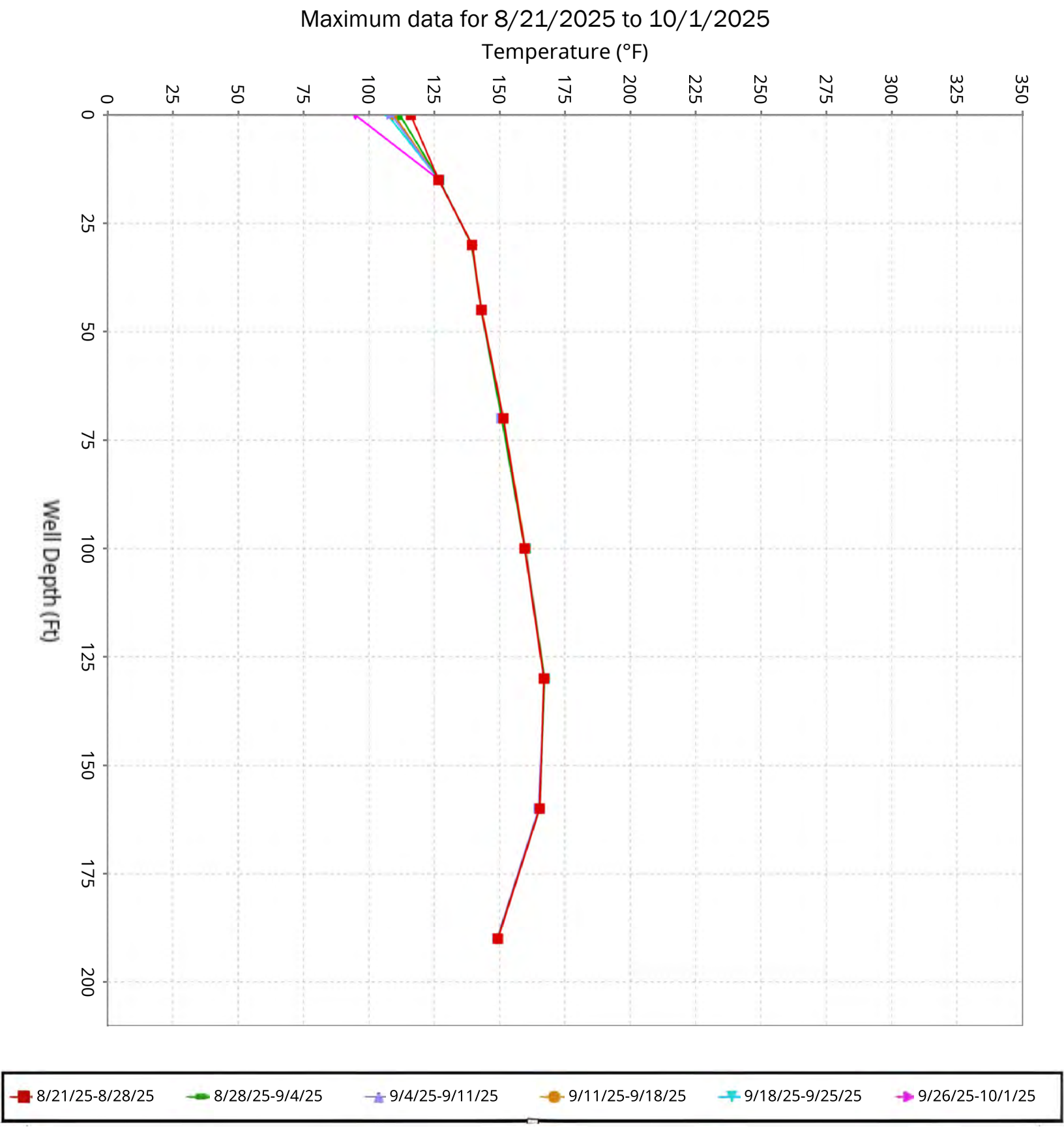
SCS ENGINEERS

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



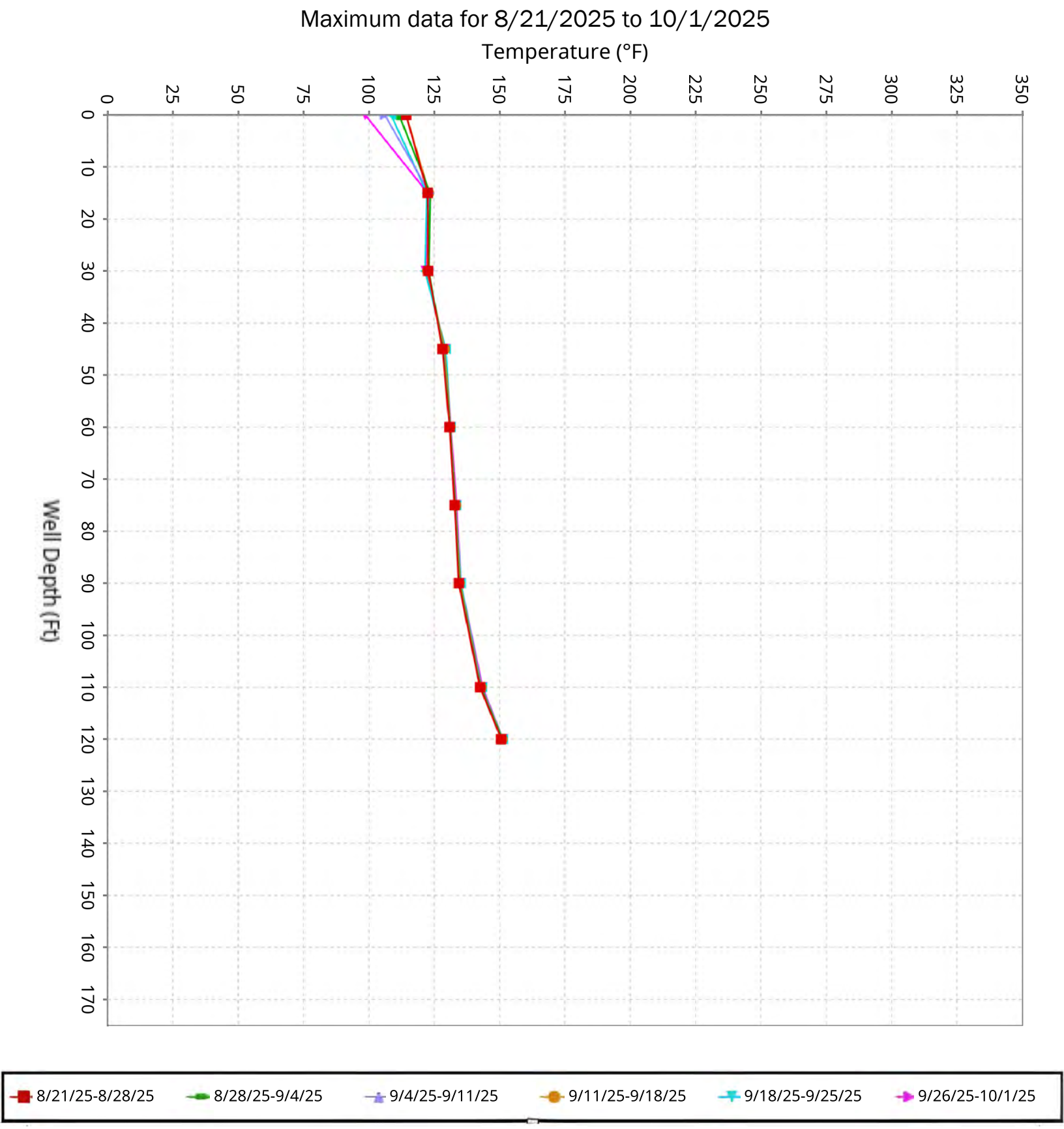
SCS ENGINEERS

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



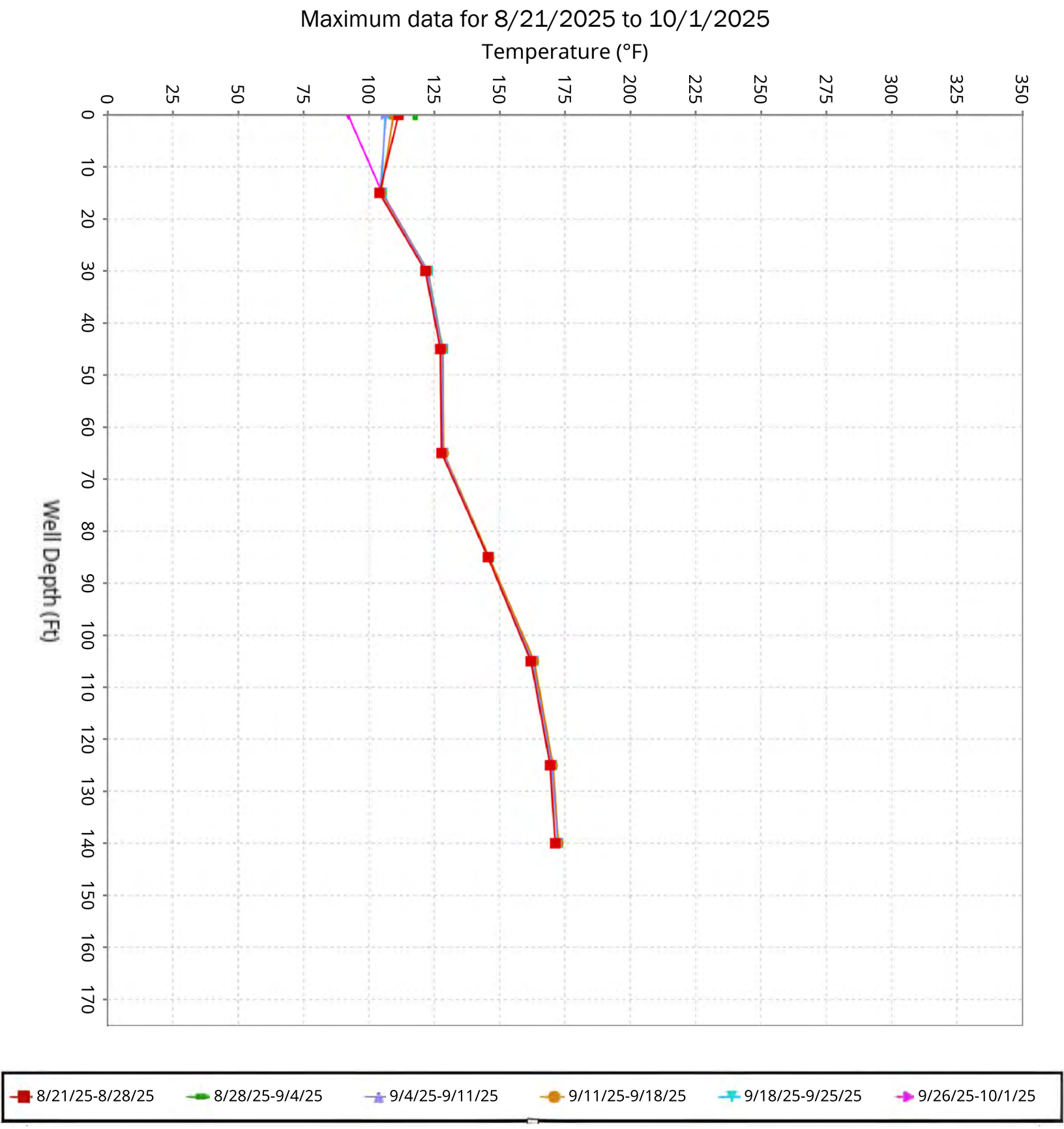
SCS ENGINEERS

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



SCS ENGINEERS

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



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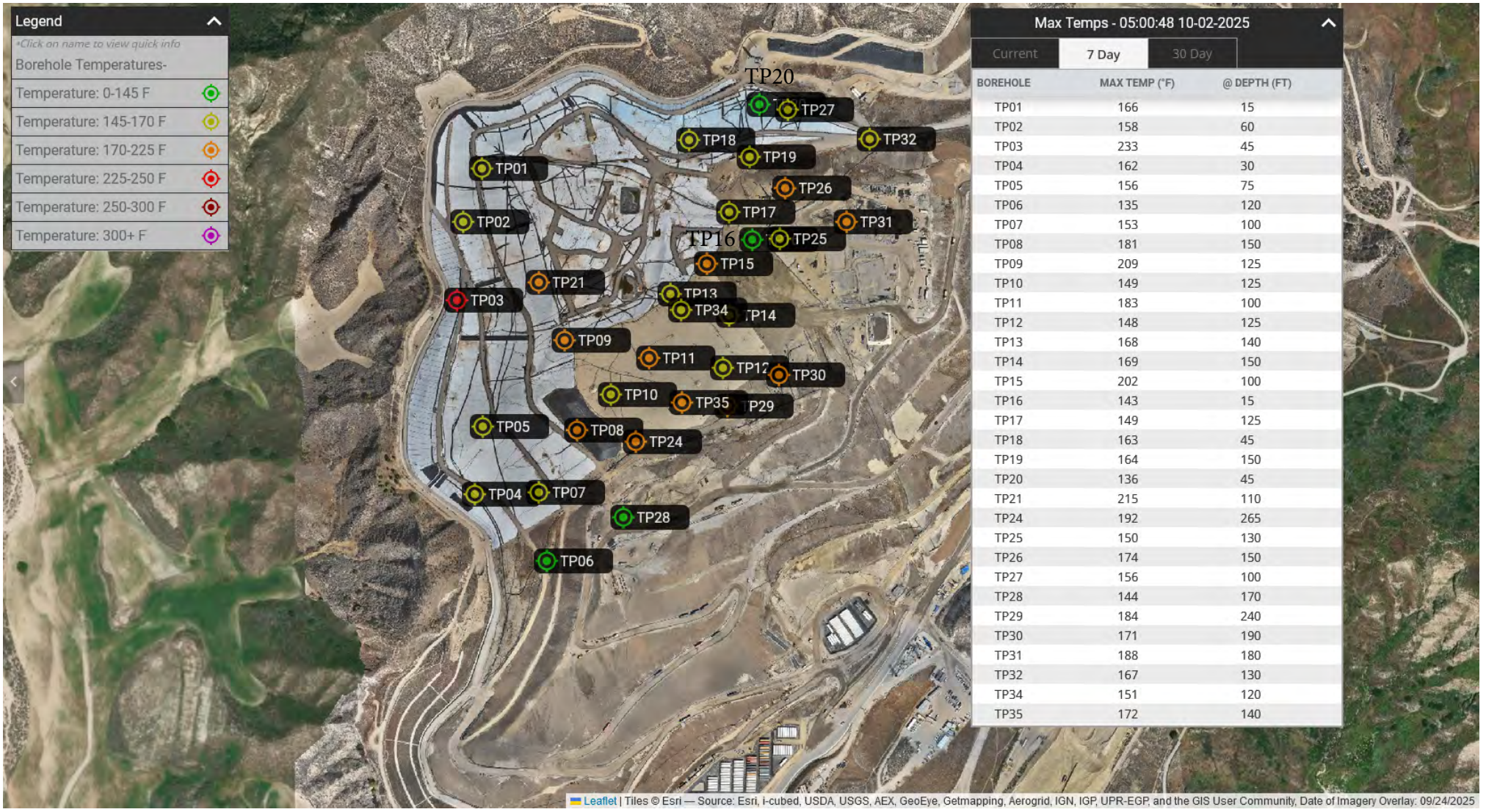
Maximum Vertical Temperature Map from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill

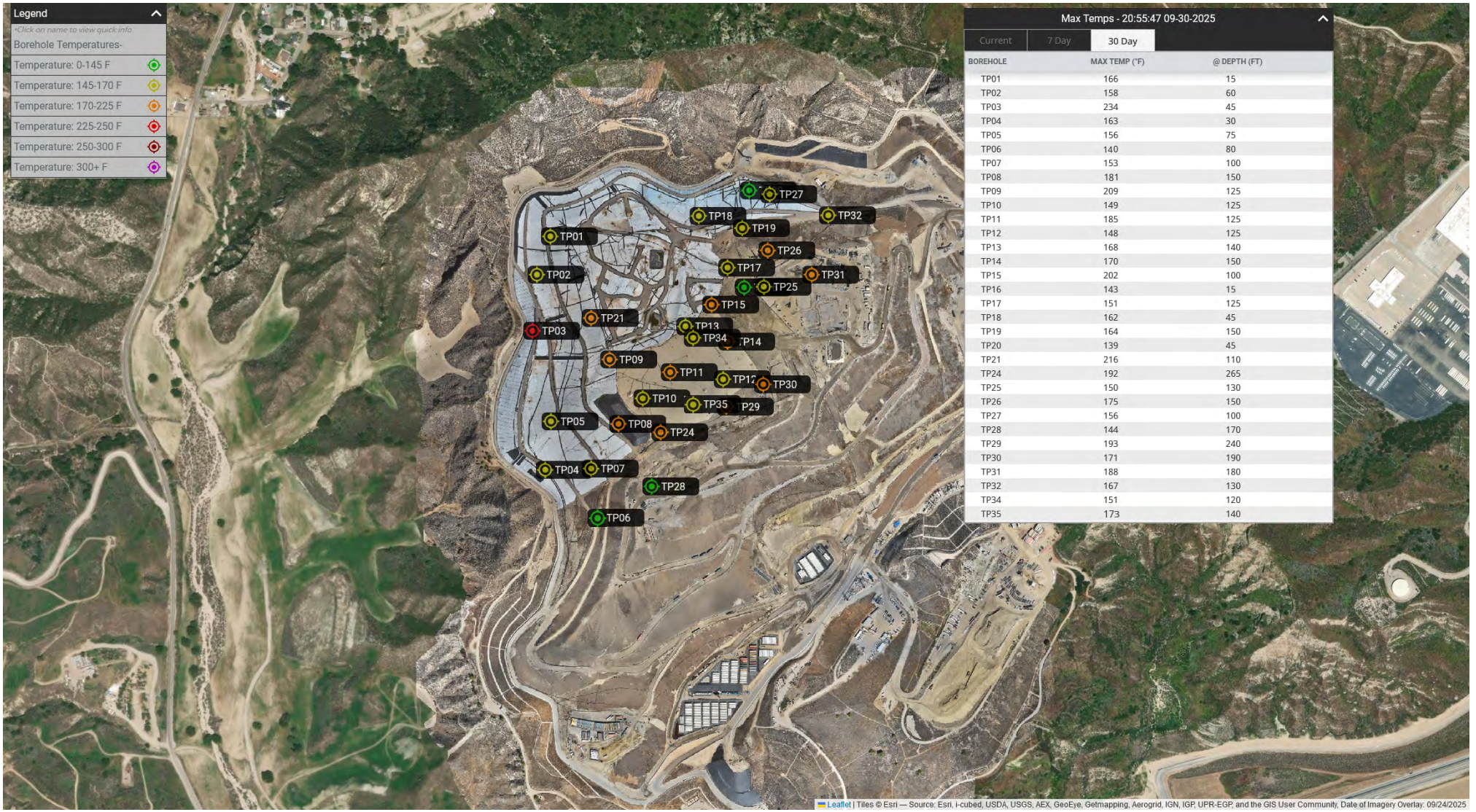


Max Temps - 05:00:48 10-02-2025

Current | 7 Day | 30 Day

BOREHOLE	MAX TEMP (°F)	@ DEPTH (FT)
TP01	166	15
TP02	158	60
TP03	233	45
TP04	162	30
TP05	156	75
TP06	135	120
TP07	153	100
TP08	181	150
TP09	209	125
TP10	149	125
TP11	183	100
TP12	148	125
TP13	168	140
TP14	169	150
TP15	202	100
TP16	143	15
TP17	149	125
TP18	163	45
TP19	164	150
TP20	136	45
TP21	215	110
TP24	192	265
TP25	150	130
TP26	174	150
TP27	156	100
TP28	144	170
TP29	184	240
TP30	171	190
TP31	188	180
TP32	167	130
TP34	151	120
TP35	172	140

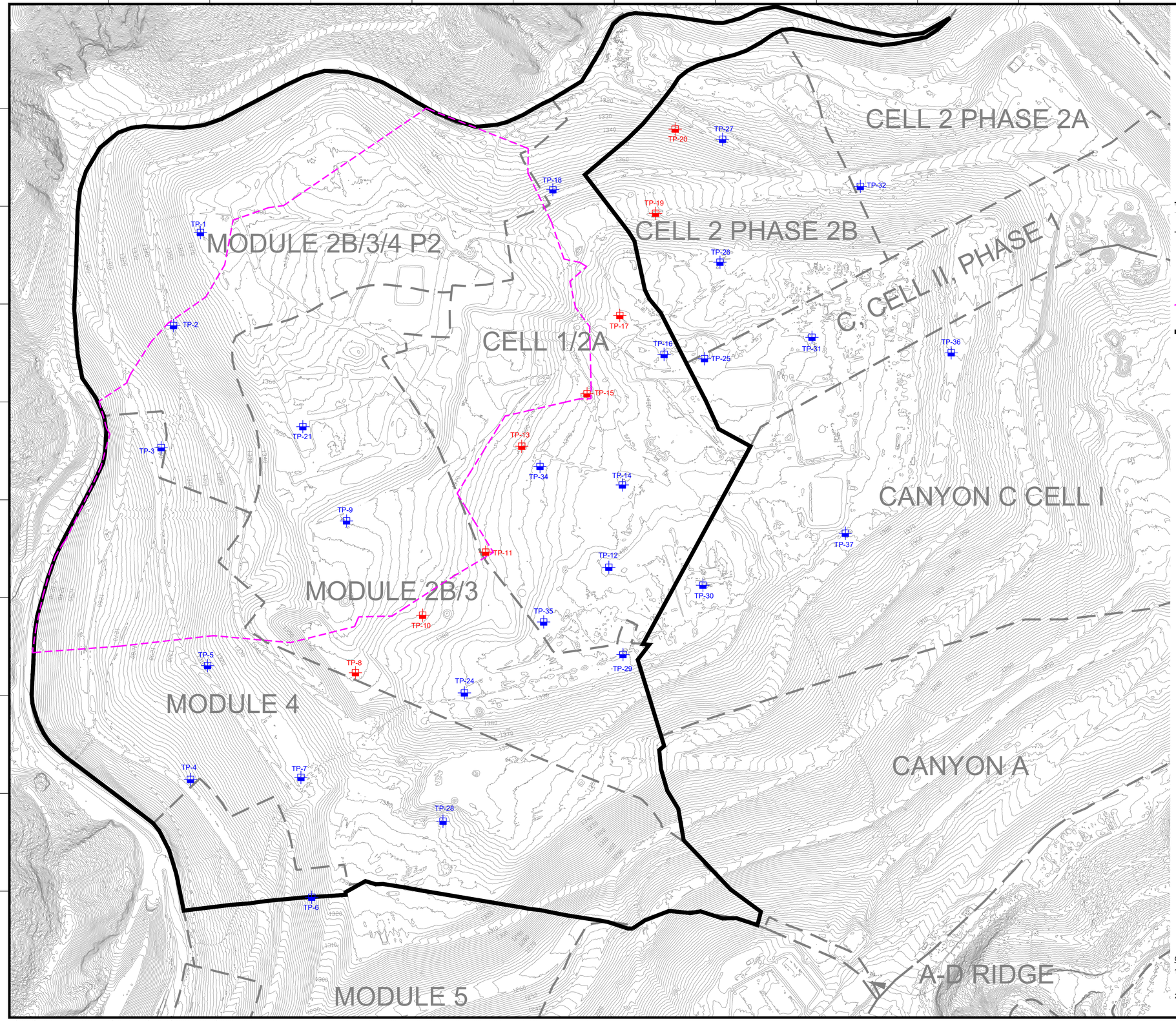
Thirty Day Maximum Vertical Temperature Map from Temperature Probes at the Chiquita Canyon Landfill - September 2025



Max Temps - 20:55:47 09-30-2025

Current | 7 Day | 30 Day

BOREHOLE	MAX TEMP (°F)	@ DEPTH (FT)
TP01	166	15
TP02	158	60
TP03	234	45
TP04	163	30
TP05	156	75
TP06	140	80
TP07	153	100
TP08	181	150
TP09	209	125
TP10	149	125
TP11	185	125
TP12	148	125
TP13	168	140
TP14	170	150
TP15	202	100
TP16	143	15
TP17	151	125
TP18	162	45
TP19	164	150
TP20	139	45
TP21	216	110
TP24	192	265
TP25	150	130
TP26	175	150
TP27	156	100
TP28	144	170
TP29	193	240
TP30	171	190
TP31	188	180
TP32	167	130
TP34	151	120
TP35	173	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 AUGUST 27, 2025.
2. NORTH ARROW SHOWN HERE IS REFERENCE TO THE CALIFORNIA STATE PLANE ZONE V COORDINATE SYSTEM, NAD 83.

DATE

REVISION

NO.

SHEET TITLE: EXISTING TEMPERATURE PROBE MAP

PROJECT TITLE: CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL CASTAIC, CALIFORNIA

CLIENT: CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL CASTAIC, CALIFORNIA

SCS ENGINEERS
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS
3800 KILROY AIRPORT WAY, SUITE 300
LONG BEACH, CA 90806
PH: (562) 426-9544

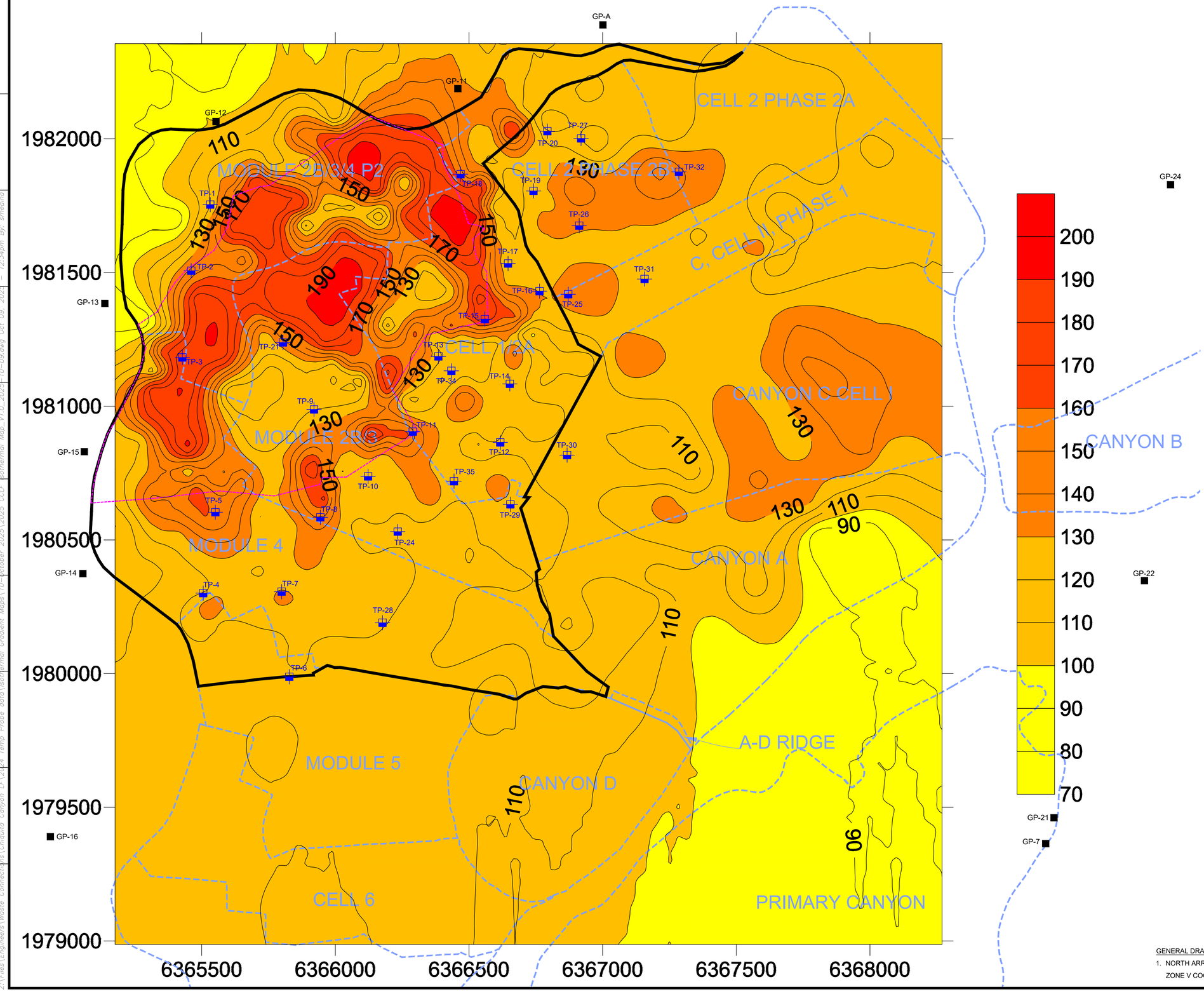
PROJ. NO. 01204123.41 | DWN. BY: - | CHK. BY: - | ACAD FILE: - | APP. BY: - | CSN. BY: -

DATE: 09/08/2025

SCALE: AS SHOWN

SHEET: 1

N:\CAD\ASBUILT – MASTERS\CHIQUITA\GCCS\2025 ACAD\2025 CCLF Existing Temperature Probe Map_2025-09-08.dwg Sep 08, 2025 – 1:10pm By: smedina



GENERAL DRAWING NOTES:

1. NORTH ARROW SHOWN HERE IS REFERENCE TO THE CALIFORNIA STATE PLANE ZONE V COORDINATE SYSTEM, NAD 83.

NO.	REVISION	DATE

SHEET TITLE: ISOTHERMAL GRADIENT MAP OCTOBER 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

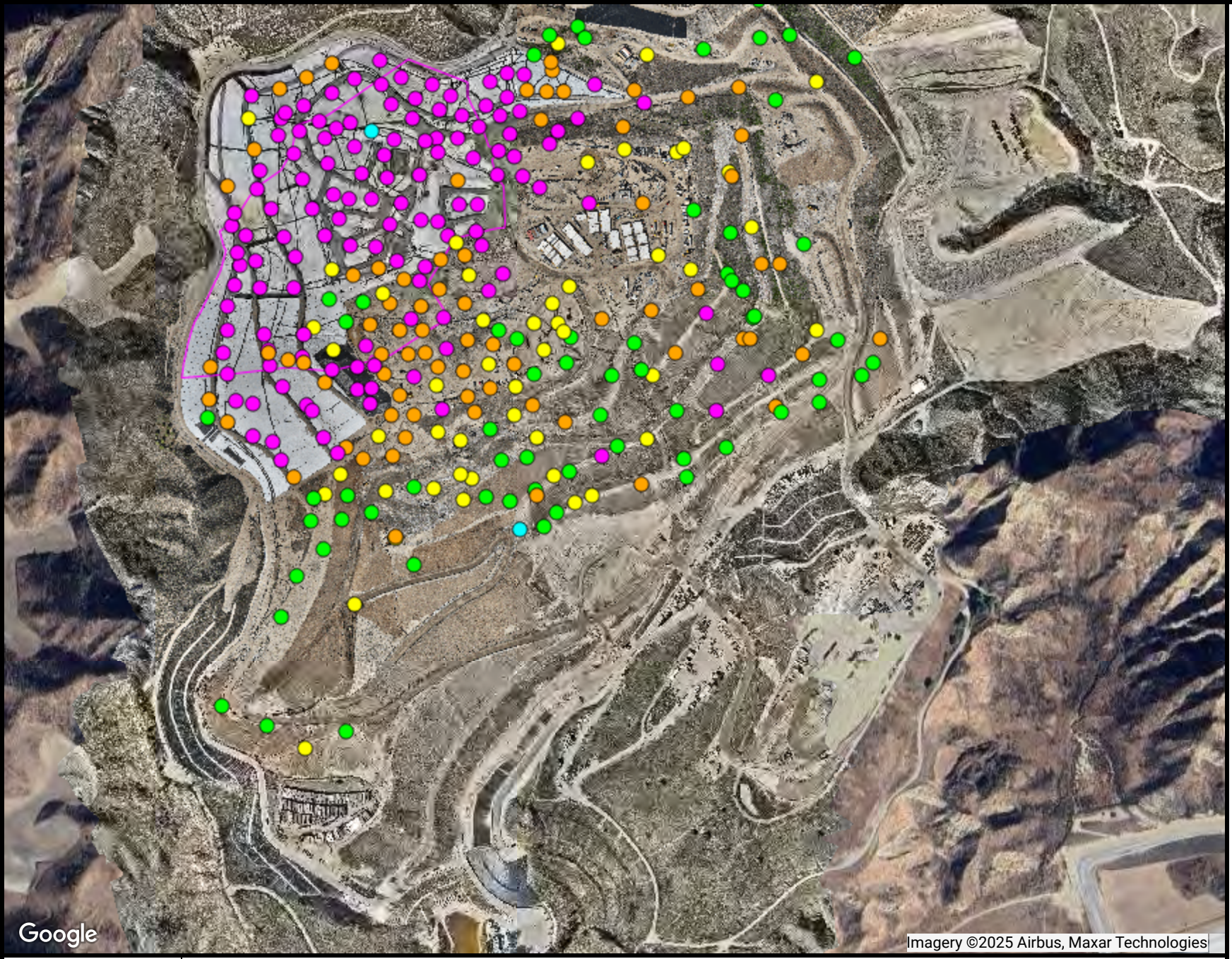
PROJ. NO. 01204123.41 | DWN. BY: SRM | CHK. BY: | ACAD FILE: | APP. BY: -

DSN. BY: - | ENGINEERS

DATE: 10/09/2025

SCALE: AS SHOWN

SHEET: 1



Ranges Mapped

	# Points
>= 0 and < 0.5	128
>= 0.5 and < 0.9	74
>= 0.9 and < 1.1	49
>= 1.1 and < 1.5	64
>= 1.5 and < 101	2

Point Type Legend

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

N

SCSeTools

ATTACHMENT D

Chiquita Canyon Landfill

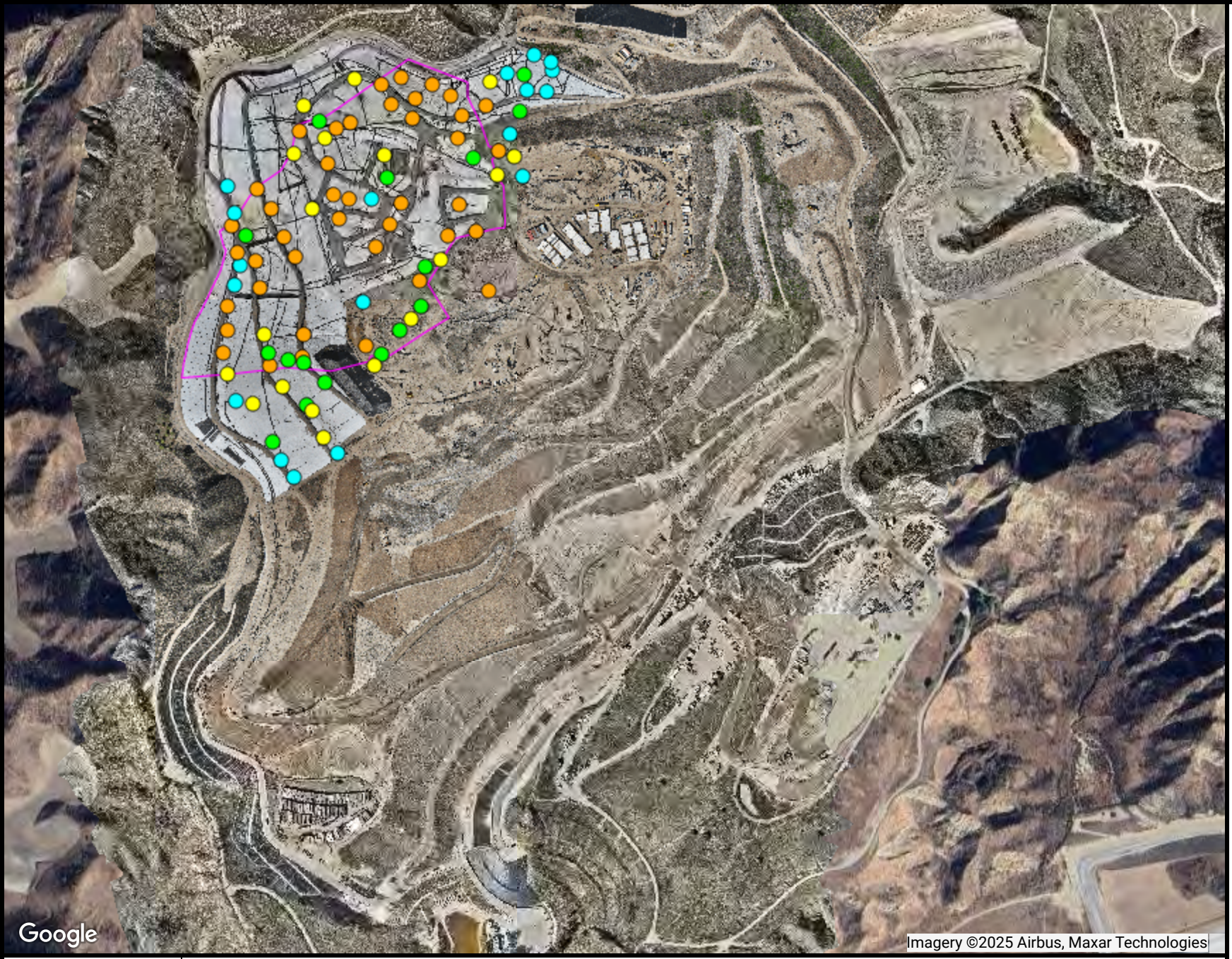
Range Map

Parameter: CH4/CO2 Ratio (high range)

Analysis Method: Average

Date Range: 09/01/2025 - 09/30/2025

Map generation date : 10/09/2025



Ranges Mapped

				# Points
>=	0	and <	20000	18
>=	20000	and <	50000	16
>=	50000	and <	100000	18
>=	100000	and <	999999	41

The range values noted above are in units of parts per million (ppm). Divide by 10,000 to convert these values to units of percent by volume.

Point Type Legend

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

N

SCSeTools

ATTACHMENT E

Chiquita Canyon Landfill

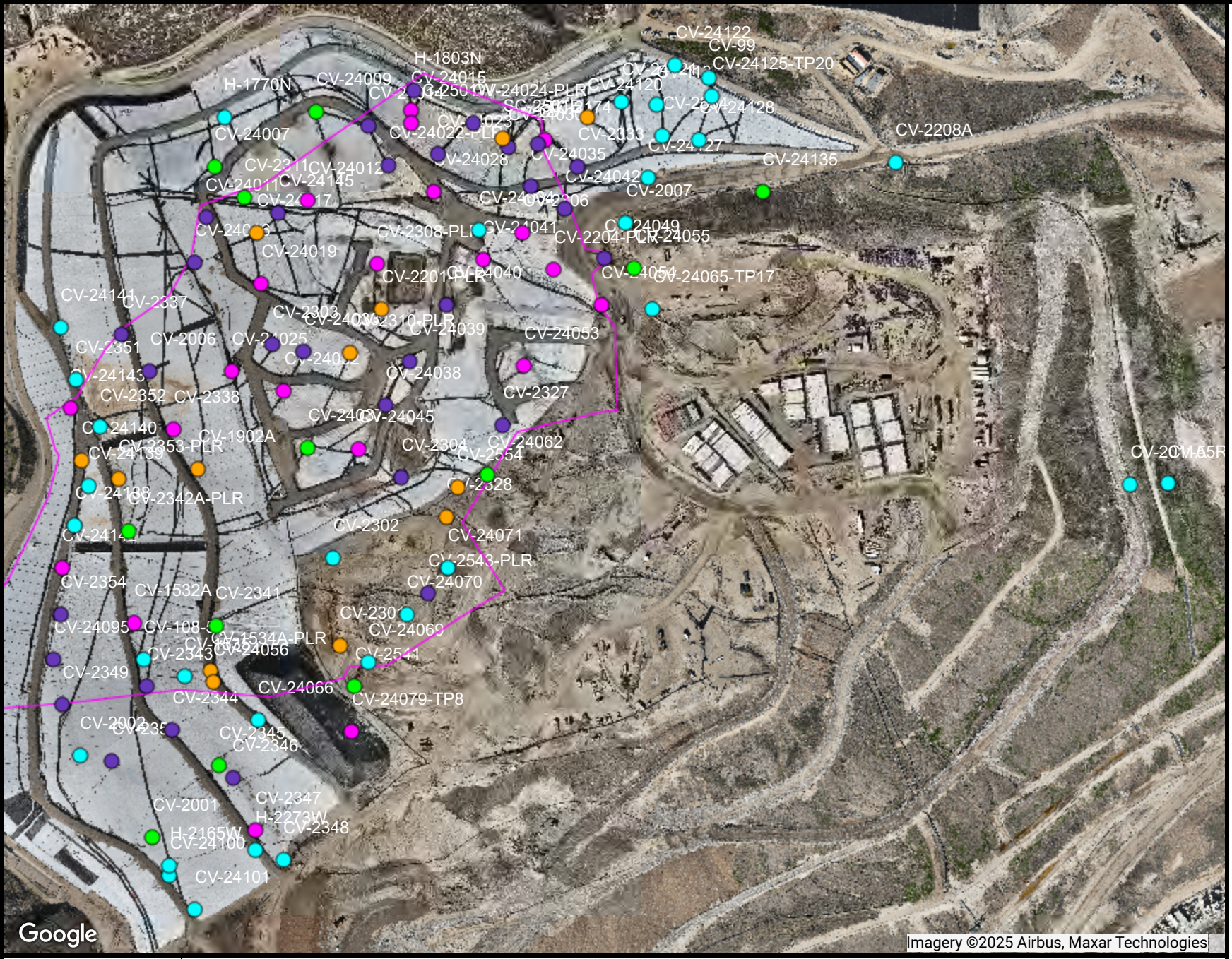
Range Map

Parameter: H2 (mid range)

Analysis Method: Average

Date Range: 09/01/2025 - 09/30/2025

Map generation date : 10/09/2025



Ranges Mapped

	# Points
>= 0 and < 500	33
>= 500 and < 1000	12
>= 1000 and < 1500	13
>= 1500 and < 2000	21
>= 2000 and < 1000000	31

Point Type Legend

well

N

SCSeTools

ATTACHMENT F

Chiquita Canyon Landfill

Range Map

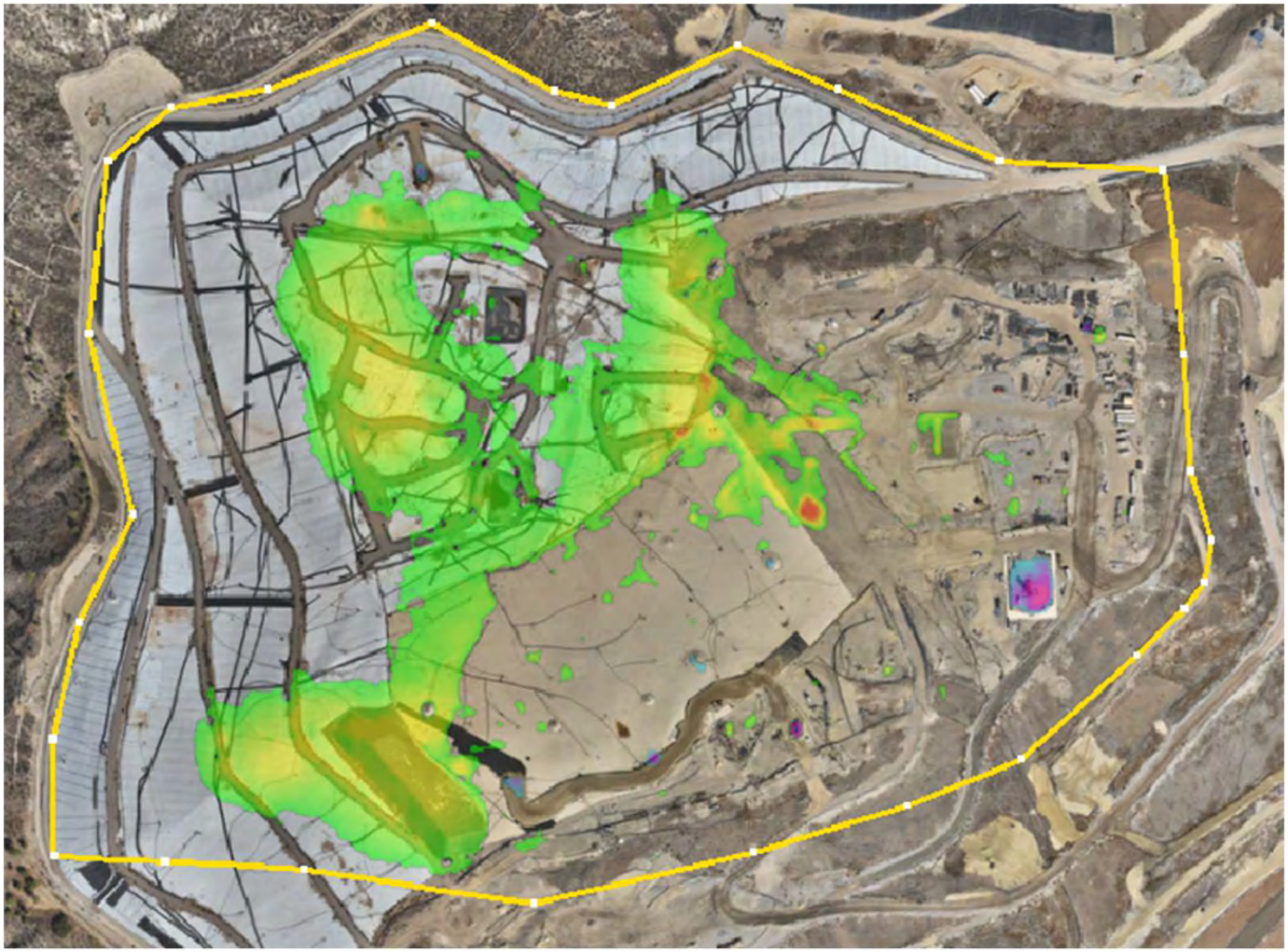
Parameter: CO (mid range)

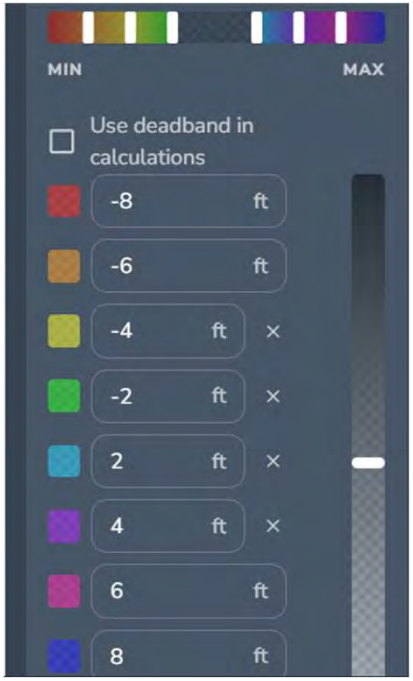
Analysis Method: Average

Date Range: 09/01/2025 - 09/30/2025

Map generation date : 10/10/2025

Chiquita Canyon Landfill - Quarterly Isopach





October 1, 2025 Survey Image. July 2, 2025 vs. October 1, 2025