Chiquita Canyon, LLC
Reaction Committee & South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Staff Monthly Meeting
Wednesday, October 15, 2025 at 10:00 am PT

AGENDA

I. Leachate & Landfill Gas Updates
   Presentation Leaders – Neal Bolton & Vidhya Viswanathan

II. Public Health and Air Monitoring Updates (notifications, enhanced air monitoring)
   Presentation Leaders – Pablo Sanchez-Soria, Rick Pleus & Pat Sullivan

III. Reaction Area (e.g., temperatures, settlement)
   Presentation Leader – Bob Dick

IV. Permitting
   Presentation Leader – Pat Sullivan

MEETING SUMMARY

Attendees: *Reaction Committee & Chiquita—Neal Bolton, Bob Dick, Kelli Hackney, Bill Haley, Ray Huff, Rick Pleus, Pablo Sanchez-Soria, Pat Sullivan, Vidhya Viswanathan, Leigh Barton*

South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) & California Air Resources Board—Chris Chen, Rodney Davis, Nate Dickel, Stephen Dutz, Lizabeth Gomez, Garrett Kakishita, Larry Israel, Ryan Mansell, Mary Reichert, Kathryn Roberts, Nancy Fletcher, Dmitri Smith

I. Leachate & Landfill Gas Updates

a. Mr. Bolton used a PowerPoint slideshow to summarize the occurrence, location, causation, and subsequent corrective actions associated with leachate seeps, leaks, and spills that have occurred since the last update. He communicated details on the leachate tank inspections and ongoing training efforts. He provided a response to a question from SCAQMD during the previous meeting related to whether leachate tanks and leachate tanker trucks are equipped with vapor recovery equipment. Mr. Bolton provided an update on the status of the exposed geomembrane cap (EGC) deployment comprising 15 acres as of October 12, 2025 and the hand-fitting of EGC welds around well riser pipes.

b. Ms. Viswanathan used the Wellfield Pump Deployment Drawing to summarize the inventory of pumps and reported on the count within and outside of the Condition 9a reaction area boundary. She also noted the number of pumps pending installation. She reiterated that deployment of the EGC has disrupted portions of the pneumatic

supply and forcemain piping network, causing temporary decommissioning of select pumps. She also provided a similar inventory of the number of vertical landfill gas (LFG) wells that have been installed in 2025 and the cumulative total within the Condition 9a reaction area boundary, as well as those wells that have been abandoned.

II. Public Health and Air Monitoring Updates (notifications, enhanced air monitoring)

a. Dr. Sanchez-Soria noted that SCAQMD had proposed modified language for the notification message that is automatically distributed upon recording an exceedance at an air monitoring station.

b. Dr. Pleus stated that he had no prepared remarks related to updates.

c. Mr. Sullivan led a discussion on methane and dimethyl sulfide measurements, benzene and acrolein monitoring values, and automated calibration events at various air monitoring stations. He responded to inquiries from SCAQMD pertaining to the color ranges being displayed on constituent concentration maps of the landfill surface emissions developed based on the Sniffer drone measurements. Mr. Sullivan presented on the LFG flowrate matrix and discussed the impacts on the overall gas quantities and LFG flowrate related to the tank farm relocation, EGC installation, and relocation of the Parnel thermal oxidizer (TOX).

- **Outstanding Question:** Mr. Dutz inquired as to what happens during the EGC installation that might cause some excess emissions on the Sniffer drone maps (e.g., how much of an area of the LFG system is temporarily decommissioned at a time, how long is it offline, how many wells does the area encompass).

    i. **Written Response:** Subsequent to the meeting, Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Haley investigated this issue and identified that the area in which the LFG system is temporarily decommissioned for cover installation varies from 5 to 15 acres at a time, and the system is offline with respect to gas collection for approximately 4 to 10 weeks during cover installation. The offline time for the wellfield dewatering pumps is typically longer due to the additional complication of electrical line re-installation. The number of wells offline at a time varies from approximately 15 to 45. The impacts of these wells being offline can contribute to gas being under-collected both in the areas of the EGC deployment and along the edge of the EGC deployment area where the zone of influence from the offline wells would typically extend. In certain instances, the reactivation of the LFG wellfield is accomplished with temporary piping for an interim period until the EGC installation is completed and the permanent piping can be reinstalled.

- **Outstanding Question:** Ms. Gomez inquired as to the potential impacts of the cover installation (e.g., surface emissions, odors, liquids, other facility impacts).

    i. **Written Response:** On the bi-weekly call, dated October 24, 2025, SCS discussed with SCAQMD staff the potential impacts of the additional cover installation on surface emissions, odors, liquids, and other facility impacts. Due to wells being offline for cover installation,

SCS explained that there has been a reduction in gas recovery of about 1,000 cubic feet per minute since the higher levels achieved in June and July 2025. Not all of this flow reduction is due to the wells that are offline (a blower failure and the relocation of the Parnel TOX have also contributed to the flow reduction). However, the temporary loss of gas wells has certainly contributed to the reduction in flow. Surface emissions in the area where new cover is being installed, and wells are offline, have increased as demonstrated by the Sniffer flyovers, which was discussed with SCAQMD staff. The same gas wells that are offline for cover installation also have pumps for liquids recovery, so there has been a decrease in the number of pumps online, which has reduced liquids recovery in the area. SCS has not seen any significant increases in concentrations of odorous chemicals at the air monitoring stations; however, onsite personnel have noticed increased odors in the onsite areas where wells are offline. Other facility impacts due to the cover installation have included an increase in general construction activity, which impacts site logistics and access to impacted areas

- **Outstanding Request:** Mr. Dutz requested the sitewide absolute methane concentration map from the Sniffer drone flyovers.
    i. **Written Response:** Chiquita is working with Sniffer to obtain these maps.
- **Outstanding Question:** Mr. Dutz inquired whether the scale on the Sniffer maps is being dynamically adjusted.
    i. **Written Response:** No, the scale on the Sniffer maps is not currently dynamically adjusted.

III. Reaction Area (e.g., temperatures, settlement)

a. Mr. Dick addressed and led a discussion on the primary findings and conclusions presented in the Reaction Area Boundary Determination submitted to South Coast AQMD on October 10, 2025. The discussion focused on specific regions along the delineated boundary and topics included temperature values recorded in the in-situ waste temperature probes, temperatures measured in the LFG wellheads, downwell temperatures recorded, and concentrations of various constituents in the LFG being collected from certain LFG wells. He also reported on several subareas within the data-driven reaction area boundary that are demonstrating diminished elevated temperature landfill conditions.

IV. Permitting

a. Mr. Sullivan provided updates on the various permitting efforts, utilizing the permit tracking matrix as a reference to facilitate the discussion. He also provided a status update on the relocation and installation of the applicable TOX units.