November 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 October 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 November 10, 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 October 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 October 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, the Committee has determined there to be sufficient data to adjust the boundary to incorporate one small, distinct area immediately adjacent (east) to the boundary as determined in the previous monthly exercise. This adjustment includes three LFG extraction wells (CV-2333, CV-24126, and CV-25100S/D) and one temperature monitoring probe (TP-18) based on trends demonstrated within the October 2025 data and the past several months of data.

Near CV-2333, CV-24126, CV-25100S/D, and TP-18

The Reaction Committee has been closely monitoring the conditions at and around CV-2333, CV-24126, and TP-18 and has reported on this area in the monthly determination reports since June 2025. Well CV-2333 is positioned within 50 feet or so of the delineated boundary and the well is in close proximity to temperature monitoring probe TP-18. Well CV-24126 is positioned within 100 feet or so of the delineated boundary. Well CV-25100S/D is a new nested well, which is a term to indicate the well possesses two separate shallow and deep casing pipes within a common borehole, installed on September 10, 2025, and is positioned within 75 feet or so of the delineated boundary.

While the average wellhead temperature measured at CV-2333 during August and September has been only 137 degrees F, the LFG quality has remained poor for an extended duration, exhibiting an average methane (CH_4) concentration of less than 1 percent during August and September. The hydrogen (H_2) concentration measured in September and October was 13 and 17 percent, respectively.

The maximum wellhead temperature measured at CV-24126 during September and October was 186 degrees F and the average temperature during the past three months is 171 degrees F. The average wellhead temperature recorded during October increased to nearly 184 degrees F, which is significantly warmer than the average temperature recorded during March through June of 142 degrees F. The LFG quality is also poor at CV-24126, which exhibited an average CH_4 concentration of 4 percent during August through October, and the CH_4:CO_2 ratio in September and October was 0,05 and 0.06, respectively, which is lower than the ratio in June of 0.1. The H_2 concentration measured in October was 15 percent.

Upon drilling the new nested well, CV-25100, in close proximity to CV-24126, the maximum temperature of the drill cuttings retrieved from 110-foot depth was 190 degrees F. The initial monitoring events performed in October indicate an average wellhead temperature in the shallow well pipe of 180 degrees F and the average temperature in the deep pipe in late October was 171 F. There are poor methane concentrations in both the shallow (3.6%) and deep (11%) well casing pipes. The shallow casing measured H_2 content at 16.2% and the CH4:CO2 ratio in both well casing pipes is less than 0.3.

During October, the temperature recorded at the 45-foot deep thermocouple in TP-18 steadily increased from 167 to 177 degrees F. This maximum value is a 32 degree F increase from the initial temperatures recorded back in April 2025 of 145 degrees F. The temperatures were noted to be slightly increasing at TP-18 for a few months, however, the 10 degree F increase during October is more notable than previous increases.

Accordingly, the Reaction Committee has adjusted the data-driven reaction boundary (dashed magenta line) slightly to the east to include CV-2333, CV-24126, CV-25100S/D, and TP-18. While we recognize that the movement of heat and reaction gas eastward towards this region through legacy deep horizontal collectors is likely occurring, the cumulative changes that were noted in the October data suggest that ETLF conditions are likely present within the buried waste materials surrounding CV-2333, CV-24126, CV-25100S/D, and TP-18. .

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

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 170 degrees F during October, however, the average LFG wellhead temperature measured during August through October for this well was 157 degrees F.

The LFG quality is marginal at CV-24009, which exhibited an average CH_4 concentration of 19 percent during August through October, and the CH_4:CO_2 ratio in October was 0.6. The H_2 concentration measured in September and October was 7.5 and 8.1 percent, respectively.

The wellhead temperature at adjacent well CV-24008 averaged only 99 degrees F during August through October. The LFG quality at this well is poor, with an average CH_4 concentration of only 2 percent, however the H_2 concentration is only 3 percent. This well was under positive pressure throughout October which may have influenced the measurements.

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.

Cell 2 Phase 2B

The Reaction Committee considered the data compiled from wells within, and adjacent to, Cell 2 Phase 2B, specifically wells CV-113, CV-2208A, CV-2334, CV-24120, CV-24127, and CV-24135. These wells are positioned between approximately 100 and 300 feet or so beyond the delineated boundary, except for well CV-2208A, which is offset a greater distance to the east. These wells generally experienced average temperatures during August through October of less than 153 degrees F, except for single monitoring events at wells CV-113 and CV-24127 during October that recorded maximum LFG wellhead temperatures of 188 and 178 degrees F, respectively. However, other temperatures recorded at these wells during the month were significantly lower.

The LFG quality is poor (low methane content) at two of the six wells (CV-113 and CV-24120), marginal (approximately 22 percent) at three of the six wells (CV-2208A, CV-24127, and CV-24135), and CV-2334 demonstrates robust methanogenesis is occurring with an average CH4 concentration of 36 percent during August through October. Two wells recorded significant H_2concentrations above 12 percent (CV-2208A and CV-24135), while the remaining four wells exhibited H_2 concentrations less than 6 percent.

Considering the relatively low temperatures that are typically displayed at these wellheads, along with evidence that methanogenesis is not being completely impeded, 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 these six wells within or adjacent to Cell 2 Phase 2B is warranted at this time.

Canyon C Cell 1

The Reaction Committee considered the data compiled from wells within Canyon C Cell 1, specifically wells CV-2011A and CV-24118. These wells are offset a large distance to the east of the delineated boundary. These wells are experiencing marginal methane content (26 and 17 percent, respectively) and elevated H_2 content (17 and 8 percent, respectively); however, the average wellhead temperatures during August through October are less than 150 degrees F, except for single monitoring events at well CV-24118 during October that recorded maximum LFG wellhead temperatures of approximately 153 degrees F. However, other temperatures recorded at this well during the month were somewhat lower.

Considering the relatively low temperatures that are typically displayed at these wellheads, along with evidence that methanogenesis is not being completely impeded and may be naturally diminishing due to the older age of the waste placed in this region, and the fact that the surrounding wells do not demonstrate similar circumstances (meaning these characteristics are isolated to just

these two wells that are not positioned close to each other), 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 these two wells within Canyon C Cell 1 is warranted at this time.

Near Eastern Boundary of Cell 1/2A

The Reaction Committee considered the data compiled from wells positioned east of the current delineated boundary within Cell 1/2A, specifically wells CV-2305, CV-24076, and CV-2558, the latter of which is currently designated as inactive due to well repairs, which may influence the data being recorded. These wells are positioned within 200 feet of the delineated boundary line. These wells are experiencing marginal methane content (less than 14 percent) and CV-2305 exhibited H_2 content of 13 percent during October, which was an increase from 5 percent recorded in September. However, the average wellhead temperatures during August through October were between 133 and 136 degrees F for wells CV-2305 and CV-24076. The average wellhead temperature during September and October at well CV-2558 was 157 degrees F, but this may be attributed to heat accumulation because the well was experiencing reduced applied vacuum and flow when it was in need of repairs.

Considering the relatively low temperatures that are typically displayed at these wellheads, along with the fact that these may be relatively short-term conditions associated with the temporary decommissioning of LFG system infrastructure due to exposed membrane cap deployment, 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 these three wells along the eastern boundary of Cell 1/2A is warranted at this time.

Immediate South of Boundary in Modules 2/3B and 4

The Reaction Committee considered the data compiled from wells positioned immediately south of the current delineated boundary within Module 2/3B and Module 4, specifically 9 wells in relatively close proximity of the delineated boundary line (CV-2001, CV-2344, CV-2345, CV-2346, CV-2347, CV-2350, CV-2466, CV-24079/TP-08, and CV-2541). Six of these wells exhibited H_2 content of less than 5 percent and the remaining three wells recorded concentrations between 7 and 14 percent during September and October. The average methane content in these nine wells measured during August through October was generally low (between 6 and 27 percent), however, the average wellhead temperatures during August through October were less than 150 degrees F, which is inconsistent with the heat typically displayed by ETLF characteristics.

Considering the relatively low temperatures that are typically displayed at these wellheads, along with the fact that these may be relatively short-term conditions associated with the temporary decommissioning of LFG system infrastructure due to deployment of the additional geosynthetic cover, the Reaction Committee does not believe an adjustment to the boundary of the Reaction Area to include the portions of the waste footprint south of the boundary line in Modules 2/3B and 4 inclusive of these nine wells is warranted at this time.

As depicted on the isothermal gradient range maps that are included as **Attachment C** of this monthly Reaction Area Determination Report, the landfill gas wellhead temperatures recorded each month demonstrate several subareas within the data-driven boundary that consistently exhibit substantially lower temperatures than other wellheads within this boundary. One subarea is positioned in the south central portion of the data-driven reaction area and another is positioned in

the eastern central portion. Both subareas contain wells exhibiting temperatures that are below 145 degrees F and many are as low as 130 degrees F. The Reaction Committee continues to review and analyze the data recorded at wells within these subareas to assess whether various operational parameters indicate that the severity of the reaction is diminishing within these subareas, as evidenced by decreasing temperatures and increasing methane-to-carbon dioxide ratios and decreasing hydrogen content at select wells within these subareas.

TEMPERATURE MONITORING PROBE DATA

The Reaction Committee reviewed the temperature measurements recorded during October 2025 by the in-situ temperature monitoring probes. As of October 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 twenty-six (26) probes positioned outside of the boundary, twelve probes are positioned within relatively close proximity (within 200 feet) of this boundary.

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 September 25 through November 5, 2025, except for several one-day increases and subsequent decreases at the 240-foot interval in TP-29. The maximum temperature at this thermocouple of 193 degrees F occurred for only a single day, and the average temperature during the 30-day period was only 184 degrees F.

The maximum temperatures recorded during October at specific thermocouples in TP-24, TP-29, and TP-31 are at or greater than 190 degrees F, which may not be significantly elevated for deeper waste zones but are potentially indicative of heat generation and accumulation affiliated with reaction conditions when present along with changes in gas composition, excessive leachate production, changes in leachate composition, accelerated settlement, excessive pressures, and other ETLF characteristics. There is less differentiation between the 30-day maximum temperatures in these three 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 August through October of 113 degrees F, which is well below the range associated with ETLF conditions and also recorded average methane concentrations of 39 percent during this period, which is consistent with typical landfill gas methane production for this facility. The two wells surrounding TP-29 recorded average LFG wellhead temperatures during August through October of 130 degrees F and average methane concentrations of 46 percent during this period, which suggests normal subsurface decomposition conditions affiliated with methane production. The three wells surrounding TP-31 recorded average LFG wellhead temperatures during August through October ranging from 113 to 142 degrees F. While the average methane concentration at CV-2319 is 17 percent, the average methane concentration at CV-24111 during the past three months was 42 percent. So, the wells surrounding these three 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 H_2 in LFG during October 2025. Recall that certain wells positioned to the south and east of the Reaction Area boundary (where dewatering pumping was reactivated but has since experienced some temporary decommissioning due to cover installation) have periodically demonstrated some increased H_2 content in the LFG during the Reaction Committee's review of the data in previous months, which similarly was the case for the October 2025 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 at the wells exhibiting atypical H_2 concentrations (except for single events at wells CV-113 and CV-24127). As noted previously, the Reaction Committee suspects this increased H_2 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 H_2 in these isolated locations does not suggest that ETLF conditions are expanding south and east of the delineated boundary. Accordingly, the Reaction Committee does not believe an adjustment to the boundary of the Reaction Area, other than the adjustment noted above, is warranted at this time.

CONCLUSION

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

There was no dissenting opinion among the Reaction Committee members regarding this monthly determination. Supporting data is presented on the Drawing included as **Attachment A.** The maximum temperature measurements recorded at the 32 in-situ waste temperature monitoring probes (both 7-Day and 30-Day values) during October 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

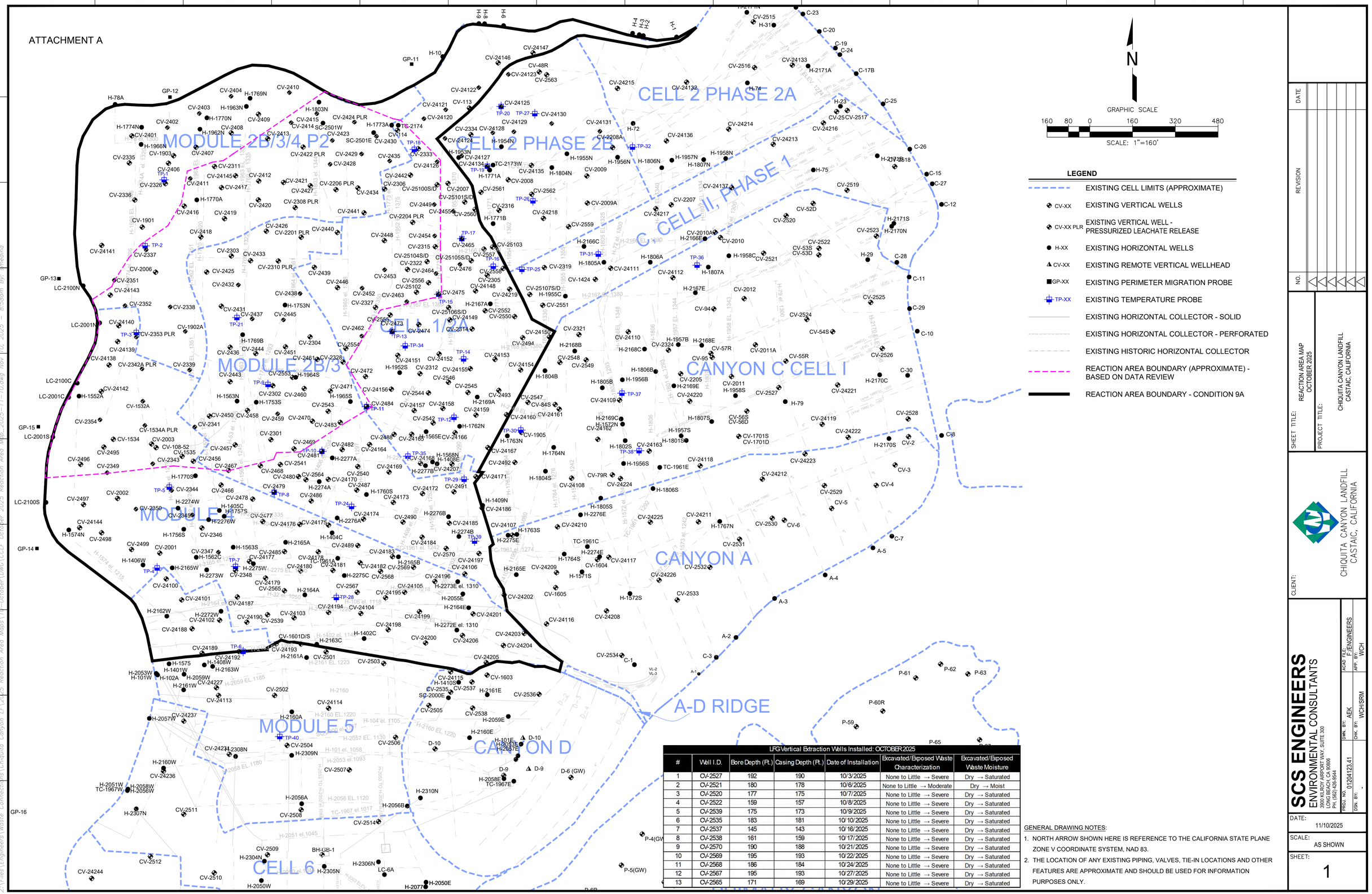
RED/PSS

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



LFG Vertical Extraction Wells Installed: OCTOBER 2025						
#	Well I.D.	Bore Depth (Ft.)	Casing Depth (Ft.)	Date of Installation	Excavated/Exposed Waste Characterization	Excavated/Exposed Waste Moisture
1	CV-2527	192	190	10/3/2025	None to Little → Severe	Dry → Saturated
2	CV-2521	180	178	10/6/2025	None to Little → Moderate	Dry → Moist
3	CV-2520	177	175	10/7/2025	None to Little → Severe	Dry → Saturated
4	CV-2522	159	157	10/8/2025	None to Little → Severe	Dry → Saturated
5	CV-2539	175	173	10/9/2025	None to Little → Severe	Dry → Saturated
6	CV-2535	183	181	10/10/2025	None to Little → Severe	Dry → Saturated
7	CV-2537	145	143	10/16/2025	None to Little → Severe	Dry → Saturated
8	CV-2538	161	159	10/17/2025	None to Little → Severe	Dry → Saturated
9	CV-2570	190	188	10/21/2025	None to Little → Severe	Dry → Saturated
10	CV-2569	195	193	10/22/2025	None to Little → Severe	Dry → Saturated
11	CV-2568	186	184	10/24/2025	None to Little → Severe	Dry → Saturated
12	CV-2567	195	193	10/27/2025	None to Little → Severe	Dry → Saturated
13	CV-2565	171	169	10/29/2025	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 OCTOBER 2025

PROJECT TITLE: CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL CASTAIC, CALIFORNIA

CLIENT: CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL CASTAIC, CALIFORNIA

SCS ENGINEERS
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LONG BEACH, CA 90806
PH: (562) 426-9544

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

DATE: 11/10/2025
SCALE: AS SHOWN
SHEET: 1

Z:\Files\Engineers\Waste Connections\Chiquita Canyon LF\2025 Reaction Area Maps\10-October\DWG\CCLF October 2025 Reaction Area Mpp_2025-11-10.dwg Nov 10, 2025 - 8:58am By: smedina

ATTACHMENT B

Solid Waste Borehole Maximum Temperature Profiles Over 6 Weeks

for 9/25/2025 to 11/5/2025

SCS ENGINEERS

07224053.00 | November 6, 2025

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

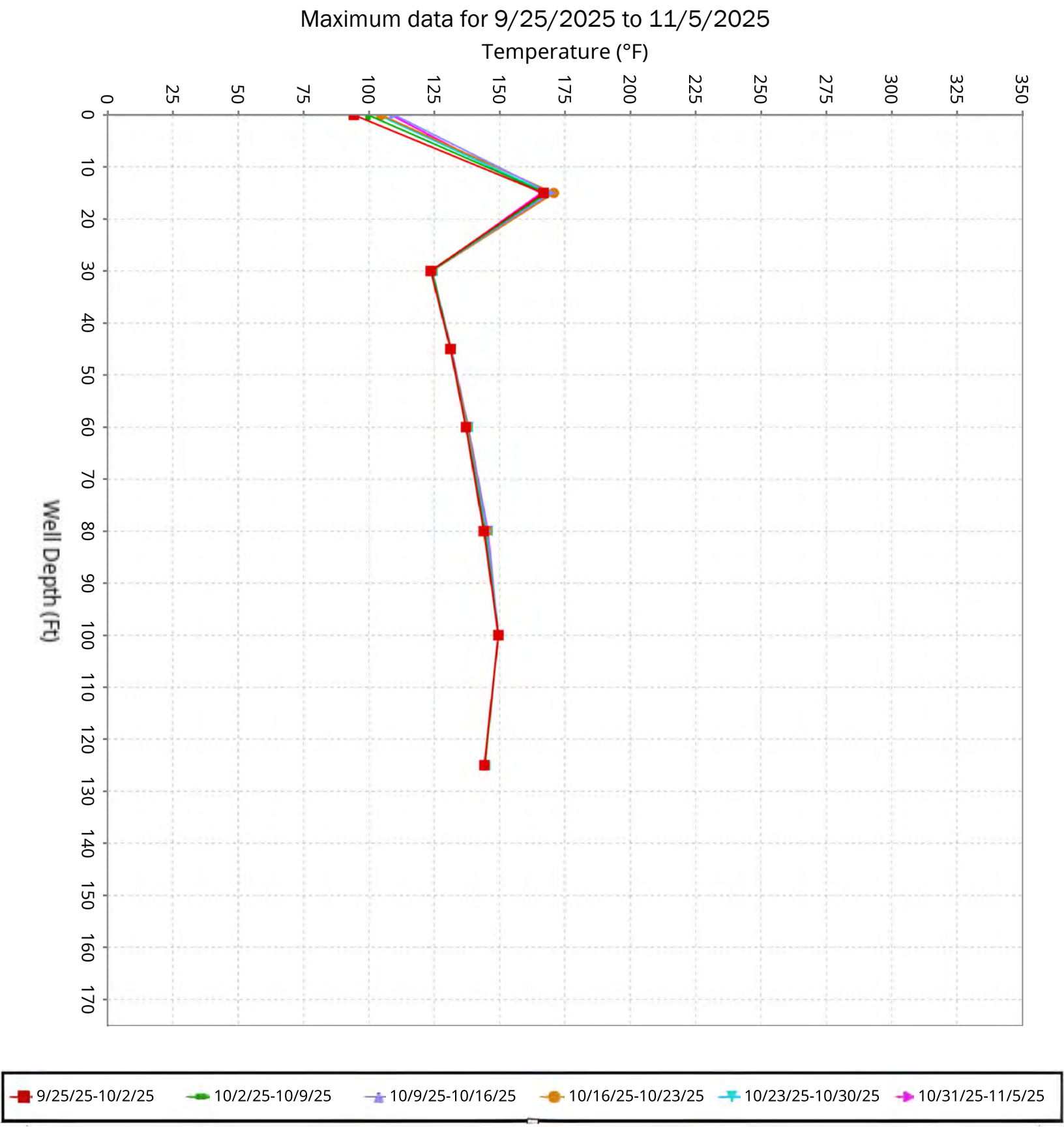
From October 30, 2025, through November 5, 2025, there were two recorded temperature decreases and no recorded temperature increases that triggered the notification limits set forth in the LEA's October 4, 2024 letter.

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:

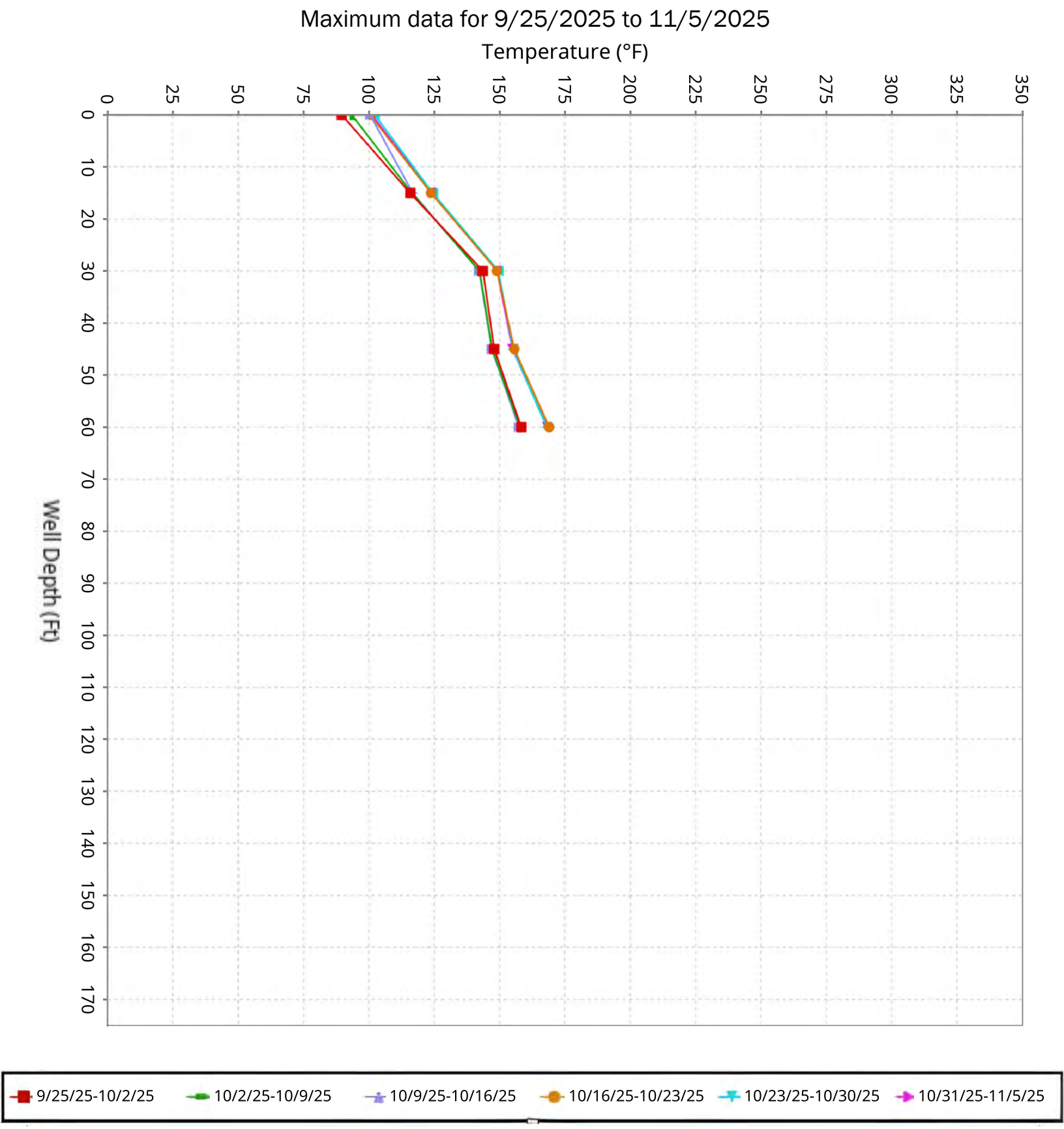
- TP-2
    - The 60-foot thermocouple showed a decrease in maximum temperature of 11°F from 168°F to 157°F from November 4th to November 5th.
- TP-03
    - The 30-foot thermocouple remained consistent with previous recorded temperatures.
- TP-07
    - As previously reported, the 60-foot thermocouple showed anomalous readings from October 2nd to October 13th of 175°F up to 2,507°F, October 19th to October 21st, and October 30th to October 31st , indicating issues with the thermocouple and that the readings were most likely erroneous. The wiring was checked on the 60-foot thermocouple and reconnected. Erroneous readings have since continued and the 60-foot thermocouple is being evaluated for replacement in the coming weeks. No other thermocouples at TP-07 showed any such changes in temperatures.
- TP-08
    - As previously reported, the 150-foot thermocouple showed anomalous readings on October 6th and October 7th of 2,507°F, indicating issues with the thermocouple and that the readings were most likely erroneous. After investigation in the field, the wiring of the 150-foot thermocouple was found to be loose and was repaired. Subsequent readings were consistent with previous recorded temperatures and no other thermocouples at TP-08 showed any such changes in temperature.
    - The 150-foot thermocouple remained consistent with previous recorded temperatures.
- TP-10
    - As previously reported all thermocouples except the 45-foot thermocouple showed anomalous readings on October 24th. Subsequent readings were consistent with previous recorded temperatures and no thermocouples showed any changes in temperature. All thermocouples are being evaluated for replacement in the coming weeks.
- TP-16
    - As previously reported, the 45-foot thermocouple showed anomalous readings on October 11th, 13th, and 14th of 2,507°F, and then reading below 100°F in subsequent reading indicating issues with the thermocouple. The 45-foot thermocouple is being evaluated for repair/replacement in coming weeks.
- TP-21
    - The 70-foot thermocouple showed a decrease in maximum temperature of 11°F from 208°F to 197°F from October 29th to November 5th.

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



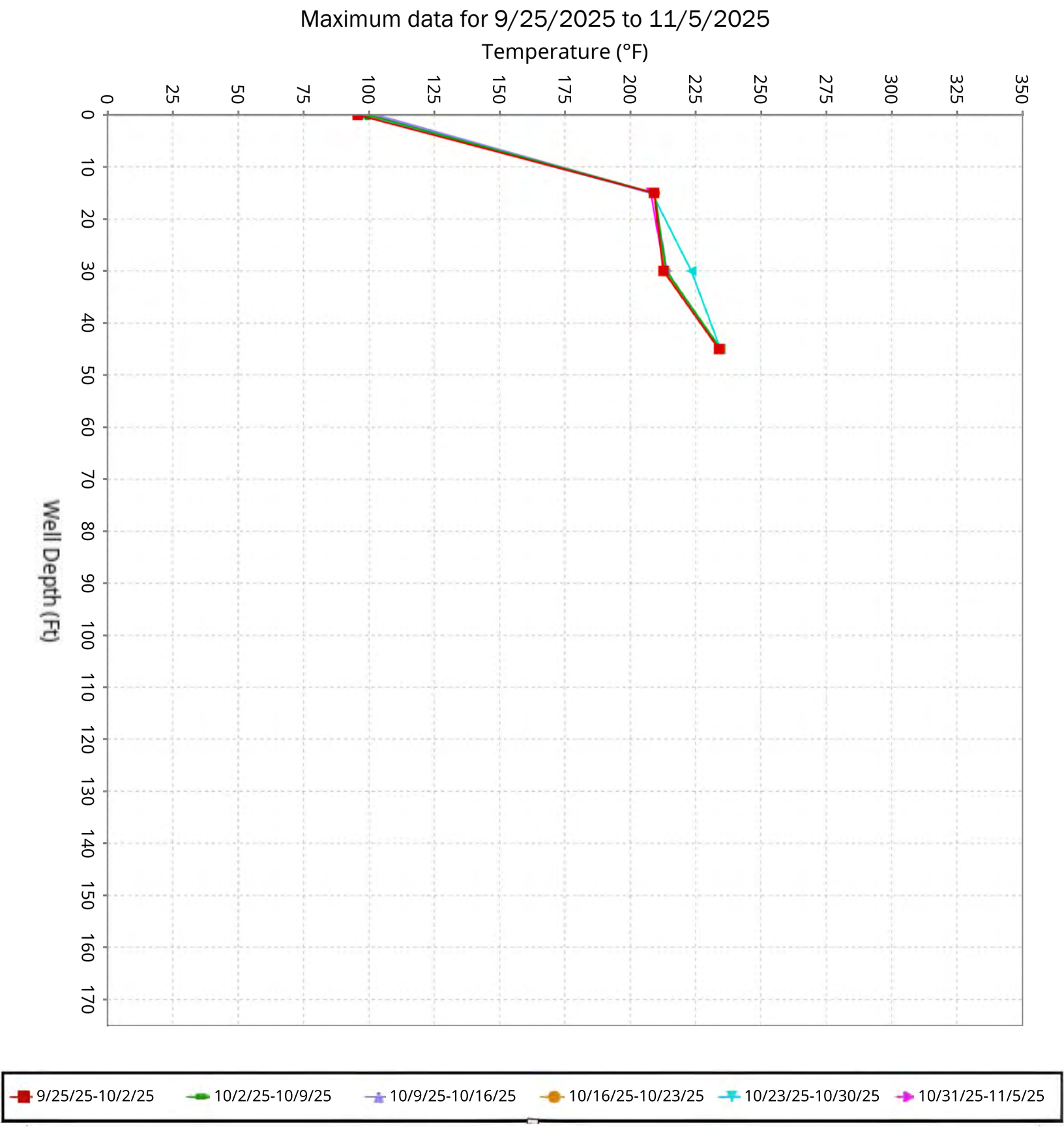
SCS ENGINEERS

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



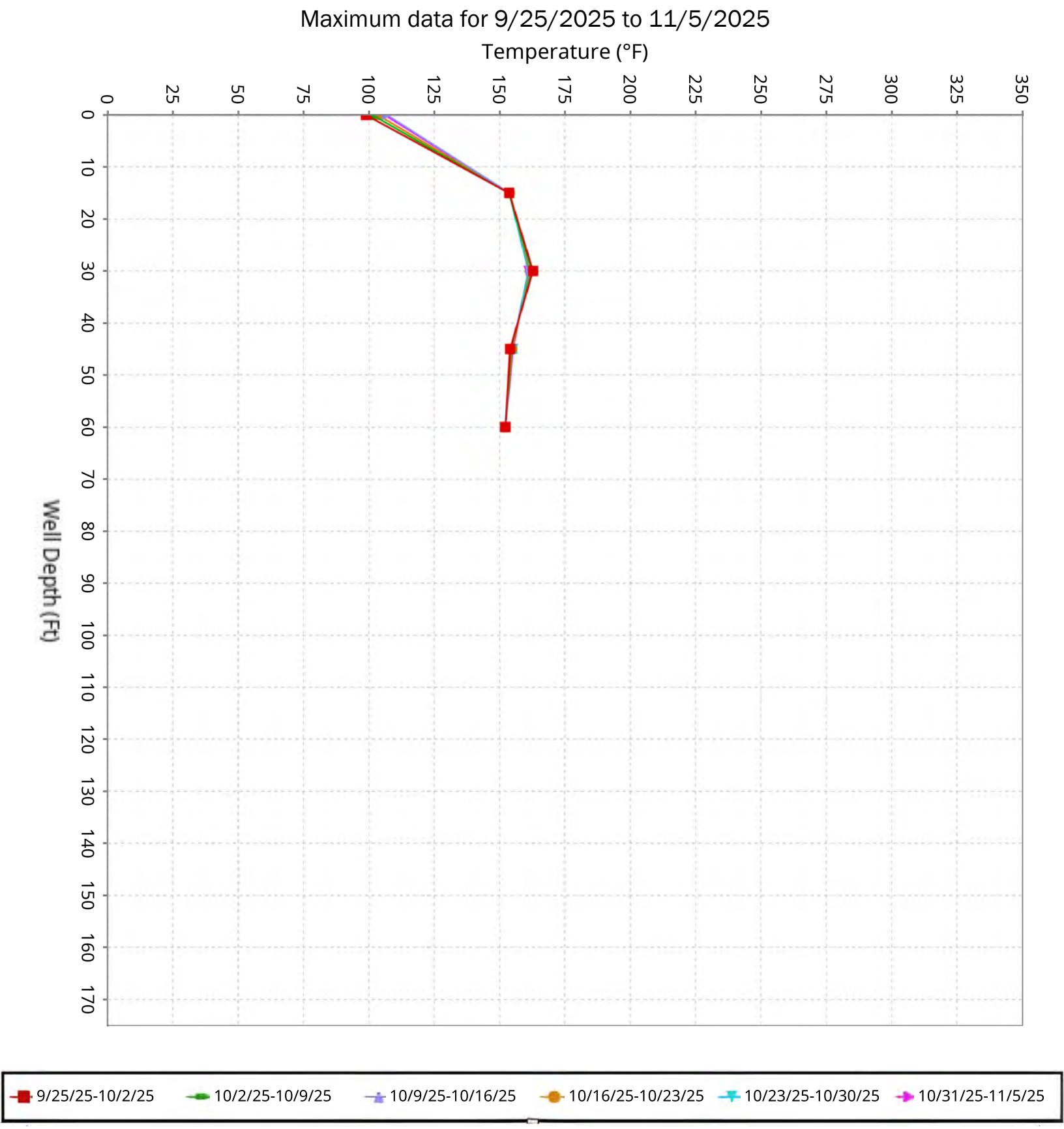
SCS ENGINEERS

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



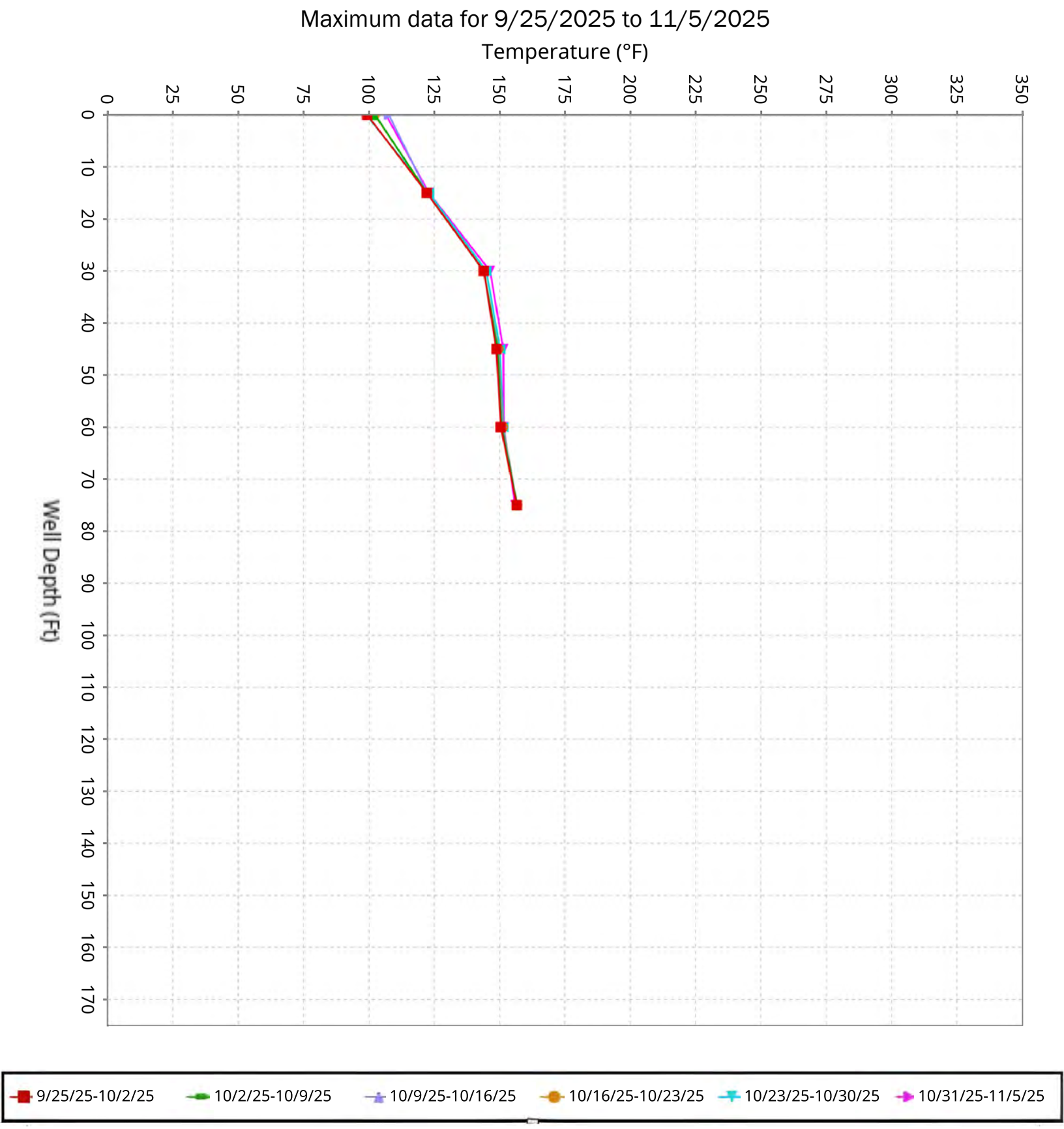
SCS ENGINEERS

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



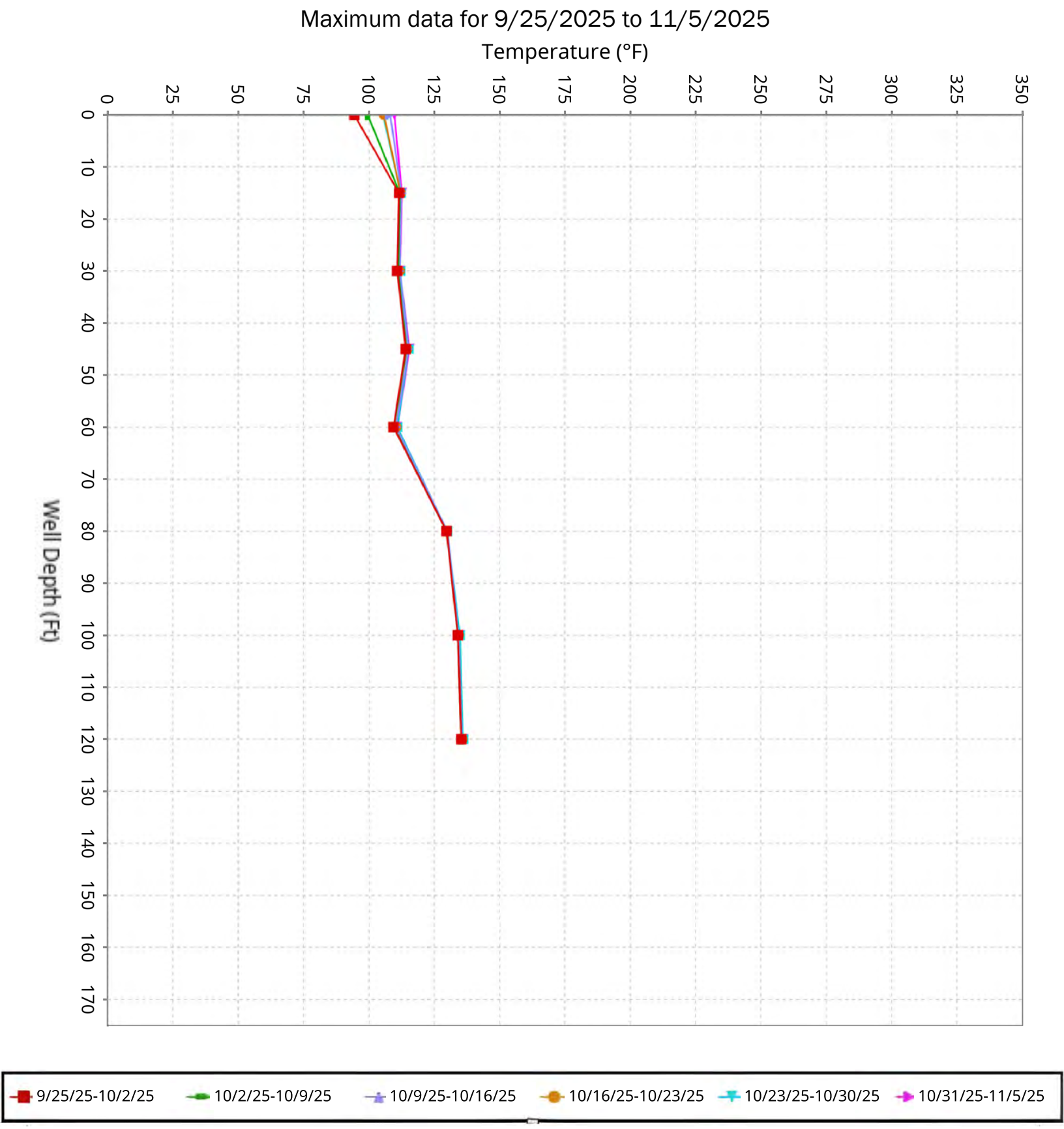
SCS ENGINEERS

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



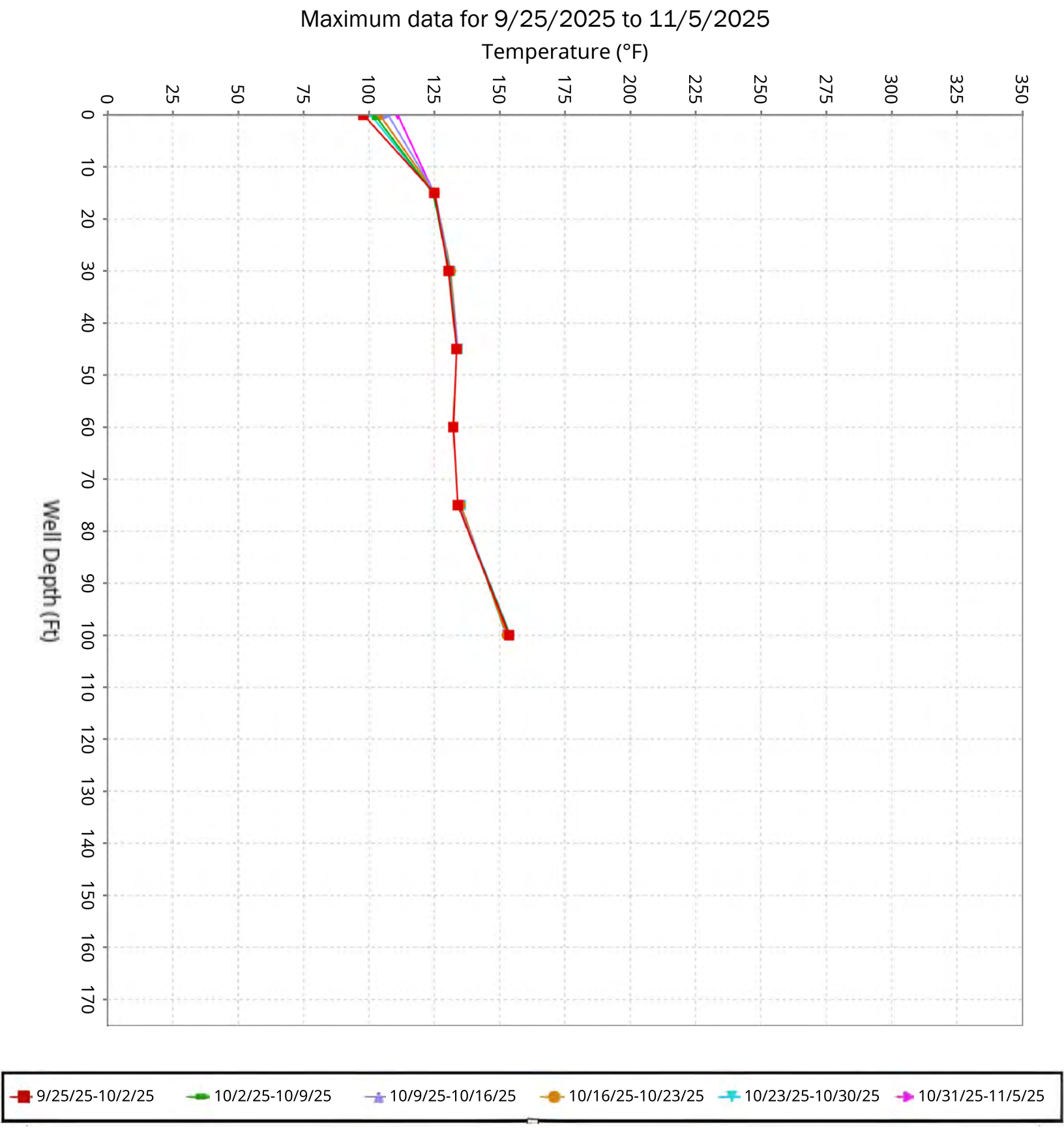
SCS ENGINEERS

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



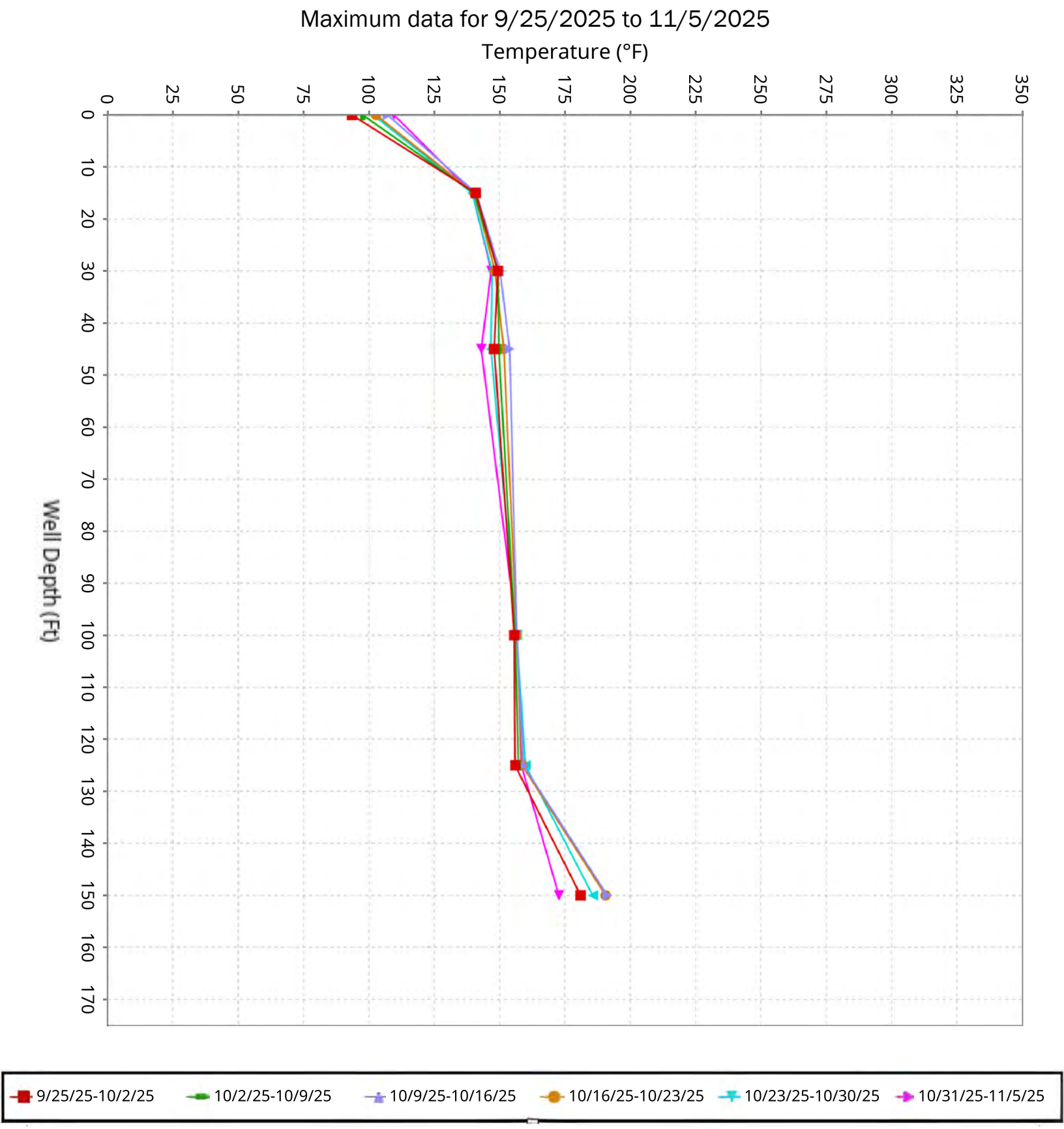
SCS ENGINEERS

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



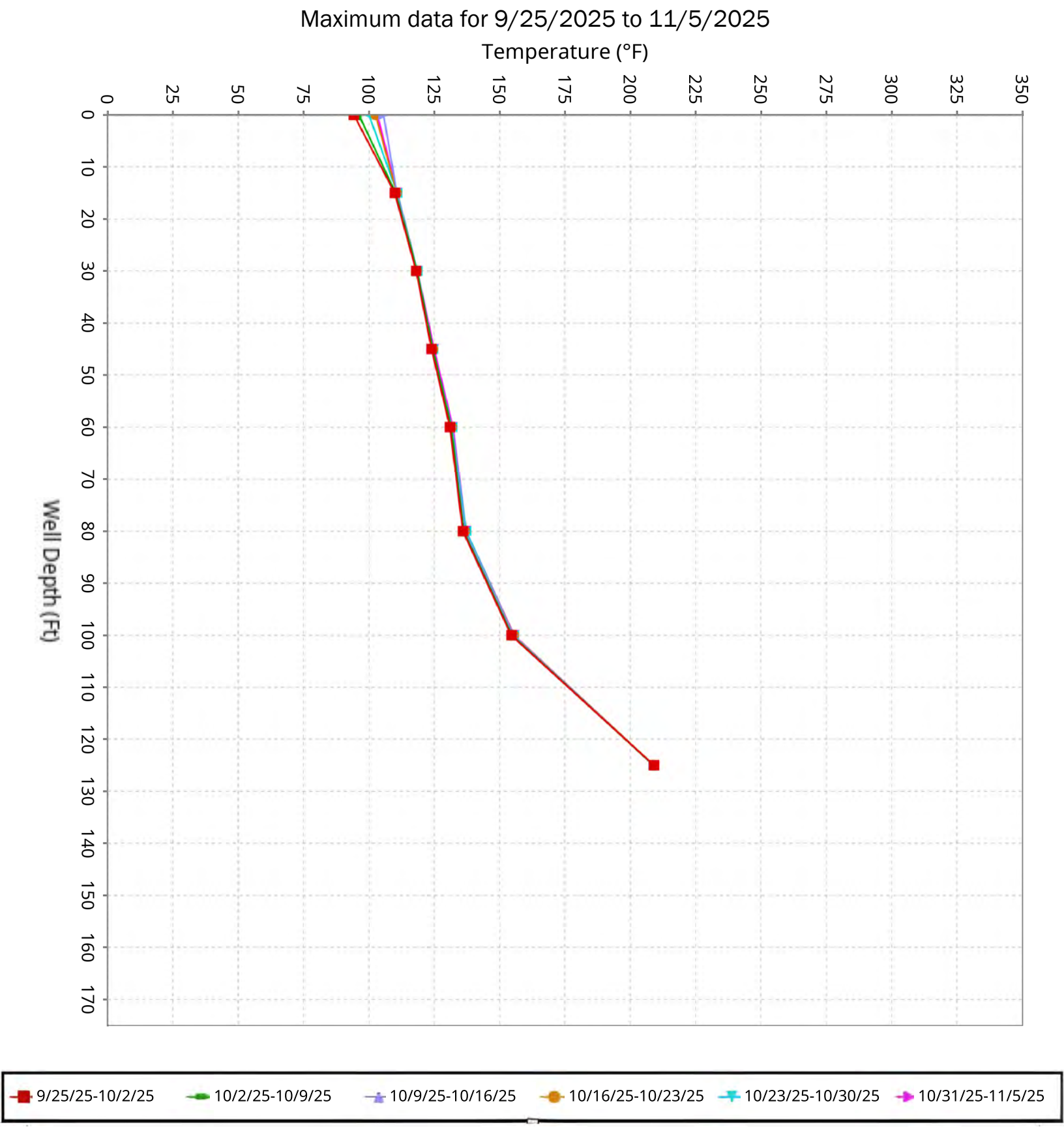
SCS ENGINEERS

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



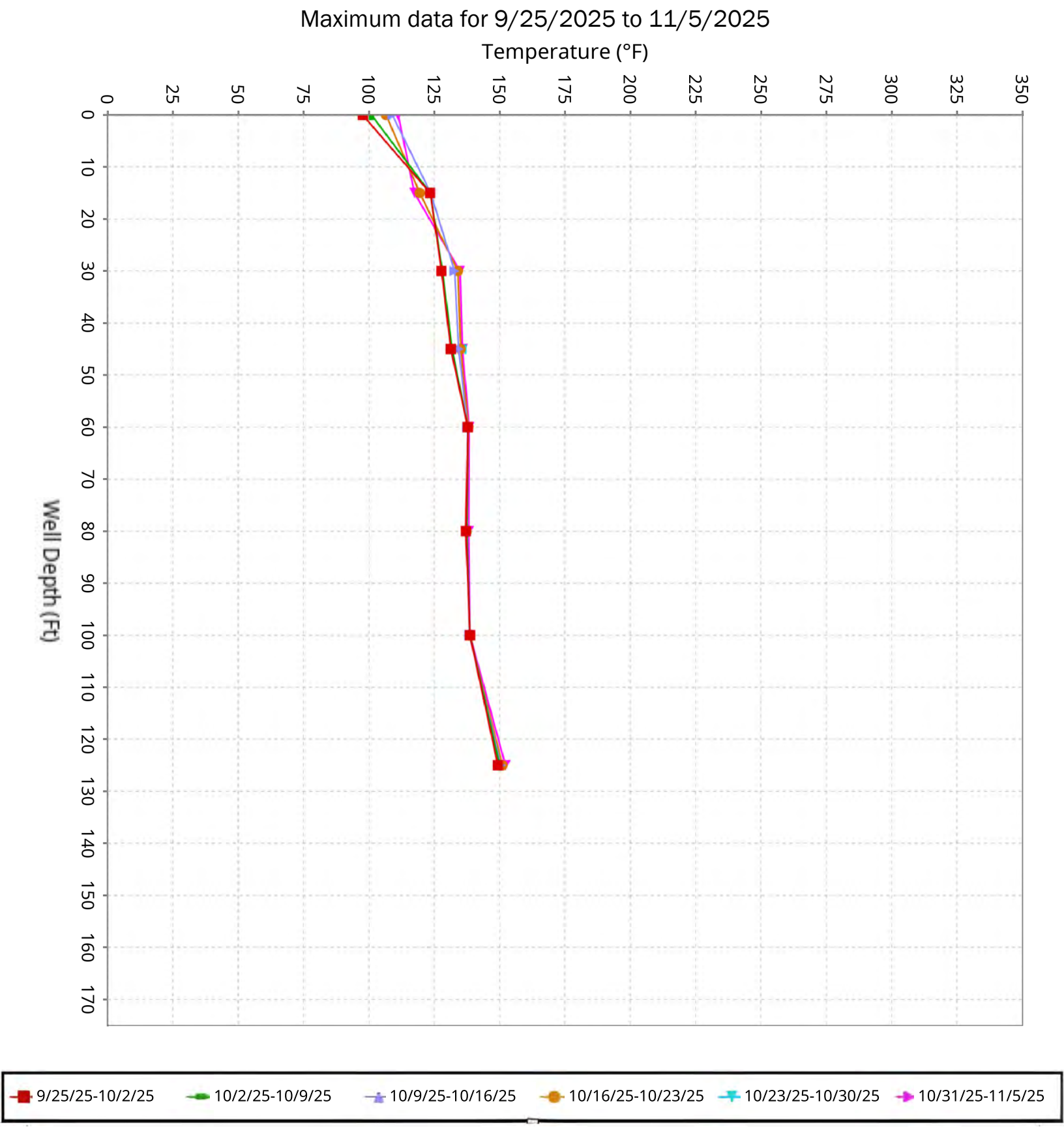
SCS ENGINEERS

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



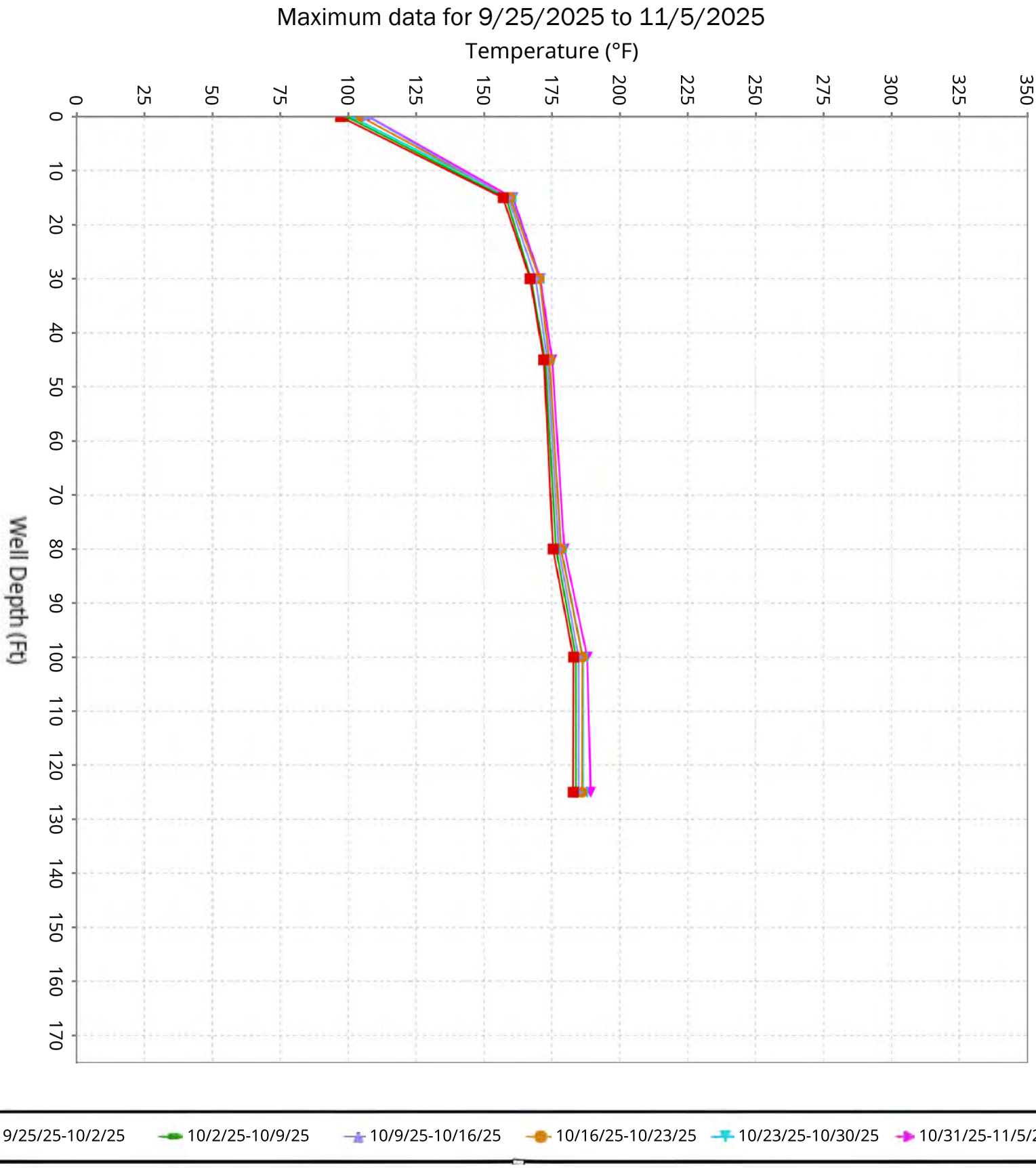
SCS ENGINEERS

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



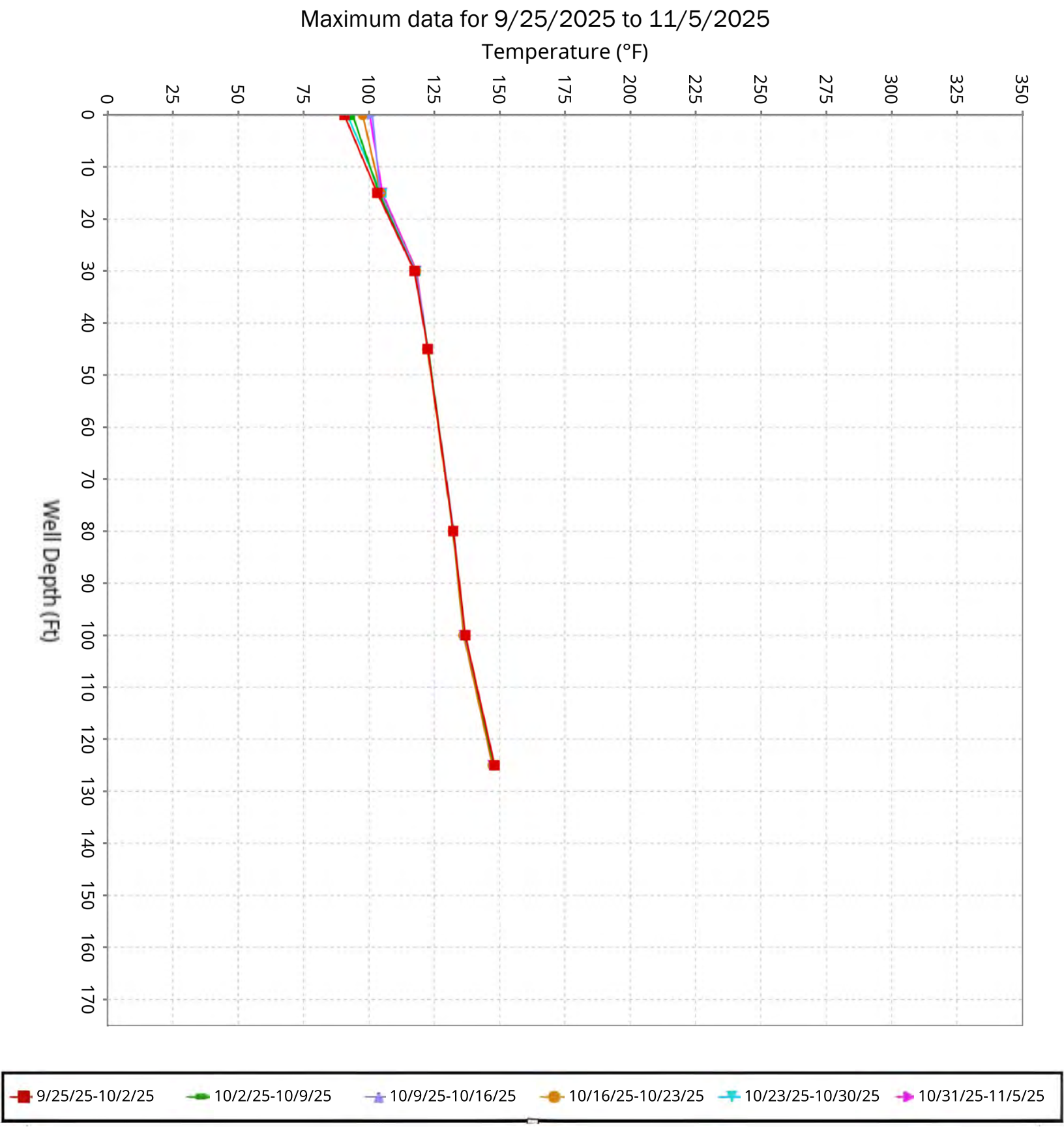
SCS ENGINEERS

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



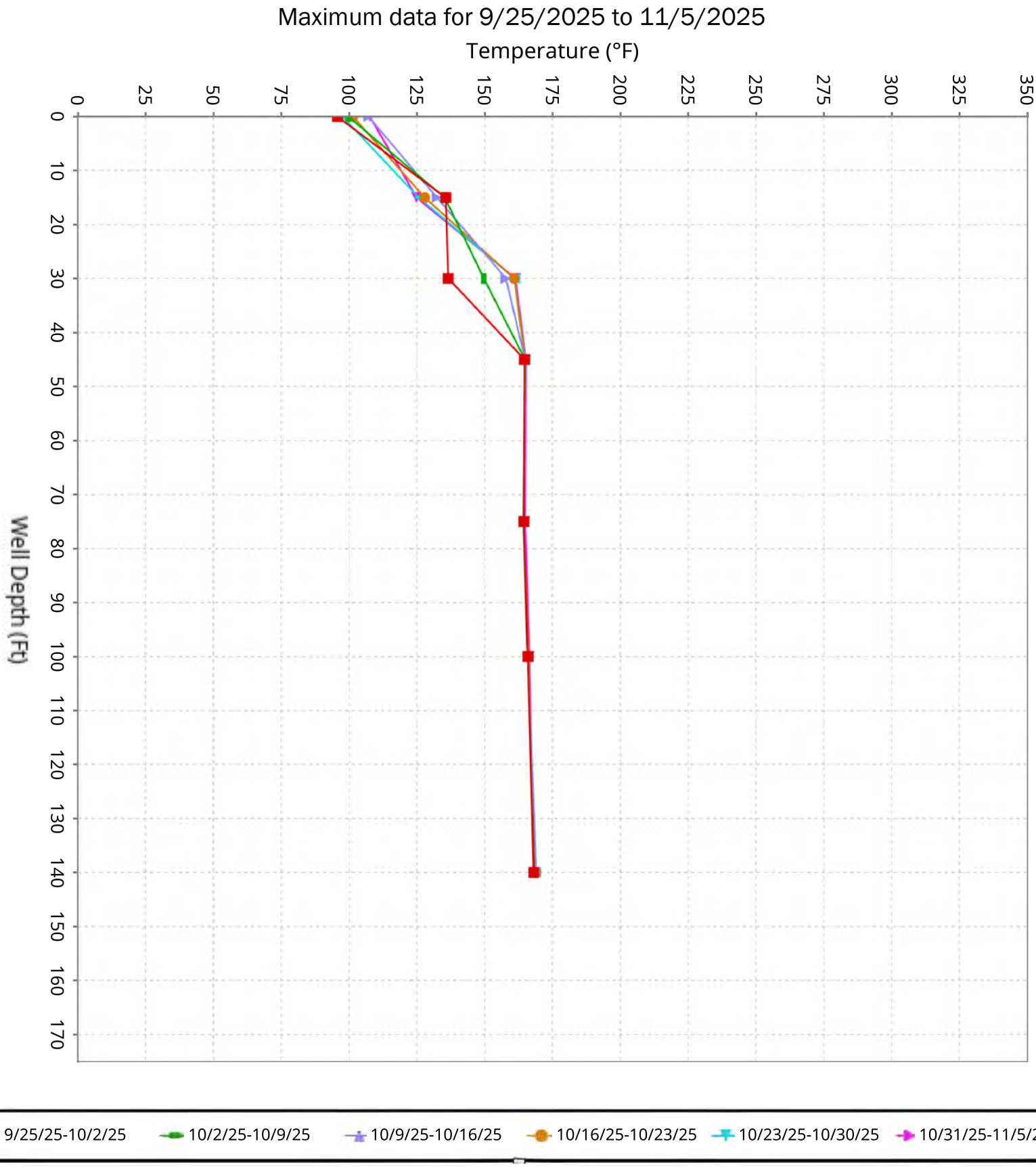
SCS ENGINEERS

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



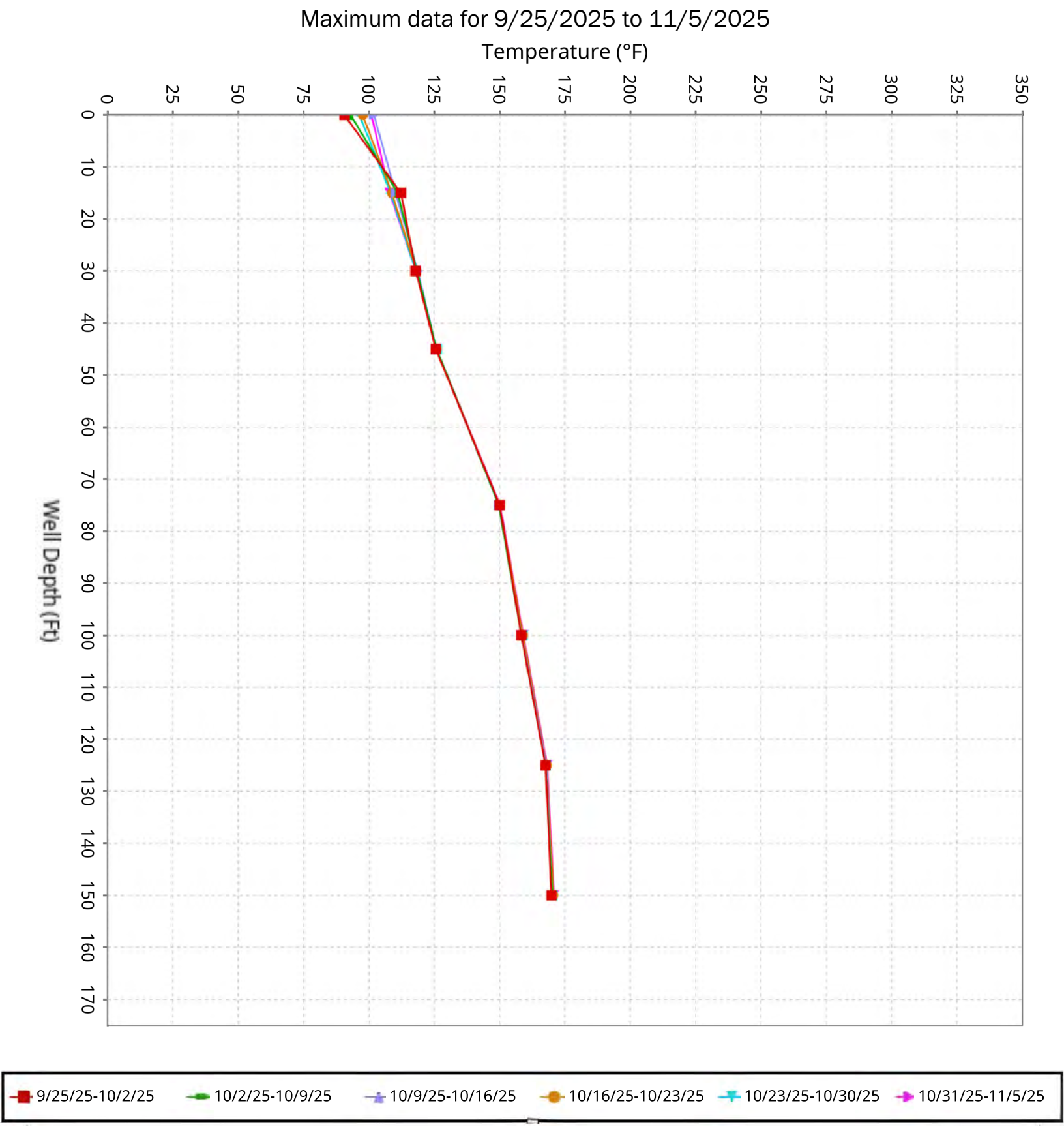
SCS ENGINEERS

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



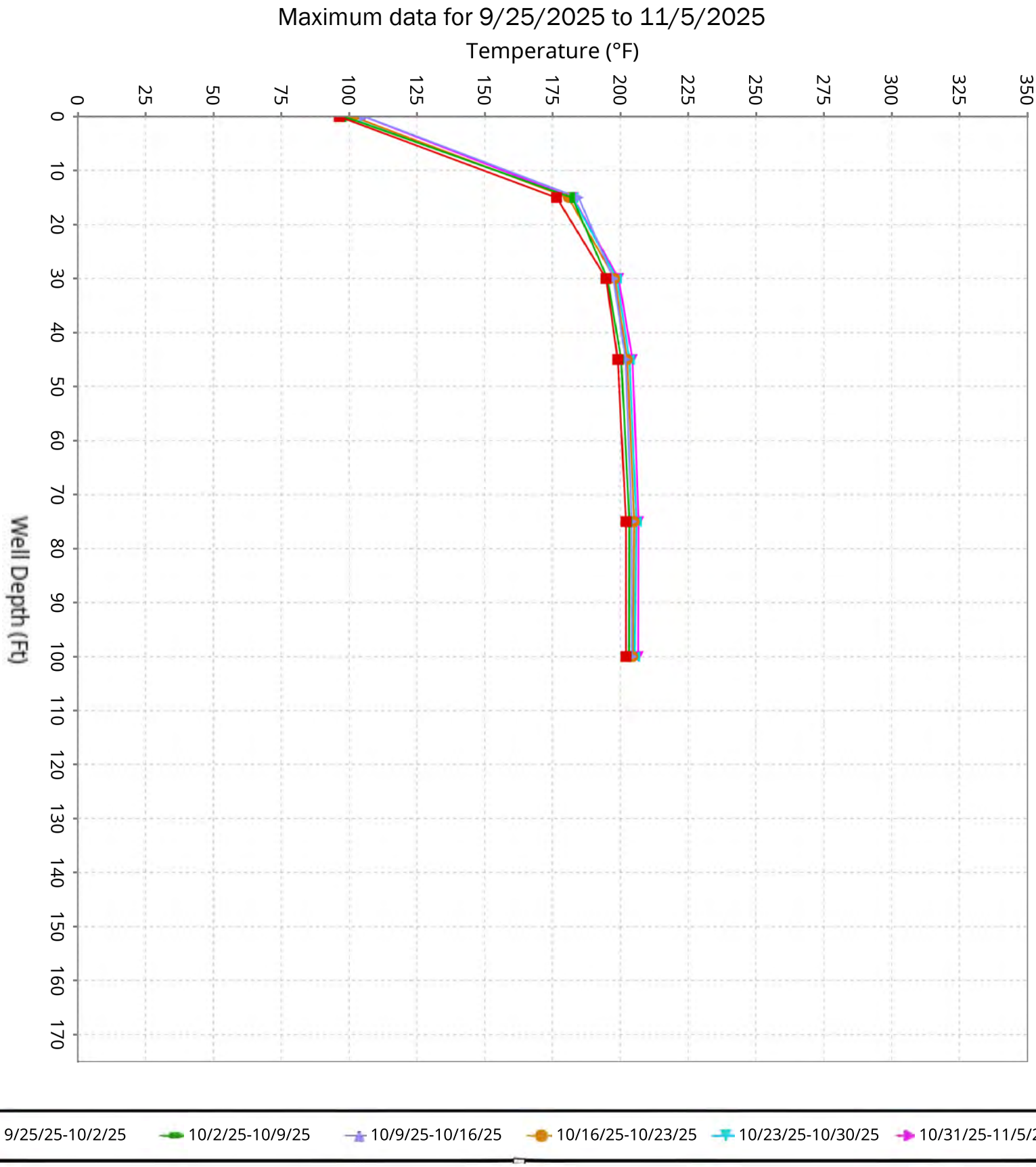
SCS ENGINEERS

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



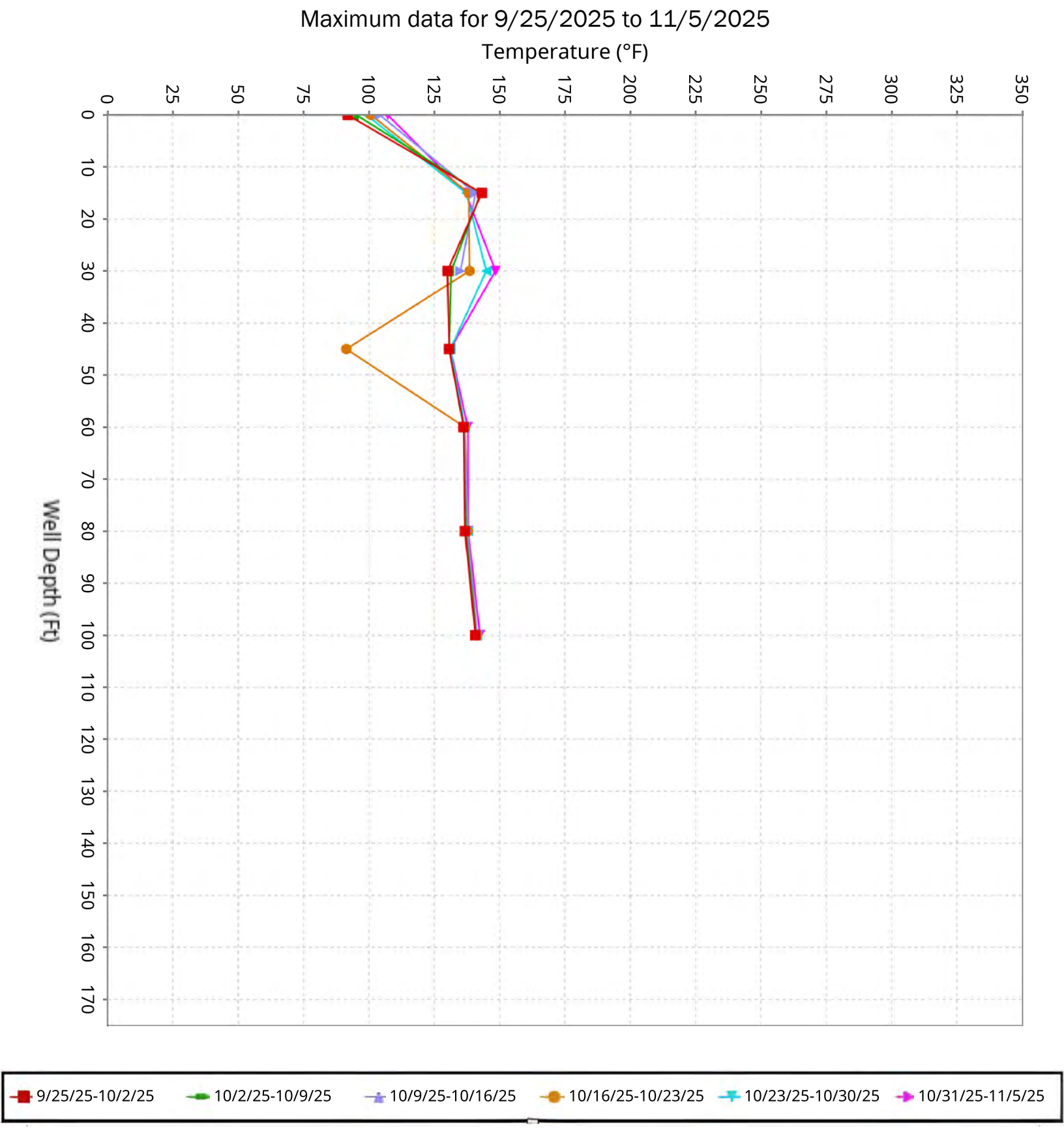
SCS ENGINEERS

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



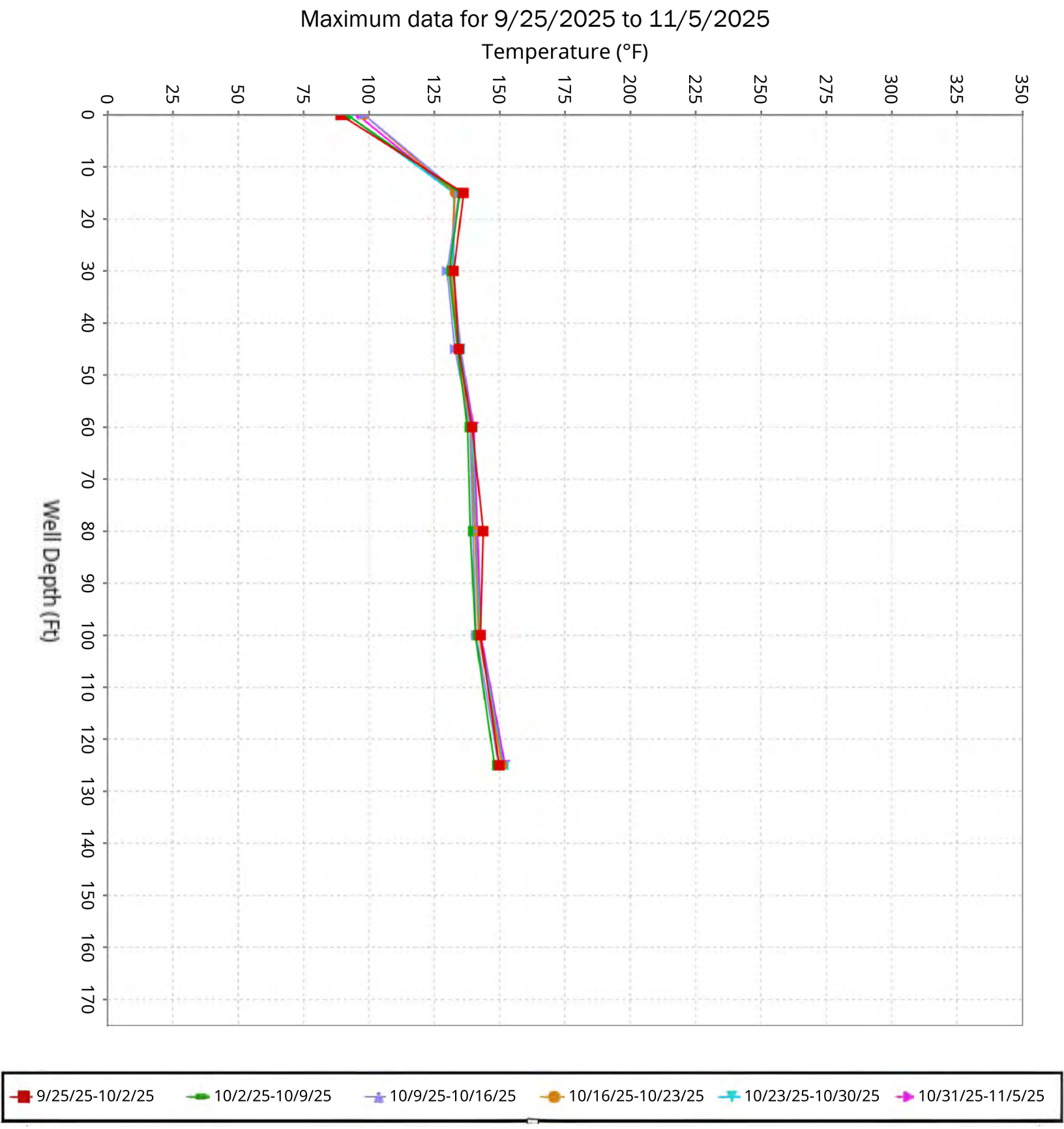
SCS ENGINEERS

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



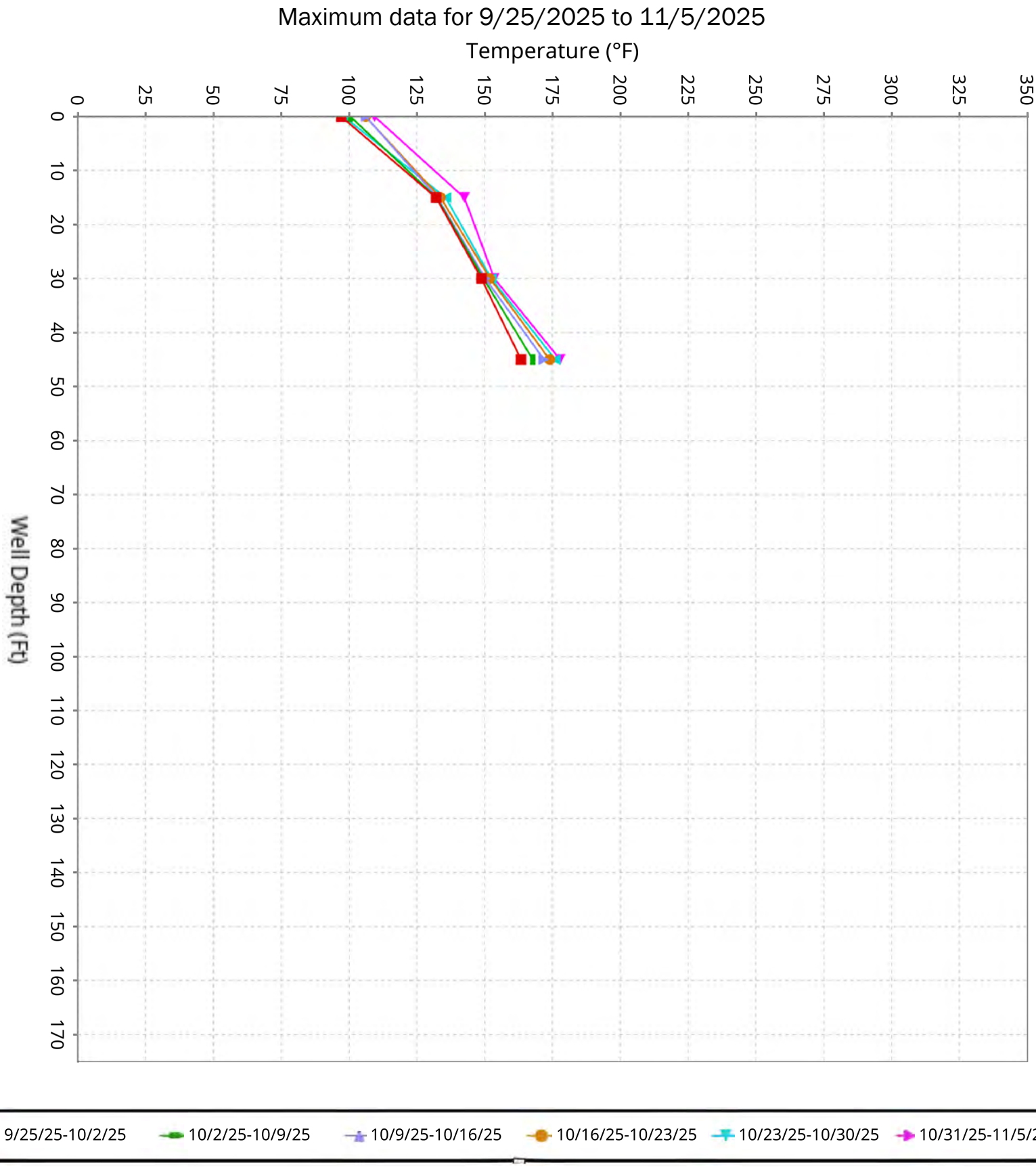
SCS ENGINEERS

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



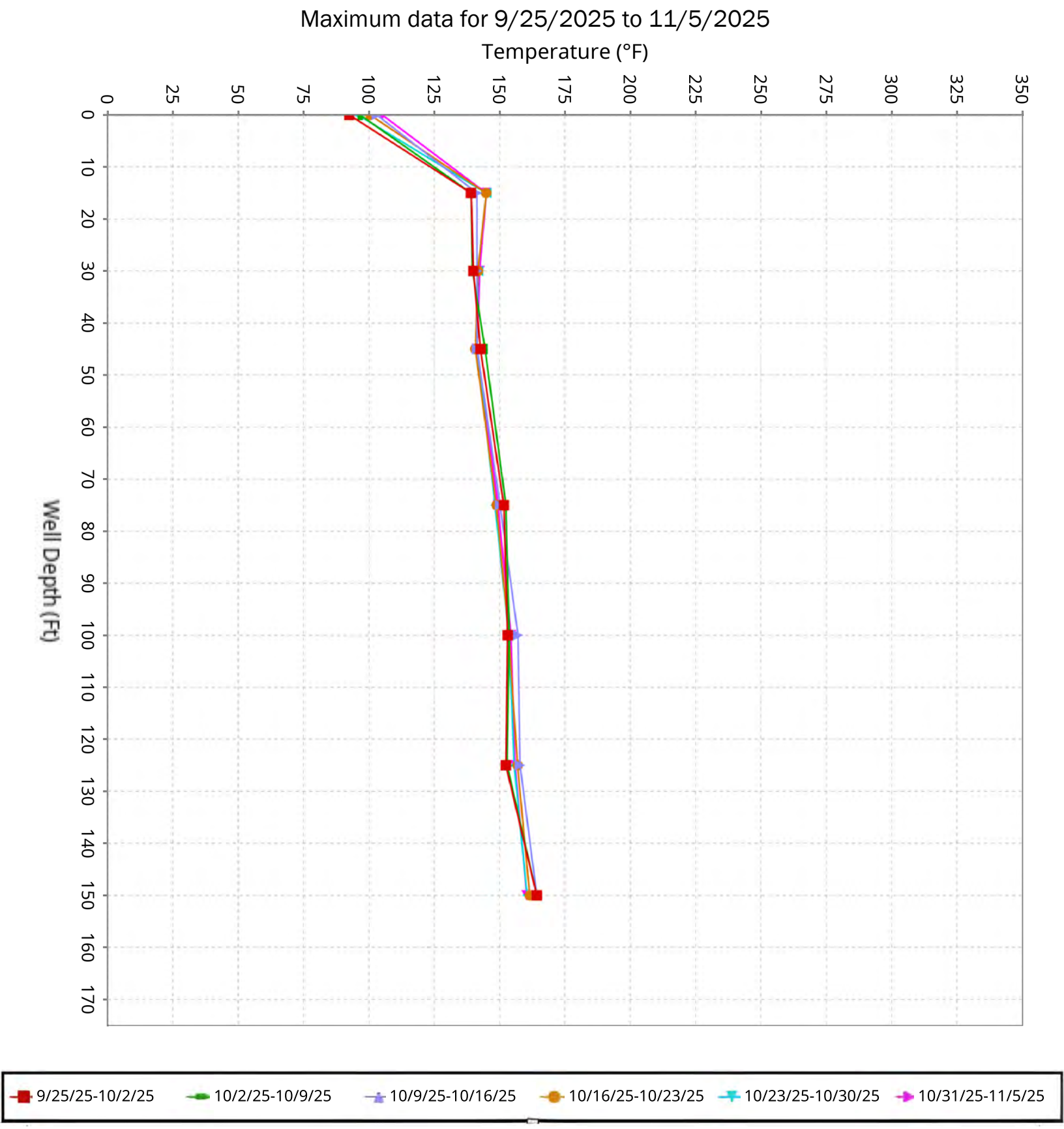
SCS ENGINEERS

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



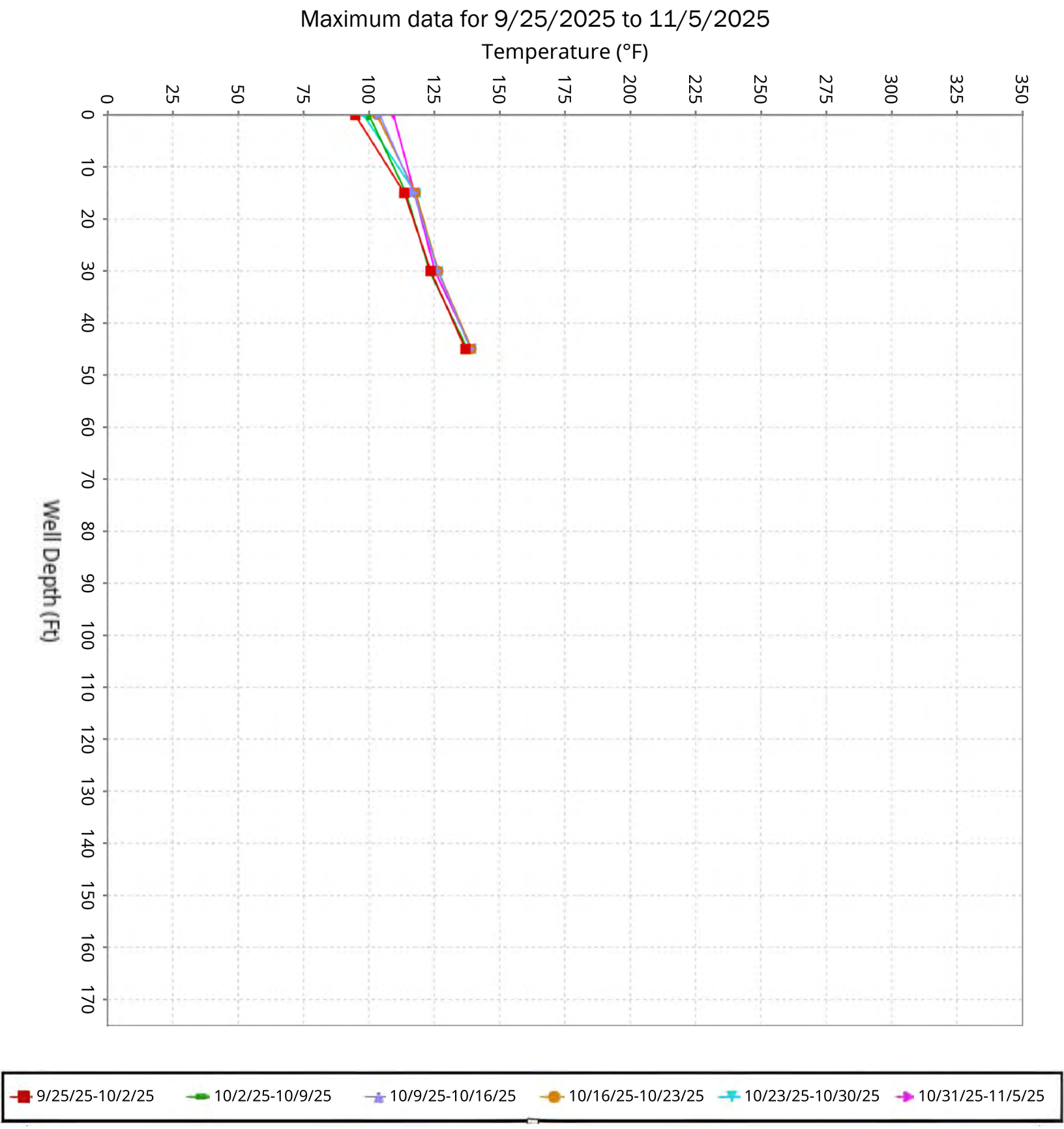
SCS ENGINEERS

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



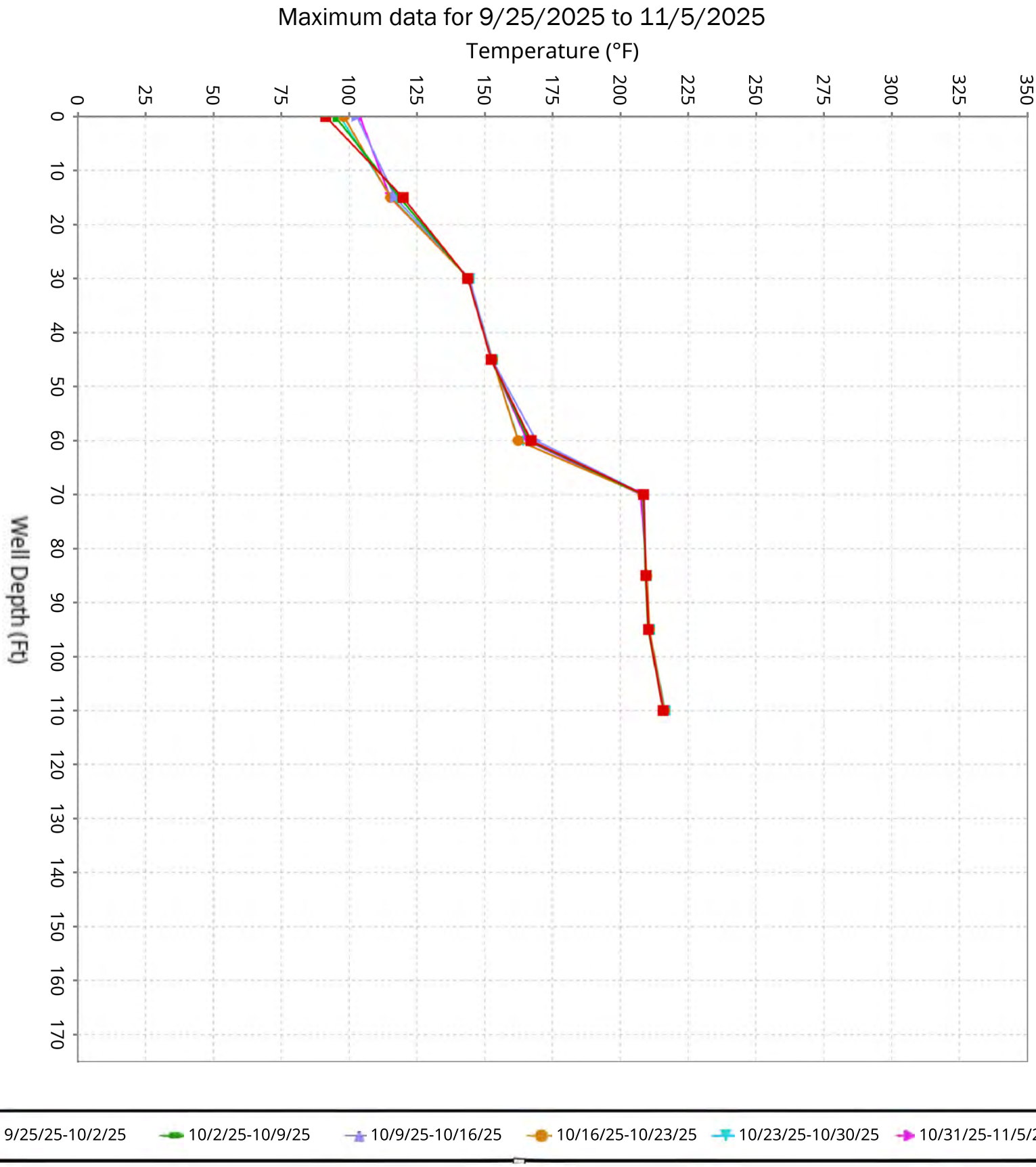
SCS ENGINEERS

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



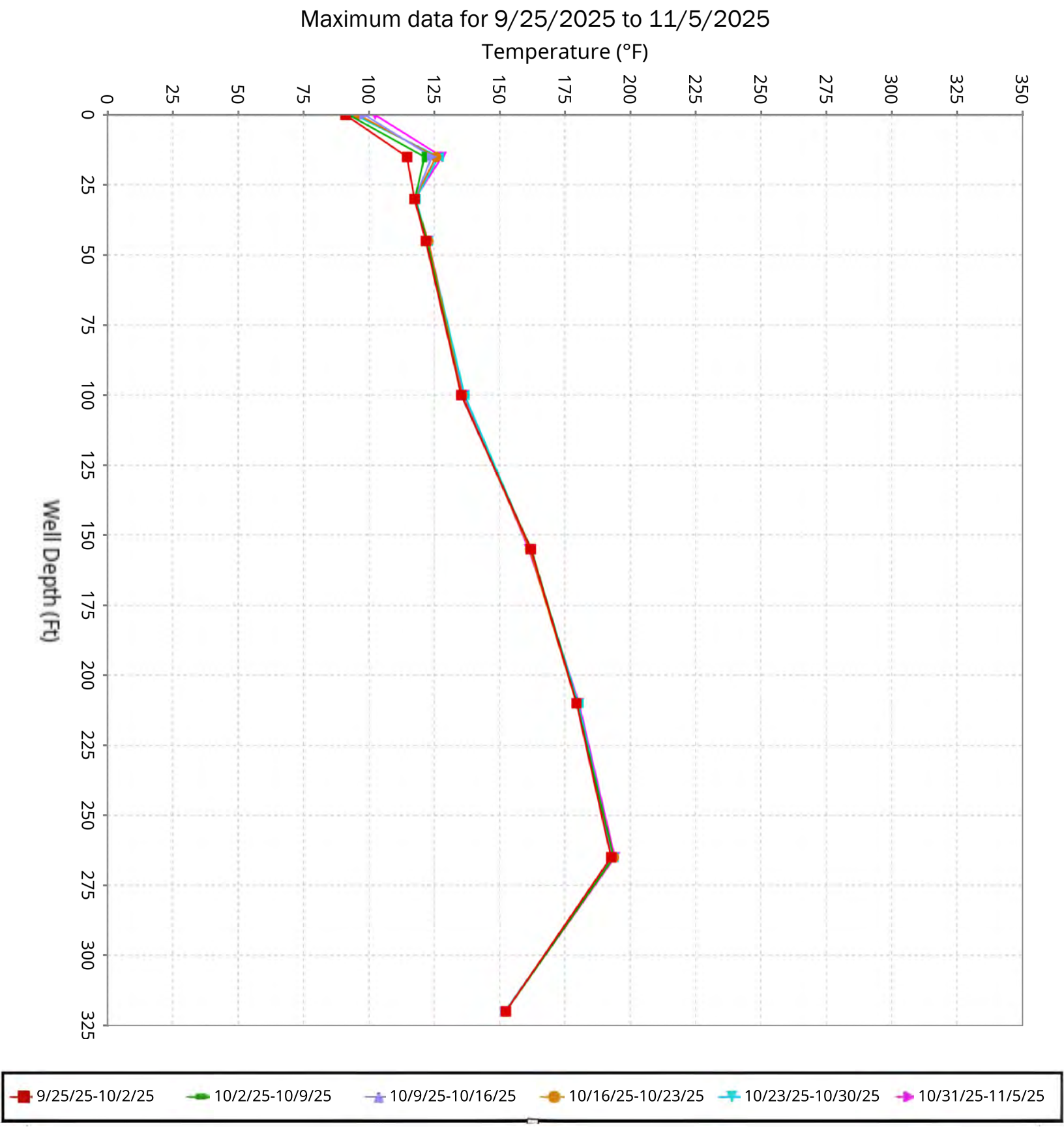
SCS ENGINEERS

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



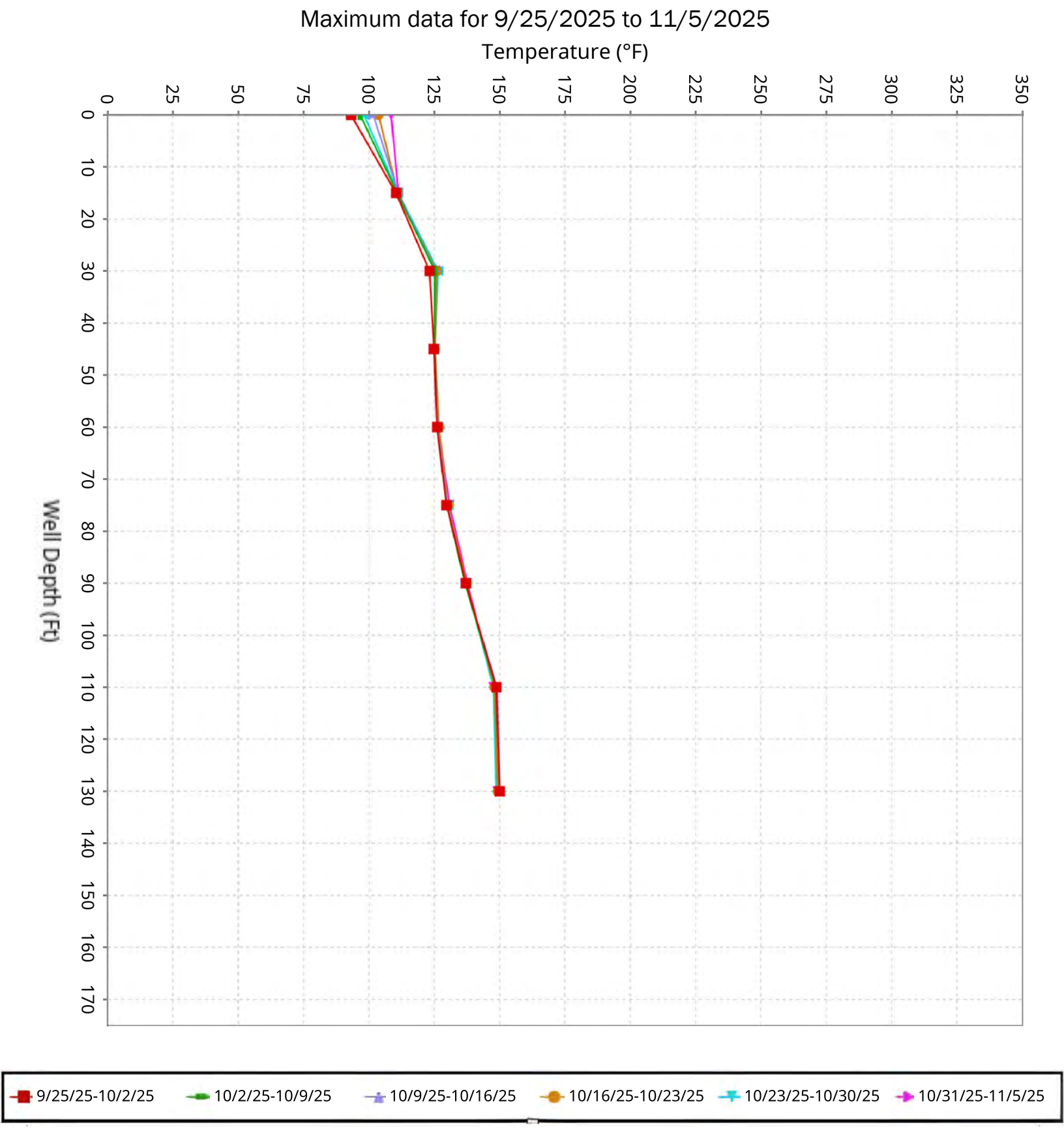
SCS ENGINEERS

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



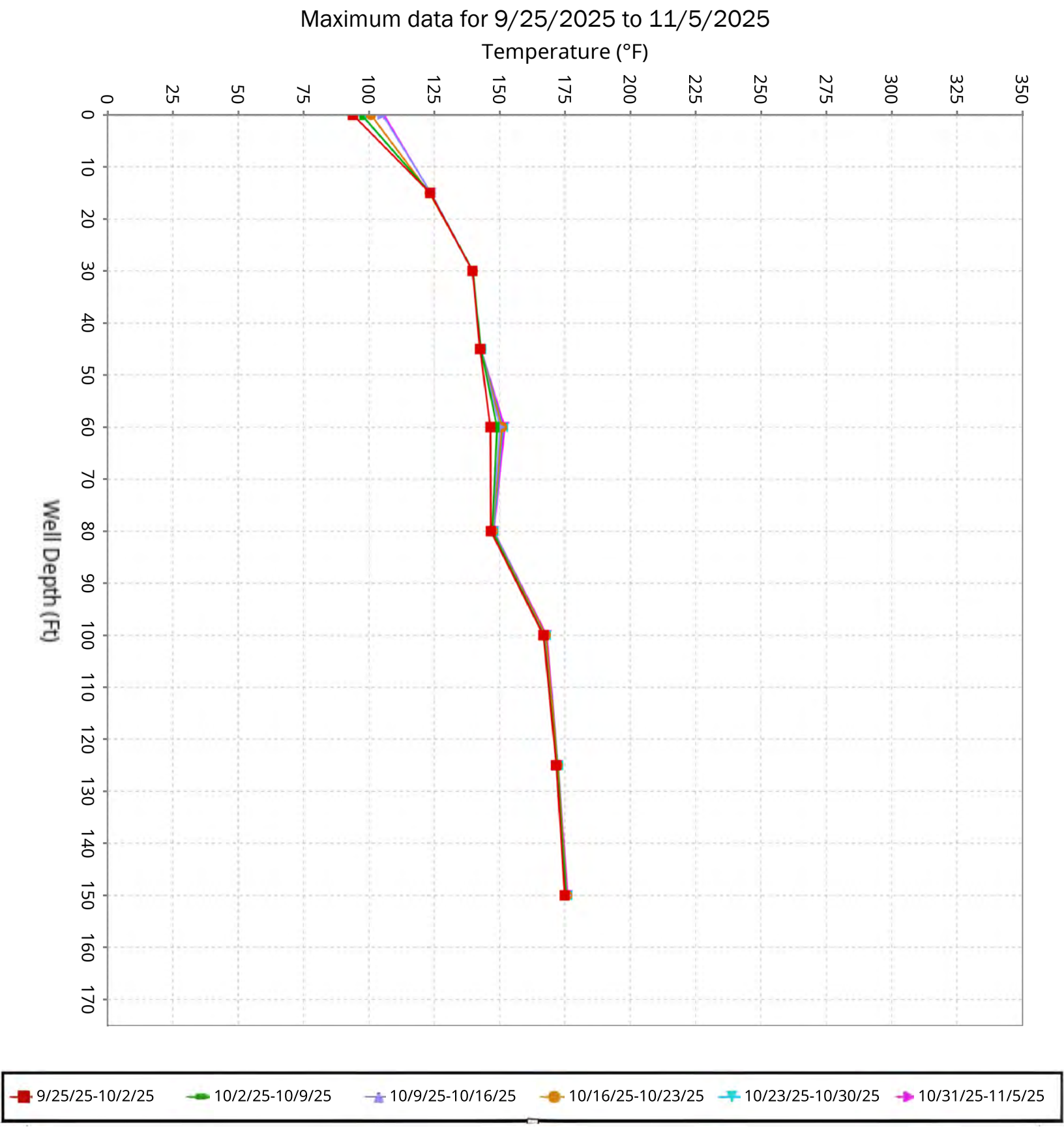
SCS ENGINEERS

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



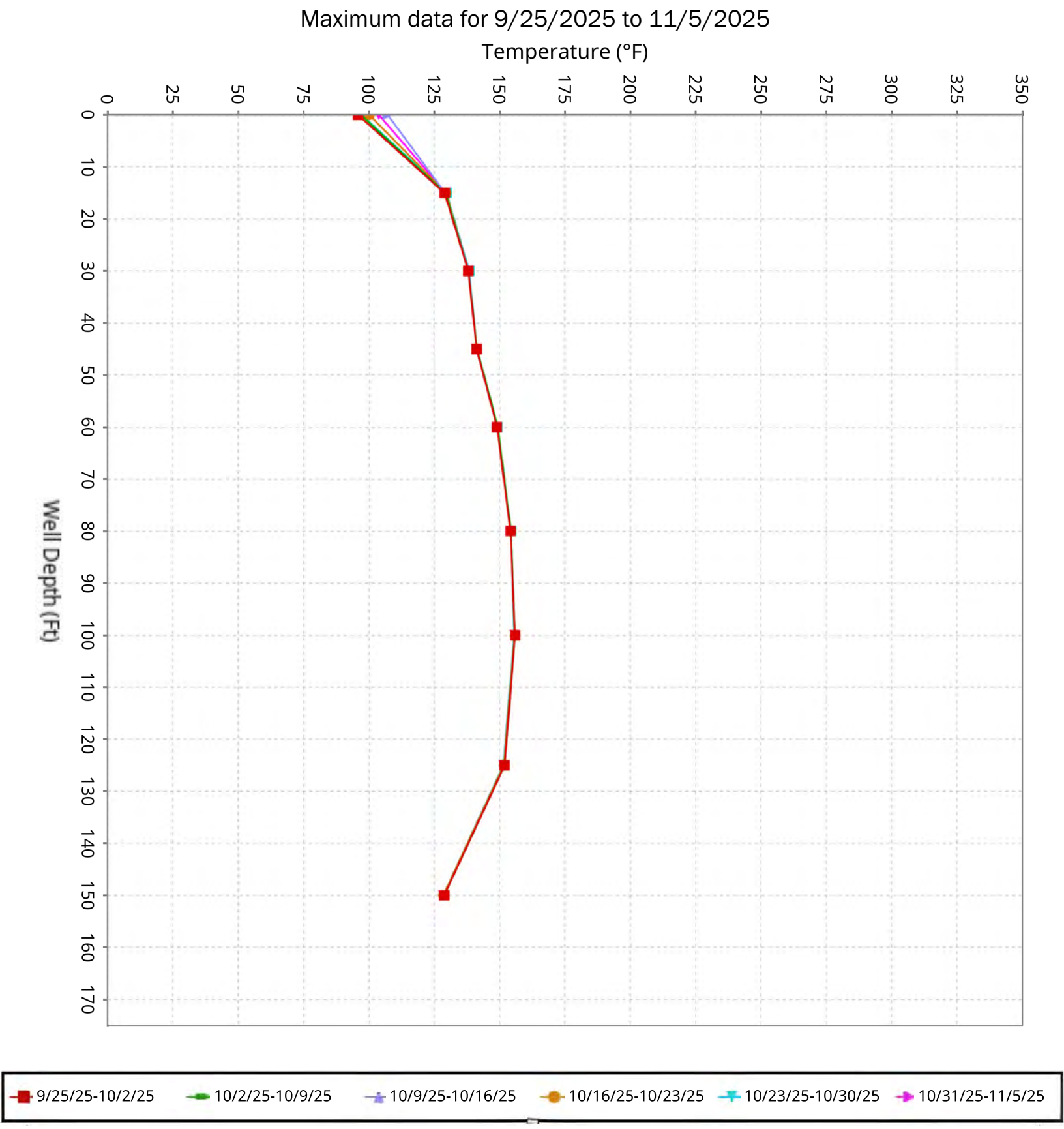
SCS ENGINEERS

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



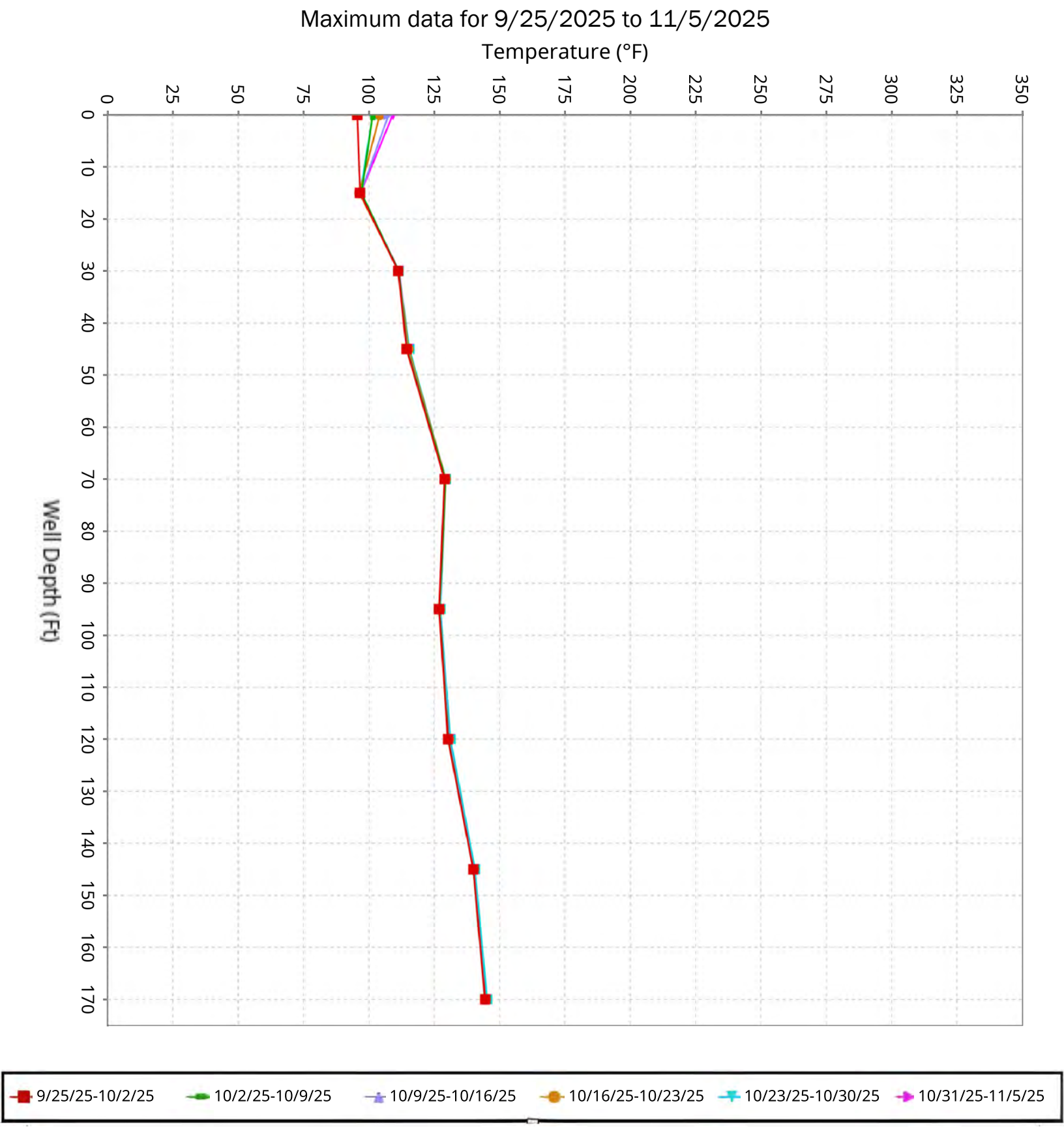
SCS ENGINEERS

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



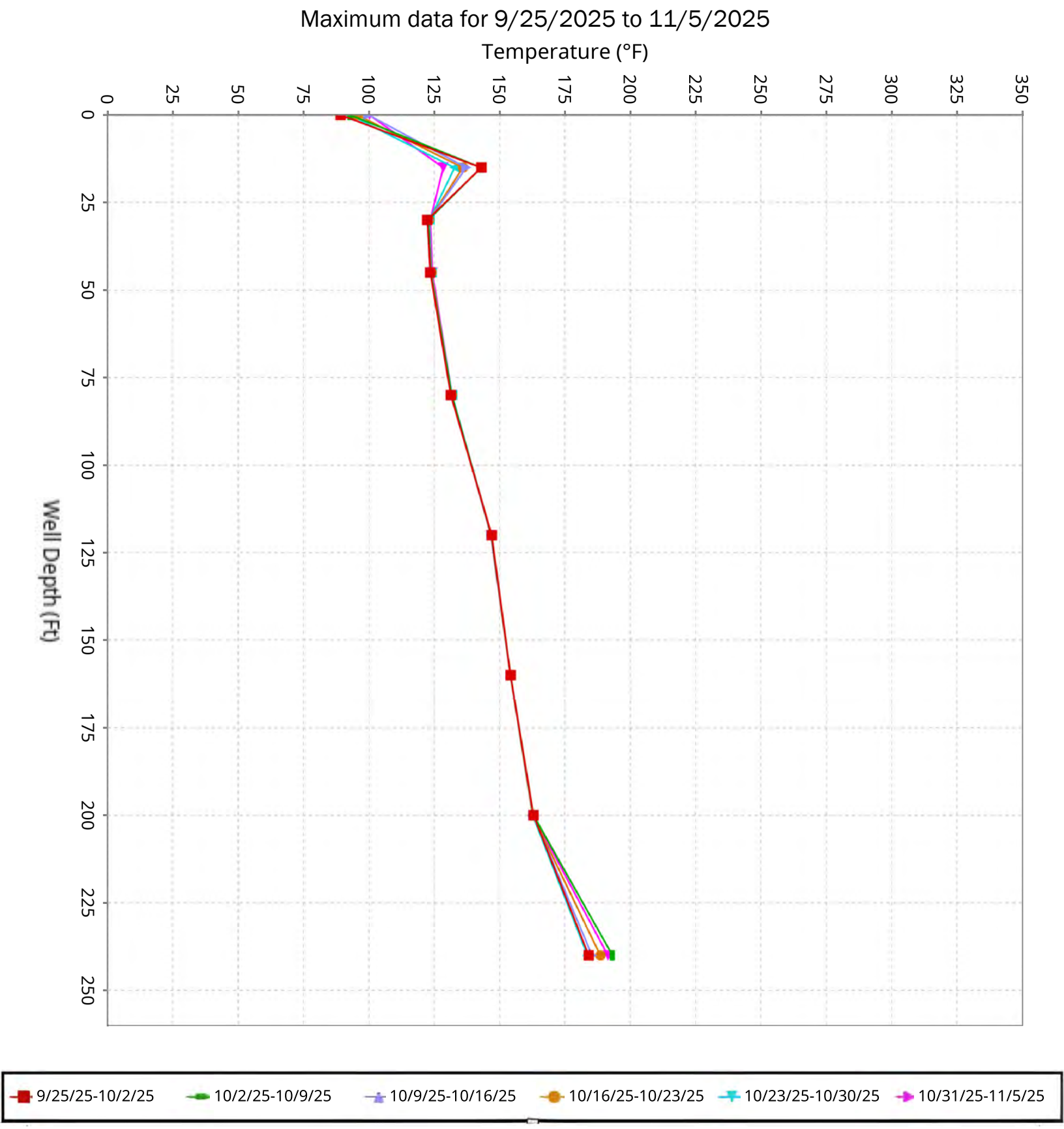
SCS ENGINEERS

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



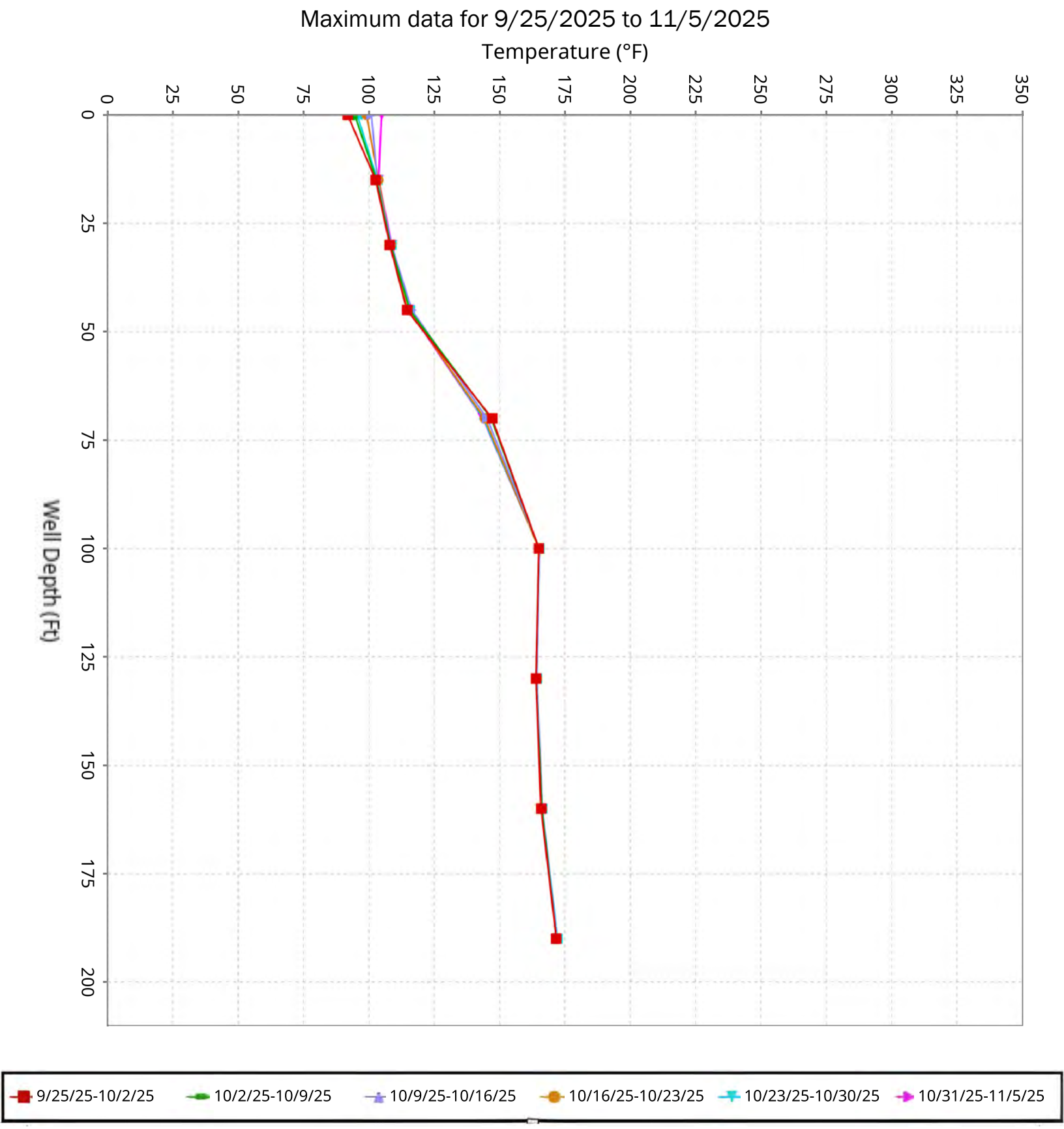
SCS ENGINEERS

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



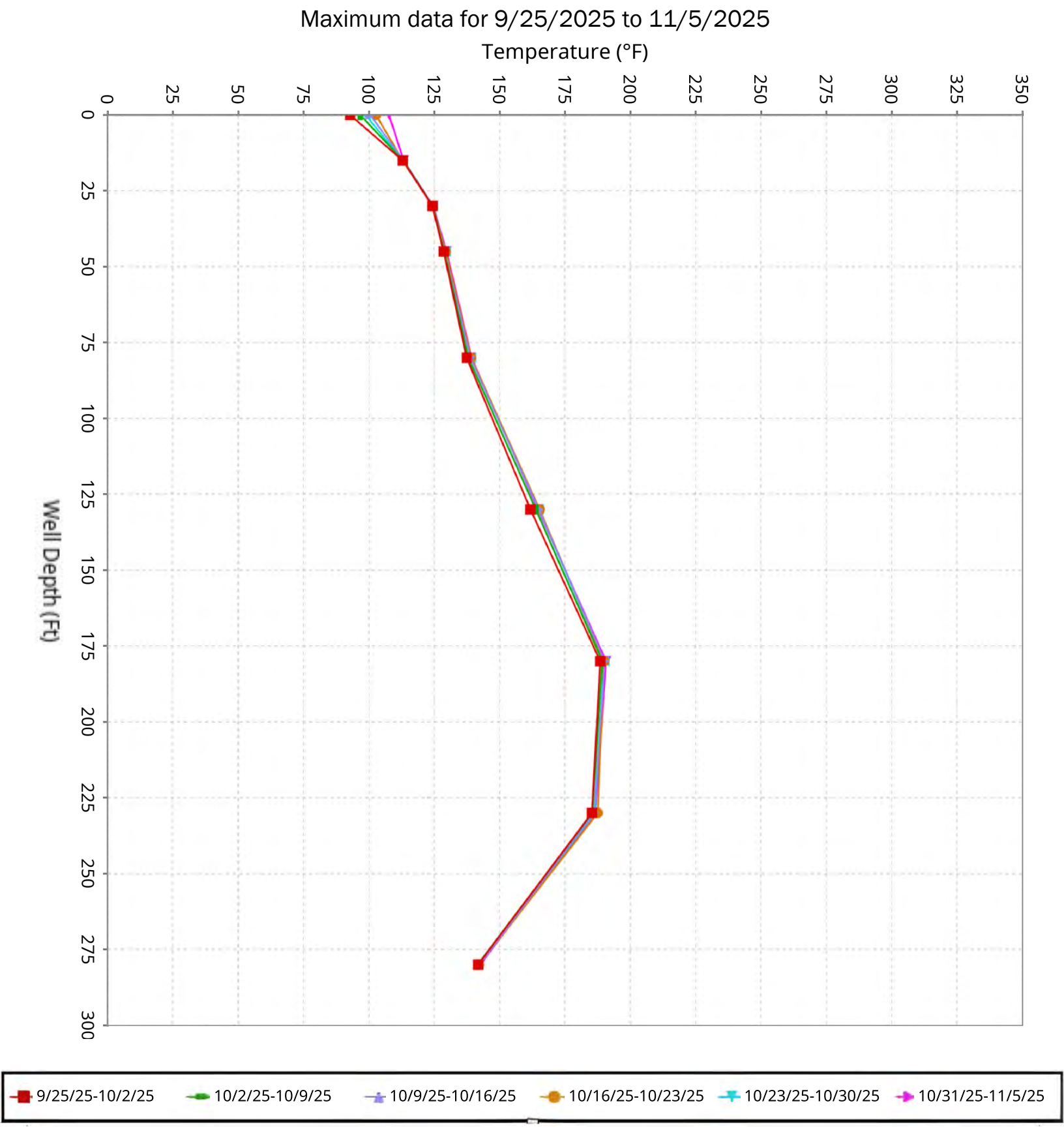
SCS ENGINEERS

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



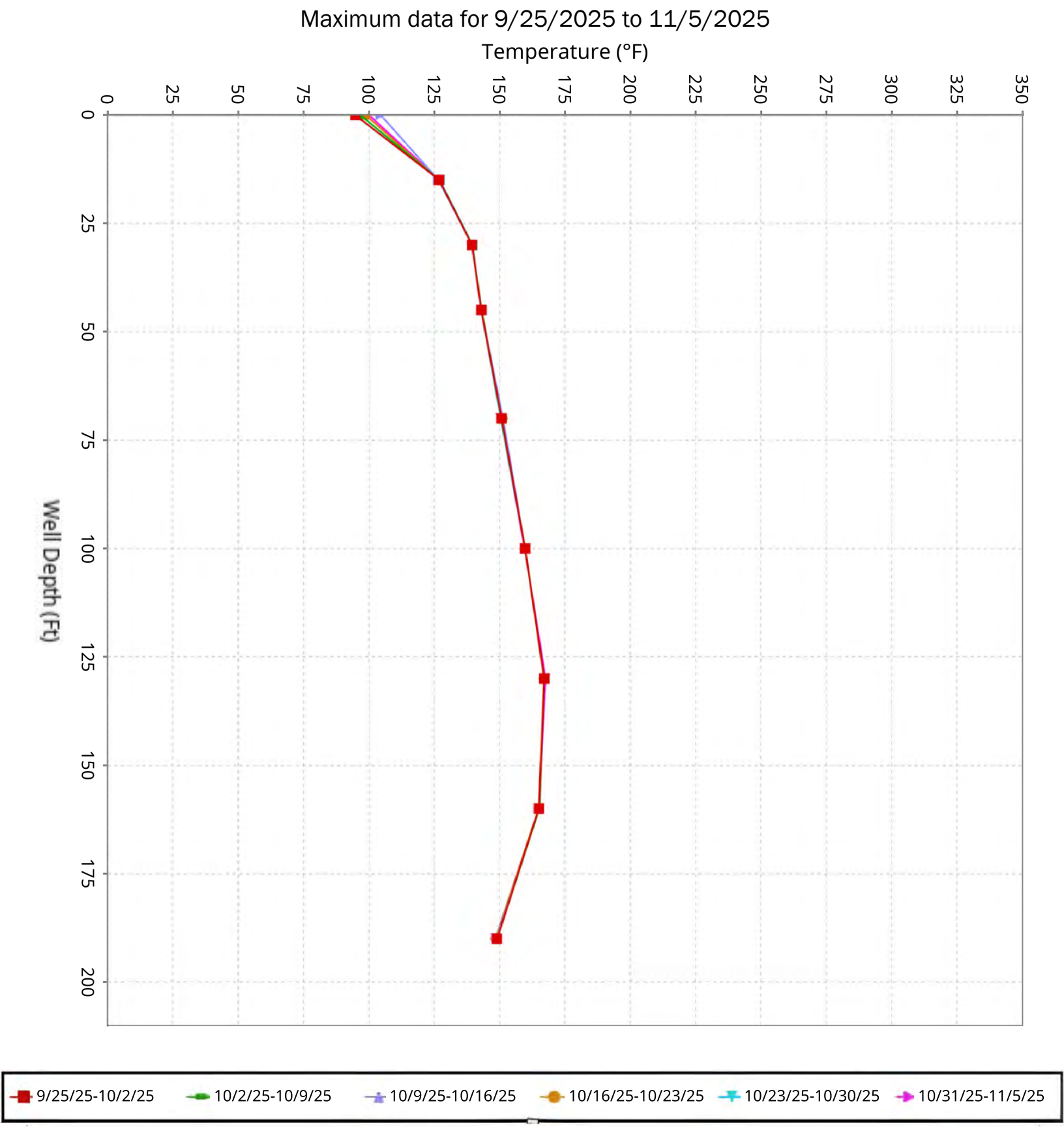
SCS ENGINEERS

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



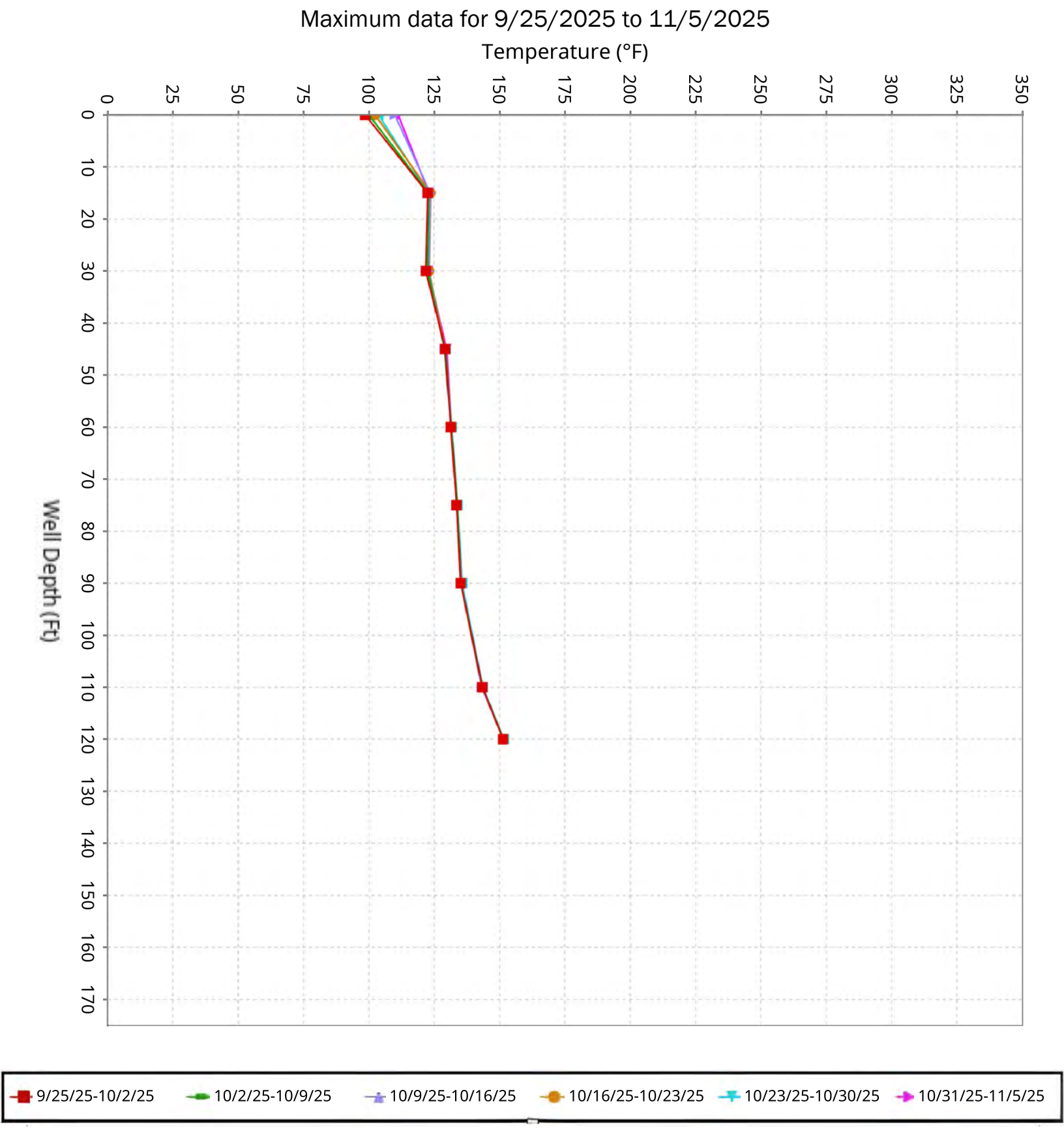
SCS ENGINEERS

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



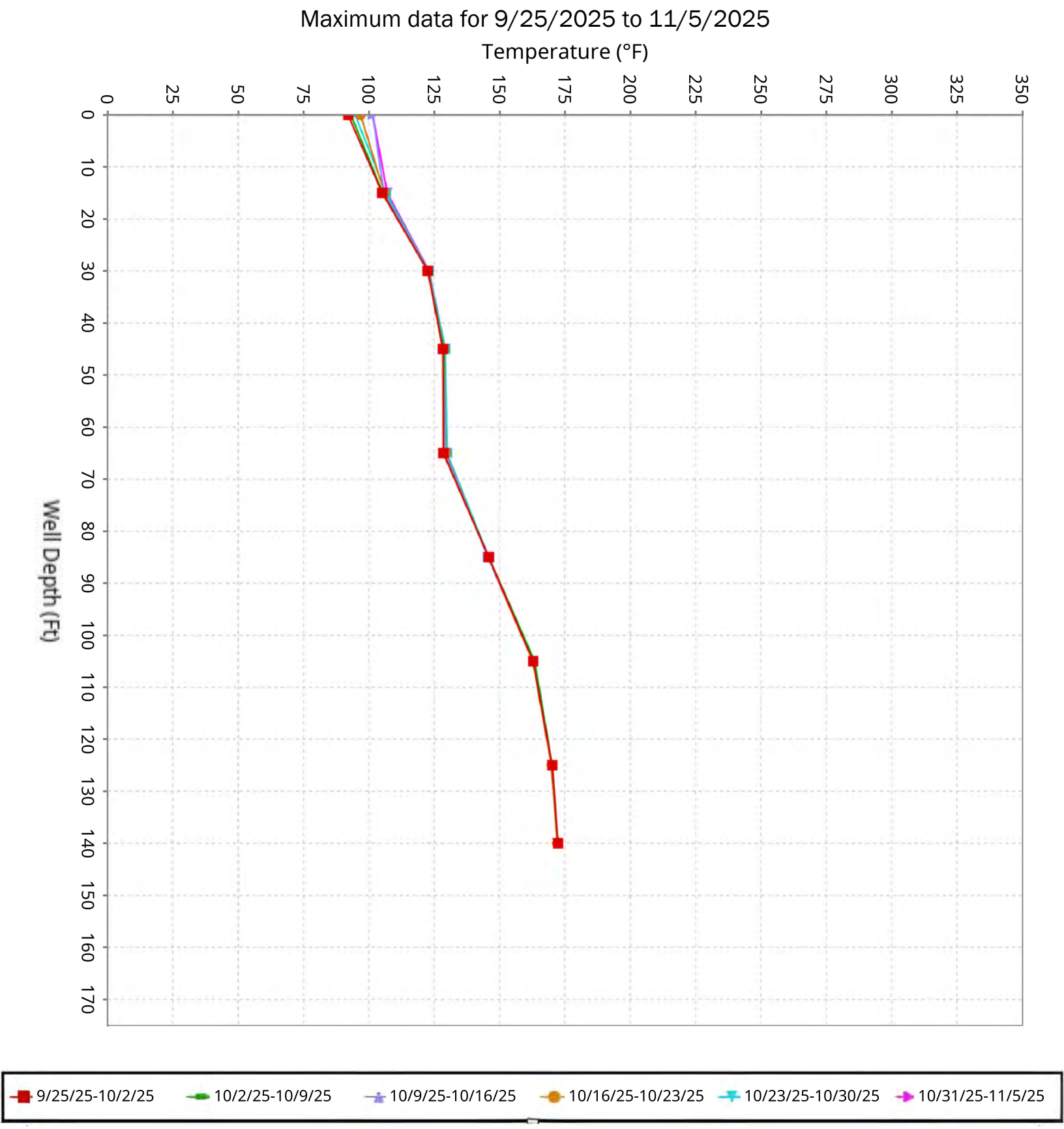
SCS ENGINEERS

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



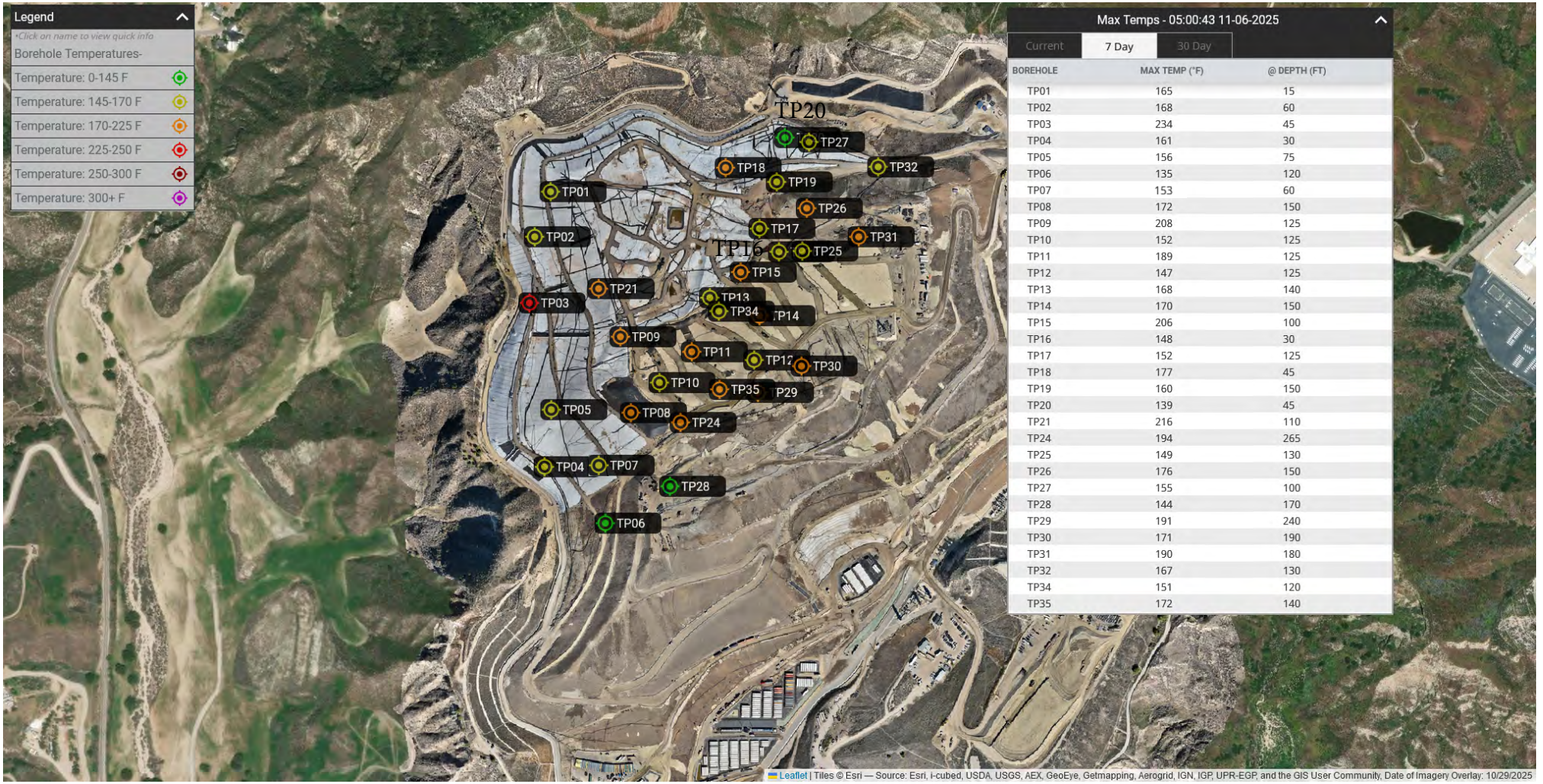
SCS ENGINEERS

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



SCS ENGINEERS

Maximum Vertical Temperature Map from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill



Max Temps - 05:00:43 11-06-2025

Current | 7 Day | 30 Day

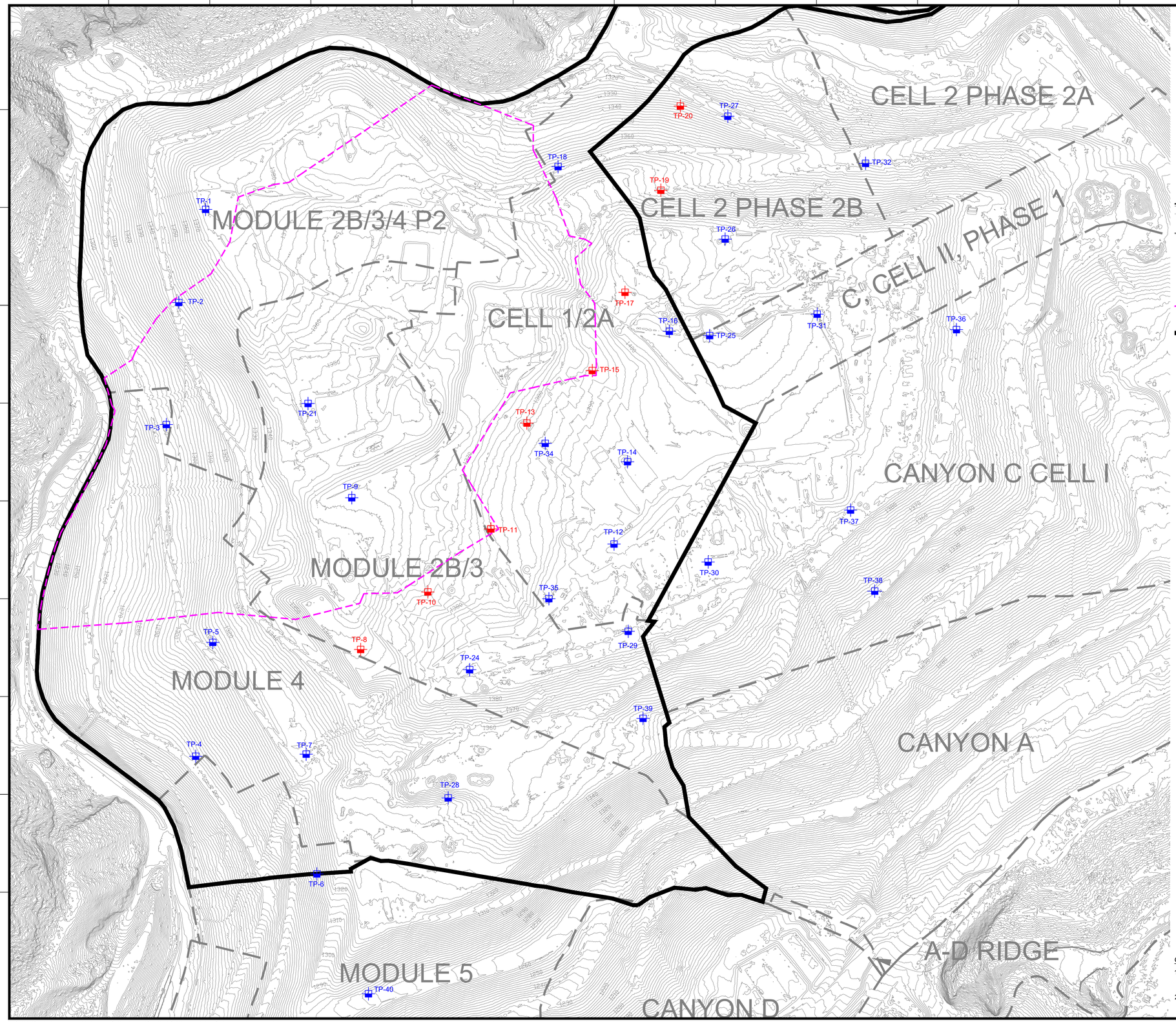
BOREHOLE	MAX TEMP (°F)	@ DEPTH (FT)
TP01	165	15
TP02	168	60
TP03	234	45
TP04	161	30
TP05	156	75
TP06	135	120
TP07	153	60
TP08	172	150
TP09	208	125
TP10	152	125
TP11	189	125
TP12	147	125
TP13	168	140
TP14	170	150
TP15	206	100
TP16	148	30
TP17	152	125
TP18	177	45
TP19	160	150
TP20	139	45
TP21	216	110
TP24	194	265
TP25	149	130
TP26	176	150
TP27	155	100
TP28	144	170
TP29	191	240
TP30	171	190
TP31	190	180
TP32	167	130
TP34	151	120
TP35	172	140

Thirty Day Maximum Vertical temperature Map from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill

Max Temps - 20:55:41 10-31-2025

Current | 7 Day | 30 Day

BOREHOLE	MAX TEMP (°F)	@ DEPTH (FT)
TP01	170	15
TP02	168	60
TP03	234	45
TP04	162	30
TP05	156	75
TP06	136	120
TP07	154	60
TP08	192	150
TP09	209	125
TP10	152	125
TP11	187	125
TP12	147	125
TP13	168	140
TP14	170	150
TP15	206	75
TP16	148	45
TP17	152	125
TP18	177	45
TP19	164	150
TP20	139	45
TP21	216	110
TP24	193	265
TP25	150	130
TP26	176	150
TP27	156	100
TP28	145	170
TP29	193	240
TP30	172	190
TP31	190	180
TP32	167	130
TP34	151	120
TP35	172	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 OCTOBER 22, 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: - | APP. BY: -

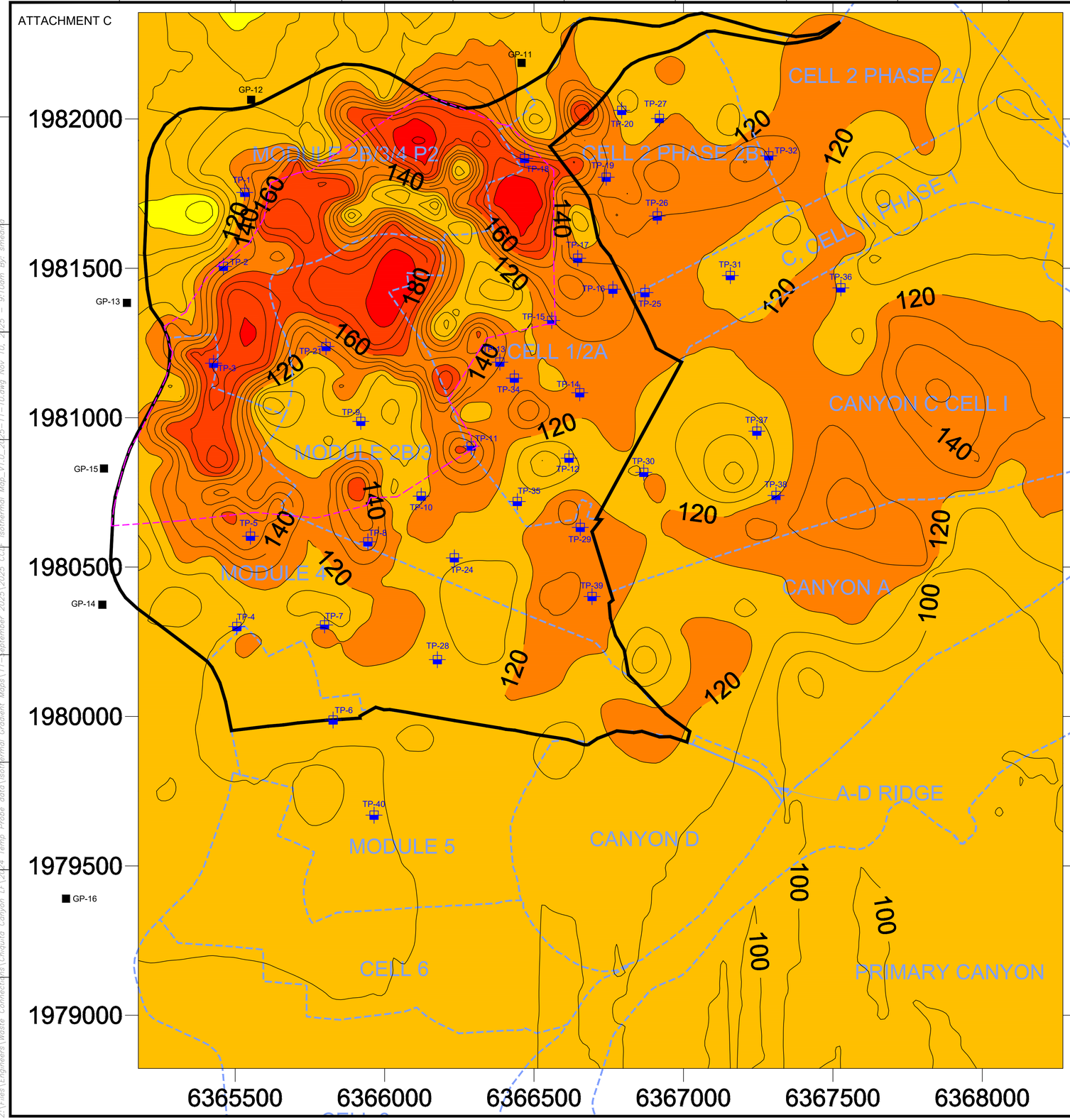
ACAD FILE: ENGINEERS

DATE: 10/30/2025

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.

DATE

REVISION

NO.

SHEET TITLE: ISOTHERMAL GRADIENT MAP OCTOBER 2025

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

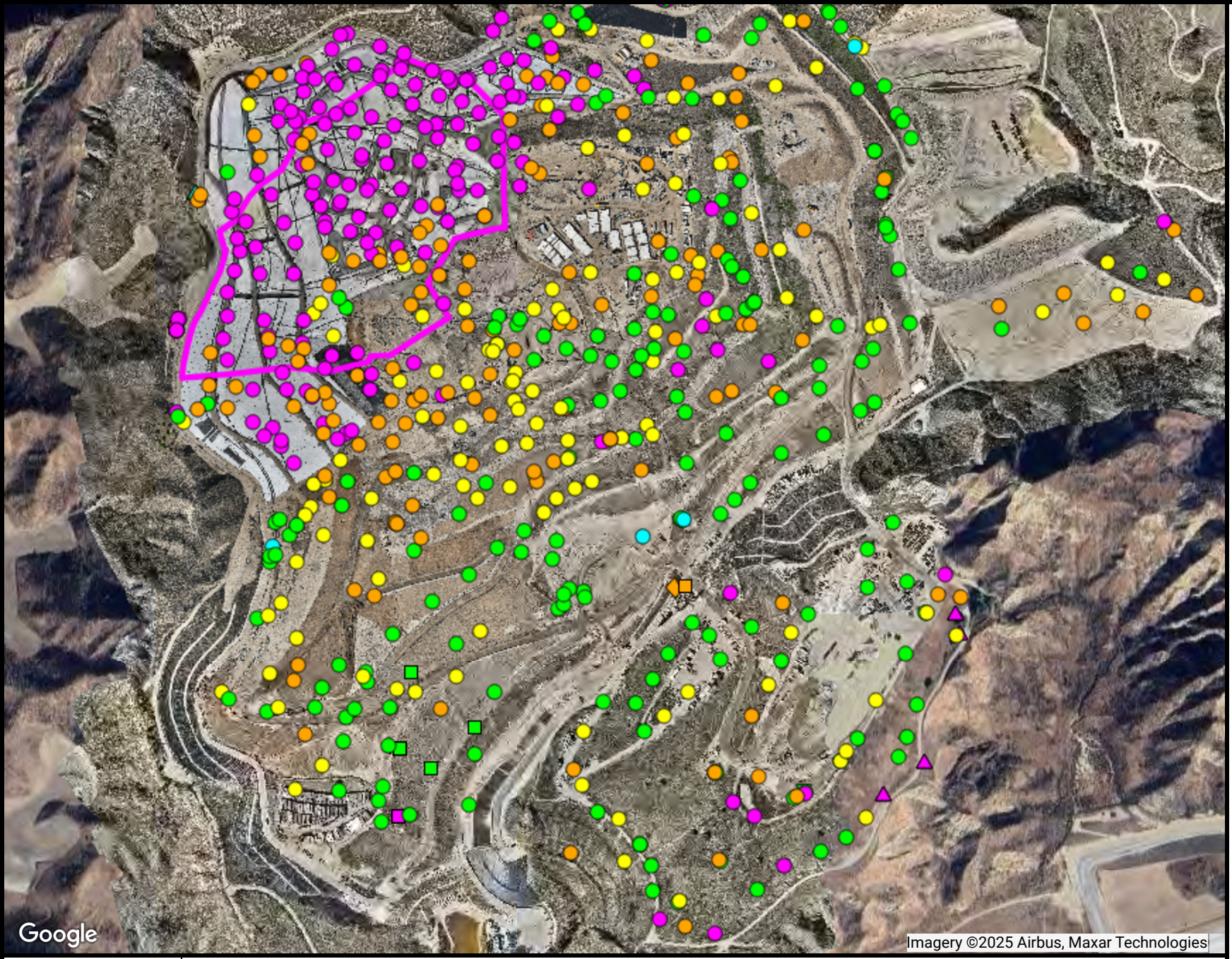
PROJ. NO. 01204123.41 | DWN. BY: SRM | CHK. BY: | ACAD FILE: | APP. BY: -

DSN. BY: -

DATE: 11/10/2025

SCALE: AS SHOWN

SHEET: 1



Ranges Mapped

						# Points
	>=	0	and	<	0.5	267
	>=	0.5	and	<	0.9	165
	>=	0.9	and	<	1.1	125
	>=	1.1	and	<	1.5	192
	>=	1.5	and	<	101	5

Point Type Legend

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

N

SCSeTools

ATTACHMENT D

Chiquita Canyon Landfill

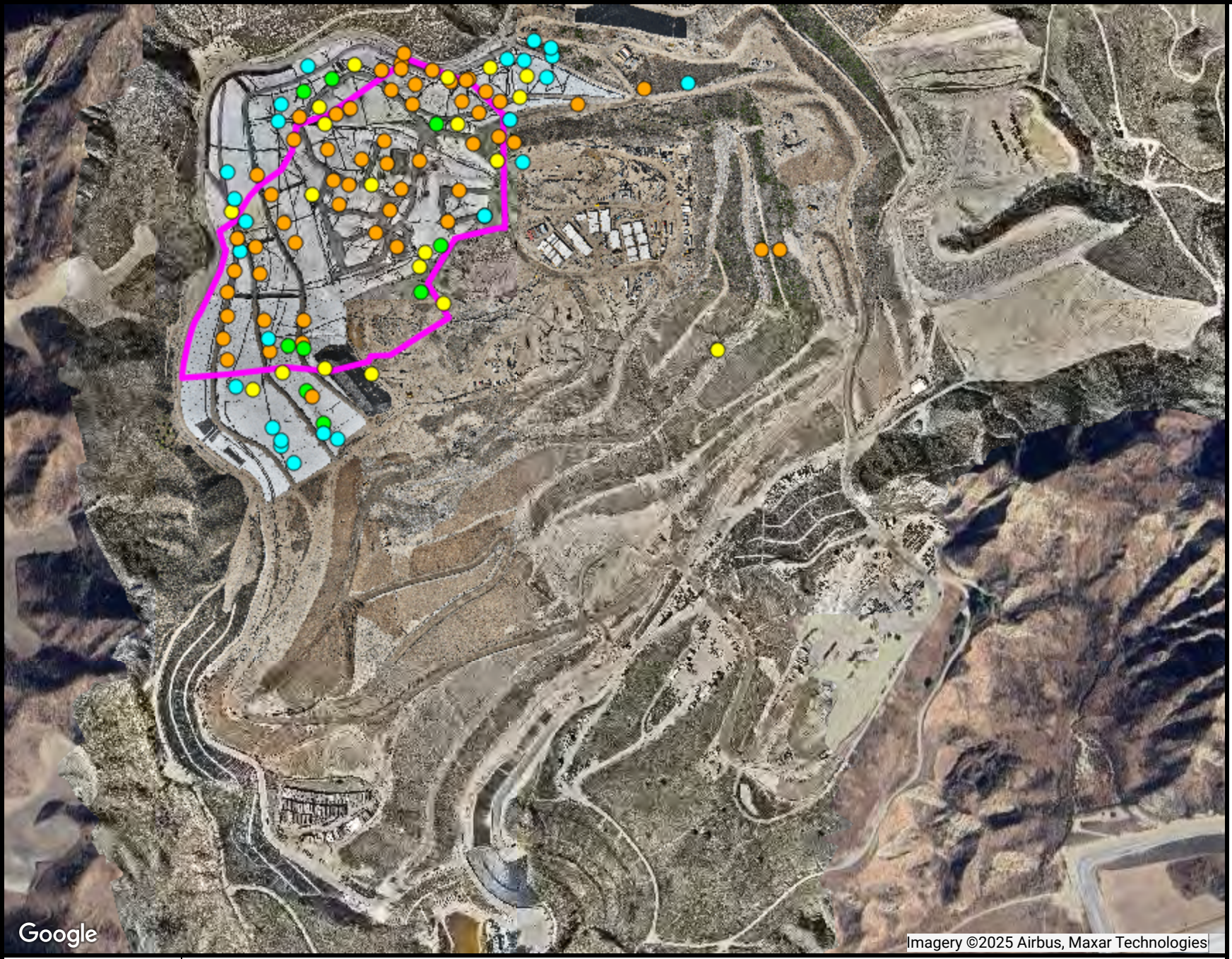
Range Map

Parameter: CH4/CO2 Ratio (high range)

Analysis Method: Average

Date Range: 10/01/2025 - 10/31/2025

Map generation date : 11/10/2025



Ranges Mapped

						# Points
	>=	0	and	<	20000	28
	>=	20000	and	<	50000	9
	>=	50000	and	<	100000	20
	>=	100000	and	<	999999	58

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

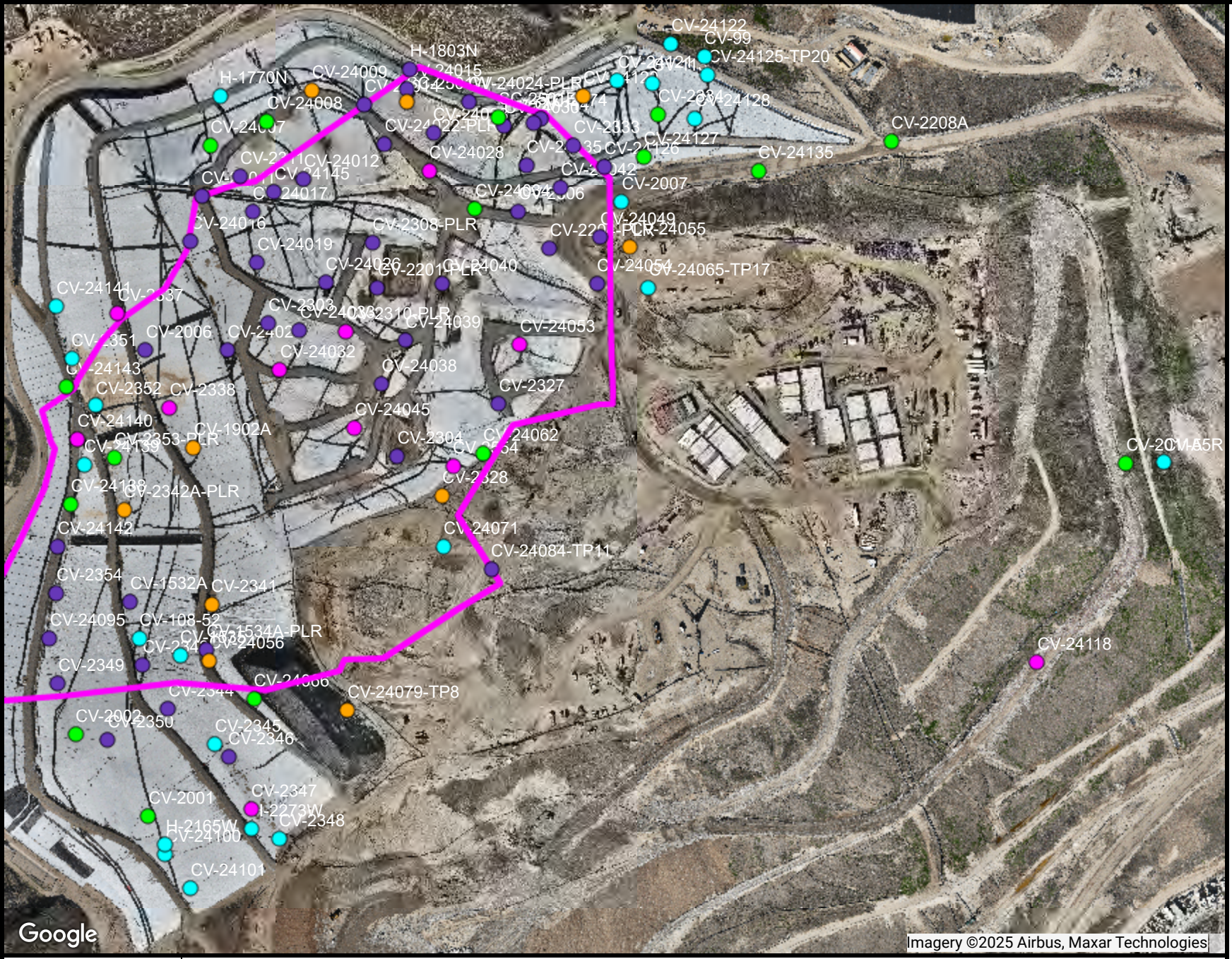
Range Map

Parameter: H2 (mid range)

Analysis Method: Average

Date Range: 10/01/2025 - 10/31/2025

Map generation date : 11/10/2025



Ranges Mapped

					# Points
>=	0	and	<	500	23
>=	500	and	<	1000	16
>=	1000	and	<	1500	10
>=	1500	and	<	2000	11
>=	2000	and	<	1000000	49

Point Type Legend

well

N

SCSeTools

ATTACHMENT F

Chiquita Canyon Landfill

Range Map

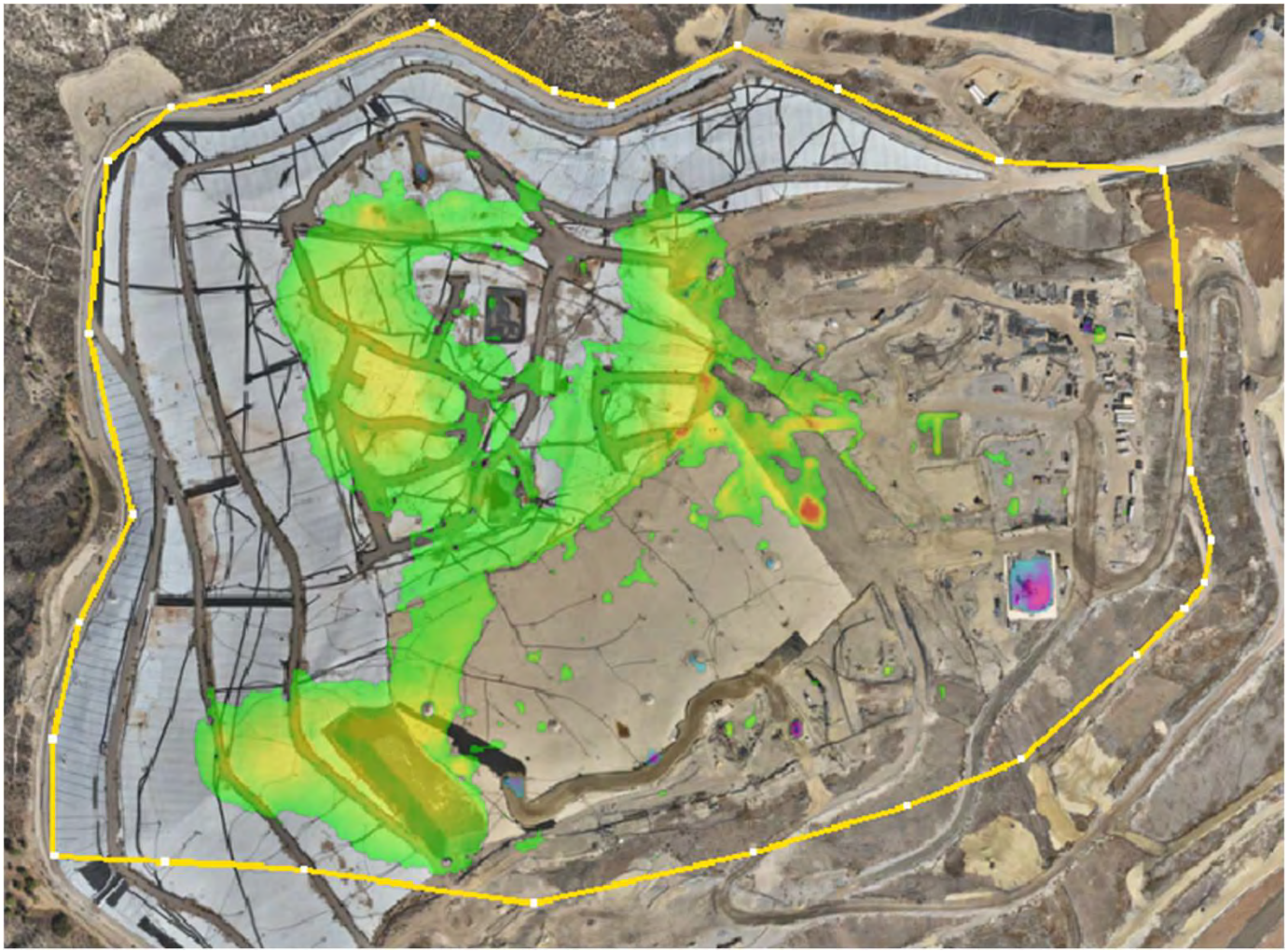
Parameter: CO (mid range)

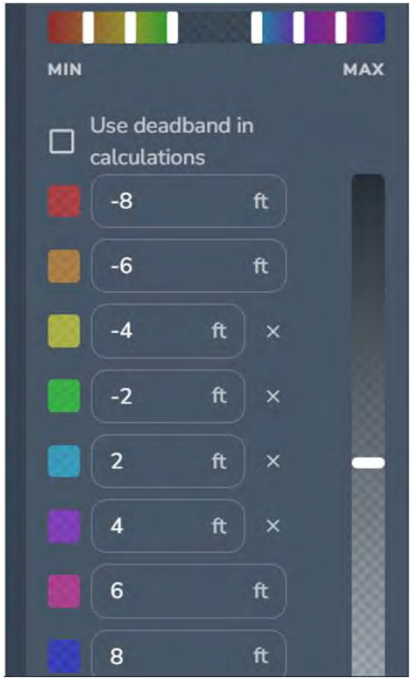
Analysis Method: Average

Date Range: 10/01/2025 - 10/31/2025

Map generation date : 11/10/2025

Chiquita Canyon Landfill - Quarterly Isopach





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