December 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 November 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 December 9, 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 November 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 November 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 November 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 and the data recorded during November demonstrates the conditions are generally unchanged during the past four months. This is also the case at adjacent well CV-24008. As noted in previous reports, the Reaction Committee suspects that gas movement from within the reaction area via existing horizontal collectors is the potential cause of the heat and longer-term trend of marginal to poor quality gas at these wells.

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. During November, the CH_4 concentrations at these wells either increased or remained generally the same compared to measurements recorded during October. The average LFG temperatures at these wells either decreased or remained generally the same compared to measurements recorded during

October. Increasing CH_4 concentrations and decreasing temperatures do not suggest that ETLF conditions are present at these locations.

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.

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). During November, the CH_4 concentrations at these wells either increased or remained generally the same compared to measurements recorded during October. The average LFG temperatures at these wells either decreased or remained generally the same compared to measurements recorded during October. Increasing CH_4 concentrations and decreasing temperatures do not suggest that ETLF conditions are present at these locations.

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.

Subareas Within Data-Driven Reaction Area Boundary

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 of the data-driven reaction area. 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 November 2025 by the in-situ temperature monitoring probes. As of November 2025, seven of the 32 probes (TP-2, TP-3, TP-9, TP-11, TP-15, TP-18, and TP-21) are located within the current estimated extent of ETLF conditions (dashed magenta line). Of the remaining twenty-five (25) 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 October 23 through December 3, 2025, except for two short-term (2-day) increases and subsequent decreases at the 240-foot interval in TP-29. The maximum temperature at this thermocouple of 191 degrees F occurred for just a single day, and the average temperature during the 30-day period was 184 degrees F.

The temperature monitoring probe weekly documentation submittals throughout November noted that the temperature values measured at TP-08 at the 150-foot thermocouple are considered to be invalid because of equipment malfunction. This issue was initially identified in September, and repairs to the loose wiring was accomplished in mid-October. However, the extreme erratic fluctuations have continued during November, so the Reaction Committee did not consider these temperature values to be valid during our monthly analysis.

The maximum temperatures recorded during November 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 the thermocouples within these probes that are positioned within the 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 (CV-24086, CV-24087, CV-24174, and CV-24175) recorded average LFG wellhead temperatures during September through November of 114 degrees F, which is well below the range associated with ETLF conditions. Those four wells also recorded average methane concentrations of 39 percent during this period, which is consistent with typical landfill gas methane production for this facility. The three wells surrounding TP-29 (CV-24091, CV-24171, and CV-24207) recorded average LFG wellhead temperatures during September through November of 124 degrees F and average methane concentrations of 47 percent during this period, which suggest normal subsurface decomposition conditions affiliated with methane production. The two wells adjacent to TP-31 (CV-2319 and CV-24111) recorded average LFG wellhead temperatures during September through November of 137 degrees F, which is well below the range associated with ETLF conditions. While the average methane concentration at CV-2319 is 22 percent, the average methane concentration at CV-24111 during the past three months was 43 percent, which is consistent with typical landfill gas methane production for this facility. 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 November 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 November 2025 data. The Reaction Committee noted in its review of the data that these wells did not exhibit elevated temperatures, except for wells CV-24076 and CV-24148. Well CV-24076 had a single instance of a maximum temperature of 162 degrees F, but exhibited an average temperature of 150 degrees during the past three months, and CV-24148 had variability in temperatures ranging between 136 and 173 degrees F during the past three months. There was no evidence of the increased heat that is typical with ETLF conditions at the wells exhibiting atypical H_2 concentrations (except for limited events at wells CV-24076 and CV-24148). 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 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 November 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

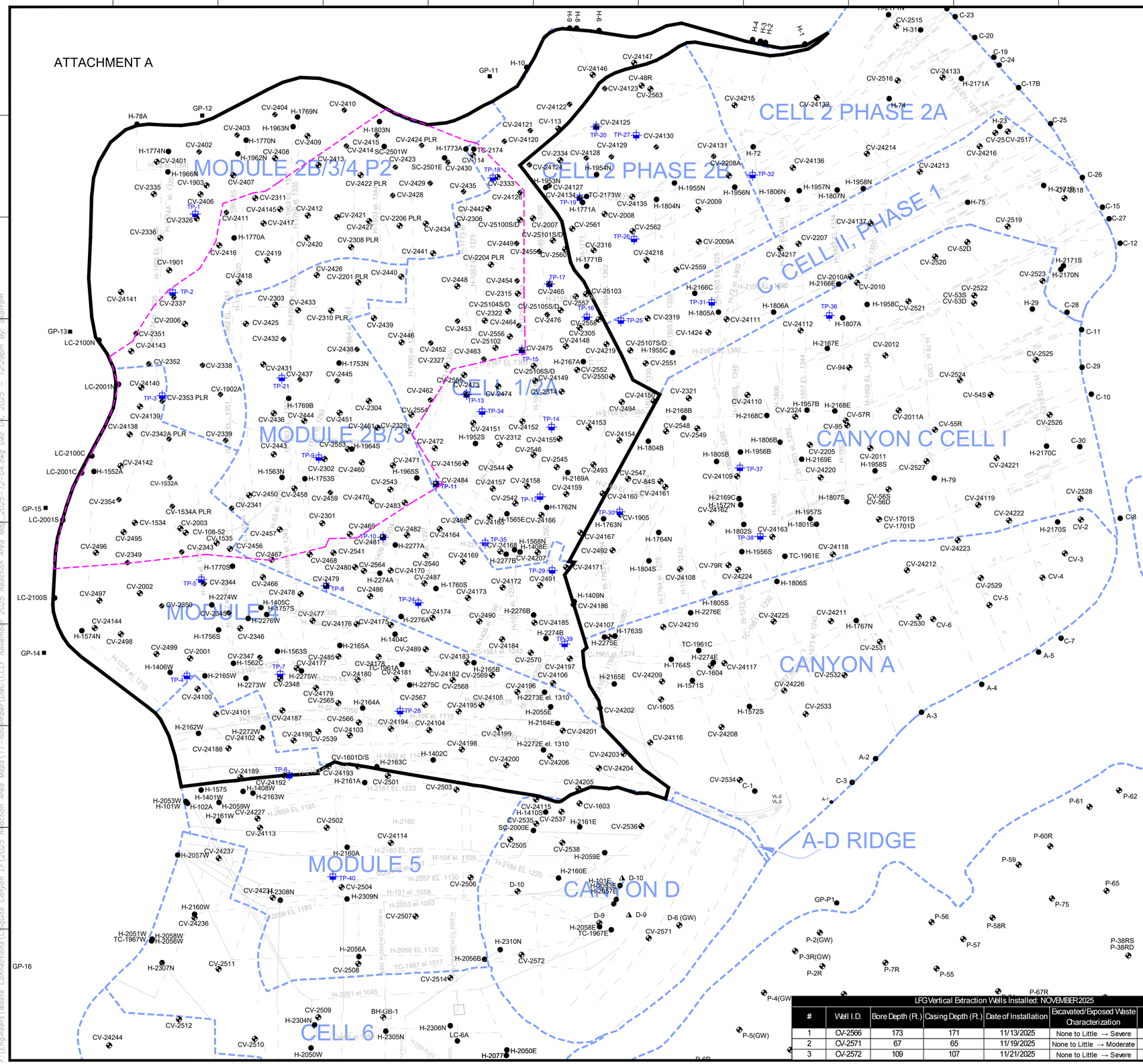
RED/PSS

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: NOVEMBER 2025

#	Well I.D.	Bore Depth (Ft.)	Casing Depth (Ft.)	Date of Installation	Excavated/Exposed Waste Characterization	Excavated/Exposed Waste Moisture
1	CV-2566	173	171	11/13/2025	None to Little → Severe	Dry → Saturated
2	CV-2571	67	65	11/19/2025	None to Little → Moderate	Dry → Moist
3	CV-2572	109	107	11/21/2025	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 NOVEMBER 2025

PROJECT TITLE: CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL CASTAIC, CALIFORNIA

CLIENT: CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL CASTAIC, CALIFORNIA

SCS ENGINEERS
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ACAD FILE: DWN: BY: AEK CHK: BY: WCH/SRM APP: BY: WCH

PROJ. NO. 01204123.41 DSN: BY: -

DATE: 12/04/2025

SCALE: AS SHOWN

SHEET: 1

ATTACHMENT B

Solid Waste Borehole Maximum Temperature Profiles Over 6 Weeks

for 10/23/2025 to 12/3/2025

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07224053.00 | December 4, 2025

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

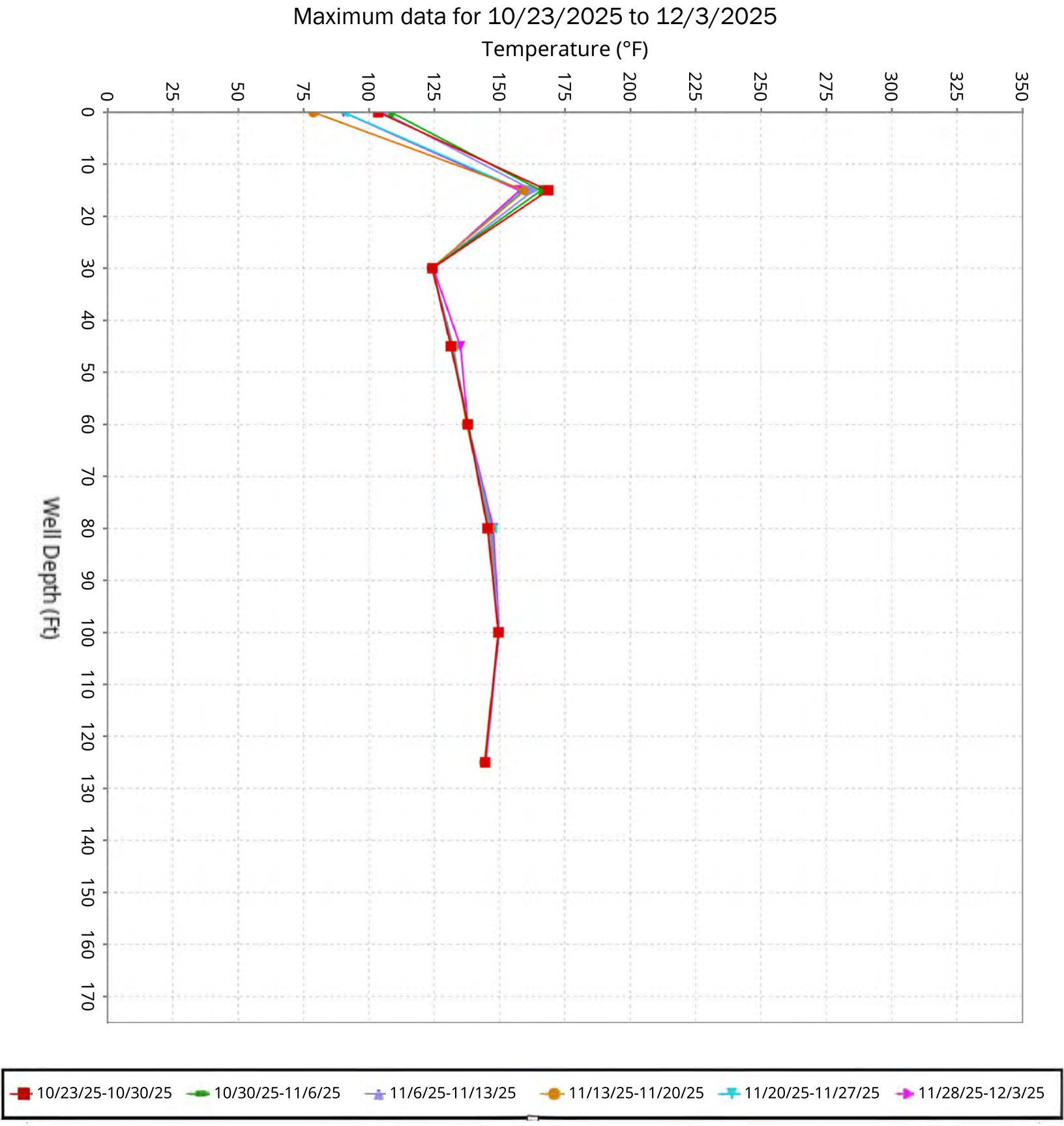
From November 26, 2025, through December 3, 2025, there were two recorded temperature decreases and one recorded temperature increase that triggered the notification limits set forth in the LEA's October 4, 2024 letter.

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:

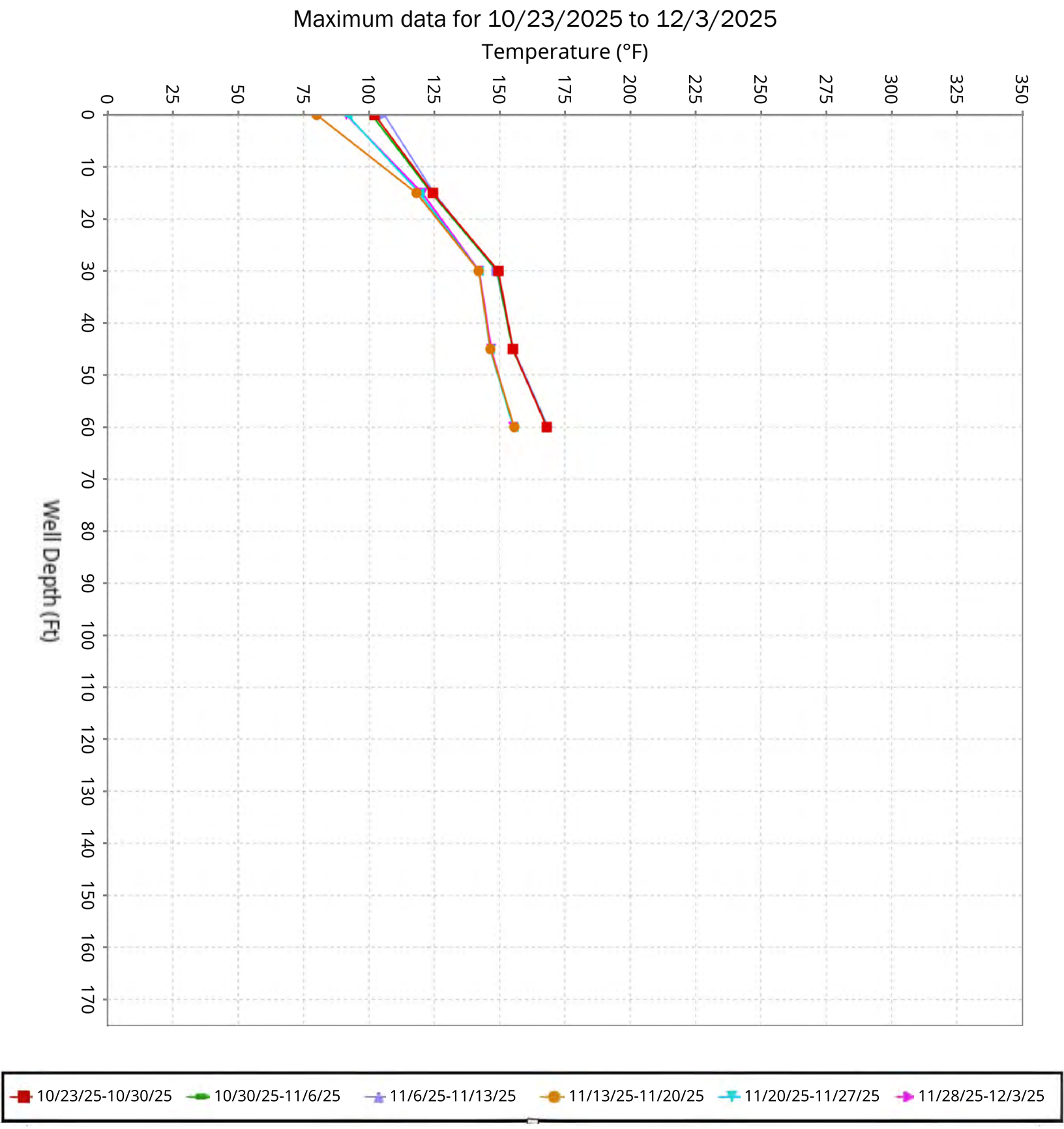
- TP-07
    - As previously reported, the 60-foot thermocouple showed anomalous readings from October 2nd to October 13th of 175°F up to 2,507°F, October 19th to October 21st, and October 30th to October 31st, indicating issues with the thermocouple and that the readings were most likely erroneous. The wiring was checked on the 60-foot thermocouple and reconnected, but erroneous readings continued. The 60-foot thermocouple was replaced and has returned to normal working order. No other thermocouples at TP-07 showed any such changes in temperatures.
- TP-08
    - The 45-foot thermocouple remained consistent with previous recorded temperatures.
    - The 125-foot thermocouple showed a decrease in maximum temperature of 10°F from 171°F to 161°F from November 24th to November 26th, an increase in maximum temperature of 16°F from 161°F to 177°F from November 26th to November 29th, and then a decrease in maximum temperature of 13°F from 177°F to 164°F from November 29th to November 30th.
    - The 150-foot thermocouple continued to show anomalous readings for a single hour readings on each day of the past week, indicating these readings were likely erroneous. The 150-foot thermocouple will be evaluated next week for issues or possible replacement.
- TP-25
    - The 110-foot thermocouple remained consistent with previous recorded temperatures.
    - The 130-foot thermocouple remained consistent with previous recorded temperatures.
- TP-28
    - As previously reported, all thermocouples were offline on November 7th for TMP raising and show a 0°F reading for November 7th, since each thermocouple was raised, the elevations of each thermocouple show changes. Changes in temperature before November 7th and after November 7th do not represent changes in temperature for the associated waste.

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



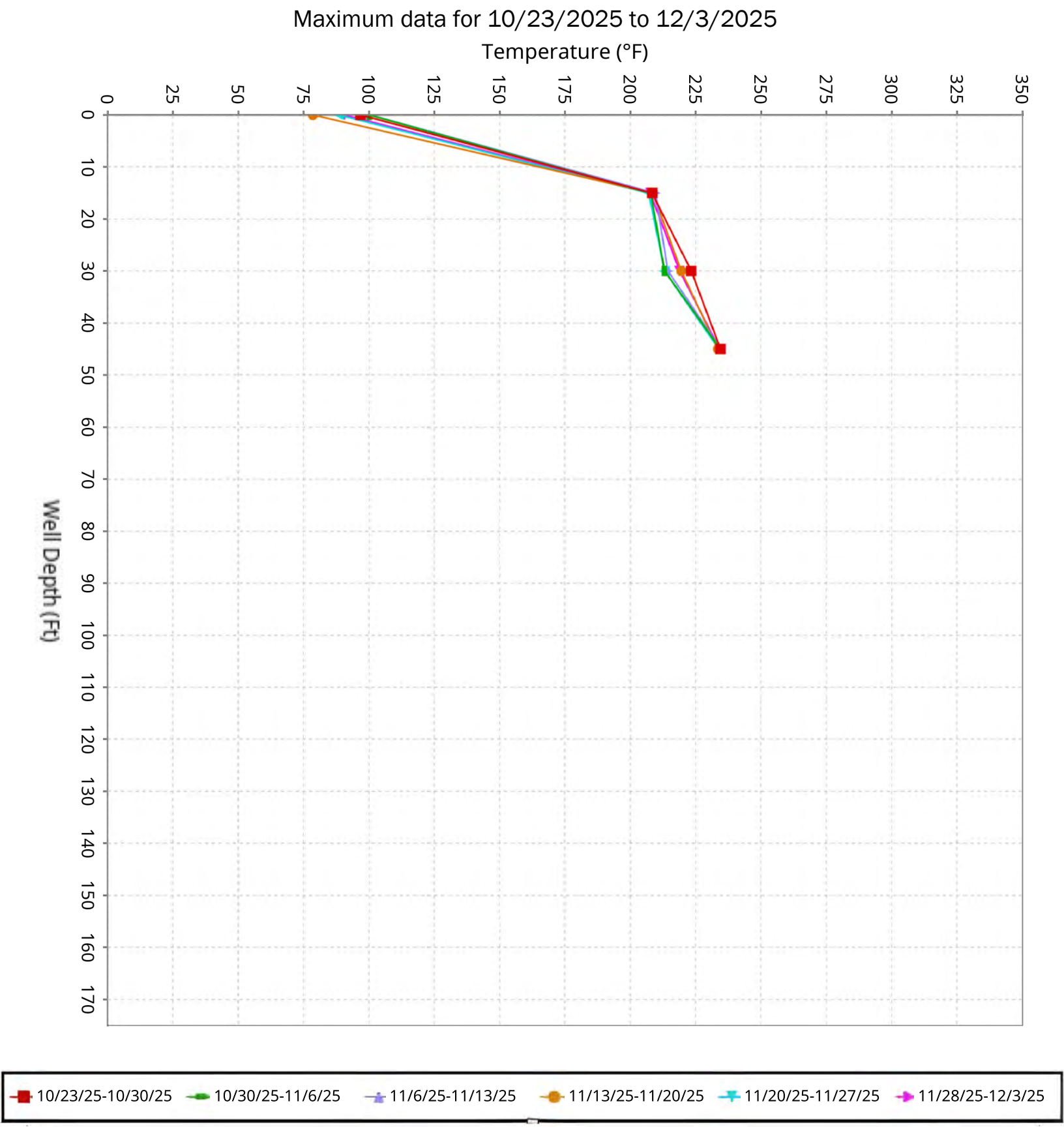
SCS ENGINEERS

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



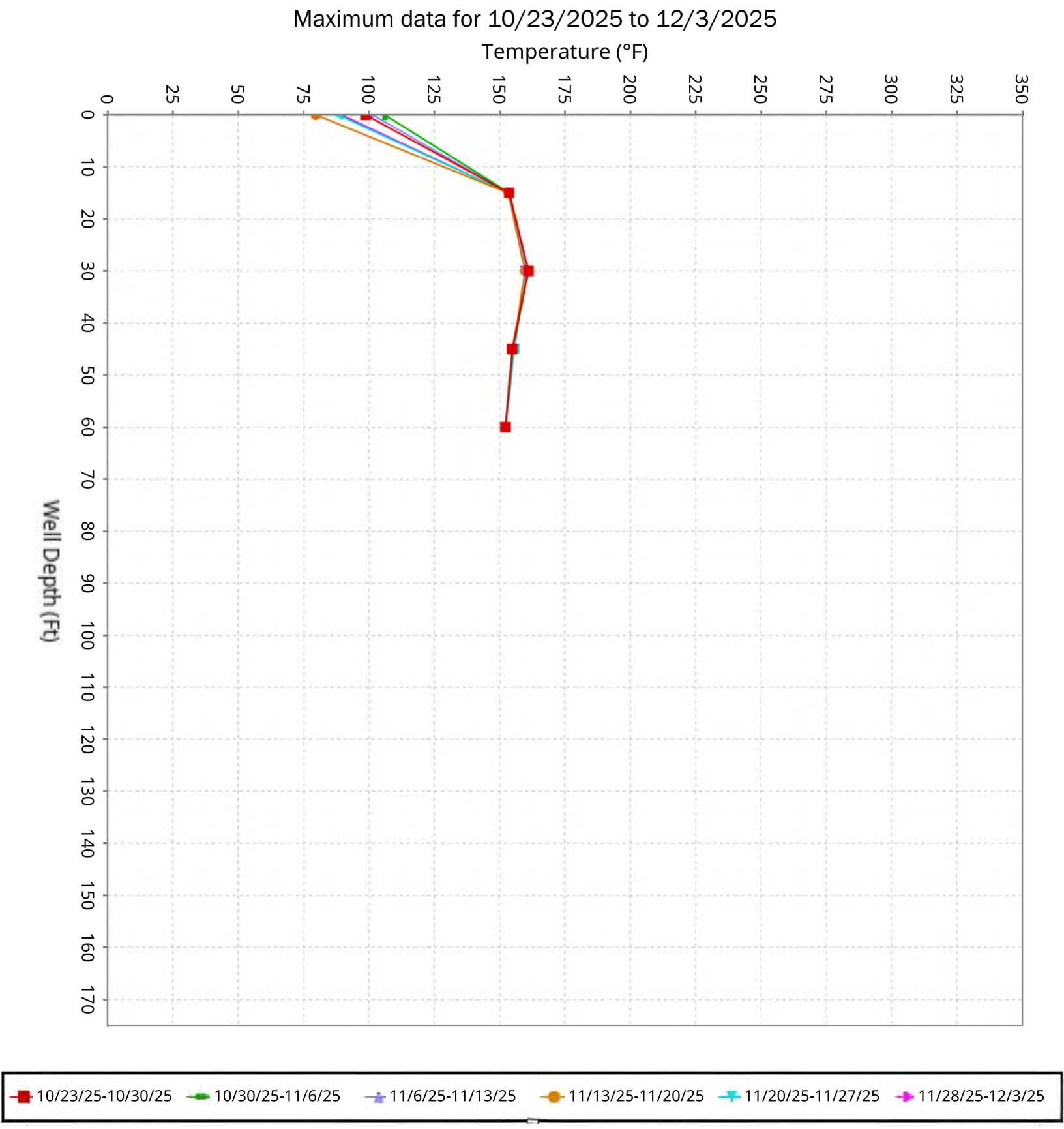
SCS ENGINEERS

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



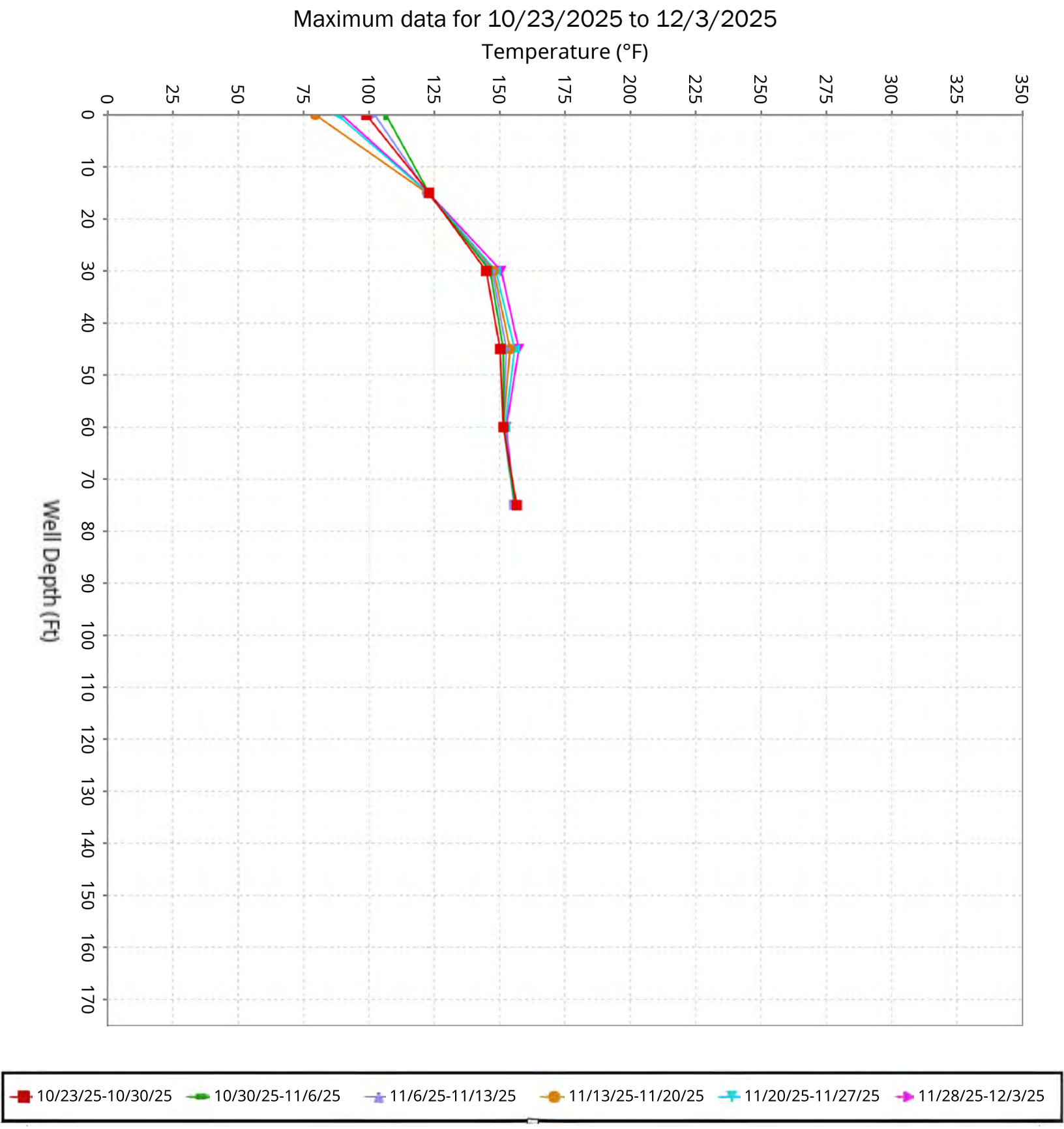
SCS ENGINEERS

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



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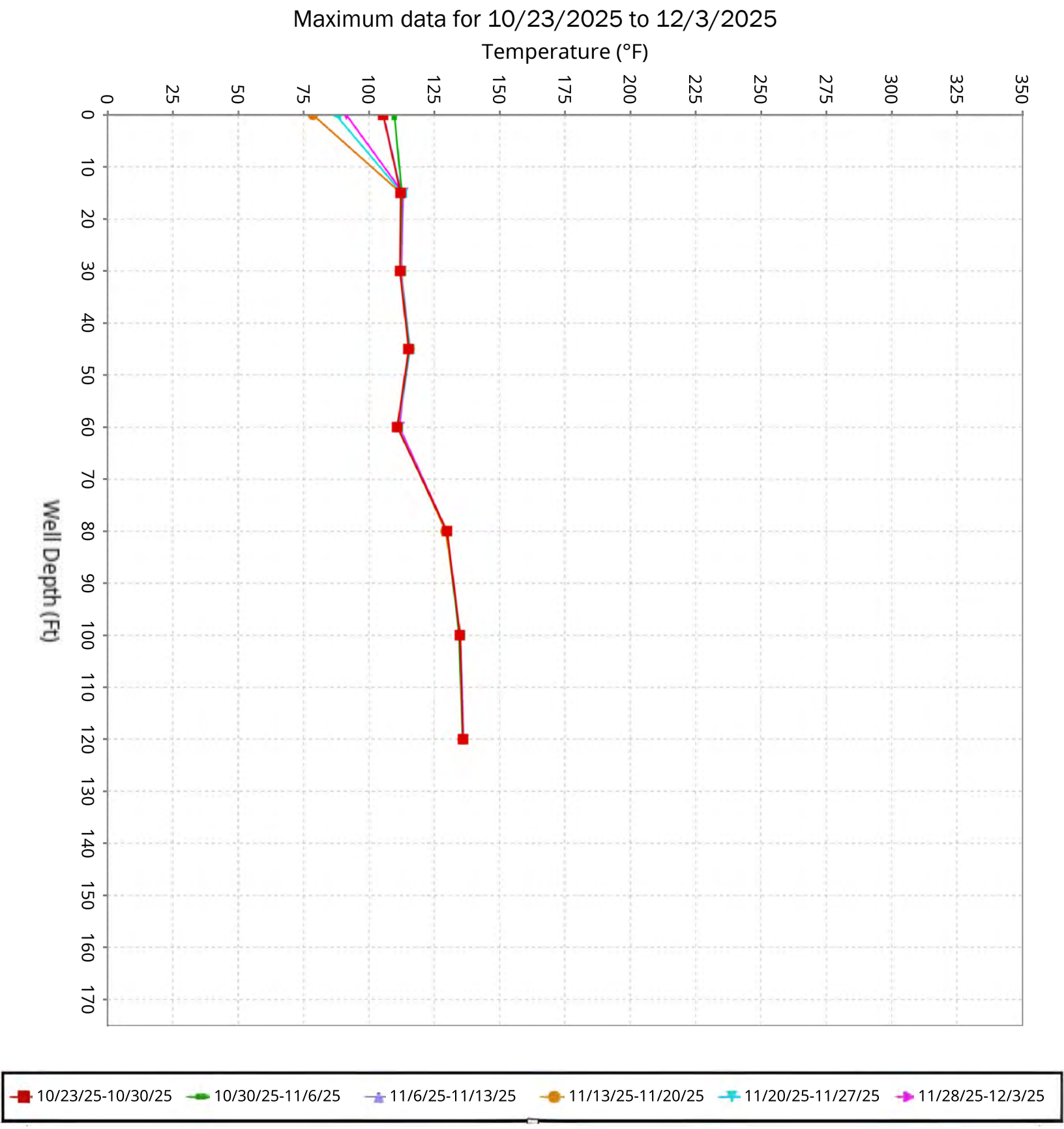
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-6



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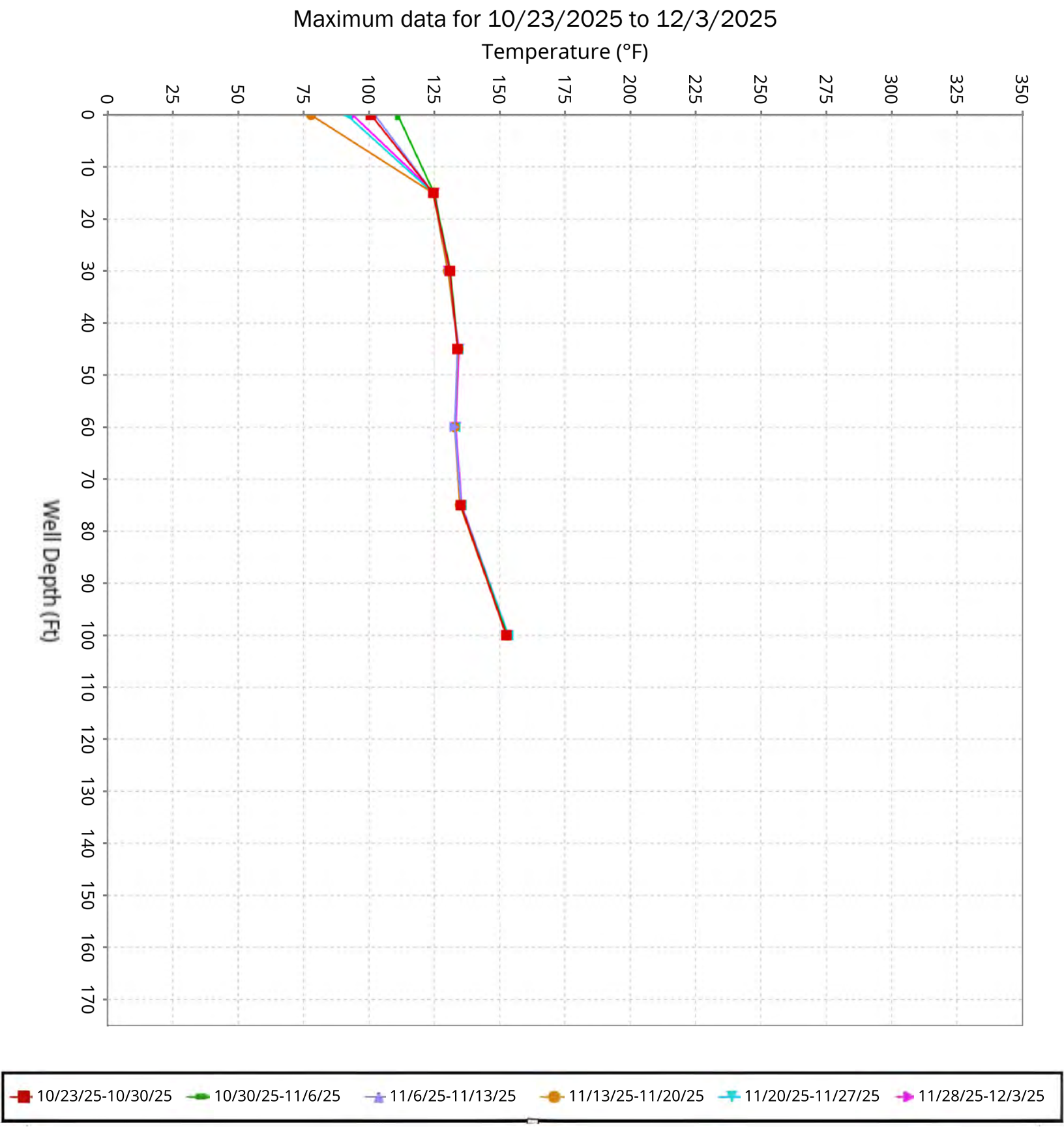
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-7



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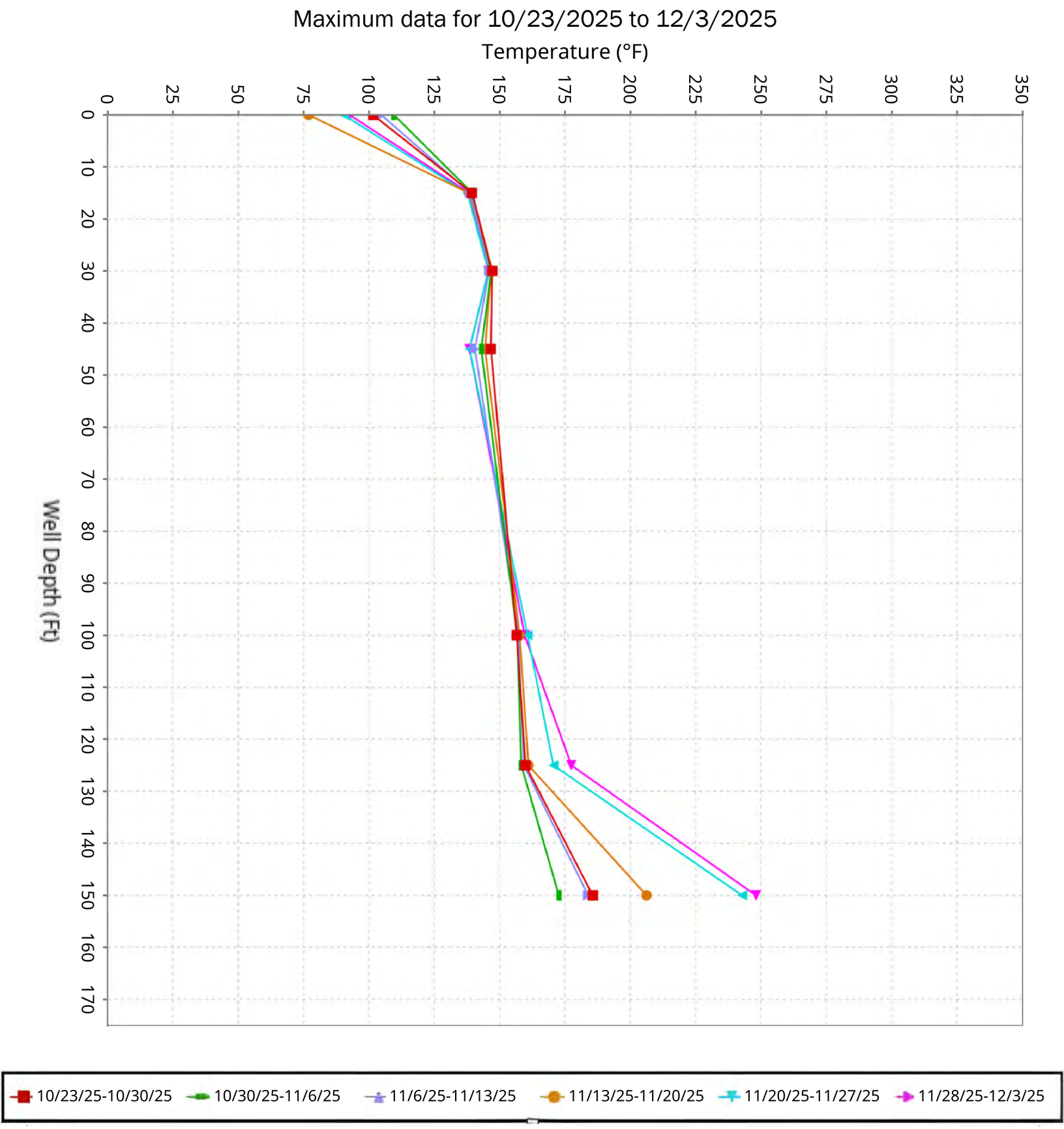
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-8



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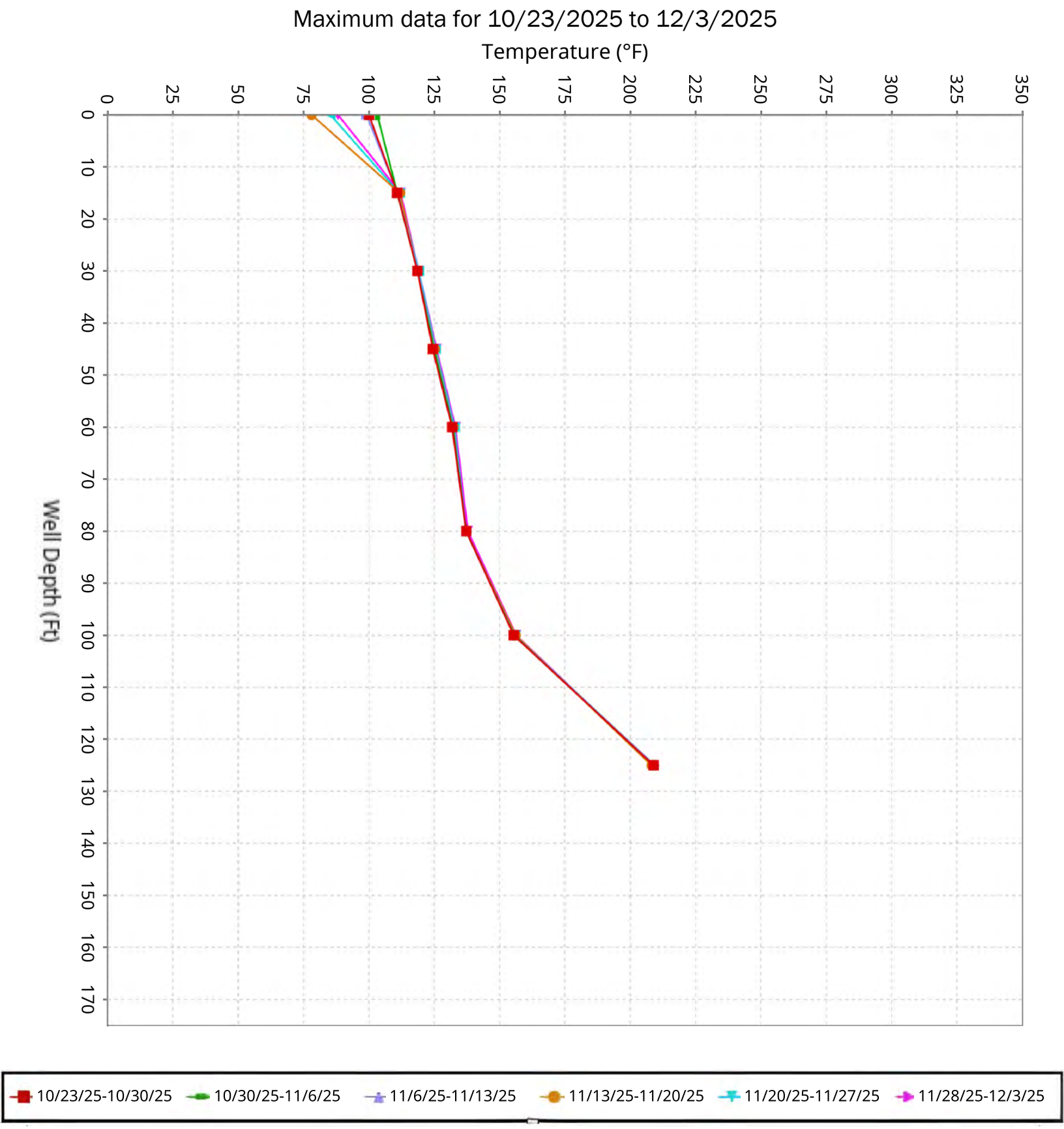
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-9



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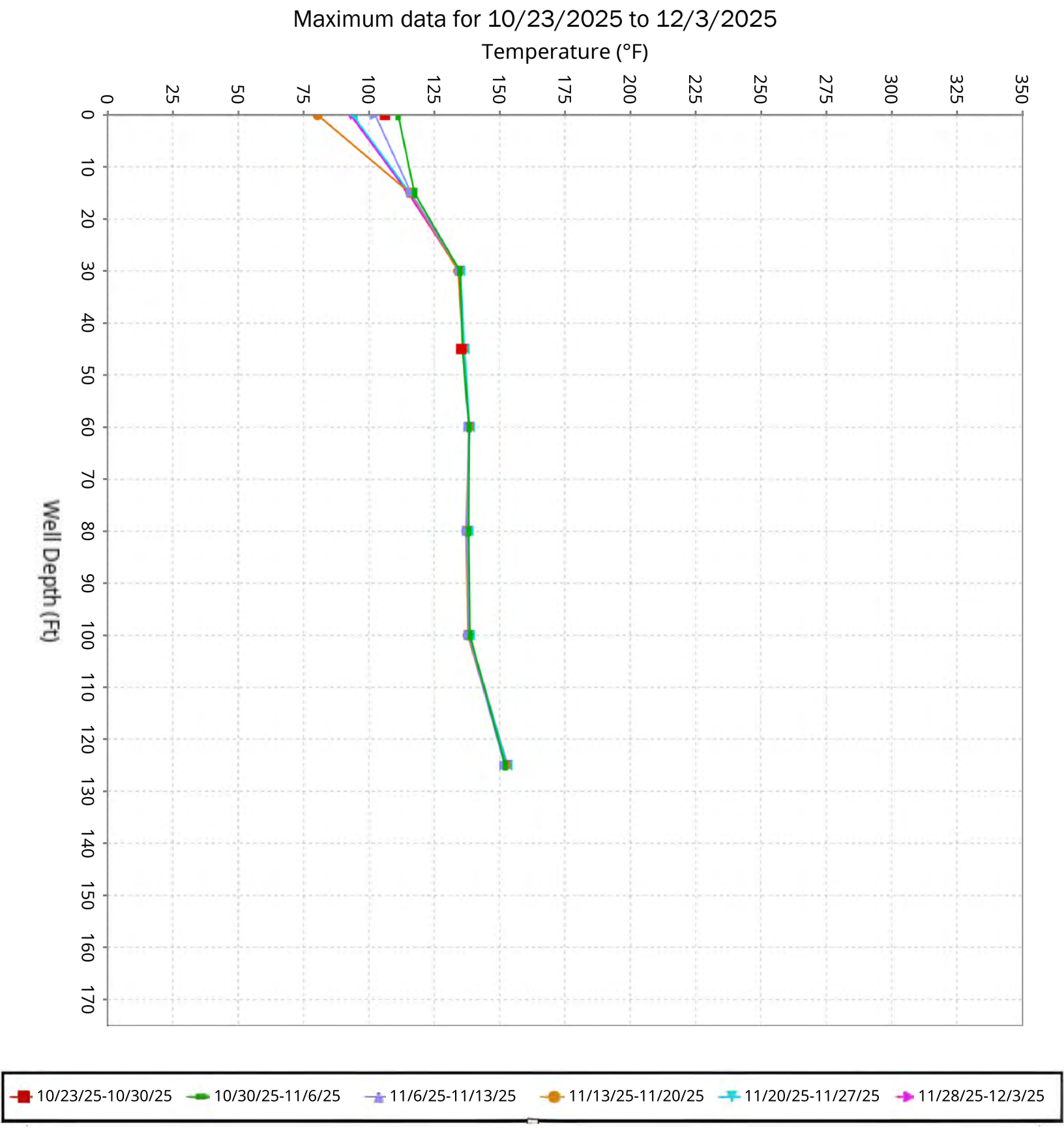
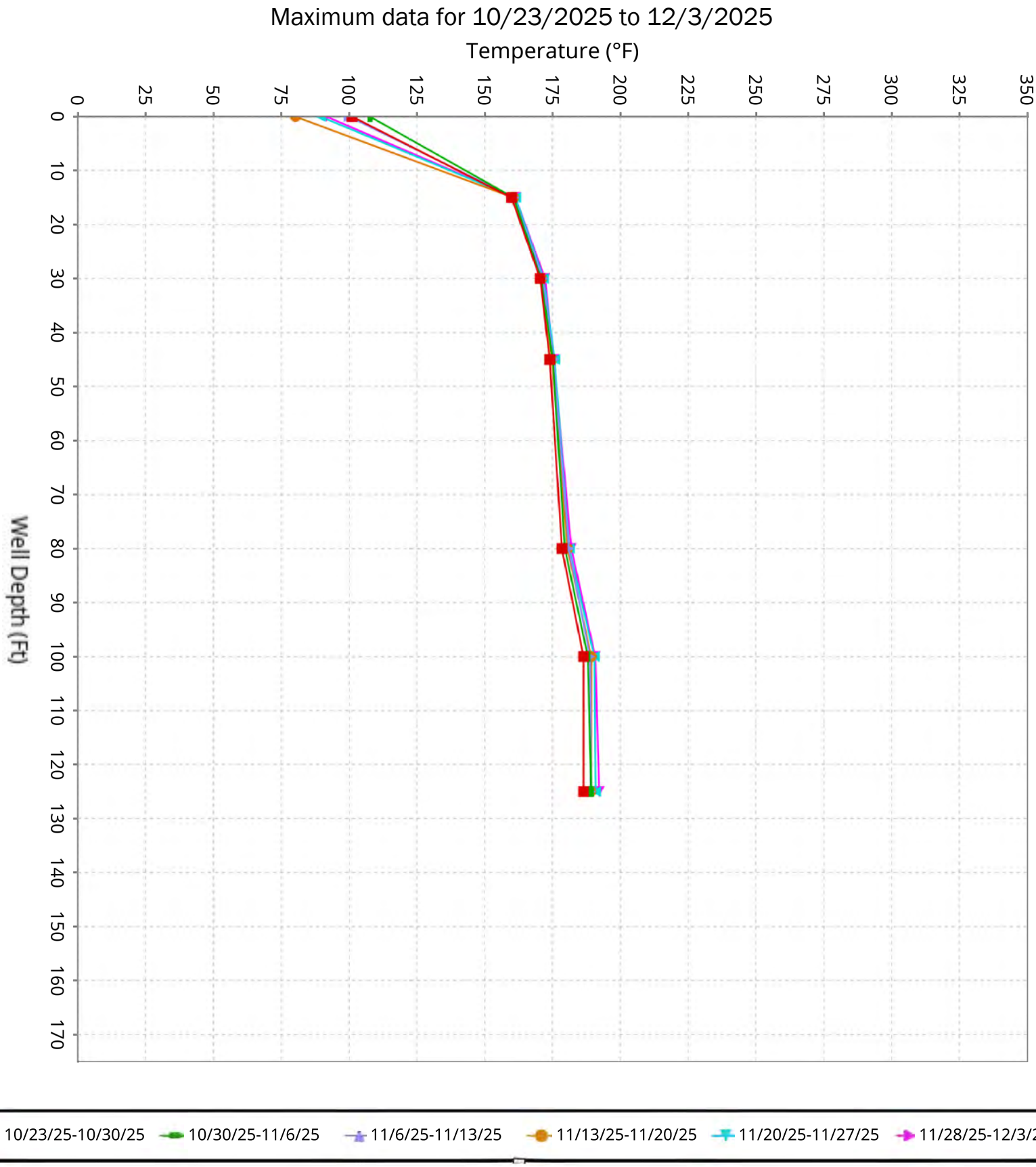
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-10



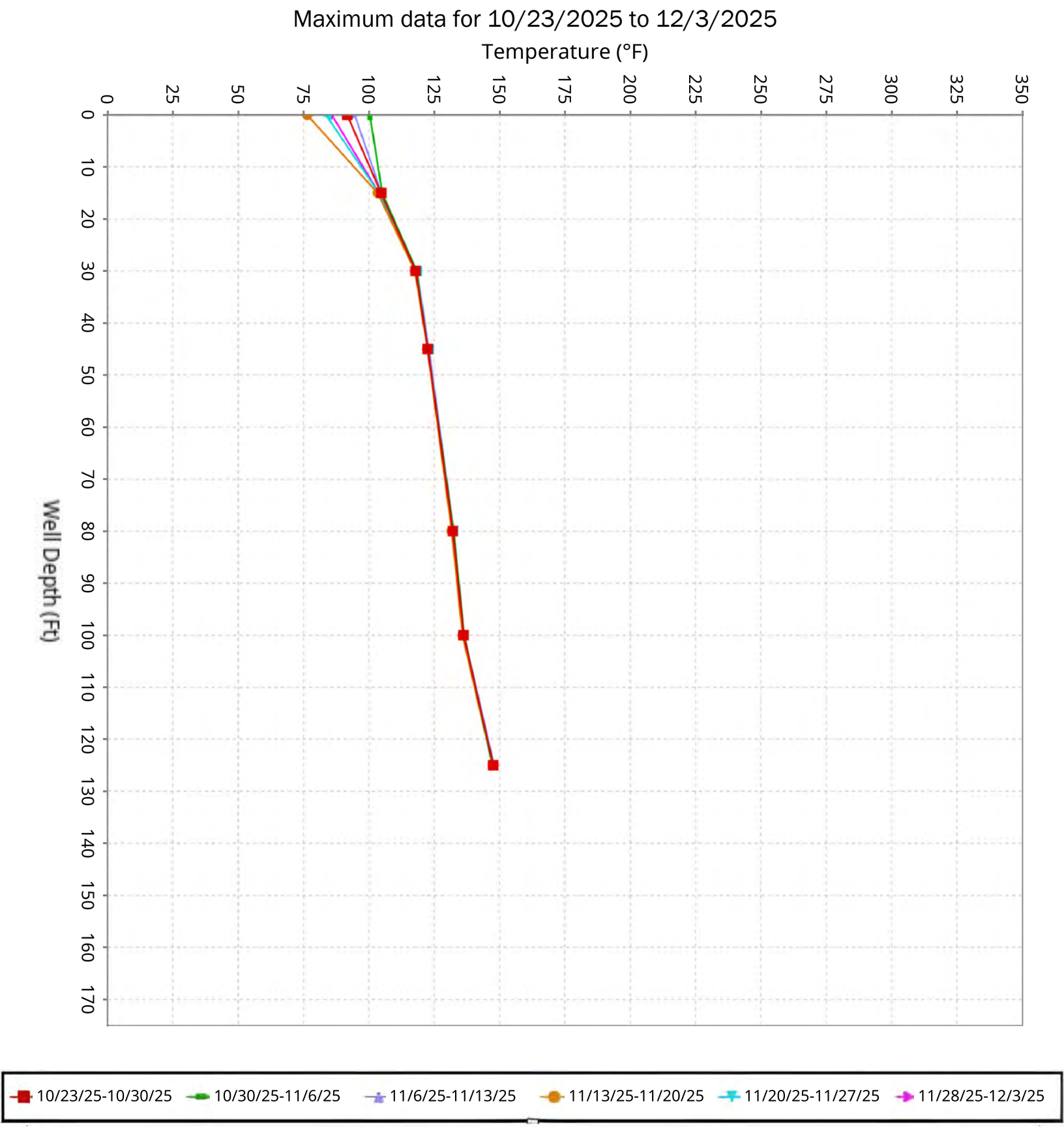
SCS ENGINEERS

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



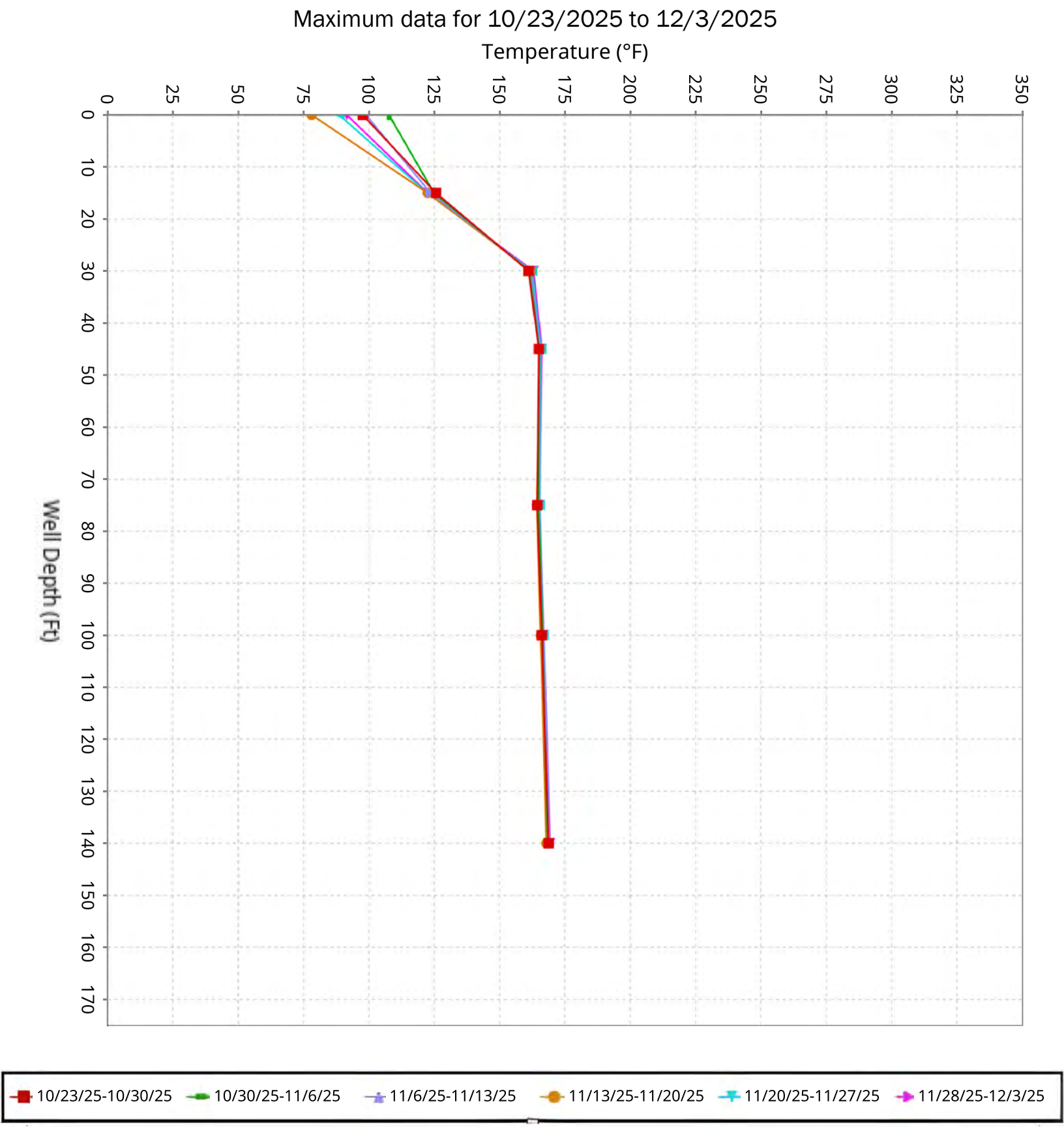
SCS ENGINEERS

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



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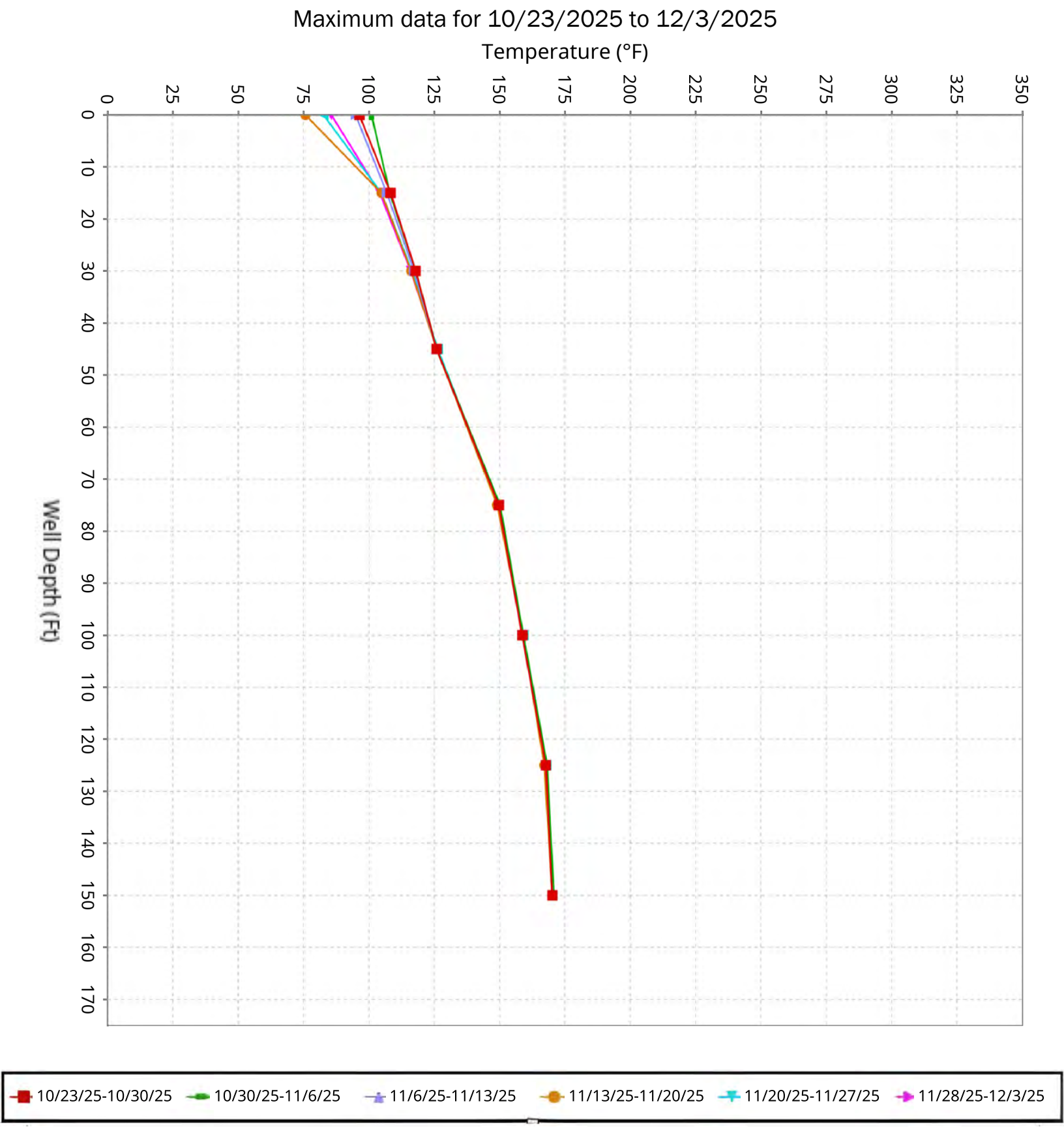
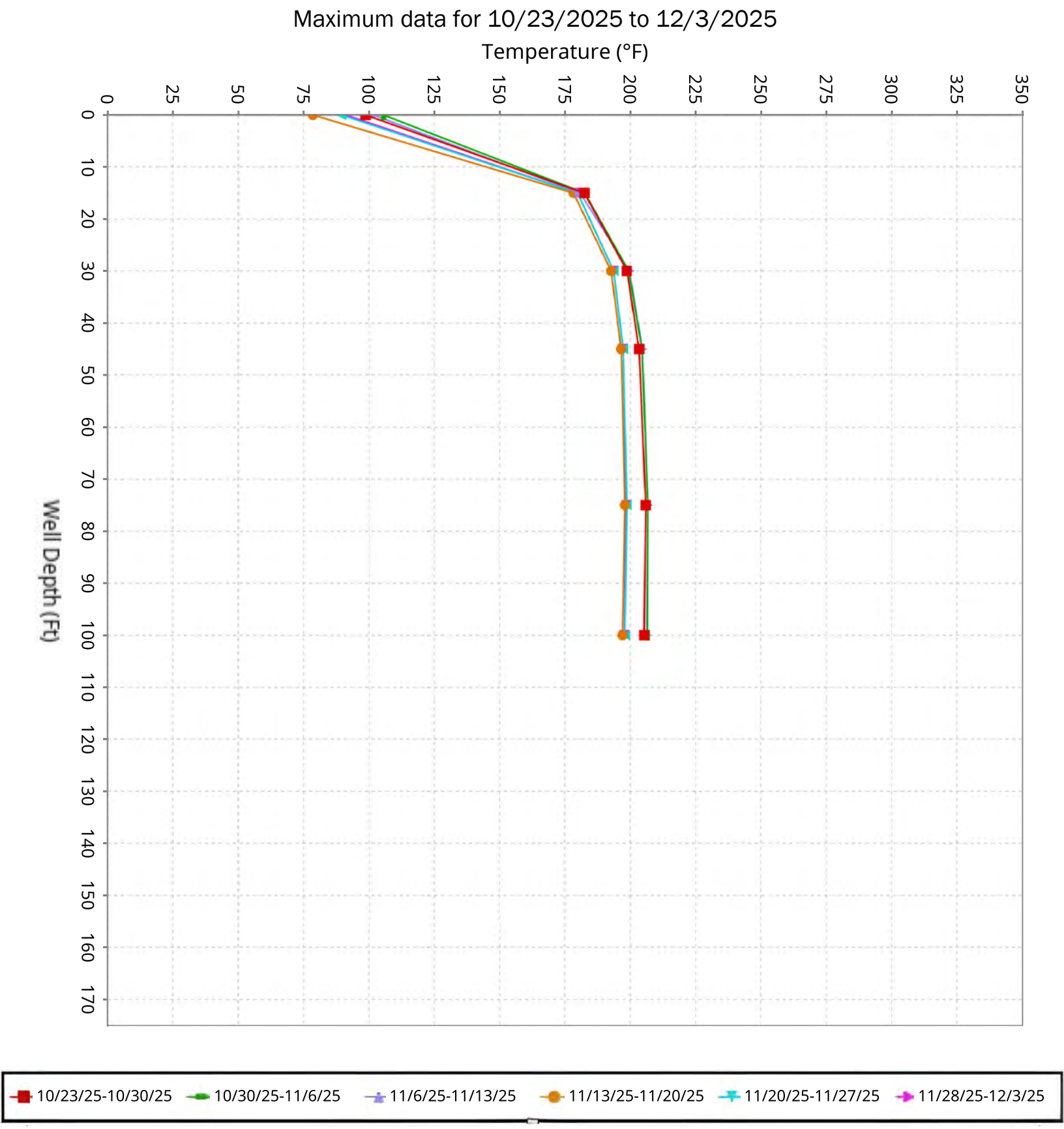
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-14



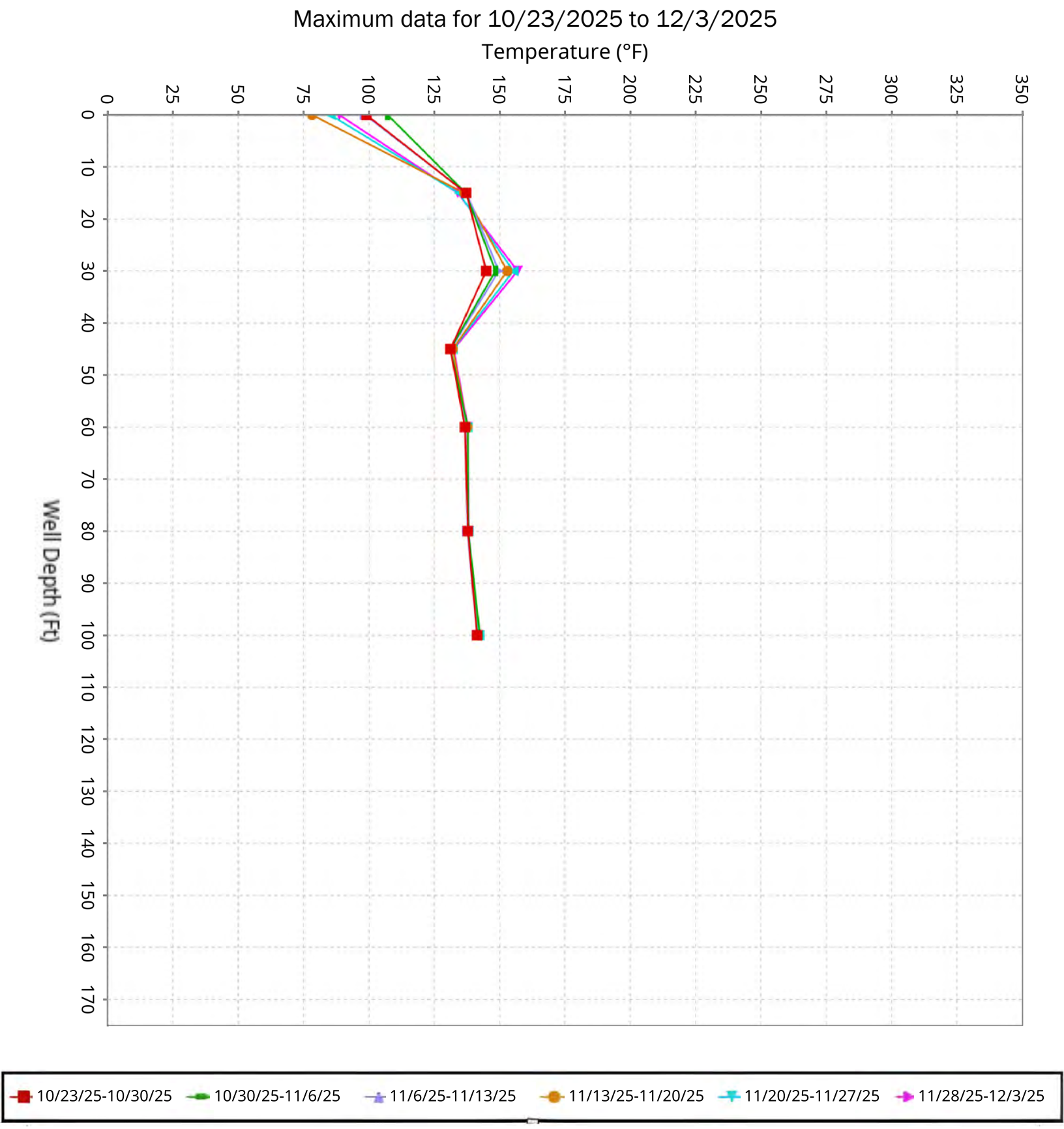
SCS ENGINEERS

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



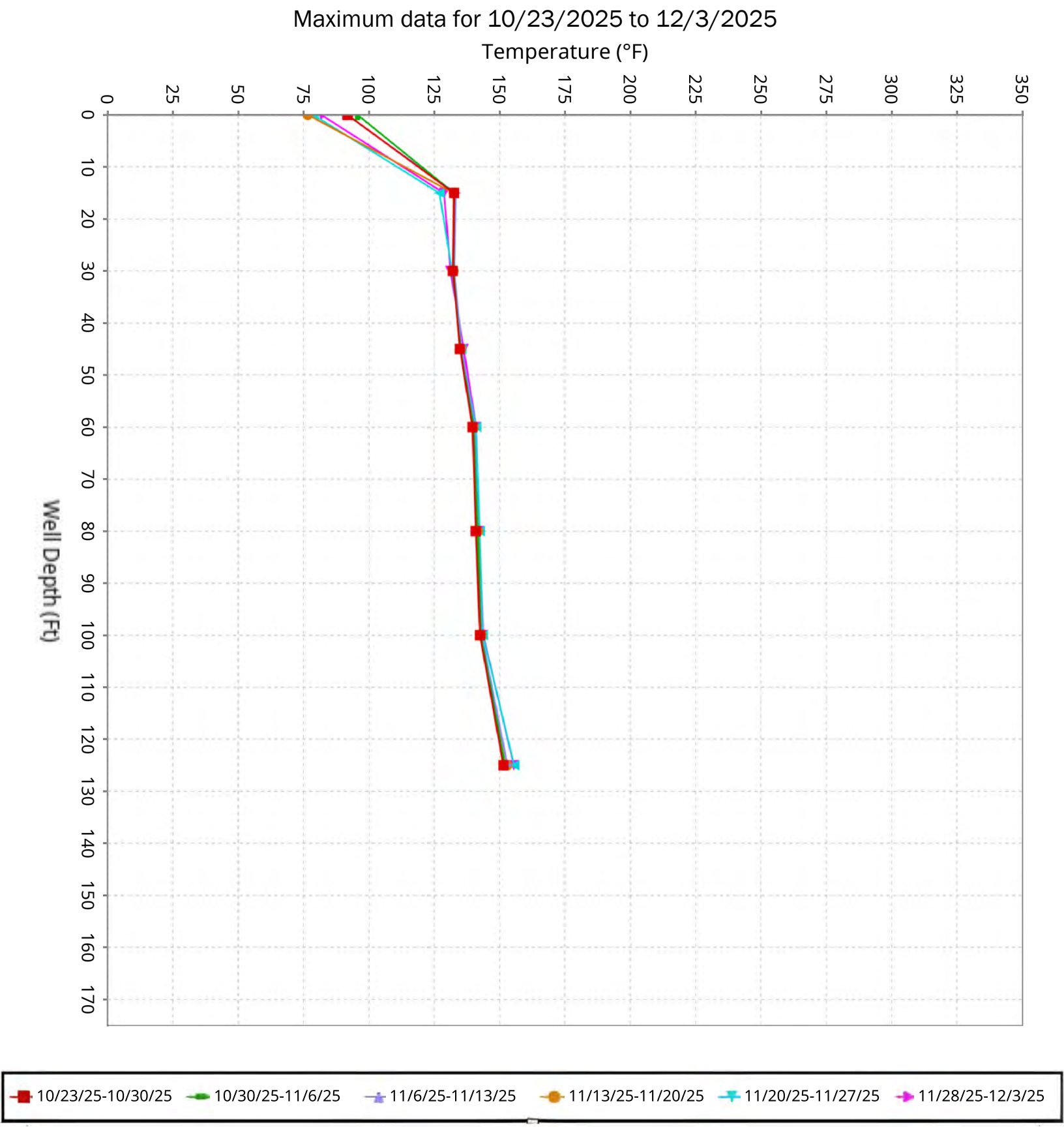
SCS ENGINEERS

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



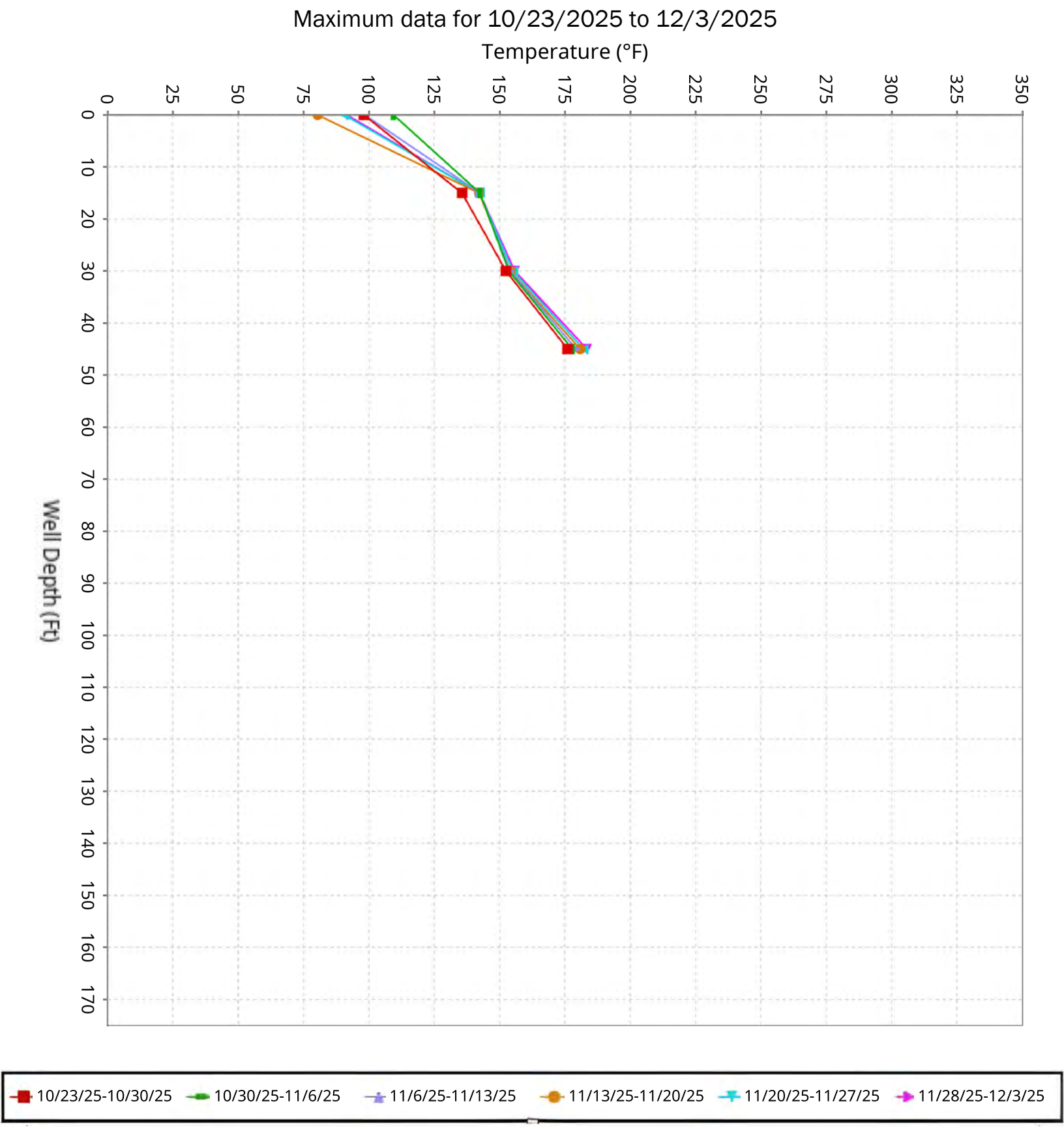
SCS ENGINEERS

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



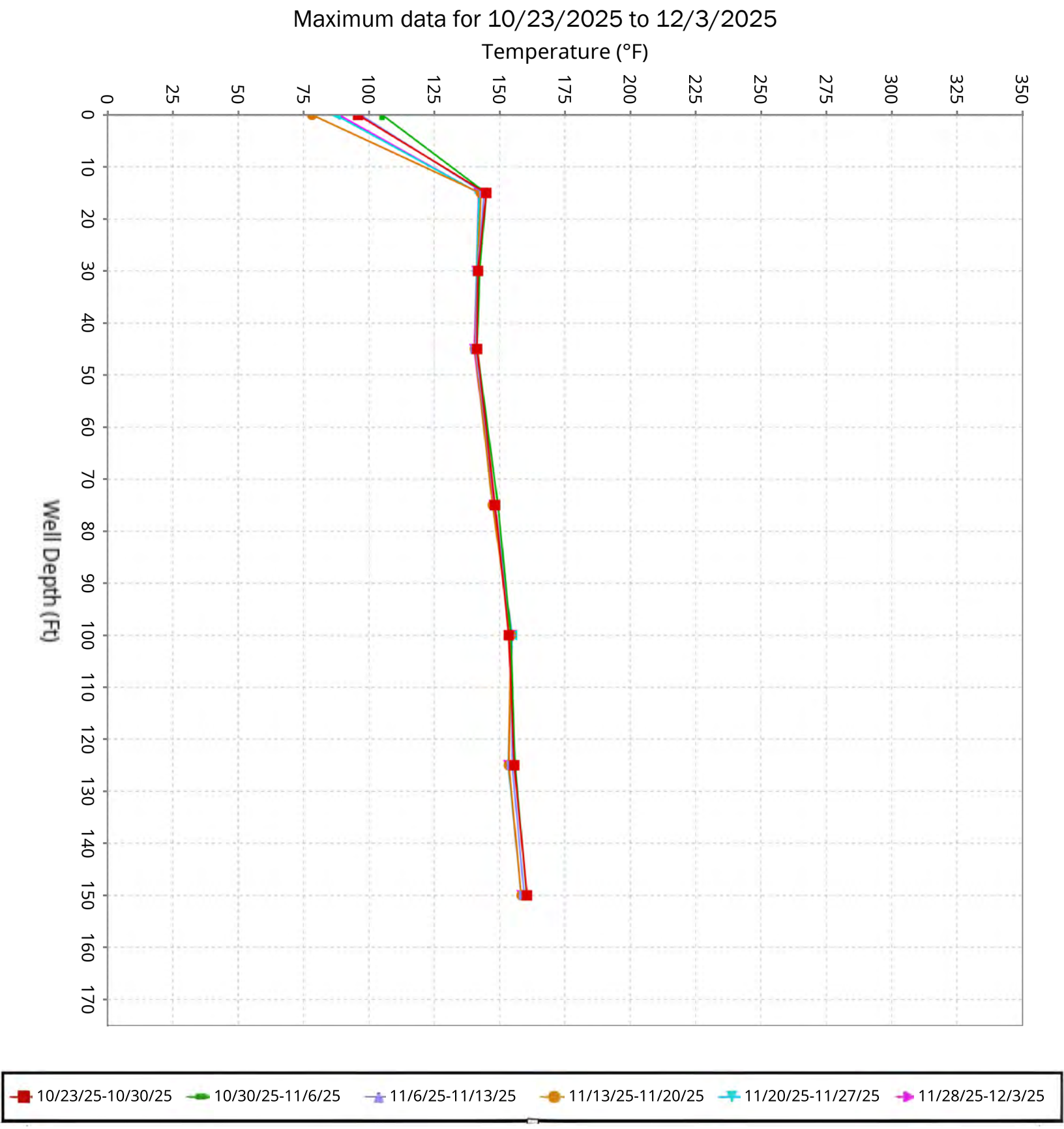
SCS ENGINEERS

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



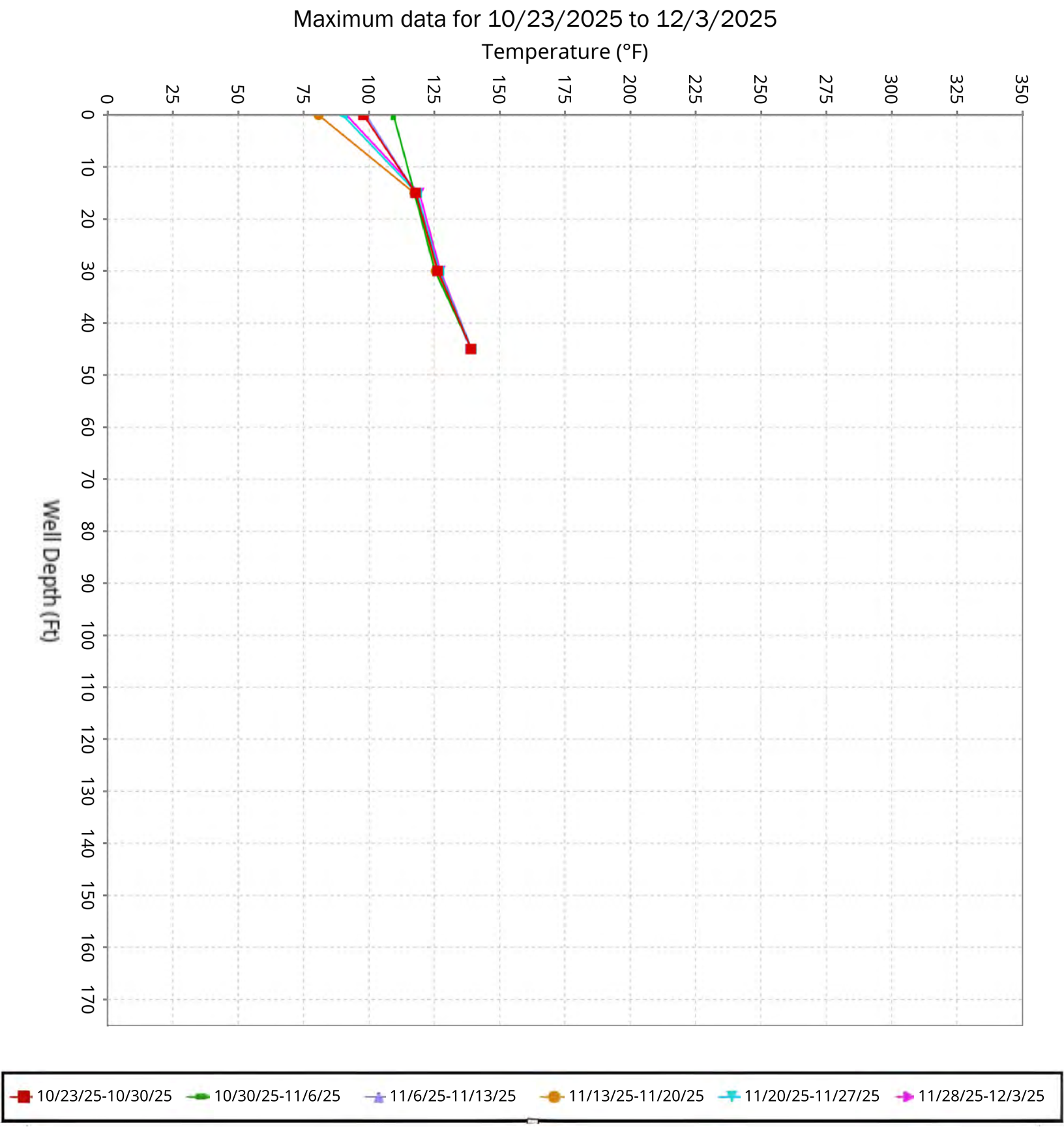
SCS ENGINEERS

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



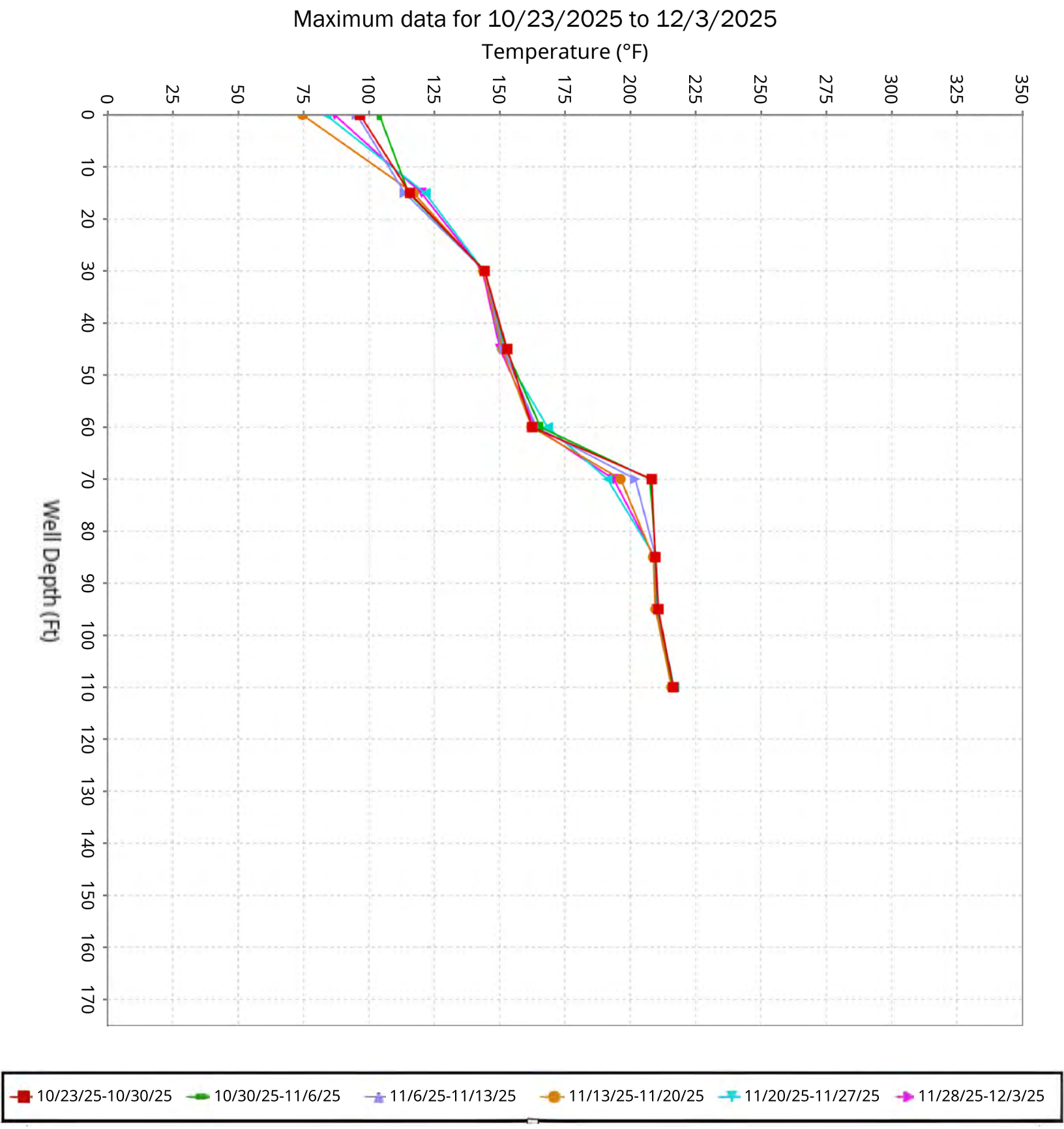
SCS ENGINEERS

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



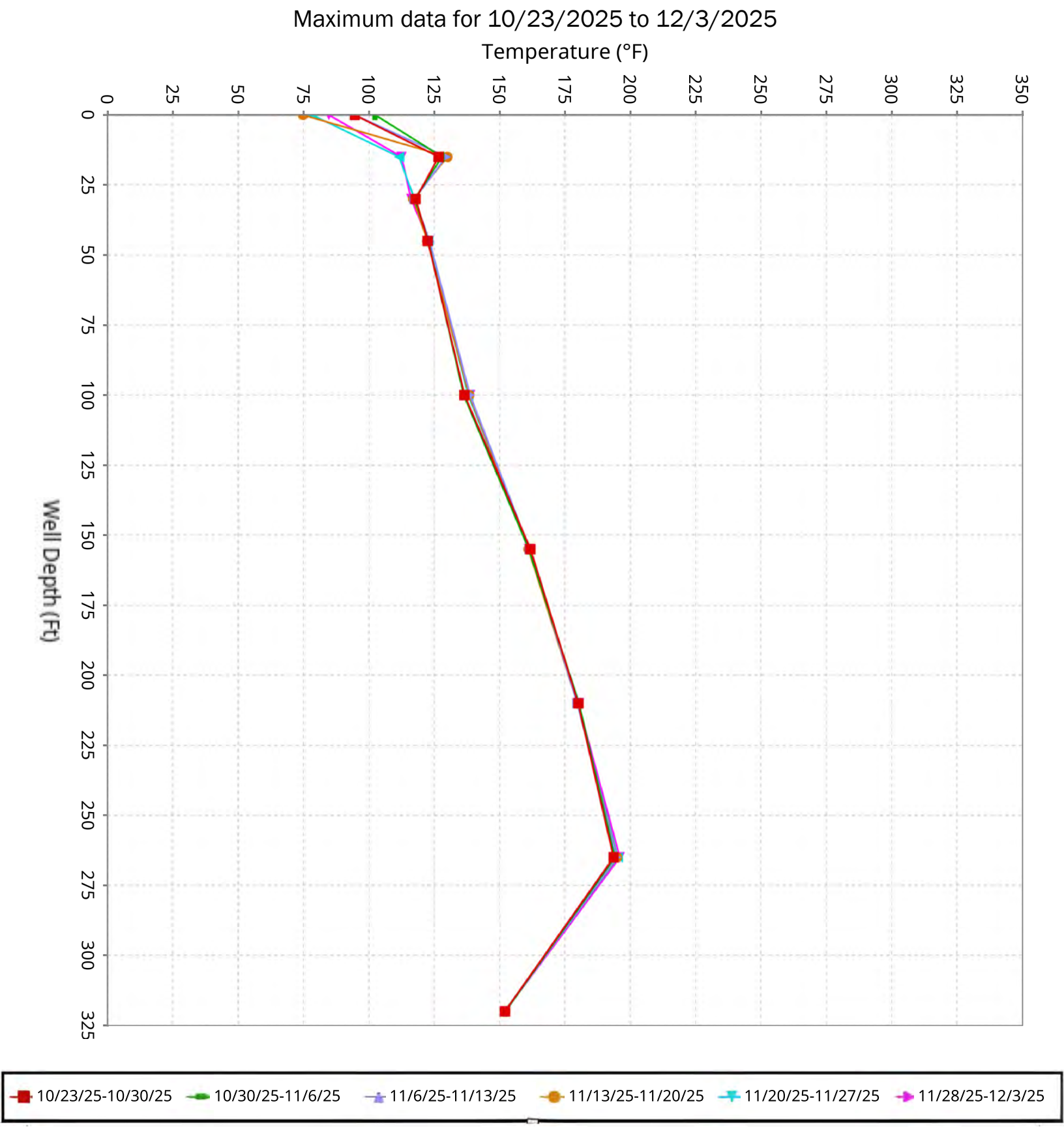
SCS ENGINEERS

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



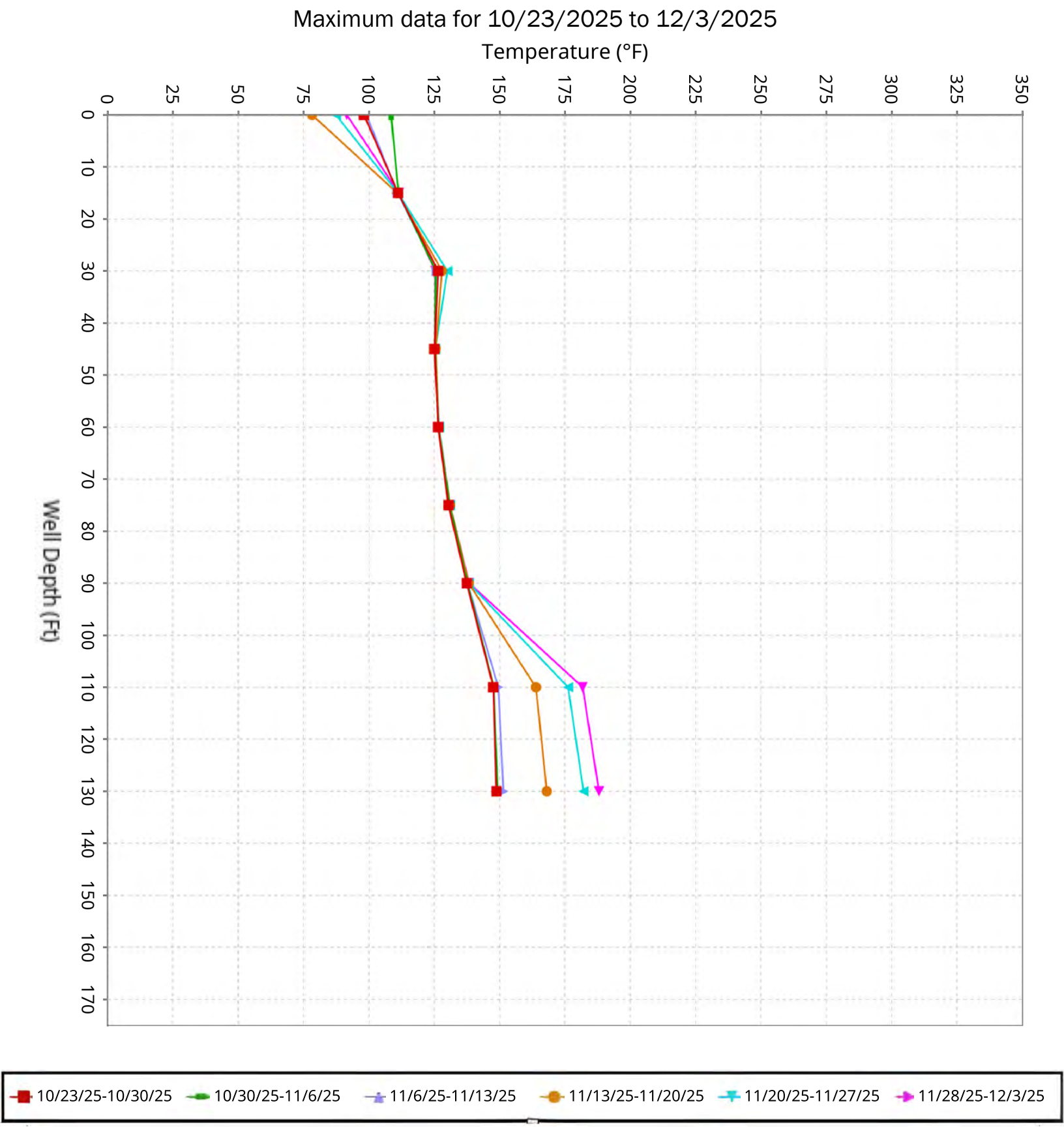
SCS ENGINEERS

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



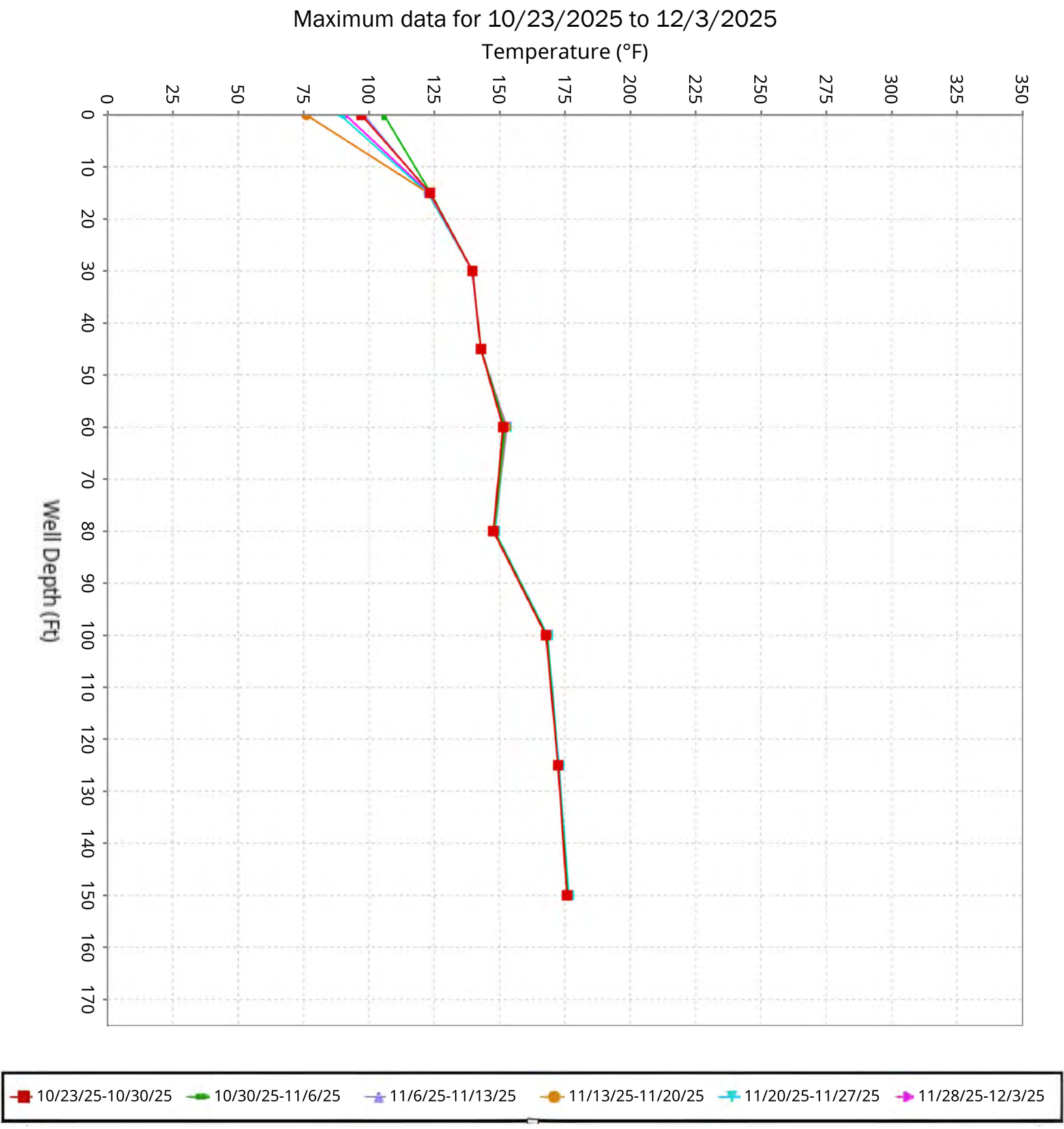
SCS ENGINEERS

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



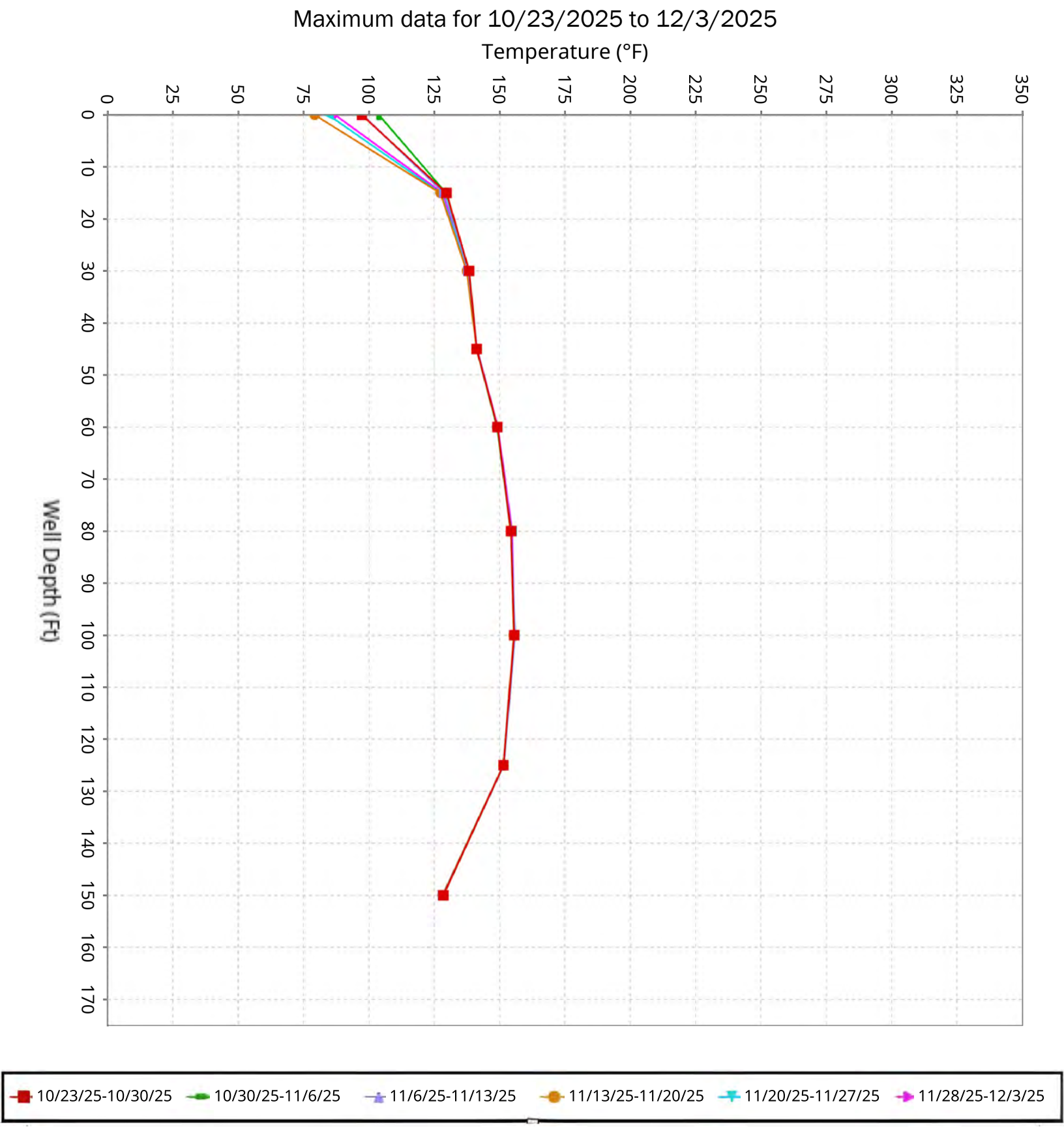
SCS ENGINEERS

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



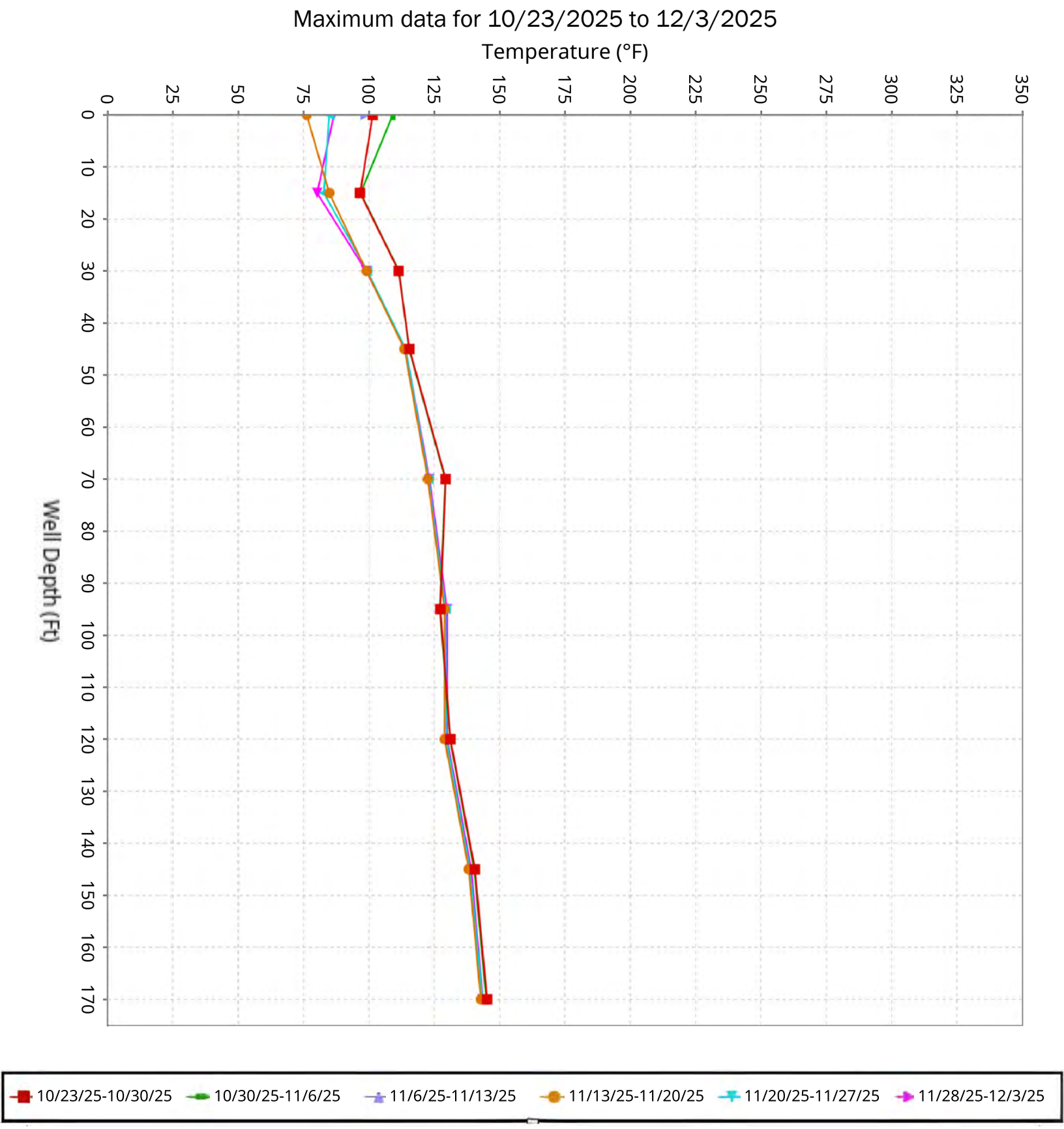
SCS ENGINEERS

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



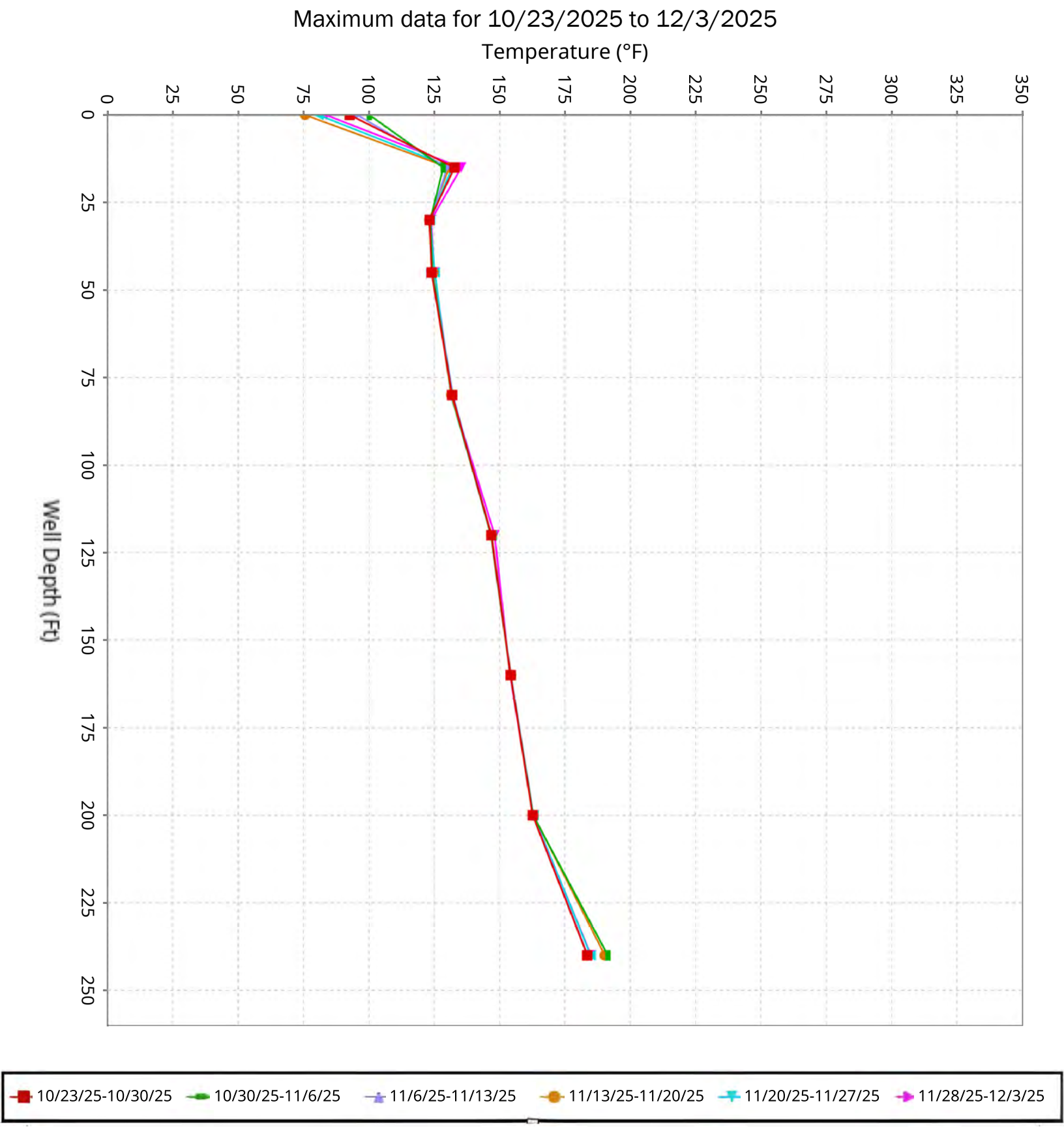
SCS ENGINEERS

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



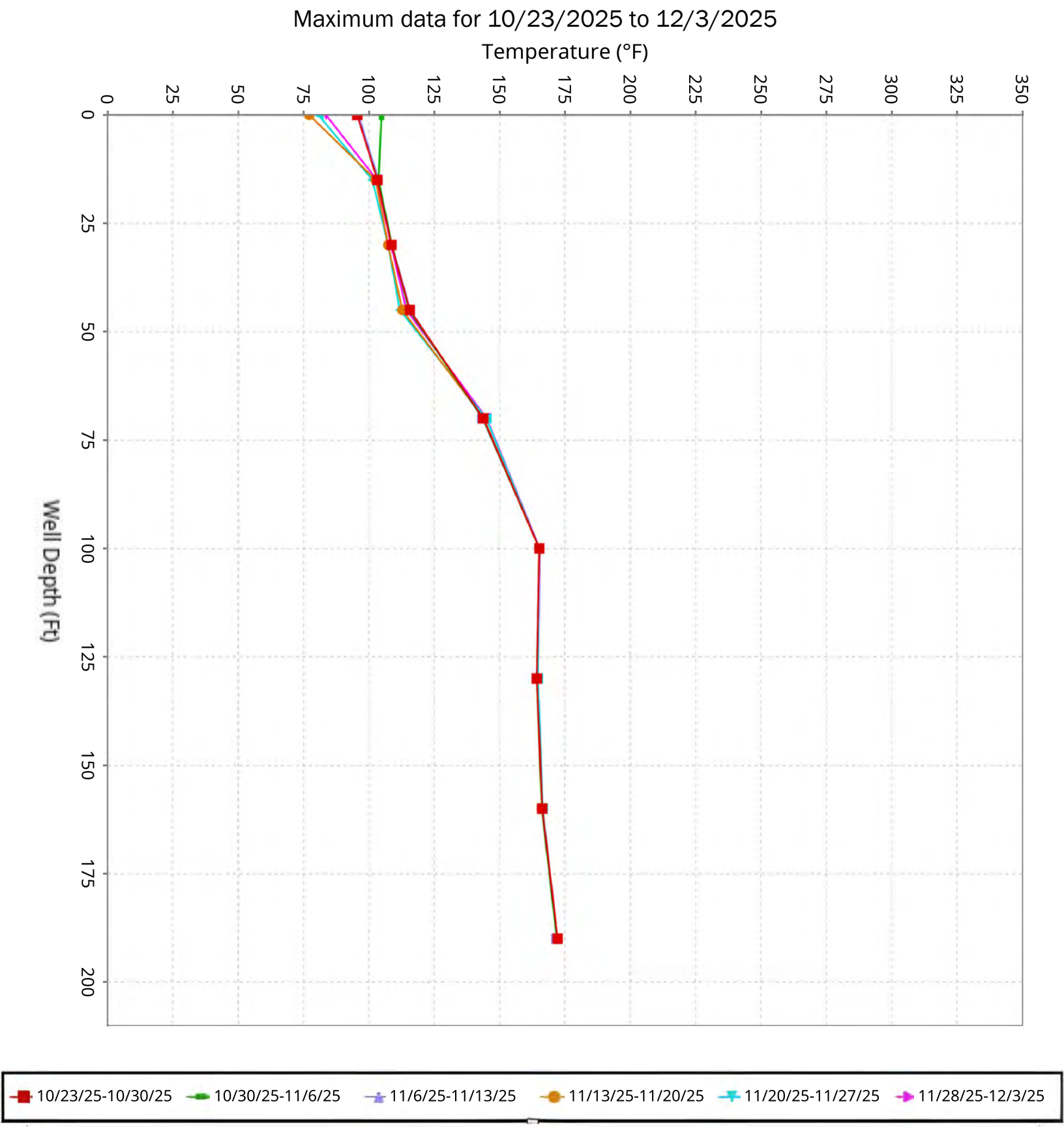
SCS ENGINEERS

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



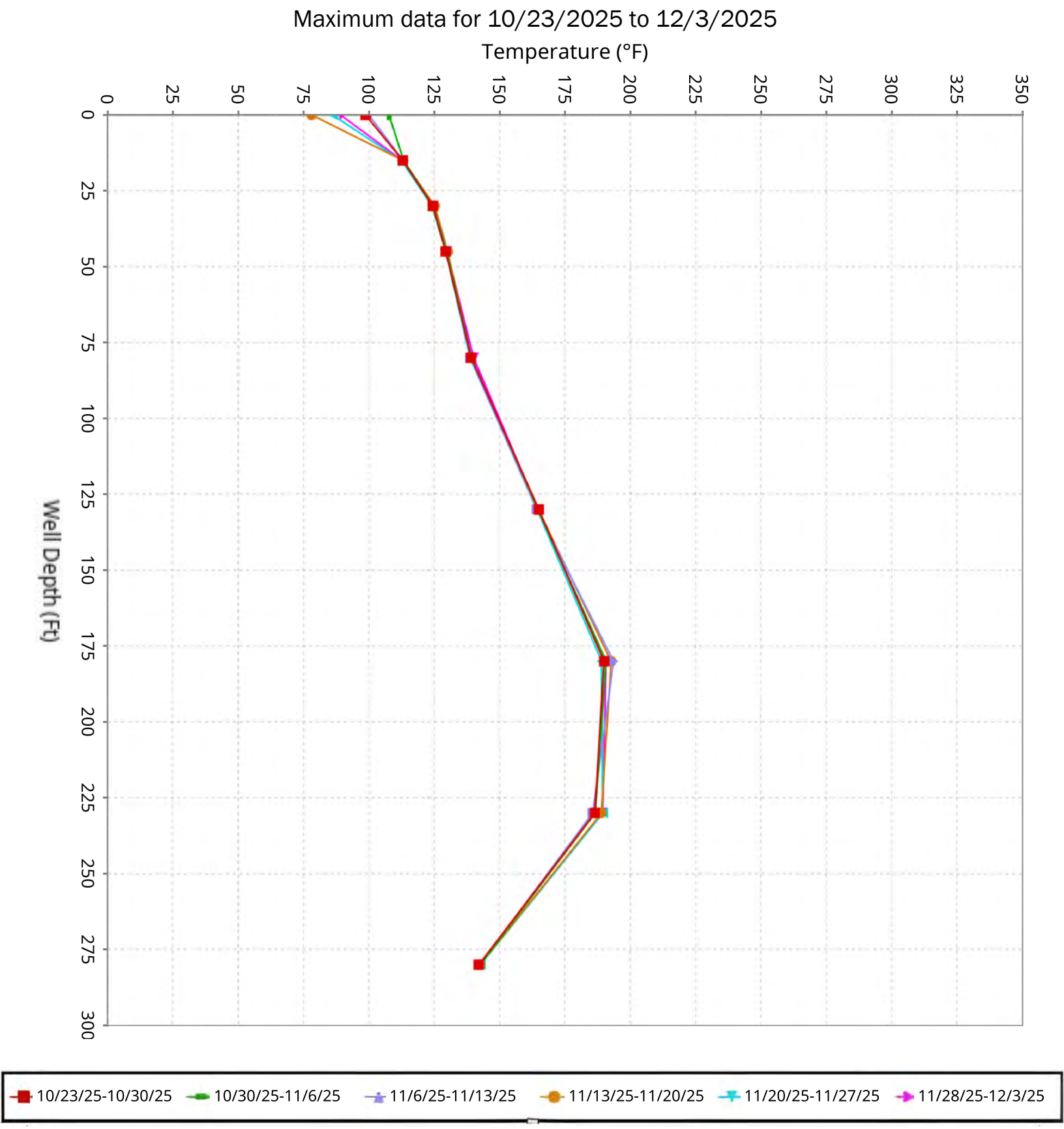
SCS ENGINEERS

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



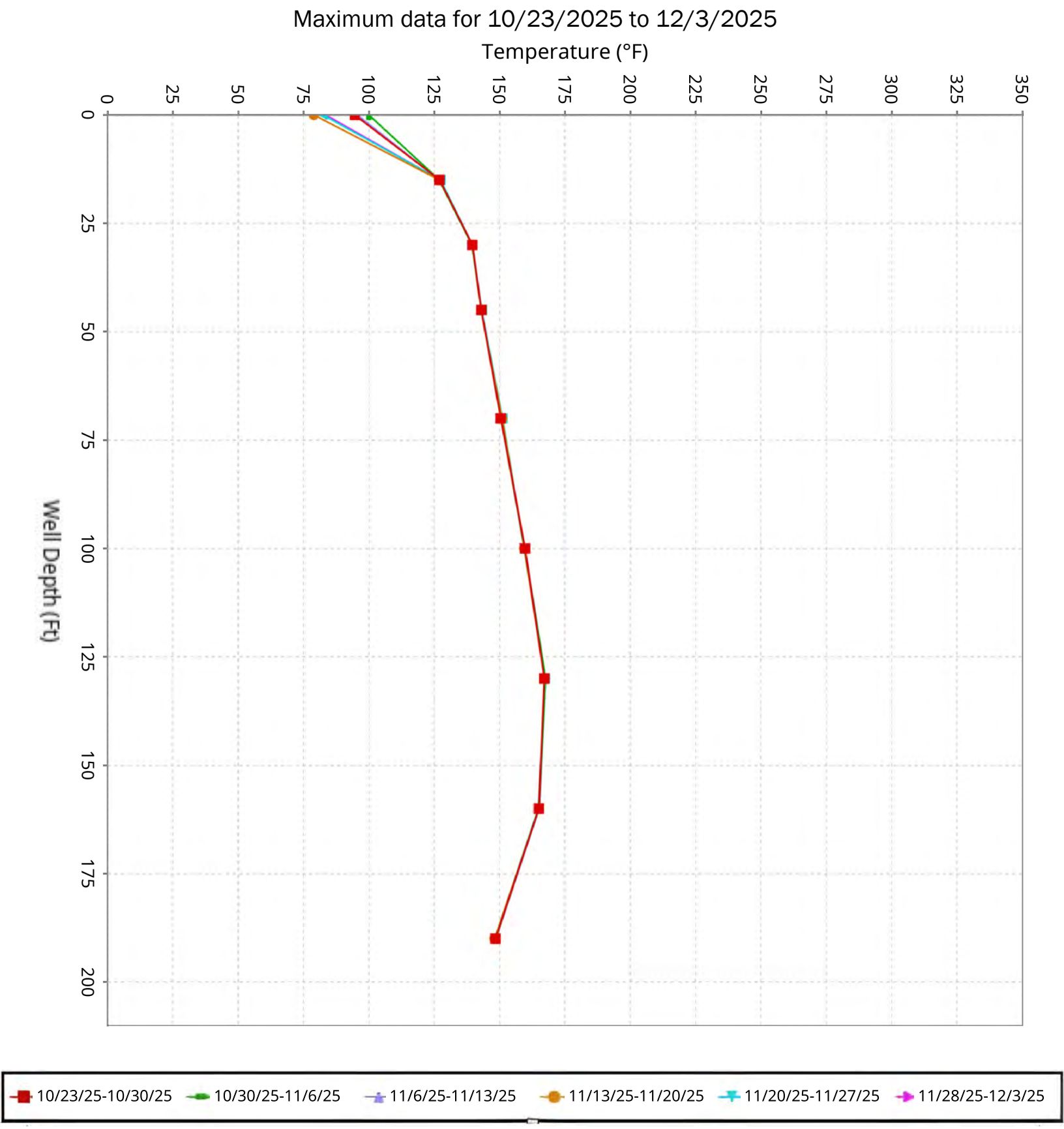
SCS ENGINEERS

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



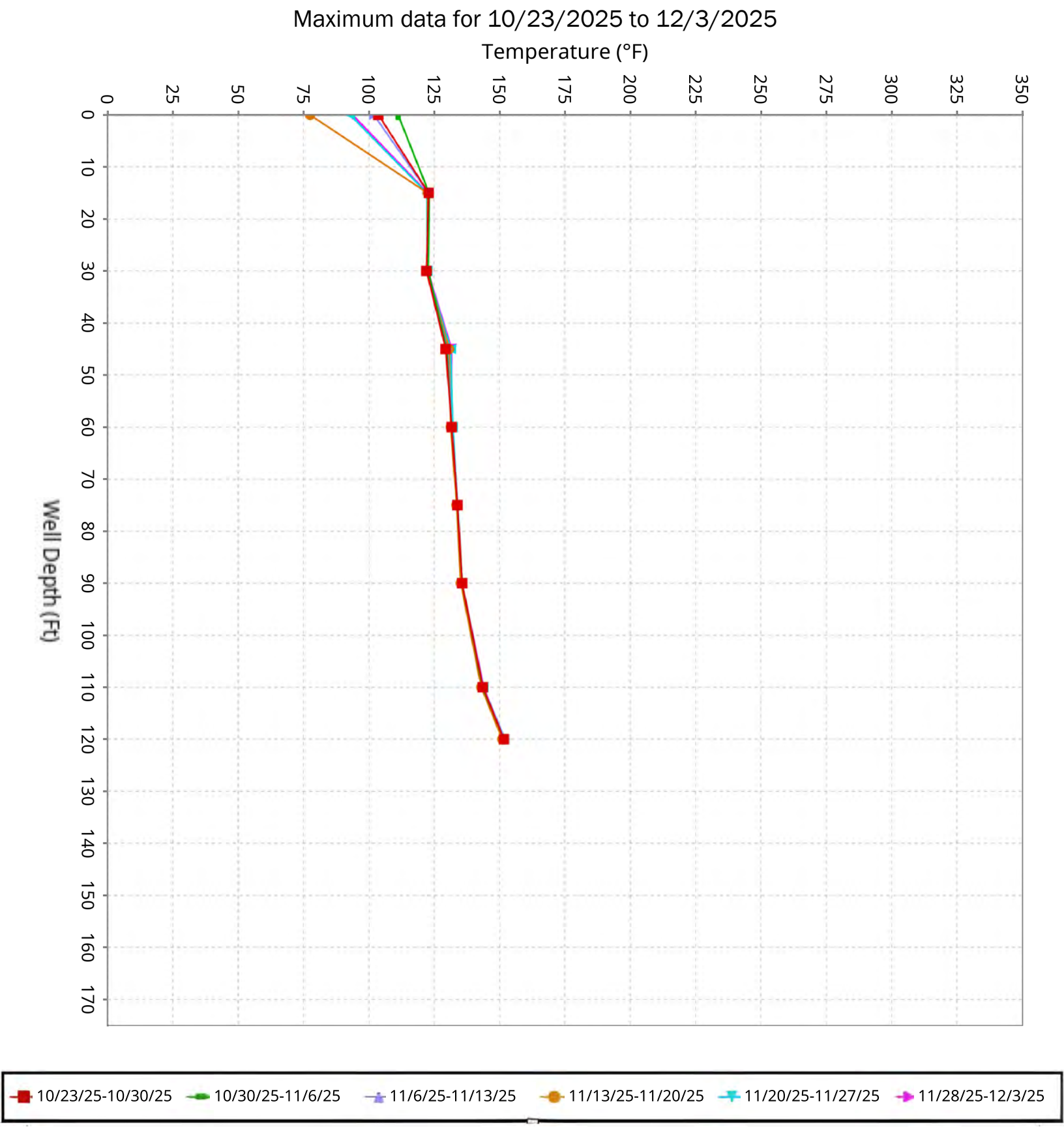
SCS ENGINEERS

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



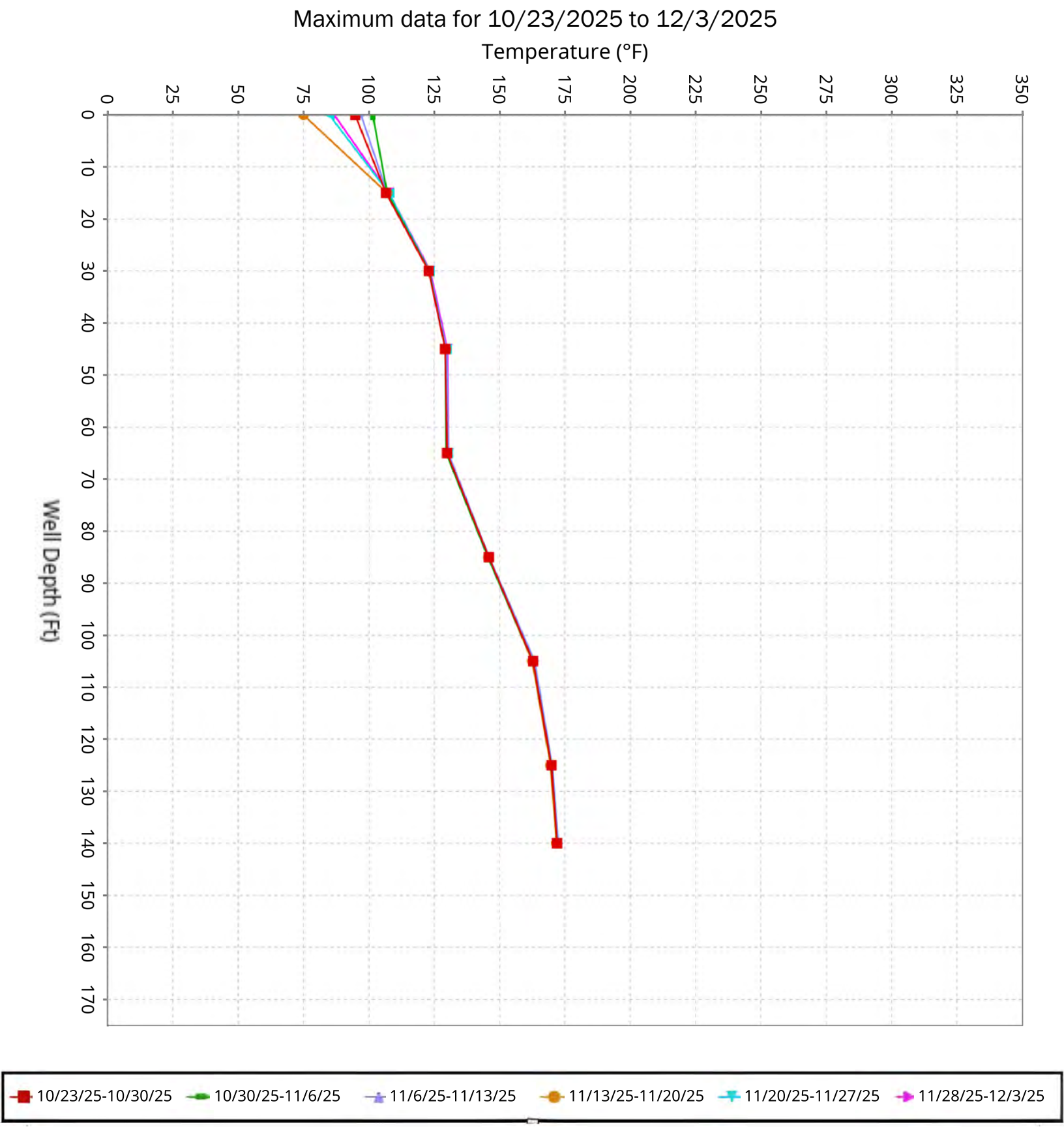
SCS ENGINEERS

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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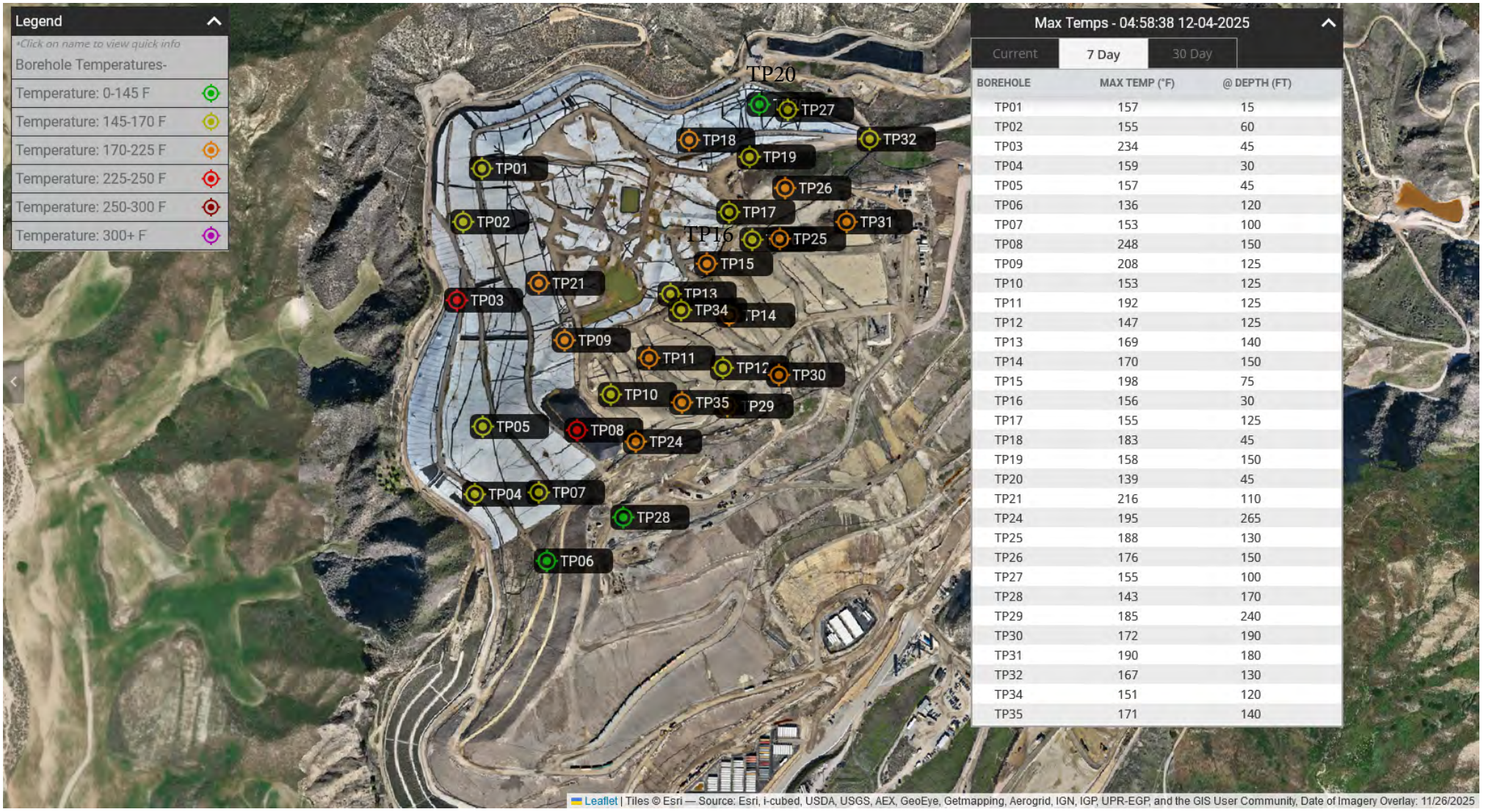
Maximum Vertical Temperature Map from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill

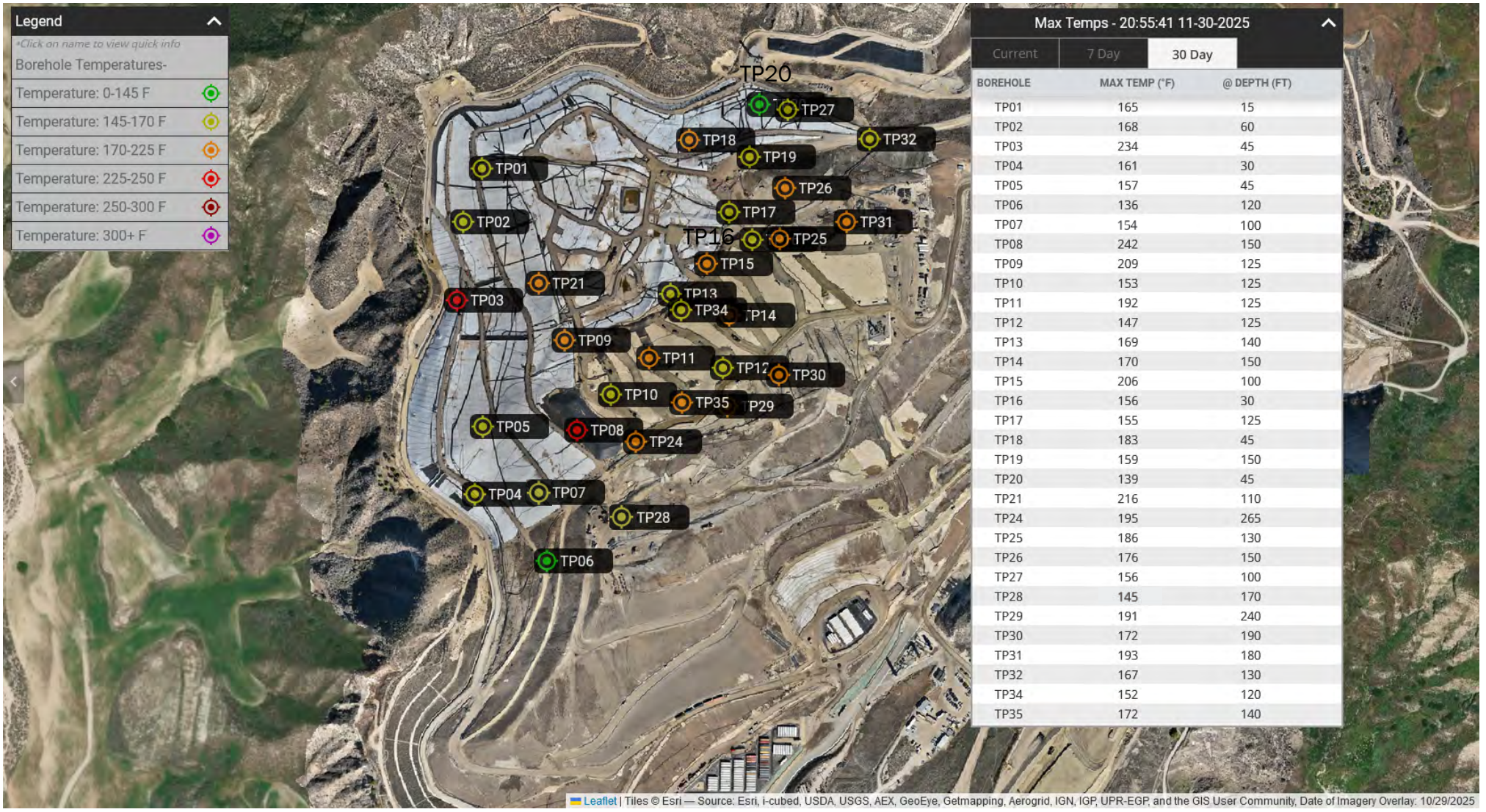


Max Temps - 04:58:38 12-04-2025

Current | 7 Day | 30 Day

BOREHOLE	MAX TEMP (°F)	@ DEPTH (FT)
TP01	157	15
TP02	155	60
TP03	234	45
TP04	159	30
TP05	157	45
TP06	136	120
TP07	153	100
TP08	248	150
TP09	208	125
TP10	153	125
TP11	192	125
TP12	147	125
TP13	169	140
TP14	170	150
TP15	198	75
TP16	156	30
TP17	155	125
TP18	183	45
TP19	158	150
TP20	139	45
TP21	216	110
TP24	195	265
TP25	188	130
TP26	176	150
TP27	155	100
TP28	143	170
TP29	185	240
TP30	172	190
TP31	190	180
TP32	167	130
TP34	151	120
TP35	171	140

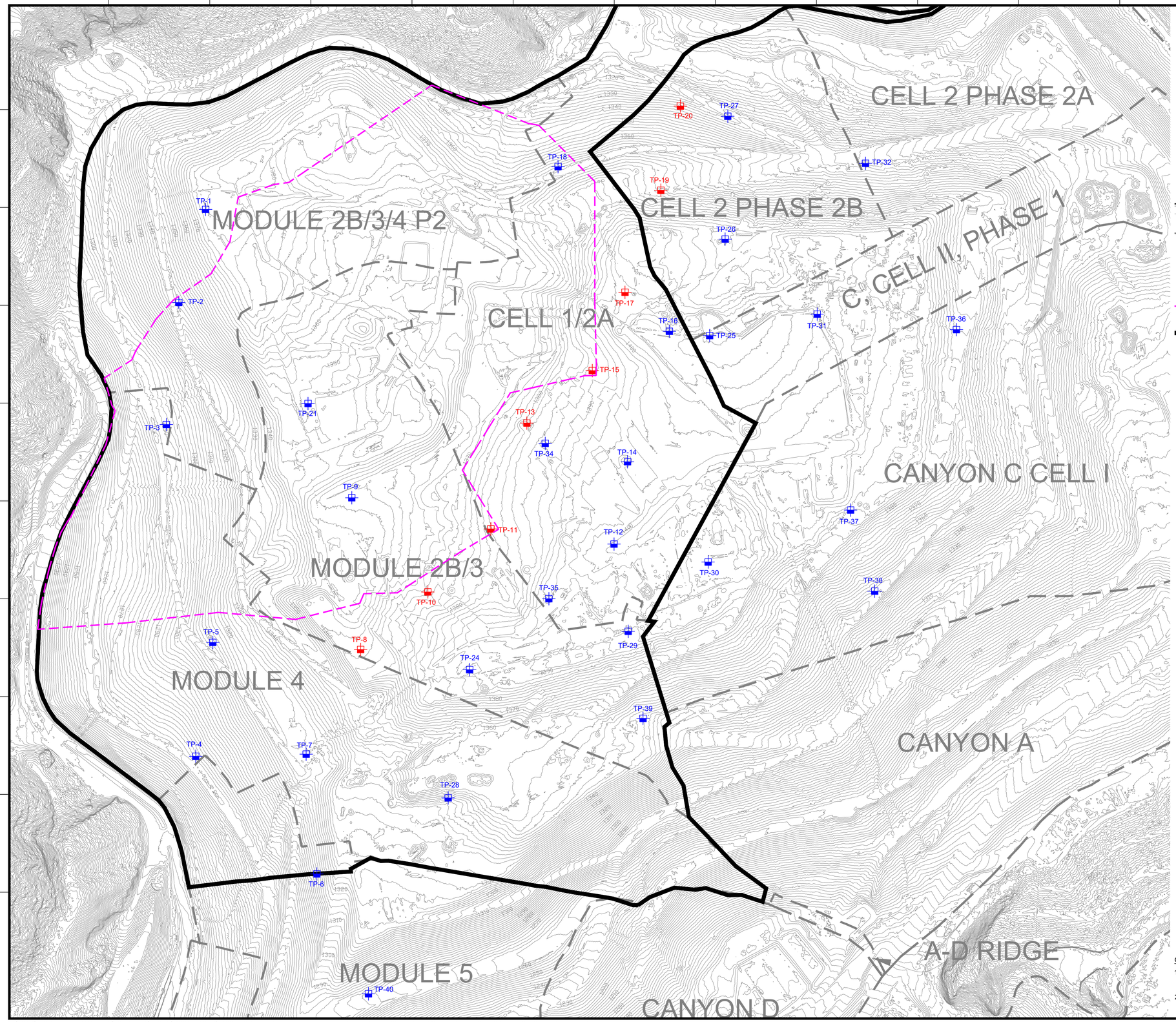
Thirty Day Maximum Vertical Temperature Map from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill



Max Temps - 20:55:41 11-30-2025

Current | 7 Day | 30 Day

BOREHOLE	MAX TEMP (°F)	@ DEPTH (FT)
TP01	165	15
TP02	168	60
TP03	234	45
TP04	161	30
TP05	157	45
TP06	136	120
TP07	154	100
TP08	242	150
TP09	209	125
TP10	153	125
TP11	192	125
TP12	147	125
TP13	169	140
TP14	170	150
TP15	206	100
TP16	156	30
TP17	155	125
TP18	183	45
TP19	159	150
TP20	139	45
TP21	216	110
TP24	195	265
TP25	186	130
TP26	176	150
TP27	156	100
TP28	145	170
TP29	191	240
TP30	172	190
TP31	193	180
TP32	167	130
TP34	152	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: - | ACAD FILE: ENGINEERS | APP. BY: -

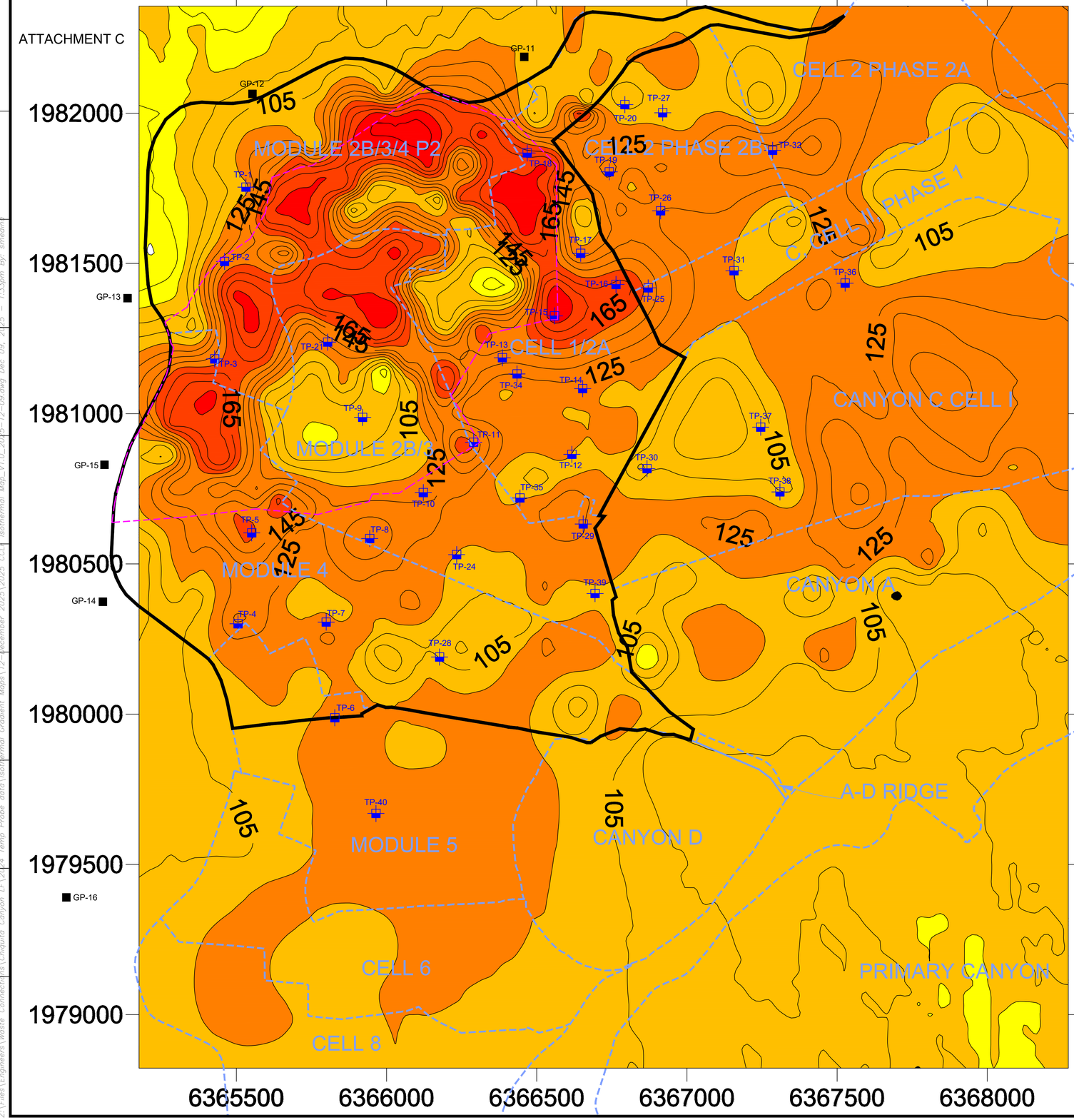
DATE: 11/10/2025

SCALE: AS SHOWN

SHEET: 1

N:\CAD\ASBUILT – MASTERS\CHIQUITA\GCCS\2025 ACAD\2025 CCLF Existing Temperature Probe Map_2025-11-10.dwg Nov 10, 2025 – 9:46am By: smedina

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 NOVEMBER 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

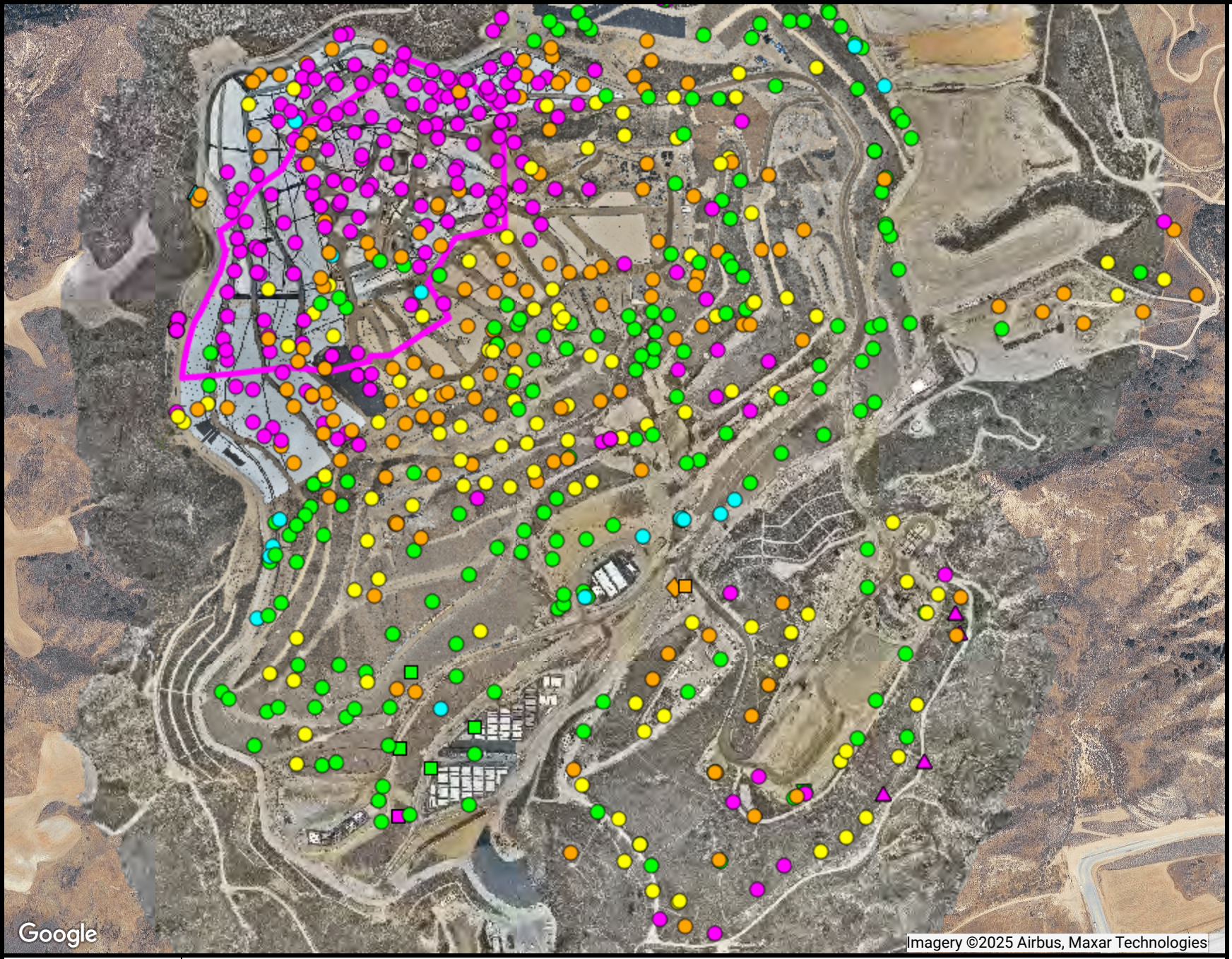
PROJ. NO. 01204123.41 | DWN. BY: SRM | CHK. BY: | ACAD. FILE: | APP. BY: -

DSN. BY: -

DATE: 12/09/2025

SCALE: AS SHOWN

SHEET: 1



Ranges Mapped

						# Points
	>=	0	and	<	0.5	265
	>=	0.5	and	<	0.9	173
	>=	0.9	and	<	1.1	118
	>=	1.1	and	<	1.5	199
	>=	1.5	and	<	101	18

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: 11/01/2025 - 11/30/2025

Map generation date : 12/10/2025

Ranges Mapped

						# Points
	>=	0	and	<	20000	19
	>=	20000	and	<	50000	10
	>=	50000	and	<	100000	16
	>=	100000	and	<	999999	64

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

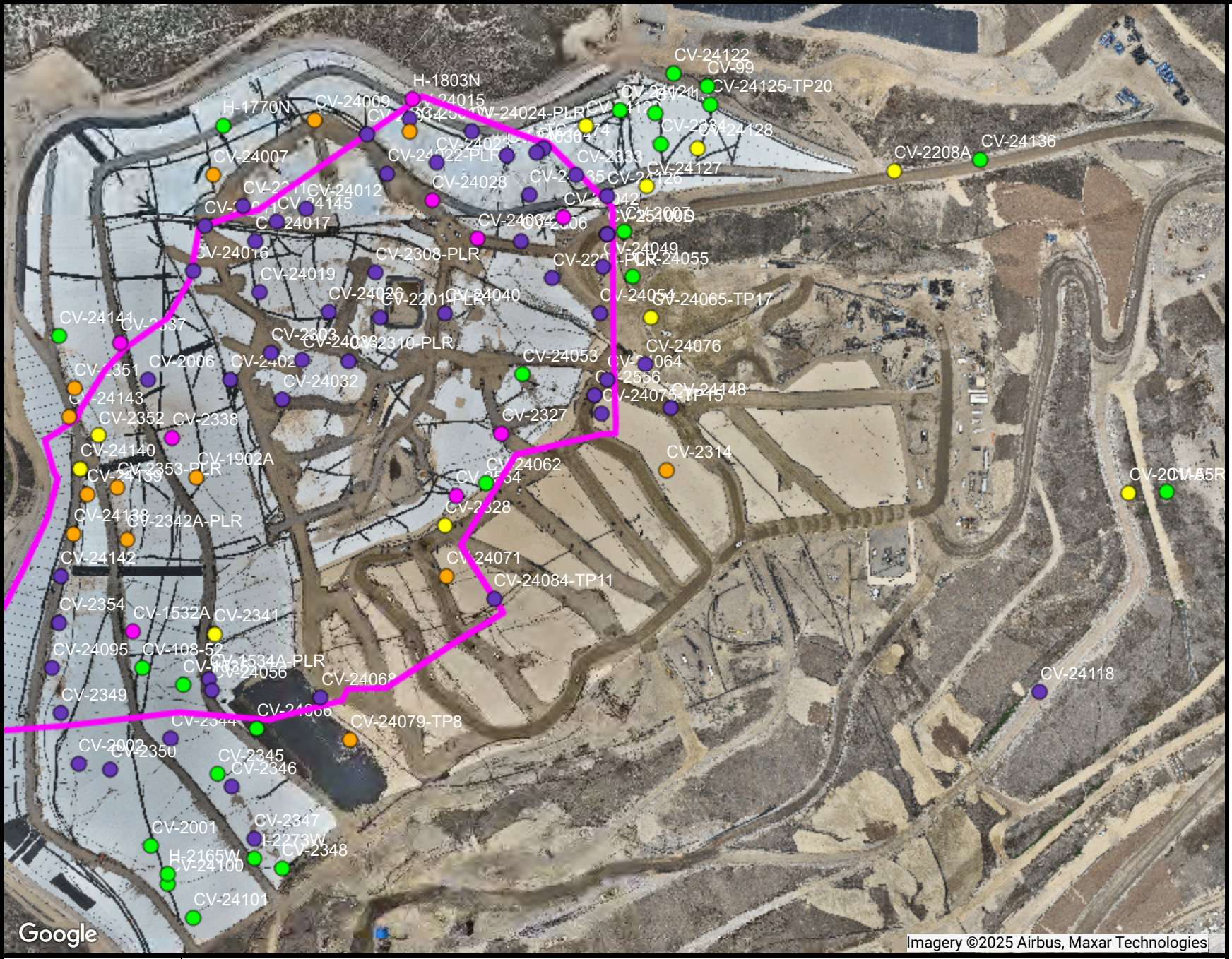
Range Map

Parameter: H2 (mid range)

Analysis Method: Average

Date Range: 11/01/2025 - 11/30/2025

Map generation date : 12/10/2025



Ranges Mapped

						# Points
	>=	0	and	<	500	24
	>=	500	and	<	1000	10
	>=	1000	and	<	1500	13
	>=	1500	and	<	2000	9
	>=	2000	and	<	1000000	53

Point Type Legend

well

N

SCSeTools

ATTACHMENT F

Chiquita Canyon Landfill

Range Map

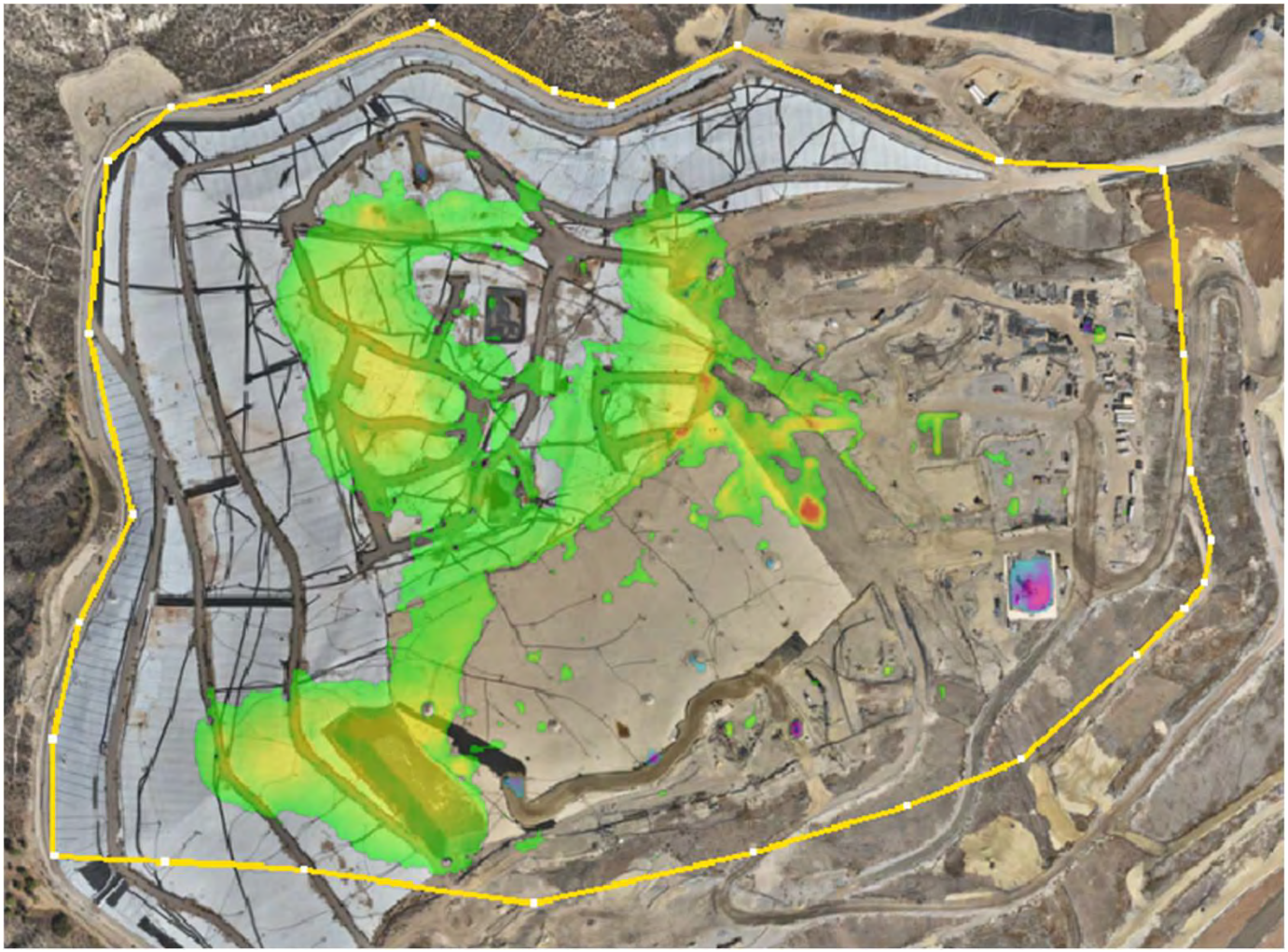
Parameter: CO LAB (mid range)

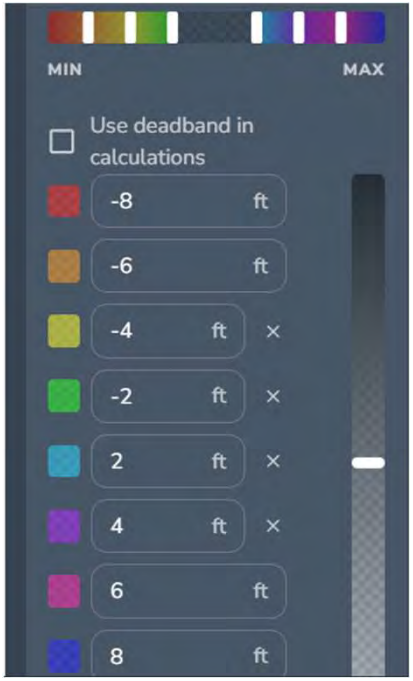
Analysis Method: Average

Date Range: 11/01/2025 - 11/30/2025

Map generation date : 12/10/2025

Chiquita Canyon Landfill - Quarterly Isopach





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