January 9, 2026
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 December 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 January 8, 2026. 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 December 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 December 2025, if applicable.

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 December 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 December demonstrates the conditions are generally unchanged during the past five months. 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 this well.

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, CV-24148, CV-24219, CV-2558. These wells are positioned within 200 feet of the delineated boundary line. These wells are experiencing marginal methane content, typically less than 10 percent, except for CV-24076, which exhibited an average methane concentration of 21 percent during December. However, the average wellhead temperatures during December for CV-2305, CV-24076, CV-24148, and CV-24219 were 147, 156, 140, and 150 degrees F, respectively. The average wellhead temperature during

December at well CV-2558 was 170 degrees F. The hydrogen content at wells CV-2305, CV-24076, CV-24148, and CV-2558 was 13, 5.2, 8.0, and 8.8 percent, respectively.

At CV-24219, there is a relationship between the increase in temperature and decrease in methane quality due to the well having been reactivated in December after being temporarily decommissioned in September to enable deployment of the new Ethylene Vinyl Alcohol (EVOH)/High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE) exposed geomembrane cover (EGC).

A review of the seven adjacent wells in closest proximity (CV-2319, 24065/TP-17, 2552, 2557, 25103, 25105S, and 25107D) indicates that all seven wells have relatively low temperatures (less than 152 degrees F) that do not correspond to reaction conditions and six of the seven wells have methane concentrations greater than 19 percent, thus indicating methanogenesis is actively occurring in the surrounding region.

Considering the relatively low temperatures that are typically displayed at these wellheads, along with the fact that these temperatures may be relatively short-term conditions associated with the reactivation after temporary decommissioning of LFG system infrastructure due to deployment of the EVOH/HDPE EGC, the Reaction Committee does not believe an adjustment to the boundary of the Reaction Area to include any of the portions of the waste footprint inclusive of these five wells along the eastern boundary of Cell 1/2A is warranted at this time.

Near CV-2344

Well CV-2344 is positioned within 100 feet or so of the delineated boundary. It recorded LFG wellhead temperatures in the range of 133 to 161 degrees F during December, and the average temperature during October through December was 146 degrees F. Although the LFG quality at CV-2344 is poor, with an average methane concentration of 14 percent during October through December, the temperatures recorded at this well are inconsistent with reaction conditions. The average LFG wellhead temperature at adjacent well CV-24066 measured during this period was 149 F and the average methane concentration was 28 percent. Furthermore, the maximum in-situ waste temperatures recorded in nearly TP-05 are less than 164 degrees F. The Reaction Committee does not believe an adjustment to the boundary of the Reaction Area to include the portions of the waste footprint inclusive of CV-2344 is warranted at this time.

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 the decreasing temperatures, 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 December 2025 by the in-situ temperature monitoring probes. As of December 2025, seven of the 37 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 thirty (30) probes positioned outside of the boundary, eleven probes are positioned within relatively close proximity (within 200 feet) of this boundary.

The temperature monitoring probe weekly reports submitted in early December noted that certain temperature values measured at TP-08 were considered to be invalid because of equipment malfunction. This issue was initially identified in September, and repairs to the loose wiring were accomplished in mid-October. However, the anomalous readings continued during November and into the beginning of December, so the Reaction Committee did not consider these temperature values to be valid during our monthly analysis.

The Reaction Committee evaluated the temperatures recorded in all 37 TMPs, with particular attention to the following maximum temperatures:

- TP-24: 197 degrees F at the 265-foot interval;
- TP-25: 208 degrees F at the 130-foot interval;
- TP-26: 176 degrees F at the 150-foot interval;
- TP-29: 185 degrees F at the 240-foot interval;
- TP-31: 189 degrees F at the 230-foot interval; and
- TP-37: 183 degrees F at the 180-foot interval.

These thermocouples recorded relatively consistent temperatures over the previous 6-week period of November 20 through December 30, 2025, except for TP-25, which has experienced unusual fluctuations since mid-October, which may be attributed to wells and pumps in the surrounding vicinity being temporarily decommissioned and then reactivated to enable deployment of the EVOH/HDPE geomembrane cover.

The maximum temperatures recorded during December at specific thermocouples in TP-24, TP-29, and TP-31 are at or greater than 185 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 October through December of 114 degrees F, which is well below the range associated with ETLF conditions. Those four wells also recorded average methane concentrations of 40 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 October through December of 122 degrees F and average methane concentrations of 48 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 October through December of 127 degrees F, which is well below the range associated with ETLF conditions. While the average methane concentration at CV-2319 is 19 percent, the average methane concentration at CV-24111 during the past three months was 44 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-25, TP-26, TP-29, TP-30, TP-31, and TP-37 is warranted at this time.

HYDROGEN CONCENTRATIONS

The Reaction Committee also evaluated the concentration of H_2 in LFG during December 2025. Recall that certain wells positioned to the south and east of the Reaction Area boundary (where dewatering pumping experienced some temporary decommissioning due to cover installation and has been reactivated in select subareas) 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 December 2025 data. The Reaction Committee noted in its review of the data that these wells did not exhibit elevated temperatures, except for wells CV-2344, CV-24076, CV-24148, and CV-2558. The conditions at each of these four wells are discussed in other sections of this report and, except for CV-2558, which was inactive for an extended period of time, the elevated temperatures are short-term occurrences and the average temperatures do not offer evidence of the increased heat that is typical with ETLF conditions at the wells exhibiting atypical H_2 concentrations. 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 December 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 (October 1, 2025 compared to December 30, 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

CELL 2 PHASE 2A

CELL 2 PHASE 2B

MODULE 2B/3/4 P2

CELL II, PHASE 1

CELL 1

MODULE 2B/3

CANYON C CELL I

MODULE 5

CANYON A

CANYON D

A-D RIDGE

CELL 6

PRIMARY CANYON

N

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

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 DECEMBER 2025

PROJECT TITLE: CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL CASTAIC, CALIFORNIA

CLIENT: CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL CASTAIC, CALIFORNIA

SCS ENGINEERS
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS
3900 KILROY AIRPORT WAY, SUITE 300
LONG BEACH, CA 90806
PH: (562) 426-9544

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

DATE: 01/05/2026

SCALE: AS SHOWN

SHEET: 1

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ATTACHMENT B

Solid Waste Borehole Maximum Temperature Profiles Over 6 Weeks

for 11/20/2025 to 12/30/2025

SCS ENGINEERS

07224053.00 | December 31, 2025

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

From December 23, 2025, through December 30, 2025, there were twenty-one (21) recorded temperature decreases and seven (7) recorded temperature increases that triggered the notification limits set forth in the LEA's October 4, 2024 letter. Due to recent heavy rains many thermocouples showed temporary drops in temperature that then returned to normal.

Additionally, as of December 11, 2025, five new TMPs (TMP-36, TMP-37, TMP-38, TMP-39, and TMP-40) have been installed and are online, in addition to the 12 TMPs previously installed as of April 4, 2025. None of these 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-08
    - The 100-foot thermocouple showed a decrease in maximum temperature of 16°F from 117°F to 101°F from December 22nd to December 29th.
    - The 125-foot thermocouple showed a decrease in maximum temperature of 18°F from 121°F to 103°F from December 23rd to December 30th.
    - The 150-foot thermocouple showed a decrease in maximum temperature of 23°F from 129°F to 106°F from December 22nd to December 29th.

- TP-11
    - The 30-foot thermocouple remained consistent with previous recorded temperatures.
    - The 80-foot thermocouple showed a decrease in maximum temperature of 17°F from 178°F to 161°F from December 23rd to December 30th.
    - The 125-foot thermocouple showed a decrease in maximum temperature of 14°F from 194°F to 181°F from December 21st to December 28th.
- TP-15
    - The 30-foot thermocouple showed a decrease in maximum temperature of 11°F from 205°F to 194°F from December 22nd to December 28th.
    - The 45-foot thermocouple showed a decrease in maximum temperature of 14°F from 211°F to 197°F from December 22nd to December 27th.
    - The 75-foot thermocouple showed a decrease in maximum temperature of 14°F from 212°F to 198°F from December 22nd to December 28th.
    - The 100-foot thermocouple showed a decrease in maximum temperature of 15°F from 212°F to 197°F from December 21st to December 28th.

- TP-19
    - The 15-foot thermocouple showed a decrease in maximum temperature of 12°F from 141°F to 129°F from December 22nd to December 26th.

- TP-21
    - The 60-foot thermocouple showed an increase in maximum temperature of 14°F from 156°F to 170°F from December 24th to December 30th.
    - The 85-foot thermocouple showed a decrease in maximum temperature of 11°F from 209°F to 198°F from December 28th to December 30th.
    - The 110-foot thermocouple showed an increase in maximum temperature of 36°F from 217°F to 253°F from December 28th to December 30th.

- TP-24
    - The 15-foot thermocouple showed a decrease in maximum temperature of 13°F from 107°F to 94°F from December 22nd to December 29th.

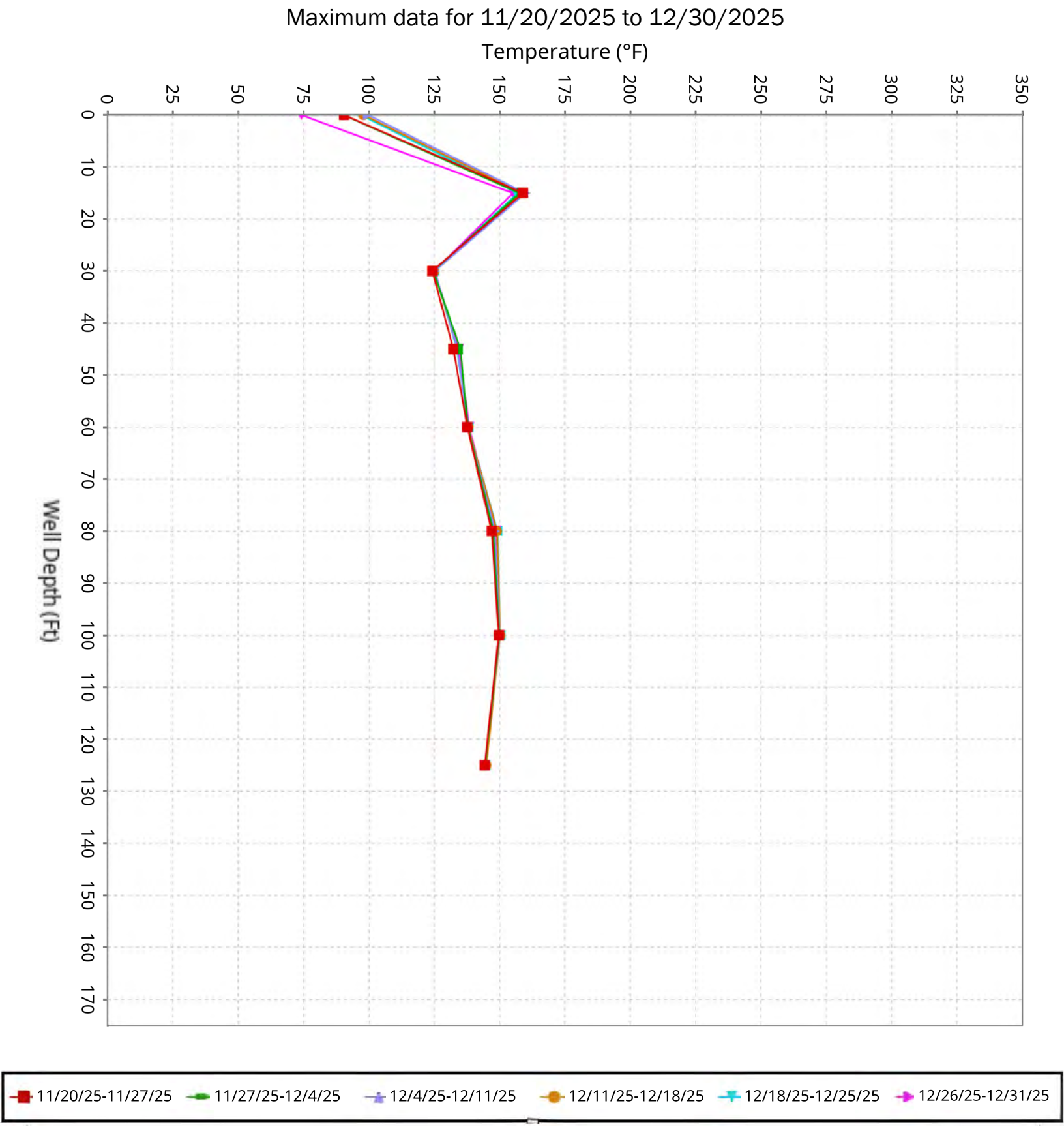
- TP-29
    - The 15-foot thermocouple showed a decrease in maximum temperature of 20°F from 134°F to 114°F from December 21st to December 28th.

- TP-30
    - The 15-foot thermocouple showed a decrease in maximum temperature of 14°F from 105°F to 91°F from December 22nd to December 26th.
    - The 30-foot thermocouple showed a decrease in maximum temperature of 19°F from 110°F to 91°F from December 22nd to December 26th.
    - The 45-foot thermocouple showed a decrease in maximum temperature of 25°F from 117°F to 92°F from December 22nd to December 26th.

- TP-36
    - The 15-foot thermocouple showed a decrease in maximum temperature of 44°F from 110°F to 66°F from December 23rd to December 27th, and then an increase in maximum temperature of 18°F from 66°F to 84°F from December 27th to December 30th.
    - The 30-foot thermocouple showed a decrease in maximum temperature of 54°F from 124°F to 70°F from December 22nd to December 25th, and then an increase in maximum temperature of 35°F from 70°F to 105°F from December 25th to December 30th.
    - The 45-foot thermocouple showed a decrease in maximum temperature of 58°F from 133°F to 75°F from December 22nd to December 25th, and then an increase in maximum temperature of 42°F from 75°F to 117°F from December 25th to December 30th.
    - The 75-foot thermocouple showed a decrease in maximum temperature of 39°F from 136°F to 97°F from December 22nd to December 26th, and then an increase in maximum temperature of 24°F from 97°F to 121°F from December 26th to December 30th.

- TP-37
    - The 45-foot thermocouple showed an increase in maximum temperature of 16°F from 132°F to 148°F from December 23rd to December 27th, and then a decrease in maximum temperature of 14°F from 148°F to 134°F from December 27th to December 30th.

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



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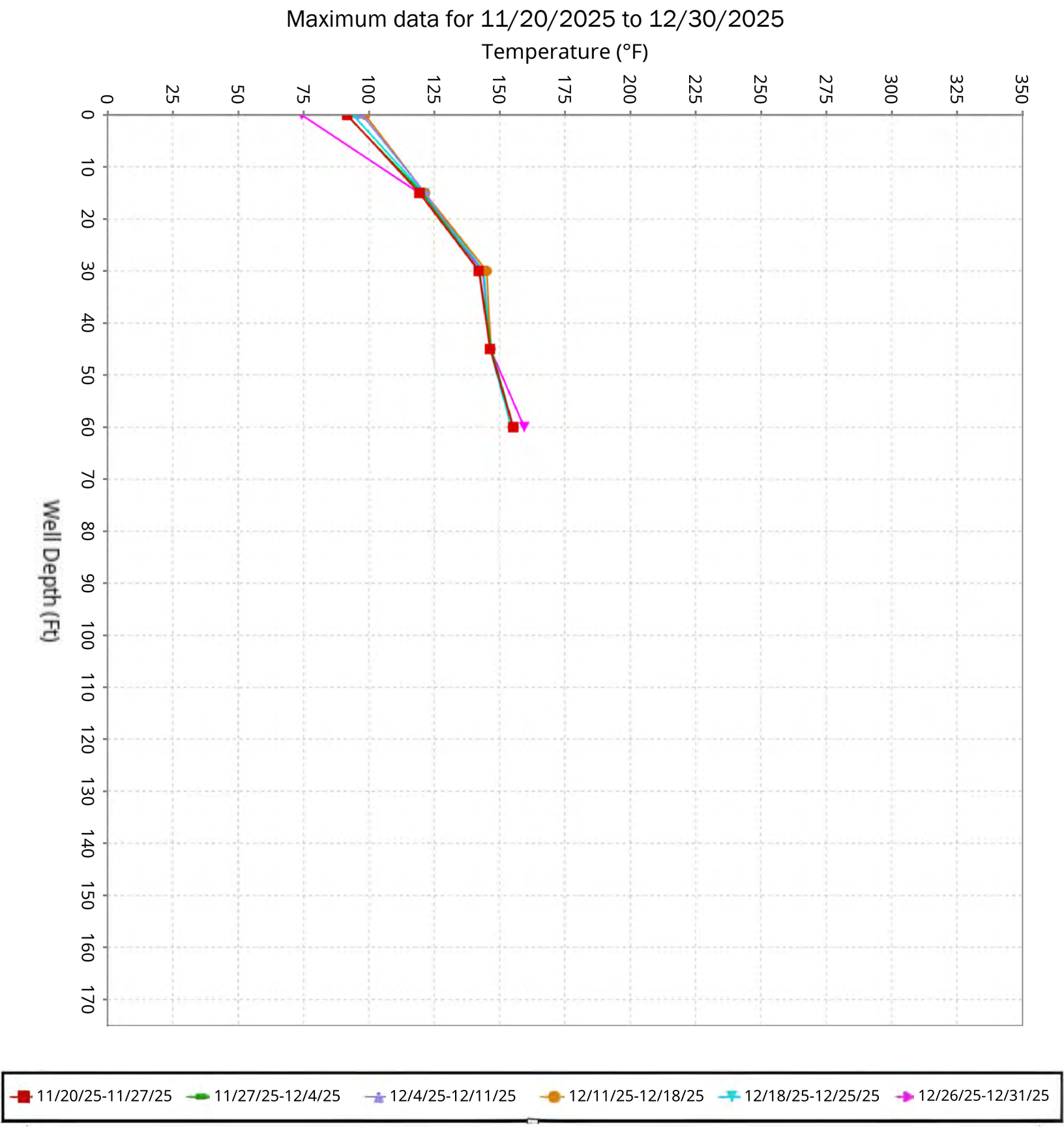
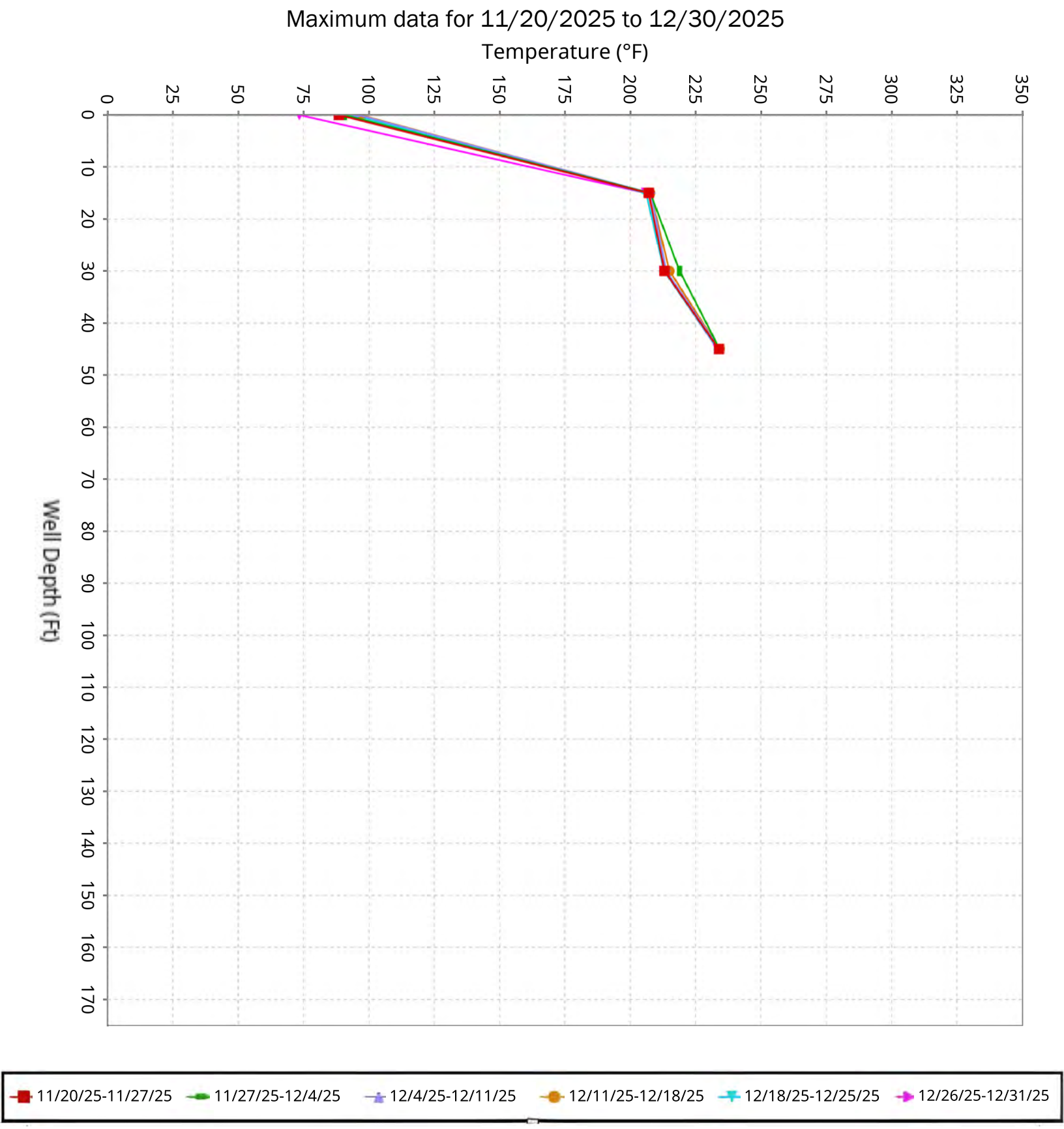
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-2



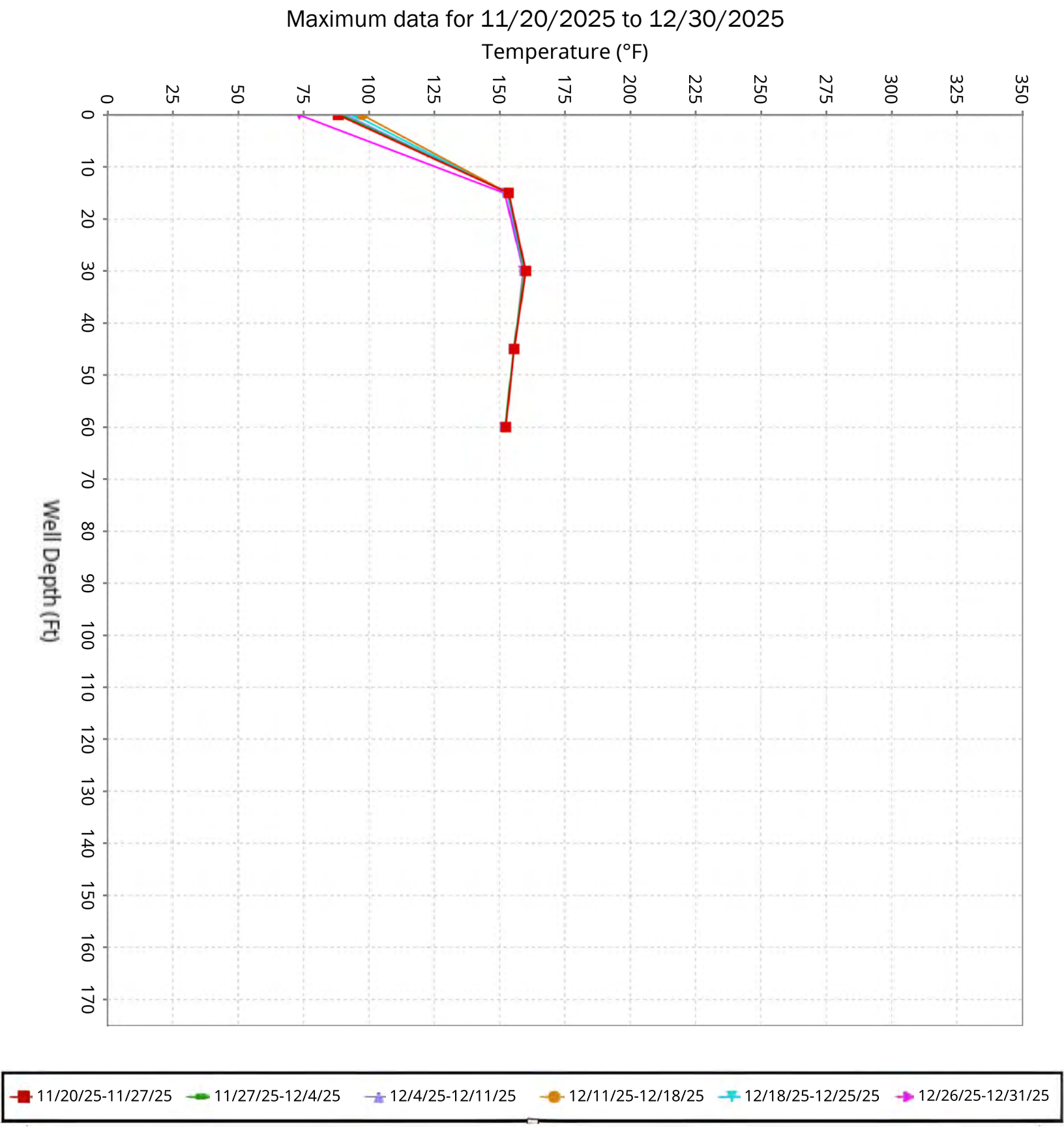
SCS ENGINEERS

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



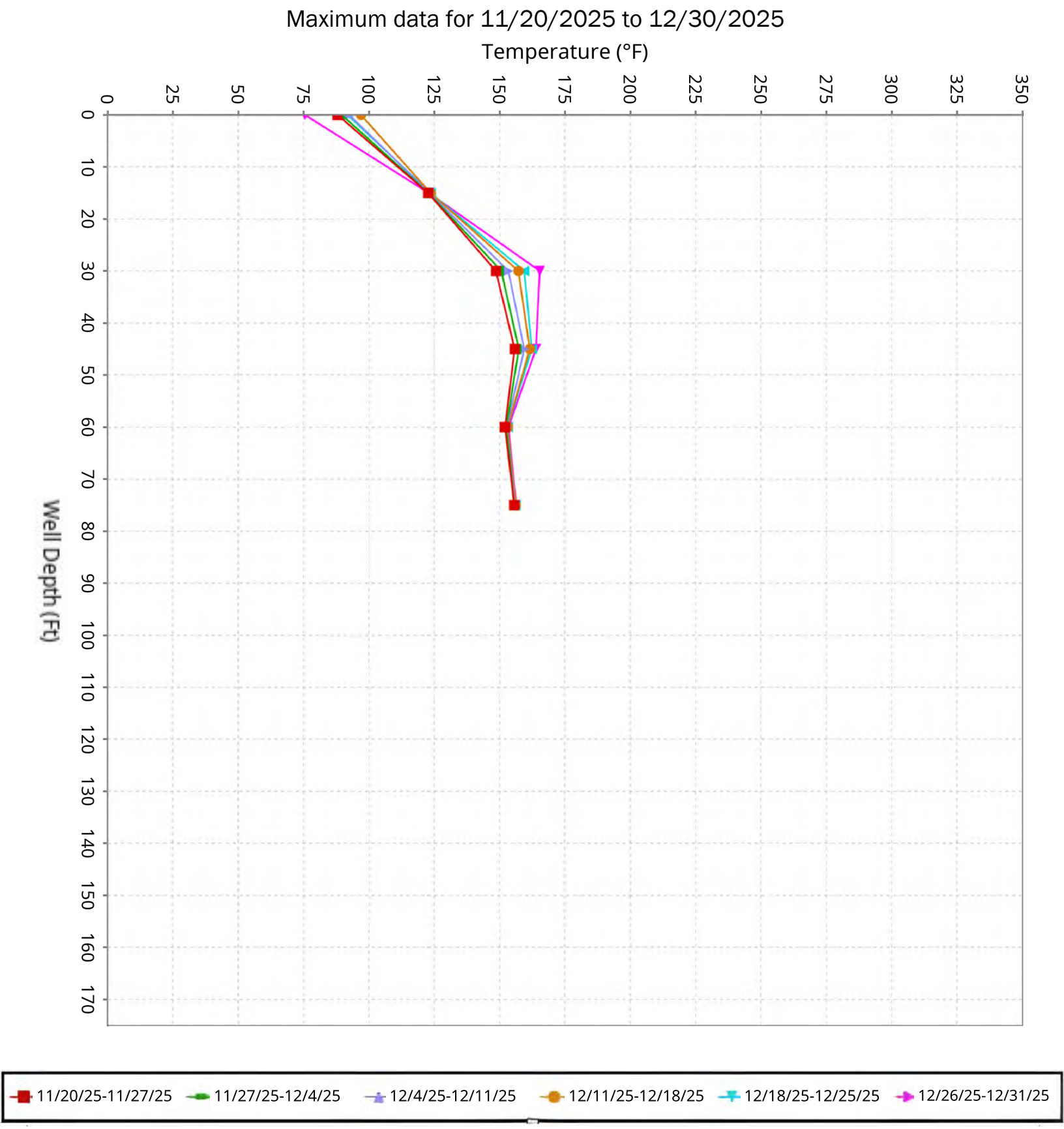
SCS ENGINEERS

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



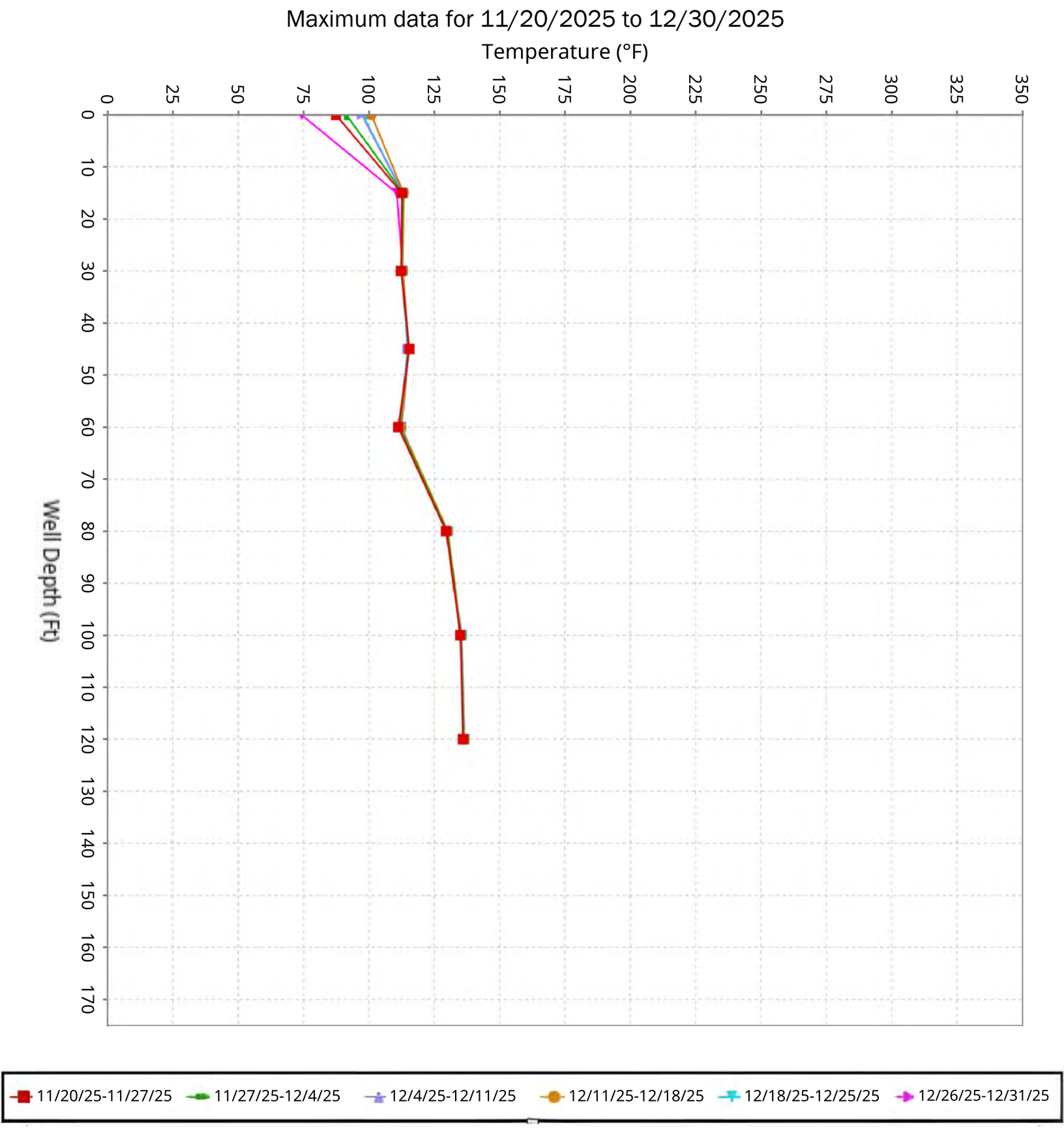
SCS ENGINEERS

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



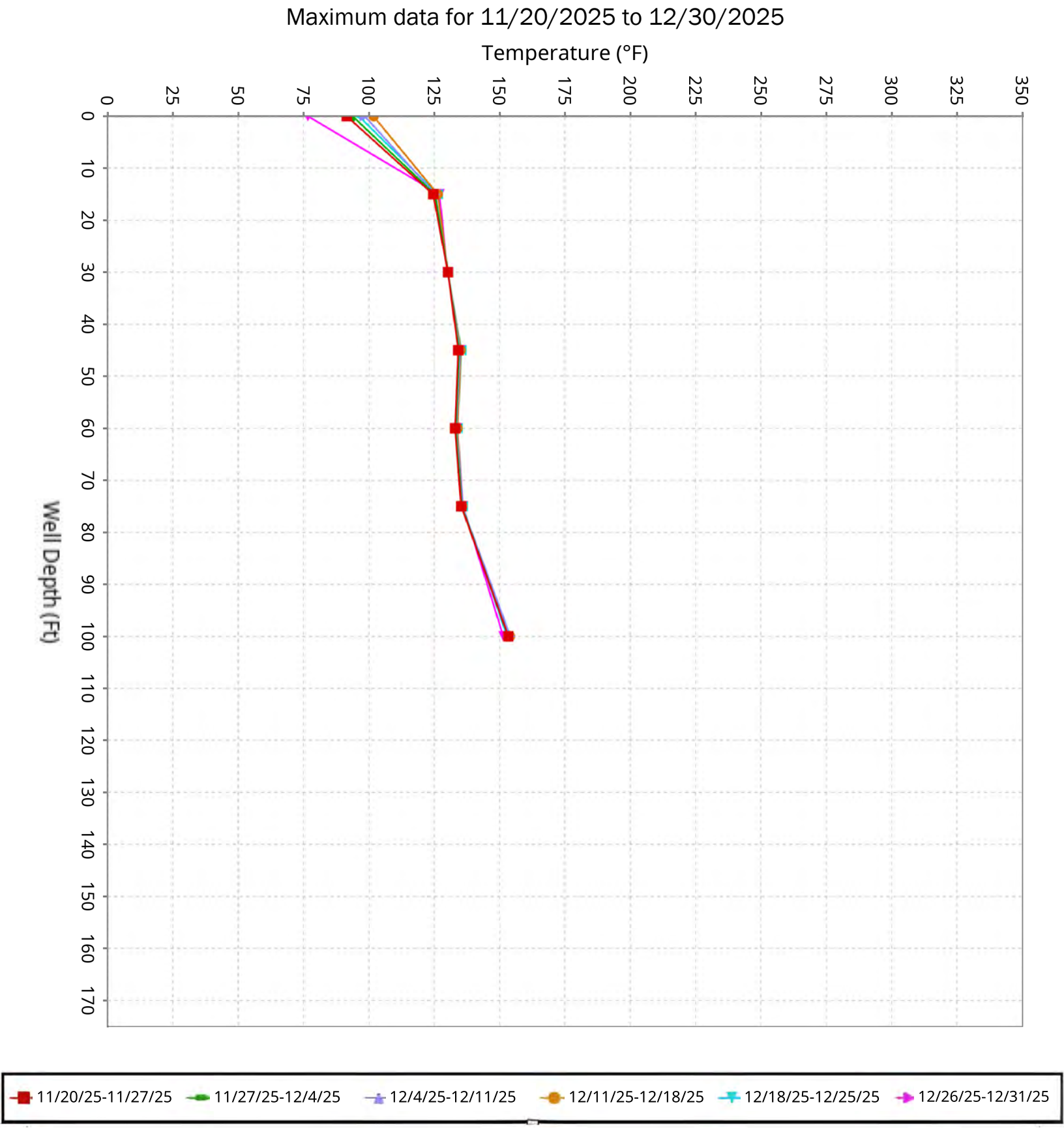
SCS ENGINEERS

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



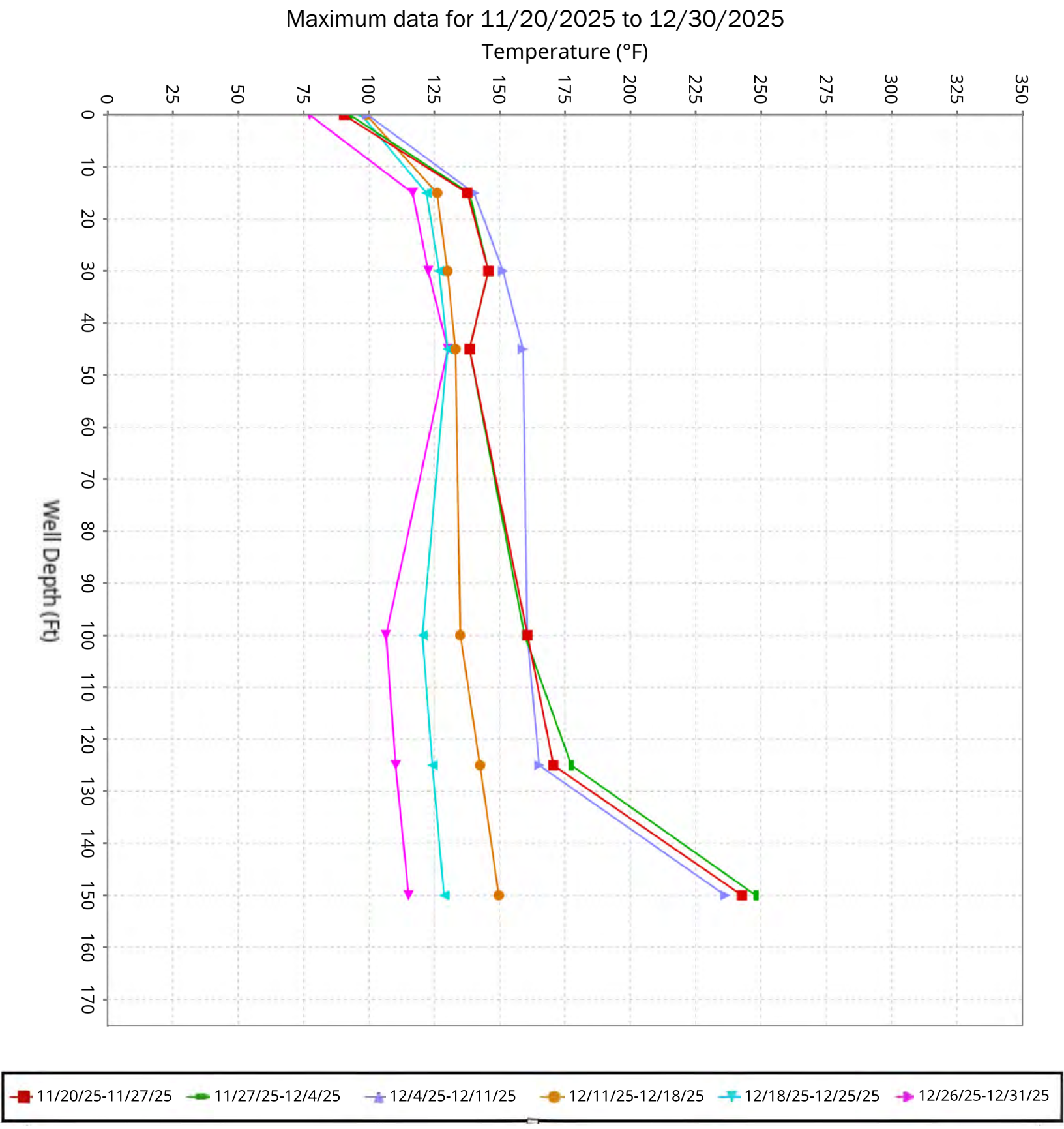
SCS ENGINEERS

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



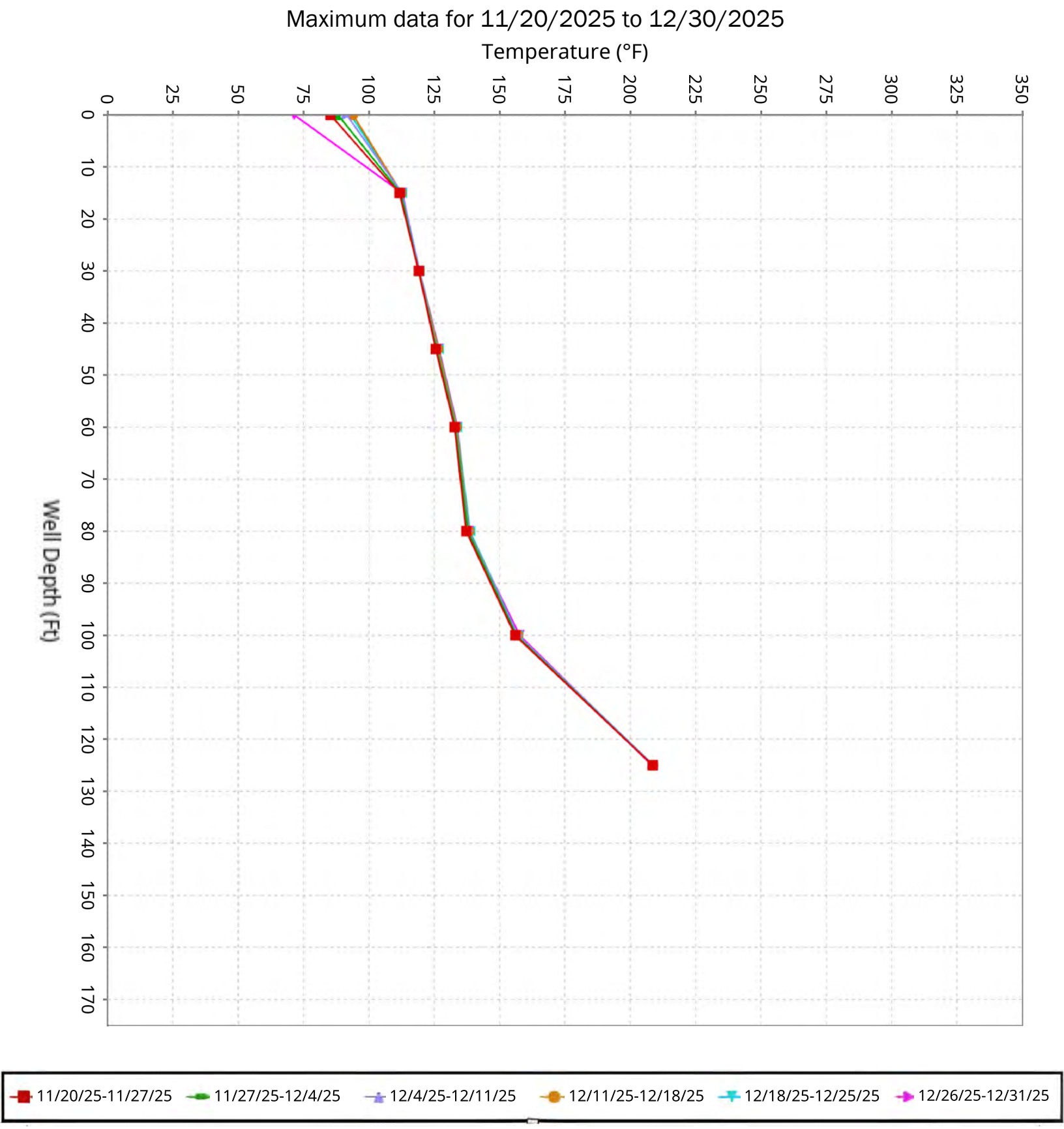
SCS ENGINEERS

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



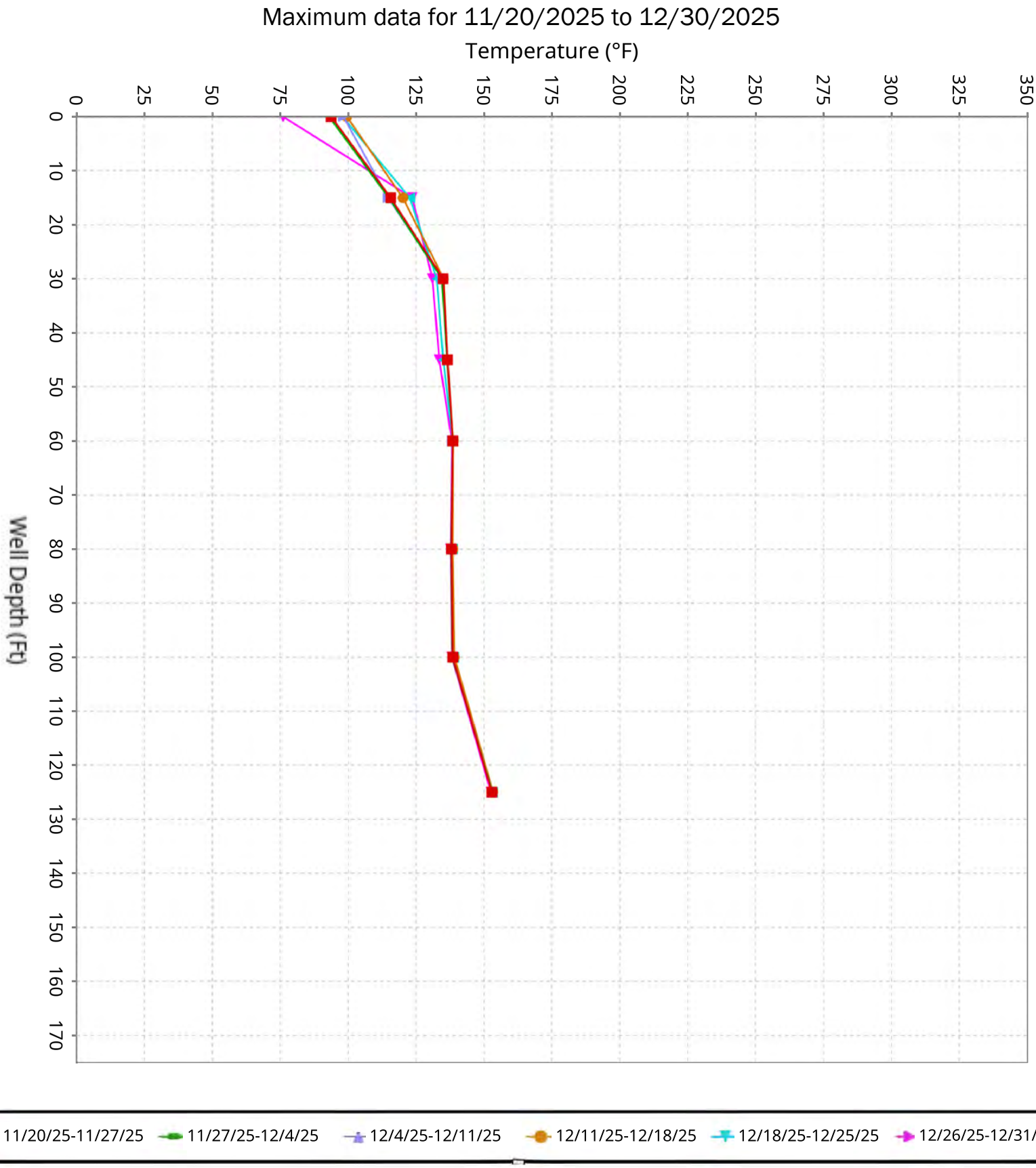
SCS ENGINEERS

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



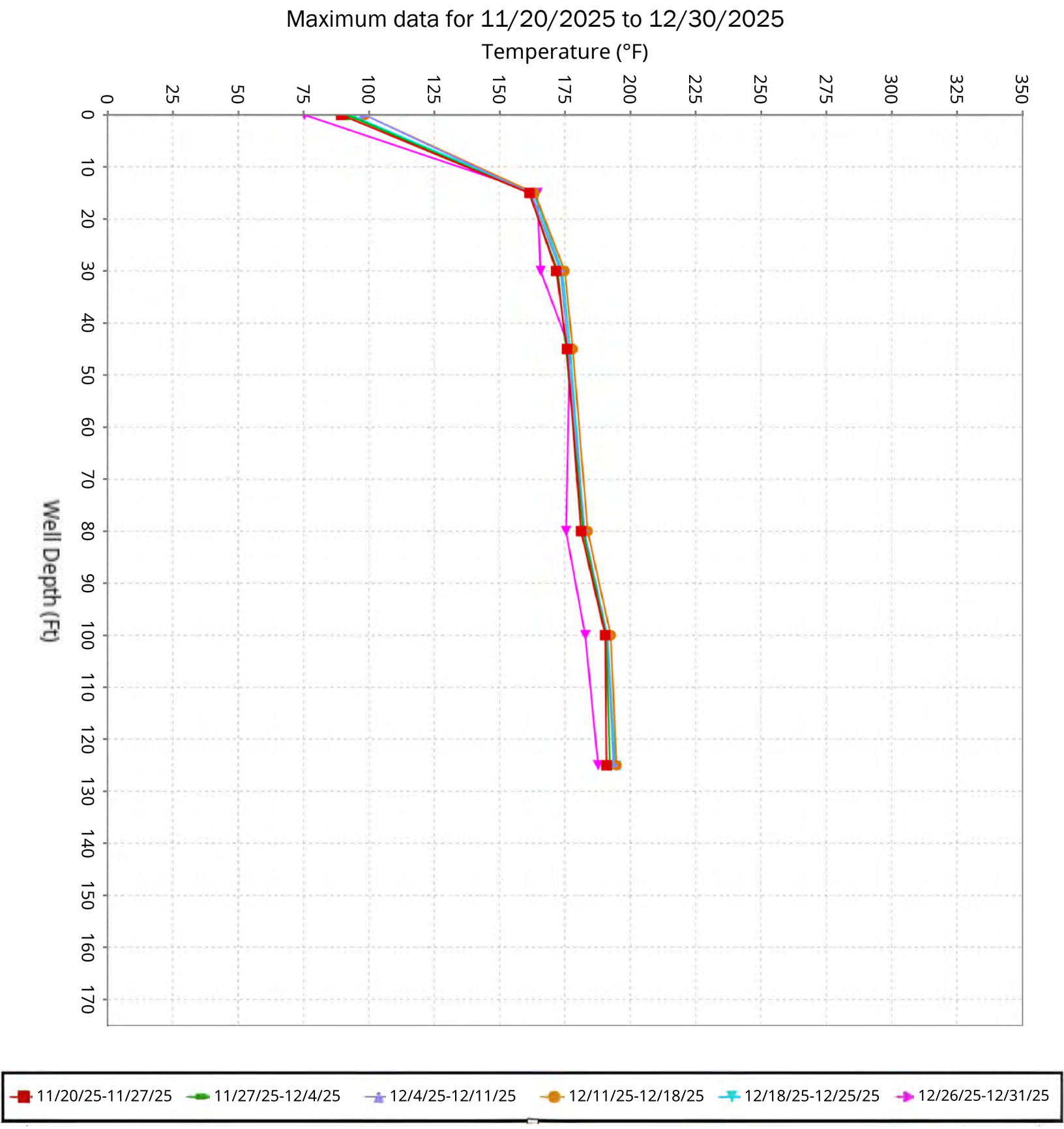
SCS ENGINEERS

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



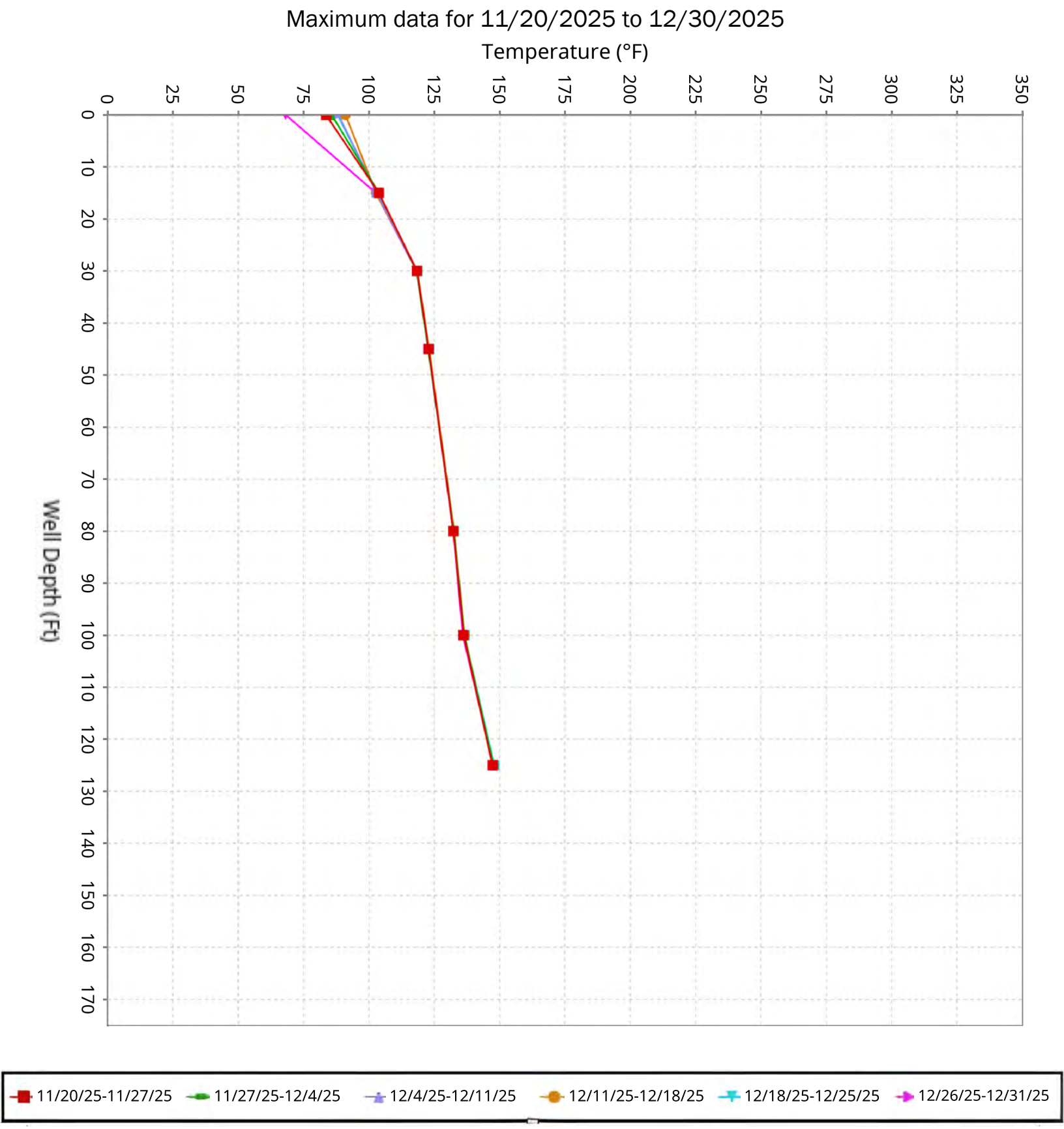
SCS ENGINEERS

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



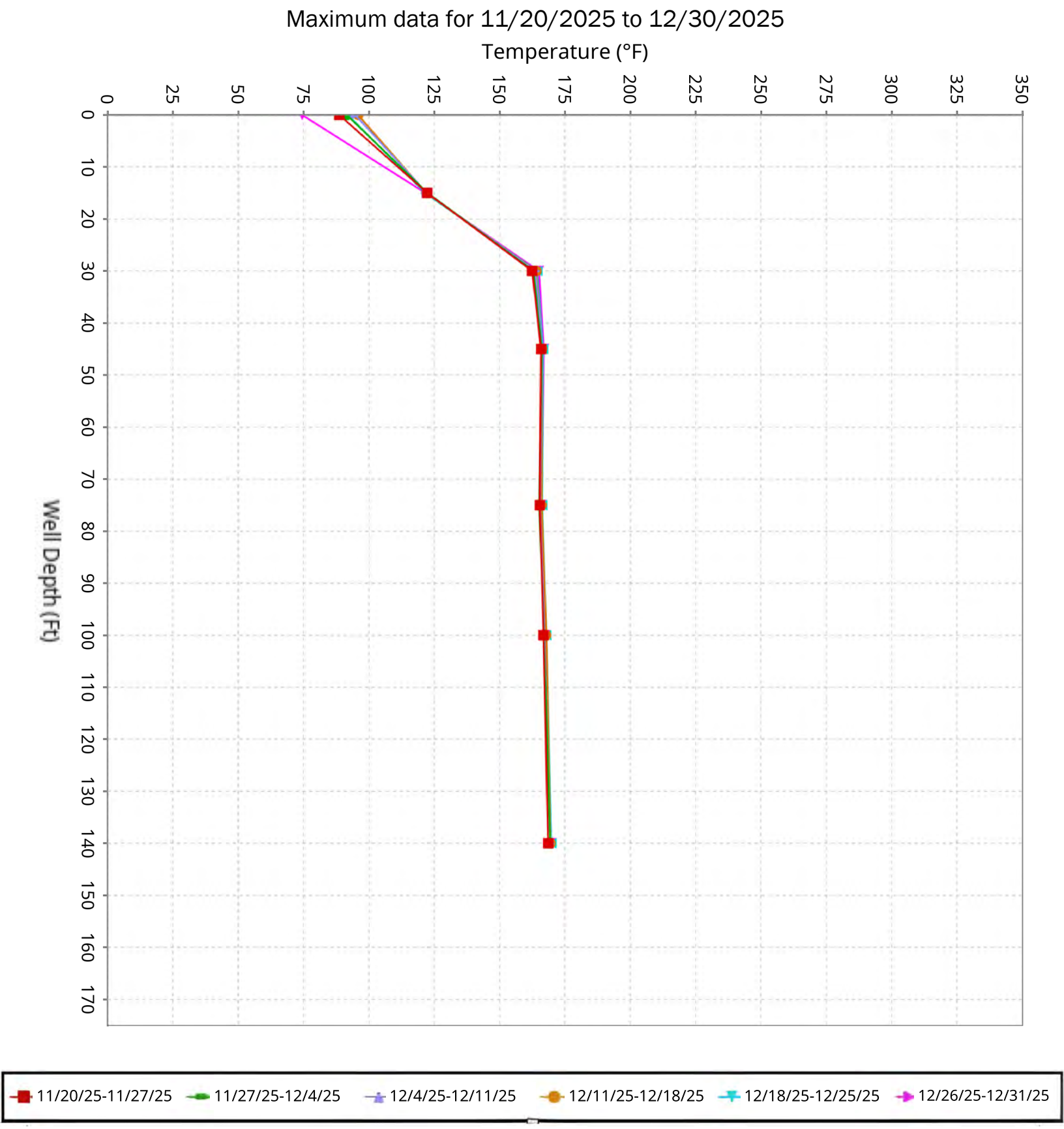
SCS ENGINEERS

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



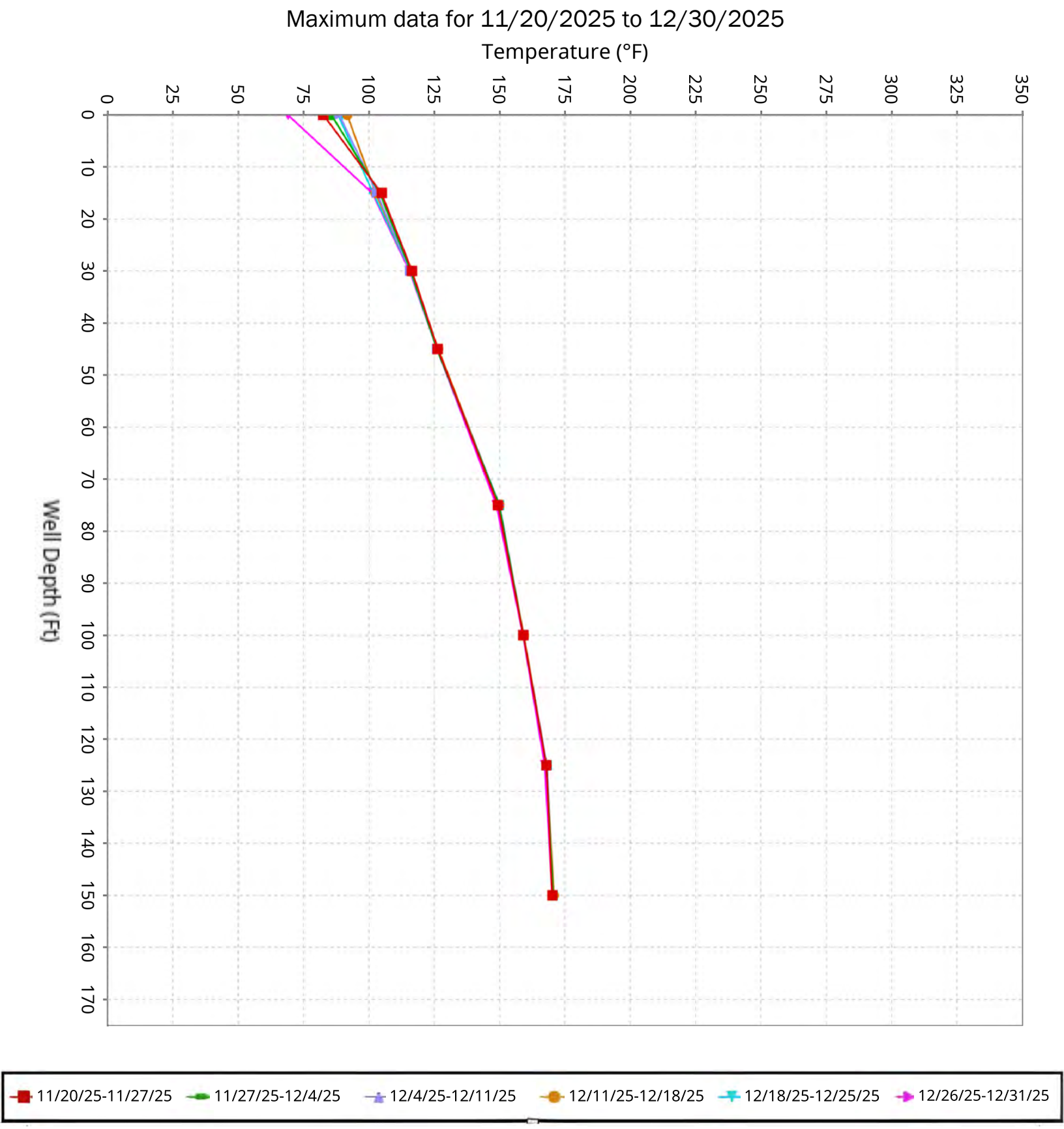
SCS ENGINEERS

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



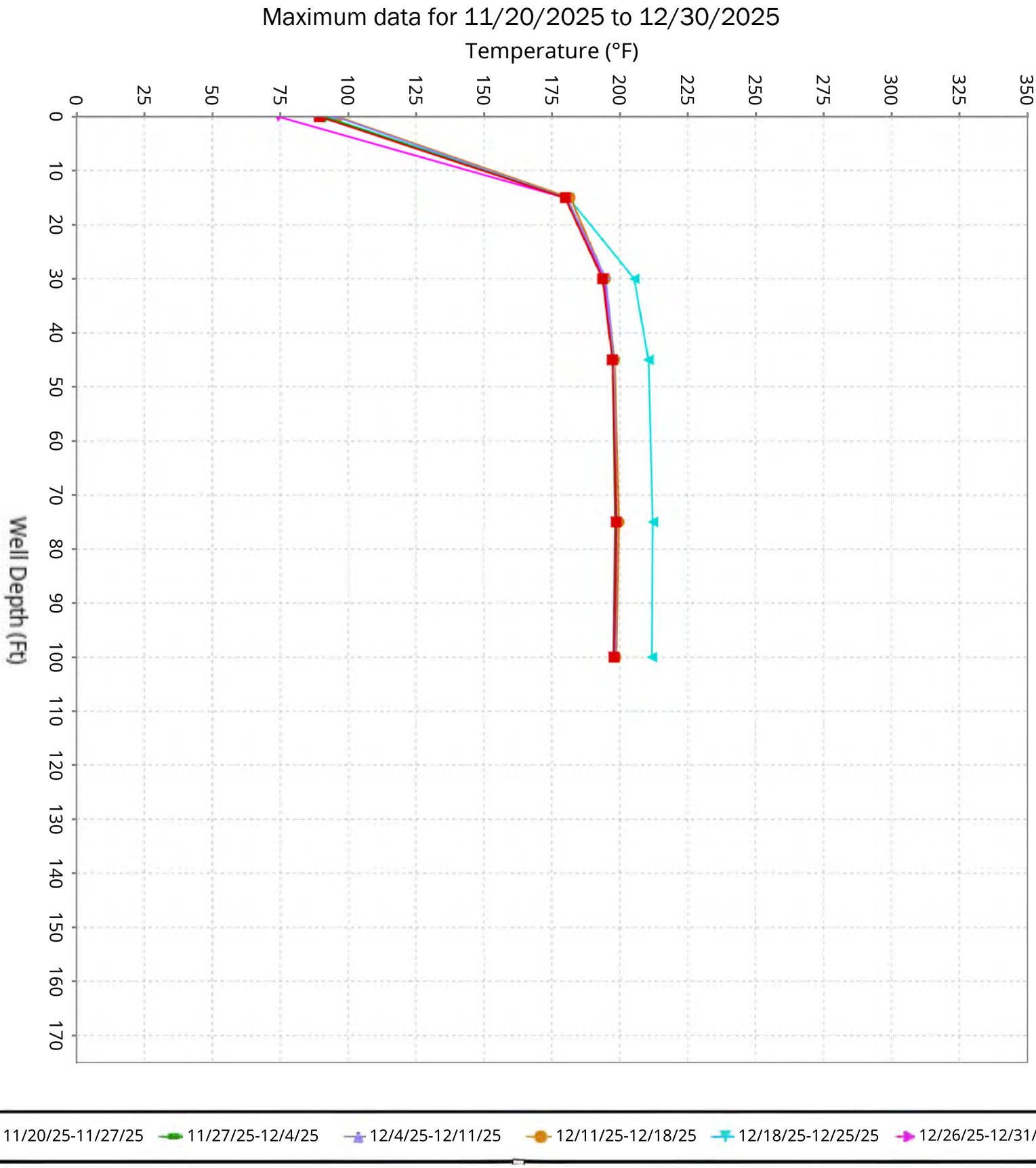
SCS ENGINEERS

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



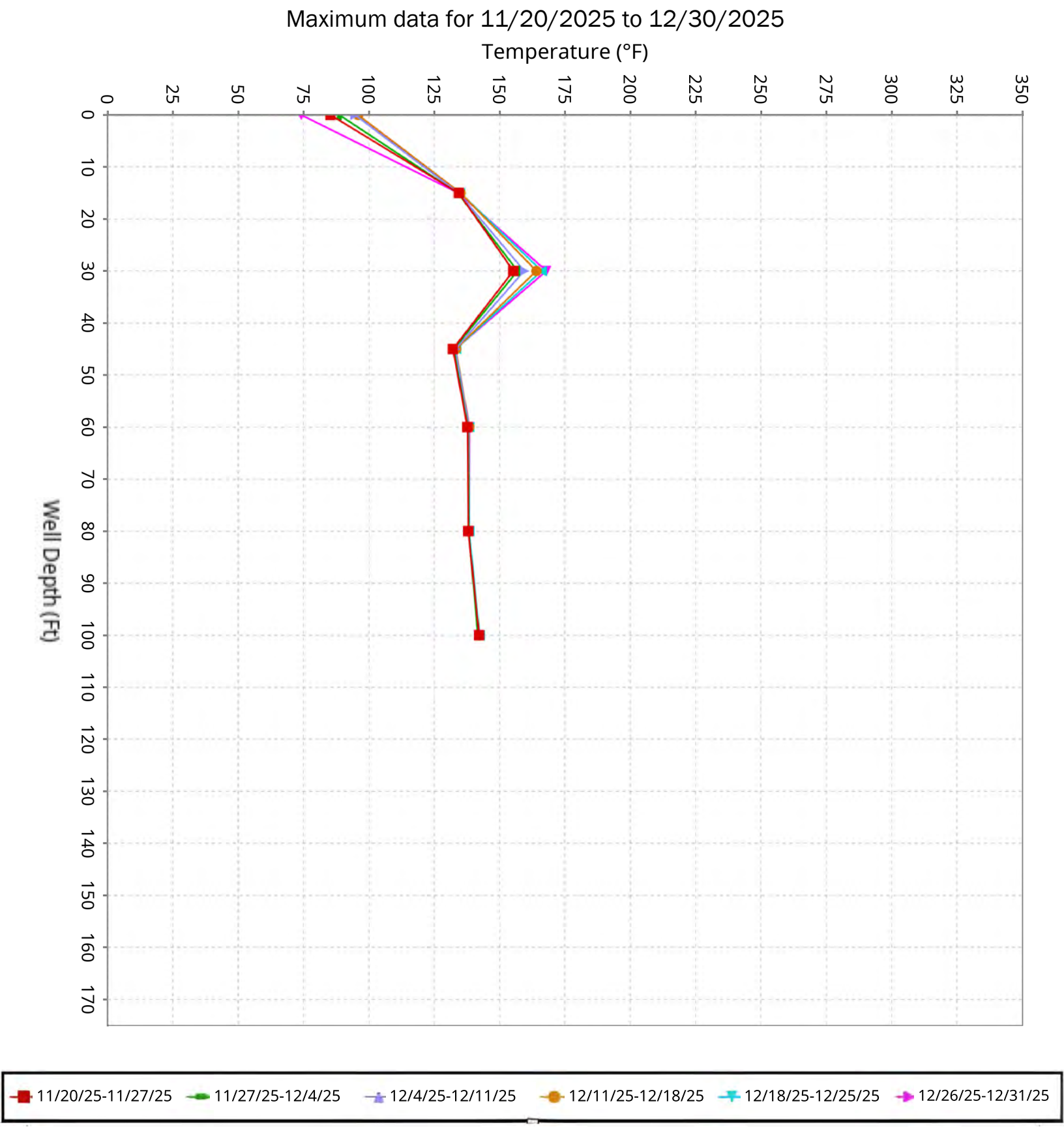
SCS ENGINEERS

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



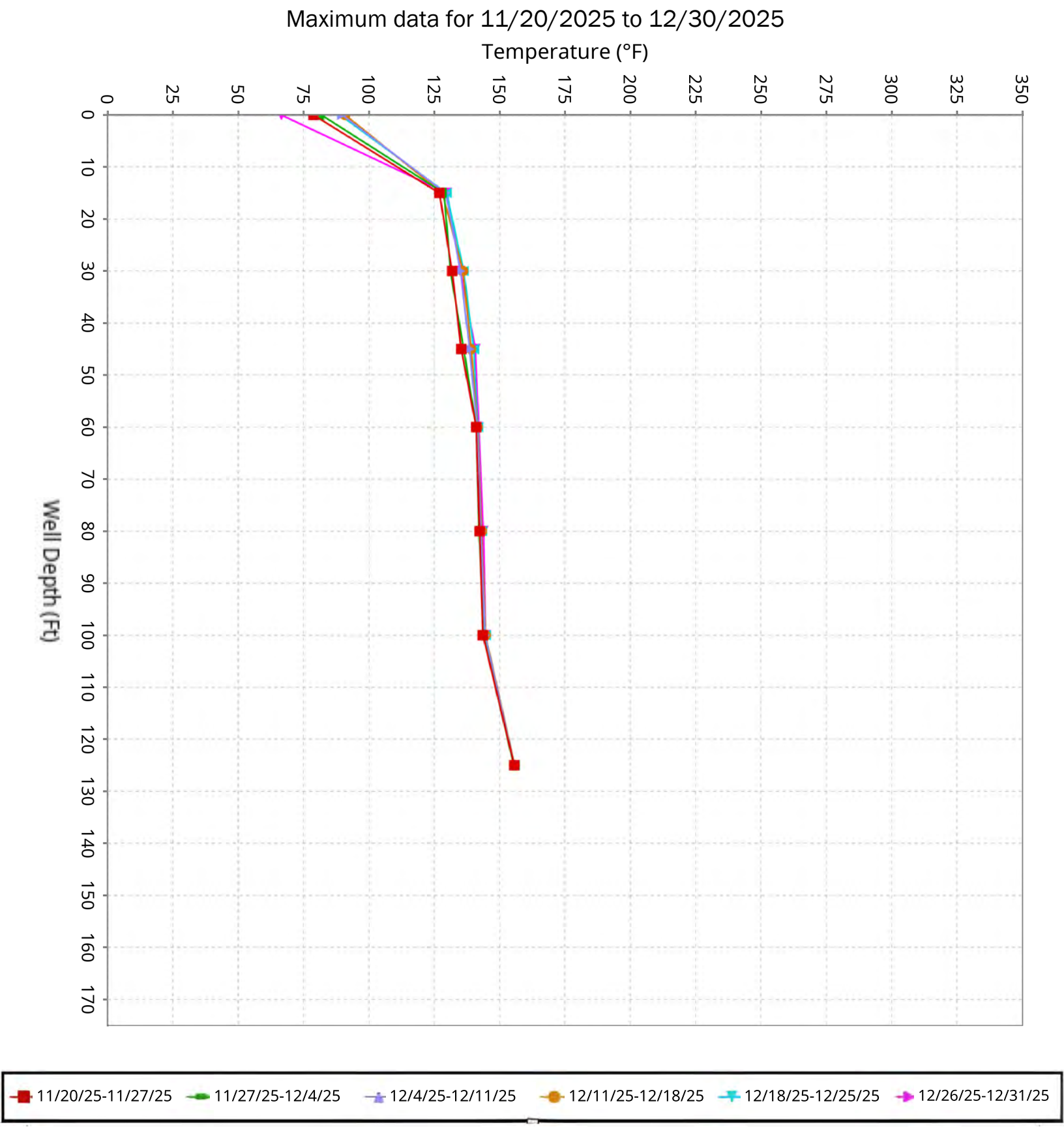
SCS ENGINEERS

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



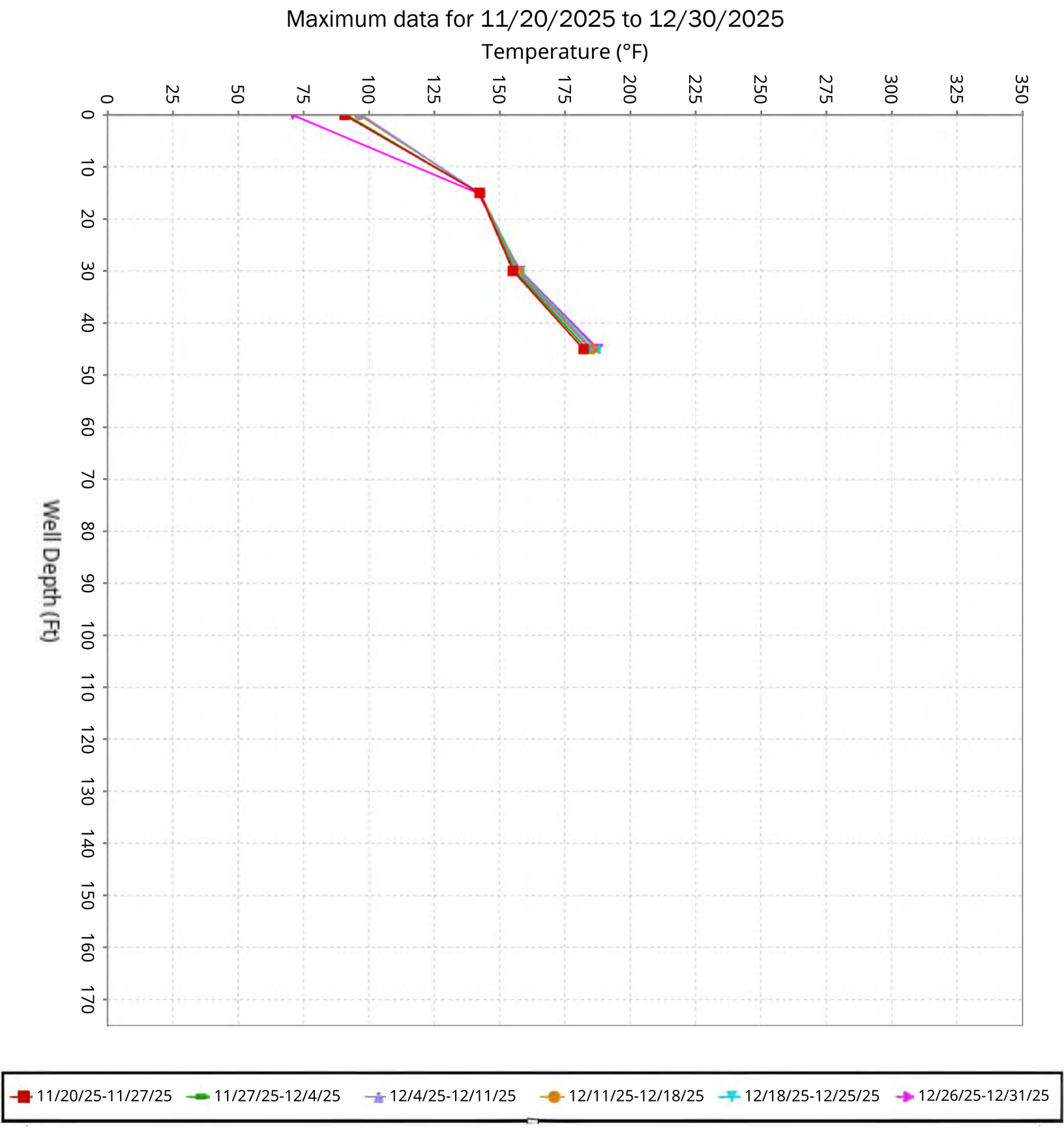
SCS ENGINEERS

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



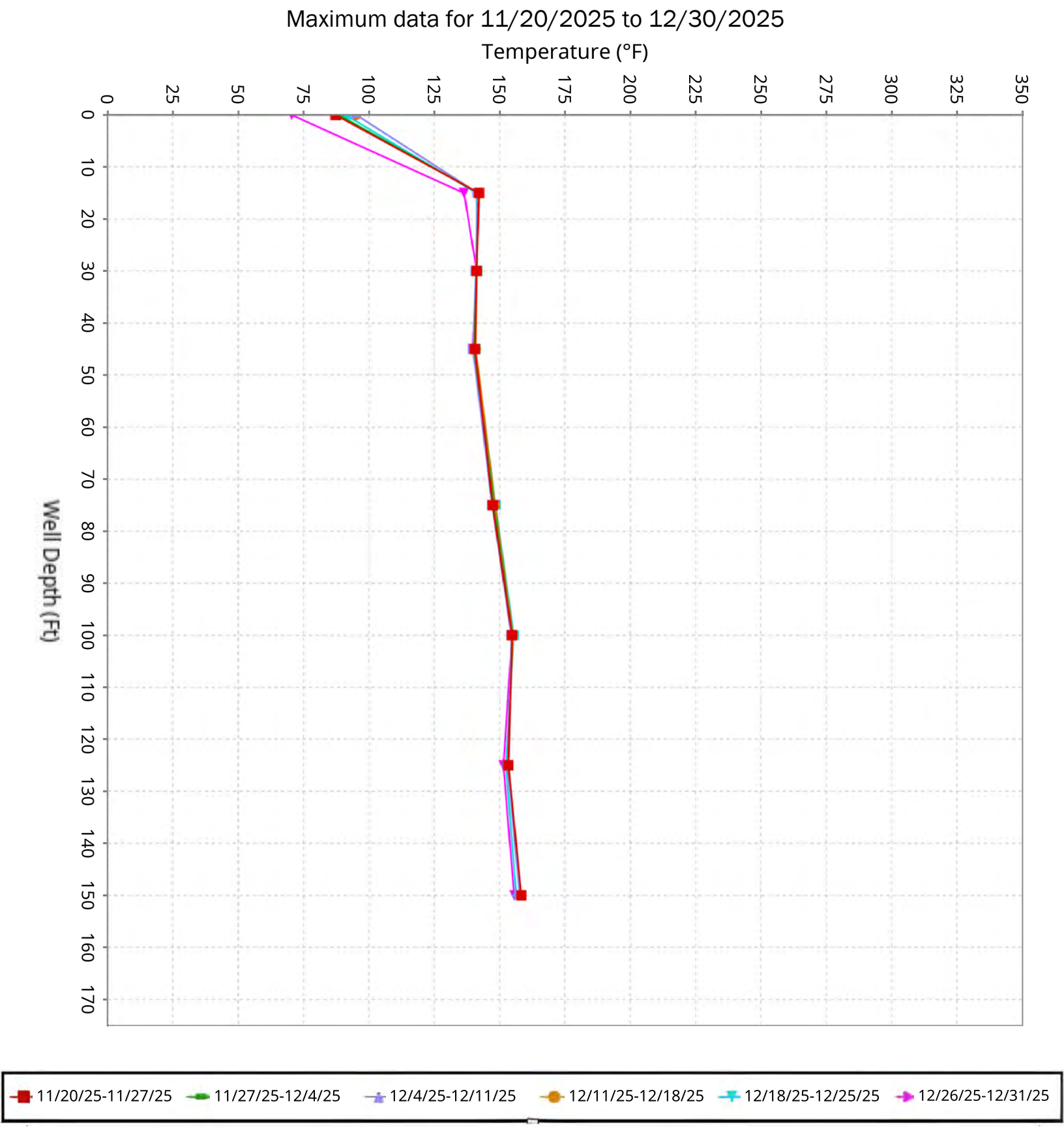
SCS ENGINEERS

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



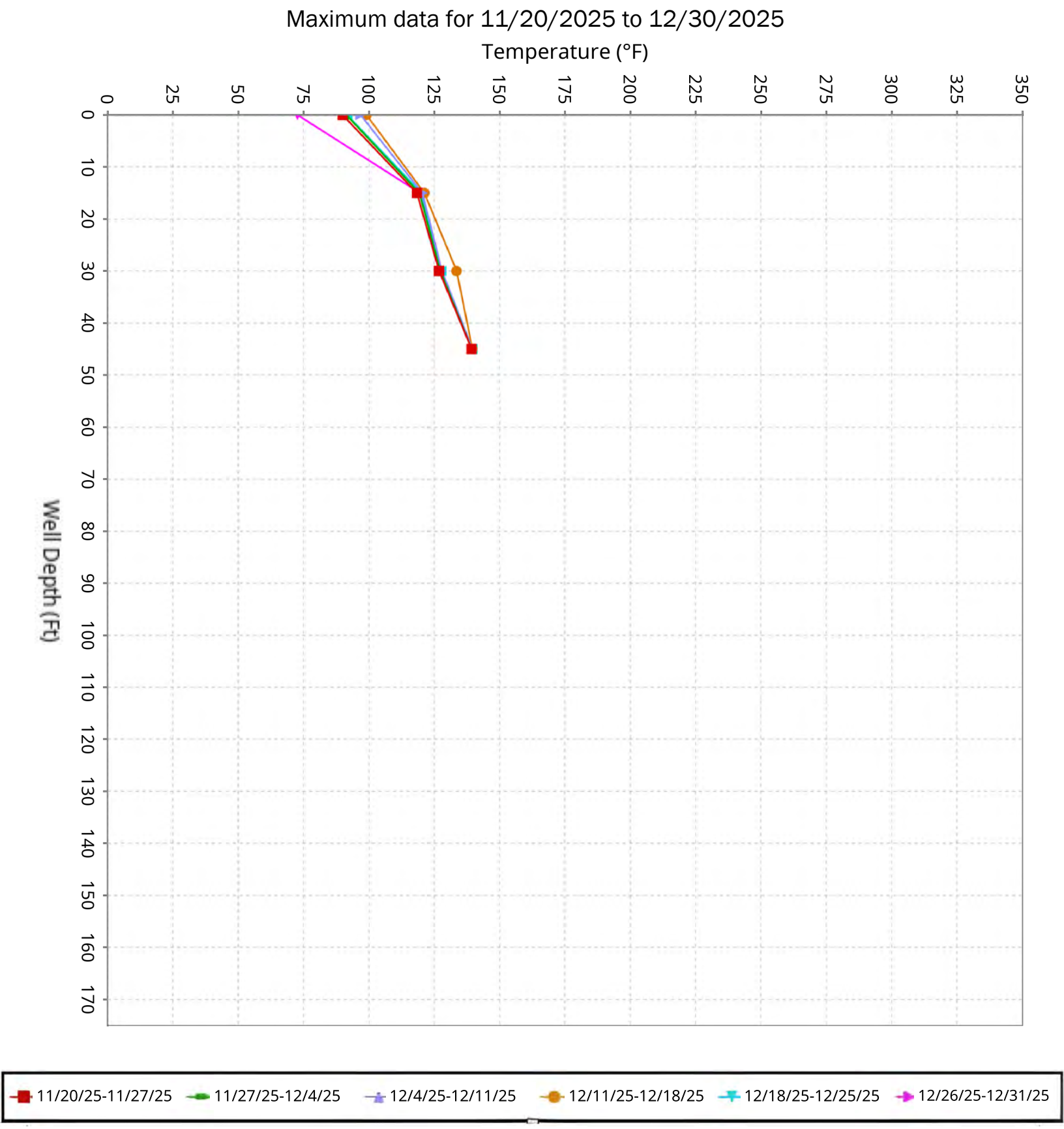
SCS ENGINEERS

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



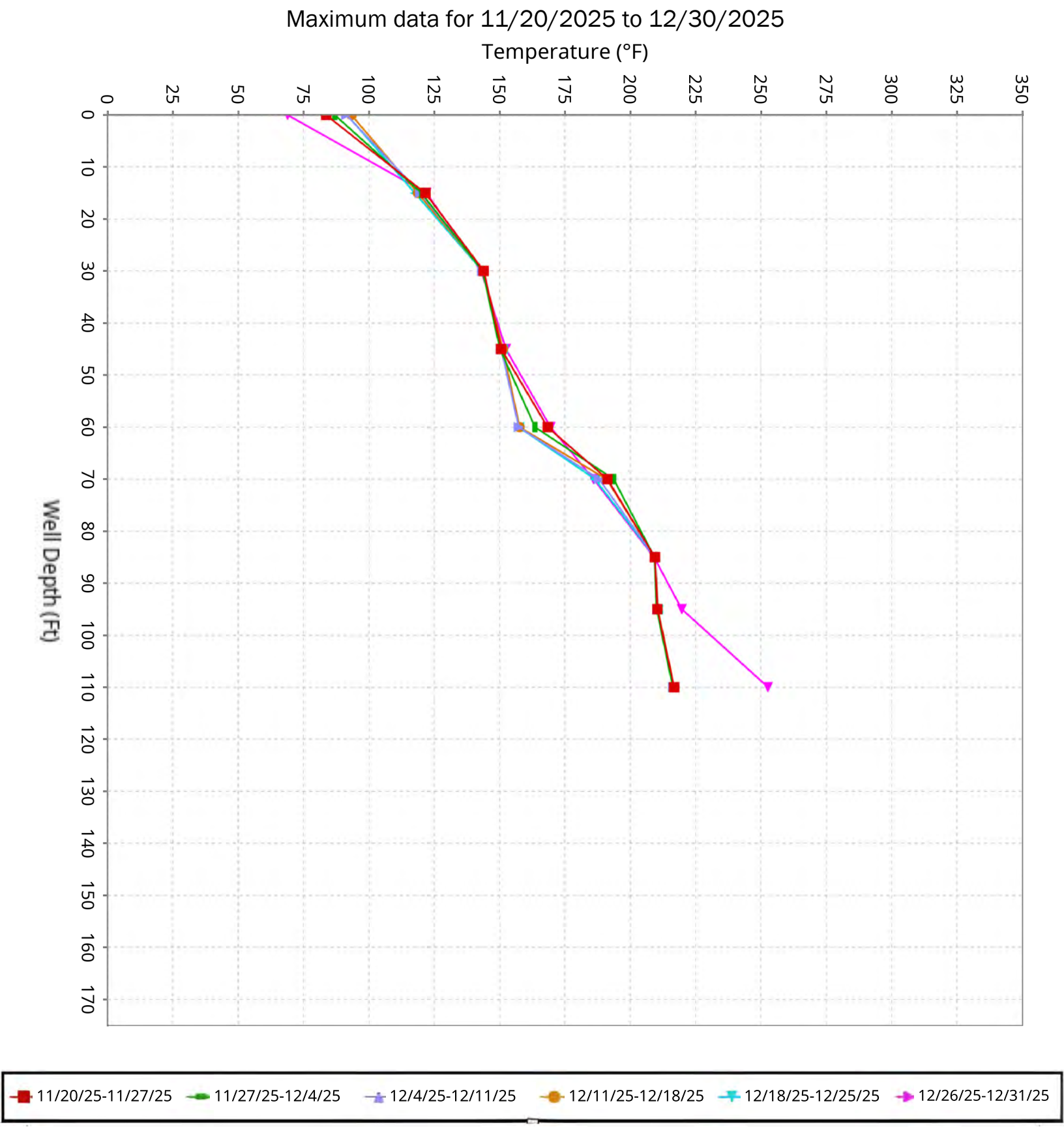
SCS ENGINEERS

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



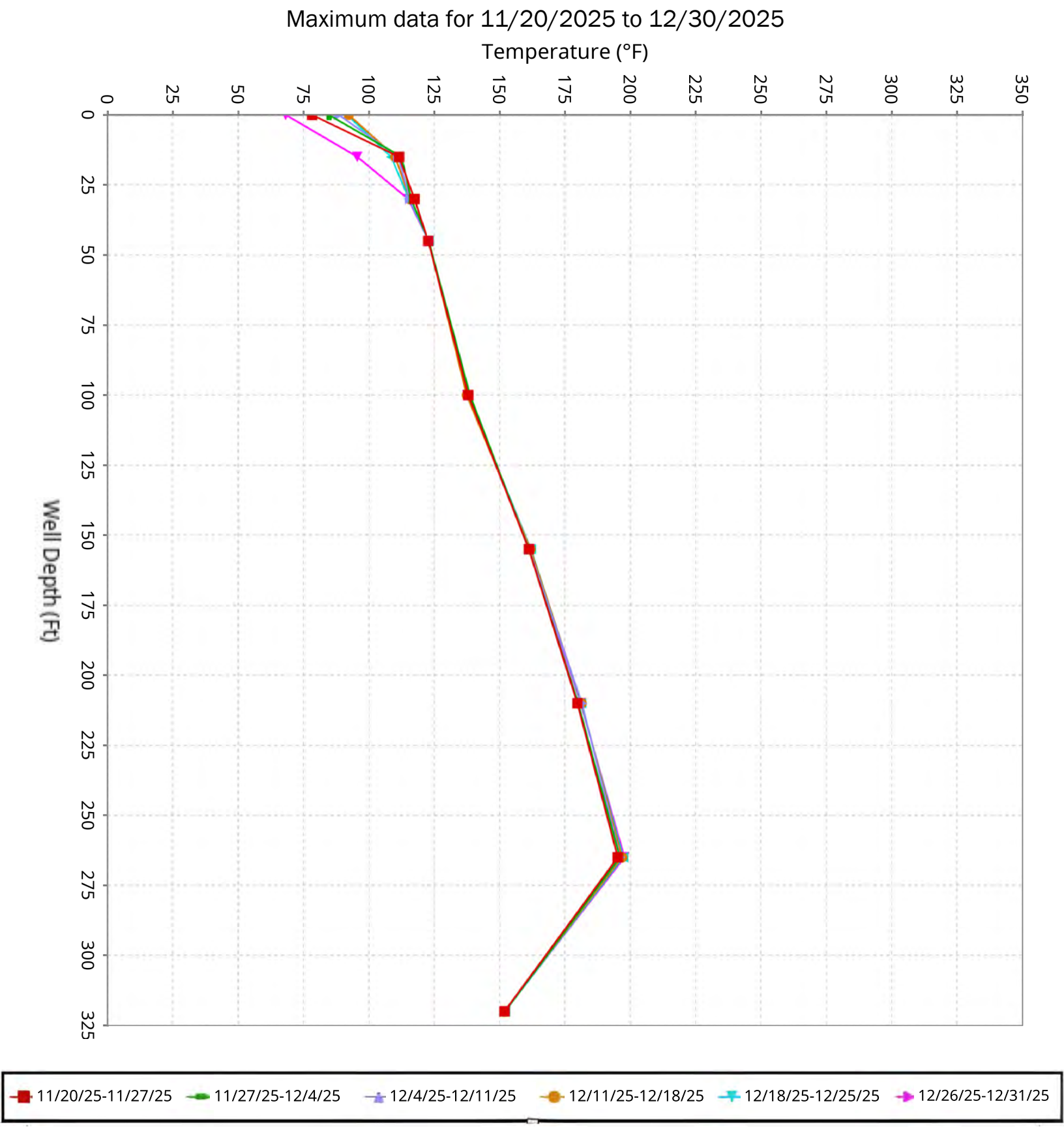
SCS ENGINEERS

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



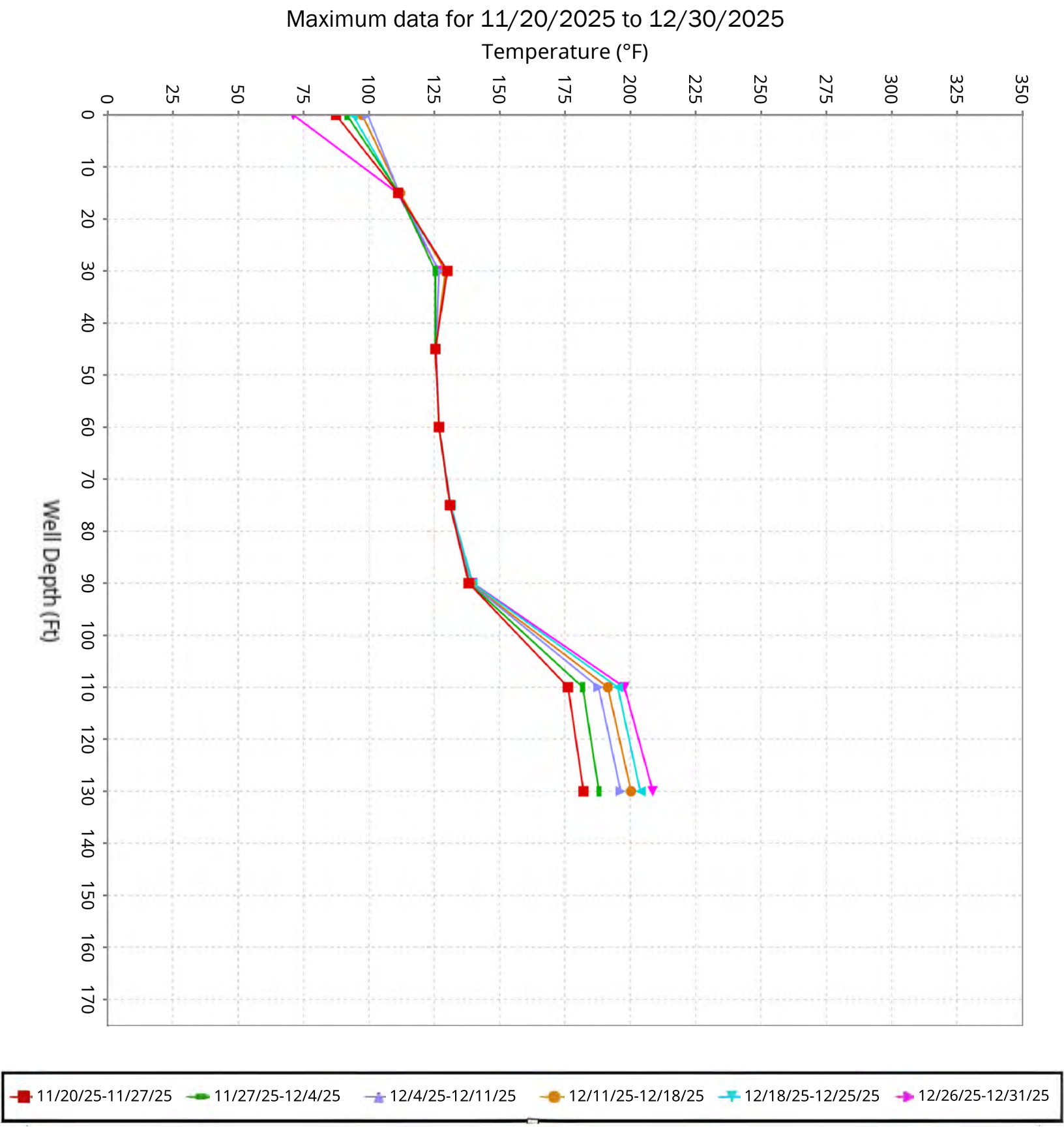
SCS ENGINEERS

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



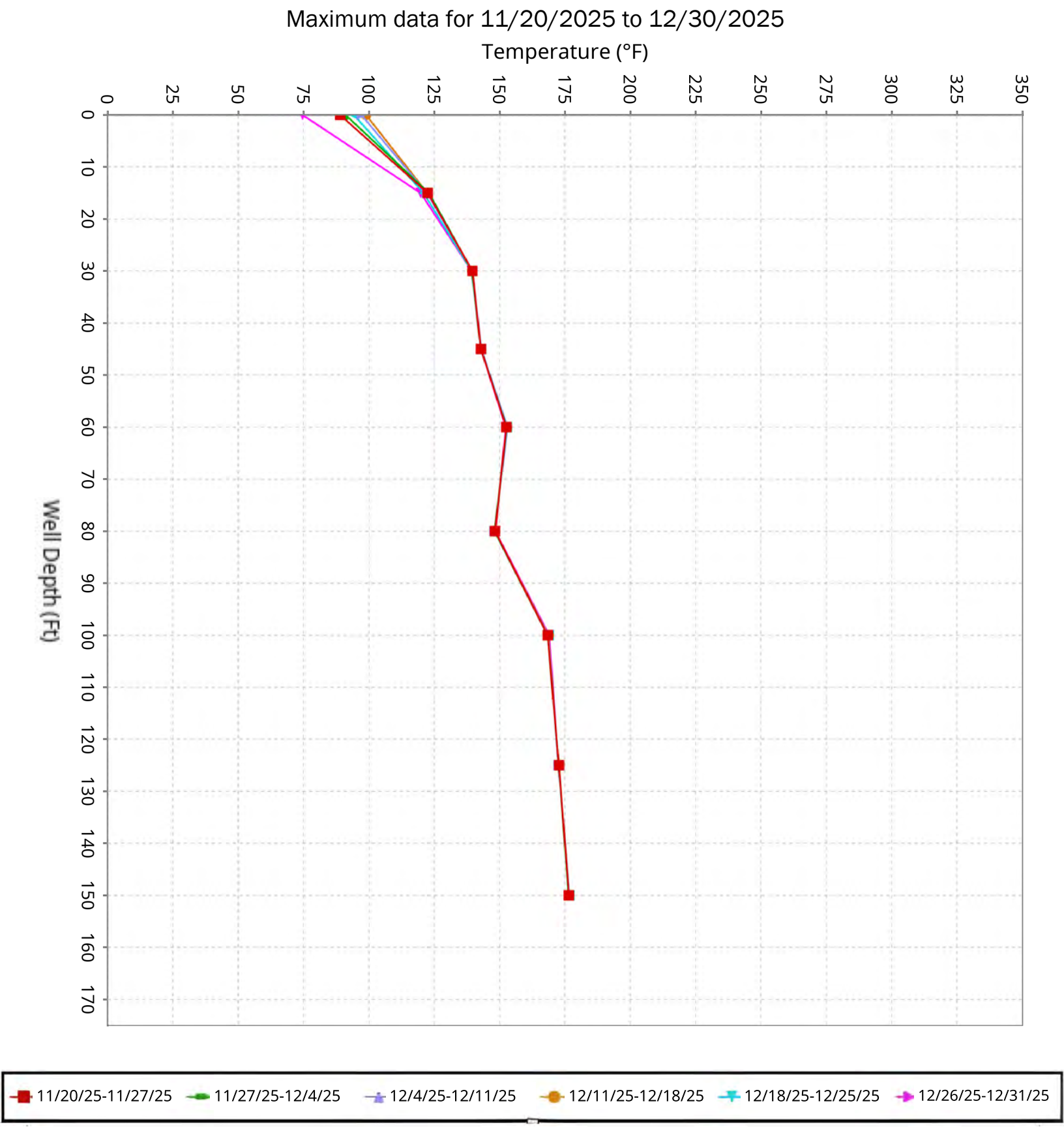
SCS ENGINEERS

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



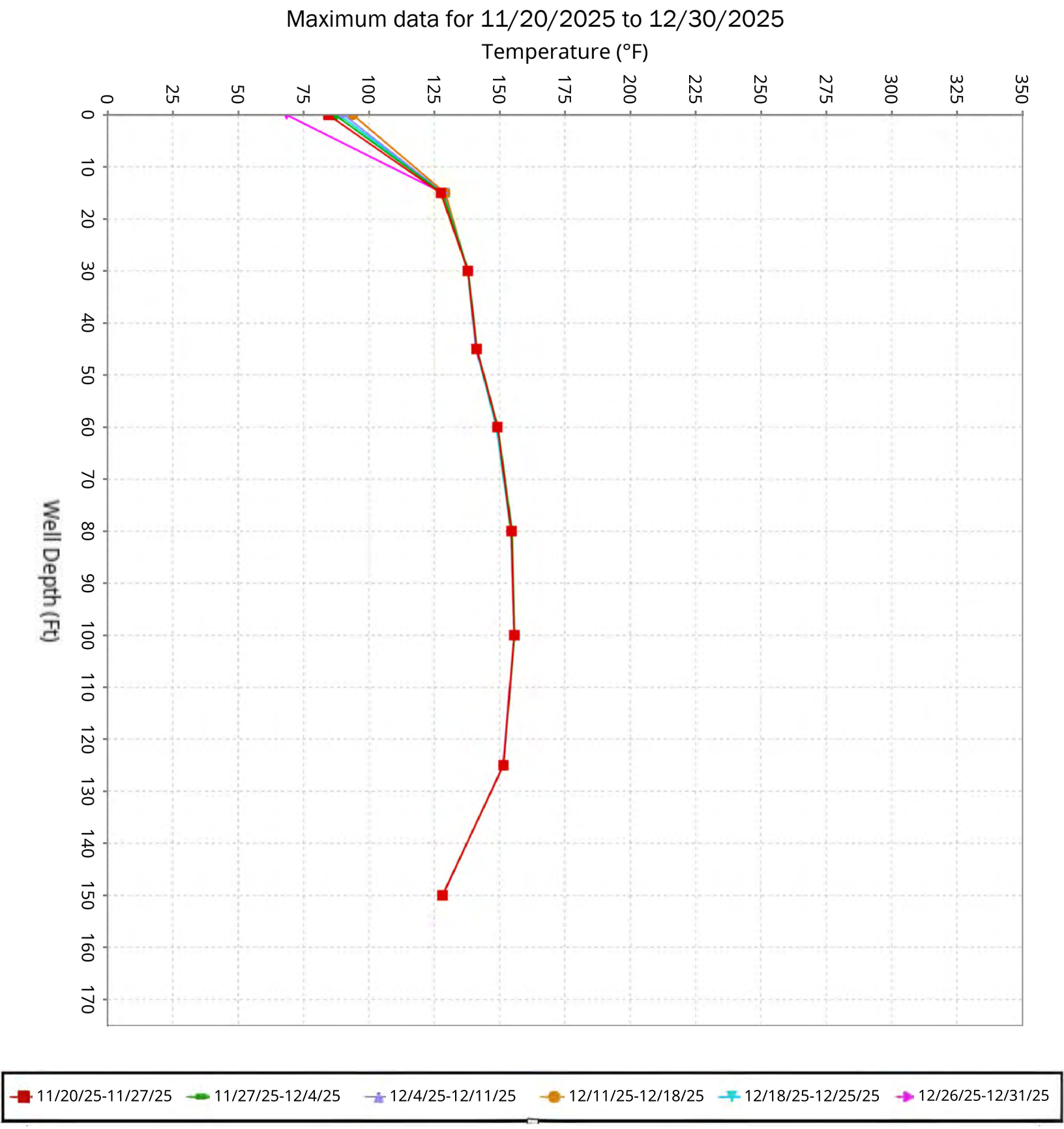
SCS ENGINEERS

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



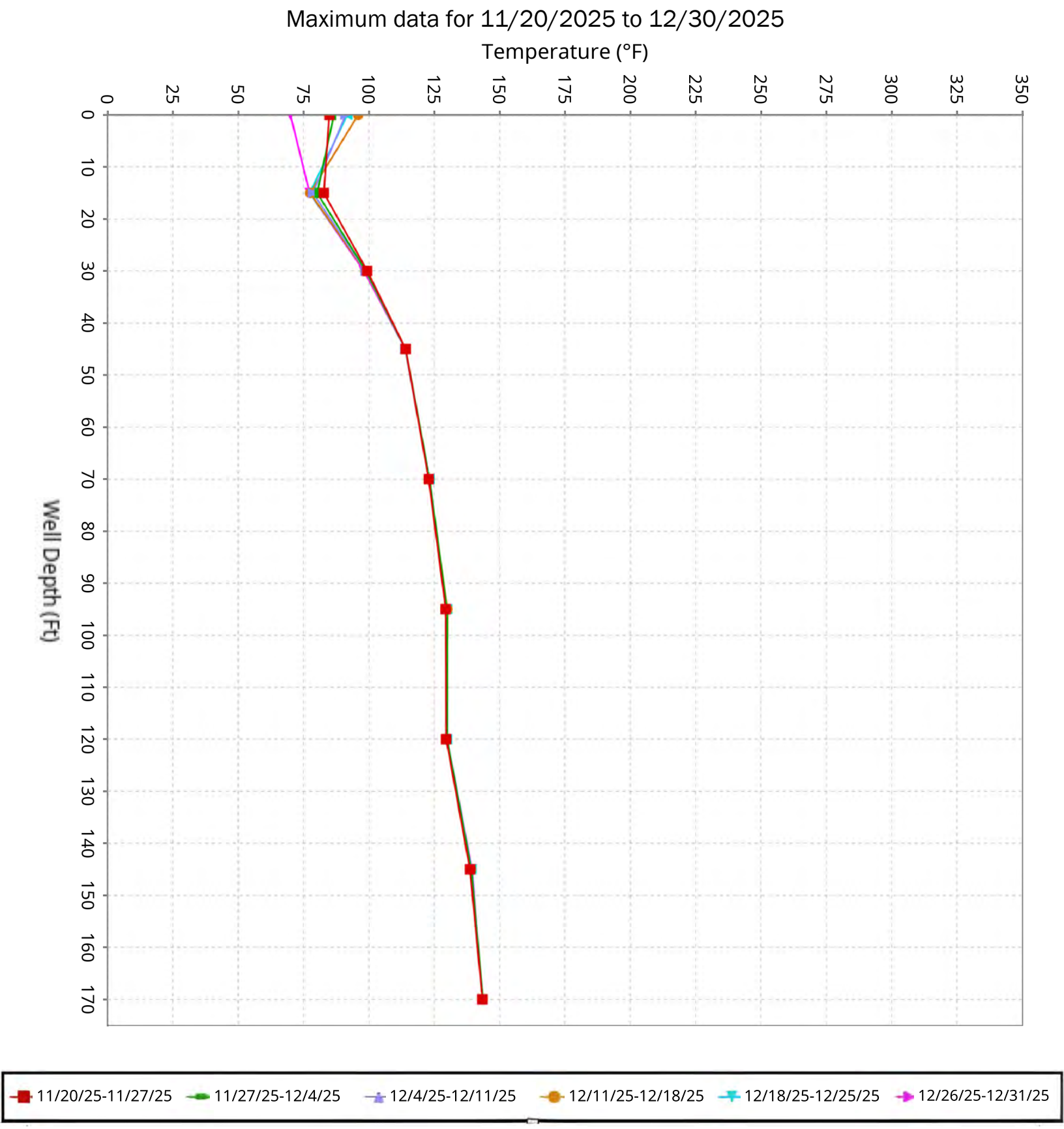
SCS ENGINEERS

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



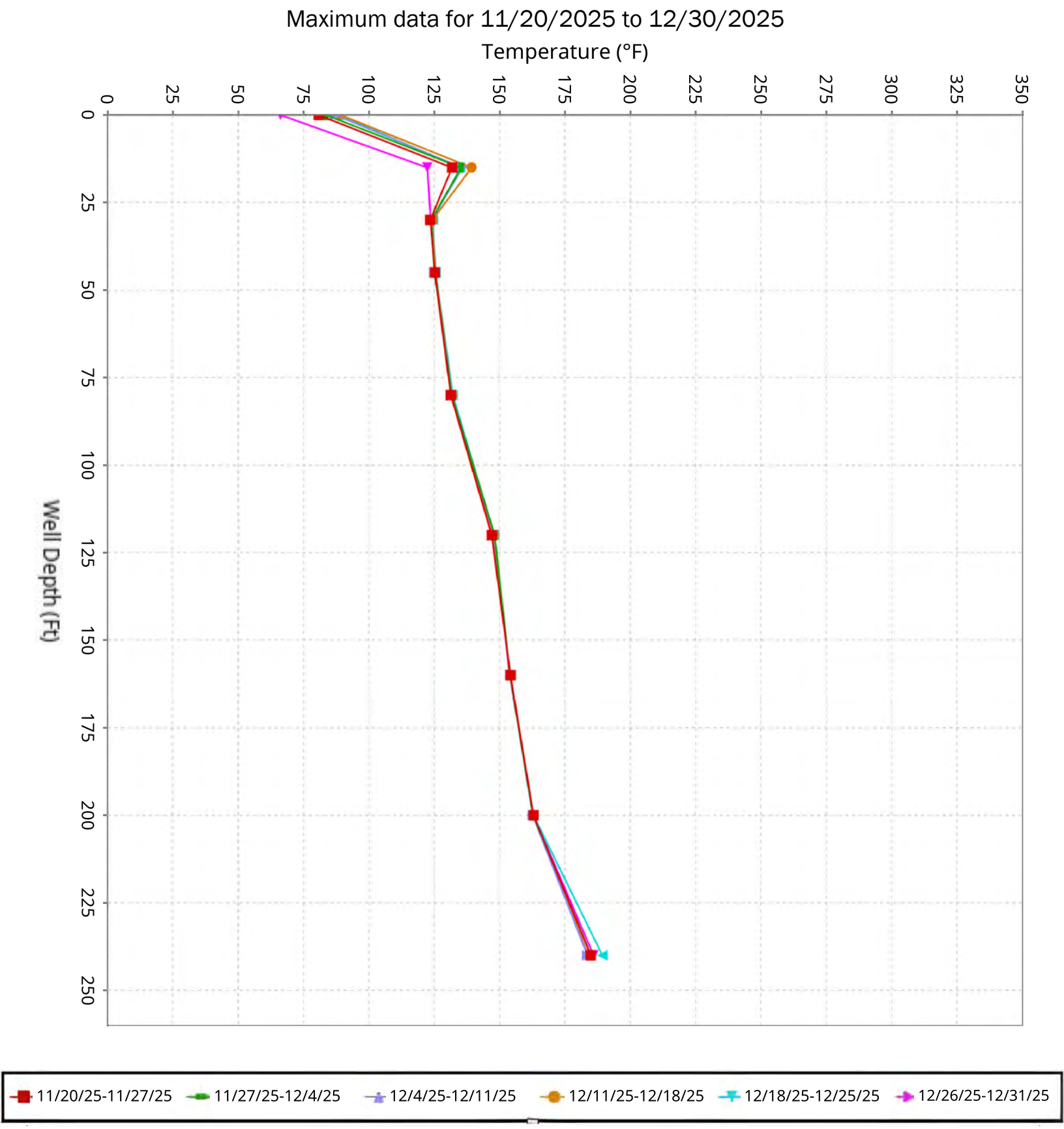
SCS ENGINEERS

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



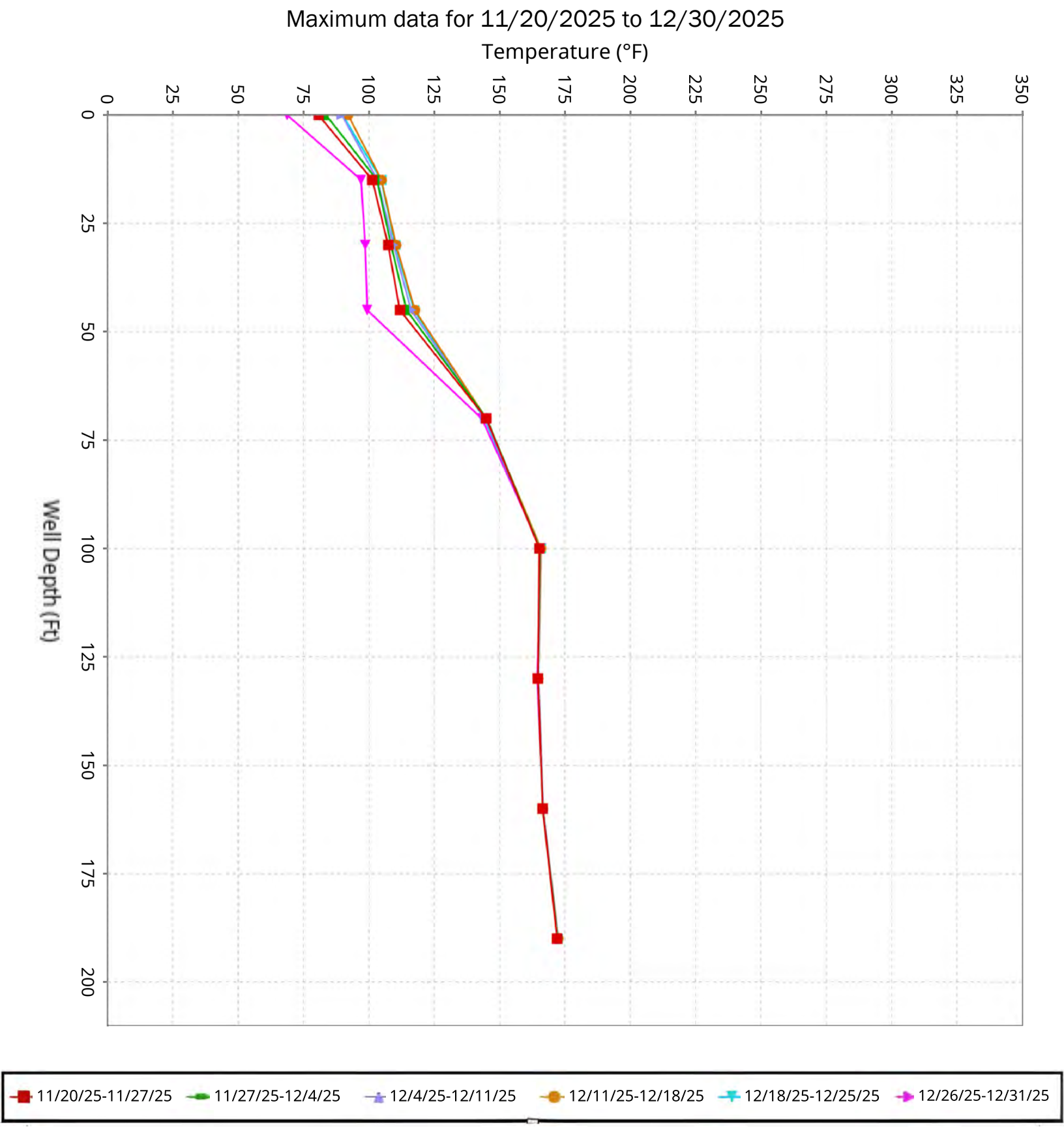
SCS ENGINEERS

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



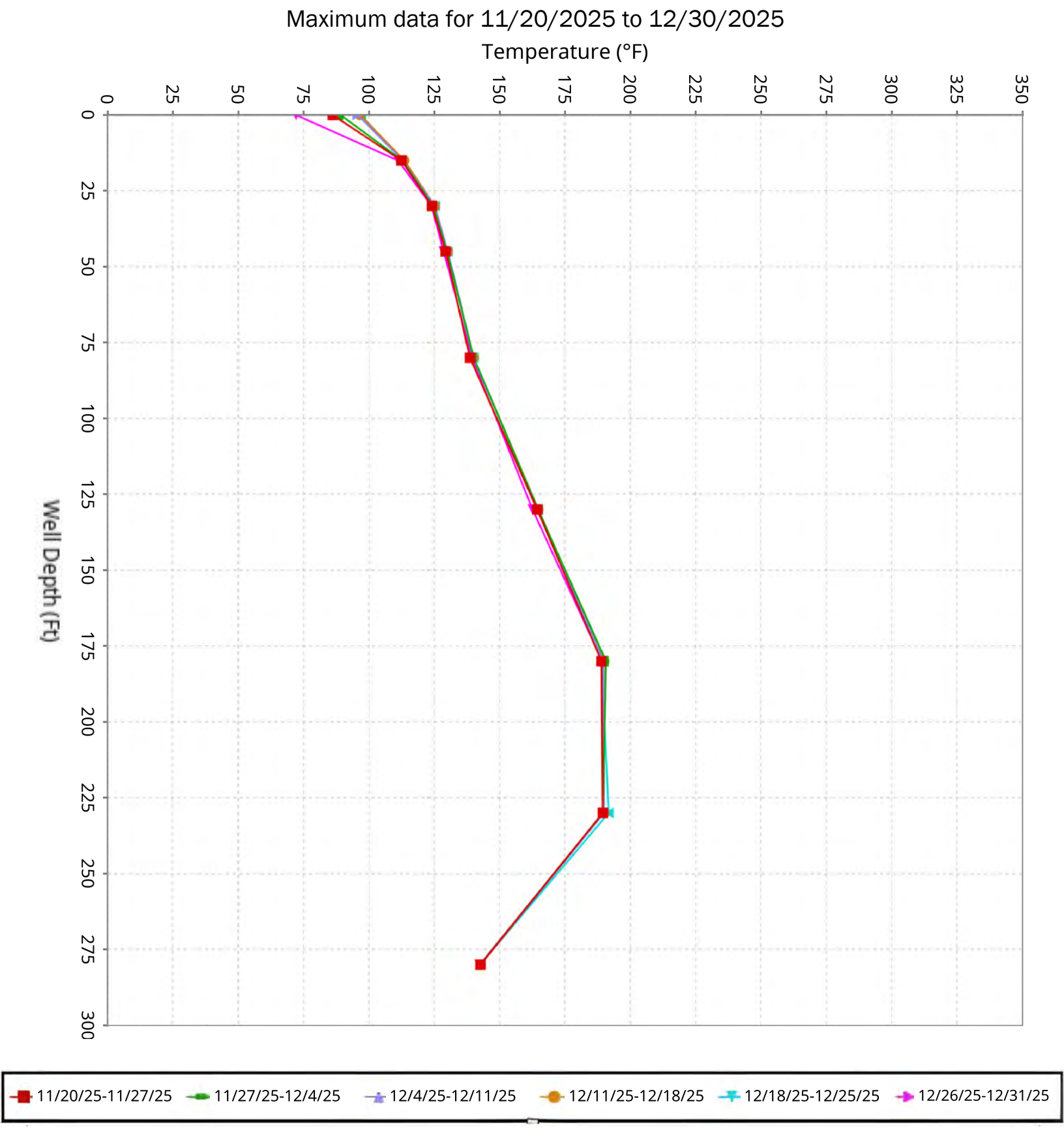
SCS ENGINEERS

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



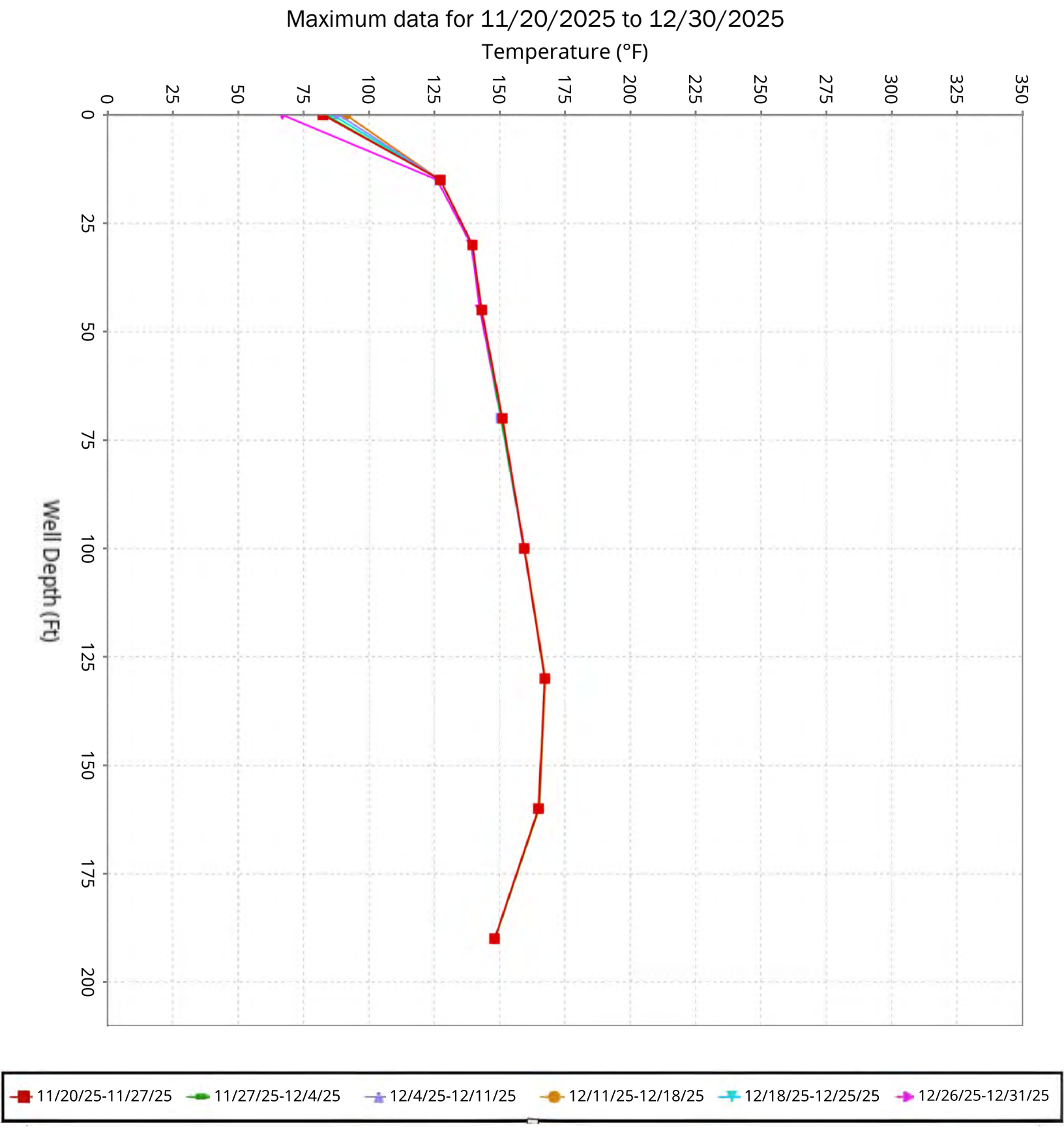
SCS ENGINEERS

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



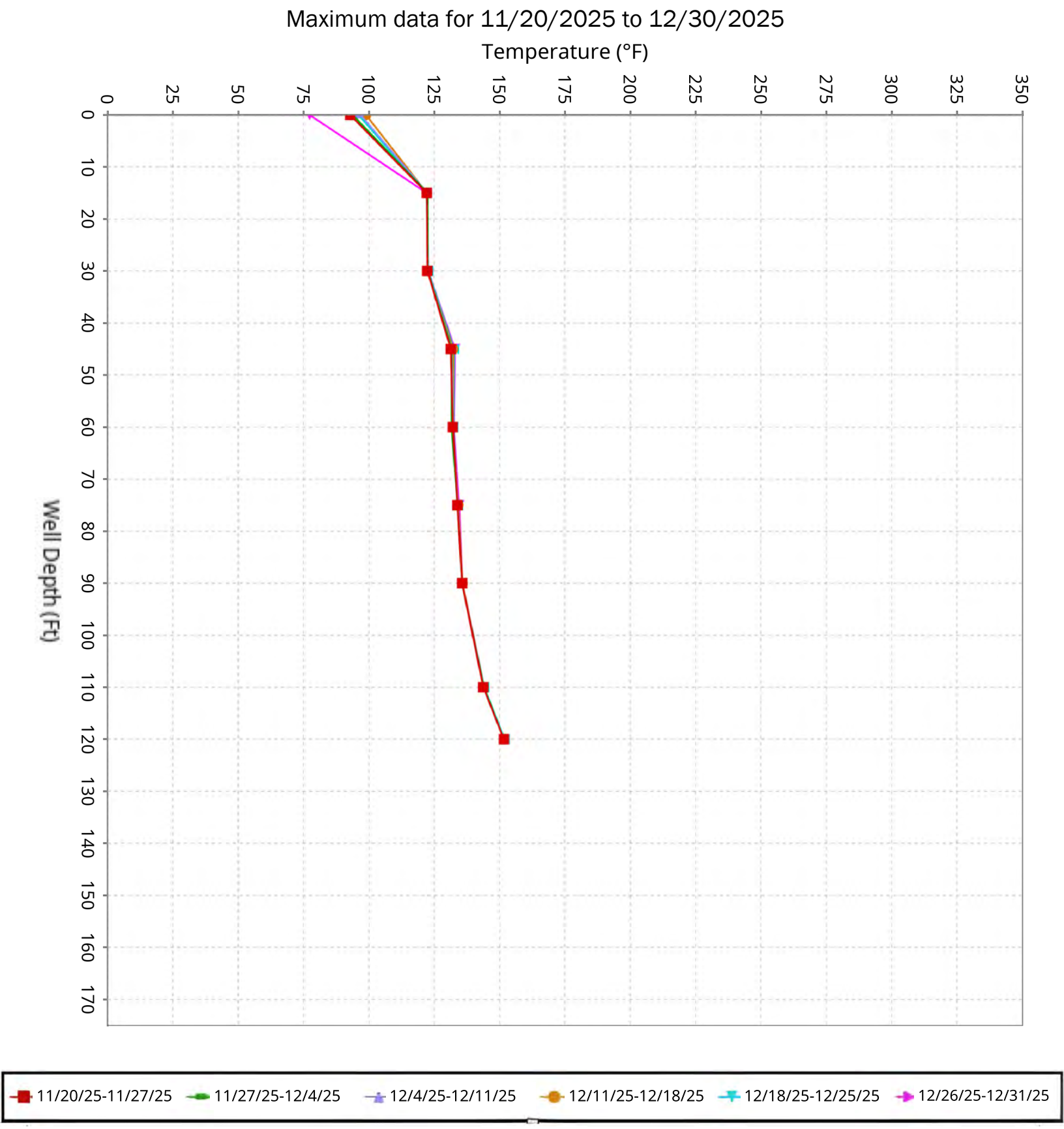
SCS ENGINEERS

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



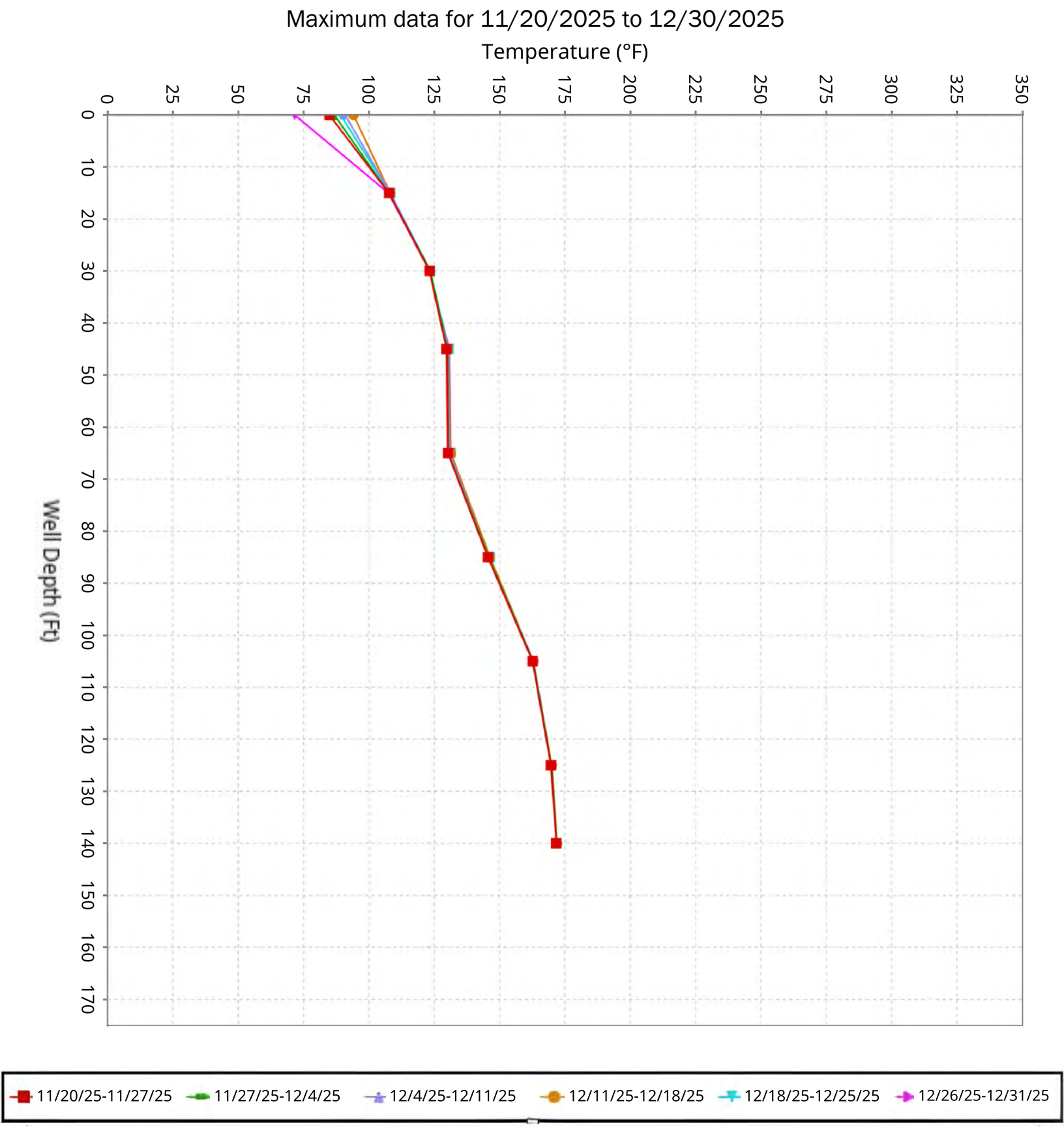
SCS ENGINEERS

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



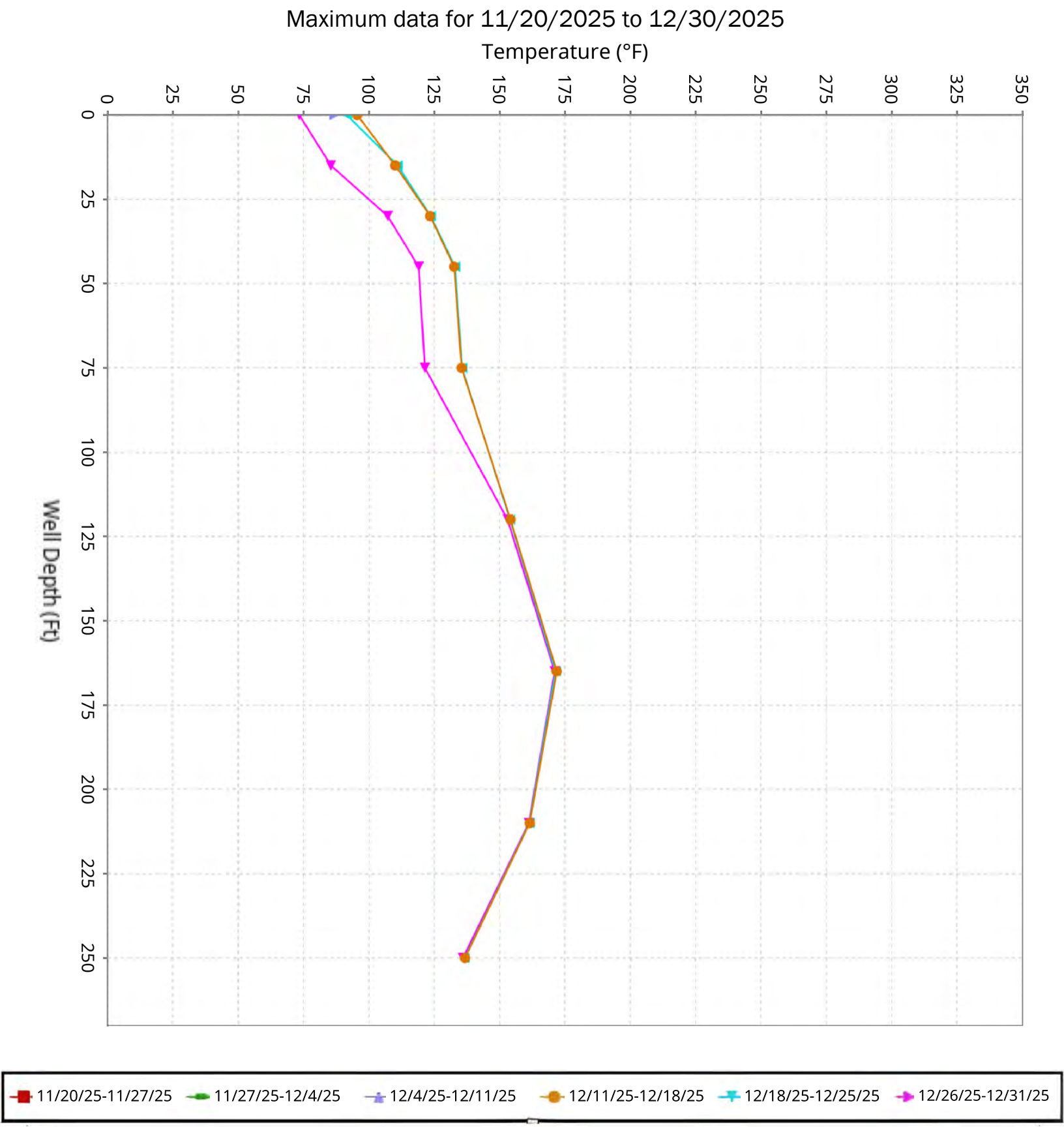
SCS ENGINEERS

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



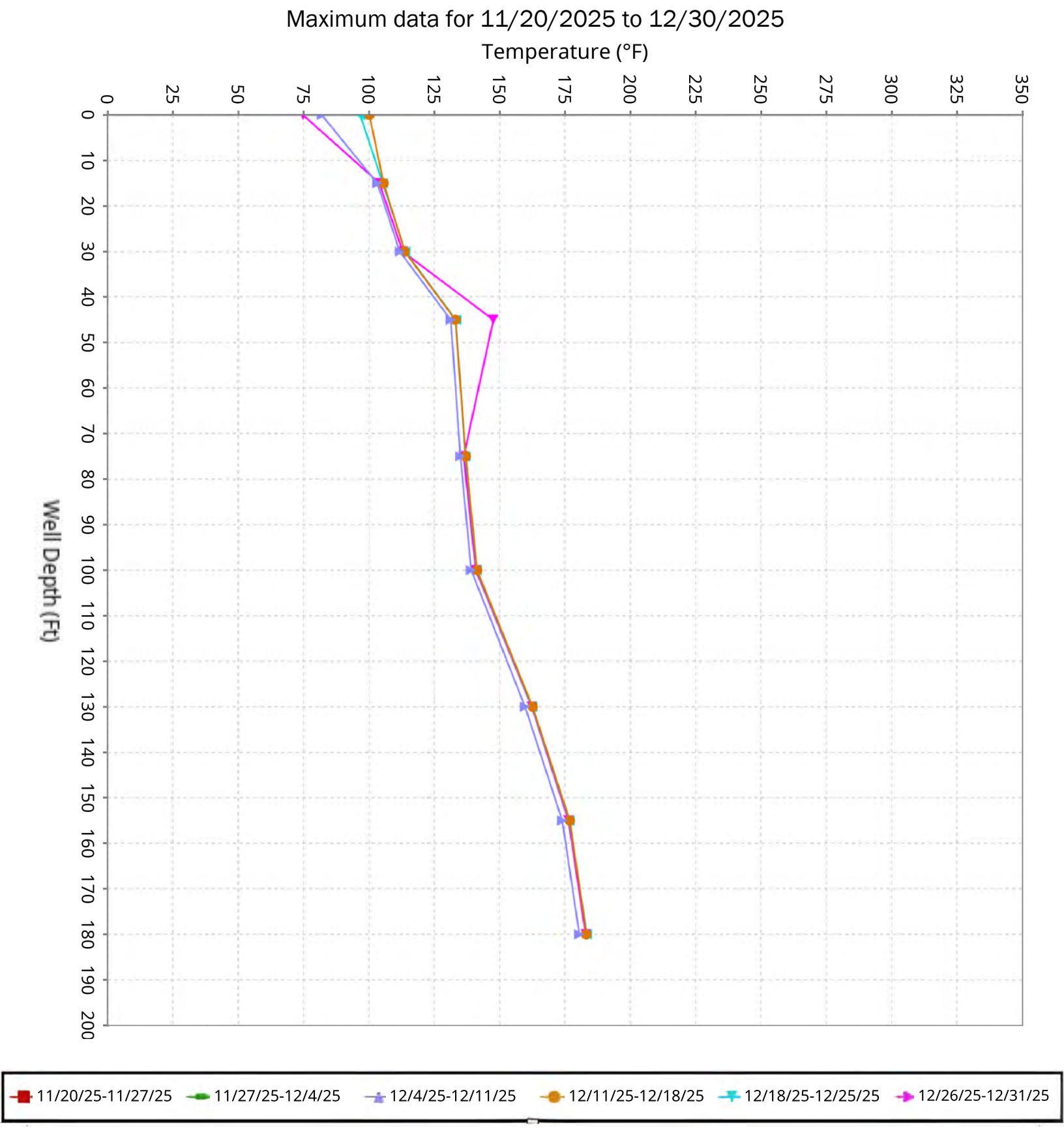
SCS ENGINEERS

Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-36



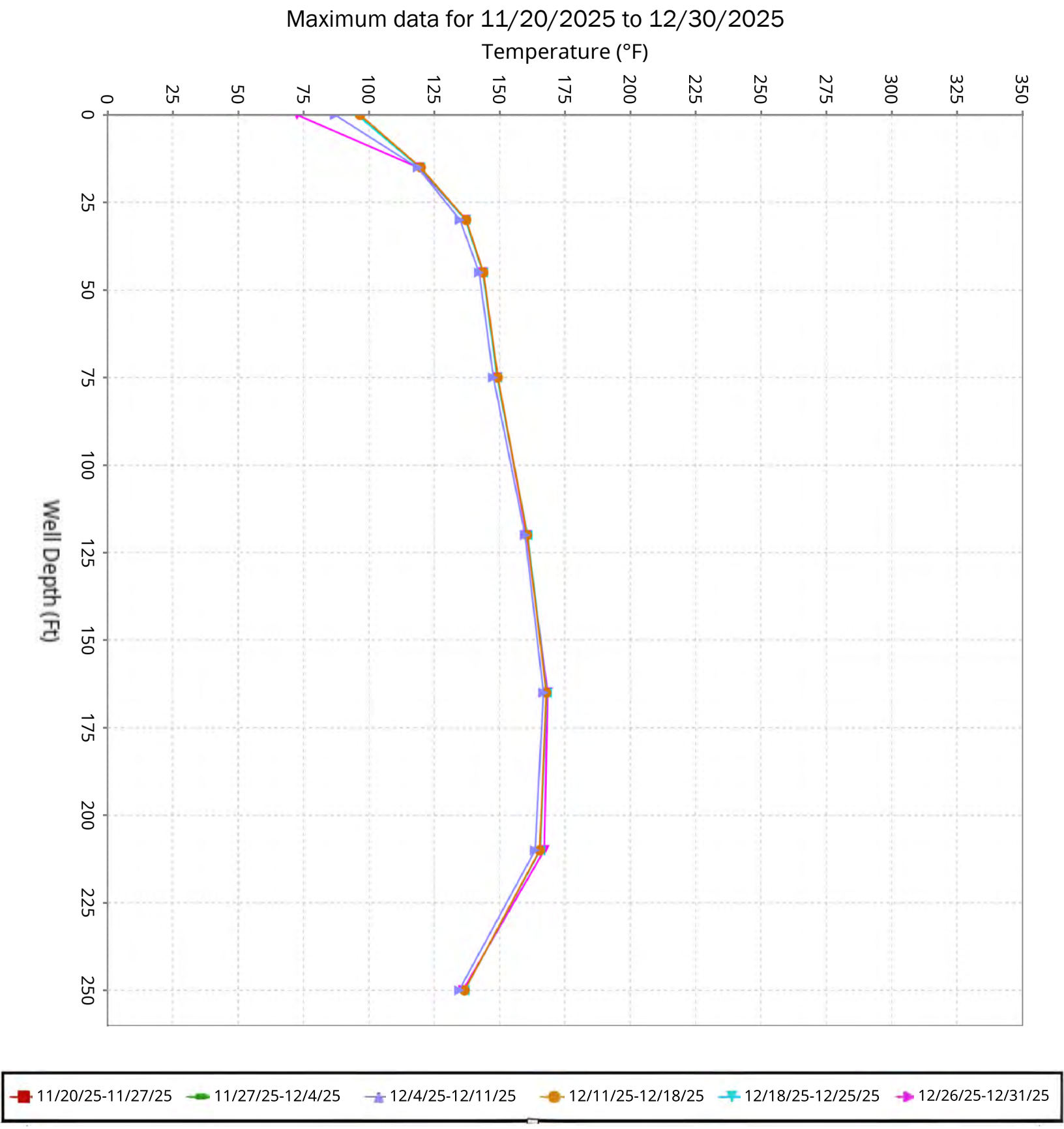
SCS ENGINEERS

Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-37



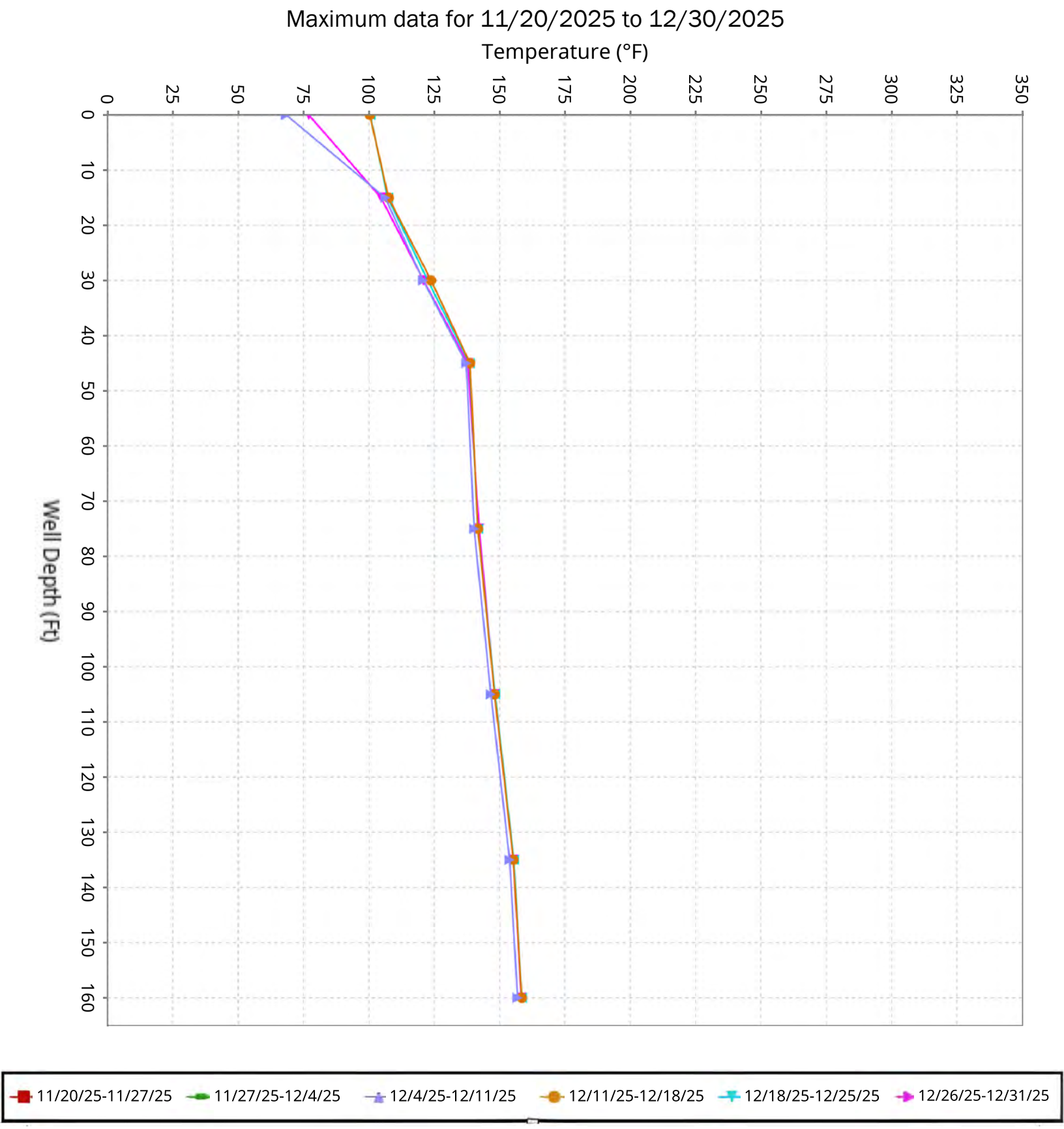
SCS ENGINEERS

Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-38



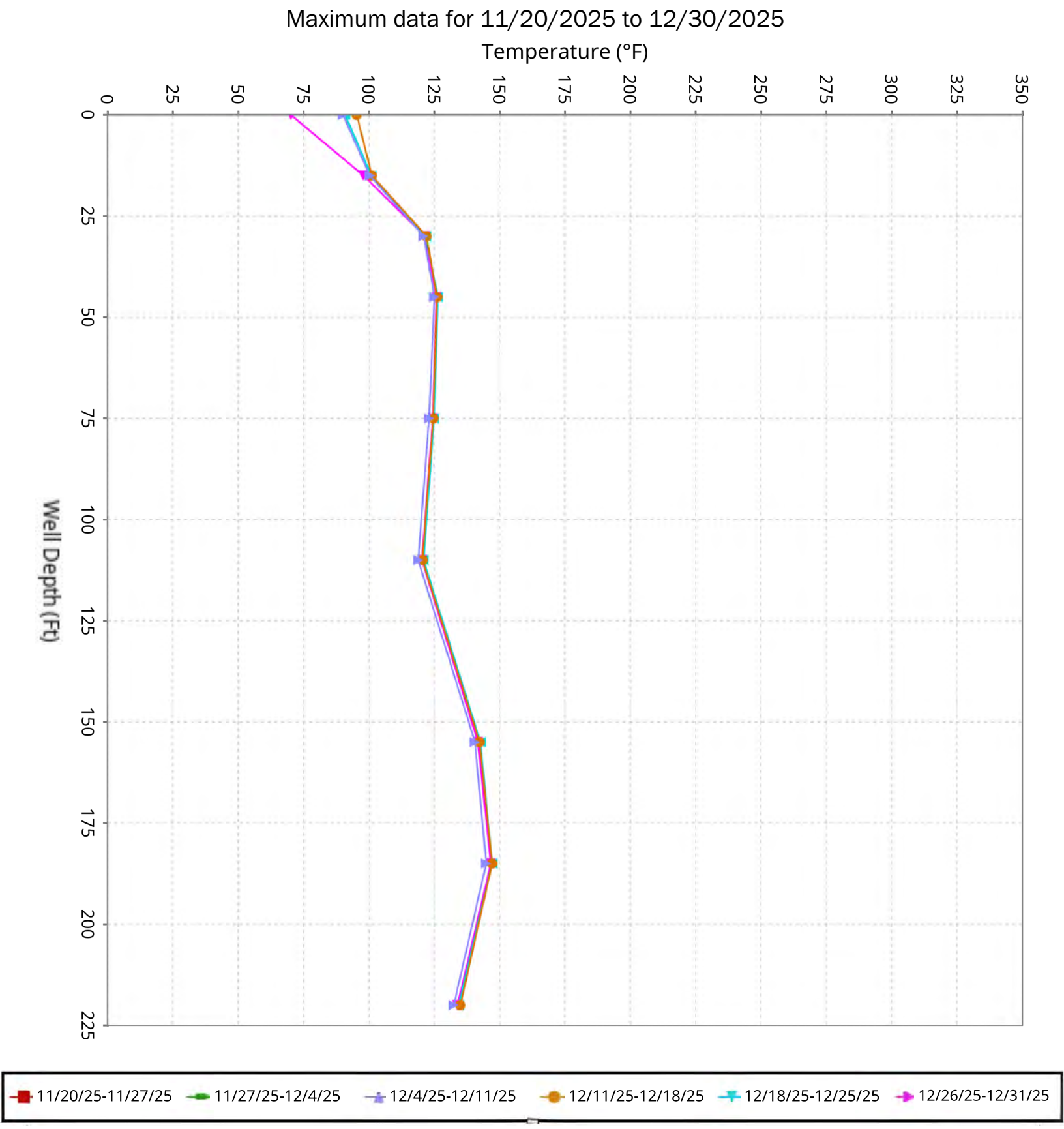
SCS ENGINEERS

Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-39



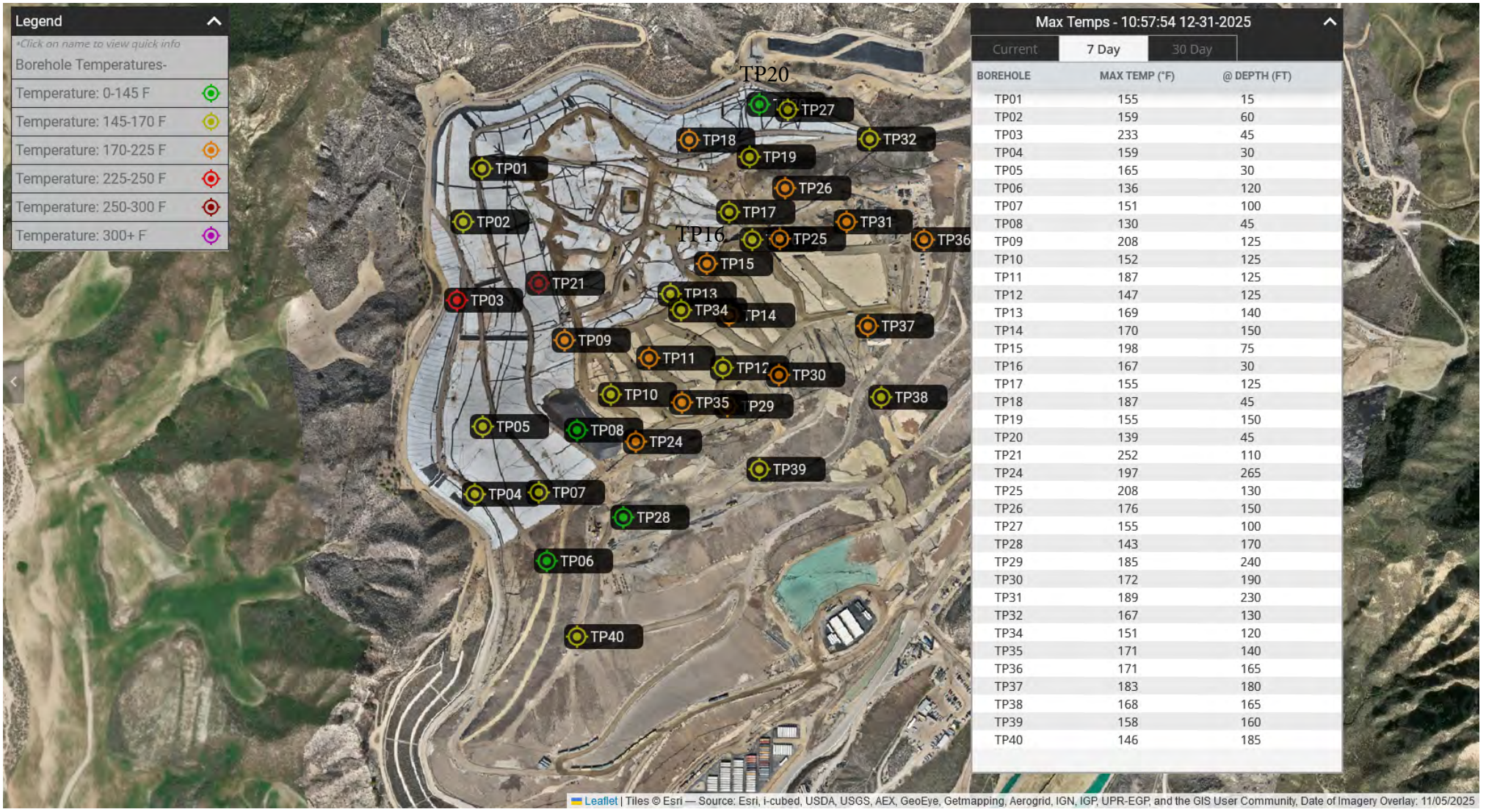
SCS ENGINEERS

Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-40



SCS ENGINEERS

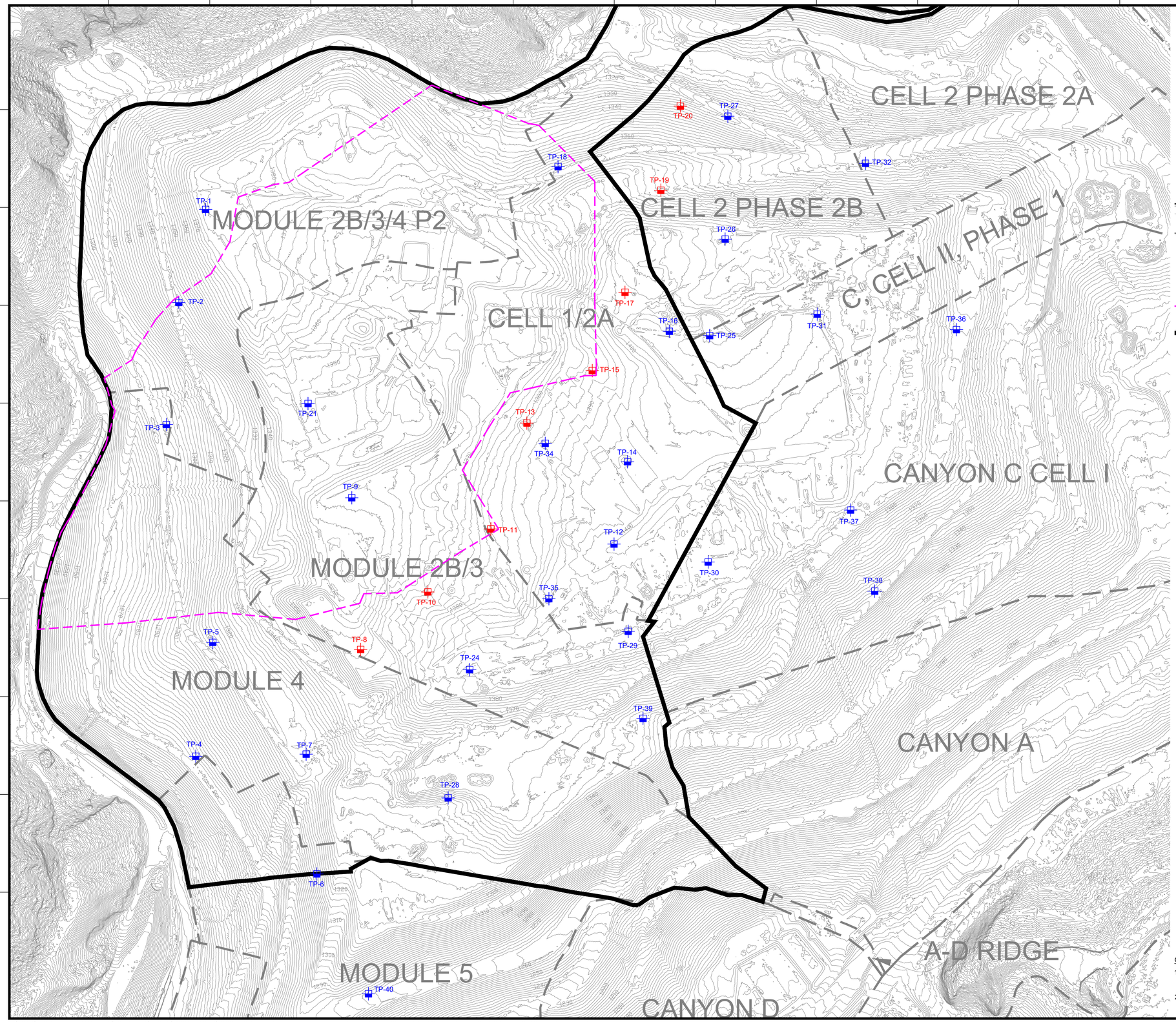
Maximum Vertical Temperature Map from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill



Max Temps - 10:57:54 12-31-2025

Current | 7 Day | 30 Day

BOREHOLE	MAX TEMP (°F)	@ DEPTH (FT)
TP01	155	15
TP02	159	60
TP03	233	45
TP04	159	30
TP05	165	30
TP06	136	120
TP07	151	100
TP08	130	45
TP09	208	125
TP10	152	125
TP11	187	125
TP12	147	125
TP13	169	140
TP14	170	150
TP15	198	75
TP16	167	30
TP17	155	125
TP18	187	45
TP19	155	150
TP20	139	45
TP21	252	110
TP24	197	265
TP25	208	130
TP26	176	150
TP27	155	100
TP28	143	170
TP29	185	240
TP30	172	190
TP31	189	230
TP32	167	130
TP34	151	120
TP35	171	140
TP36	171	165
TP37	183	180
TP38	168	165
TP39	158	160
TP40	146	185



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

DSN. BY:	DWN. BY:	CHK. BY:	APP. BY:
-	-	-	-

PROJ. NO. 01204123.41

ACAD FILE: ENGINEERS

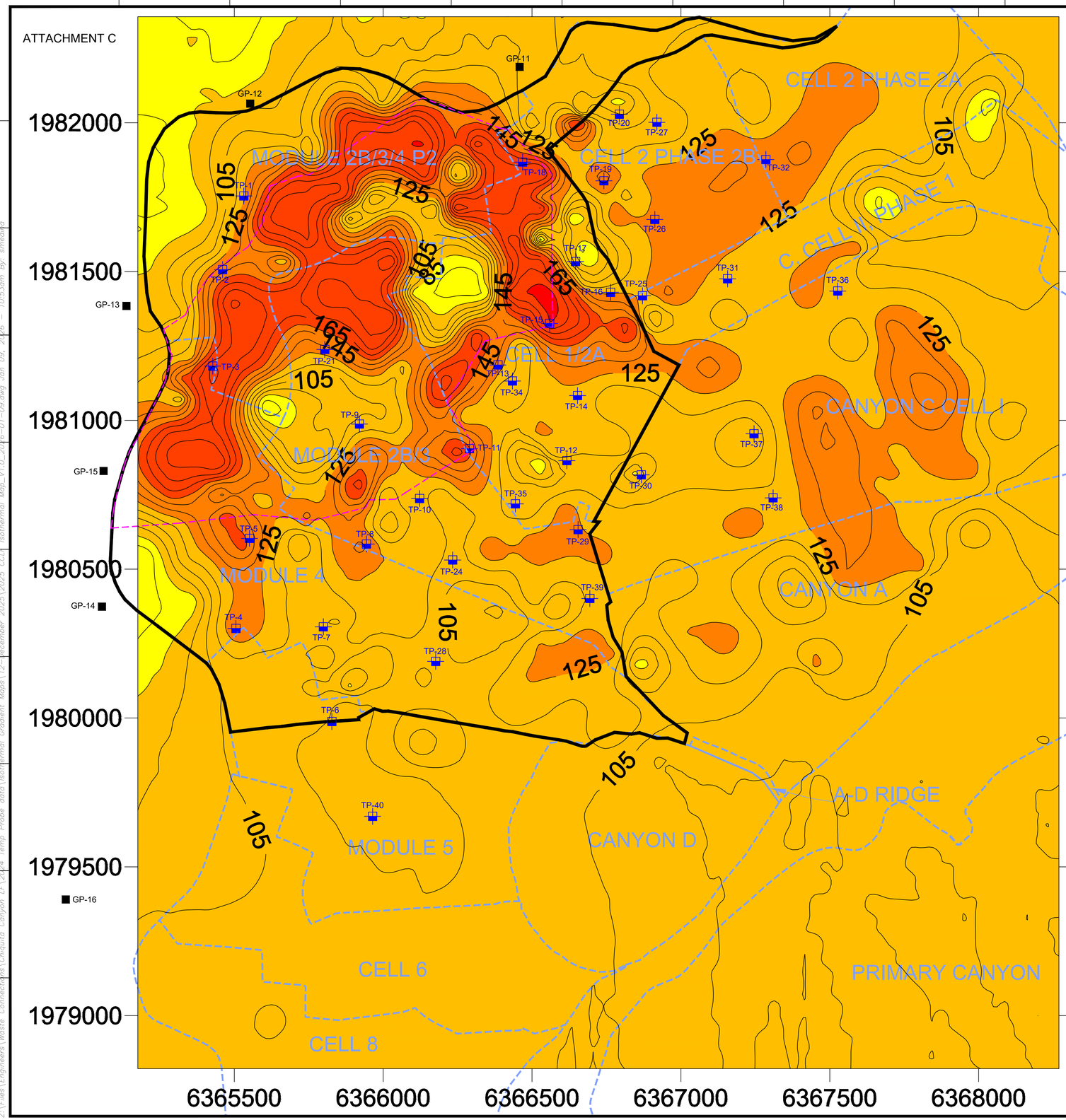
DATE: 11/10/2025

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 DECEMBER 2025

PROJECT TITLE: CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL CASTAIC, CALIFORNIA

CLIENT: CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL CASTAIC, CALIFORNIA

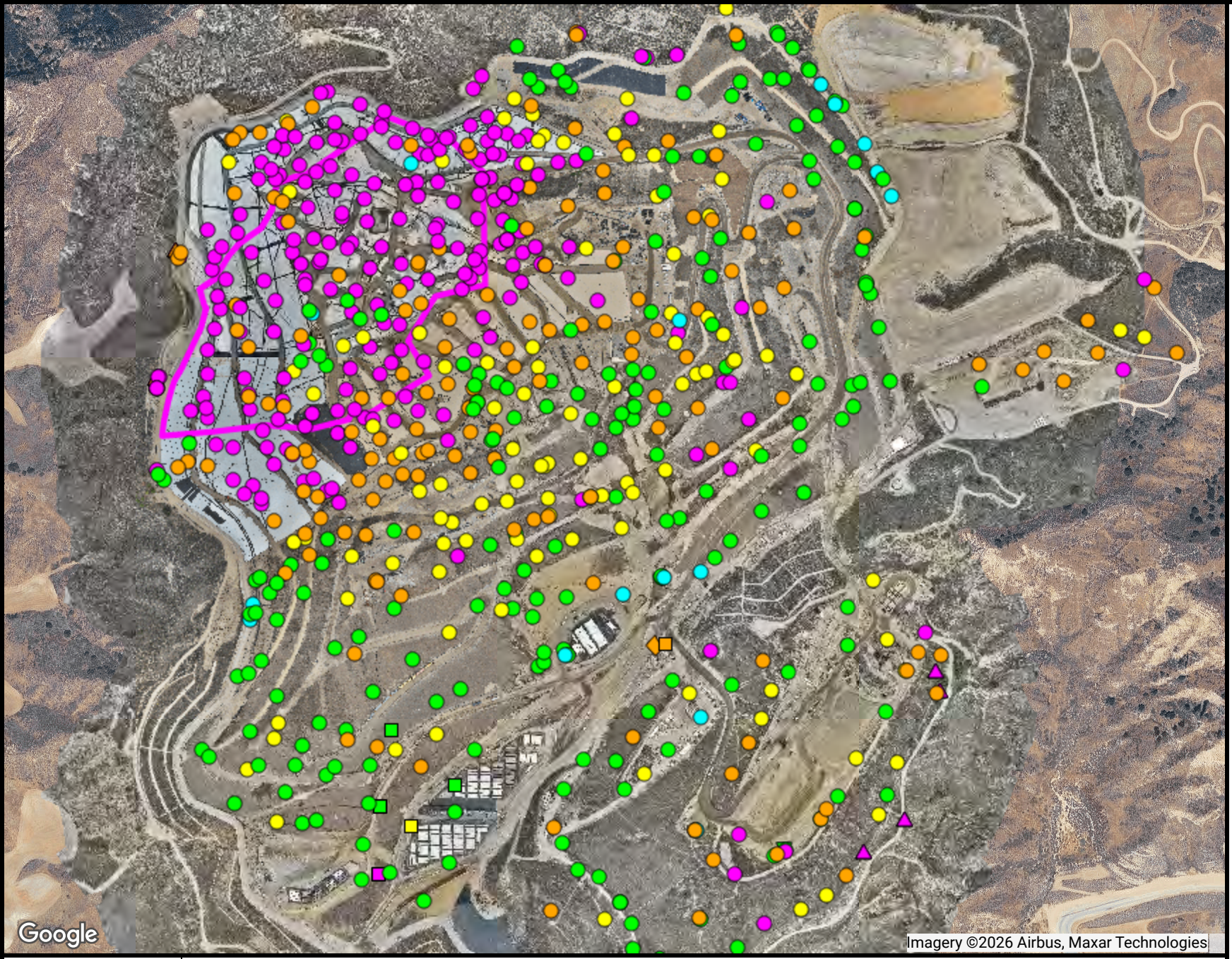
SCS ENGINEERS
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS
3800 KILROY AIRPORT WAY, SUITE 300
LONG BEACH, CA 90806
PH. (562) 426-9544

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

DATE: 01/09/2026

SCALE: AS SHOWN

SHEET: 1



Ranges Mapped

						# Points
	>=	0	and	<	0.5	302
	>=	0.5	and	<	0.9	181
	>=	0.9	and	<	1.1	116
	>=	1.1	and	<	1.5	210
	>=	1.5	and	<	101	16

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: MostRecent

Date Range: 12/01/2025 - 12/31/2025

Map generation date : 01/09/2026

Ranges Mapped

						# Points
	>=	0	and	<	20000	69
	>=	20000	and	<	50000	3
	>=	50000	and	<	100000	20
	>=	100000	and	<	999999	49

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

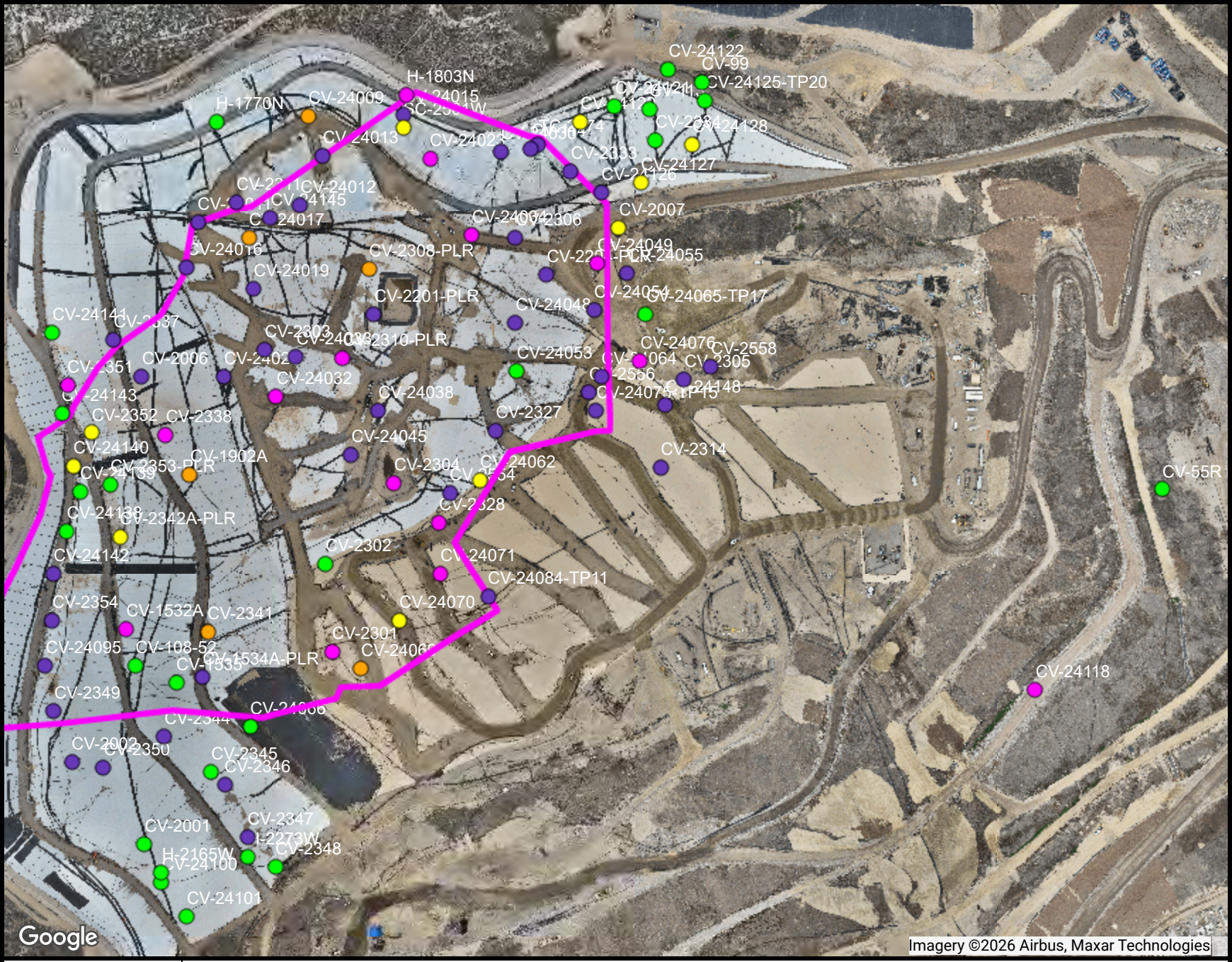
Range Map

Parameter: H2 (mid range)

Analysis Method: MostRecent

Date Range: 12/01/2025 - 12/31/2025

Map generation date : 01/09/2026



Ranges Mapped

						# Points
	>=	0	and	<	500	26
	>=	500	and	<	1000	10
	>=	1000	and	<	1500	6
	>=	1500	and	<	2000	15
	>=	2000	and	<	1000000	46

Point Type Legend

well

N

SCSeTools

ATTACHMENT F

Chiquita Canyon Landfill

Range Map

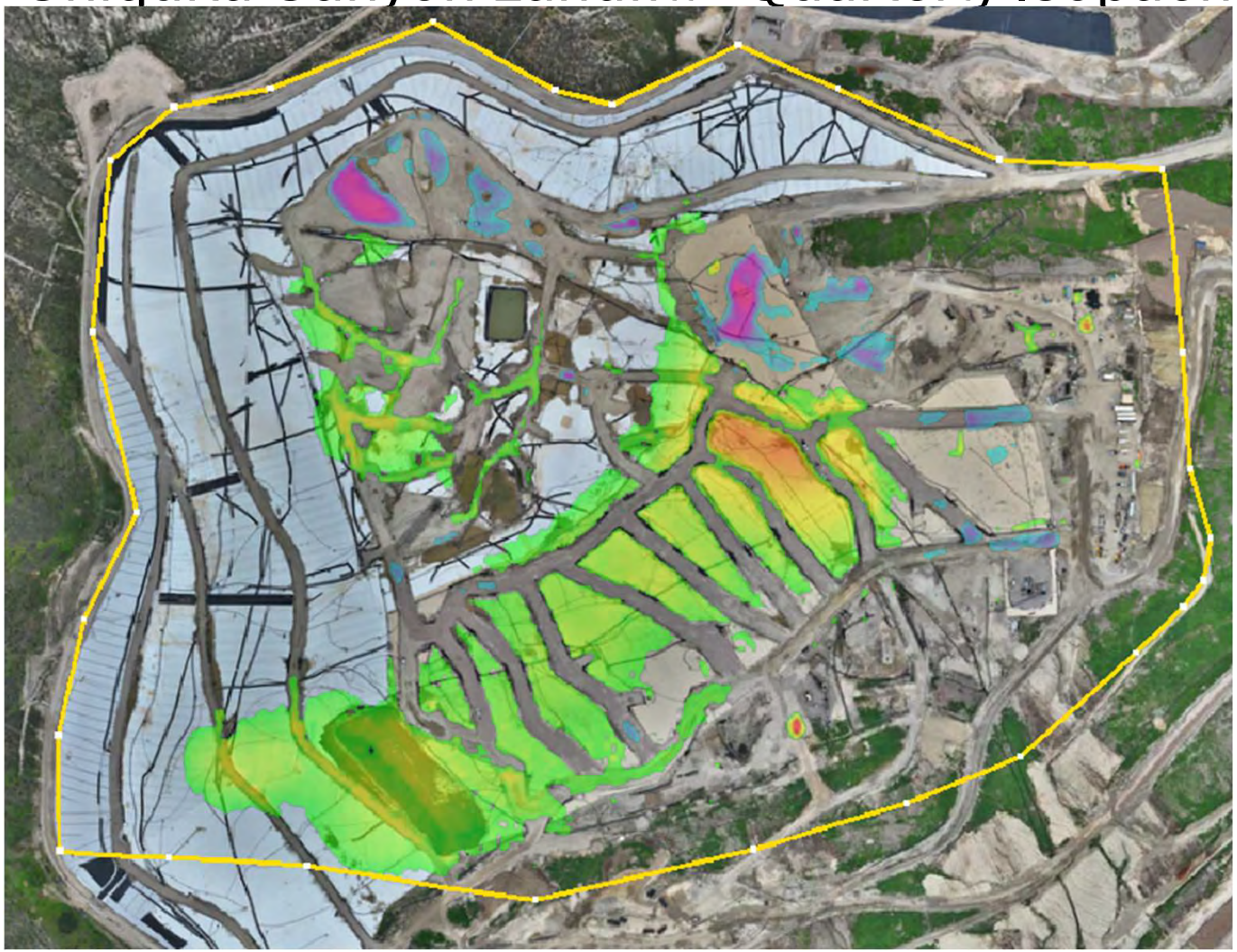
Parameter: CO LAB (mid range)

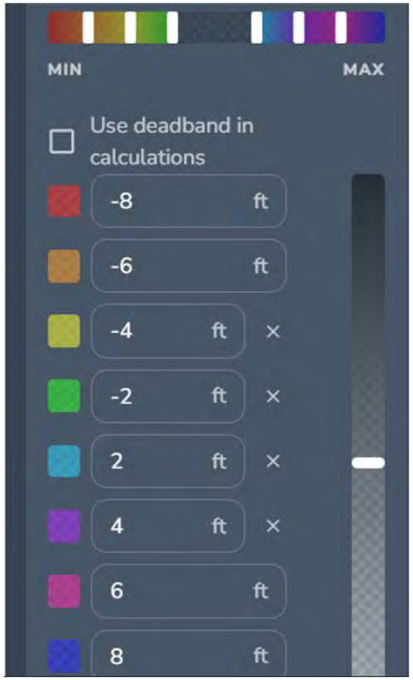
Analysis Method: Average

Date Range: 12/01/2025 - 12/31/2025

Map generation date : 01/09/2026

Chiquita Canyon Landfill - Quarterly Isopach





December 30, 2025 Survey Image. October 1, 2025 vs. December 30, 2025