

April 10, 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 March 2026, 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 April 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 (CH₄:CO₂) ratios less than 1.0.
- The concentration of hydrogen (H₂) 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 March 2026.
- 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 March 2026, 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 March 2026 data that would indicate the reaction has expanded into these areas.

Near CV-2344 and CV-2346

Well CV-2344 is positioned within 100 feet or so of the delineated data-driven boundary. This well recorded LFG wellhead temperatures in the range of 139 to 170 degrees F during March, with the higher temperature correlating to increased applied vacuum. The LFG quality at CV-2344 was variable, with methane concentrations of 0.4 and 16 percent during March. The temperatures and methane concentration at this well have fluctuated somewhat between monitoring events over the past several months. The H₂ concentration measured during March was 8.4 percent, which decreased compared to the previous month. This well is positioned immediately adjacent to a horizontal collector extending south from the data-driven reaction area (positioned at elevation 1,278 feet). The maximum in-situ waste temperatures recorded in nearby TP-05 during March were less than 167 degrees F, which occurred at the 45-foot thermocouple. The two adjacent wells, CV-2345 and CV-24066, exhibited average LFG wellhead temperatures of 117 degrees F and an average methane concentration of 22 percent during March.

Well CV-2346 is positioned approximately 100 feet south of CV-2344. This well exhibited an abrupt 35-degree F increase in temperature between mid-January and mid-February, and recorded LFG wellhead temperatures between 170 and 186 degrees F during March. The LFG quality at CV-2346 was poor, with methane concentrations less than 5 percent during March. The H₂ concentration measured during March was 15 percent. The well is equipped with an operating pump and the

abrupt increase in heat may be attributed to dewatering activities or be associated with its proximity to a horizontal collector extending south from the data-driven reaction area (positioned at elevation 1,245 feet). The two adjacent wells, CV-2345 and CV-2347, exhibited average LFG wellhead temperatures of 115 degrees F and an average methane concentration of 18 percent during March. These two wells exhibited relatively low hydrogen concentrations of 3 and 6 percent, respectively. Accordingly, the Reaction Committee will be closely monitoring future data from this well to determine if these trends continue and if so, whether they are attributable to dewatering activities.

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 and CV-2346 is warranted at this time.

Subareas Within the 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 LFG 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 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 H₂ content at select wells within these subareas.

TEMPERATURE MONITORING PROBE DATA

The Reaction Committee reviewed the temperature measurements recorded during March 2026 by the in-situ temperature monitoring probes. As of March 2026, 11 of the 40 probes (TP-2, TP-3, TP-9, TP-11, TP-15, TP-16, TP-18, TP-21, TP-22, TP-23, and TP-33) are located within the data-driven reaction area boundary (dashed magenta line). Of the remaining 29 probes positioned outside of the boundary, 9 probes are positioned within relatively close proximity (within 200 feet) of this boundary.

The 125-foot thermocouple within TP-8 went offline on March 3 and TP-8 was offline between March 6 and March 9 for evaluation and maintenance. Upon removing the thermocouples, the casing for TP-8 was found to be damaged due to differential settlement beyond 45-feet, thus preventing the re-insertion of the 100-foot, 125-foot, and 150-foot thermocouples. The 15-foot, 30-foot, and 45-foot thermocouples were reactivated and reported temperature measurements for the remainder of the month.

The temperatures recorded at the 150-foot thermocouple within TP-14 were steady, consistently measuring 170 to 171 degrees F, except for March 27 and 28, during which the recorded values were 177 and 185 degrees F, respectively, and then the temperatures abruptly returned to 171 degrees F for the remaining three days in March. This abrupt increase and subsequent immediate decrease at a depth of 150 feet is unusual for heat generation, accumulation, and potential

movement within a waste mass experiencing a subsurface reaction. This likely is an anomaly associated with some change in the signal output or equipment malfunction.

The Reaction Committee evaluated the temperatures recorded in all 40 TMPs, with particular attention to the following maximum temperatures:

- TP-24: 204 degrees F at the 265-foot interval;
- TP-25: 201 degrees F at the 130-foot interval;
- TP-26: 178 degrees F at the 150-foot interval;
- TP-29: 192 degrees F at the 240-foot interval;
- TP-31: 193 degrees F at the 180-foot interval; and
- TP-37: 184 degrees F at the 180-foot interval.

These thermocouples recorded relatively consistent temperatures over the previous six-week period of February 19, 2026 through April 1, 2026, except that TP-24 exhibited a steady increase from 201 to 204 degrees F during the month of March and TP-29 measured 185 degrees F during the entire month until it exhibited a sudden 7 degree increase to 192 degrees F on March 31. The maximum waste temperatures recorded during March at specific thermocouples in the six TMPs identified above may not be unusual within the deeper waste zones positioned 130 to 265 feet below the landfill surface. However, temperatures within this range could be potentially indicative of heat generation and accumulation affiliated with ETLF 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 was less differentiation between the 30-day maximum temperatures in these six TMPs compared to the 30-day maximum temperatures measured at the 11 TMPs within the data-driven reaction area boundary (dashed magenta line), excluding TP-2 which has historically recorded relatively low temperatures.

Similar to previous monthly data analyses, the LFG wells surrounding the six TMPs identified above did not demonstrate corroborating evidence of the heat or impeded methanogenesis as noted below:

- The four wells surrounding TP-24 (CV-24086, CV-24087, CV-24174, and CV-24175) recorded an average LFG wellhead temperature during March of 114 degrees F, which is well below the range associated with ETLF conditions. Those four wells also recorded an average methane concentration of 38 percent during this period, which is consistent with typical landfill gas methane production for this Facility. These values are typical of measurements recorded at these wells over the past six months.
- Well CV-2319, which is immediately east of TP-25, recorded an LFG wellhead temperature during March of 141 degrees F and the methane concentration was 17 percent during the month, which is an increase from 5 percent in February. TP-25 is just beyond the data-driven boundary and is demonstrating atypical heat at the 130-foot level but the adjacent well exhibits temperatures considered normal for anaerobic decomposition of buried wastes.
- Well CV-24218, which is in close proximity to TP-26, recorded an LFG wellhead temperature during March of 129 degrees F and a methane concentration of 42 percent during this period, which suggest normal subsurface decomposition conditions affiliated with methane production. These values are typical of the measurements recorded at this well over the past six months.

- The three wells surrounding TP-29 (CV-24091, CV-24171, and CV-24207) recorded an average LFG wellhead temperature during March of 105 degrees F and an average methane concentration of 54 percent during this period, which suggest normal subsurface decomposition conditions affiliated with methane production. This methane value is typical of measurements recorded at these wells over the past six months, but the temperature at both CV-24091 and CV-207 experienced a significant decrease during March.
- The two wells adjacent to TP-31 (CV-2319 and CV-24111) recorded an average LFG wellhead temperature during March of 131 degrees F, which is well below the range associated with ETLF conditions. While the average methane concentration at CV-2319 during the past month was 17 percent, the average methane concentration at CV-24111 during the past month was 41 percent, which suggests normal subsurface decomposition conditions affiliated with methane production.
- The well adjacent to TP-37 (CV-24109) recorded an LFG wellhead temperature during March of 77 degrees F, and a methane concentration of 28 percent, which corresponded to a significant increase in the vacuum applied at this well, and these values are not representative of ETLF conditions.

The wells surrounding these six TMPs did 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-31, or TP-37 is warranted at this time.

HYDROGEN CONCENTRATIONS

The Reaction Committee also evaluated the concentration of H₂ in LFG during March 2026. Recall that certain wells positioned to the south and east of the Reaction Area boundary (where dewatering pumps experienced some temporary decommissioning due to EVOH/HDPE cover installation and have been reactivated in select subareas) have periodically demonstrated some increased H₂ content in the LFG during the Reaction Committee's review of the data in previous months, which similarly was the case for the March 2026 data. The Reaction Committee noted in its review of the data that these wells did not exhibit elevated temperatures, except for wells CV-2312, CV-2314, CV-2344, CV-2346, and CV-2550. The conditions at CV-2344 and CV-2346 are discussed above, and the conditions at CV-2312, CV-2314, and CV-2550 are discussed below.

Well CV-2312 appears to have been removed from service in early October 2025 and then reactivated in mid-February. It is not equipped with a dewatering pump. Although this well exhibited an average LFG wellhead temperature of 164 degrees F, an average methane concentration of only 2 percent, and a hydrogen content of 15 percent during March, these conditions are isolated occurrences limited to this single well and are not present in any of the surrounding wells (CV-24151, CV-24152, CV-24155, CV-2544, and CV-2546). Furthermore, the in-situ waste temperatures at the adjacent TMPs (TP-14 and TP-34) were not consistent with elevated temperatures measured elsewhere on site where the reaction is present.

Although Well CV-2314 exhibited an average LFG wellhead temperature of 161 degrees F, an average methane concentration of only 4 percent, and a hydrogen content of 14 percent during March, these conditions are isolated occurrences as discussed below. The adjacent well CV-2550 appears to have been removed from service in September 2025 and then reactivated in late-February, but with little to no vacuum being applied to the well, likely because of the exposed geomembrane cap construction activities. It is not equipped with a dewatering pump. Although this well exhibited an average LFG wellhead temperature of 180 degrees F, an average methane concentration of only 6 percent, and a hydrogen content of 12 percent during March, these conditions may be a result of heat accumulation during the prolonged shutdown. These conditions are isolated occurrences limited to these two wells and are not present in any of the surrounding wells (CV-24094, CV-24149, CV-2551, CV-2552, and CV-25106S/D). The average LFG wellhead temperature and average methane content in two adjacent wells, CV-2551 and CV-2552, are 117 degrees F and 21 percent, which are inconsistent with ETLF characteristics and suggest the conditions at CV-2550 are not present in adjacent areas. The average LFG wellhead temperature and average methane content in the remaining three adjacent wells, CV-24094, CV-24149, and CV-25106S/D, are 119 degrees F and 33 percent, which are inconsistent with ETLF characteristics and demonstrate that the moderately elevated temperature and poor methane associated with CV-2314 are not present in adjacent areas.

The average temperatures do not offer evidence of the increased heat that is typical with ETLF conditions at the remaining wells exhibiting atypical H₂ concentrations. As noted previously, the Reaction Committee suspects this increased H₂ 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 H₂ in these isolated locations does not suggest that ETLF conditions are expanding south or 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) or coincides with it along the eastern boundary of Cell 1/2A as noted previously. 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 40 in-situ waste temperature monitoring probes (both 7-Day and 30-Day values) during March 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 CH₄:CO₂ 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 H₂ 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

Mr. Baitong Chen

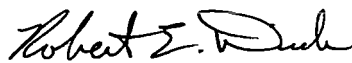
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presented as **Attachment F**. The landfill surface settlement isopach values measured on a quarterly basis (January 7, 2026 compared to March 25, 2026) in the vicinity of the data-driven Reaction Area boundary are depicted on the range map presented 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
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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

Solid Waste Borehole Maximum Temperature Profiles Over 6 Weeks for 2/19/2026 to 4/1/2026

From March 26, 2026, through April 1, 2026, there were two recorded temperature increases and three recorded temperature decreases that triggered the notification limits set forth in the LEA's October 4, 2024 letter.

Chiquita provides the following updates:

- TP-08
 - The 125-foot thermocouple went offline on March 3rd and TP-8 was offline between March 6th and March 9th for evaluation and maintenance. Upon removing the thermocouples, the casing for TP-08 was found to be damaged due to differential settlement beyond 45-feet, thus preventing the installation of the 100-foot, 125-foot, and 150-foot thermocouples. The 15-foot, 30-foot, and 45-foot thermocouples are active and reporting data.
- TP-13
 - The 15-foot thermocouple showed a decrease in maximum temperature of 10°F from 144°F to 134°F from March 25th to March 30th.
- TP-14
 - The 150-foot thermocouple showed an increase in maximum temperature of 13°F from 172°F to 185°F from March 25th to March 28th and then a decrease in maximum temperature of 14°F from 185°F to 171°F from March 28th to April 1st.
- TP-23
 - TP-23 reported maximum values of 2508°F on March 31st, due to being taken offline for pumping liquids from the probe casing prior to thermocouples being re-installed, causing the single day erroneous readings.
- TP-36
 - The 250-foot thermocouple showed an increase in maximum temperature of 12°F from 96°F to 108°F from March 22nd to March 29th and then a decrease in maximum temperature of 32°F from 108°F to 76°F from March 29th to March 31st.

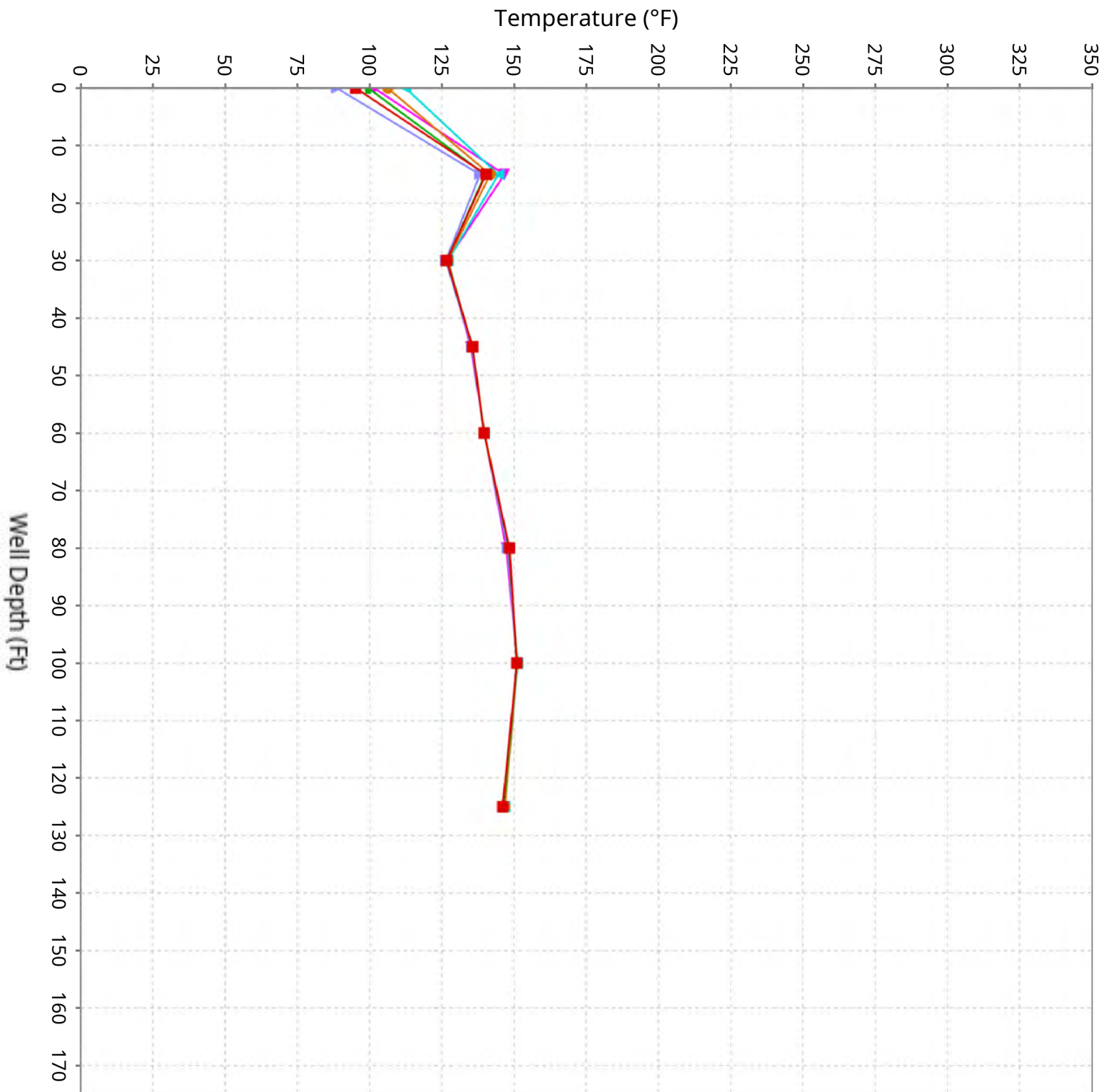
SCS ENGINEERS

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274 Granite Run Drive
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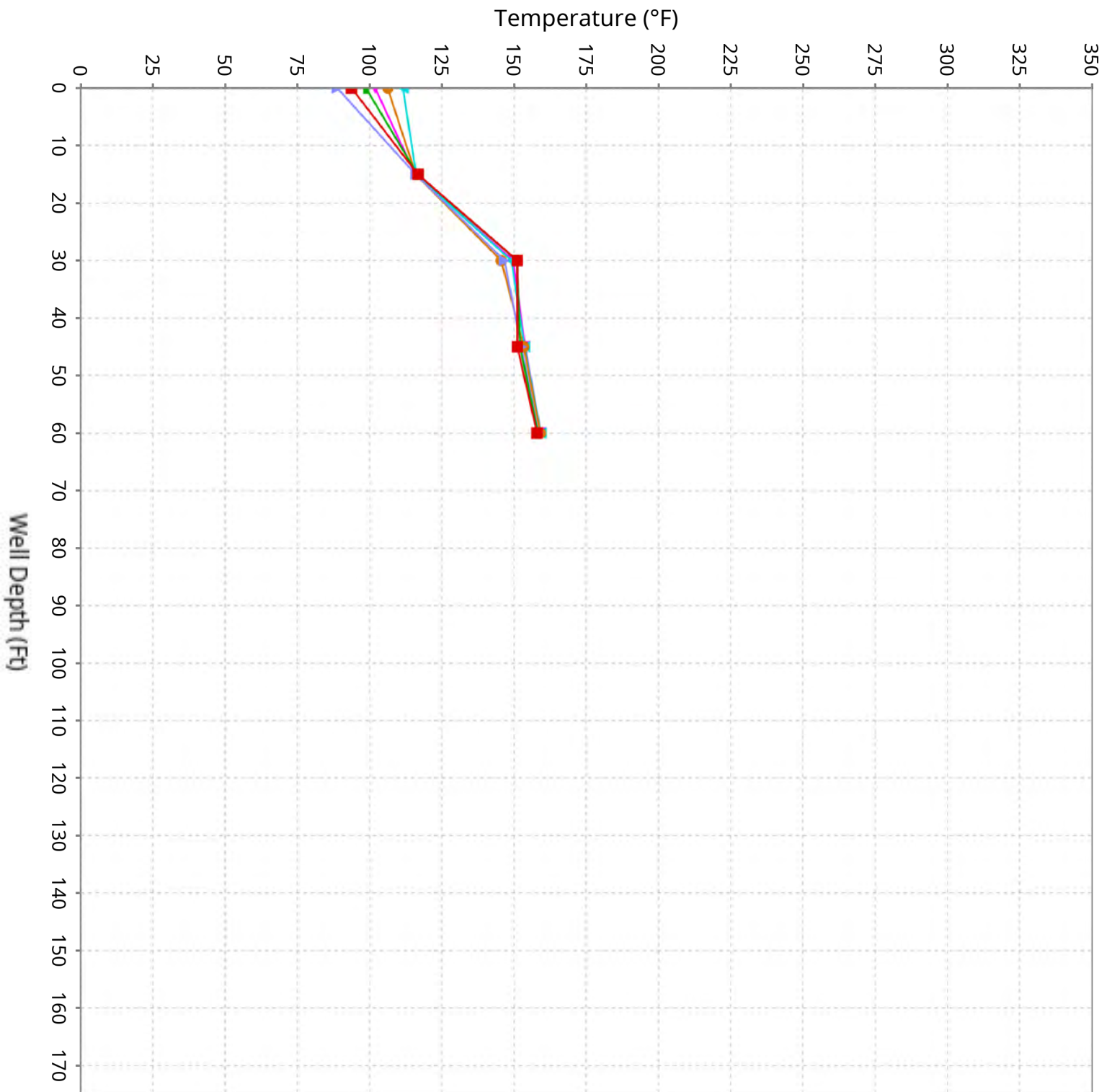
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-1

Maximum data for 2/19/2026 to 4/1/2026



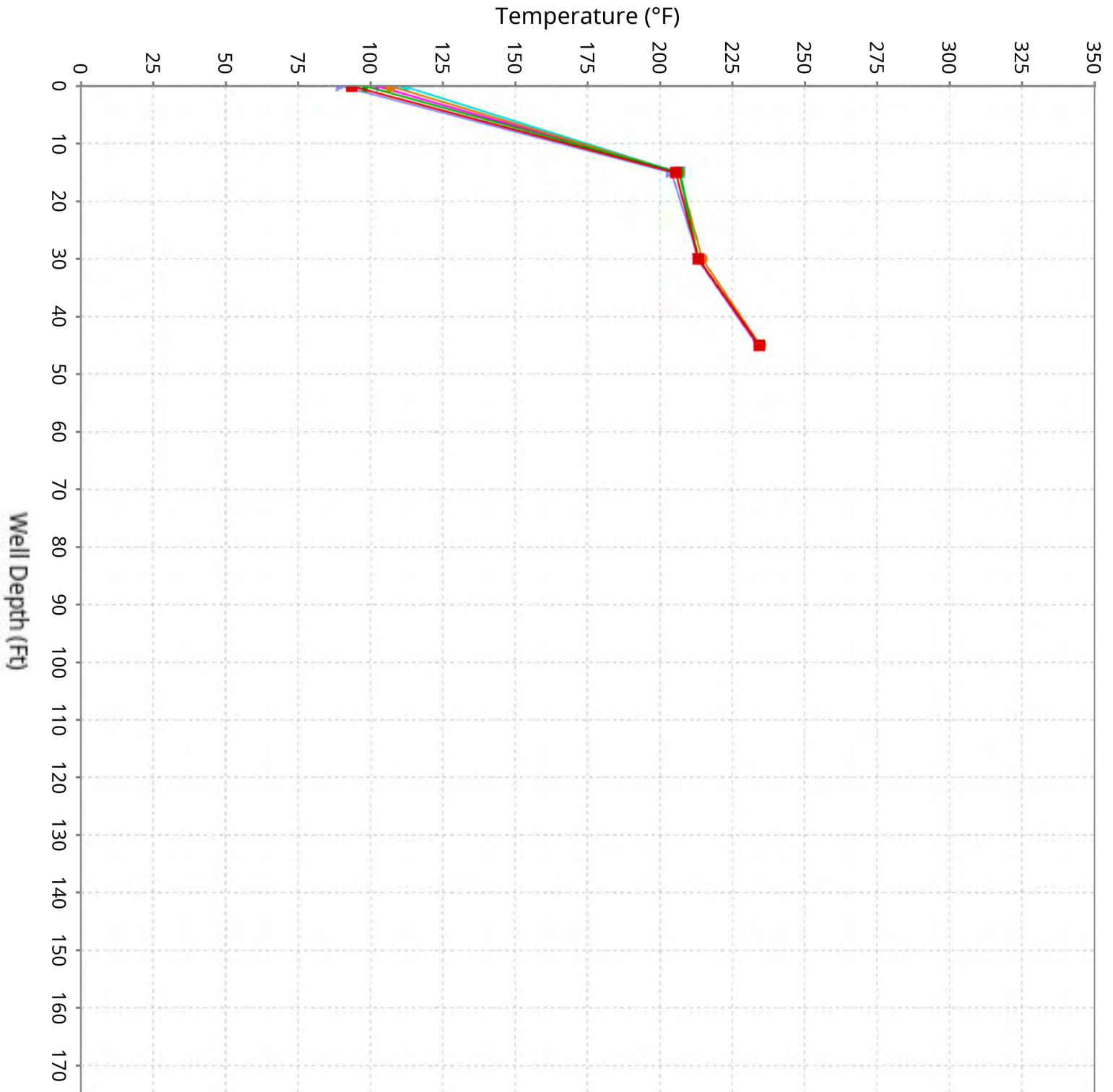
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-2

Maximum data for 2/19/2026 to 4/1/2026



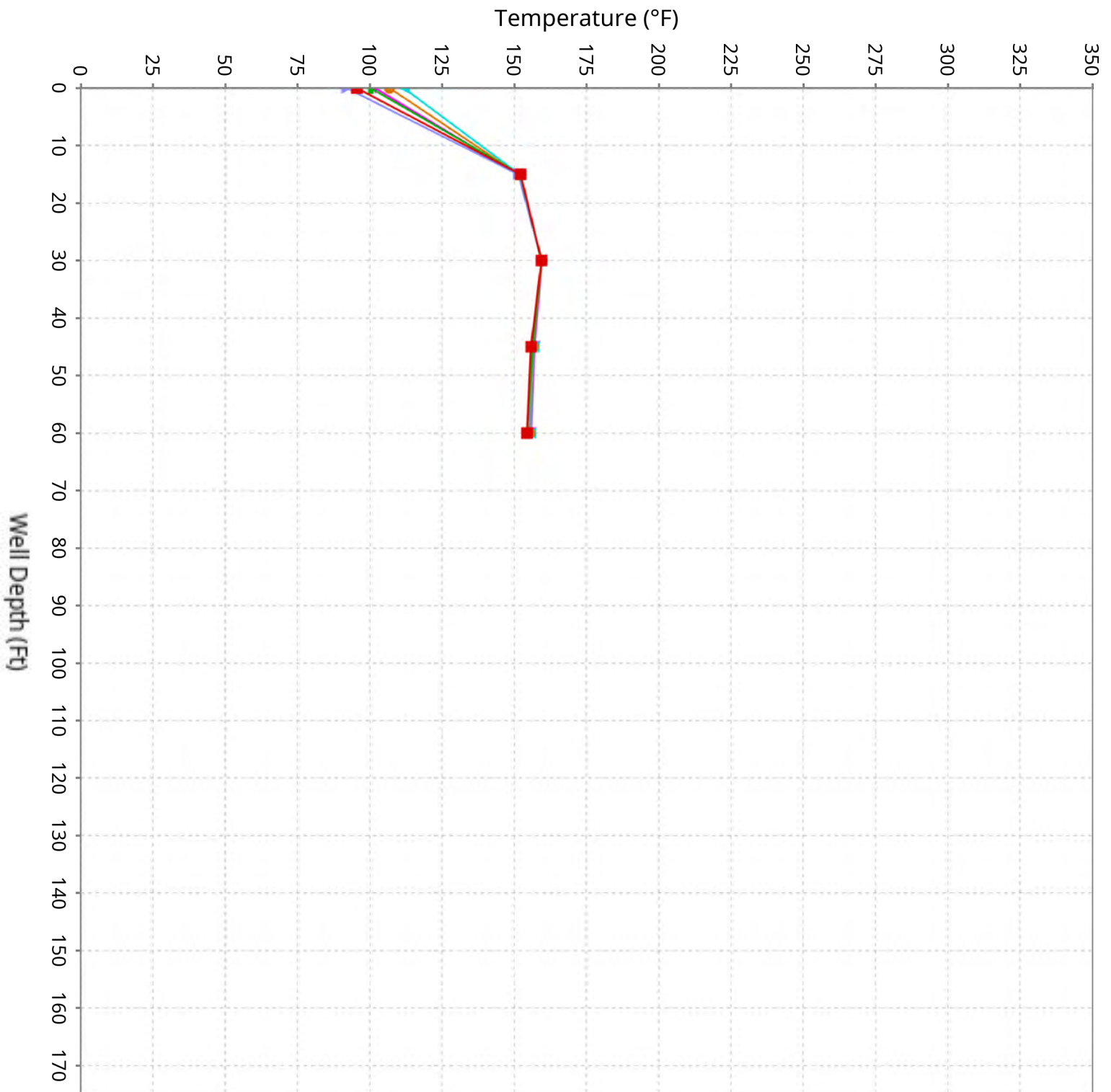
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-3

Maximum data for 2/19/2026 to 4/1/2026



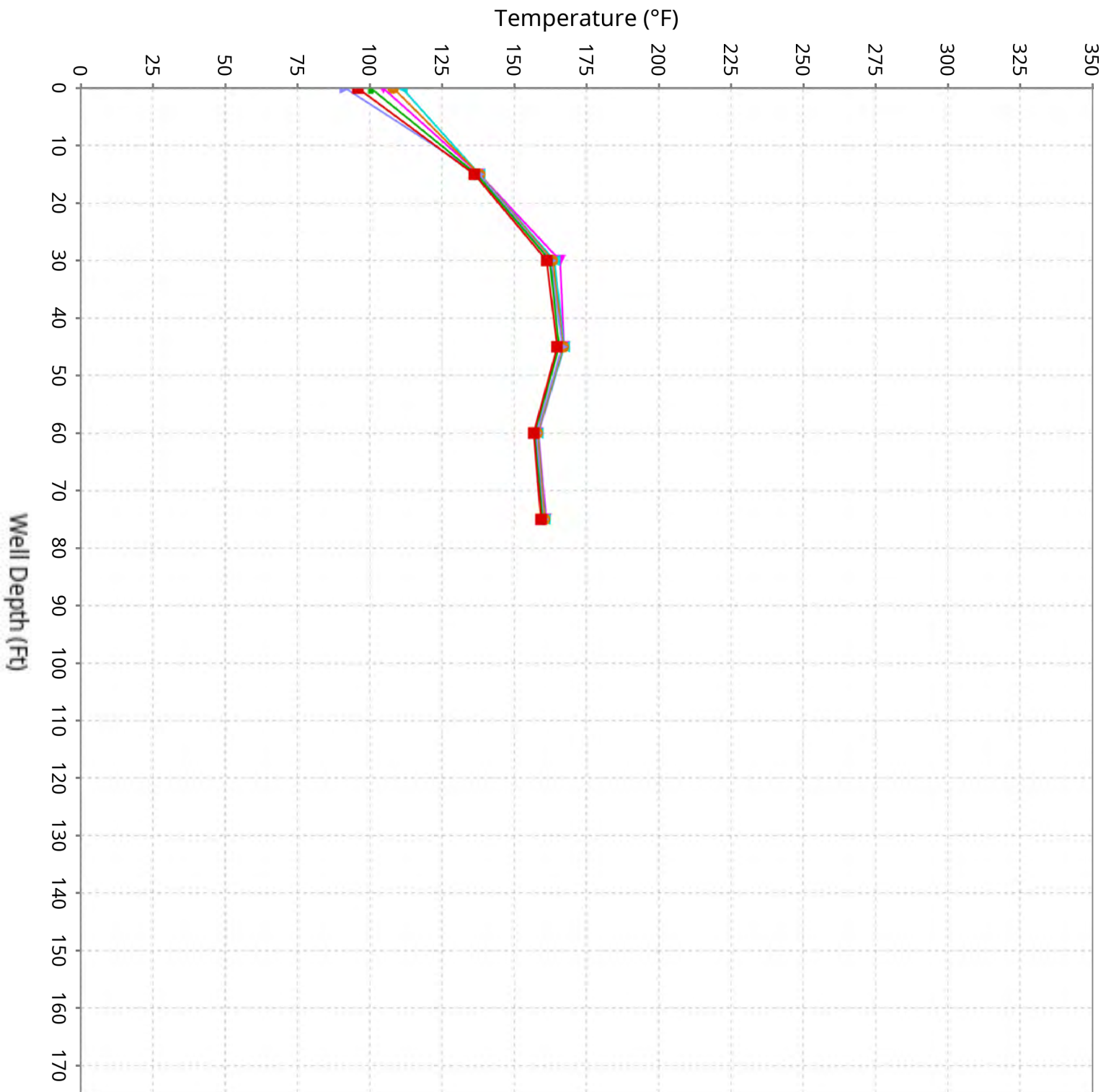
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-4

Maximum data for 2/19/2026 to 4/1/2026



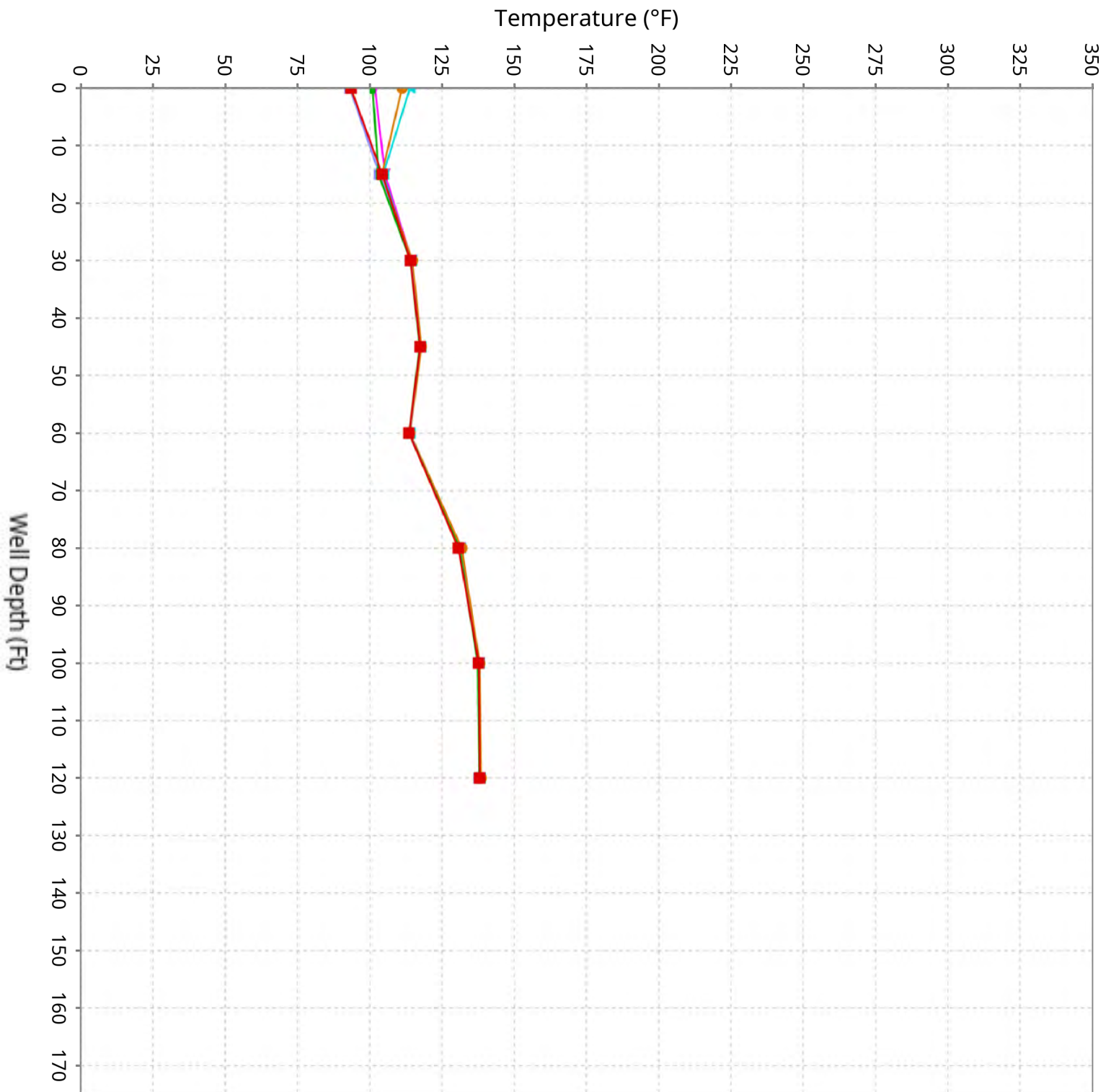
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-5

Maximum data for 2/19/2026 to 4/1/2026



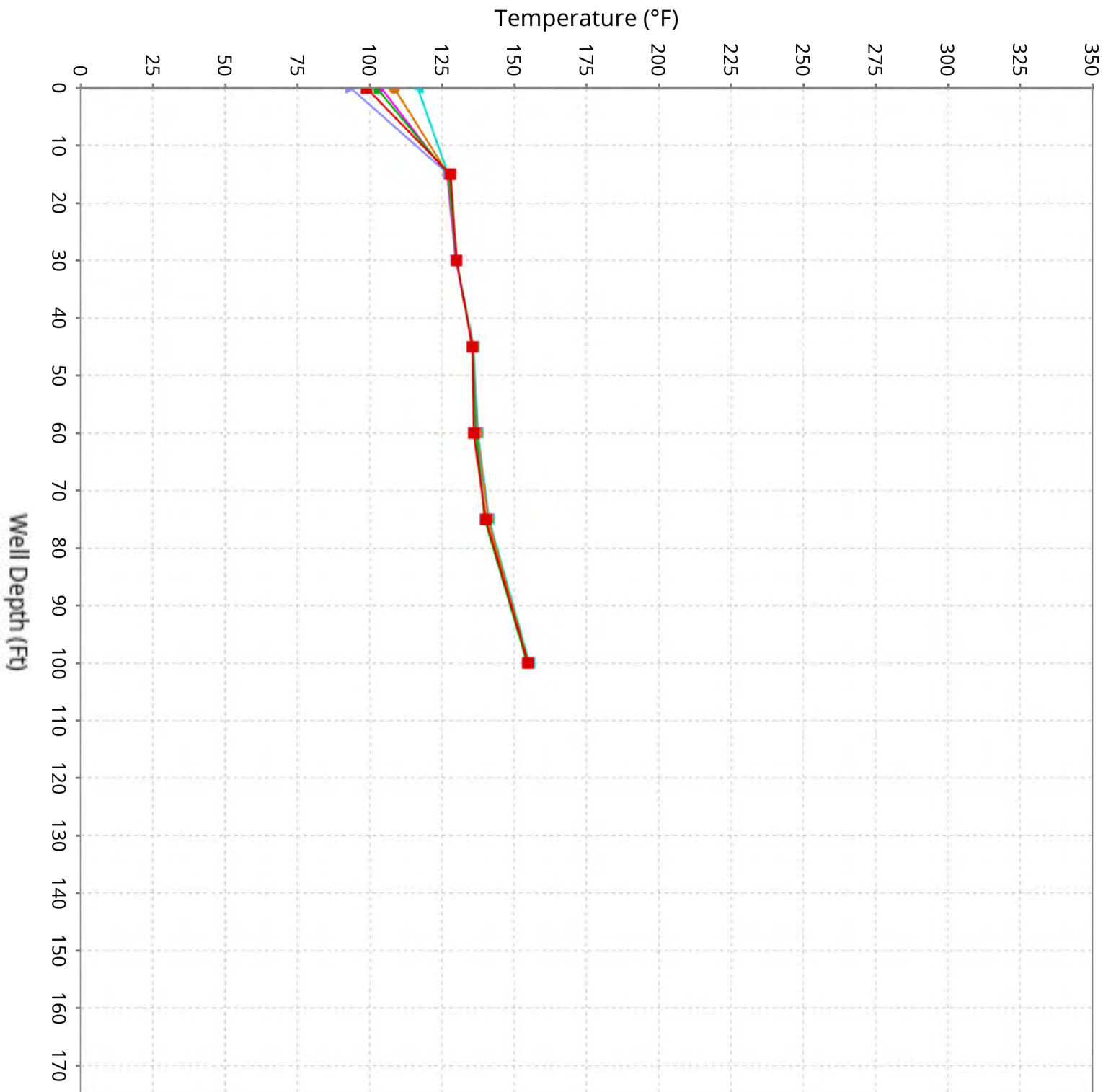
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-6

Maximum data for 2/19/2026 to 4/1/2026



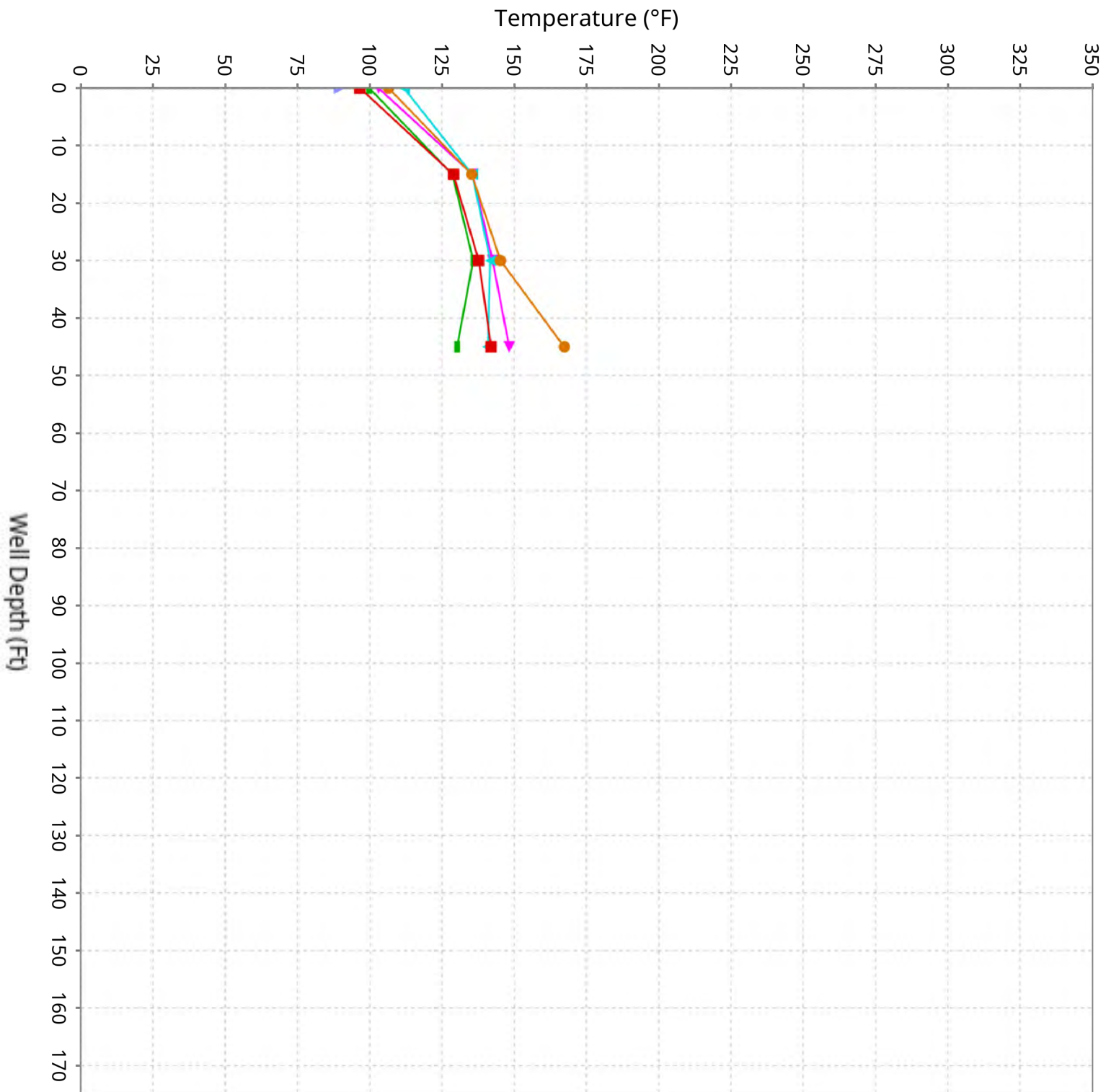
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-7

Maximum data for 2/19/2026 to 4/1/2026



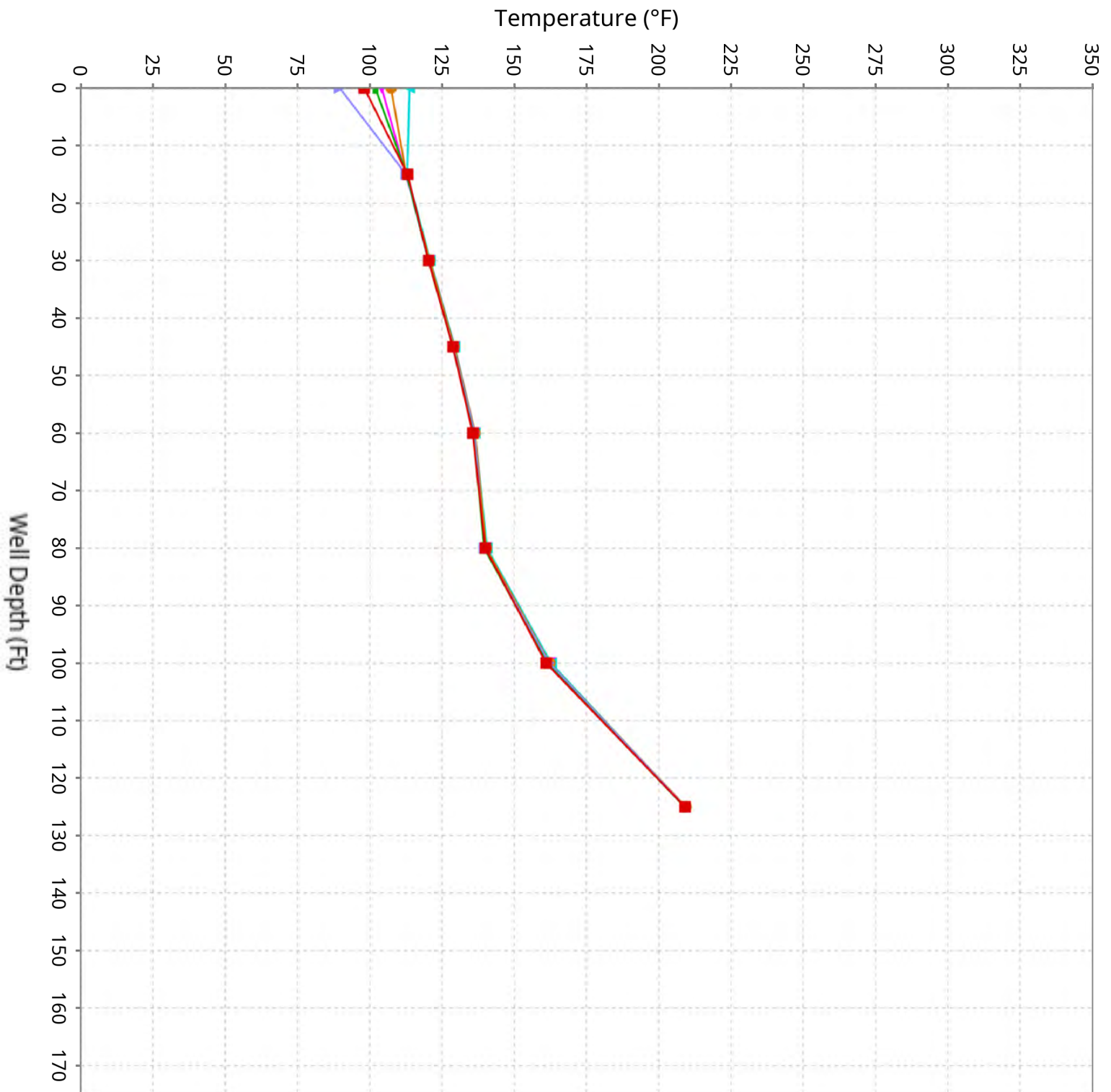
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-8

Maximum data for 2/19/2026 to 4/1/2026



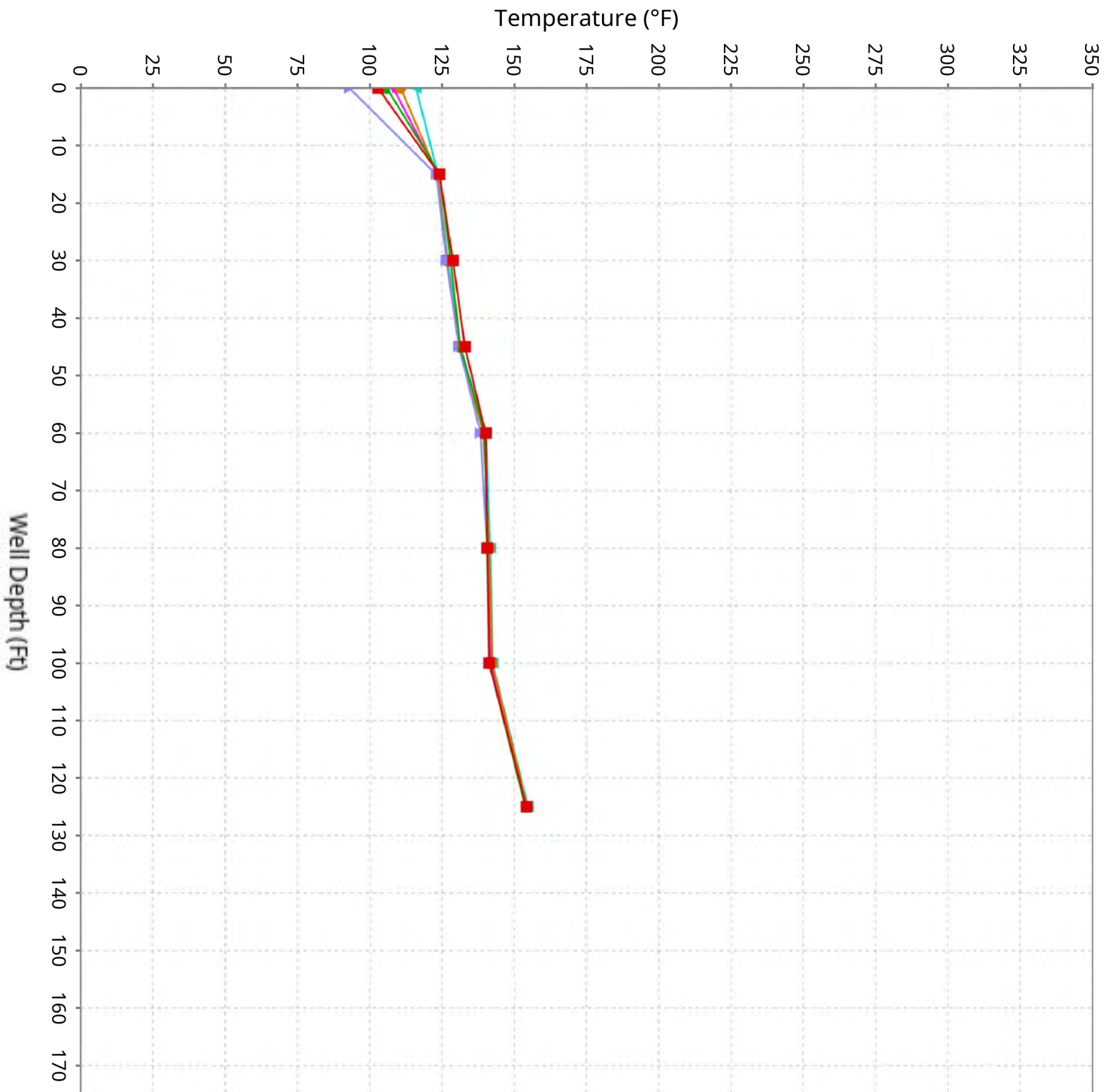
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-9

Maximum data for 2/19/2026 to 4/1/2026



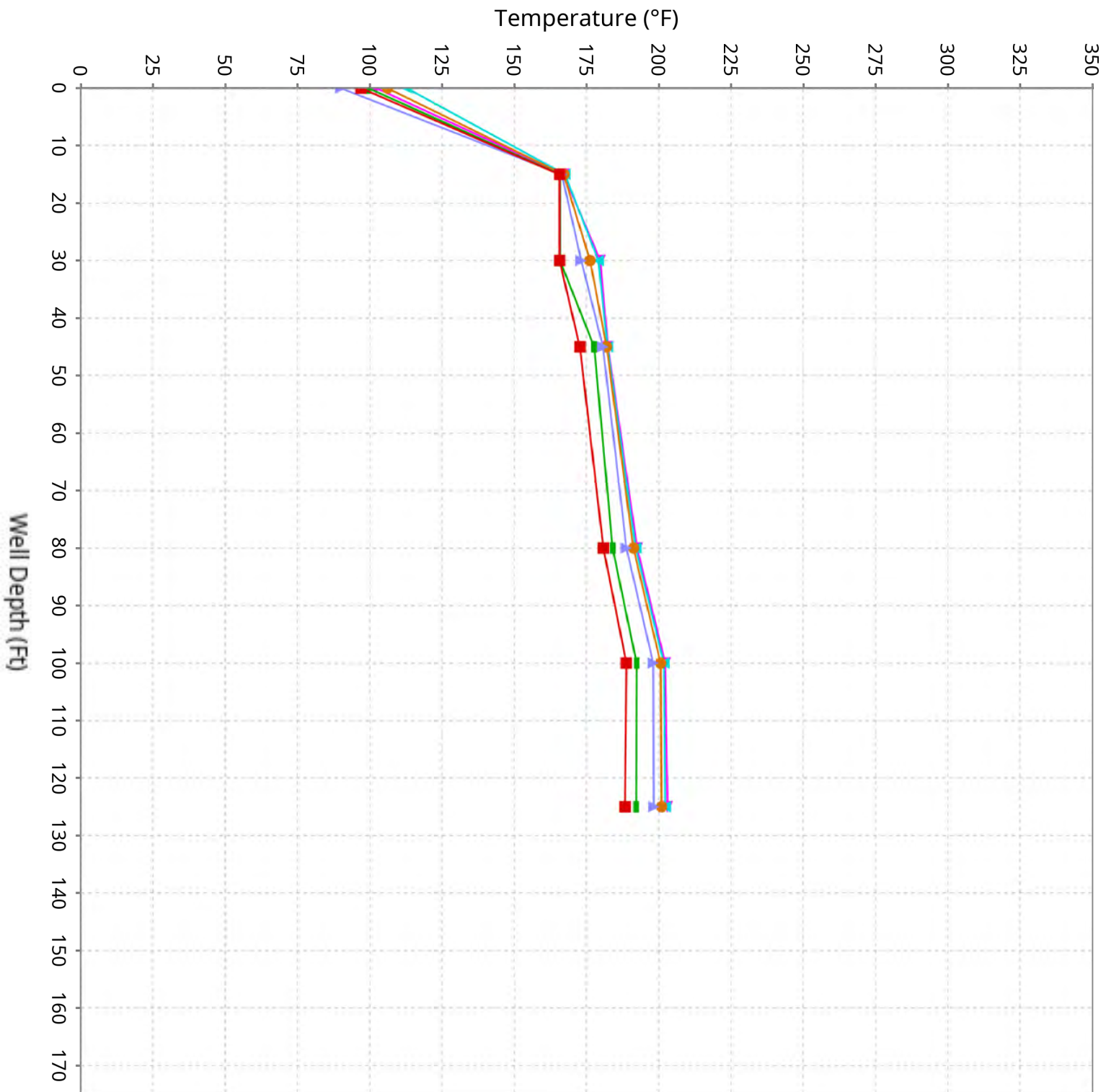
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-10

Maximum data for 2/19/2026 to 4/1/2026



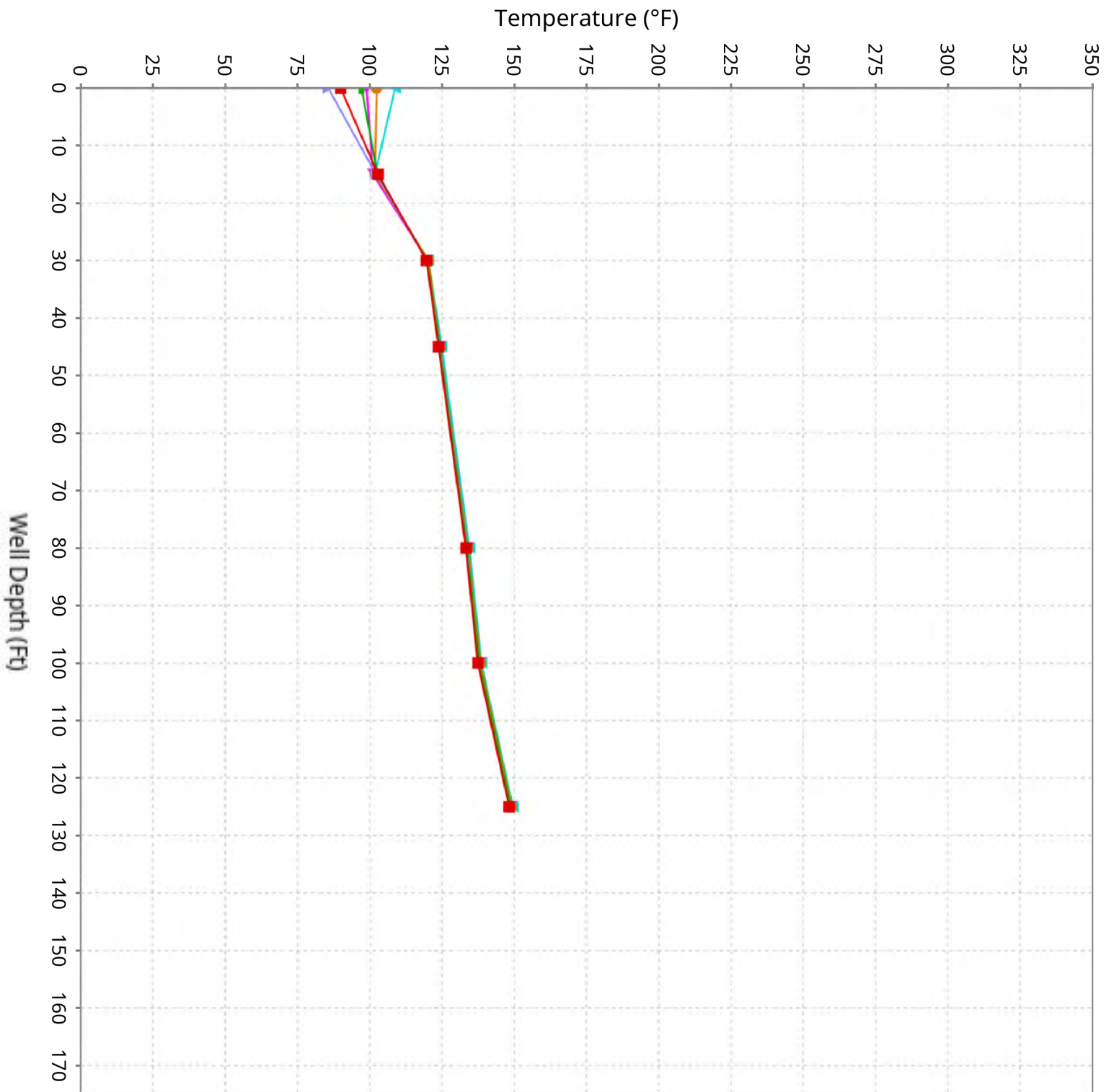
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-11

Maximum data for 2/19/2026 to 4/1/2026



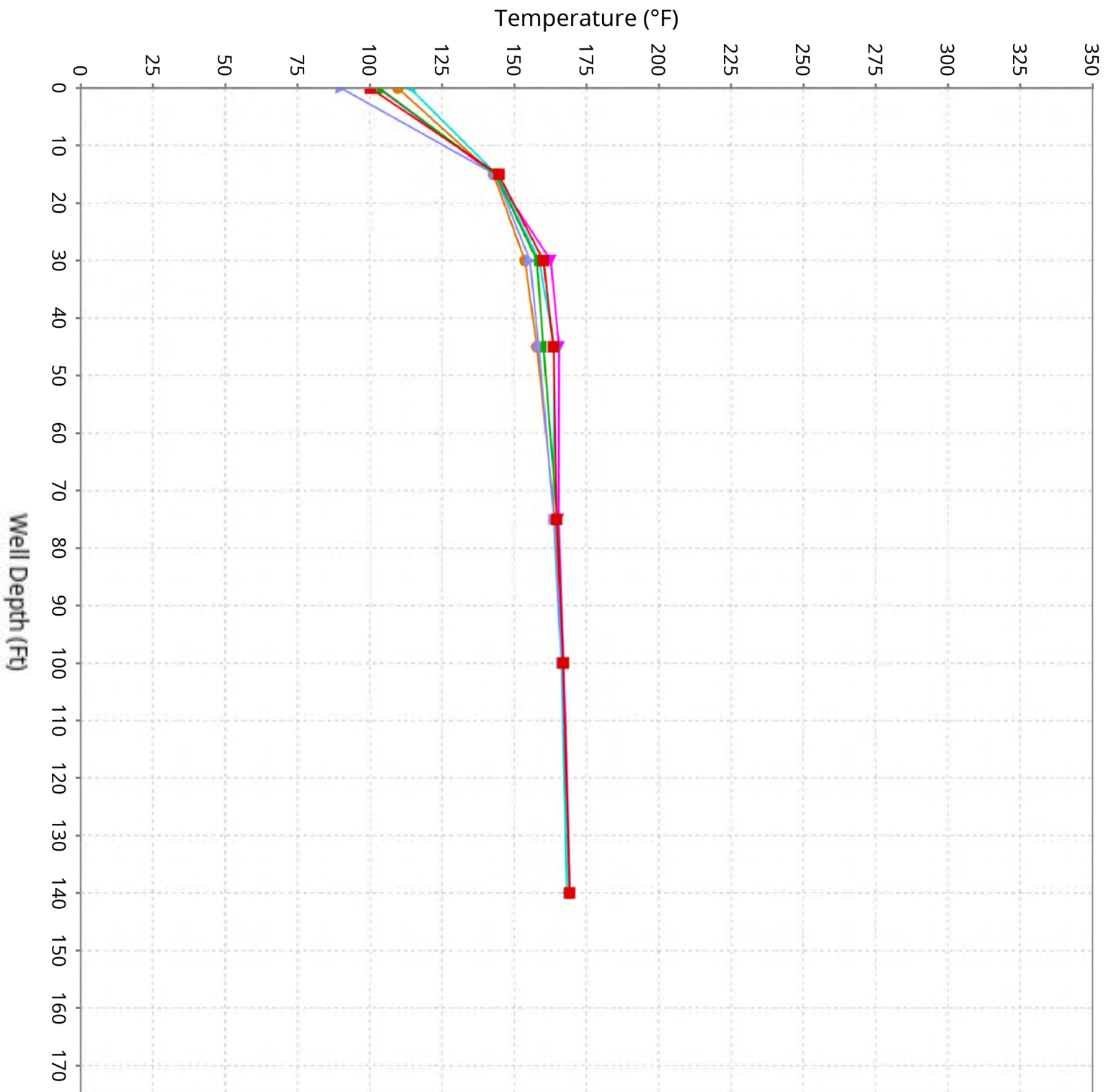
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-12

Maximum data for 2/19/2026 to 4/1/2026



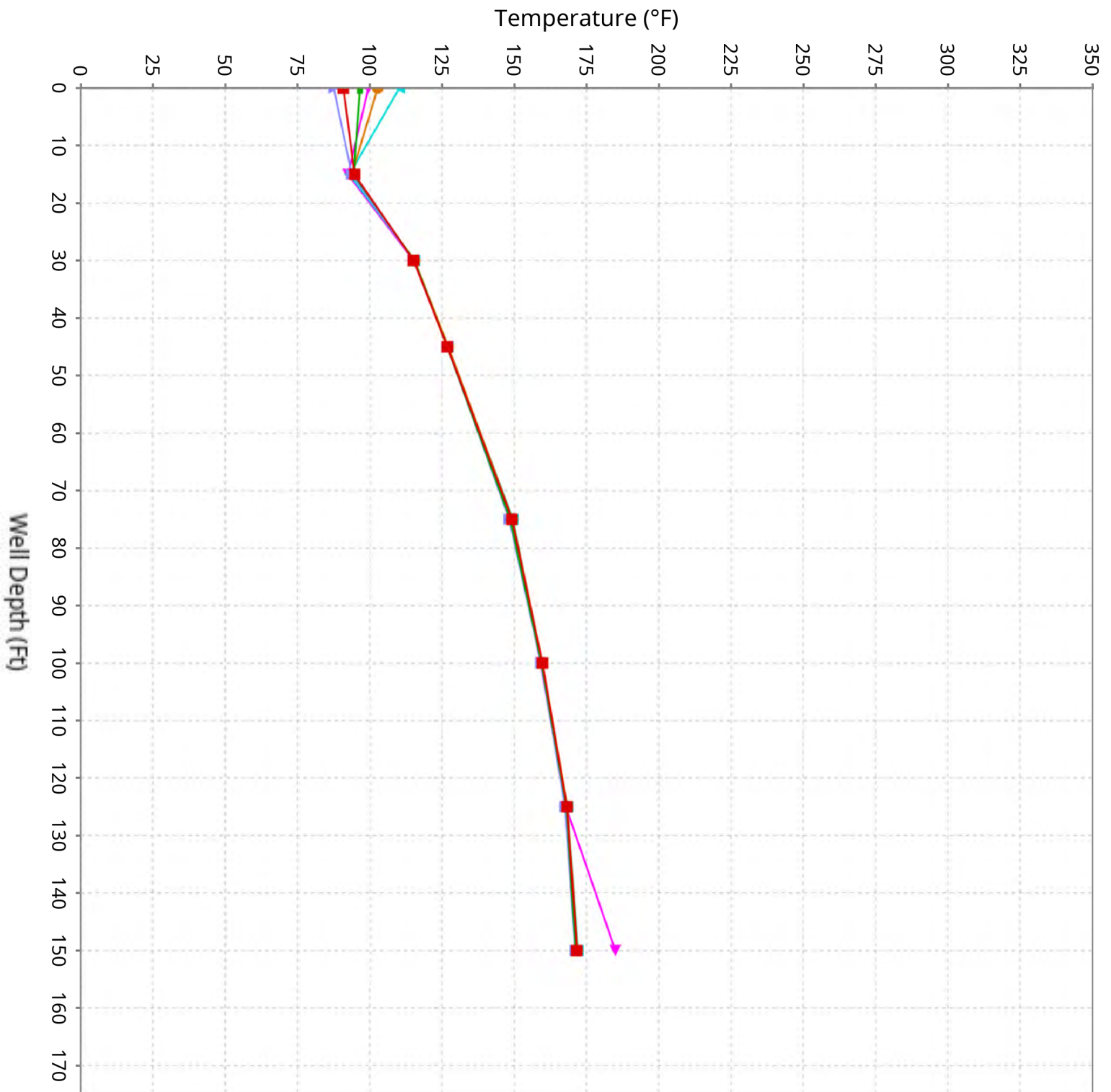
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-13

Maximum data for 2/19/2026 to 4/1/2026



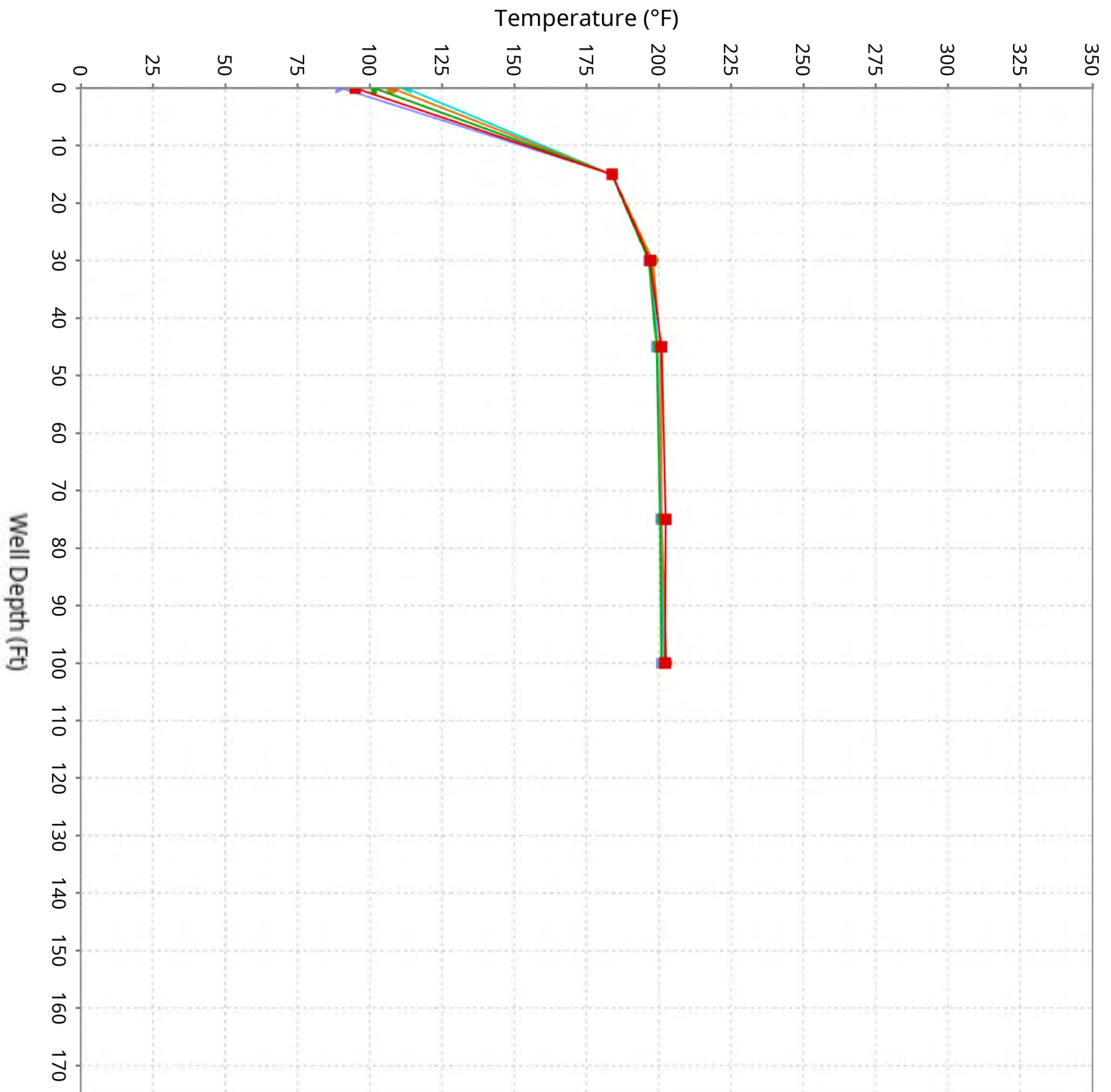
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-14

Maximum data for 2/19/2026 to 4/1/2026



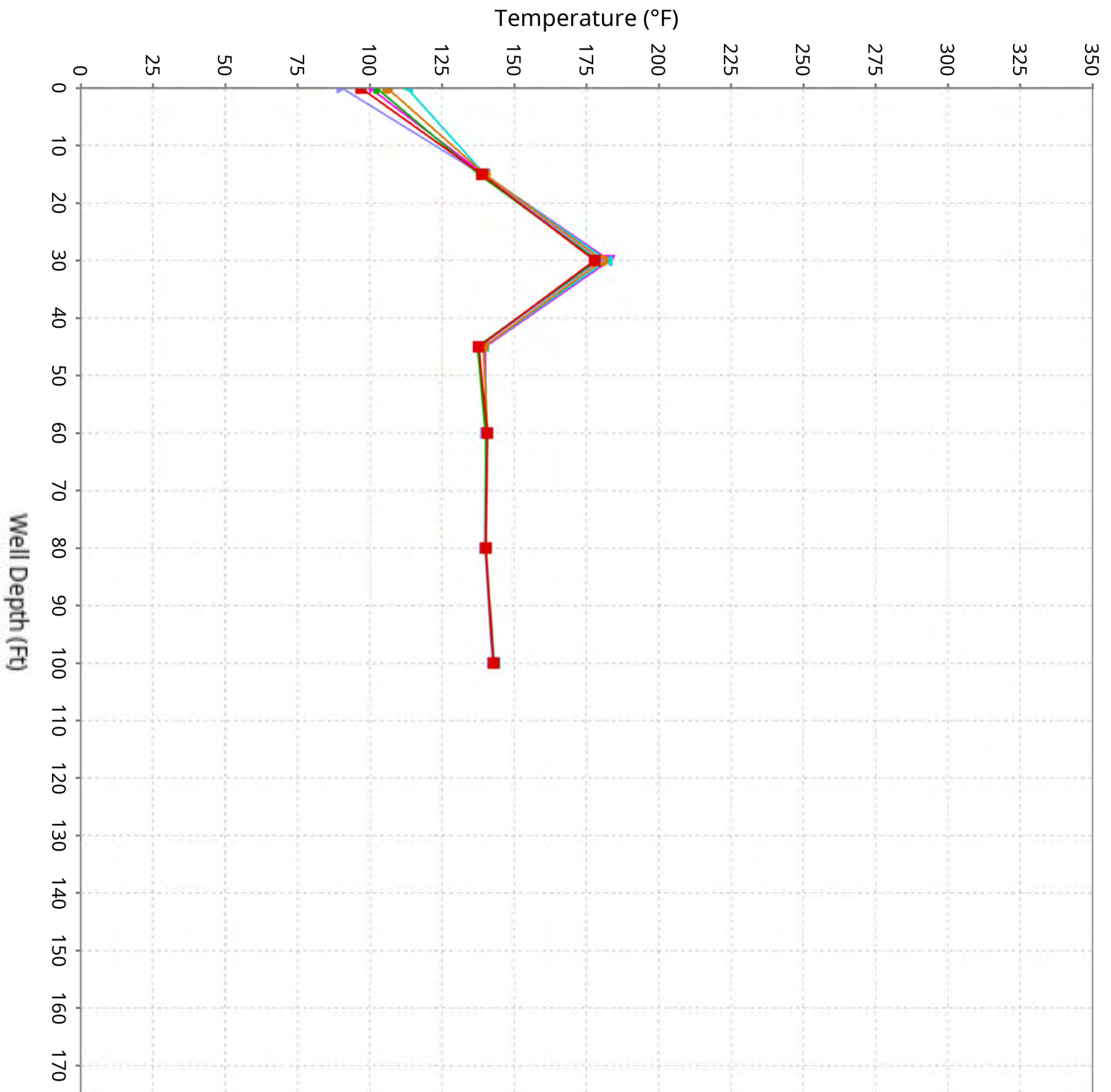
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-15

Maximum data for 2/19/2026 to 4/1/2026



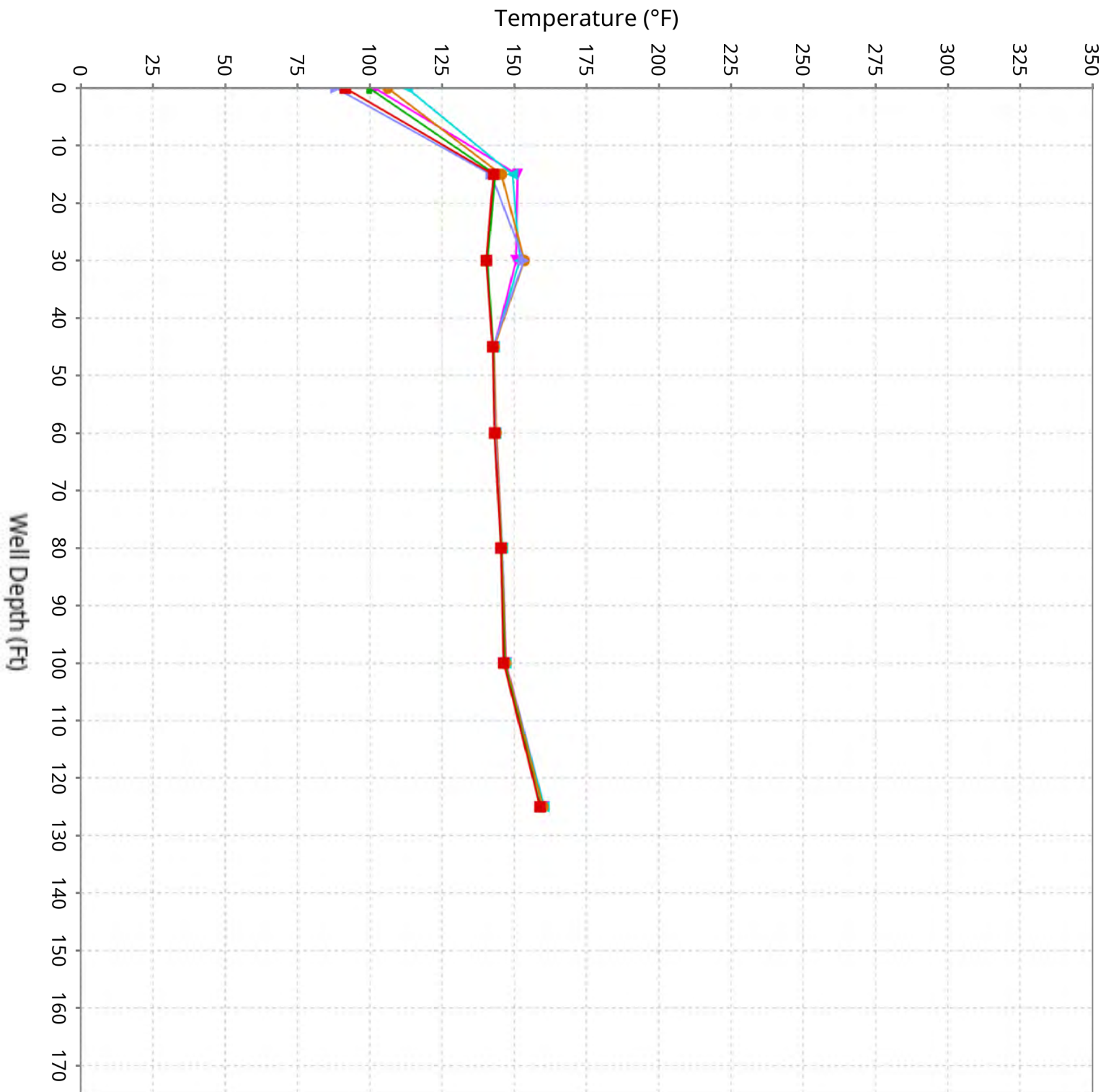
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-16

Maximum data for 2/19/2026 to 4/1/2026



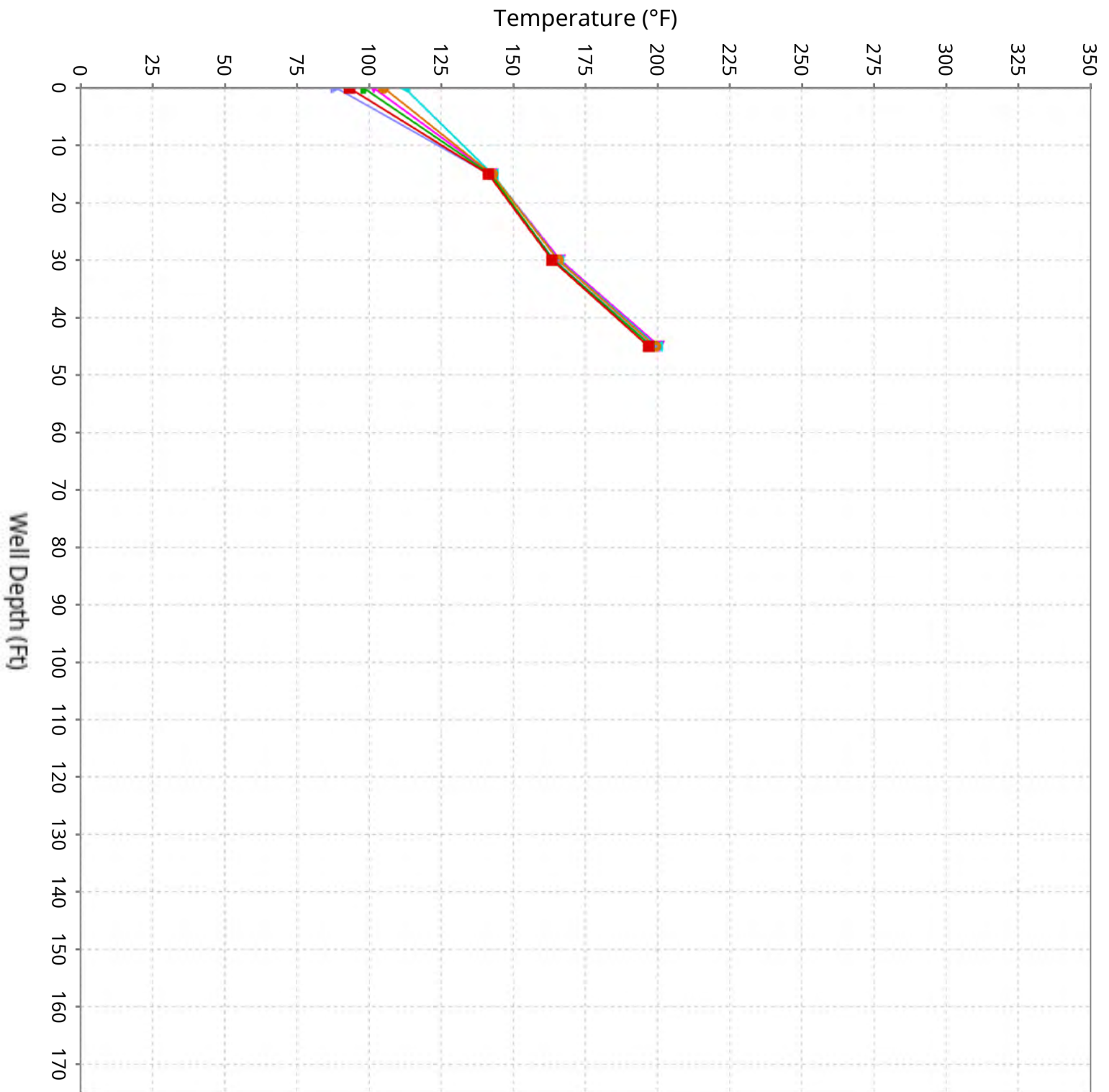
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-17

Maximum data for 2/19/2026 to 4/1/2026



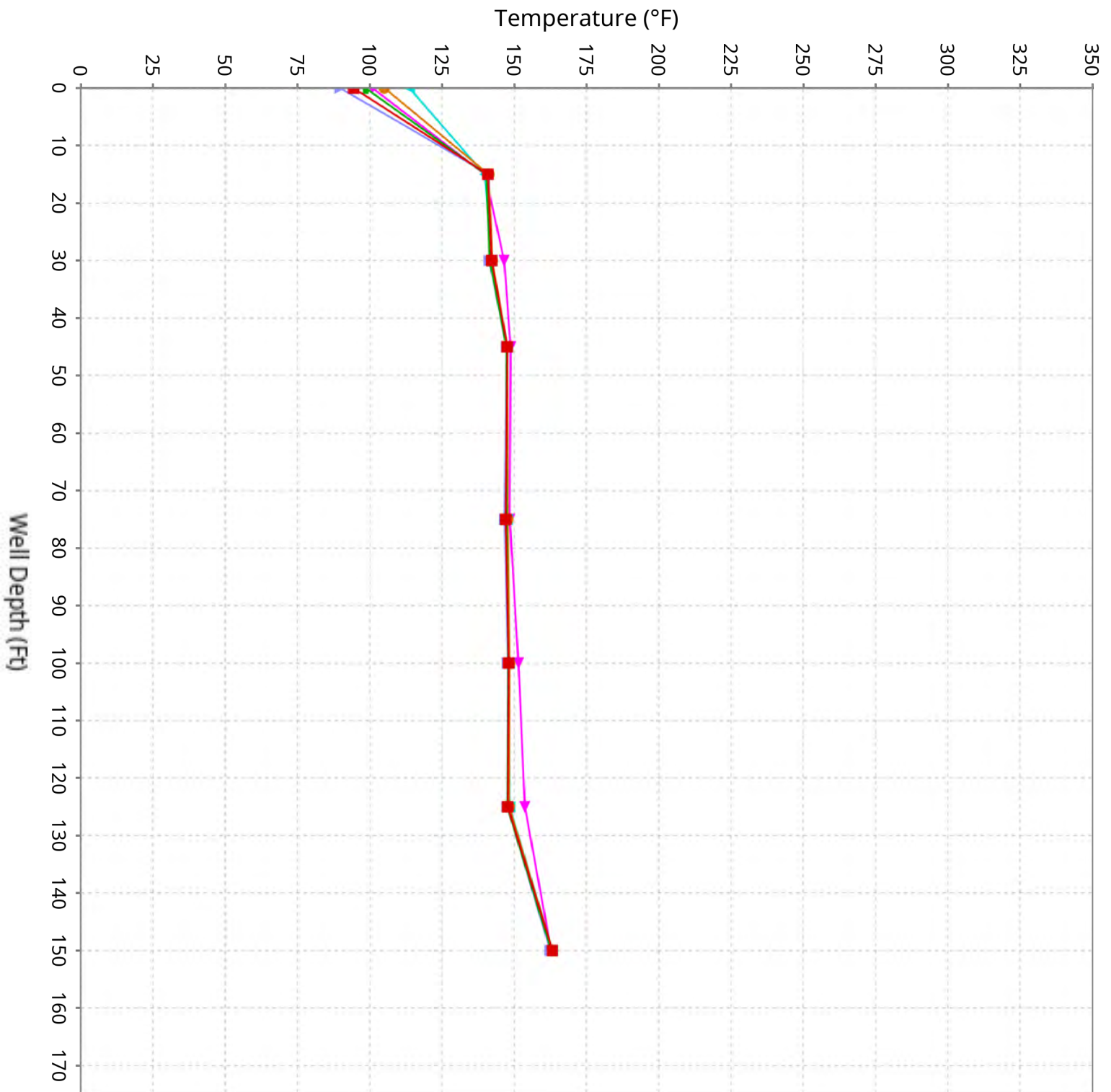
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-18

Maximum data for 2/19/2026 to 4/1/2026



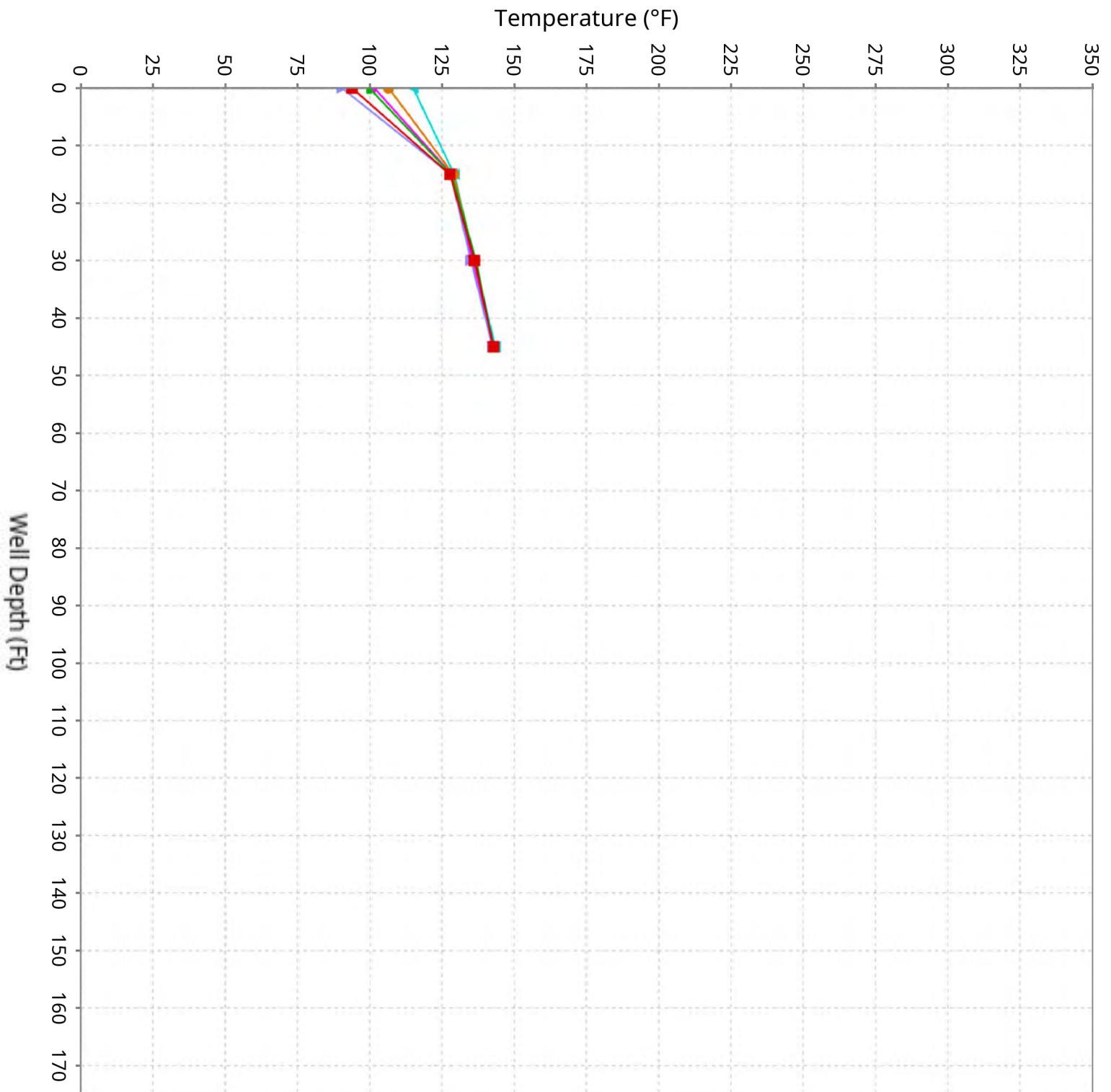
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-19

Maximum data for 2/19/2026 to 4/1/2026



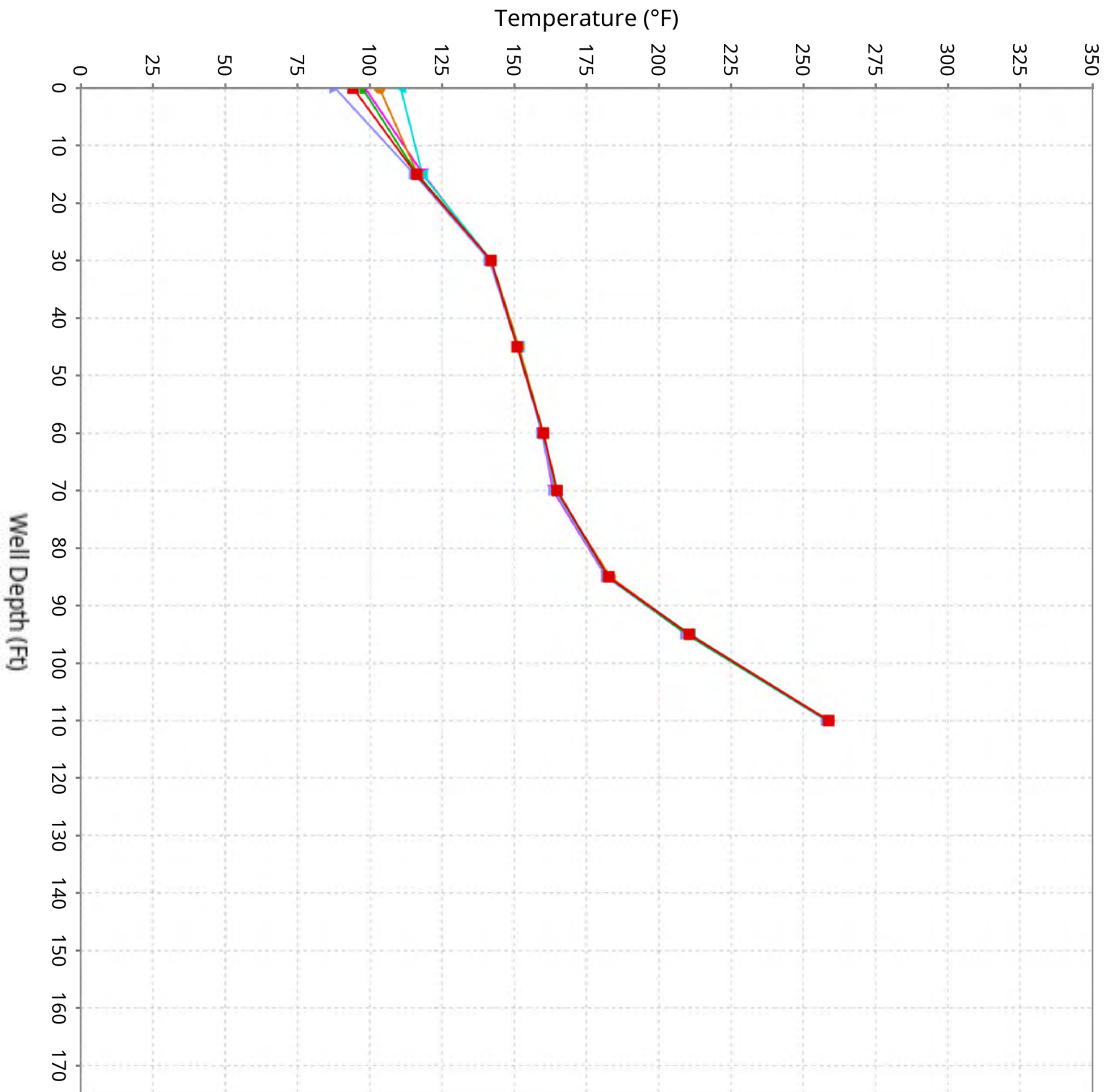
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-20

Maximum data for 2/19/2026 to 4/1/2026



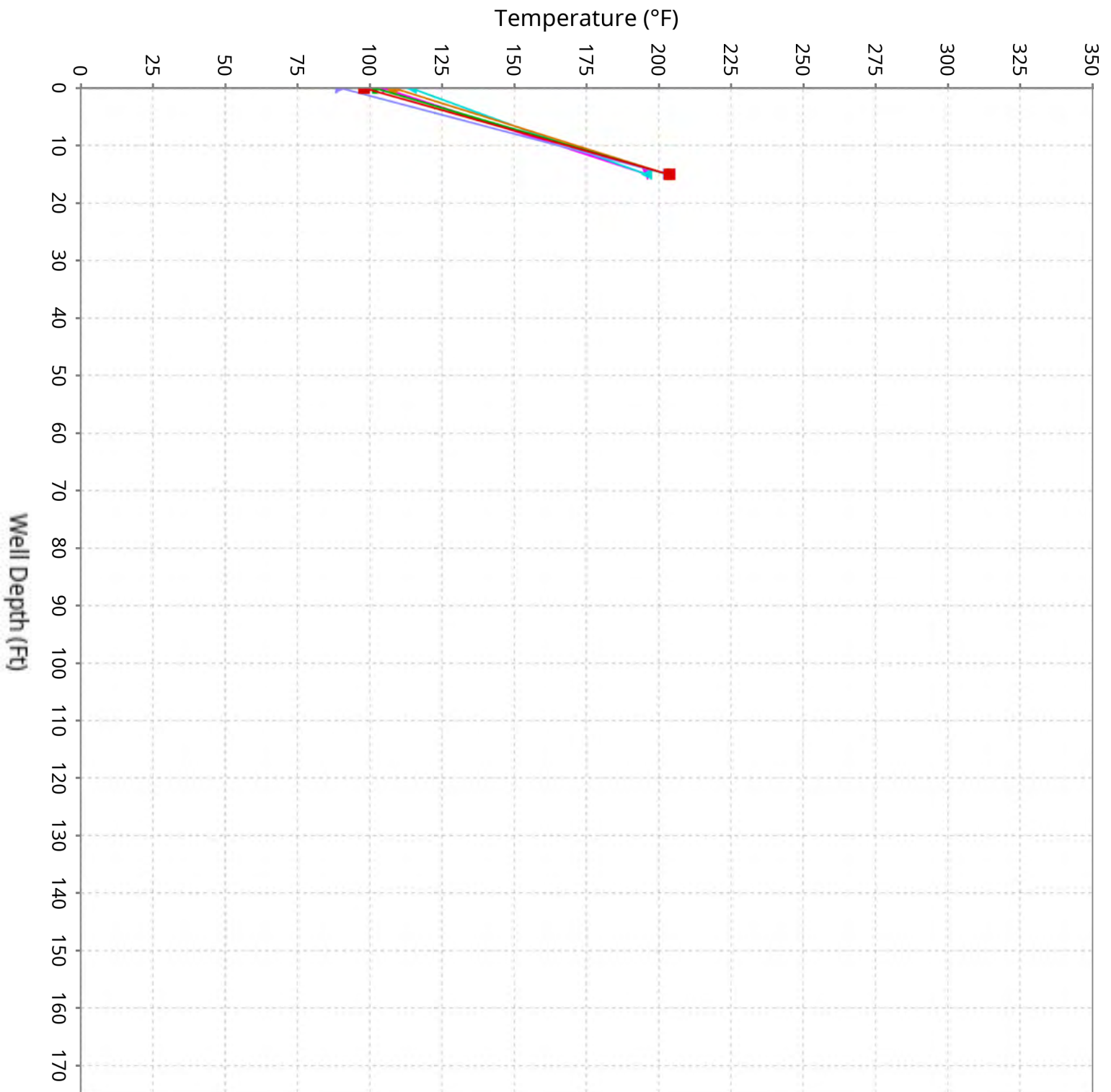
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-21

Maximum data for 2/19/2026 to 4/1/2026



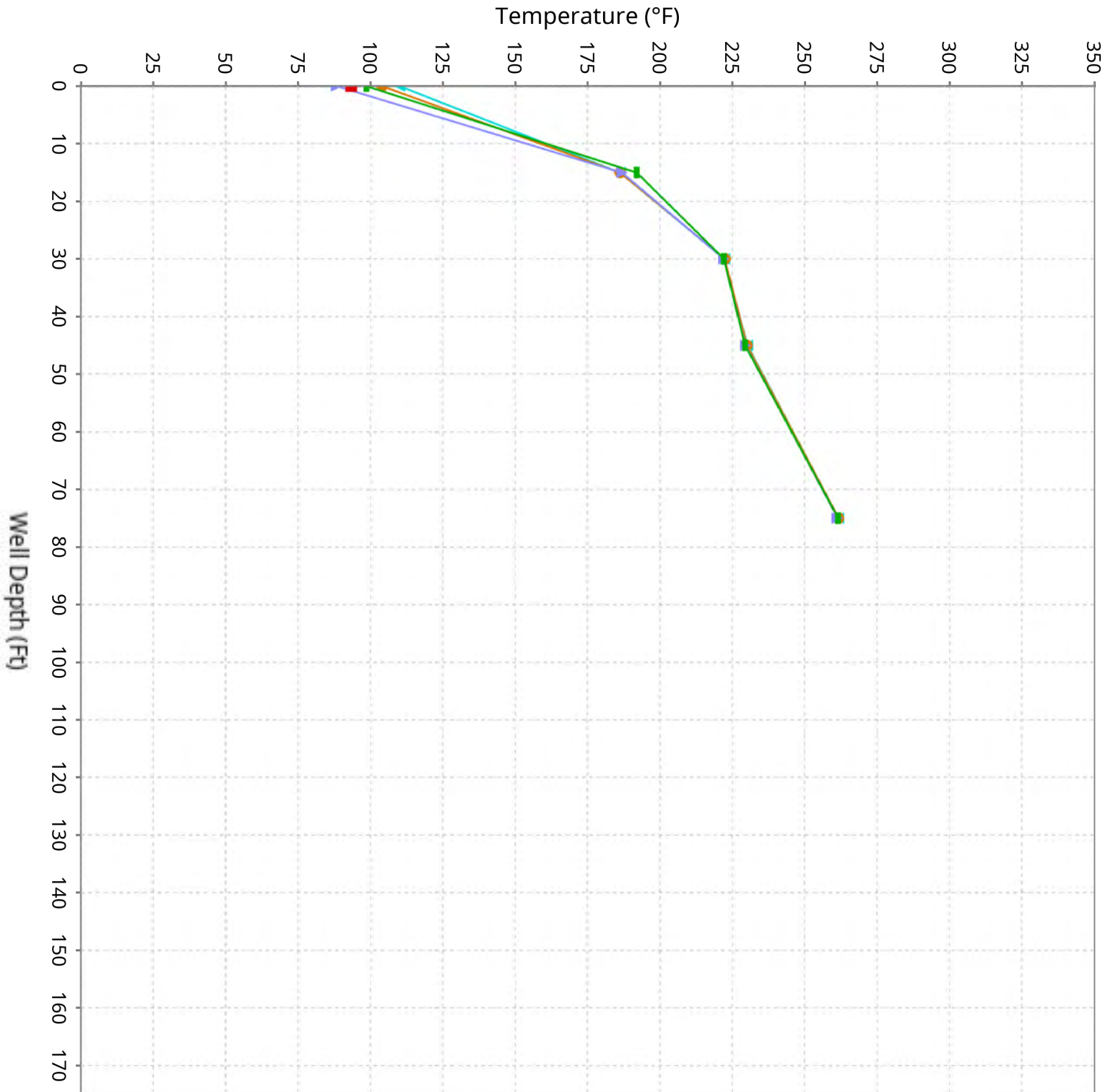
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-22

Maximum data for 2/19/2026 to 4/1/2026



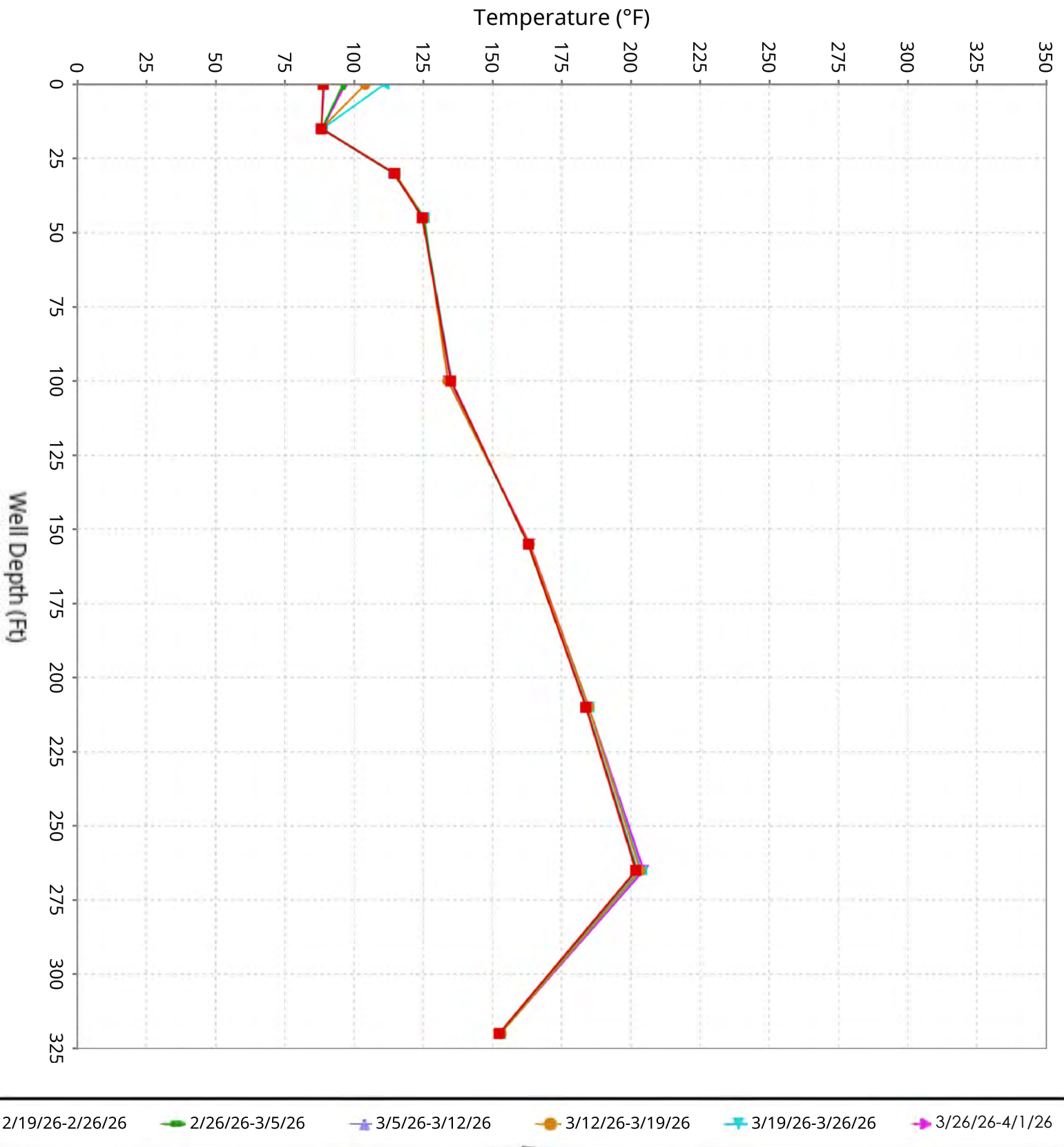
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-23

Maximum data for 2/19/2026 to 4/1/2026



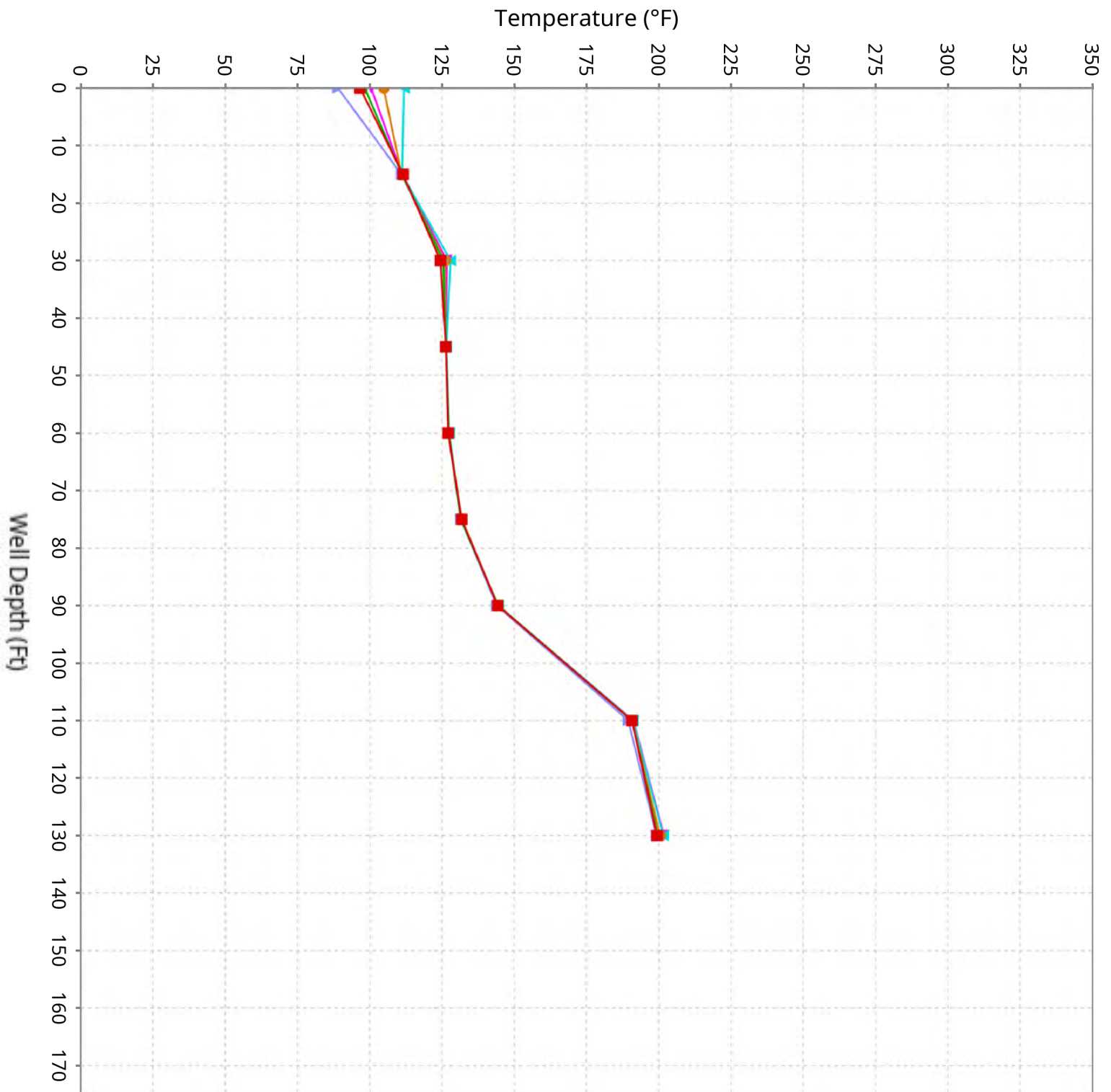
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-24

Maximum data for 2/19/2026 to 4/1/2026



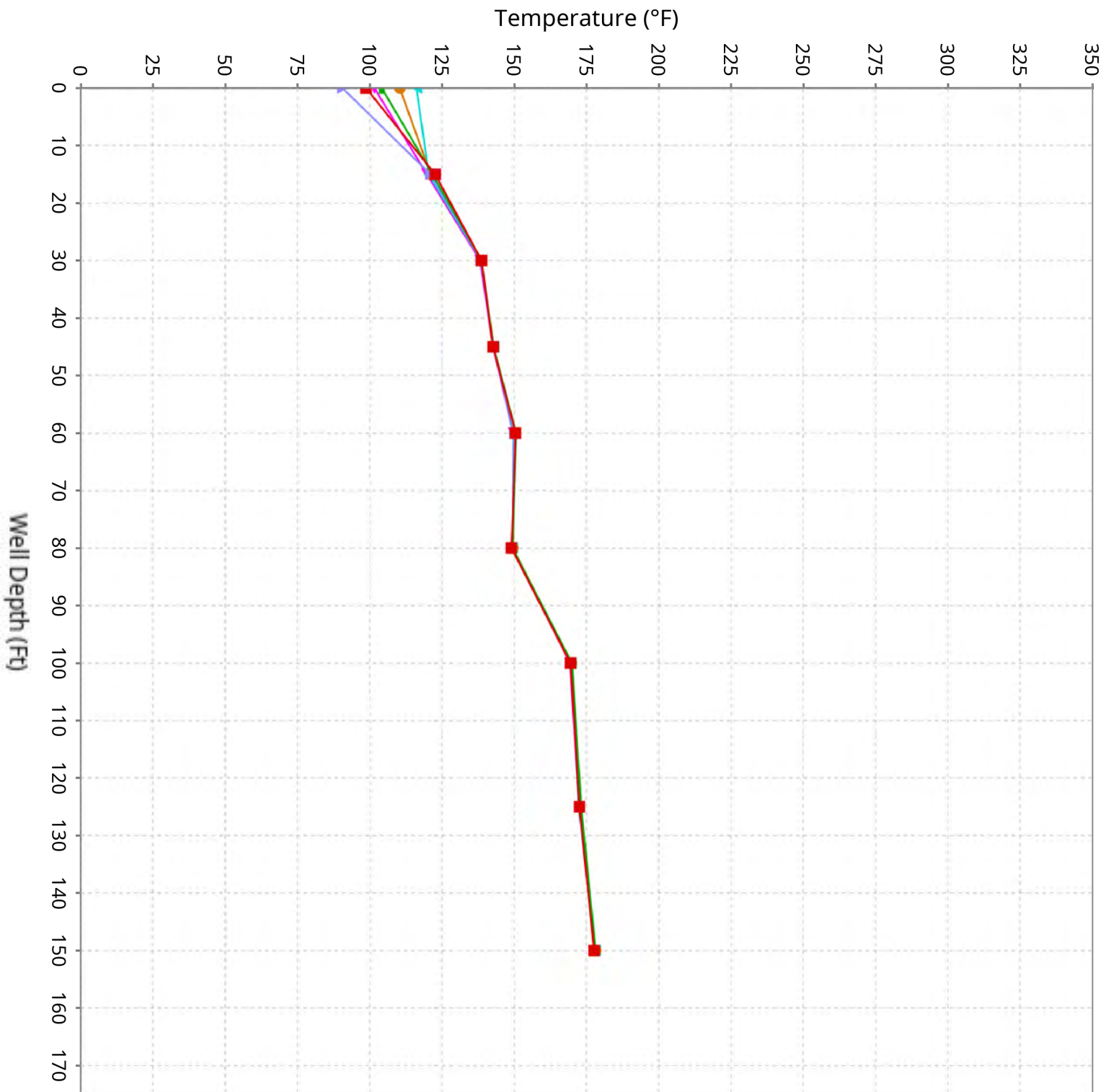
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-25

Maximum data for 2/19/2026 to 4/1/2026



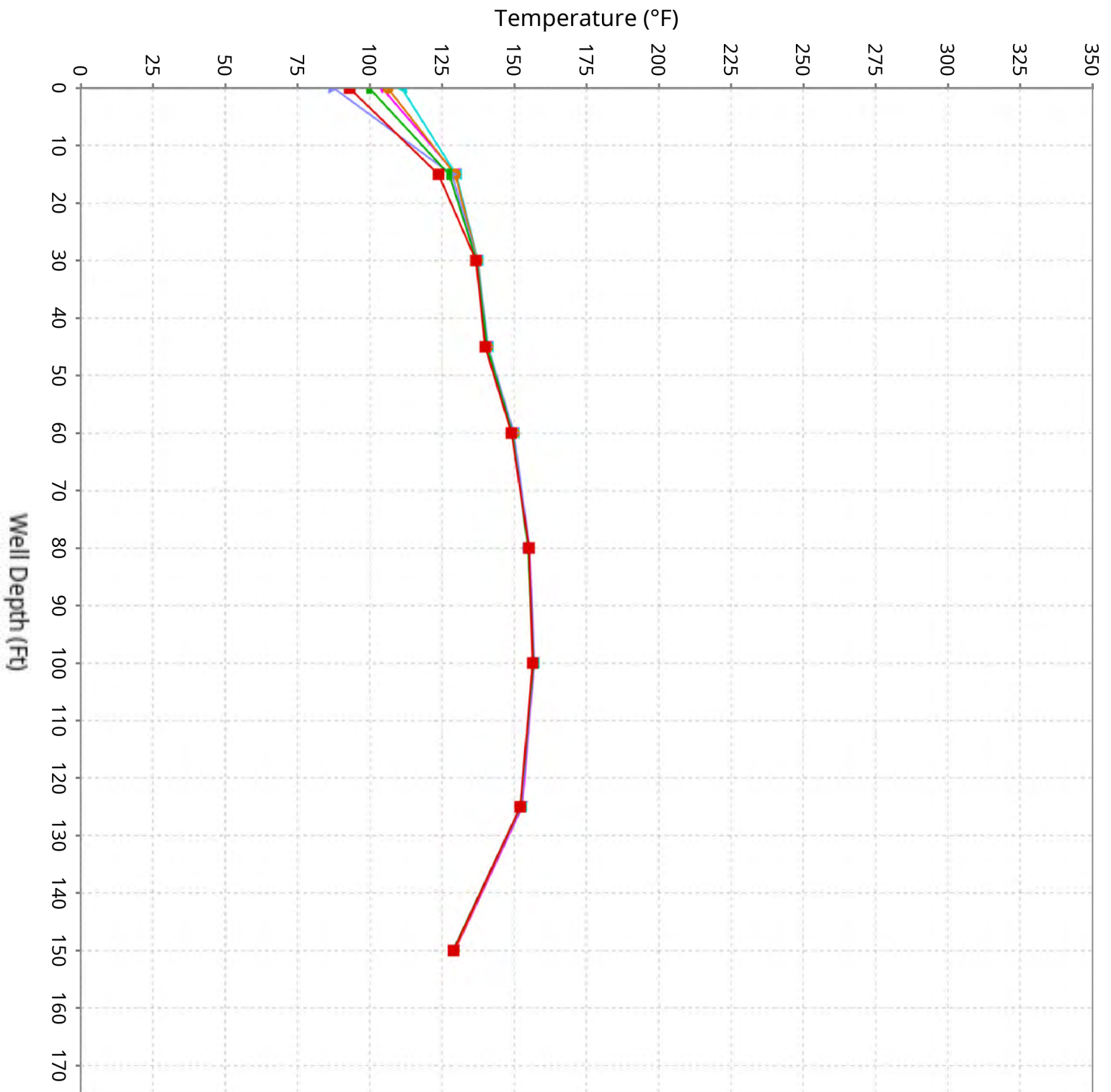
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-26

Maximum data for 2/19/2026 to 4/1/2026



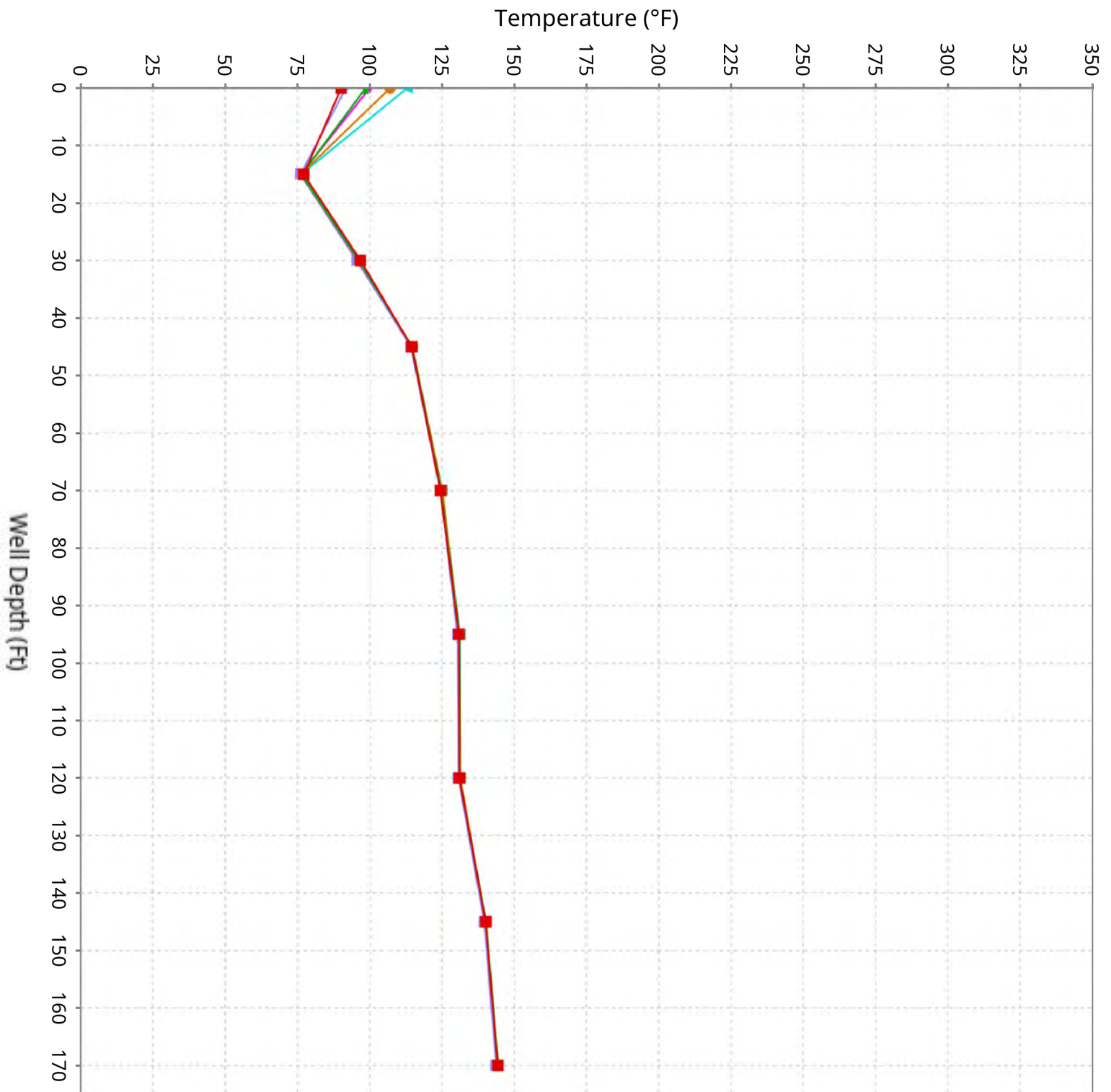
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-27

Maximum data for 2/19/2026 to 4/1/2026



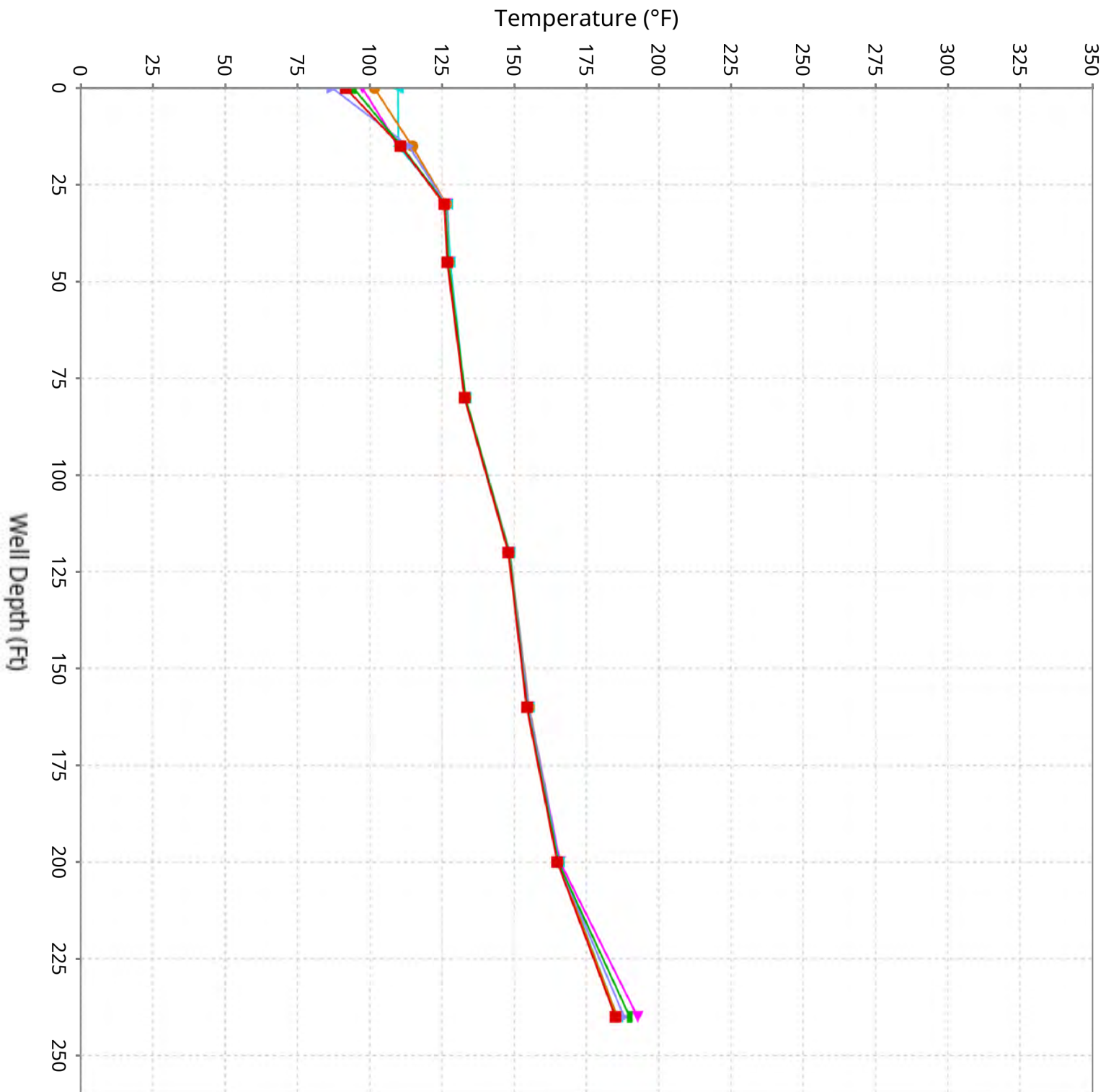
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-28

Maximum data for 2/19/2026 to 4/1/2026



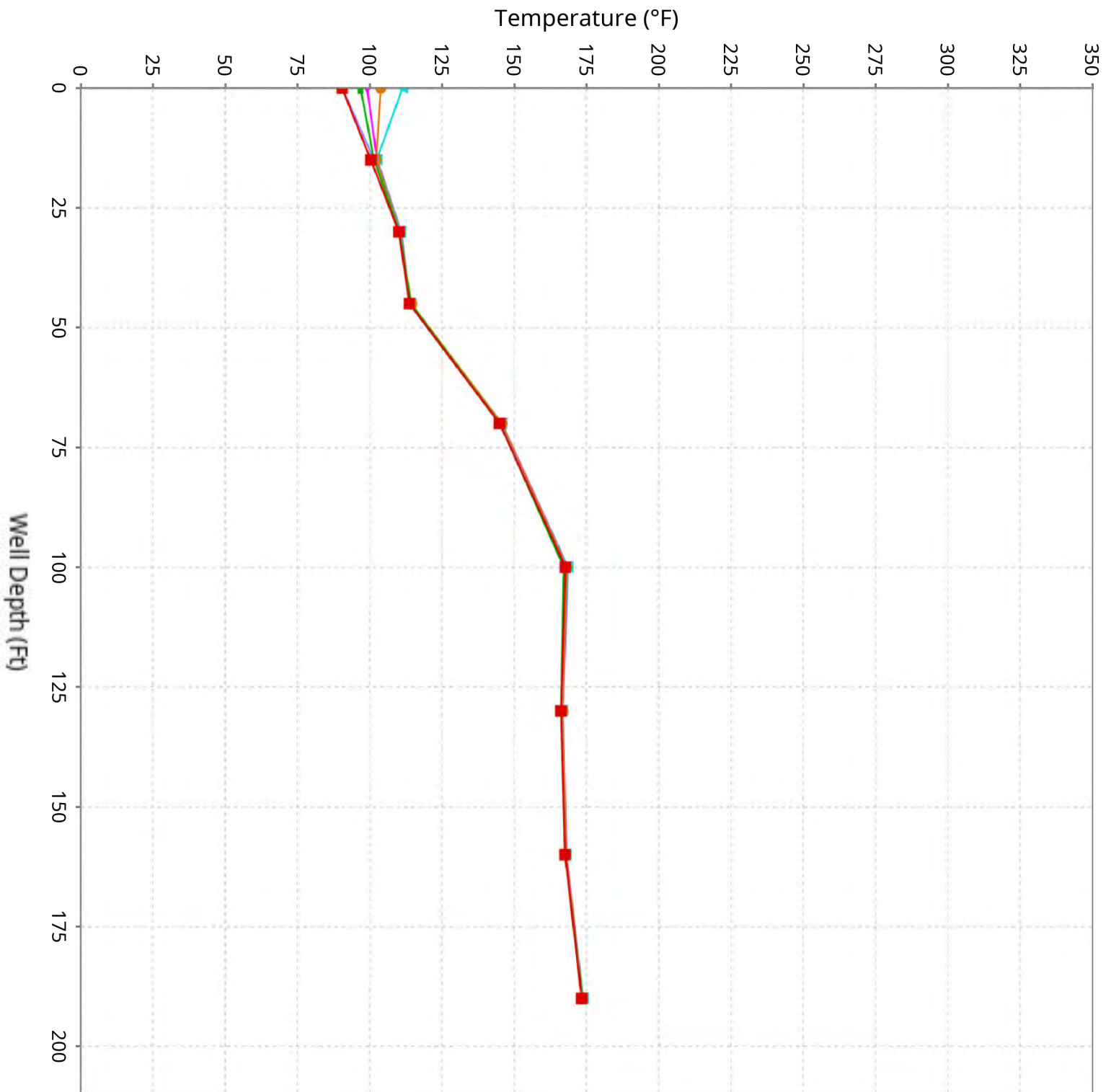
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-29

Maximum data for 2/19/2026 to 4/1/2026



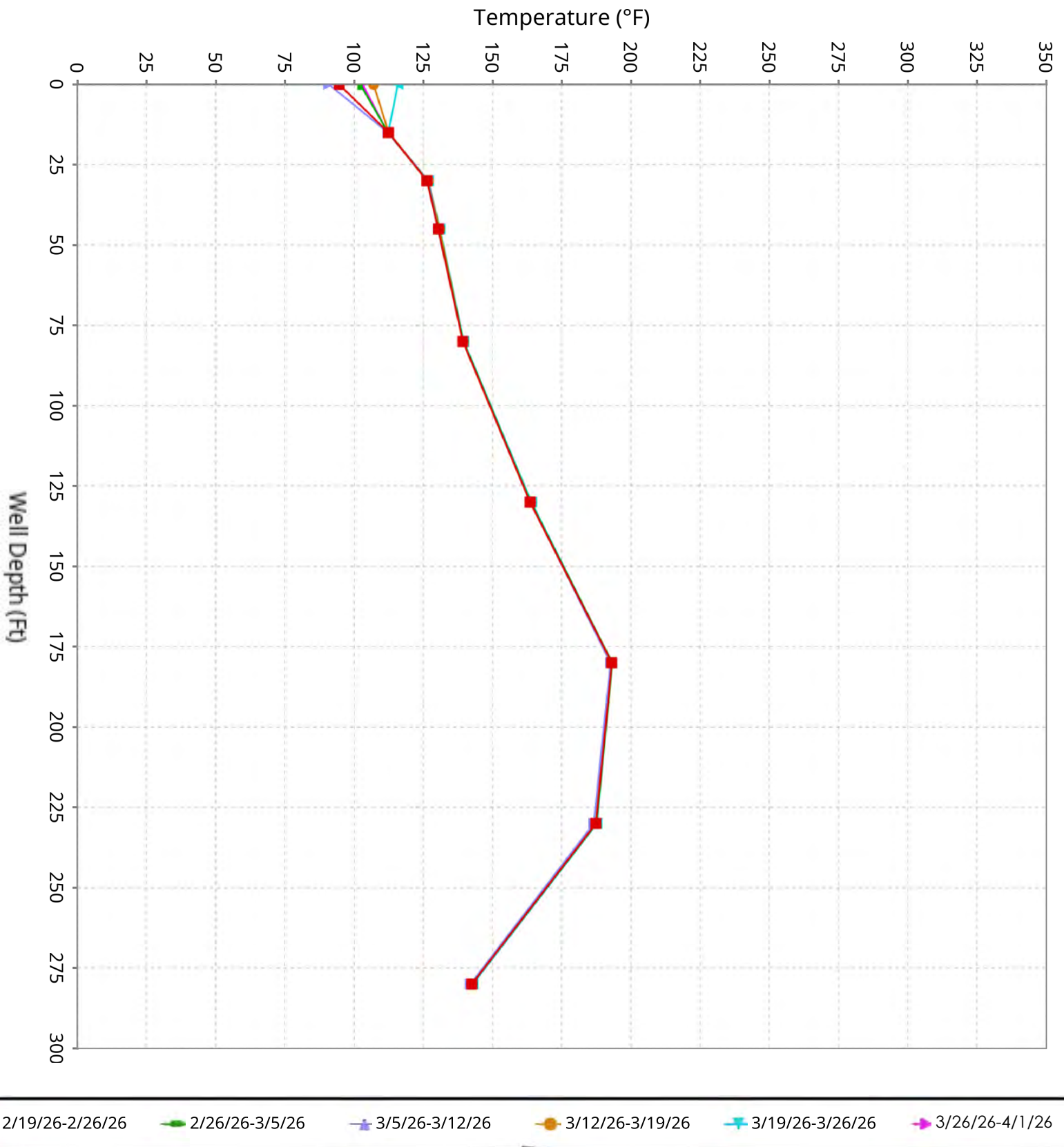
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-30

Maximum data for 2/19/2026 to 4/1/2026



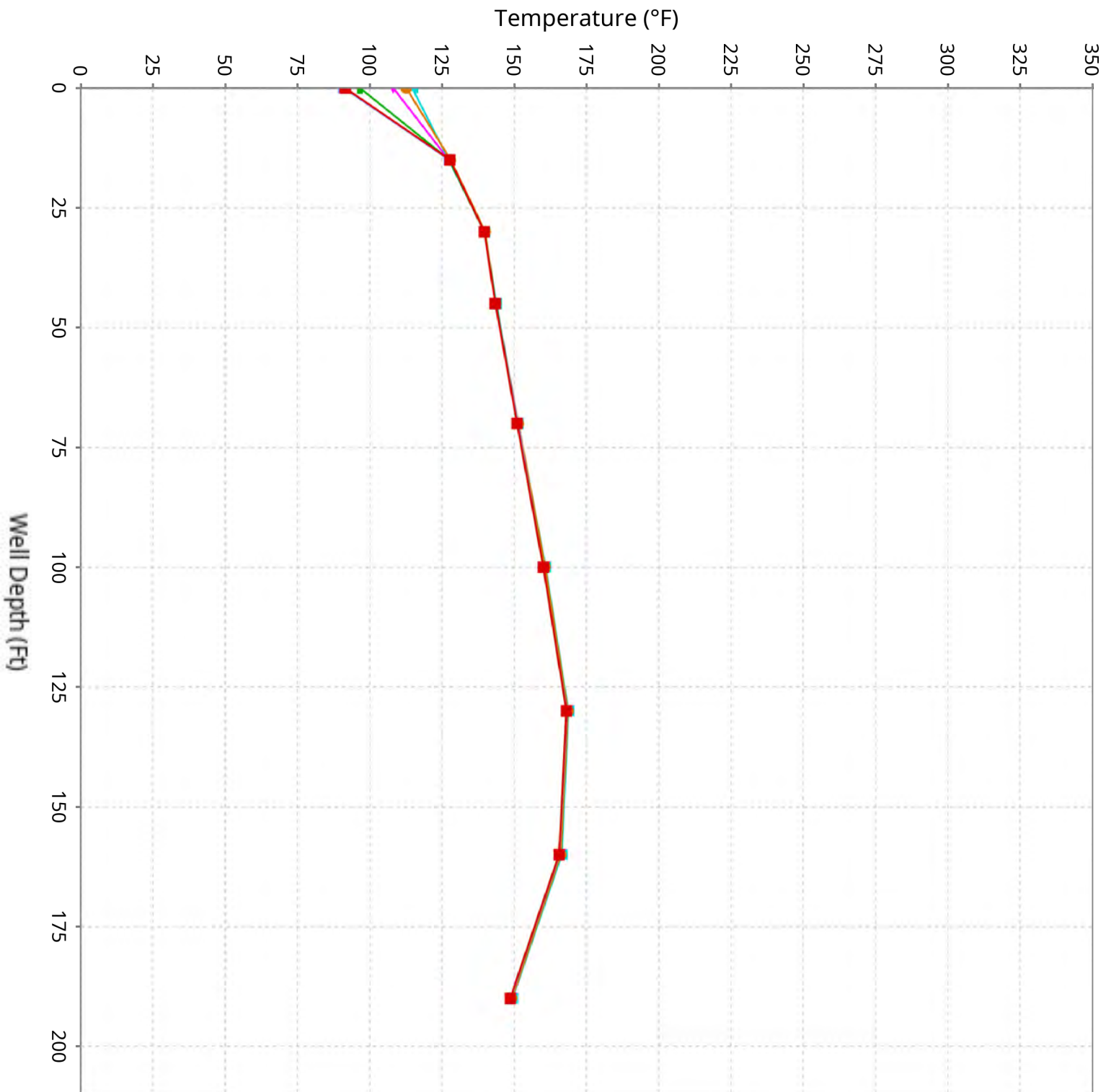
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-31

Maximum data for 2/19/2026 to 4/1/2026



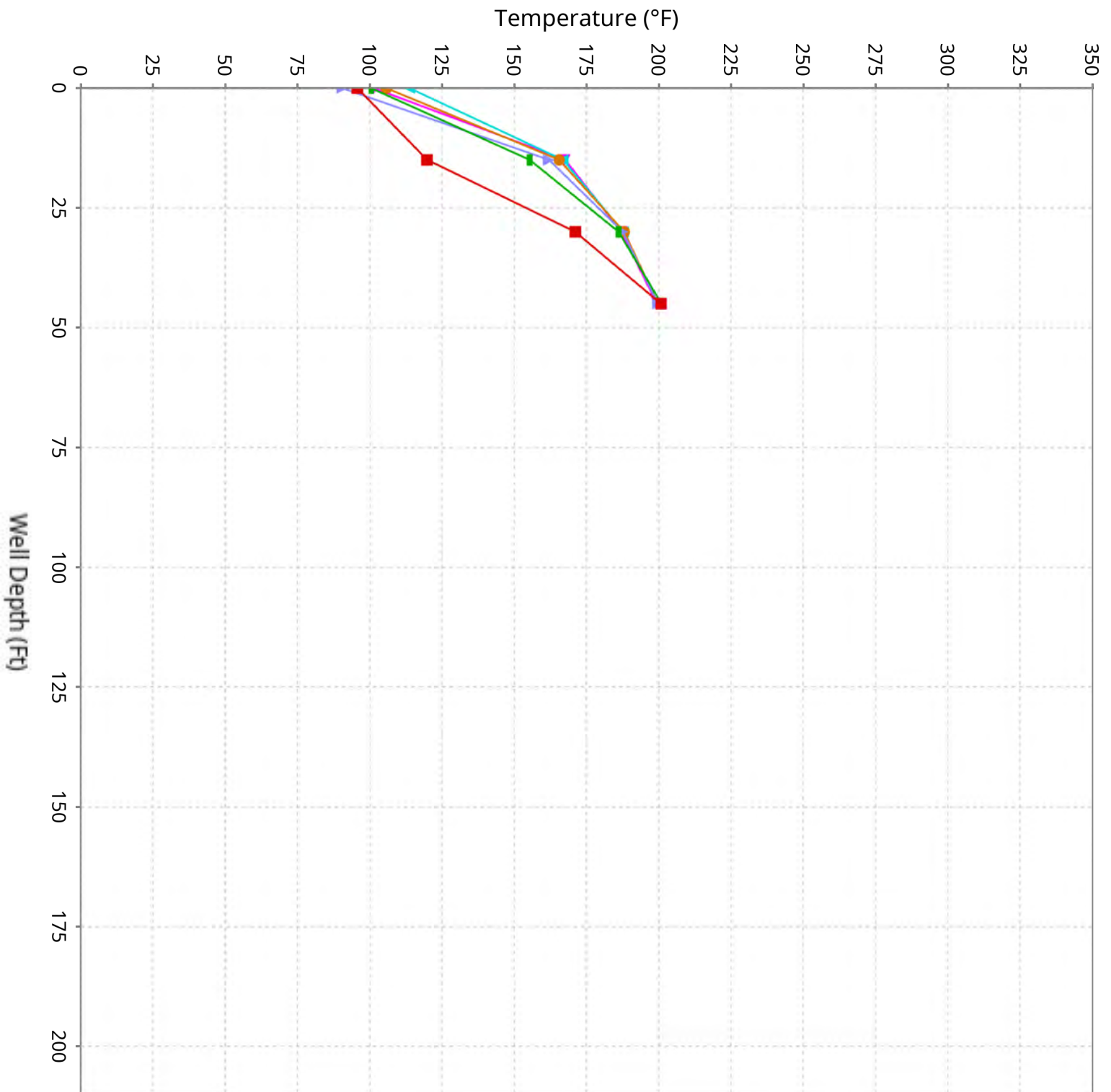
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-32

Maximum data for 2/19/2026 to 4/1/2026



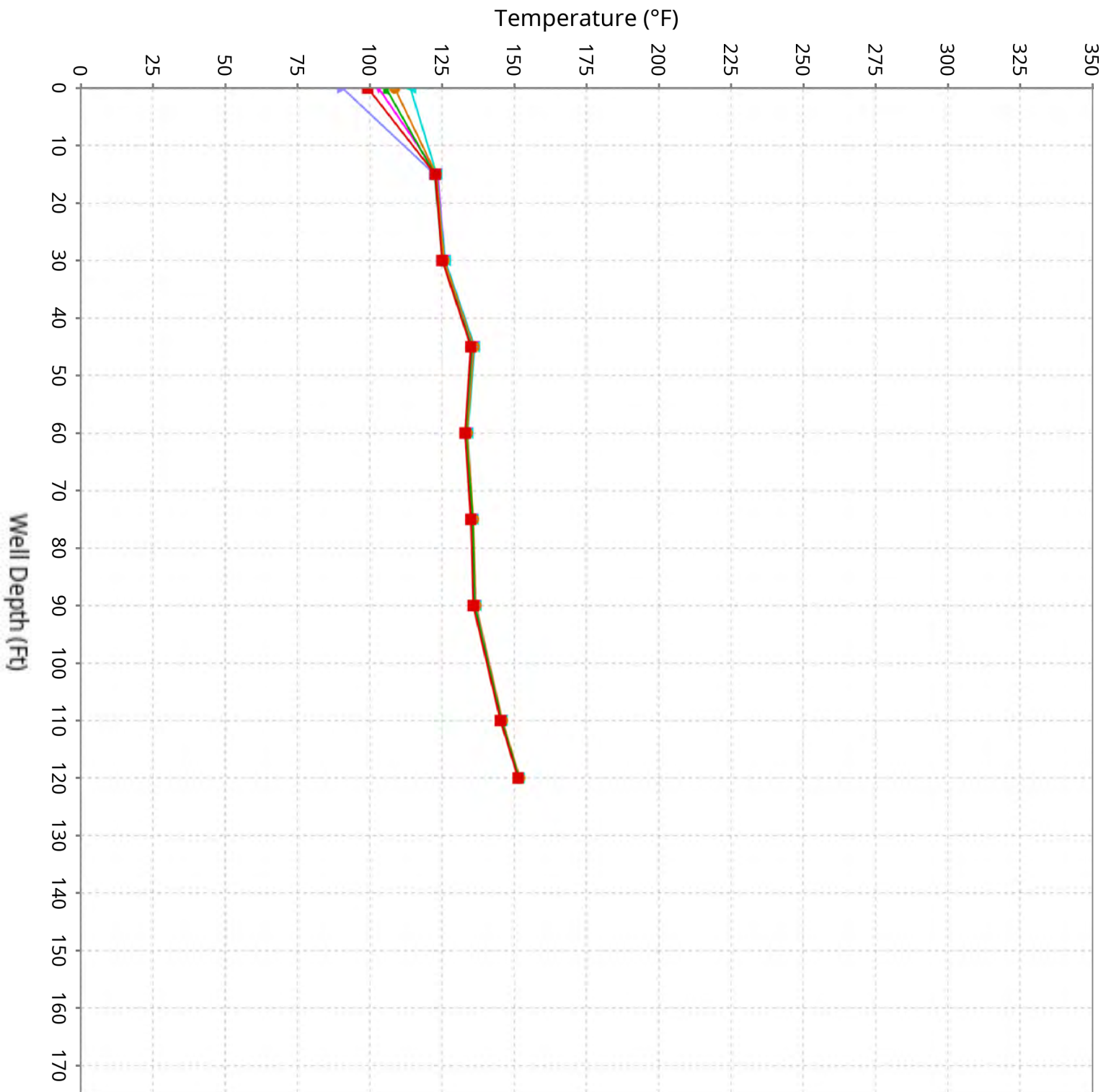
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-33

Maximum data for 2/19/2026 to 4/1/2026



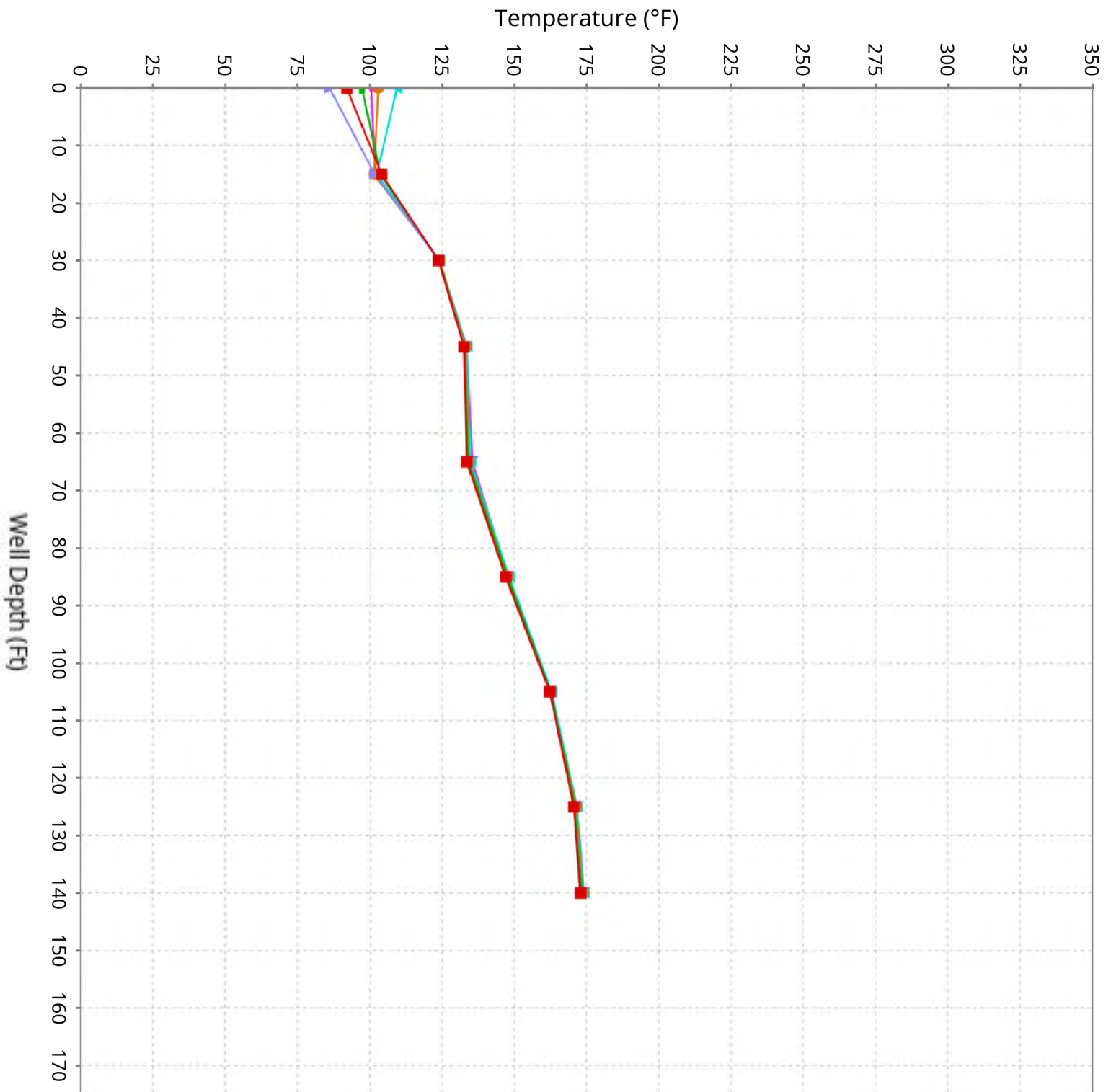
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-34

Maximum data for 2/19/2026 to 4/1/2026



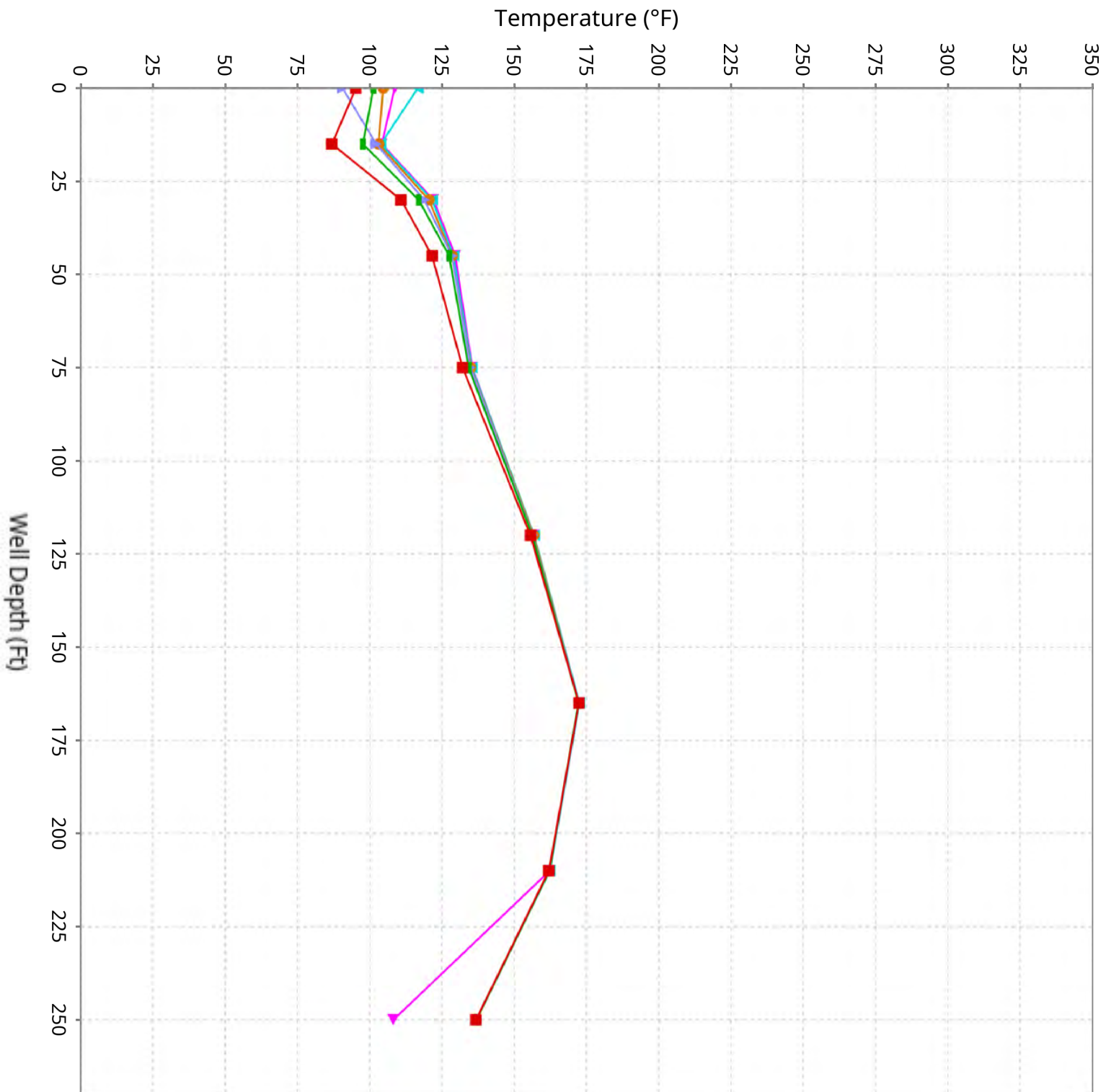
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-35

Maximum data for 2/19/2026 to 4/1/2026



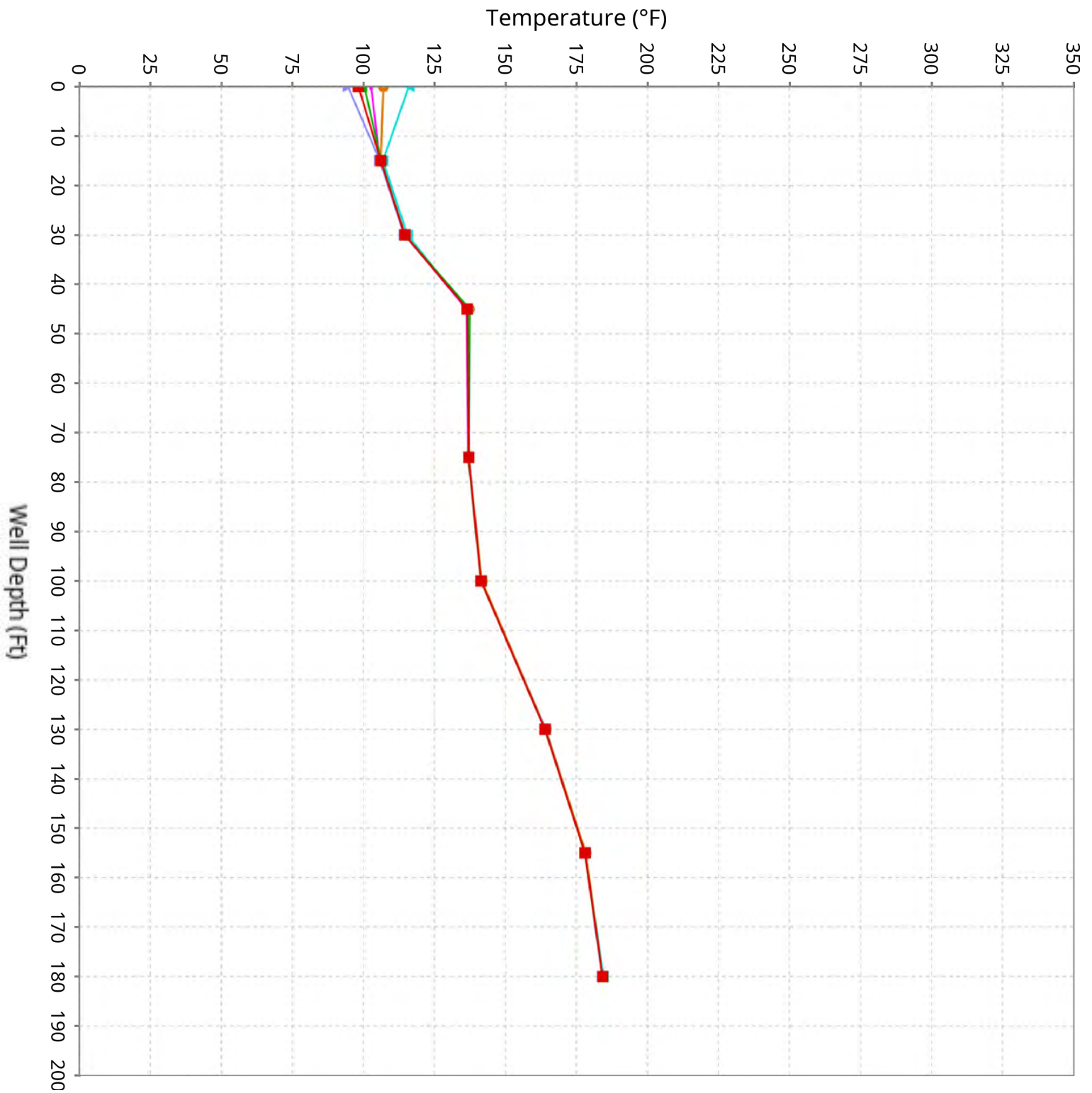
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-36

Maximum data for 2/19/2026 to 4/1/2026



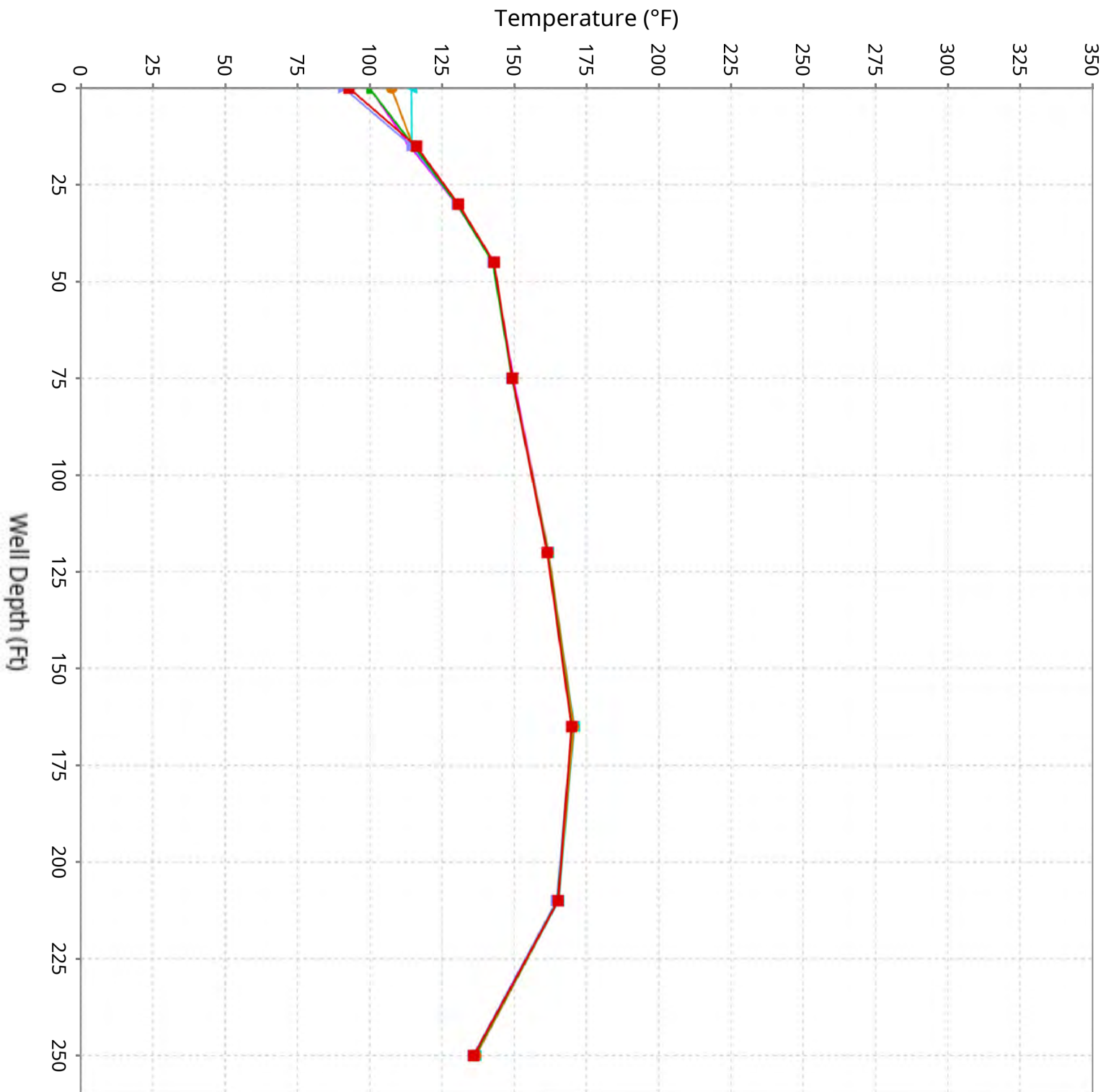
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-37

Maximum data for 2/19/2026 to 4/1/2026



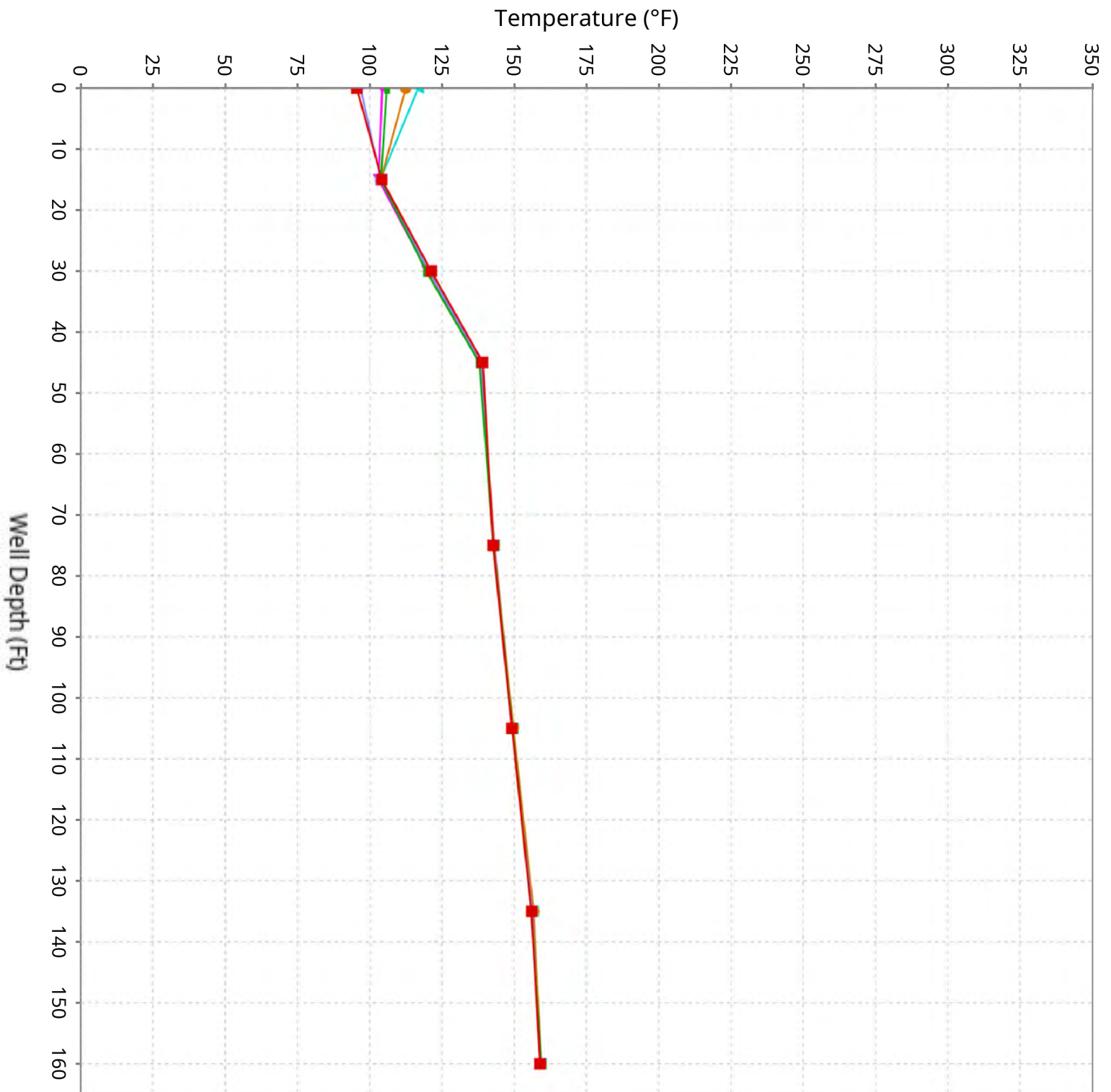
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-38

Maximum data for 2/19/2026 to 4/1/2026



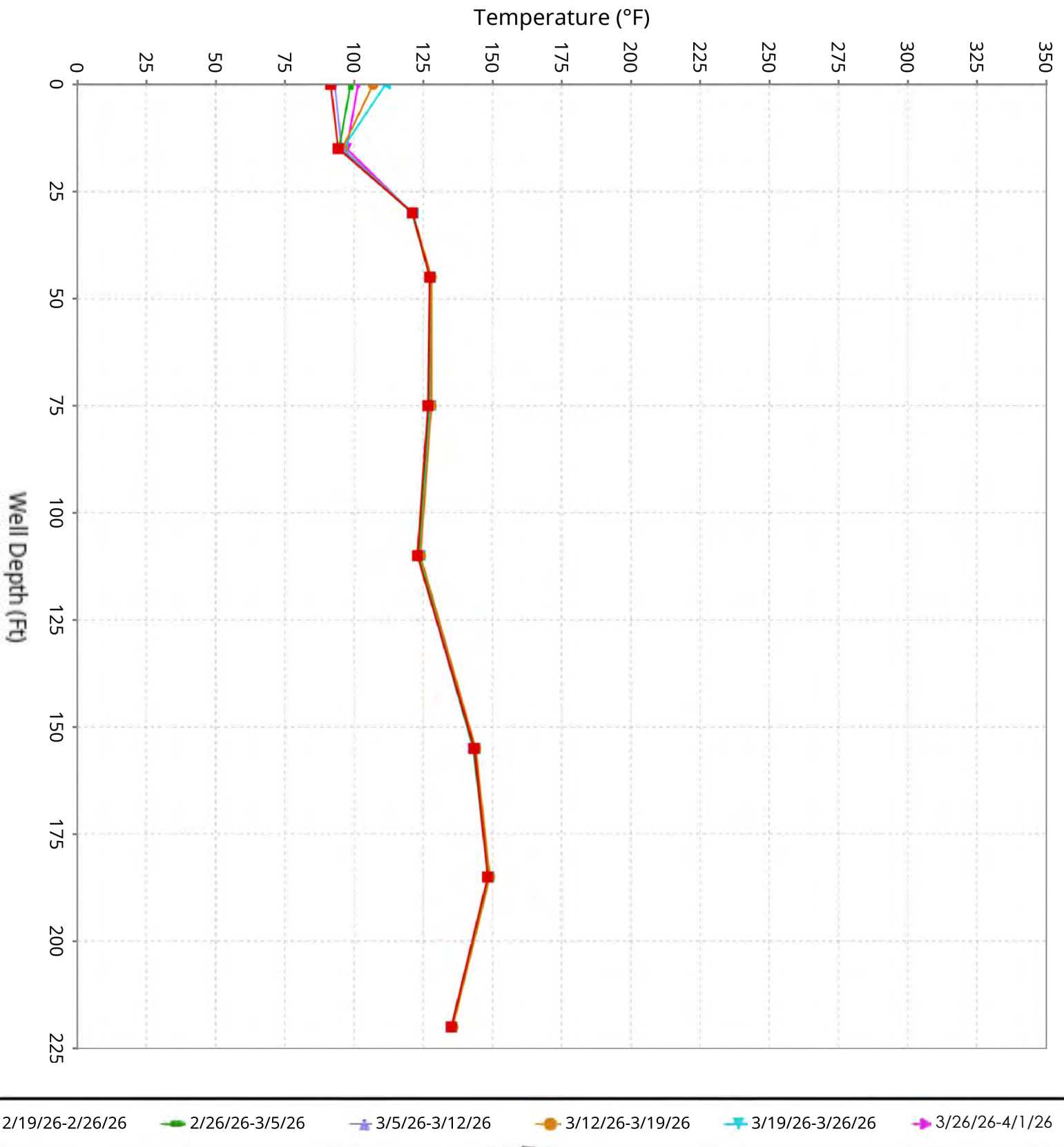
Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-39

Maximum data for 2/19/2026 to 4/1/2026

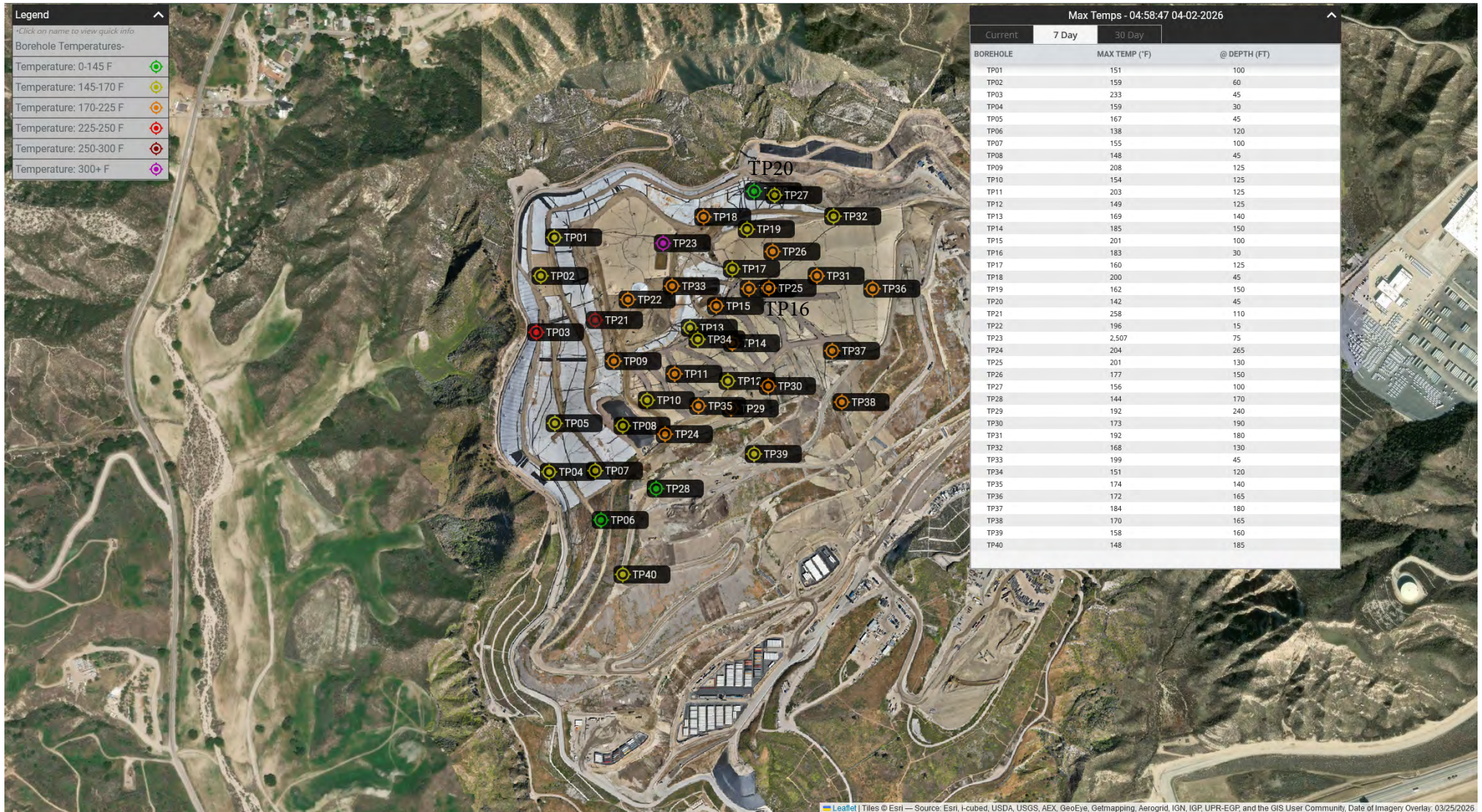


Vertical Temperature Profiles from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill for TP-40

Maximum data for 2/19/2026 to 4/1/2026

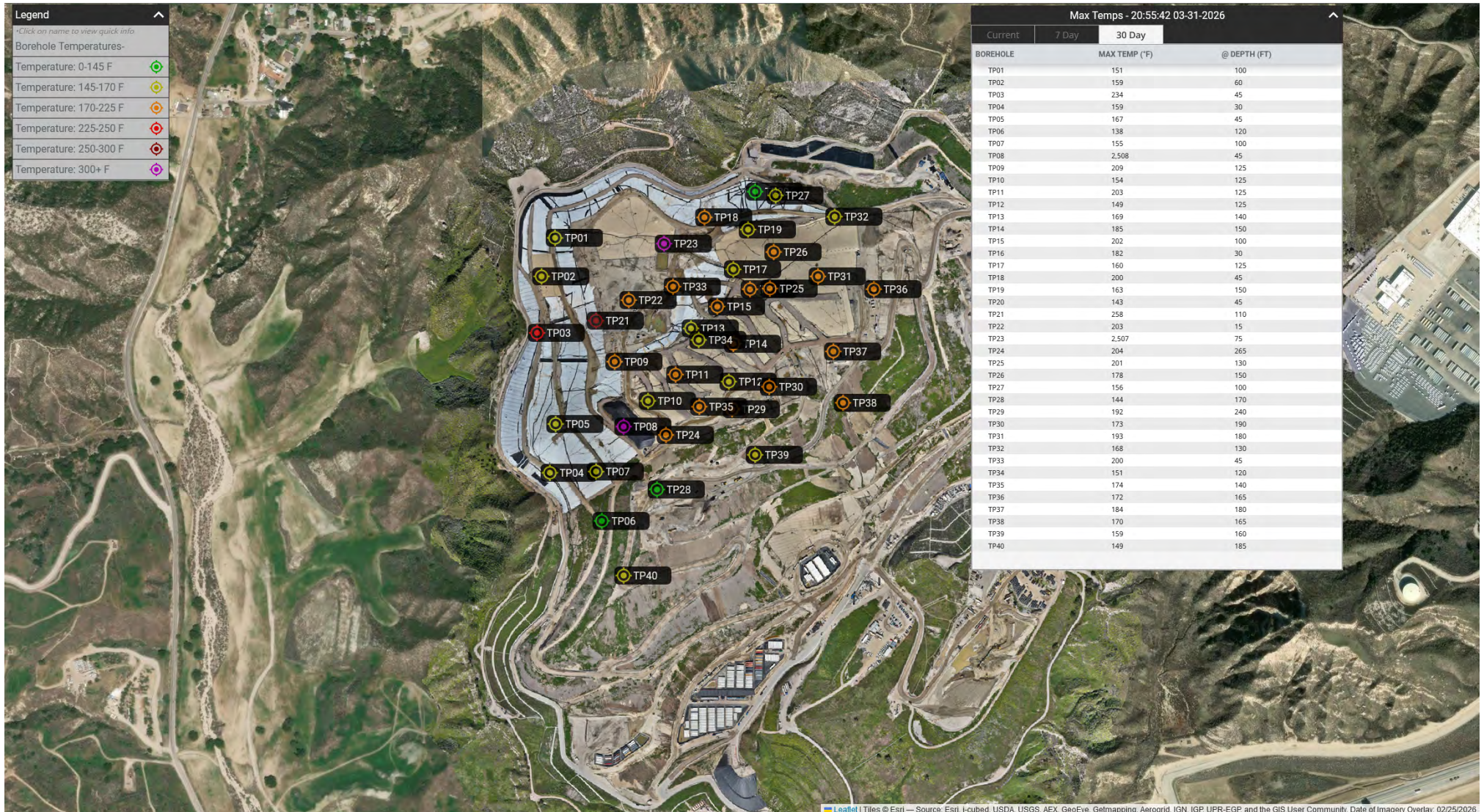


Maximum Vertical Temperature Map from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill



*TP-23 reported maximum values of 2,508 degrees F on March 31, 2026. These readings are erroneous due to the probe being offline for repair.

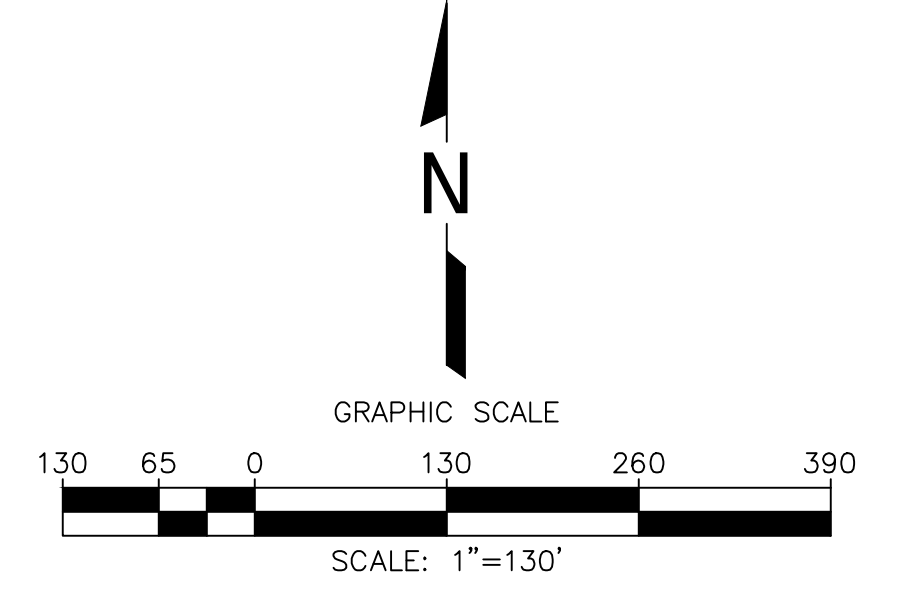
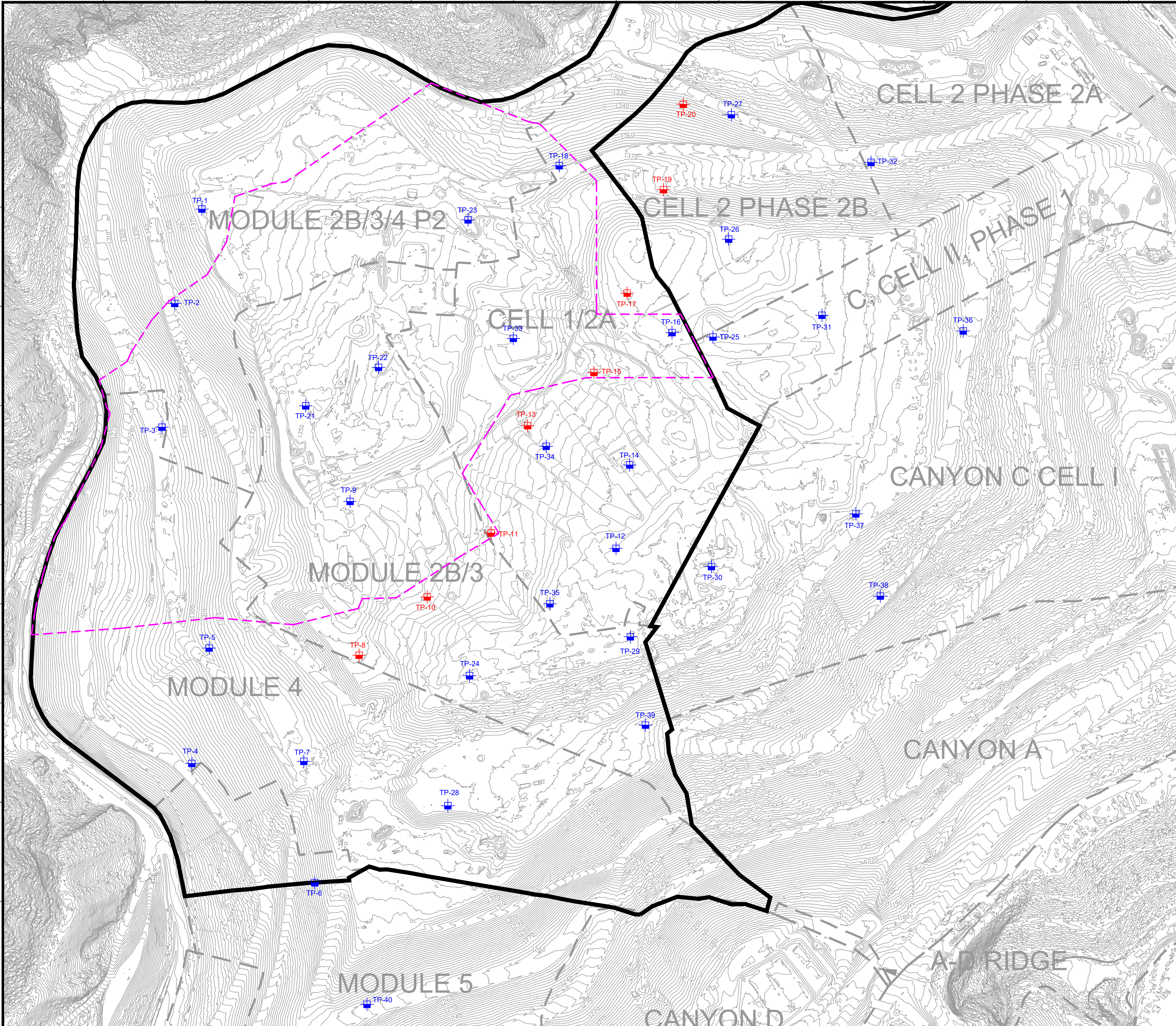
Thirty Day Maximum Vertical Temperature Map from Temperature Probes at Chiquita Landfill



TP-8 and TP-23 reported maximum values of 2,507 and 2,508 degrees F on March 8th, and March 31st. These readings are erroneous due to TP-08 and TP-23 being off-line for inspection/repair.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J



LEGEND

	EXISTING TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR
	EXISTING CELL LIMITS (APPROXIMATE)
	INSTALLED TEMPERATURE PROBES - STANDALONE
	INSTALLED TEMPERATURE PROBES - INSTALLED WITHIN WELL CASING
	REACTION AREA BOUNDARY (APPROXIMATE) - BASED ON DATA REVIEW
	REACTION AREA BOUNDARY - CONDITION 9A

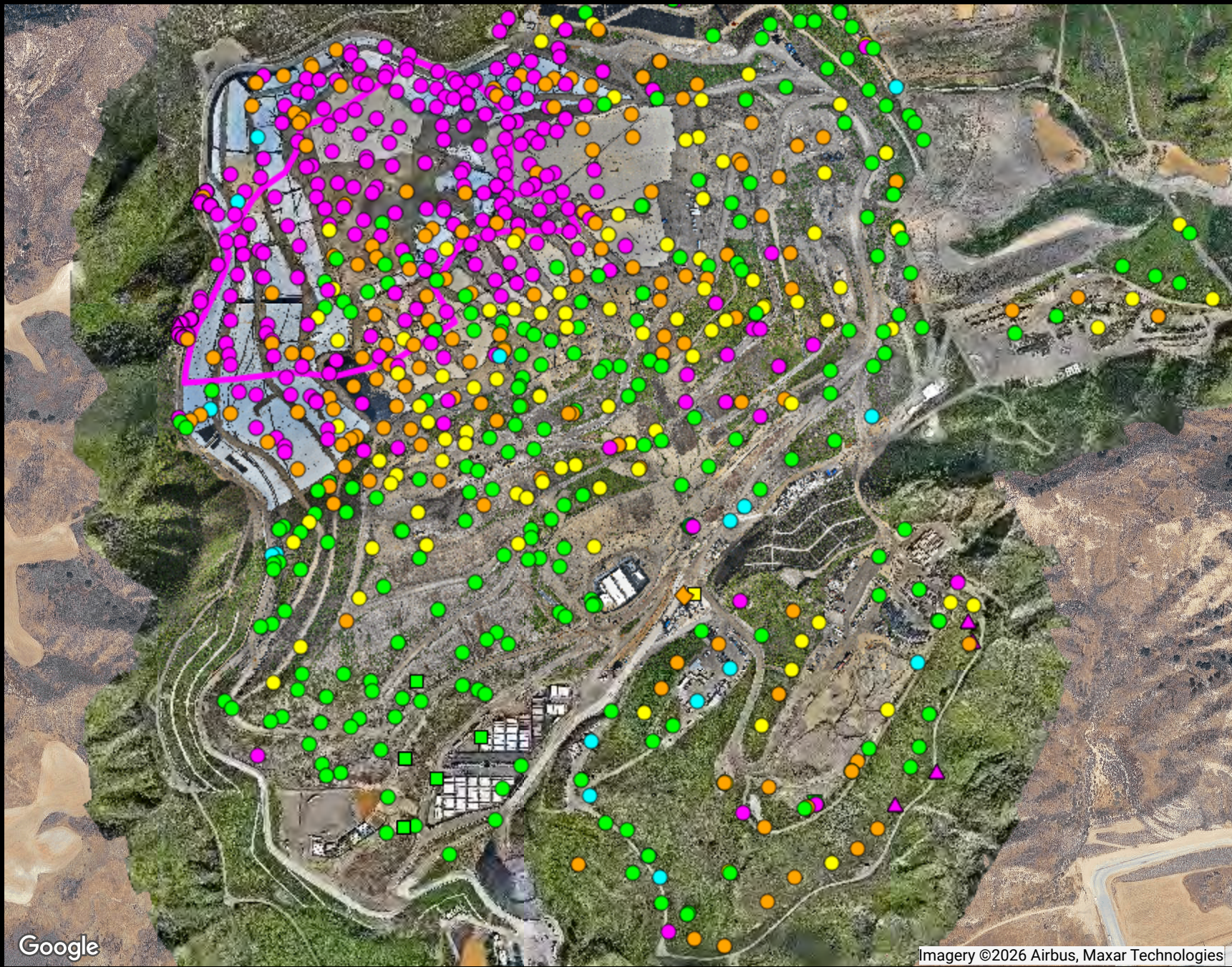
NO.	REVISION	DATE

SHEET TITLE: EXISTING TEMPERATURE PROBE MAP
 PROJECT TITLE: CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL
 CASTAIC, CALIFORNIA



DATE: 02/10/2026
 SCALE: AS SHOWN
 SHEET: 1

- GENERAL DRAWING NOTES:**
- EXISTING TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY INFORMATION SHOWN WAS PROVIDED BY PROPELLER. AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY DATED JANUARY 28, 2026.
 - NORTH ARROW SHOWN HERE IS REFERENCE TO THE CALIFORNIA STATE PLANE ZONE V COORDINATE SYSTEM, NAD 83.



Ranges Mapped

	# Points
● ≥ 0 and < 0.5	330
● ≥ 0.5 and < 0.9	163
● ≥ 0.9 and < 1.1	107
● ≥ 1.1 and < 1.5	246
● ≥ 1.5 and < 101	20

Point Type Legend

- ▽ calibration record
- ◇ flare-engine-ghg
- △ monitoring probe
- sample port
- well

Google

Imagery ©2026 Airbus, Maxar Technologies

ATTACHMENT D

Chiquita Canyon Landfill

Range Map

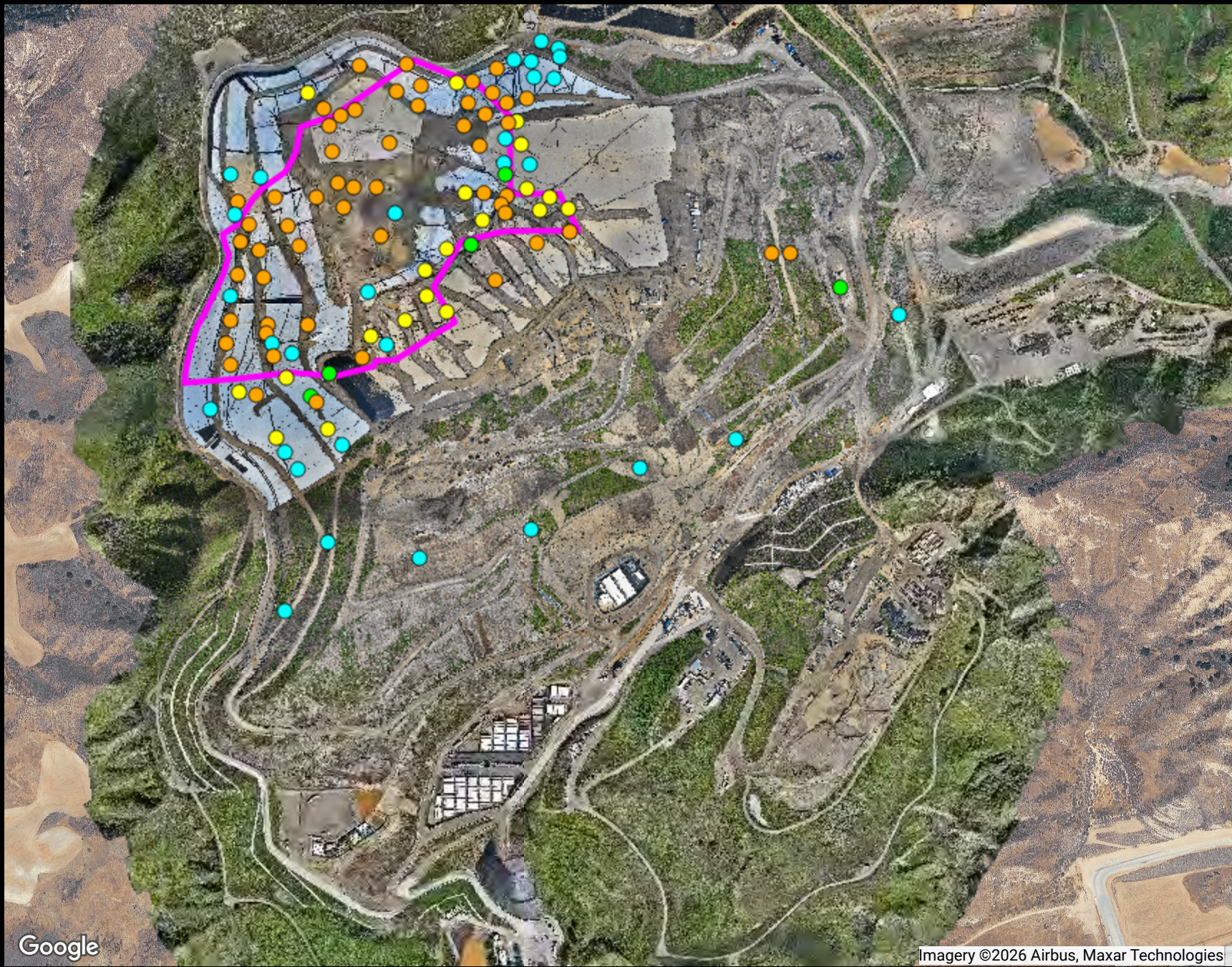
Parameter: CH₄/CO₂ Ratio (high range)

Analysis Method: MostRecent

Date Range: 03/01/2026 - 03/31/2026

Map generation date : 04/10/2026





Ranges Mapped

			# Points
■	>= 0	and < 20000	30
■	>= 20000	and < 50000	5
■	>= 50000	and < 100000	20
■	>= 100000	and < 999999	55

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

Google

Imagery ©2026 Airbus, Maxar Technologies

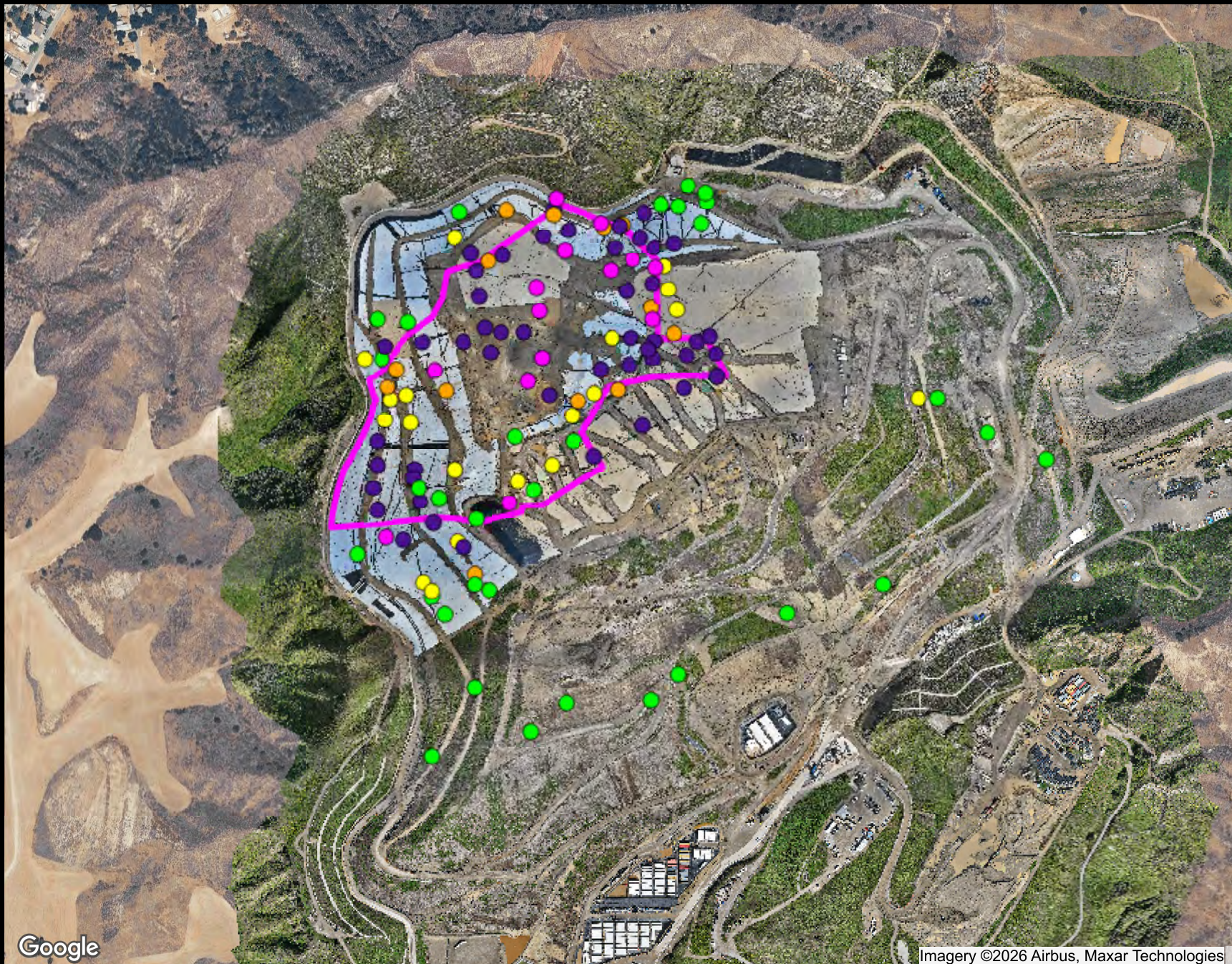
ATTACHMENT E

**Chiquita Canyon Landfill
Range Map
Parameter: H2 (mid range)
Analysis Method: MostRecent**

Date Range: 03/01/2026 - 03/31/2026

Map generation date : 04/10/2026





Ranges Mapped

			# Points
Green	>= 0	and < 500	32
Yellow	>= 500	and < 1000	19
Orange	>= 1000	and < 1500	13
Pink	>= 1500	and < 2000	14
Purple	>= 2000	and < 1000000	47

Point Type Legend

○ well

ATTACHMENT F

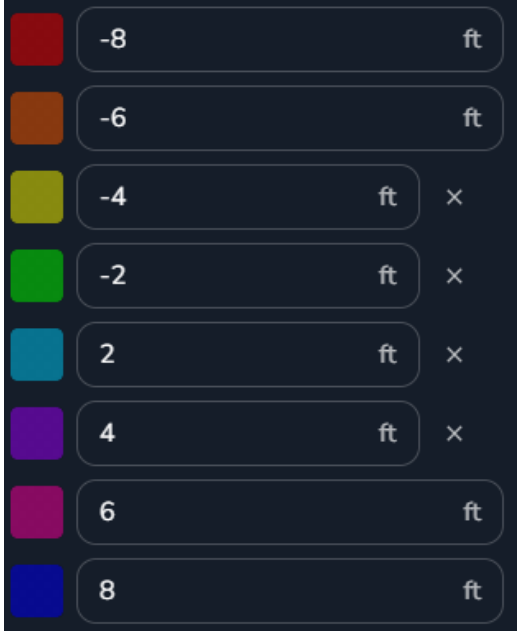
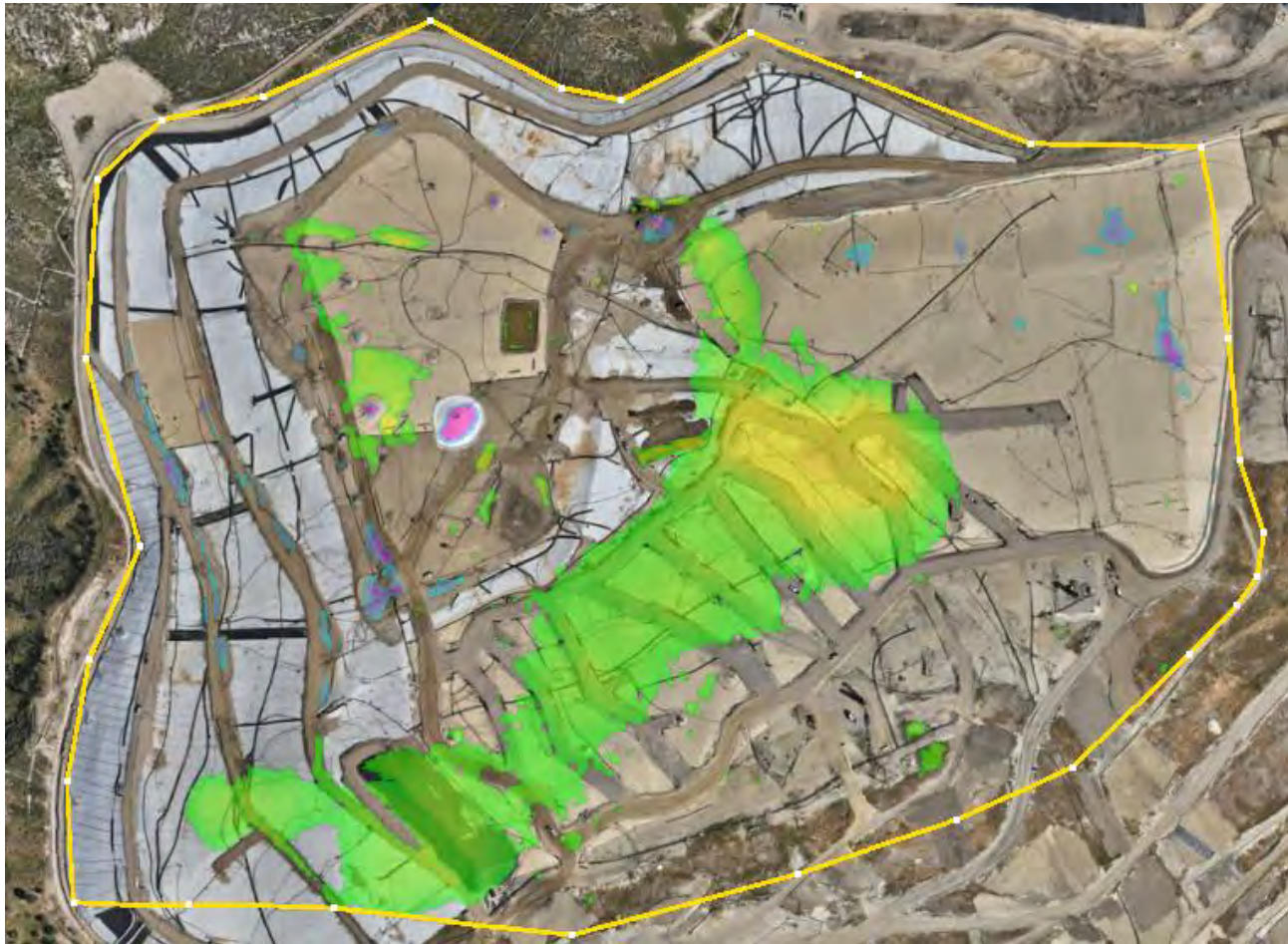
Chiquita Canyon Landfill
Range Map
Parameter: CO LAB (mid range)

Analysis Method: Average
 Date Range: 03/01/2026 - 03/31/2026

Map generation date : 04/08/2026



Chiquita Canyon Landfill – Quarterly Isopach



March 25, 2026 Survey Image. January 07, 2026 vs March 25, 2026