



24 de julio de 2026

Por e-mail

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Ref.: Chiquita Canyon, LLC – Actualización de las Medidas de Mitigación para la Comunidad

Estimada Dra. Ferrer:

Chiquita Canyon, LLC (“Chiquita”) le escribe en respuesta a la carta del Departamento de Salud Pública (“DPH”) del Condado de Los Ángeles del 14 de julio de 2026 enviada a Chiquita sobre el Proyecto de Apuntalamiento del Talud Oeste y el Plan de Mitigación de Exposiciones a la Comunidad de Chiquita. La carta del DPH malentendió los objetivos del Plan de Mitigación y realiza amplias denuncias para que se tomen medidas de mitigación inmediatas y extraordinarias enfocadas en los olores. Chiquita está comprometido en hacer mucho más de lo que dice el Plan de Trabajo en el Talud Oeste para tratar los olores y proporcionar medidas orientadas, que incluyen ampliar la Zona Fría, pero todas las medidas deben basarse en condiciones objetivas en la zona y debe completarse el Proyecto de Apuntalamiento del Talud Oeste.

Chiquita también le escribe para corregir declaraciones inexactas que realiza la asambleísta Pilar Schiavo en una carta similar con fecha 16 de julio de 2026 y durante una conferencia de prensa del 16 de julio de 2026 y una aparición en CBS Los Ángeles el 18 de julio de 2026. Chiquita está trabajando de forma constructiva con la comunidad y con las agencias reguladoras y les está proporcionando a los residentes y a quienes toman las decisiones información precisa sobre las condiciones del Vertedero y los recursos que hay disponibles para la comunidad son esenciales para este esfuerzo.

La salud y la seguridad de la comunidad de los alrededores son consideraciones centrales en la planificación y la implementación del Proyecto del Talud Oeste. Chiquita ha destinado sustanciales recursos para realizar controles de ingeniería, para tomar medidas de seguridad operativas, para el monitoreo del aire, los avisos a la comunidad, la planificación de contingencias y la ayuda directa a la comunidad, todo esto previsto para minimizar los posibles impactos mientras se completa este importante proyecto de infraestructura. El Proyecto se completará pronto para limitar cualquier posible impacto para los residentes de la zona y se están mitigando los olores, consistente con todas las mejores prácticas de construcción. Chiquita está abierto a tener otras comunicaciones con sus reguladores y con la comunidad para corregir la mala información que hay en torno al Proyecto del Talud Oeste, para explicar las protecciones que hay puestas en práctica y para establecer las otras acciones que está tomando Chiquita en respuesta a las solicitudes del DPH.

El Proyecto de Apuntalamiento del Talud Oeste

El talud oeste del vertedero es estable, como lo confirman los ingenieros que han evaluado la pendiente cuidadosa y reiteradamente. Chiquita está tomando y revisando constantemente los datos de estabilidad de la pendiente y está observando visualmente las partes de la pendiente que están en construcción durante la excavación de la pendiente y todo esto continúa confirmando la estabilidad.

Chiquita inició proactivamente el Proyecto de Apuntalamiento del Talud Oeste para mejorar el tratamiento de los lixiviados y las aguas pluviales y para proteger la infraestructura de biogás existente. Para facilitar la rápida implementación del Proyecto bajo supervisión federal coordinada, Chiquita se acercó a la Agencia de Protección Ambiental ("EPA") de los Estados Unidos por las mejoras propuestas. La EPA emitió una Carta de Trabajo Adicional el 17 de marzo de 2026 y Chiquita desde ese momento ha trabajado junto a la EPA - la agencia que supervisa el Proyecto - a otras agencias para desarrollar el diseño, la secuencia de la construcción y las medidas de seguridad para la comunidad asociadas al Proyecto.

Este es un proyecto de *duración limitada* que consiste en dos componentes principales:

1. un apuntalamiento del suelo con diseño de ingeniería para sustentar la pendiente oeste y evitar la migración de la pendiente y
2. sistemas de revestimiento diseñados, de control de gases y de tratamiento de líquidos diseñados para evitar la extrusión de lixiviados, de otros líquidos y de desechos saturados para controlar las emisiones de biogás de la pendiente oeste.

Más recientemente, Chiquita le presentó a la EPA el Segundo Plan de Trabajo para el Apuntalamiento del Talud Oeste Revisado el 27 de mayo de 2026. El Plan de Trabajo incluye muchas protecciones para las partes del Proyecto que presentan el mayor potencial de olores, que incluyen el monitoreo continuo durante la excavación en los desechos, los criterios para parar el trabajo, los límites en el tamaño y la duración de las áreas de trabajo expuestas, requerimientos de cubiertas inmediatas, notificaciones anticipadas a la comunidad, coordinación de los resultados del monitoreo del aire ambiental y operación de una Zona Fría.

El trabajo de preparación comenzó el 11 de mayo de 2026 y el 9 de junio de 2026 Chiquita comenzó a exponer roca del proyecto del Talud Oeste de 2024. El período que presenta el mayor potencial de excavación en los desechos comenzó esta semana y continuará hasta aproximadamente la segunda semana de agosto. Está programado que se complete la construcción global para septiembre de 2026. El proyecto progresó como estaba previsto y los datos de monitoreo continuo indican que las condiciones continúan estables en el Talud Oeste. Según el Plan de Trabajo, Chiquita solo realizó actividades de excavación relacionadas con el Proyecto entre las 6:00 am y las 6:00 pm los días de semana y no realizó la extracción del revestimiento, la remoción de las cubiertas ni la obra de excavación para el proyecto de Apuntalamiento del Talud Oeste durante las noches, los fines de semana o los feriados. Cada día de trabajo, la zona limitada donde se abrió el revestimiento existente se vuelve a cubrir antes de que termine la obra, incluso antes de cada fin de semana. Chiquita está analizando con la EPA la posibilidad de trabajar los sábados, para acelerar el proyecto, en respuesta a los comentarios recientes de la comunidad.

Chiquita elabora actualizaciones semanales para la EPA, relacionadas, entre otras cosas, con el progreso de la construcción y las medidas orientadas a la comunidad. Chiquita también analizó públicamente el Proyecto en cada reunión del Comité Asesor de la Comunidad, reunión del Consejo Municipal del Área de Castaic y reunión del Vertedero de Chiquita Canyon con la comunidad desde abril de 2026, mucho antes de que comenzara la obra. La denuncia de la asambleísta Schiavo que indica que los residentes se enteraron por primera vez del Proyecto con las denuncias recientes sobre los olores es incorrecta. La información actualizada también se publica regularmente en el sitio web de Chiquita y en la página de Facebook de Chiquita y además se envía a través de la lista de distribución de correo electrónico de Chiquita.

El Plan de Mitigación de Exposiciones a la Comunidad

El 14 de abril de 2026, el DPH, citando una posible falla de pendiente en la pendiente oeste, le indicó a Chiquita que elabore un Plan de Mitigación de Exposiciones a la Comunidad que identifique las medidas que Chiquita tomaría en el caso de que exista tal falla. Chiquita respondió el 21 de abril de 2026, enfocándose y describiendo las numerosas medidas de mitigación que ya se han desarrollado para el Proyecto de Apuntalamiento del Talud Oeste bajo supervisión de la EPA, creyendo que esto era lo que buscaba el DPH. Algunas de las medidas de monitoreo mencionadas en la respuesta de Chiquita incluyeron el monitoreo continuo de la pendiente, como también la suspensión de la obra y procedimientos de acciones correctivas si el monitoreo identifica una posible inestabilidad. Además, Chiquita indicó medidas de comunicación en su respuesta, que incluyeron avisos anticipados al público, actualizaciones en el sitio web y coordinación con reguladores federales y locales y agencias de respuesta de emergencia.

El 8 de mayo de 2026, el DPH aclaró que le estaba indicando a Chiquita que "proporcione un Plan de Mitigación de Exposiciones a la Comunidad (el Plan) que trate acciones a ser tomadas en la comunidad de los alrededores en el caso de que falle la pendiente". Esta carta del 8 de mayo y las posteriores declaraciones del DPH durante la reunión del Comité Asesor de la Comunidad de mayo explicaban que el DPH no estaba buscando un plan específico para tratar potenciales impactos en los olores asociados al trabajo del Proyecto de Apuntalamiento del Talud Oeste, sino que le indicaba a Chiquita que elabore un plan para tratar lo que ocurriría en el caso de que haya una falla en la pendiente en algún lugar del vertedero. Chiquita revisó su presentación original para abarcar medidas a ser tomadas en el caso de una falla en la pendiente y presentó el Plan de Mitigación de Exposiciones a la Comunidad solicitado el 12 de junio de 2026. El DPH no ha proporcionado ningún otro comentario ni ha solicitado revisiones al Plan después de esta presentación, donde ya pasaron más de 40 días.

Es muy importante tener en cuenta que la solicitud del DPH no hacía referencia al Proyecto de Apuntalamiento del Talud Oeste. Según la solicitud del DPH, el propósito del Plan de Mitigación de Exposiciones a la Comunidad es consolidar las medidas existentes y previstas orientadas a la comunidad y establecer una estructura de trabajo de respuesta en el evento poco probable de que ocurra una *situación catastrófica*. Es un documento de planificación de contingencias que describe medidas que podrían implementarse en el evento poco probable de falla de la pendiente. No ha ocurrido ninguna condición catastrófica ni de falla de la pendiente que requiera la implementación de esa estructura de trabajo para contingencias.

Al margen de esto, las posteriores declaraciones públicas de la Asambleísta Schiavo que indicaban que Chiquita comenzó la construcción del Proyecto de Apuntalamiento del Talud Oeste sin un plan puesto en práctica están fuera de lugar y son erróneas. El Plan, como lo solicitó el DPH, no estaba vinculado al Proyecto de Apuntalamiento del Talud Oeste y, en cualquiera de los casos, Chiquita tenía planes puestos en práctica (tanto específicos del Proyecto de Apuntalamiento del Talud Oeste como de los planes de prevención y contingencia del Talud Oeste previamente acordados) como se coordinó con la EPA

antes de la construcción que trataban directamente la mitigación de los olores y la comunicación con la comunidad.

Contrario a las denuncias realizadas esta semana, Chiquita ha previsto y ha tomado medidas para mitigar posibles olores del proyecto. Como se trata a continuación, Chiquita ha implementado las amplias medidas de seguridad específicas del proyecto incluidas en el Segundo Plan de Trabajo para el Apuntalamiento del Talud Oeste Revisado con fecha 27 de mayo de 2026 y Chiquita ha ampliado las medidas orientadas a la comunidad a medida que se fueron elevando las inquietudes.

Chiquita Ha Implementado Amplias Medidas para la Mitigación de Olores

Chiquita reconoce que la comunidad está preocupada y frustrada por los olores. Chiquita ha escuchado a la comunidad, ha revisado la obra que se está realizando, le ha informado a la EPA sobre las circunstancias y ha ampliado las protecciones antes de la siguiente fase de la construcción. Consistente con la respuesta de Chiquita del 17 de julio proporcionada a la Asambleísta Schiavo y a la Supervisora Barger, Chiquita está implementando o evaluando activamente otras medidas de ayuda a la comunidad en respuesta a las solicitudes elevadas más recientemente por los residentes y por el DPH, como se describe a continuación.

La carta del DPH y la Asambleísta Schiavo describen erróneamente las actividades del 10 de julio como obras de excavación. No había comenzado ninguna excavación en desechos en ese momento. La obra que se realizó ese día consistió de actividades preparatorias necesarias para instalar la extensión del revestimiento. Esas actividades involucraron la apertura de la soldadura existente entre la cubierta de geomembrana de 60 milésimas de pulgada y el revestimiento inferior subyacente de 80 milésimas de pulgada, exponiendo temporalmente la roca de drenaje instalada durante el proyecto de 2024 y limpiando y preparando la parte expuesta del revestimiento inferior para soldar.

Ese mismo día, después de tomar conocimiento de las inquietudes de la comunidad y de haber recibido la correspondencia de la EPA solicitando información adicional sobre la obra realizada y los reclamos de los olores, Chiquita respondió las preguntas de la EPA y comenzó a evaluar opciones para tomar otras medidas de mitigación.

Desde que comenzó el Proyecto de Apuntalamiento del Talud Oeste en marzo, Chiquita ha fortalecido reiteradamente las protecciones a la comunidad a medida que se fueron proporcionando comentarios de los residentes y de los reguladores. Esas acciones han ido más allá de las medidas del Plan de Trabajo y los planes de contingencia relacionados. Chiquita amplió los avisos de excavación anticipados a todas las direcciones dentro de un radio de dos millas del área de trabajo, que incluyeron Val Verde, Williams Ranch, Live Oak y Hasley Hills. También abrió el 14 de julio una Zona Fría para que visiten los residentes (seis días antes de lo previsto y antes de la excavación anticipada en los desechos) y ahora ha ampliado su horario operativo hasta las 9:00 pm. Chiquita está proporcionando un servicio de transporte a los residentes que necesitan asistencia para acceder a la Zona Fría. Chiquita también aceleró la implementación de medidas para la posible excavación en los desechos.

Bajo el Plan de Trabajo, Chiquita elaboró un conjunto de controles más integral diseñado específicamente para excavar en los desechos, si se encuentran. Estos controles incluyen horarios de trabajo restringidos, monitoreo continuo, criterios para parar el trabajo, límites en el tamaño de las áreas expuestas, mantenimiento de materiales expuestos en condiciones de humedad donde corresponda, colocación inmediata de cobertores, inspecciones diarias de los cobertores y otros monitoreos en la línea del cerco perimetral. Chiquita ha estado preparada para esta fase del Proyecto de Apuntalamiento del Talud Oeste y cuenta con los equipos y procedimientos necesarios que ya están puestos en práctica. El monitoreo del cerco perimetral comenzó el 6 de julio, mucho antes de la posible excavación en los desechos y Chiquita ha

ampliado su sistema de vaporización para el control de olores alrededor de la zona de trabajo del Talud Oeste, que comenzó sus operaciones el 20 de julio.

Las Laderas del Vertedero son Estables

No hay evidencia de que haya ocurrido una falla en la pendiente ni es inminente en el Talud Oeste ni en otras laderas del Vertedero. El Proyecto de Apuntalamiento del Talud Oeste no se inició en respuesta a una condición de emergencia. Sino que Chiquita se ocupó del Proyecto proactivamente para proteger y mantener la infraestructura de recolección de gases y de extracción de lixiviados en la pendiente oeste.

Como parte de los esfuerzos de monitoreo continuo, el 31 de marzo de 2026 el consultor de la estabilidad de la pendiente de Chiquita, Geo-Logic Associates, Inc., inspeccionó la pendiente del talud oeste y el área de los alrededores. Geo-Logic no identificó ninguna evidencia de inestabilidad de la pendiente y llegó a la conclusión de que el abultamiento observado cerca del talud oeste no era indicativo de falla de la pendiente ni inestabilidad limitante. Sin embargo, Chiquita procedió con el Proyecto para proteger la infraestructura existente en el Talud Oeste, no por un problema de estabilidad inminente de la pendiente. Mantener la estabilidad es una máxima prioridad y Chiquita continúa monitoreando el área, implementando controles operativos y manteniendo el Proyecto dentro de los plazos estipulados para que puedan completarse estas mejoras preventivas lo más rápido y seguro que sea viable. De igual manera, el monitoreo continuo en el resto del Vertedero no ha identificado condiciones que indiquen que ha ocurrido o que será inminente una falla en la pendiente.

Las descripciones de la Asambleaísta Schiavo sobre las laderas del Vertedero como inestables y "embebidas en lixiviados" son falsas e inconsistentes con los resultados de las observaciones regulares y los monitoreos de los datos, que se analizan de forma rutinaria con los reguladores y se presentan a los varios reguladores de Chiquita. Estas declaraciones también son inconsistentes con las observaciones de rutina de los reguladores del Proyecto de Apuntalamiento del Talud Oeste.

Chiquita está Adoptando Otras Medidas de Mitigación para la Comunidad en Respuesta a las Inquietudes de la Comunidad

Chiquita ha escuchado los comentarios expresados por los residentes y por el DPH sobre los olores y sobre las protecciones a la comunidad y ha actuado inmediatamente para fortalecer las medidas que ya están puestas en práctica. La Asambleaísta Schiavo sugirió inexplicablemente que Chiquita ha utilizado tácticas de demora y que hubo una sugerencia en la última reunión del Comité Asesor de la Comunidad de que Chiquita "volvería a informar en un plan en un mes". Consultar la Carta del 16 de julio de 2026 de P. Schiavo y K. Barger dirigida a Chiquita Canyon, LLC. Toda sugerencia que indica que un representante de Chiquita ha hecho una declaración de este tipo es falsa. Chiquita ha actuado de forma proactiva y respondió rápidamente a todas las solicitudes. De hecho, Chiquita respondió a la correspondencia de la Asambleaísta dentro de un plazo de un día.

Aunque no hay indicativo de falla de la pendiente ni de un evento catastrófico que requiera medidas de reubicación más amplias, Chiquita ha considerado atentamente cada una de las solicitudes del DPH y está tomando otra acción para ayudar a los residentes cercanos durante la duración limitada que queda del Proyecto.

1. Purificadores de Aire / Filtros

Desde 2023, Chiquita ha distribuido unos 3,000 purificadores de aire a miembros de la comunidad, que incluyen unidades proporcionadas a escuelas locales. Chiquita está tratando de ordenar filtros de reemplazo para estas unidades.¹ Sin embargo, Chiquita ha publicado orientaciones sobre el mantenimiento y la limpieza en ChiquitaCanyon.com para ayudar a los residentes a maximizar la efectividad de las unidades que ya fueron distribuidas. Chiquita también está evaluando si puede proporcionarse más orientación práctica sobre cómo reducir la intrusión de aire exterior.

2. Zona Fría

Chiquita se comprometió a proporcionarle a la comunidad una Zona Fría durante el período en el que se anticipaba que podría ocurrir una excavación en los desechos. En respuesta a los comentarios de la comunidad, Chiquita eligió acelerar la apertura de la Zona Fría seis días antes de lo programado. La Zona Fría proporciona un ambiente interior con aire acondicionado, con asientos cómodos, Wi-Fi, espacios de trabajo, televisión y refrescos de cortesía para los miembros de la comunidad que buscan un alivio temporal.

Aunque la correspondencia reciente sugiere que los reguladores prevén un amplio uso de la Zona Fría, lo han hecho pocos residentes. Sin embargo, Chiquita pretende continuar operando la Zona Fría durante todo el período de las actividades de excavación previstas y ampliará su operación más allá de la excavación si fuera necesario. Chiquita también organizó horarios operativos extendidos de la Zona Fría hasta las 9:00 pm y ha proporcionado esta actualización en la primera página del sitio web de Chiquita.

Las denuncias de que Chiquita no comunicó la disponibilidad de la Zona Fría son inconsistentes con la llegada que tuvo, que está documentada. Chiquita ha publicado inmediatamente la disponibilidad de la Zona Fría a través de su sitio web y durante las reuniones con el Comité Asesor de la Comunidad y del Vertedero de Chiquita Canyon con la comunidad. Más recientemente, el 13 de julio de 2026, Chiquita publicó información sobre el acceso a la Zona Fría en su sitio web y en su página de Facebook y distribuyó la misma información a través de su sistema de notificaciones automáticas. Chiquita también proporcionó folletos que contienen estos detalles a la Asambleísta Schiavo y a la Supervisora Kathryn Barger el mismo día y distribuyó otros folletos sobre la Zona Fría el 16 de julio de 2026. A medida que vaya habiendo más información disponible, Chiquita continuará proporcionando actualizaciones sobre la Zona Fría y otros recursos para la comunidad a través de estos canales.

Varias de las restricciones que fueron elevadas por miembros de la comunidad, por ejemplo las relacionadas con comida externa, acceso a las facilidades del hotel y a los animales, se rigen por los procedimientos operativos del hotel y no los impone Chiquita. Chiquita está trabajando con el hotel para hacer que el espacio sea lo más útil y accesible posible. Chiquita comprende que el hotel cumplirá con todos los requerimientos federales y estatales aplicables en relación a la accesibilidad, que incluyen asegurarse de que se traten las solicitudes de acceso que involucren animales de servicio, en cumplimiento con la ley aplicable.² Chiquita también continuará evaluando mejoras razonables en el espacio.

¹ Se debe tener en cuenta que los purificadores o filtros que acaban de ordenarse no llegarán a tiempo para proporcionar asistencia significativa durante el breve período que queda para terminar la obra en el Talud Oeste.

² Se debe tener en cuenta que las políticas del hotel en relación a los animales de servicio podrán diferir de las relacionadas con animales de ayuda emocional. Estas políticas no las dicta Chiquita.

3. Acomodaciones Temporales en Hotel

Como se explicó en la respuesta separada de Chiquita del 17 de julio dirigida a la Asambleísta Schiavo y a la Supervisora Barger, las condiciones actuales del sitio y los datos de monitoreo del aire no sustentan la necesidad de acomodaciones temporales para pasar la noche en el hotel.

Chiquita continúa evaluando esta solicitud considerando los datos disponibles de los monitoreos. Una revisión inicial de los datos de monitoreo del aire de Chiquita realizada durante las últimas semanas indica únicamente patrones diarios típicos, que se atribuyen ampliamente al clima. Notablemente, la secuencia de trabajo diaria del Proyecto requiere que esas actividades de excavación concluyan aproximadamente para las 4:00 pm, con el área de trabajo completamente vuelta a cubrir y asegurada para aproximadamente las 6:00 pm cada día, reduciendo sustancialmente el potencial de olores relacionados con la obra durante la tarde y la noche. Chiquita está recopilando datos de monitoreo del aire de la comunidad, pero los análisis preliminares confirmados por las observaciones y las experiencias de varias personas en el área son consistentes con esta secuencia operativa y no indican que empeoren las condiciones de noche atribuibles a la obra en el Talud Oeste.

4. Asistencia de Transporte

Chiquita ha organizado asistencia de transporte para que los miembros de la comunidad accedan a la Zona Fría. El transporte recogerá a los residentes en Val Verde en el Parque Comunitario de Val Verde (30300 Arlington St., Val Verde) cada hora en punto y la última recogida será a las 8:00 pm. Los viajes de regreso saldrán de Embassy Suites todos los días desde las 7:40 am y continuarán cada una hora hasta el último viaje de regreso a las 8:40 pm.

5. Comunicaciones a la Comunidad

Chiquita continúa comprometido en proporcionar información oportuna sobre las actividades en el Talud Oeste y los recursos que hay disponibles para la comunidad. Continuarán publicándose actualizaciones sobre el proyecto y sobre los servicios de ayuda que hay disponibles en el sitio web de Chiquita y se comunicarán durante las reuniones con el Comité Asesor de la Comunidad, en las reuniones del Consejo Municipal del Área de Castaic y en las reuniones del Vertedero de Chiquita Canyon con la comunidad. Los miembros de la comunidad también podrán suscribirse para recibir notificaciones por e-mail y actualizaciones registrándose en:

<https://chiquitacanyon.com/subscribe/>

Dra. Barbara Ferrer

24 de julio de 2026

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Chiquita agradece tener la oportunidad de tratar las inquietudes elevadas por miembros de la comunidad, el DPH y otras agencias reguladoras. En coordinación con la EPA, Chiquita desarrolló e implementó amplias medidas de protección de la comunidad antes del Proyecto de Apuntalamiento del Talud Oeste y ha continuado ampliando esas medidas en respuesta a las solicitudes de la agencia y a los comentarios de la comunidad.

Los datos y las condiciones observadas confirman que el Talud Oeste es estable. No justifican una amplia reubicación ni otras medidas previstas para un evento catastrófico. Las declaraciones públicas que sugieren otra cosa son infundadas e imponen el riesgo de crear confusión y miedo sobre las condiciones en el Vertedero, como también sobre las acomodaciones que hay disponibles para los residentes.

El Proyecto continuará avanzando bajo los robustos controles que hay puestos en práctica y Chiquita les proporcionará a los residentes y reguladores actualizaciones oportunas. Chiquita continuará tomando decisiones en base a las condiciones del sitio hasta la fecha y al mismo tiempo considerará todos los comentarios que proporcionen la comunidad y las agencias reguladoras.

Atentamente,



Kevin Green
Gerente de Distrito
Vertedero de Chiquita Canyon

Adjuntos

cc: John Perkey, Chiquita Canyon
Laura Friedli, Agencia de Protección Ambiental de Estados Unidos
Amy C. Miller-Bowen, Agencia de Protección Ambiental de Estados Unidos
Jamie Marincola, Agencia de Protección Ambiental de Estados Unidos
Ana Melendez, CalEPA
Azar Kattan, Departamento de Salud Pública del Condado de Los Ángeles

Cronología de la Planificación del Talud Oeste y Medidas de Protección de la Comunidad

5 de marzo de 2026: Chiquita y la EPA se reunieron en el Vertedero, donde Chiquita solicitó asistencia con el Proyecto de Apuntalamiento del Talud Oeste.

17 de marzo de 2026: La EPA emitió una Carta de Trabajo Adicional sobre las Mejoras del Talud Oeste.¹

1 de abril de 2026: Chiquita le presentó a la EPA anteproyectos del Plan de Trabajo para el Apuntalamiento del Talud Oeste y el Plan de Salud y Seguridad relacionado, que incluye disposiciones relacionadas con el monitoreo del aire, el monitoreo de la estabilidad de la pendiente, los requerimientos de parar el trabajo y las notificaciones sobre las excavaciones en el Distrito de Monitoreo de la Calidad del Aire de la Costa Sur.

14 de abril de 2026: El Departamento de Salud Pública del Condado de Los Ángeles (“DPH”) le indicó a Chiquita que elabore un Plan de Mitigación de Exposiciones a la Comunidad en base a inquietudes relacionadas con la estabilidad del Talud Oeste.

16 de abril de 2026: Chiquita analizó el Proyecto de Apuntalamiento del Talud Oeste durante la Reunión con la Comunidad de abril, explicando que la obra preliminar estaba prevista para comenzar el 27 de abril. Chiquita también aclaró que, contrario a las declaraciones expresadas en la carta del DPH del 14 de abril, el Proyecto no se inició por falla o inestabilidad de la pendiente.

16 de abril de 2026: Chiquita le presentó a la EPA anteproyectos del Plan de Contención Secundaria Preventiva de la Pendiente Oeste, identificando las numerosas medidas diseñadas para contener la extrusión del material reaccionado o las liberaciones de lixiviados y el Plan de Contención Secundaria para Contingencia de la Pendiente Oeste, que detalla las medidas de respuesta que se implementarían en el evento poco probable de que ocurra un evento catastrófico en el Talud Oeste, incluyendo la coordinación con agencias de respuesta de emergencia.

20 de abril de 2026: Chiquita presentó un Plan de Salud y Seguridad revisado en respuesta a los comentarios de la EPA.

21 de abril de 2026: Chiquita respondió a la carta del DPH del 14 de abril y describió las medidas de mitigación desarrolladas para el Proyecto de Apuntalamiento del Talud Oeste.

23 de abril de 2026: Chiquita proporcionó respuestas escritas a las preguntas elevadas durante las reuniones de abril con la comunidad, que incluyen información adicional sobre el Proyecto de Apuntalamiento del Talud Oeste y aseguramientos de que Chiquita colaboraría con la EPA para desarrollar medidas de mitigación para la comunidad además de las que ya están puestas en práctica.

8 de mayo de 2026: El DPH respondió a la carta de Chiquita del 21 de abril aclarando que buscaba un Plan de Mitigación de Exposiciones a la Comunidad más amplio que trate las medidas a ser implementadas en el caso de que ocurra un evento catastrófico, sin mencionar el Talud Oeste.

¹ El 17 de marzo de 2026 la EPA también emitió una Carta de Trabajo Adicional sobre la Mejora del Tratamiento de los Lixiviados.

Cronología del Proyecto de Apuntalamiento del Talud Oeste

24 de julio de 2026

Página 2 de 3

15 de mayo de 2026: Chiquita presentó un Plan de Apuntalamiento del Talud Oeste revisado en respuesta a los comentarios de la EPA. El Plan de Trabajo revisado incluyó una disposición para operar una Zona Fría.

15 de mayo de 2026: Chiquita presentó respuestas a los comentarios de la EPA sobre el Plan de Contención Secundaria Preventiva de la Pendiente Oeste y sobre el Plan de Contención Secundaria de Contingencia de la Pendiente Oeste.

18 de mayo de 2026: La EPA aprobó el Plan de Salud y Seguridad del Talud Oeste.

21 de mayo de 2026: Chiquita proporcionó una actualización sobre el Proyecto de Apuntalamiento del Talud Oeste durante la Reunión de Mayo con la Comunidad, explicando que había comenzado la obra de preparación.

26 de mayo de 2026: Chiquita le proporcionó al DPH una confirmación escrita que indicaba que prepararía el Plan de Mitigación de Exposiciones a la Comunidad solicitado.

27 de mayo de 2026: Chiquita presentó un Segundo Plan de Trabajo de Apuntalamiento del Talud Oeste Revisado en respuesta a los comentarios de la EPA.

28 de mayo de 2026: La EPA aprobó condicionalmente el Plan de Contención Secundaria Preventiva de la Pendiente Oeste y sobre el Plan de Contención Secundaria de Contingencia de la Pendiente Oeste.

28 de mayo de 2026: Chiquita proporcionó respuestas escritas a las preguntas elevadas durante las reuniones de mayo con la comunidad, que incluyeron información sobre la Zona Fría prevista.

12 de junio de 2026: Chiquita le presentó el Plan de Mitigación de Exposiciones a la Comunidad al DPH, tratando el alcance solicitado para fallas catastróficas de la pendiente.

18 de junio de 2026: Chiquita proporcionó una actualización sobre la construcción relacionada con el Proyecto de Apuntalamiento del Talud Oeste en la Reunión de junio con la Comunidad.

25 de junio de 2026: Chiquita proporcionó respuestas escritas a las preguntas elevadas durante las reuniones de junio con la comunidad, que incluyeron información sobre la Zona Fría.

10 de julio de 2026: Chiquita presentó respuestas escritas a los comentarios interinos de la EPA sobre el Segundo Plan de Trabajo para el Apuntalamiento del Talud Oeste Revisado. Entre otras cosas, Chiquita proporcionó información adicional sobre la Zona Fría y estuvo de acuerdo en ampliar las notificaciones escritas por anticipado a direcciones que estén dentro del radio de dos millas del área de trabajo.

13 de julio de 2026: Chiquita publicitó información relacionada con la disponibilidad de la Zona Fría y anunció que abriría el 14 de julio (seis días antes de lo previsto originalmente).

14 de julio de 2026: El DPH le envió a Chiquita una correspondencia acusando recibo del Plan de Mitigación de Exposiciones a la Comunidad y solicitando otras medidas orientadas a la comunidad específicas del Proyecto de Apuntalamiento del Talud Oeste.

Cronología del Proyecto de Apuntalamiento del Talud Oeste

24 de julio de 2026

Página 3 de 3

16 de julio de 2026: La Asambleísta Pilar Schiavo y la Supervisora del Condado de Los Ángeles Kathryn Barger le enviaron a Chiquita una correspondencia solicitando medidas que ayuden a la comunidad, similares a las identificadas en la carta del DPH del 14 de julio y solicitando una respuesta para el día siguiente.

16 de julio de 2026: Chiquita proporcionó una actualización sobre la construcción en el Proyecto de Apuntalamiento del Talud Oeste en la Reunión de la Comunidad de julio, incluyendo su decisión de acelerar la apertura de la Zona Fría en respuesta a las recientes inquietudes de la comunidad relacionadas con los olores. Chiquita también aclaró el propósito del Plan de Mitigación de Exposiciones a la Comunidad en respuesta a la reciente correspondencia del DPH, de la Asambleísta Schiavo y de la Supervisora Barger.

17 de julio de 2026: Chiquita les proporcionó una respuesta escrita a la Asambleísta Schiavo y a la Supervisora Barger identificando las medidas solicitadas que había implementado o que estaba implementando y explicando su evaluación en curso del resto de las solicitudes.



June 12, 2026

Via E-Mail

Barbara Ferrer, Director
Los Angeles County Department of Public Health
313 N Figueroa St, Los Angeles, CA 90012
bferrer@ph.lacounty.gov

Re: Chiquita Canyon, LLC – Response to Public Health Directive to Develop a Community Exposure Mitigation Plan for a Slope Failure at the Chiquita Canyon Landfill

Ms. Ferrer:

Chiquita Canyon, LLC (“Chiquita”) acknowledges receipt of the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health’s May 8, 2026 correspondence regarding the requested Community Exposure Mitigation Plan, following the County’s April 14, 2026 correspondence and Chiquita’s subsequent April 21, 2026 response regarding the West Toe Buttress Project and related work at the western slope of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (the “Landfill”).

As discussed in Chiquita’s prior correspondence and in ongoing coordination with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”), Chiquita has already developed and implemented multiple operational, monitoring, contingency, and community mitigation measures associated with the planned west slope work and the ETLF more generally. Those measures are incorporated into EPA-directed work plans and response documents currently governing implementation of these activities.

In particular, the Revised West Toe Buttress Work Plan submitted to EPA on May 27, 2026 includes extensive measures intended to mitigate potential impacts associated with west slope activities. These measures include continuous air monitoring during excavation activities involving waste mass, stop-work triggers tied to monitoring thresholds and weather conditions, operational controls intended to minimize emissions, and requirements for immediate cover placement if monitoring thresholds are exceeded. The Work Plan also provides for community notifications in advance of planned excavation activities, updates through the Chiquita website, coordination regarding ambient air monitoring exceedances, and operation of a community “cool zone” during periods involving the highest potential for excavation into waste mass. The Work Plan further provides for notification and coordination with local and emergency responders regarding excavation activities and any emergency response needs.

In addition, Chiquita previously developed and submitted both the West Slope Preemptive Secondary Containment Plan and the West Slope Contingency Secondary Containment Plan in response to EPA's March 17, 2026 Additional Work Letter. Those plans establish contingency measures intended to address changing conditions at the western slope in the unlikely event additional response actions become necessary. Among other things, the plans provide for containment structures, drainage controls, emergency staging of materials and equipment, deployment procedures for temporary containment measures, and coordination with EPA and emergency response agencies. The contingency plans also identify emergency communication and notification protocols involving agencies including CalOES, the Los Angeles County Fire Department, Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, DTSC, South Coast AQMD, and other response entities.

Nevertheless, Chiquita has prepared a stand-alone Community Exposure Mitigation Plan responsive to the County's April 14, 2026 and May 8, 2026 correspondence. This plan consolidates and supplements community-facing measures that have already been developed under the EPA-directed framework related to the unlikely risk of catastrophic slope failure.

Chiquita will continue coordinating with EPA and other appropriate federal, state, and local agencies regarding any community-facing mitigation or emergency response measures that may become necessary based on site conditions and ongoing monitoring.

Sincerely,



Kevin Green
District Manager
Chiquita Canyon Landfill

Attachment

cc: John Perkey, Chiquita Canyon
Megan Morgan, Beveridge & Diamond
Kathryn Barger, Supervisor, 5th Supervisorial District
Dušan Pavlović, County Counsel
Caroline Castillo, County Counsel

Chiquita Canyon Landfill: Community Exposure Mitigation Plan

June 12, 2026

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INTRODUCTION

Site Description

The Chiquita Canyon Landfill (the “Landfill”) is approximately 639 acres with 400 acres permitted for waste disposal. It is located in northeastern Los Angeles County in the unincorporated community of Castaic, California, approximately 3 miles west of Interstate 5 on State Route 126 in the Santa Clarita Valley. The Landfill stopped accepting public waste on January 1, 2025.

The constructed landfill consists of three modules (2B/3/4, 4, and 5), six cells (2 PH 2A, 2 PH 2B, 1/2A, 6, 8A and 8B), and six canyon fills (Primary Canyon, Canyon A, Canyon B, Canyon C Cell 1, Canyon C Cell 2 PH1, and Canyon D). The Primary Canyon (approximately 55 acres) operated from 1970 to 1987, and Canyon B (approximately 15 acres) operated from 1987 to 1988. The “Main Canyon” is comprised of Canyons A, C, and D, and Cells 1 through 6 and 8. The Primary Canyon and Canyon B are separate from the Main Canyon and not impacted by the elevated temperature landfill (“ETLF”) event.

Purpose

Chiquita Canyon, LLC (“Chiquita”) developed the Community Exposure Mitigation Plan (“Plan”) in response to Los Angeles County Department of Public Health’s (“LACPH”) directive dated April 14, 2026. The purpose of this Plan is to identify existing and planned measures intended to mitigate potential community impacts and to establish a framework for communication, monitoring, coordination, and response in the unlikely event of a catastrophic slope failure scenario. This plan is not being developed in response to any identified traditional slope failure conditions and is intended to serve solely as a contingency planning document in the event additional protective measures are warranted.

This Plan aligns with existing Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) directed work plans, monitoring programs, contingency plans, and public health coordination efforts. It is intended to consolidate community-facing measures currently in place and describe additional actions that may be implemented, as appropriate, based on site conditions, monitoring results, and coordination with applicable federal, state, and local agencies.

EXISTING FRAMEWORKS

Community protection measures associated with the ETLF event at the Landfill have been developed through an extensive multi-agency response effort involving federal, state, and local agencies. Existing response activities include continuous air monitoring, public health review of monitoring data, public communications, contingency planning, emergency preparedness, and implementation of engineering controls intended to minimize the potential for off-site impacts.

Significant community protection efforts are integrated into the existing EPA-coordinated response framework and include participation by public health, environmental, emergency response, and regulatory agencies.

This Plan builds upon those existing programs and identifies how they will be applied in the unlikely event of catastrophic slope failure.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES

A catastrophic slope failure scenario is highly unlikely. Nevertheless, in the event conditions indicating a catastrophic slope failure are observed, Chiquita will immediately coordinate with EPA and applicable emergency response agencies to deploy the following response measures to nearby and affected residents.

Temporary Relocation

If offsite monitoring data and agency recommendations necessitate temporary relocation of residents, Chiquita will work with the responding agencies to identify affected areas. Relocation will be determined by the applicable emergency agencies on a case-by-case basis, taking the totality of circumstances into account, including proximity to the Landfill and relevant monitoring data.

Transportation

Chiquita will also collaborate with responding agencies to evaluate whether certain residents may need transportation assistance to reach a temporary accommodation. Such assistance will be prioritized for individuals with mobility limitations, elderly residents, and households without available transportation.

Shelter in Place Procedures

When conditions do not warrant temporary relocation and emergency responders determine shelter-in-place measures are appropriate, Chiquita will assist the responding agencies to the extent it is able, in communicating shelter-in-place recommendations to affected addresses and by posting notice on chiquitacanyon.com with instructions regarding remaining indoors, limiting outdoor activity, closing doors and windows, and other protective measures deemed appropriate based on actual conditions.

Distribution of Personal Protective Equipment

If offsite monitoring data or agency recommendations indicate that personal protective equipment (“PPE”) would provide an appropriate interim protective measure, Chiquita will assist responding agencies in the procurement and distribution of such equipment to affected residents. Depending on conditions, PPE may include respiratory protection, disposable protective equipment, or other materials recommended by responding agencies.

Emergency Agency Coordination

Specific points of contact for agency personnel are provided in Table 2 below, in the event of a catastrophic event. The LACPH, certified by the California Department of Resource Recovery and Recycling (“CalRecycle”) to act as the Local Enforcement Agency, will be notified in the event of an emergency related to the landfill with potential offsite impacts.

Table 2: Emergency Organizations and Contact Information

Emergency	Organizations	Telephone
Explosive/Chemical Mitigation	DTSC's Emergency Response Unit (ERU)	916.255.6504 800.260.3972
	California Office of Emergency Services (OES)	800.852.7550
	Los Angeles County Fire Department	661.257.4144 (Day) / 911
Hazardous Waste Release	EPA Region 9 Emergency Response Section	800.300.2193
	South Coast Air Quality Management District	800.572.6306
	California Regional Water Quality Control Board	213.620.2246
	Los Angeles County Department of Public Health	888.700.9995
	National Response Center (NRC)	800.424.8802
	Clean Harbors Environmental Services	800.645.8265
	Los Angeles County Fire Department (Health HAZMAT)	323.890.4317 (Day) / 911
Release in Waterway	National Response Center (NRC)	800.424.8802
	California Regional Water Quality Control Board	213.576.6600
	California Fish and Wildlife	888.334.2258
Security	Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office	661.255.1121 (Day) / 911
	California Highway Patrol (CHP)	661.600.1600

Emergency	Organizations	Telephone
	Security (Excalibur Security)	310.919.8780
State and Local Services	Henry Mayo Newhall Hospital	661.253.8000
	First Care Occupational Clinic	661.295.2500
	Regional Planning Committee	661.253.0111
	California Emergency Management Agency (Cal-EMA)	800.852.7550

COMMUNICATION AND NOTIFICATIONS

In the unlikely event of catastrophic slope failure, public notice will be provided regarding site conditions, response actions, and available community resources. A notification will be posted on chiquitacanyon.com, as well as emergency alert systems and media communications as determined by coordinating agencies.

MONITORING PROGRAMS

Existing Community Monitoring Programs

Chiquita currently maintains a community monitoring program consisting of fixed monitoring stations located both onsite and within the surrounding community.

The monitoring network includes fixed monitoring stations located within the Val Verde and Castaic communities as well as stations located onsite and along the landfill perimeter. The monitoring network is intended to provide continuous evaluation of ambient air conditions and identify potential changes in conditions that may warrant additional investigation or response.

West Toe Buttress Project Slope Stability Monitoring

In response to EPA's Additional Work Letter (West Toe Improvements) dated March 17, 2026, Chiquita began implementation of the West Toe Buttress Project to install a soil buttress on the western toe of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill. The West Toe Buttress Project is intended to proactively support continued slope stability, improve leachate and stormwater management, protect landfill gas infrastructure, and support continued safe operation of the Landfill.

Slope conditions will be monitored throughout excavation activities related to the West Toe Buttress Project through a combination of field observations and instrument-based monitoring. Monitoring

activities will be focused on identifying slope movement, bulging, seepage, settlement, deformation, or other conditions that could indicate changing slope conditions.

In addition to field observations, Chiquita is implementing continuous slope movement monitoring technology intended to provide real-time detection of potential movement within excavation areas. Monitoring information will be reviewed regularly throughout the West Toe Buttress Project construction activities. If monitoring identifies conditions indicating instability, excavation activities in the affected area will be suspended and appropriate corrective measures will be evaluated and implemented before work resumes.

Chiquita Canyon Landfill: Community Exposure Mitigation Plan

June 12, 2026

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BARBARA FERRER, Ph.D., M.P.H., M.Ed.
Director

MUNTU DAVIS, M.D., M.P.H.
County Health Officer

ANISH P. MAHAJAN, M.D., M.S., M.P.H.
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May 8, 2026

Mr. Kevin Green
Regional Manager
Chiquita Canyon, LLC
29201 Henry Mayo Drive
Castaic, California 91384
Email: kevin.green@wasteconnections.com

**RE: PUBLIC HEALTH DIRECTIVE TO DEVELOP A COMMUNITY EXPOSURE
MITIGATION PLAN FOR A SLOPE FAILURE AT THE CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL**

Dear Mr. Green:

Department of Public Health is in receipt of your April 21, 2026, response to Public Health Directive (Directive) issued to Chiquita Canyon, LLC and Waste Connections US, Inc. (collectively, CCL). Your response outlines the technical basis for your current on-site management approach for responding to SET Event; however, it fails to provide the Community Exposure Mitigation Plan as directed.

You were directed to provide a Community Exposure Mitigation Plan (Plan) addressing actions to be taken in the surrounding community in the event of a slope failure. This is a proactive, community-focused preparedness request and is not contingent on the finding of imminent risk or established harm, even though health impacts on the surrounding communities from the odors generated by SET Event are established and well-documented.

The Plan is limited to CCL's off-site, community-facing protective measures and does not include on-site operational controls or internal site management. It must focus exclusively on community-facing actions, including, but not limited to, temporary relocation support and other protective measures for affected community members.

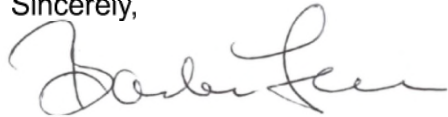
It must also include clear procedures for communication to the surrounding community during such an event. This includes timely and regular updates, information on available support from CCL, instructions for accessing that support, and continuous communication throughout the duration of the event.

Mr. Kevin Green
May 8, 2026
Page 2

The submission must be a fully integrated document. Existing procedures, plans, or protocols may be incorporated only where fully integrated into the plan. Separate documents, attachments, or external references without full integration will not be considered responsive. The objective is a complete, operationally coherent plan that can be implemented directly during such an event without requiring cross-reference to multiple sources.

CCL is directed to immediately provide a single, stand-alone, consolidated Community Exposure Mitigation Plan.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Barbara Ferrer', written in a cursive style.

Barbara Ferrer, Ph.D., M.P.H., M.Ed.
Director
Los Angeles County Department of Public Health

c: Kathryn Barger, Supervisor, 5th Supervisorial District
John Perkey

Chiquita Canyon Landfill: West Toe Buttress Work Plan

Revised May 27, 2026

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Appendix F	Plan View of Proposed Buttress
Appendix G	West Toe Sampling and Analysis Plan and Results
Appendix H	Condition No. 42 of Chiquita's Stipulated Order for Abatement in Case No. 6177-4

INTRODUCTION

Site Description

The Chiquita Canyon Landfill is approximately 639 acres with 400 acres permitted for waste disposal. It is located in northeastern Los Angeles County in the unincorporated community of Castaic, California, approximately 3 miles west of Interstate 5 on State Route 126 in the Santa Clarita Valley. Chiquita Canyon Landfill stopped accepting public waste on January 1, 2025.

The constructed landfill consists of three modules (2B/3/4, 4, and 5), six cells (2 PH 2A, 2 PH 2B, 1/2A, 6, 8A and 8B), and six canyon fills (Primary Canyon, Canyon A, Canyon B, Canyon C Cell 1, Canyon C Cell 2 PH1, and Canyon D). The Primary Canyon (approximately 55 acres) operated from 1970 to 1987, and Canyon B (approximately 15 acres) operated from 1987 to 1988. The “Main Canyon” is comprised of Canyons A, C, and D, and Cells 1 through 6 and 8. The Primary Canyon and Canyon B are separate from the Main Canyon and not impacted by the ETLF event.

Project Summary

This revised work plan is responsive to the EPA Additional Work Letter (West Toe Improvements) dated March 17, 2026, and EPA’s April 20, 2026 Notice of Deficiency regarding the West Toe Buttress Work Plan and covers the installation of a soil buttress on the western toe of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill.

The purpose of the West Toe Buttress Project is to implement proactive improvements at the western toe area of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill to support continued slope stability, improve leachate and stormwater management, and protect existing landfill gas infrastructure. The project includes construction of engineered buttresses and associated drainage and infrastructure improvements intended to control extrusion of reacted materials along the west slope, maintain operational integrity of critical systems, and support long-term management of site conditions. There is no indication of a traditional slip-plane failure nor flow failure at the western toe; the project is intended to proactively address operational and infrastructure needs at the western slope while supporting continued safe and efficient landfill operations.

The West Toe Buttress Project will include re-routing and/or relocating existing infrastructure, extending the “bottom” engineered liner system, constructing a soil buttress with integral liquids drainage infrastructure, and capping the installation with EVOH geomembrane.

The improvements will include: (i) a soil buttress which is designed and constructed with sufficient height, thickness, extent, compaction, and other criteria to provide adequate support to the west slope to prevent additional slope migration; and (ii) engineered liner, cover, gas control systems, and leachate and other liquids drainage sufficient to prevent the extrusion of leachate, other liquids, or saturated waste, and landfill gas emissions from the west slope.

A preliminary installation schedule, subject to further revision as the project progresses and additional information becomes available, is provided below:

May 11: Begin filling in existing concrete drainage structure.

June 1: Initiate work on the northern portion of the project area, including opening of the 30-mil geomembrane to locate the existing anchor trench.

June 3: Install a new drainage pathway at the interface of the original 80-mil liner and newly installed 80-mil liner.

June 22: Begin construction of the South Levee. July 6: Begin construction of the lower buttress, starting from the northern portion.

July 6: First excavation into waste mass to locate the existing anchor trench.

August 4: Target completion of excavation.

August 5: Begin upper buttress construction and associated EVOH liner installation as upper buttress construction progresses.

September 15: Complete.

Hours of Operation

Based on the Conditional Use Permit (CUP) 2004-00042-(5), the facility is allowed to operate during the following hours. Work hours have been established for this project and are presented in the below table.

Activity	Hours
West Toe Buttress Project Hours	6:00 am – 6:00 pm Monday – Friday
Typical Excavation Hours	8:00 am – 4:00 pm Monday – Friday
Receipt of Solid Waste and Beneficial Reuse Materials	4:00 am – 5:00 pm Monday – Saturday
Facility Operations (site maintenance, waste processing, cover placement, etc.)	3:00 am – 7:00 pm Monday – Saturday
Equipment Maintenance	3:00 am – 7:00 pm Monday – Saturday

Under normal work conditions, excavation into waste mass will not be conducted between 6:00 pm and 6:00 am Pacific Time, on weekends, or on legal holidays, unless otherwise approved in writing by EPA.

INSTALLATION PROCESS

Preparatory Work

Overlay existing concrete drainage structure

Prior projects included the placement of steel plates over the stormwater channel to allow heavy equipment traffic access along the work zone. As this buttress will overlay the stormwater channel a significant distance, CCL will overlay the existing stormwater channel, which will then act as a “key” for the Lower Buttress. CCL will leave the existing concrete drainage structure in place and fill in the

area above the steel plates with soil. CCL will then recreate the stormwater channel on top of the buttress to shed stormwater to the south.

Reroute Electrical Infrastructure

The proposed soil buttress will impact some of the electrical poles that have previously been placed along the western property boundary. This electrical distribution line feeds power to the three existing thermal oxidation (TOx) units on top of the landfill, as well as supplying power to the Lorentz pumps that are operating in dual extraction wells. As discussed with EPA on April 28, 2026, the initial electrical re-routing work was completed prior to May 4, 2026. Temporary portable generators were utilized during the initial electrical re-routing activities and may continue to be utilized, as needed, during subsequent phases of the work to maintain continued operation of critical gas collection and leachate management equipment, including thermal oxidizers and Lorentz pumps. Any additional electrical re-routing activities that may be needed will be implemented on a rolling basis as construction progresses through the various phases of work and will be performed in a manner intended to minimize disruption to the gas collection system and ensure continued gas collection to the maximum extent possible. CCL is not anticipating any meaningful equipment downtime associated with the electrical re-routing activities.

Relocation of Gas and Liquids Infrastructure

The project is expected to impact a significant amount of existing gas and liquids infrastructure currently in place. It is anticipated that more than 2,000 linear feet of leachate force main piping and more than 5,000 linear feet of gas header piping will be affected. In addition, 16 soil vapor extraction (SVE) wells, 9 horizontal wells, 5 vertical wells, 5 sumps, 3 well pumps, 3 gas probes, 15 gas liner risers, and 11 gas corrugated liner risers are anticipated to be affected. The infrastructure that is anticipated to be affected is detailed in Appendix A and is subject to change as the design is finalized. Any affected gas or leachate piping will be managed in a manner that will prevent the piping from being left open to the atmosphere during construction activities. Chiquita will complete this work as able prior to buttress construction.

Gas probes and SVE wells are expected to be extended upward through the lower buttress to allow for continued access and operation. Gas wells and sumps within the waste mass are also expected to be extended upward beneath the upper buttress and connected to gas headers and liquid force mains, as appropriate. Necessary adjustments in the field will be documented in as-built diagrams, which will be provided to EPA with the final report. Existing gas and liquid infrastructure will be returned to normal operation as soon as practicable as West Toe Buttress work progresses in order to minimize the duration of any downtime for affected collection devices.

Any free liquids encountered during the project will be pumped using a vacuum truck. The truck is generally staged on the south side of the project area, although the specific staging location may change based on project needs and site conditions. The vacuum truck will be available for use in the West Toe area in the event it is needed. The vacuum truck will have multiple available access routes to the West Toe area to facilitate timely response and deployment, as necessary.

South Levee

The proposed soil buttress will require additional engineered support at Cross Section F-F' as shown in Appendix B – where CCL's property line passes closely to the west toe, and where a natural saddle occurs in the outer ridgeline. To support and contain the soil buttress inside CCL's property line, a retaining wall will be constructed (the "South Levee"). The timing of construction will occur prior to excavation into the west toe as required for the project. Final drawings for the South Levee are attached as Appendix C.

Typical Construction Sequence

Locate existing anchor trench

This step will include cutting and peeling back the existing 30-mil liner and some of the soil layer underneath. CCL is in the process of determining if any points along the work area will require further removal of the underlying 60-mil that houses the drainage infrastructure, but it is considered likely in some locations. Given the size of the drainage infrastructure, excavation into MSW is not expected, although removal of the 60-mil could result in landfill gas and leachate exposure, which will be addressed through the Health and Safety Plan (HASP). Appendix B shows a typical cross section of the existing grades and the proposed soil buttress installation.

The bottom landfill liner will be seamed to the geomembrane cover to prevent extrusion of leachate, other liquids, or saturated waste from the west slope. The engineered liner shall be composite liner which meets specifications of California's Regulations for Treatment, Storage, Processing, or Disposal of Solid Waste, Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 20330 [see also Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Section 258.40]. The engineered liner shall be located on the slope of the soil buttress which abuts the toe of the Landfill and shall be tied in with the existing edge of the bottom liner. If existing bottom liner requiring repair is encountered during these activities, CCL will follow best management practices consistent with the Removal Action Work plan for the cover, using materials and methods appropriate for the existing bottom liner.

Relocate any gas and liquids infrastructure not already relocated

As work progresses south, the work zone will encounter certain gas and leachate infrastructure that will not yet have been modified. Examples will include, but are not limited to, vertical gas wells and leachate pump infrastructure. Depending on how high these may have to be raised, as they will vary individually, it is unrealistic to raise them before the project, as access to ensure their continued operation would be precluded. Therefore, this infrastructure will be modified on an ad-hoc basis. Leachate and other liquids drainage will be designed to provide for the controlled collection and removal of hazardous leachate from the west toe.

Some infrastructure may be modified at this stage, or after the new drainage pathway is constructed in the below step, again depending on individual circumstances:

Construct lower buttress

The lower portion of the buttress will be constructed using appropriate fill material to meet the design grades. The outside slope is being designed at a 3:1 slope. The inside slope will be prepared

for extension of the 80-mil liner. Detailed specifications addressing static and dynamic stability are included in Appendix D.

The majority of the fill material will be sourced on-site, supplemented with appropriately tested offsite materials as locations are identified. Detailed soil specifications are included in Appendix E. CCL will include a list of source properties, compaction results, and disposition tracking as part of the final report.

Weld to the existing anchor trench and line up the lower buttress

The new portion of 80-mil liner will be welded to the existing 80-mil liner at the existing anchor trench. The entire inside slope of the lower buttress will be lined with the 80-mil liner up to a new anchor trench on the top elevation of the lower buttress.

Construct the new drainage pathway

Following completion of the new 80-mil liner and lower buttress, a new toe drain will be installed at the interface of the original 80-mil liner and newly installed 80-mil liner. The toe drain is anticipated to include 12-inch leachate collection pipe within gravel and risers placed with approximately 200-foot spacing. Additionally, a 6-inch perforated gas recovery line will be placed in the gravel. The new toe drain infrastructure will be connected to the modified infrastructure, as previously described.

Construct upper buttress

Following installation of the toe drain, the upper portion of the buttress will be constructed using appropriate fill material to meet design grades. The outside slope is being designed at a 3:1 slope.

Detailed specifications addressing static and dynamic stability are included in Appendix D and detailed soil specifications are included in Appendix E. Final designs are included as Appendix F.

A certified engineer will verify the construction materials and confirm that construction of the upper and lower buttresses complies with the approved design specifications in a final QA / QC report, consistent with Appendix E.

Cap upper buttress with EVOH

The geomembrane cover shall have at least 60-mil thickness and include both HDPE and EVOH materials and be installed according to the procedures and specifications in the Removal Action Workplan: Extension of Covered Area Chiquita Canyon Landfill (February 2026), as updated and approved by EPA. Any existing geomembrane cover disturbed over the course of construction shall be replaced with 60-mil geomembrane cover. The EVOH 60-mil liner will be welded to the existing 30-mil liner. Depending on site conditions and the location within the construction area, the tie-in location may occur at or below the first bench road above the upper buttress.

Ancillary Projects

Gas Probes and SVE's

As previously described, the proposed buttress will impact certain gas and liquid infrastructure, including gas probes and SVE wells. CCL and contractors will continue to evaluate the affected infrastructure to determine how relocation and extension will be best accomplished.

Future Stormwater Routes and Controls

NW Corner re-work to Continental Divide

At approximately N 1 982 221.444 ft and E 6 365 882.900 ft, there is a local high point that acts as the dividing point for stormwater drainage in the concrete channel – segregating runoff into either the East Basin or the South Basin. As part of this project, gradients will be adjusted with the construction of the buttress to collect and direct stormwater from the northern ridgeline and divert it to the East Basin. This will limit the amount of runoff that will have to ultimately traverse across the proposed soil buttress.

A significant portion of the existing stormwater channel will be overlaid by the proposed soil buttress. Any modifications made to the stormwater drainage system will remain in place after the project is completed.

CCL will facilitate pumping and discharge or disposal of stormwater in the South Basin in consultation with EPA. Once emptied, CCL will maintain the full retention capacity of the South Basin for the duration of the Additional Work to the extent feasible.

Structure on top of Buttress

Once the proposed buttress is completed, it will be required to shed the stormwater runoff from the western side of the landfill and some surrounding areas not able to be re-routed to the East basin. As such, there will be a drainage pathway on top and/or adjacent to the proposed soil buttress, which will be designed to provide for the controlled collection and removal of hazardous leachate from the west toe as needed.

Containment Structure on Southern End

CCL is considering design plans to construct an additional retention basin on the southern end of the proposed soil buttress to provide temporary containment of liquids flowing down the channel should a future leachate spill or leak from the buttress occur. The design would allow for containment of liquids intending to be suspended from flowing further south down the west toe and also allow for regular discharge of stormwater, depending on what conditions are needed at the time.

Sampling Plan

The West Toe Sampling and Analysis Plan and Results are included in Appendix G.

MONITORING AND STOP WORK REQUIREMENTS

To address the LEA's May 29, 2024 requirements to not install the toe drain on days when emissions (odor) complaints are high and to develop criteria with SCAQMD to pause construction activities when emissions exceed an agreed action level, CCL will ensure compliance with Condition No. 42 of the Stipulated Order for Abatement with SCAQMD. See Appendix H for the full text of this condition. This list contains already agreed upon conditions to address potential impacts from excavation activities, including requirements to stop work under certain conditions related to receipt of notices of violation, wind conditions, and emissions monitoring. All records required to demonstrate compliance with Appendix H will be maintained for a minimum of 5 years.

This section summarizes the monitoring requirements for implementation of the work. In conjunction with the required monitoring, there are specific conditions under which, if observed, work must stop. The prescribed stop work conditions are also included in this section.

Weather Monitoring

Wind Speed and Direction

During the excavation, continuous monitoring and recording of wind speed and direction will be conducted at the onsite meteorological station. Wind direction data will be used to determine the location of the downwind property line or other approved location for air monitoring during the excavation.

Forecast Rain Events

The weather forecast will be monitored daily. If NOAA shows more than a 50 percent chance of 0.5-inches of precipitation then the wet weather plan shall be implemented.

Episodes¹

The excavation will not occur on days where SCAQMD forecasts first, second, or third stage episodes for area number 13 or when SCAQMD requires companies in area number 13 to implement their first, second, or third stage episode plans.

Air Monitoring

During excavation, monitoring for Total Organic Compounds as methane using an Organic Vapor Analyzer (OVA) or other monitor approved by the EPA will be conducted continuously at the working face of the excavation and at the downwind property line or other approved locations. Prior to excavation into waste, a background level will be established as well. The maximum sustained readings (sustained for over 15 seconds) will be recorded every 15 minutes. The OVA or other

¹ Episodes are the intermediate levels between the National Ambient Air Quality Standard and the Level of Significant Harm for air pollutants at which some pollution abatement or health notification action must be taken. SCAQMD Rule 701(c)(5).

approved monitoring instrument will be calibrated each day in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

Excavation Working Face

Areas of active excavation anticipated to expose refuse or other emission generating material to the atmosphere will be limited to 1,000 square feet, unless prior written approval from EPA has been obtained. During excavation into waste mass, all working excavation areas and excavated material will be watered down and maintained in a moist condition to minimize emissions without creating a safety hazard. Landfill materials and refuse exposed to the atmosphere as a result of excavation into waste mass that have not been excavated and relocated for burial or transported off site will, within 30 minutes, safety permitting or unless otherwise approved in writing by EPA, be covered with a minimum of 6 inches of clean soil whenever excavation is not actively in progress and at the end of each working day so that no portion of landfill material or refuse remains exposed to the atmosphere.

If recorded readings of 2,000 ppmv or greater Total Organic Compounds as methane for a sustained reading (greater than 15 seconds) are observed at the working face of the excavation, the excavation will cease and the area generating the emissions will immediately be covered with a minimum of 6 inches clean soil, minimum 10 mil plastic liner, or other EPA-approved cover. Excavation will not resume until the readings return to the pre-excavation level.

Downwind Property Line or Other Approved Locations

Fenceline monitoring will be conducted when excavation into waste is encountered. If recorded readings of 200 ppmv or greater Total Organic Compounds as methane for a sustained reading (greater than 15 seconds) are observed at the downwind property line (or other approved locations), the excavation will cease and the area generating the emissions will immediately be covered with a minimum of 6 inches clean soil, minimum 10 mil plastic liner, or other EPA-approved cover. Excavation will not resume until the readings return to the pre-excavation level. These readings will be taken from the closest accessible downwind property line location from the working face of the excavation. Air monitors will be positioned along the western ridge adjacent to the project limits.

Daily Cover Monitoring

The excavation area will be inspected daily for conformance of cover requirements. Any issues with the cover will be documented and the contractor will take immediate corrective action. An inspection and corrective action log will be maintained throughout the duration of the project.

Slope Stability Monitoring

Manual total station monitoring or its equivalent will be used during excavation into waste mass and whenever personnel are working within the excavation near the toe of the excavation slope to monitor for slope movements, bulging, seepage, or other indications of possible slope movements that could jeopardize the safety of personnel and equipment or that could compromise the integrity of the excavation and/or surrounding areas.² CCL has also initiated procurement of real-time,

² In accordance with 29 CFR Part 1926, Subpart P, a competent person is a designated individual who

continuous slope movement monitoring equipment for deployment in areas where slope excavation activities are planned. The monitoring system is intended to supplement field observations by providing continuous movement detection capabilities and facilitating prompt evaluation of potential deformation or instability conditions during excavation activities. Monitoring observations and implementation updates will continue to be provided in weekly reports.

Stop Work Requirements

Condition No. 42 of Chiquita's Stipulated Order for Abatement in Case No. 6177-4 prescribed specific conditions under which work shall not occur or shall stop. Appendix H. These conditions have been tabulated and summarized below in Table 1.

Table 1: Stop Work Criteria Summary

AIR	
Stop Work Criteria	Reference Document
Excavation inside the Reaction Area shall stop when the wind speed is greater than 15 mph (averaged over 15 minutes) or the wind speed instantaneously exceeds 25 mph and Chiquita either receives an odor nuisance NOV from South Coast AQMD, or any complaints for dust . Note that excavation will not occur outside the Reaction Area.	Condition No. 42(e) of Chiquita's Stipulated Order for Abatement in Case No. 6177-4
If recorded readings of 2,000 ppmv or greater Total Organic Compounds as methane for a sustained reading (greater than 15 seconds) are observed at the working face of the excavation inside the Reaction Area , the excavation will cease and the area generating the emissions will immediately be covered with a minimum of 6 inches clean soil, minimum 10 mil plastic liner, or other EPA-approved cover. Excavation will not resume until the readings return to the pre-excavation level.	Condition No. 42(i) of Chiquita's Stipulated Order for Abatement in Case No. 6177-4
If recorded readings of 200 ppmv or greater Total Organic Compounds as methane for a sustained reading (greater than 15 seconds) are observed at the downwind property line (or other approved locations) , excavation inside the Reaction Area will cease and the area generating the emissions will immediately be covered with a minimum of 6 inches clean soil, minimum 10 mil plastic liner, or other EPA-approved cover. Excavation inside the Reaction Area will not resume until the readings return to the pre-excavation level.	Condition No. 42(j) of Chiquita's Stipulated Order for Abatement in Case No. 6177-4
Excavation inside the Reaction Area shall stop in the event that a FLIR camera detects a temperature that exceeds the recommended maximum manufacturer temperatures for the ADS pipe.	LEA May 29, 2024 Comments on Draft Workplan
WEATHER	
Stop Work Criteria	Reference Document

can identify existing conditions in the surroundings or working conditions that are potentially hazardous to workers, and who is authorized to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them.

Excavation inside the Reaction Area shall stop on days where the South Coast AQMD forecasts first, second, or third stage episodes for area number 13 or when South Coast AQMD requires companies in area number 13 to implement their first, second, or third stage episode plans. Episode forecasts for the following day can be obtained by calling (800) 288-7664.	Condition No. 42(c) of Chiquita's Stipulated Order for Abatement in Case No. 6177-4
Excavation inside the Reaction Area shall stop when the wind speed is greater than 15 mph (averaged over 15 minutes) or the wind speed instantaneously exceeds 25 mph AND Chiquita receives either any NOV for violation of Section 41700 / Rule 402 or any complaints for dust. Note that excavation will not occur outside the Reaction Area.	Condition No. 42(e) of Chiquita's Stipulated Order for Abatement in Case No. 6177-4
SLOPE STABILITY	
Stop Work Criteria	Reference Document
Excavation work inside the Reaction Area shall stop if slope instability is observed. Slopes shall be stabilized per geotechnical recommendations.	7/19/24 Slope Stability Recommendations

In the event excavation into waste mass is encountered, Chiquita will comply with the following provisions of Condition No. 42 of Chiquita's Stipulated Order for Abatement in Case No. 6177-4, as modified by EPA where applicable and otherwise in their unmodified form, as specified below:

Modified Condition No. 42 Provisions:

1. Condition No. 42(a) (as modified pursuant to the "Agency Notices" section below)
2. Condition No. 42(b) (as modified pursuant to the "Hours of Operation" section above)
3. Condition No. 42(h) (as modified pursuant to the "Air Monitoring" section above)
4. Condition No. 42(j) (as modified as follows: During excavation, if the OVA or other approved organic monitor shows a sustained reading (greater than 15 second) of 200 ppmv Total Organic Compounds as methane or greater downwind from the excavation site at the property line (or other approved locations), excavation will cease and the area generating the emissions will immediately be completely covered with a minimum of 6 inches of clean dirt. Excavation will not resume until the readings return to the pre-excavation level.)
5. Condition No. 42(n) (as modified pursuant to the "Excavation Working Face" section above)
6. Condition No. 42(o) (as modified as follows: Daily inspections will be conducted of any covered excavation area to ensure the integrity of the cover(s) is maintained and secured so that no portion of the soil is exposed to atmosphere. If the cover material is not completely covering the landfill materials and refuse generating emissions, or if the integrity of the cover has been compromised, immediate corrective action will be taken to add and secure a new cover, or additional cover, on the area requiring corrective action. An inspection log will be maintained to record the time of the inspections and any corrective action performed.)
7. Condition 42(s) (as modified as follows: Landfill excavation mitigation measures, other than those listed in this Notice and the West Toe Improvements Additional Work Letter, which EPA

personnel determine are necessary to protect the health and safety of the public, will be implemented upon written request.)

8. Condition 42(v) (as modified pursuant to the “Excavation Working Face” section above)
9. Condition 42(y) (as modified pursuant to the “Excavation Working Face” section above)
10. Condition 42(aa) (as modified as follows: During excavation, if any ambient air monitoring stations in the surrounding community (MS-01 through MS-12) reach or exceed applicable OEHHA acute REL concentrations (e.g. benzene acute REL is 8 ppb 1-hr average, H₂S acute REL is 30 ppb 1-hour average), the excavation will cease and the area generating the emissions will immediately be covered with a minimum of 6 inches clean soil. Excavation will not resume until concentrations return and remain below the REL threshold(s) for the duration of at least one averaging cycle for the respective acute RELs.)

Unmodified Condition No. 42 Provisions:

1. Condition No., 42(f);
2. Condition No. 42(g);
3. Condition No. 42(l);
4. Condition No. 42(m);
5. Condition No. 42(p);
6. Condition No. 42(q);
7. Condition No. 42(r);
8. Condition No. 42(u); and
9. Condition No. 42(w).

MANDATORY COMMUNICATION AND NOTIFICATIONS

Agency Notices

Condition No. 42 of Chiquita’s Stipulated Order for Abatement in Case No. 6177-4 requires notification and communication of specific work items. Appendix H. EPA and South Coast AQMD must be notified at least two days prior to starting excavation into waste mass, and within five days after its completion.

Notice will also be provided to local and emergency responders to ensure they are aware in advance of the excavation project and prepared to assist with community notifications in the unlikely event of an emergency.

Community Notifications and Mitigation

Public notice will also be provided at least 48 hours in advance of planned excavation into waste mass with written notifications to all addresses located within 5,280 feet (1 mile) of the excavation area and by posting notice on chiquitacanyon.com with a short description of the proposed excavation work, the estimate times of day excavation is proposed to occur, the estimated excavation start date, and estimated excavation end date.

The website will also be updated in the event any ambient air monitoring stations at the fenceline or in the surrounding community (MS-01 through MS-12) reach or exceed the applicable OEHHA acute

REL concentrations (e.g., benzene acute REL is 8 ppb 1-hour average, H₂S acute REL is 30 ppb 1-hour average). CCL will also coordinate implementation of appropriate response actions and mitigation measures in the event applicable monitoring thresholds are triggered.

A “cool zone” space for the public will also be provided during the times when excavation activities have the highest risk of excavation into waste mass. Public notice of the availability and location of the “cool zone” will be provided through updates to the website, at least 2 weeks in advance of its availability.



April 21, 2026

Via E-Mail

Barbara Ferrer, Director
Los Angeles County Department of Public Health
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bferrer@ph.lacounty.gov

Kathryn Barger, Supervisor, Fifth District
County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors
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Re: Chiquita Canyon, LLC – Response to Public Health Directive to Develop a Community Exposure Mitigation Plan for a Slope Failure at the Chiquita Canyon Landfill

Ms. Ferrer and Ms. Barger:

On April 14, 2026, Chiquita Canyon, LLC (“Chiquita”) received correspondence from the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health and the County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors (collectively, the “County”).¹ The County’s letters assert that conditions at the western toe slope of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (the “Landfill”) present a risk of slope failure and that such risk prompted direction from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) to undertake additional work. Those assertions mischaracterize the circumstances. Available monitoring data and field observations do not indicate a credible risk of slope instability or failure at the slope. Instead, Chiquita requested that EPA facilitate proactive improvements to the western toe slope under a coordinated federal framework to avoid delay associated with overlapping regulatory processes.

Chiquita initiated discussions with EPA in early March 2026 to propose additional work related to leachate management, drainage improvements, and protection of landfill gas infrastructure at the western toe. In response to those discussions, EPA encouraged contingency planning and

¹ The County’s correspondence was addressed to both Waste Connections, Inc. and Chiquita Canyon, LLC; however, Waste Connections, Inc. is not a proper recipient as Chiquita Canyon, LLC is the owner and operator of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill. *See* County-issued Conditional Use Permit (Project No. R2004-00559-(5); Conditional Use Permit No. 2004-00042-(5)).

advance planning, and Chiquita's proposal was consistent with that approach. EPA's coordination role is consistent with its involvement in complex matters and does not reflect a determination that slope failure is occurring or imminent.

On March 31, 2026, Chiquita's slope stability expert, Geo-Logic Associates, Inc., conducted a site inspection of the western toe slope and surrounding areas to assess slope stability as a part of routine monitoring efforts. The inspection found no evidence of slope instability, and confirmed that the bulging near the west slope toe is not indicative of slope instability. Chiquita continues to monitor conditions diligently and is proactively implementing operational controls to prevent slope failure.

Chiquita is currently undertaking targeted measures at the western slope in coordination with EPA, including the planned construction of a soil buttress to control the extrusion of reacted materials along the west slope. These actions are not being implemented in response to a credible risk of slope failure.

The County's letters further assert that the Subsurface Elevated Temperature event at the Landfill is "uncontrolled" and causing ongoing health impacts to nearby residents. These assertions are not supported by objective data. Chiquita is actively managing the subsurface reaction and has deployed every available technology and strategy recommended by its technical experts. Similarly, community health impacts are not supported by objective evidence establishing a causal link to Landfill conditions. Both Chiquita and Los Angeles County commissioned independent toxicologists to evaluate air quality in the communities around the Landfill and assess potential health risks. The studies prepared by these experts found no expected short- or long-term health impacts from the Landfill; accordingly, the County's suggestion that such an event will result in additional community harm is unfounded.

The County's letters also misleadingly imply that Chiquita has not engaged in sufficient contingency planning. Chiquita has developed and submitted multiple contingency plans addressing potential risks associated with additional work at the western slope, despite the absence of any imminent risk of slope failure. Chiquita's West Slope Preemptive Secondary Containment Plan and West Slope Contingency Secondary Containment Plan have been in place since 2024. Chiquita has already updated these plans and submitted them to EPA on April 16, 2026, pursuant to a previously established deadline. The plans are designed to address any potential releases of leachate or reacted material, although none are anticipated, and to provide for the staging of materials and equipment in the unlikely event of slope movement.

While evidence does not support the allegations in the County's letters, Chiquita will continue to coordinate with EPA regarding any community exposure mitigation measures EPA determines are appropriate in connection with the work. Any such measures will build upon the numerous contingency and response measures already in place.

Chiquita will continue to coordinate with federal, state, and local agencies regarding ongoing response actions at the Landfill, including to ensure that construction at the western slope proceeds efficiently to protect key infrastructure and maintain suitable slope stability.

Sincerely,

Kevin Green
District Manager
Chiquita Canyon Landfill

cc: John Perkey, Waste Connections
Megan Morgan, Beveridge & Diamond
Dušan Pavlović, County Counsel
Caroline Castillo, County Counsel

WEST SLOPE PREEMPTIVE SECONDARY CONTAINMENT PLAN CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL CASTAIC, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:



**Chiquita Canyon, LLC
29201 Henry Mayo Dr.
Castaic, CA 91384**

**April 2026
Revision v1.4**

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Attachment

Attachment A Preemptive and Contingency Plans West Slope Secondary Containment Plan
(Drawings set)

A-1 Pipe Plug Product Information

A-2 Pipe Plug Installation Standard Operating Procedure

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

CCL	Chiquita Canyon Landfill
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CY	Cubic Yards
ft-msl	Feet (above) Mean Sea Level
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ETLF	Elevated Temperature Landfill
Plan	West Slope Preemptive Secondary Containment
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

This Plan is in response to and intended to satisfy the request of the US EPA as part of a Work Order Letter *RE: Additional Work Required Under UAO for West Toe Improvements* dated March 17, 2026. As part of that letter, EPA requested that Chiquita Canyon Landfill review and revise the preemptive measures previously submitted as part of the 2024 West Toe Project and revise as necessary for the upcoming West Toe Buttress Project. All preemptive measures are intended to be completed prior to observable indicators in the unlikely event of catastrophic slope failure in accordance with the Slope Monitoring Plan.

1.2 Overview

The Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) operated by Chiquita Canyon, LLC (Chiquita) has been experiencing a subsurface reaction in an inactive fill portion of the Landfill, also known as an Elevated Temperature Landfill (ETLF) event.

As a result of settlement within the reaction area, surface bulging along the west slope toe is occurring and leachate seepage has been observed.¹ Construction activities to remove the bulge and install new leachate collection piping and sumps at the toe of the west toe slope were completed in December 2024. Observations made in 2024 by site personnel and regulators during the construction phase indicated that the majority of the waste being excavated is not wet, except in limited sections of the construction project where leachate liquids were entrained within the waste.

Differing from past construction activities that were detailed in the 2024 West Slope Pre-Emptive Secondary Containment Plan, this project will, as directed by EPA, consist of constructing a soil buttress on the west side of the landfill, adjacent to the prior “west slope toe drain project” to support the west side of the landfill in light of the continued extrusion of reacted material at certain preferential pathways that daylight on the west slope. To do so, CCL will extend the bottom liner under the waste mass, construct a new drainage pathway, install the soil buttress, and line over the entire installation. The project will involve moving a stormwater channel and redirecting stormwater flow in the area.

This West Slope Preemptive Secondary Containment Plan (Plan) provides measures that, when combined with contingency measures (provided as part of a separate plan) will contain the extrusion of reacted material or a leachate release not less than 28.1 MG in the unlikely event of slope failure.

1.3 Scope of Plan

The Plan outlines a general approach to retain potential slumped material in the unlikely event of catastrophic slope failure.

¹ Excess material is removed when bulging occurs and the area restored.

This Preemptive West Slope Plan also provides measures involving procurement and staging of materials and equipment in the event an unlikely catastrophic failure emergency response is triggered. Specific elements are provided in Section 2.4.

2.0 Area Setting and Features

This section of the Plan describes the area setting and pertinent site features.

2.1 Landfill General Setting

The Landfill is located immediately north of Henry Mayo Drive (Rt. 120). The Santa Clara River is approximately ½ mile to the south and receives stormwater discharge from the Landfill. A tributary to the Santa Clara River is located off-site to the west of the West Slope area. The general area setting is shown in the drawing set included in Attachment A.

2.2 Topography of the West Slope Area

The reaction zone occurs in the high elevation area in the northwest quadrant of the Landfill, with surface elevations of approximately 1390 ft above mean sea level (ft-msl). The West Slope is an area sloping to the western margin of the Landfill in the reaction zone area, terminating at the toe of the Landfill at approximately 1300 ft-msl and sloping to lower elevation to the south following the grade of the stormwater conveyance.

2.3 Preemptive Containment Structures

North and South Levees

CCL constructed the North Levee in 2024 as a preemptive measure with the construction of the West Toe Drainage Project.

The North Levee is located on CCL property and was constructed on a natural geographic saddle to prevent any release of liquid or sediment that could overflow the saddle and affect adjoining property to the west. See Attachment A, Drawing No. 3. The North Levee was constructed of precast concrete gravity blocks and a compacted soil fill berm to minimize the footprint for the structure. The North Levee was constructed to achieve a top elevation on its crest of 1230 feet mean sea level (MSL).

The North Levee has remained in place and functional since September 2024 (exceeding 180 days). With respect to drainage controls for the levee, no provision for stormwater run-on was needed for the North Levee as it was constructed in the high point of the natural saddle separating the landfill from the unimproved properties to the west. After construction of the West Toe Buttress, the North Levee will remain in place.

The South Levee will be constructed as part of the West Toe Buttress Project and incorporated into the permanent design. For that reason it has been removed from this preemptive plan.

South Basin

The South Basin is a two-stage basin with a concrete dam at elevation 974 feet above mean sea level (ft-msl) and a spillway structure along the west side at elevation 972 ft-msl. Stormwater from the northern and western sides of the landfill flows south and enters the basin at the northwest corner. Discharge from the South Basin occurs via two standpipes on the south end of the basin. The discharge from these two

standpipes daylight just south of the basin prior to flowing under Highway 126. These standpipe outlet locations are shown on the attached figures.

As requested by US EPA, prior to construction of the West Toe Berm and provided that the Los Angeles Water Board allows, CCL will empty stormwater from both stages of the South Basin in an effort to provide additional retention capacity should it be necessary to retain the extrusion of reacted material or leachate.

In addition to the North Levee area and South Basin area, the landfill also has an East Basin, managed by the site storm drain system. Although this area is unlikely to be impacted directly by the west slope, it does increase overall drainage capacity at the landfill.

Pipe Plugs in South Retention Basin Standpipe Outlet

The basis for installing the pipe plugs is to temporarily contain any leachate excursion from the upslope Soil Dam containment and contain it within the South Detention Basin so that it can be pumped out and disposed of properly. Use of pipe plugs in the spillway outlets will allow for full liquid pool elevation in the Detention Basin (970 ft-msl) as shown in the attached figures. This elevation provides for a maximum containment capacity of 3.7 million gallons at full pool elevation.

CCL purchased two plugs for the South Basin stormwater outlet pipes. They are Cherne Test-Ball Plugs product manufactured by Cherne Industries. Product specifications are provided as part of the of this Plan as Attachment A-1. CCL conducted a field deployment pilot test on April 11, 2026 to ensure the fit and to discern the best method for deployment. Approximately one week prior to the first rain event forecasted for CCL, these pipe plugs will be removed. A standard operating procedure (SOP) for deployment is provided in Attachment A-2 that includes a list of the proper materials, equipment and workforce necessary for a response. High-capacity pumps and temporary liquid storage vessels capable of managing hazardous liquids are readily available for deployment should this contingency measure be put into use.

2.4 Additional Preemptive Measures

CCL is implementing additional preemptive measures involving procurement and staging of materials and equipment, in the event contingency measures are triggered. These measures are comprised of the following:

Staging soil for construction of the South Dam

2.4.1 South Dam Construction Soil Stockpile

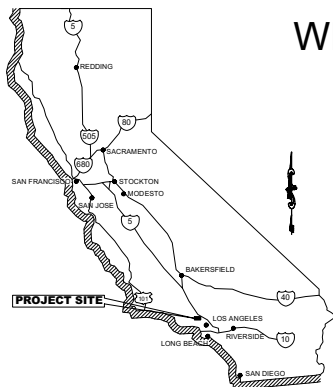
Approximately 17,000 CY of soil has been staged at CCL adjacent to where the Soil Dam would be constructed. In the event that CCL determines construction of the Soil Dam is necessary, onsite and contractor crews will be deployed to push the dirt into place and construct the dam.

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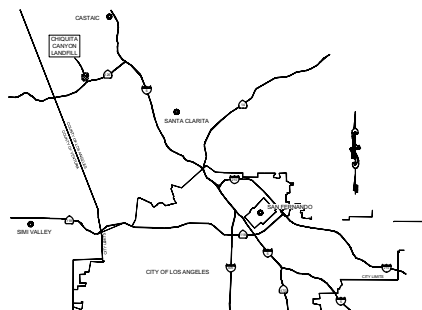
Attachment A
Preemptive and Contingency Plans
West Slope Secondary Containment Plan
Sheet Set

PREEMPTIVE AND CONTINGENCY PLANS WEST SLOPE PREEMPTIVE SECONDARY CONTAINMENT PLAN

CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL, LOS ANGELES COUNTY

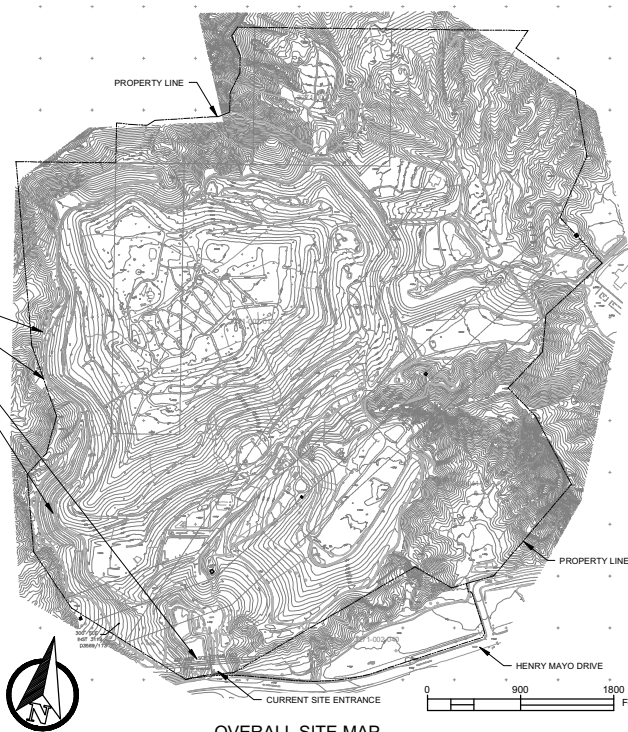


STATE
LOCATION MAP
NOT TO SCALE



VICINITY MAP
NOT TO SCALE

SEE SHEET 2 FOR
PROJECT LOCATIONS
IN THESE AREAS



OVERALL SITE MAP
1" = 600'

BENCH MARK

BM: VL 6106 Elev.: 982.885 FT
LACO BM TAG IN CTR NOSE OF
C/L MED S END C/L CHIQUITA CYN
LANDFILL ENT 89' N/O C/L HENRY
MAYO DR (HWY 126) 0.6 MI E/O QUAD: Newhall
CHIQUITA CYN RD (2018)

SHEET INDEX

- SHEET 1 - TITLE SHEET
- SHEET 2 - SITE PLAN
- SHEET 3 - LEVEE GEOLOGIC SECTIONS
- SHEET 4 - SOUTH DAM

GENERAL INFORMATION

- REFERENCE DRAWINGS FOR CAPPING THE REACTION AREA:
** FILE NO. _____ PREPARED BY _____ DATED _____

PROPERTY INFORMATION

- PROPERTY ADDRESS: 29201 HENRY MAYO DRIVE, CASTAIC, CA, 91384
- RECORD OF SURVEY BOOK 204 PAGES 24-38
- PROPERTY OWNER: CHIQUITA CANYON, LLC
- ASSESSORS ID NUMBER(S): 3271-002-011, 013, 019, 041; 3271-005-0034

ZONING, REGIONAL PLANNING, AND OTHER AGENCY INFORMATION

- PROPERTY ZONING: INDUSTRIAL
- INTENDED LAND USE: LANDFILL
- CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT: CLP NO. 2004-00042-(S) EXPIRATION DATE: 07/27/2047
- OAK TREE PERMIT NUMBER: OTP NO. 2015-0007-(S)632 EXPIRATION DATE: N/A
- REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD PERMIT NO. 84-2018-0172 EXPIRATION DATE: N/A
- LOS ANGELES COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF REGIONAL PLANNING: TBD

NOTE:
HORIZONTAL COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 83, CALIFORNIA STATE PLANE, ZONE 5, NAVD 88 VERTICAL
DATUM: NAVD 88

THE AERIAL SURVEY IS WITHIN +/- 4 FEET BASED ON THE NATIONAL STANDARD FOR SPATIAL DATA
ACCURACY (NSSDA) FOR A CONTOUR INTERVAL OF 2-Feet AND MAP SCALE OF 1"=100'

This drawing has not been published but rather has been prepared by Geo-Logic Associates, Inc. for use by the client named in the title block, solely in respect of the construction operation, and maintenance of the facility named in the title block. Geo-Logic Associates, Inc. shall not be liable for the use of this drawing on any other facility or for any other purpose.

REV. NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED BY

DATE OF ISSUE: 16 APR 2026
DESIGNED BY: R. JOHNSON
DRAWN BY: L. PADILLA
CHECKED BY: R. JOHNSON
APPROVED BY: R. JOHNSON



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www.geo-logic.com



CHIQUITA CANYON
A Waste Connections Company

29201 HENRY MAYO DRIVE
CASTAIC, CA 91384

CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL
PREEMPTIVE & CONTINGENCY PLAN

TITLE SHEET

ISSUED FOR REVIEW
REFERENCE AERIAL TOPO BASED ON FEBRUARY 26, 2026 AERIAL SURVEY BY TETRATECH
DWG NO. 01
PROJECT NO. 2013.0094

The topographic profile shows the road's elevation from station 0+00 to 4+00. The vertical axis represents elevation in feet, ranging from 1180 to 1290. The horizontal axis represents stationing. The profile includes a dashed line for the road grade and a solid line for the crest line. Key points are marked with their stationing and elevation: 2+00 (1220.00), 2+11.38 (1223.69), and 2+28.57 (1220.57). The crest is labeled 'CREST'.

REFERENCE AERIAL TOPO BASED ON FEBRUARY 26, 2026 AERIAL SURVEY BY TETRATECH

REV. NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED BY	DATE OF ISSUE: 16_APR_2026			2777 EAST GUASTI ROAD SUITE 1 ONTARIO, CA 91761 (909) 626-2282 www.geo-logic.com		CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL PREEMPTIVE & CONTINGENCY PLAN	DWG NO. 03
				DESIGNED BY: R. JOHNSON DRAWN BY: L. PADILLA CHECKED BY: R. JOHNSON APPROVED BY: R. JOHNSON				29201 HENRY MAYO DRIVE CASTAIC, CA 91384	GEOLOGIC CROSS SECTIONS	PROJECT NO. 2013.009A

PROJECT NO
2013.0094

Attachment A-1
Pipe Plug Product Information



LARGE MULTI-SIZE PIPE PLUGS

FEATURES

- Optimized design offers improved performance and safety
- Made from tough, tear-resistant natural rubber
- Aluminum end plate minimizes rust and corrosion
- 3/4 in. eyebolts provide superior holding strength
- Field replaceable pressure relief valve prevents over-inflation

**TEST
WITH THE
BEST™**



**48-72 IN. MUNI-BALL® PLUG
WITH 4 IN. BYPASS**



**72-120 IN.
TEST-BALL® PLUG**



Find us on    

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TEST BALL®

Part Number	Nominal Size	Usage Range	Max Back Pressure	Inflation Pressure	Weight (lbs)	Length (in)	
310728	48" – 72"	44" – 72.25" (1118 – 1835 mm)	**	12 psi (0,83 bar)	290 lbs (132 kg)	100" (2540 mm)	
610728	48" – 72" with sleeve	44" – 72.25" (1118 – 1835 mm)	**	12 psi (0,83 bar)	455 lbs (206 kg)	100" (2540 mm)	
310968	54" – 96"	54" – 96.25" (1400 – 2450 mm)	**	11 psi (0,75 bar)	500 lbs (227 kg)	128" (3200 mm)	
610968	54" – 96" with sleeve	54" – 96.25" (1400 – 2450 mm)	**	11 psi (0,75 bar)	729 lbs (331 kg)	128" (3200 mm)	
310988	72" – 120"	72" – 120" (1828 – 3048 mm)	**	12 psi (0,83 bar)	850 lbs (385 kg)	152" (3860 mm)	WORLD'S LARGEST TEST PLUG

** Consult back pressure table below

MUNI-BALL®

Part Number	Nominal Size	Bypass Diameter (NPT)	Usage Range	Max Back Pressure	Inflation Pressure	Weight (lbs)	Length (in)
314728	48" – 72" (1200–1800 mm)	4" M	44" – 72.25" (1200 – 1835 mm)	**	12 psi (0,83 bar)	310 lbs (141 kg)	93" (2632 mm)
614728	48" – 72" (1200–1800 mm) with sleeve	4" M	44" – 72.25" (1200 – 1835 mm)	**	12 psi (0,83 bar)	563 lbs (255.4 kg)	93" (2632 mm)
316728	48" – 72" (1200–1800 mm)	6" M	44" – 72.25" (1200 – 1835 mm)	**	12 psi (0,83 bar)	418 lbs (190 kg)	93" (2632 mm)
616728	48" – 72" (1200–1800 mm) with sleeve	6" M	44" – 72.25" (1200 – 1835 mm)	**	12 psi (0,83 bar)	983 lbs (446 kg)	93" (2632 mm)
318728	48" – 72" (1200–1800 mm)	8" Flanged	44" – 72.25" (1200 – 1835 mm)	**	12 psi (0,83 bar)	448 lbs (203.2 kg)	93" (2632 mm)
618728	48" – 72" (1200–1800 mm) with sleeve	8" Flanged	44" – 72.25" (1200 – 1835 mm)	**	12 psi (0,83 bar)	1,121 lbs (508.5 kg)	93" (2632 mm)
314968	54" – 96" (1400–2400 mm)	4" M	54"–96.25" (1400–2450 mm)	**	11 psi (0,75 bar)	500 lbs (226.7 kg)	128" (3200 mm)
614968	54" – 96" (1400–2400 mm) with sleeve	4" M	54"–96.25" (1400–2450 mm)	**	11 psi (0,75 bar)	752 lbs (341.1 kg)	128" (3200 mm)
316968	54" – 96" (1400–2400 mm)	6" M	54"–96.25" (1400–2450 mm)	**	11 psi (0,75 bar)	480 lbs (218.2 kg)	132" (3353 mm)
616968	54" – 96" (1400–2400 mm) with sleeve	6" M	54"–96.25" (1400–2450 mm)	**	11 psi (0,75 bar)	1,301 lbs (590.1 kg)	132" (3353 mm)
319968	54" – 96" (1400–2400 mm)	8" Flanged	54"–96.25" (1400–2450 mm)	**	11 psi (0,75 bar)	506 lbs (230 kg)	132" (3353 mm)
619968	54" – 96" (1400–2400 mm) with sleeve	8" Flanged	54"–96.25" (1400–2450 mm)	**	11 psi (0,75 bar)	1,324 lbs (600.6 kg)	132" (3353 mm)

** Consult back pressure table below

AIR LOC®

Part Number	Nominal Size	Usage Range	Max Back Pressure	Inflation Pressure	Weight (lbs)	Length (in)
317728	48"-72" (1200-1800 mm)	44"-72.25" (1118-1835 mm)	**	12 psi (0,83 bar)	290 lbs	100"
617728	48"-72" (1200-1800 mm) with sleeve	44"-72.25" (1118-1835 mm)	**	12 psi (0,83 bar)	489 lbs	100"
317968	54"-96" (1400-2400 mm)	54"-96.25" (1400-2450 mm)	**	11 psi (0,75 bar)	500 lbs	128"
617968	54"-96" (1400-2400 mm) with sleeve	54"-96.25" (1400-2450 mm)	**	11 psi (0,75 bar)	525 lbs	128"

** Consult back pressure table below



#310988 shown

WORLD'S LARGEST TEST PLUG



#314728 shown

MUNI-BALL



#317728 shown

AIR-LOC® LEAK LOCATOR

BACK PRESSURE DATA

Pipe Diameter	Plug Size													
	4" – 8"	6" – 12"	8" – 12"	8" – 16"	12" – 18"	12" – 24"	15" – 32"	20" – 40"	24" – 48"	24" – 60"	40" – 60"	48" – 72"	54" – 96"	72" – 120"
4"	30.0 psi													
6"	23.0 psi	26.0 psi												
8"	15.0 psi	23.0 psi	26.0 psi	29.0 psi										
10"		22.0 psi	23.0 psi	27.0 psi										
12"		15.0 psi	15.0 psi	25.0 psi	25.0 psi	27.0 psi								
15"				18.0 psi	23.0 psi	25.5 psi	21.3 psi							
16"				15.0 psi	22.0 psi	25.0 psi	20.7 psi							
18"					15.0 psi	22.0 psi	20.0 psi							
20"						20.0 psi	18.6 psi	17.5 psi						
24"						15.0 psi	16.7 psi	15.1 psi	17.2 psi	15.6 psi				
30"							12.7 psi	14.0 psi	15.7 psi	15.2 psi				
32"							12.2 psi	13.4 psi	15.2 psi	14.8 psi				
36"								12.4 psi	14.0 psi	14.8 psi				
40"								10.0 psi	12.9 psi	14.0 psi				
48"									10.0 psi	12.6 psi	13.0 psi	7.2 psi		
54"										9.6 psi	11.0 psi	6.8 psi	7.3 psi	
60"										6.0 psi	8.7 psi	6.4 psi	7.2 psi	
66"												6.2 psi	6.9 psi	
72"												6.0 psi	6.8 psi	9.0 psi
84"													6.6 psi	8.0 psi
96"													6.4 psi	7.5 psi
104"														7.0 psi
120"														6.0 psi





Pneumatic Plug Safety & Instruction Manual

Notice: Before using this equipment, carefully read SAFETY PRECAUTIONS contained in this manual. Keep this manual for future reference. Additional free copies of this manual can be obtained by contacting Cherne Industries. Contact Cherne Industries at 1-800-843-7584 or Oatey.com/Cherne for questions or recommendations.

Bouchon pneumatique Manuel de sécurité et d'instructions

Avis : Avant d'utiliser cet équipement, lisez attentivement les MISES EN GARDE de ce manuel. Gardez ce manuel pour référence future. Vous pouvez obtenir des copies supplémentaires gratuites de ce manuel en contactant Cherne Industries. Contactez Cherne Industries au 1-800-843-7584 ou visitez Oatey.com/Cherne pour les questions ou recommandations.

Tapón neumático Manual de instrucciones y seguridad

Aviso: Antes de utilizar este aparato, es importante leer las PRECAUCIONES DE SEGURIDAD contenidas en este manual. Guarde este manual para referencia futura. Se pueden obtener copias gratuitas adicionales de este manual a través de Cherne Industries. Contáctese con Cherne Industries al 1-800-843-7584 o visite Oatey.com/Cherne por preguntas o recomendaciones.

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Safety Precautions

⚠ DANGER: Death, bodily injury and/or property damage could result if plug fails for any reason. Unsafe practices can also result in death or severe injury.

The following information provided under “General Information,” “Preparation Before Use,” “Operation,” and “Maintenance and Storage” must always be followed. Pay careful attention to safety information highlighted by this symbol: ⚠

General Information

Follow all safety instructions contained in OSHA and federal, state, and local regulations. Do not use the plug if any conditions exist that could jeopardize the safety of personnel or property.

Confined Space Entry: Follow Federal, State, local and/or company requirements for entry into confined spaces.

⚠ **Danger Zone:** When a plug is in use, a danger zone exists that expands outwardly in a cone shape. NEVER enter the danger zone when a plug is in use.



Preparation Before Use

1. Plug Selection: Select the proper plug and related equipment. Every pipe plug has performance specs listed on the plug and/or in the literature. Contact Cherne Industries or dealer for recommendations.

2. Back Pressure Determination: Determine maximum back pressure the plug must withstand. Back pressure is the pressure (air or liquid) in front of or back of the plug that it must restrain. ⚠ **Never exceed the plug's back pressure rating. Maximum back pressure ratings listed are for plugs installed in clean, dry pipe of nominal size. Usage of plugs in pipeline that varies from these conditions could reduce maximum allowable back pressure.**

3. Plug Size Selection: Pipe plugs have a minimum and maximum sealing size range. Verify the pipe inside diameter is within the plug's sealing (usage) range.

4. Pipe Design: Plug performance could vary

depending on pipe types. For example, in corrugated pipe, plug back pressure rating drops by 50%. Contact Cherne Industries or dealer for recommendations.

5. ⚠ Calibrated gauges: Failure to use calibrated gauges could result in plug over-inflation or under-inflation which could lead to plug failure.

Monitor inflation and back pressure with calibrated pressure gauges only.

Use calibrated gauges and proper hoses to monitor pressure, inflate, and deflate the plug from outside of danger zone. Contact Cherne Industries or dealer for recommendations.

6. Cleaning and Inspection: Plugs must be clean and inspected before and after every use. ⚠ **Do not use a plug if it has or shows any signs of wear or deterioration. All natural rubber products degrade over time, even if they are used infrequently, stored properly, and show no external signs of damage. Because of this, Cherne recommends that this plug be retired from service no later than 17 years after the date of manufacture, which can be found on the serial number tag, inflation end, non-inflation end, or on the plug body. If you cannot find the date of manufacture or have questions, call 1-800-843-7584.**

The inspection should include but not be limited to looking for:

1. Cuts
2. Abrasions
3. Punctures
4. Bulges
5. Cracks
6. Corrosion
7. Loose or damaged fittings & components
8. Leaks

7. Clean Pipe: Clean any debris or foreign substances before placing plug. An unclean pipe could reduce plug's back pressure holding capability and could damage plug during placement or upon inflation.

⚠ **Plug Rupture:** Improper inflation or inflation against a sharp object could result in plug rupture.

8. Backup System: An additional backup system should be considered to prevent injury or property damage in case of plug failure. Never use eye bolts, inflation hoses, or other attachments of the plug as

a means to restrain the plug movement under back pressure.

9. ⚠ Plug Blocking: Failure to use proper blocking/bracing could result in a fatality.

Forces behind the plug could be tremendous. A properly designed blocking or bracing device must be used to restrain any plug movement.

Operation

⚠ **Danger Zone:** When a plug is in use, a danger zone exists that expands outwardly in a cone shape. NEVER enter the danger zone when a plug is in use.

⚠ **Temperature Range:** Pipe plugs are designed for use at temperatures from 0°F to +125°F. Plug use outside of its rated temperature range could cause plug failure.

⚠ **Plug Placement:** Pneumatic plugs can elongate upon inflation, causing the plug to protrude and resulting in failure if not initially placed far enough into the pipe. Position the plug into the pipe at a distance at least equal to the pipe diameter.

⚠ **Monitor Pressure:** Inflation pressure and back pressure should be monitored and maintained to the rated plug specifications at least once per 4 hours. More frequent monitoring may be required for certain applications. A regulated pressure source may be attached to the plug during operation.

⚠ **Restrained Media Restrictions:** Use of plugs with chemicals including hydrocarbons may cause severe damage to the plug. Plugs made of natural rubber are designed to hold air, water or sewage. Plug failure could result in death, serious bodily injury and/or property damage.

⚠ **Inflation Media:** Cherne plugs can be inflated with air, water or inert gases such as nitrogen. Air and other inert gases pose more danger than water in the case of a plug failure.

1. Place the plug in the pipe or application to be blocked or tested making sure it is positioned inside the pipe or application a distance at least equal to the pipe or application diameter.
2. Connect one end of inflation hose to the plug inflation fitting (such as Schrader valve, 1/4", 3/8", 1/2" port etc.). The other end of the inflation hose is connected to line pressure, pump or another supply pressure device. Always use an appropriate method to dump the pressure after application.

3. If another fitting (such as Schrader valve, 1/4", 3/8", 1/2" port etc.) is available, connect a second hose to the fitting. The other end of the second hose should be connected to a calibrated gauge. This second hose is a pressure read back hose.

4. Make sure to block/brace the plug using appropriate method before inflating the plug.

5. Introduce pressure to the plug through the inflation hose. Inflate the plug to the rated inflation pressure listed on the plug. Contact Cherne Industries or dealer for recommendations.

6. Let the plug stabilize for a few moments. Add pressure if needed to maintain rated inflation pressure.

⚠ **Over-Inflation:** Do not exceed required inflation pressure. Over inflation could cause the plug to rupture and dislodge at extreme velocity.

⚠ **Under-Inflation:** Inflate plug to required inflation pressure. Under-inflation could cause the plug and the media restrained to dislodge from the pipe.

7. Proceed with testing pipe, application, or other use of plug. After test, application, or use of the plug is complete, release all back pressure behind the plug from outside the danger zone.

8. When all back pressure is released, relieve plug pressure from outside the danger zone until the plug is completely deflated.

⚠ **Always release the back pressure from the pipe before deflating the plug. Plug deflation before releasing back pressure could cause the plug to dislodge at extreme velocity.**

9. Remove blocking/bracing system. Remove plug from pipe and follow storage instruction.

Maintenance and Storage

The plug may be cleaned with mild soap and water (other cleaning agents may cause damage).

Inflate plug with 1 psig to inspect the plug after every use.

⚠ **Plug should not be used if it shows any signs of cut, wear or deterioration. A damaged plug is unsafe and should not be used again.**

Never inflate plug more than 1 psig when the plug is outside of a pipe. Plug damage and failure could occur.

Store the plug in a dry place away from sunlight or other sources of ultra-violet light and ozone. Plugs must be stored below 110°F and can be stored suspended vertically or placed horizontally.

Mises en garde

⚠️ AVERTISSEMENT La mort, des blessures corporelles et/ou des dégâts matériels peuvent survenir si le bouchon échoue pour quelque raison que ce soit. Des pratiques dangereuses peuvent également entraîner la mort ou des blessures graves.

Suivez toujours les informations suivantes fournies sous « Informations générales », « Préparation avant l'utilisation », « Opération » et « Entretien et entreposage ». Prêtez une attention particulière aux mises en garde mises en évidence par ce symbole : ⚠️

Informations générales

Suivez toujours toutes les informations sur la sécurité de l'OSHA et des règlements fédéraux, provinciaux et municipaux. N'utilisez pas le bouchon s'il existe des conditions qui pourraient compromettre la sécurité du personnel ou des biens.

Application dans un espace restreint : Respectez les exigences fédérales, provinciales, municipales et/ou de l'entrepreneur pour l'application dans un espace restreint.

⚠️ Zone de danger : Lors de l'utilisation d'un bouchon, il existe une zone de danger qui se prolonge en forme conique. N'ENTREZ JAMAIS dans la zone de danger lorsqu'un bouchon est en cours d'utilisation.



Préparation avant l'utilisation

- Sélection du bouchon :** Sélectionnez le bouchon et l'équipement appropriés. Chaque bouchon de tuyau comporte des spécifications sur le rendement qui sont énumérées sur le bouchon et/ou dans la documentation. Contactez Cherme Industries ou le commerçant pour obtenir les recommandations.
- Détermination de la surpression :** Déterminez la surpression maximale que le bouchon doit supporter. La surpression est la pression (air ou liquide) devant ou derrière le bouchon qu'il doit retenir. ⚠️ N'exécutez jamais la surpression nominale du bouchon. Les surpressions nominales maximales sont indiquées pour les bouchons installés dans un tuyau propre et sec de taille nominale. L'utilisation de bouchons dans une conduite avec des conditions différentes pourrait réduire la surpression maximale permise.
- Sélection de la taille du bouchon :** Les bouchons de tuyau comportent une gamme de tailles minimales et maximales de scellement. Vérifiez si le diamètre interne du tuyau se trouve dans la gamme (d'utilisation) de scellement du bouchon.
- Conception du tuyau :** Le rendement du bouchon pourrait varier selon les types de tuyau. Par exemple, dans un tuyau

en tôle ondulée, la capacité nominale de surpression du bouchon baisse de 50 %. Contactez Cherme Industries ou le commerçant pour obtenir les recommandations.

- ⚠️ **Jauges étalonnées :** Ne pas utiliser des jauges étalonnées pourrait causer un gonflement excessif ou insuffisant du bouchon ; ce qui risquerait de faire échouer le bouchon.

Surveillez le gonflement et la surpression uniquement avec des manomètres étalonnés.

Utilisez des jauges étalonnées et des tuyaux souples appropriés pour surveiller la pression, gonfler et dégonfler le bouchon à partir de l'extérieur de la zone de danger. Contactez Cherme Industries ou le commerçant pour obtenir les recommandations.

- Nettoyage et inspection :** Les bouchons doivent être nettoyés et examinés avant et après chaque utilisation. ⚠️ N'utilisez pas le bouchon s'il est usé ou détérioré ou s'il présente des signes d'usure ou de détérioration. Tous les produits en caoutchouc naturel se détériorent avec le temps, même s'ils sont peu souvent utilisés, entreposés correctement ou s'ils ne présentent aucun signe externe d'endommagement. Pour cette raison, Cherme recommande que ce bouchon soit mis au rebut au plus tard 17 ans après sa date de fabrication, laquelle se trouve sur l'étiquette du numéro de série, l'extrémité de gonflage, l'extrémité ne servant pas au gonflage ou sur le corps du bouchon. Si vous ne trouvez pas la date de fabrication ou si vous avez des questions, composez le 1-800-843-7584.

Inspection devrait inclure les éléments suivants, sans toutefois s'y restreindre :

- Coupures
- Abrasions
- Perforations
- Protubérances
- Fissures
- Corrosion
- Pièces et composants desserrés ou abîmés
- Fuites

- Nettoyage du tuyau :** Nettoyez tout débris ou toute substance étrangère avant de poser le bouchon. Un tuyau sale pourrait réduire la capacité de retenue de la surpression du bouchon et endommager le bouchon durant la pose ou son gonflement.

⚠️ **Rupture du bouchon :** Un gonflement impropre ou un gonflement contre un objet pointu pourrait rompre le bouchon.

- Système de reflux :** Un système de reflux supplémentaire devrait être considéré pour prévenir les blessures ou les dégâts matériels en cas de panne du bouchon. N'utilisez jamais des boulons à œil, des tuyaux souples de gonflement ni d'autres pièces de fixation du bouchon comme moyen de restreindre

les mouvements du bouchon soumis à une surpression.

- ⚠️ **Blocage du bouchon :** Ne pas utiliser un dispositif de blocage/retenu approprié pourrait causer un accident mortel.

Les forces derrière le bouchon peuvent être énormes. Un dispositif de blocage/retenu correctement conçu doit être utilisé pour limiter tout mouvement du bouchon.

Opération

⚠️ **Zone de danger :** Lorsqu'un bouchon est utilisé, il existe une zone de danger qui se prolonge en forme conique. N'ENTREZ JAMAIS dans la zone de danger lorsqu'un bouchon est en cours d'utilisation.

⚠️ **Plage de température :** Les bouchons de tuyau sont conçus pour être utilisés à des températures allant de 0 °F à +125 °F (-17,77 °C à 51,66 °C). L'utilisation du bouchon à l'extérieur de cette plage de température nominale pourrait faire échouer le bouchon.

⚠️ **Pose du bouchon :** Les bouchons pneumatiques peuvent s'allonger lors du gonflement, ce qui pourrait causer une projection du bouchon et causer une panne s'il n'était pas inséré suffisamment dans le tuyau. Insérez le bouchon dans le tuyau à une distance au moins égale au diamètre du tuyau.

⚠️ **Surveillance de la pression :** La pression de gonflement et la surpression doivent être surveillées et maintenues aux spécifications nominales du bouchon au moins une fois aux 4 heures. Une surveillance plus fréquente peut être requise pour certaines applications. Une source de pression régularisée peut être fixée au bouchon durant l'opération.

⚠️ **Restrictions des substances de retenue :** L'utilisation de bouchons avec des produits chimiques, incluant des hydrocarbures, peut endommager gravement le bouchon. Les bouchons fabriqués en caoutchouc naturel sont conçus pour retenir l'air, l'eau ou les eaux usées. L'échec du bouchon pourrait causer la mort, de graves blessures corporelles et/ou des dégâts matériels.

⚠️ **Substance de gonflement :** Cherme peuvent être gonflés avec de l'air, de l'eau ou des gaz inertes, comme l'azote. L'air et d'autres gaz inertes poseraient plus de risques que l'eau, si le bouchon venait à échouer.

- Posez le bouchon dans le tuyau ou l'application à bloquer ou tester, en vous assurant de l'insérer dans le tuyau ou l'application à une distance au moins égale au diamètre du tuyau ou de l'application.
- Raccordez une extrémité du tuyau de gonflage au raccord de gonflage du bouchon (comme une vanne Schrader avec orifice de 1/4", 3/8", 1/2", [6 mm, 10 mm, 13 mm], etc.). L'autre extrémité du tuyau de gonflage est raccordée à un dispositif de pression de canalisation, à une pompe ou à un autre dispositif de pression d'alimentation. Utilisez toujours une méthode appropriée pour libérer la pression après l'application.

- Si un autre raccord (comme une vanne Schrader avec orifice de 1/4", 3/8", 1/2", [6 mm, 10 mm, 13 mm], etc.) est disponible, raccordez un autre tuyau souple au raccord. L'autre extrémité du second tuyau souple doit être raccordée à une jauge étalonnée. Ce deuxième tuyau souple est un tuyau de lecture de pression.

4. Assurez-vous de bloquer/retenir le bouchon à l'aide d'une méthode appropriée avant de gonfler le bouchon.

5. Introduisez la pression dans le bouchon à l'aide du tuyau de gonflage. Gonflez le bouchon à la pression de gonflage nominale indiquée sur le bouchon. Contactez Cherme Industries ou un commerçant pour voir les recommandations.

6. Laissez le bouchon se stabiliser pendant quelques minutes. Ajoutez plus de pression au besoin pour maintenir la pression de gonflement minimale.

⚠️ **Gonflage excessif :** N'exécutez pas la pression de gonflement requise. Un gonflement excessif pourrait rompre le bouchon et le déloger à une vitesse extrême.

⚠️ **Gonflage insuffisant :** Gonflez le bouchon à la pression de gonflement requise. Un gonflement insuffisant pourrait déloger le bouchon et la substance de retenue du tuyau.

7. Effectuez l'essai du tuyau, l'application ou une autre utilisation du bouchon terminée, libérez toute la surpression derrière le bouchon depuis l'extérieur de la zone de danger.

8. Une fois toute la surpression libérée, videz la pression du bouchon depuis l'extérieur de la zone de danger, jusqu'à ce que le bouchon soit entièrement dégonflé.

⚠️ **Libérez toujours la surpression du tuyau avant de dégonfler le bouchon.** Le dégonflage du bouchon avant de libérer la surpression pourrait déloger le bouchon à une vitesse extrême.

9. Retirez le système de blocage/retenu. Retirez le bouchon du tuyau et suivez les instructions sur l'entreposage.

Entretien et entreposage

Le bouchon peut être nettoyé avec un savon doux et de l'eau (d'autres agents nettoyants risquent de l'abîmer).

Gonflez le bouchon avec 1 lb/po² (6,89 kPa) de pression pour examiner le bouchon après chaque utilisation. ⚠️ N'utilisez pas le bouchon s'il présente des signes de coupure, d'usure ou de détérioration. Un bouchon endommagé peut être dangereux et il ne devrait jamais être réutilisé.

Ne gonflez jamais le bouchon à plus de 1 lb/po² (6,89 kPa) de pression si le bouchon est à l'extérieur du tuyau. Vous pourriez endommager le bouchon et il risquerait d'échouer.

Entreposez le bouchon dans un lieu sec, loin de la lumière du soleil ou d'autres sources de lumière ultraviolette et d'ozone. Les bouchons doivent être rangés à moins de 110 °F (43,44 °C) et ils peuvent être entreposés en les suspendant verticalement ou reposer horizontalement.

Precauciones de seguridad

⚠️ ADVERTENCIA Puede ocurrir muerte, lesiones personales y/o daños materiales si el tapón falla por cualquier razón. Prácticas peligrosas también pueden resultar en muerte o lesiones graves.

Siempre se debe observar la siguiente información proporcionada bajo los títulos de "Información General," "Preparación antes del uso," "Operación," y "Mantenimiento y Almacenamiento". Es importante prestar atención a la información sobre la seguridad realizada con este símbolo: ⚠️

Información General

Siga todas las instrucciones de seguridad contenidas en las normas de OSHA y en las leyes federales, estatales y locales. No use este tapón si existen condiciones que puedan poner en peligro la seguridad del personal o de la propiedad.

Ingreso a espacios limitados: Respete los requerimientos estatales, locales y/o de la empresa para el ingreso a espacios limitados.

⚠️ **Zona de peligro:** Cuando se está utilizando un tapón, existe una zona de peligro que se extiende hacia afuera en forma de cono. NUNCA entre a la zona de peligro cuando se esté utilizando un tapón.



Preparación antes del uso

- Selección del tapón:** Seleccione el tapón y el aparato asociado correctos. Cada tapón de tubería tiene las especificaciones de desempeño indicadas en el tapón mismo y/o en la literatura. Comuníquese con Cherme Industries o con el concesionario para obtener recomendaciones.
- Determinación de la contrapresión:** Determine el máximo de contrapresión que el tapón puede soportar. La contrapresión es la presión (de aire o líquido) delante o detrás del tapón que éste debe refrenar. ⚠️ **Nunca se debe sobrepasar la clasificación nominal de contrapresión del tapón.** Las clasificaciones nominales de contrapresión indicadas son para tapones instalados en tuberías limpias y secas de tamaño nominal. El uso de tapones en tuberías con condiciones diferentes a las indicadas puede reducir el máximo de contrapresión permisible.
- Selección del tamaño del tapón:** Los tapones de tubería tienen una gama de tamaños de hermeticidad mínima y máxima. Verifique que el diámetro interior de la tubería se encuentre dentro de la gama de hermeticidad (uso) del tapón.
- Diseño de la tubería:** El desempeño del tapón puede variar

según el tipo de tubería. Por ejemplo, en tuberías corrugadas, la clasificación nominal de contrapresión del tapón desciende un 50%. Comuníquese con Cherme Industries o con el concesionario para obtener recomendaciones.

- ⚠️ **Manómetros calibrados:** El uso de manómetros no calibrados puede resultar en demasiada o poca inflación del tapón, lo cual podría provocar una falla del tapón.

Es importante monitorear la inflación y la contrapresión sólo con manómetros calibrados.

Utilice manómetros calibrados y mangueras adecuadas para monitorear la presión, inflar y desinflar el tapón alejado de la zona de peligro. Comuníquese con Cherme Industries o con el concesionario para obtener recomendaciones.

- Limpeza e Inspección:** Los tapones deben estar limpios y es necesario inspeccionarlos antes y después de cada uso. ⚠️ **No use el tapón si está gastado o si muestra señales de desgaste o deterioro.** Todos los productos de caucho se deterioran con el tiempo, aún si no se utilizan con frecuencia, si se han guardado debidamente y no muestran señales externas de daño. Por esta razón, Cherme recomienda dejar de usar este tapón a más tardar 17 años después de su fecha de fabricación, que se puede encontrar en la etiqueta con el número de serie, en el extremo para inflar, en el extremo no para inflar o en el cuerpo del tapón. Si usted no puede encontrar la fecha de fabricación o desea formular alguna pregunta, llame al 1-800-843-7584.

La inspección debe incluir, pero no se limita a la verificación de lo siguiente:

- Cortes
- Abrusiones
- Perforaciones
- Protuberancias
- Rajaduras
- Corrosión
- Accesorios y componentes sueltos o averiados
- Fugas

- Limpeza de la tubería:** Limpie toda suciedad o sustancia extraña antes de colocar el tapón. Un tubo sucio puede reducir la capacidad del tapón de retener la contrapresión y puede dañarlo cuando se coloque o se infle.

⚠️ **Ruptura del tapón:** Una inflación incorrecta o contra un objeto punzante puede resultar en la ruptura del tapón.

- Sistema de respaldo:** Se debería considerar el uso de un sistema de respaldo adicional para evitar lesiones o daños materiales en caso de una falla del tapón. Nunca use pasadores, mangueras de inflación ni ningún otro accesorio de fijación del tapón para contener el movimiento del tapón bajo contrapresión.

- ⚠️ **Bloqueo del tapón:** La falta de un medio de bloqueo/ soporte adecuado puede resultar en una fatalidad.

Las fuerzas detrás del tapón pueden ser tremendas. Es necesario utilizar un dispositivo de bloqueo o de soporte debidamente diseñado para contener el movimiento del tapón.

Operación

⚠️ **Zona de peligro:** Cuando se está utilizando un tapón, existe una zona de peligro que se extiende hacia afuera en forma de cono. NUNCA entre a la zona de peligro cuando se esté utilizando un tapón.

⚠️ **Gama de temperatura:** Los tapones de tubería están diseñados para ser usados a temperaturas entre 0°F y +125°F (-17,77 y 51,66 °C). El uso del tapón fuera de su gama de temperatura clasificada puede provocar la falla del tapón.

⚠️ **Colocación del tapón:** Los tapones neumáticos se pueden alagar con la inflación, haciendo que el tapón salga hacia fuera. Esto puede provocar una falla si el tapón no se introdujo lo suficiente dentro de la tubería desde un principio. Coloque el tapón en la tubería a una distancia equivalente al diámetro de la tubería como mínimo.

⚠️ **Monitoreo de la presión:** La presión de inflación y la contrapresión deben ser monitoreadas y mantenidas a las especificaciones de clasificación del tapón, una vez cada 4 horas como mínimo. Ciertos usos pueden requerir un monitoreo más frecuente. Se puede conectar una fuente regulada de presión al tapón durante su operación.

⚠️ **Restricciones de las sustancias a refrenar:** El uso de tapones con sustancias químicas, incluyendo hidrocarburos, puede provocar daños graves al tapón. Los tapones hechos de caucho natural están diseñados para contener aire, agua o aguas residuales. La falla de un tapón puede resultar en muerte, lesiones personales graves y/o daños materiales.

⚠️ **Medios de inflación:** Los tapones Cherme se pueden inflar con aire, agua o gases inertes tales como el nitrógeno. El aire y otros gases inertes son más peligrosos que el agua en el caso de una falla del tapón.

- Coloque el tapón en la tubería o en la aplicación que se desee bloquear o probar, cerciorándose de que esté colocado en el interior de la tubería o de la aplicación a una distancia el menos equivalente al diámetro de la tubería o de la aplicación.
- Conecte un extremo de la manguera de inflación al accesorio de inflación del tapón (tal como una válvula Schrader, una toma de 1/4" (6 mm), 3/8" (10 mm), 1/2" (13 mm), etc.). El otro extremo de la manguera de inflación está conectado a la línea de presión, a la bomba o a otro dispositivo de suministro de presión. Siempre use un método adecuado para descargar la presión después de la aplicación.

- Si otro accesorio (tal como una válvula Schrader, una toma de 1/4" (6 mm), 3/8" (10 mm), 1/2" (13 mm), etc.) se encuentra disponible, conecte una segunda manguera al accesorio. El otro extremo de la segunda manguera deberá estar conectado a un manómetro calibrado. Esta segunda manguera proporciona una lectura de la presión.

4. Es importante bloquear/soportar el tapón usando el método adecuado antes de inflarlo.

5. Introduzca presión en el tapón a través de la manguera de inflación. Infle el tapón a la presión de inflación nominal, indicada en el mismo. Comuníquese con Cherme Industries o con el concesionario para obtener recomendaciones.

6. Deje que el tapón se establezca por unos momentos. Agregue presión si es necesario para mantener la presión de inflación nominal.

⚠️ **Demasiada inflación:** No sobrepase la presión de inflación requerida. Demasiada inflación puede hacer que el tapón se rompa y se suelte a mucha velocidad.

⚠️ **Poca inflación:** El tapón se debe inflar a la presión de inflación requerida. Si no se infla lo suficiente, eso puede hacer que tanto el tapón como la sustancia refrenada se suelten de la tubería.

7. Proceda a hacer la prueba de la tubería, de la aplicación u de otro uso del tapón. Después de haber terminado la prueba, la aplicación o el uso del tapón, descargue toda la contrapresión detrás del tapón desde afuera de la zona de peligro.

8. Cuando se haya descargado toda la contrapresión, libere la presión del tapón desde afuera de la zona de peligro hasta que el tapón se haya desinflado completamente.

⚠️ **Siempre descargue la contrapresión de la tubería antes de desinflar el tapón.** Si se el tapón se desinfla antes de descargar la contrapresión, éste puede soltarse a mucha velocidad.

9. Retire el sistema de bloqueo/soporte. Retire el tapón de la tubería y siga las instrucciones para guardarlo.

Mantenimiento y Almacenamiento

El tapón se puede limpiar con agua y un jabón delicado (otros agentes de limpieza pueden provocar daños).

Infle el tapón con 1 psig (6,89 kPa) para inspeccionarlo después de cada uso. ⚠️ **No se debe utilizar el tapón si exhibe señales de corte, desgaste o deterioro.** Un tapón averiado es peligroso y no se debe utilizar nuevamente.

Nunca infle el tapón más de 1 psig (6,89 kPa) cuando se encuentre fuera de una tubería ya que se pueden provocar daños y fallas en el tapón.

Guarde el tapón en un lugar seco fuera de la luz del sol o de otras fuentes de luz ultravioleta y ozono. Los tapones se deben guardar a temperaturas por debajo de los 110°F (43,44°C) y se pueden guardar suspendidos en posición vertical o en posición horizontal.

Attachment A-2

Pipe Plug Installation Standard Operating Procedure

Emergency Plug Installation		
Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL)		Task Description: Install plugs in an emergency pre-emptive measure to stop liquid from flowing out of the south stormwater basin
Date: 6/27/24	Revision: 0	

Necessary Supplies:	An air compressor with a pressure gauge. Two people are recommended for installation.
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Task Step	Actions, Notes, and Pictures
1	Locate the plugs if they are not already in the pipe. If not already in the pipe, they will be nearby, as they will be secured to the pipes themselves.
2	IF the plugs are already in the pipes, skip to Step 3. IF the plugs are not already in the pipes, put them into the pipes in the end segment that is tarred.
3	Inflate the plugs to around 7-8 psi. Inflating the plugs will cause a large growth – this is normal and even a max width of plug it remains at low pressures.



**WEST SLOPE CONTINGENCY SECONDARY
CONTAINMENT PLAN
CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL
CASTAIC, CALIFORNIA**

Prepared for:



**Chiquita Canyon, LLC
29201 Henry Mayo Dr,
Castaic, CA 91384**

**April 2026
Revision v1.4**

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

CCL	Chiquita Canyon Landfill
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CY	Cubic Yards
ft-msl	Feet (above) Mean Sea Level
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ETLF	Elevated Temperature Landfill
EU	Environmental Unit
IC	Incident Command
JHA	Job Hazard Analysis
MG	Million Gallons
Plan	West Slope Contingency Secondary Containment
SAP	Sampling and Analysis Plan

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

This Plan is in response to and intended to satisfy the request of the US EPA as part of a Work Order Letter **RE: Additional Work Required Under UAO for West Toe Improvements** dated March 17, 2026. As part of that letter, EPA requested that Chiquita Canyon Landfill review and revise the contingency measures previously submitted as part of the 2024 West Toe Project and revise as necessary for the upcoming West Toe Buttress Project. All contingency measures are intended to be implemented prior to observable indicators in the unlikely event of catastrophic slope failure in accordance with the Slope Monitoring Plan.

1.2 Overview

The Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) operated by Chiquita Canyon, LLC (Chiquita) has been experiencing a subsurface reaction also known as an Elevated Temperature Landfill (ETLF) event.

As a result of both the mobility of post-reacted material¹ through the waste mass as well as settlement within the reaction area, surface bulging along the west slope toe is occurring and leachate seepage has been observed. Previous construction activities to remove the bulge and install new leachate collection piping and sumps at the toe of the west toe slope were completed in December 2024.

CCL understands conditions can change, so out of an abundance of caution this plan has been developed. This Plan is in response to, and intended to satisfy the request of, the US EPA to develop contingency measures to be implemented prior to observed indicators that slope failure could soon occur.

Differing from past construction activities that were detailed in the 2024 West Slope Contingency Secondary Containment Plan, this project will, as directed by EPA, consist of constructing a soil buttress on the west side of the landfill, adjacent to the prior “west slope toe drain project” to support the west side of the landfill in light of the continued extrusion of reacted material at certain preferential pathways that daylight on the west slope. To do so, CCL will extend the bottom liner under the waste mass, construct a new drainage pathway, install the soil buttress, and line over the entire installation. The project will involve moving a stormwater channel and redirecting stormwater flow in the area.

This West Slope Contingency Secondary Containment Plan (Plan) provides the proposed measures that are intended to, when combined with the separately submitted West Slope Preemptive Secondary Containment, will contain the extrusion of reacted material or a leachate release in the unlikely event of slope failure.

¹ Post-reacted material is the solid byproduct of the pyrolysis condition. It has been likened to an oatmeal-like consistency that can be pushed through the waste mass by gas pressure and/or leachate movements.

1.3 Scope of Plan

The Plan outlines a general approach to retain potential slumped material and containment of leachate liquids, in the unlikely event of catastrophic slope failure. To this end, the Plan provides the means for:

- Construction of a Soil Dam between the landfill and the western canyon wall to temporarily contain leachate.

2.0 Area Setting and Features

This section of the Plan describes the area setting and pertinent site features.

2.1 Landfill General Setting

The Landfill is located immediately north of Henry Mayo Drive (Rt. 120). The Santa Clara River is approximately ½ mile to the south and receives stormwater discharge from the Landfill. A tributary to the Santa Clara River is located off-site to the west of the West Slope area.

2.2 Topography of the West Slope Area

The reaction zone occurs in the high elevation area in the northwest quadrant of the Landfill, with surface elevations of approximately 1390 ft above mean sea level (ft-msl). The west slope is an area sloping to the western margin of the Landfill in the reaction zone area, terminating at the toe of the Landfill at approximately 1300 ft-msl and sloping to lower elevation to the south following the grade of the stormwater conveyance.

2.3 Contingency Containment Structures

This Contingency Plan (Plan) is to contain any possible slumped material in place and prevent off-site excursion of leachate by strategic placement of structures and removal of contained leachate and solids from the containment system. The basis for engineering design as well as design specifications are provided in the drawings set - Attachment A to this Plan. Note that none of these actions are expected to affect site access or traffic to the Landfill for waste acceptance operations.

CCL will perform daily inspections of slope stability. When such inspections indicate that a slope failure is imminent, elements of the Contingency Plan will be implemented as appropriate.

2.3.1 Soil Dam

The construction of a soil dam across the drainageway immediately down-gradient of the West Slope area is a contingency measure to provide secondary containment of leachate potentially released from the west slope. See Attachment A, Sheets 2 and 8. The dam is considered temporary in the duration of use and likely will be constructed for less than 180 days.

The combination of the north levee, as described in the separately submitted Preemptive West Slope Plan, the south levee (as incorporated into the West Toe Berm Project), and the soil dam described here,

there is a minimum leachate containment capacity of approximately 28.1 million gallons² (MG). See Attachment B. This volume is approximate as the south levee will be incorporated into the West Toe Buttress design which has not been finalized. Design cross sections are provided in Attachment A (Sheet No. 3 and 4) which show liquid levels in the containment basin.

Slumped material from a potential West Slope failure into the containment area is expected to be a slurry of waste/soil solids and leachate. CCL response will be to remove the liquid (leachate) fraction via the use of vac trucks, pumps and hoses and potentially pump liquids directly into the HDPE force main feeding Tank Farm #13. An approximately 55 x 110-foot pad will be constructed for truck loadout as shown in Attachment A, Sheet No. 8.

Traffic to and from the truck unload pad to pump liquids is not anticipated to affect site traffic.

Once the soil dam is constructed under this Plan, the containment volume of the combined facilities (levees and dam) will be approximately 24.6 million gallons (MG) at a design freeboard elevation of 1228 feet MSL and an overall maximum potential containment volume of 28.1 MG at 1230 feet MSL (volume calculations provided in Attachment B).

3.0 Additional Protocols

This section of the Plan describes the additional contingency protocols CCL will observe.

3.1 Communications

Specific points of contact for agency personnel are provided in Table 3-1 below, in the event of a catastrophic event. The Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, certified by California Department of Resource Recovery and Recycling (CalRecycle) to act as the Local Enforcement Agency should be notified in the event of any emergency related to the landfill, not just a hazardous waste release event.

Table 1: Emergency Organizations and Contact Information

Emergency	Organizations	Telephone
Explosive/Chemical Mitigation	DTSC's Emergency Response Unit (ERU)	916.255.6504 800.260.3972
	California Office of Emergency Services (OES)	800.852.7550
	Los Angeles County Fire Department	661.257.4144 (Day) / 911

² The volume of leachate within the reaction area of the west slope is unknown; however, CCL and our consultants have previously estimated the volume to be upwards of 24.6 MG plus freeboard based on the volume per cubic yard (CY) of waste in place. The retention capacity of at least 28.1 MG was back-calculated based on a topographic elevation of 1230 for the top of the soil dam and freeboard containment provided by the north levee, south levee as it is included in the West Toe Berm design, and the soil dam.

Emergency	Organizations	Telephone
Hazardous Waste Release	EPA Region 9 Emergency Response Section	800.300.2193
	South Coast Air Quality Management District	800.572.6306
	California Regional Water Quality Control Board	213.620.2246
	Los Angeles County Department of Public Health	888.700.9995
	National Response Center (NRC)	800.424.8802
	Clean Harbors Environmental Services	800.645.8265
	Los Angeles County Fire Department (Health HAZMAT)	323.890.4317 (Day) / 911
Release in Waterway	National Response Center (NRC)	800.424.8802
	California Regional Water Quality Control Board	213.576.6600
	California Fish and Wildlife	888.334.2258
Security	Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office	661.255.1121 (Day) / 911
	California Highway Patrol (CHP)	661.600.1600
	Security (Excalibur Security)	310.919.8780
State and Local Services	Henry Mayo Newhall Hospital	661.253.8000
	First Care Occupational Clinic	661.295.2500
	Regional Planning Committee	661.253.0111
	California Emergency Management Agency (Cal-EMA)	800.852.7550

3.2 Materials Sampling and Analysis (Waste Characterization)

In the unlikely event of a catastrophic failure of the West Slope, a mixture of solids (comprised largely of soil with some solid waste refuse) and liquid (leachate) could be released to the containment area created by the Soil Dam and Levee. Potential excursion from the containment to the South Detention Basin is also recognized. These media will be sampled for the purpose of waste characterization to determine disposition, in accordance with the Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP), draft dated January 23, 2025.

3.3 Health and Safety

The updated West Slope Improvements Health and Safety Plan (HASP) Version 1.0, updated March 31, 2026 provides the appropriate general protocols for worker health and safety applicable to the various contingency measures described herein.

3.4 Fugitive Landfill Gas Emissions

The West Toe Work Plan dated April 1, 2026 includes the procedures for potential fugitive landfill gas emissions associated with the West Toe project.

4.0 Waste Characterization

4.1 Waste Streams

Waste streams specific to the matter of contingency measures are as described below.

- Leachate: Leachate is the liquid generated from water percolating through a solid waste disposal site. Slope failure could result in significant release of leachate presently contained in storage within the waste cell to collect within the stormwater conveyance drainageway. The contingency measure involves construction of a soil berm to contain leachate within the conveyance to prevent flow to the south basin and ultimately from leaving the site, in the unlikely event of slope failure.
- Solid Waste: For purposes of this Plan, solid waste is comprised of a mixture of refuse and soil slump flow from the waste cell into the drainageway, which will be pre-emptively contained by a network of soil berms.

4.2 Waste Characterization and Profiling

4.2.1 Leachate Waste

Protocols for leachate sampling, testing, and waste determination have been developed as part of the Master Work Plan submitted by CCL to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX on March 27, 2024. Specifically, Attachment B of the Master Work Plan provided the Leachate Management Plan. Additional applicable protocols are contained within the SAP, draft dated January 2025.³

The SAP provides a mechanism for collecting data to support waste classification and inform decision-making regarding the appropriate management and disposal of the waste. The SAP: (1) provides the technical approach (i.e., sampling design) and rationale for waste characterization, including sampling locations, frequency of sampling, and the analytical testing regimen; (2) describes the field procedures and methods for implementing the sampling design (i.e., the field sampling plan); and (3) discusses the relevant regulatory frameworks and thresholds defining hazardous waste. These same protocols are applicable to the Preemptive and contingent upon factors such as leachate accumulation rate, remaining freeboard in the basin, and expected weather conditions.

³ Leachate in this area is designated as Group A, which has been characterized.

4.2.2 Solid Waste

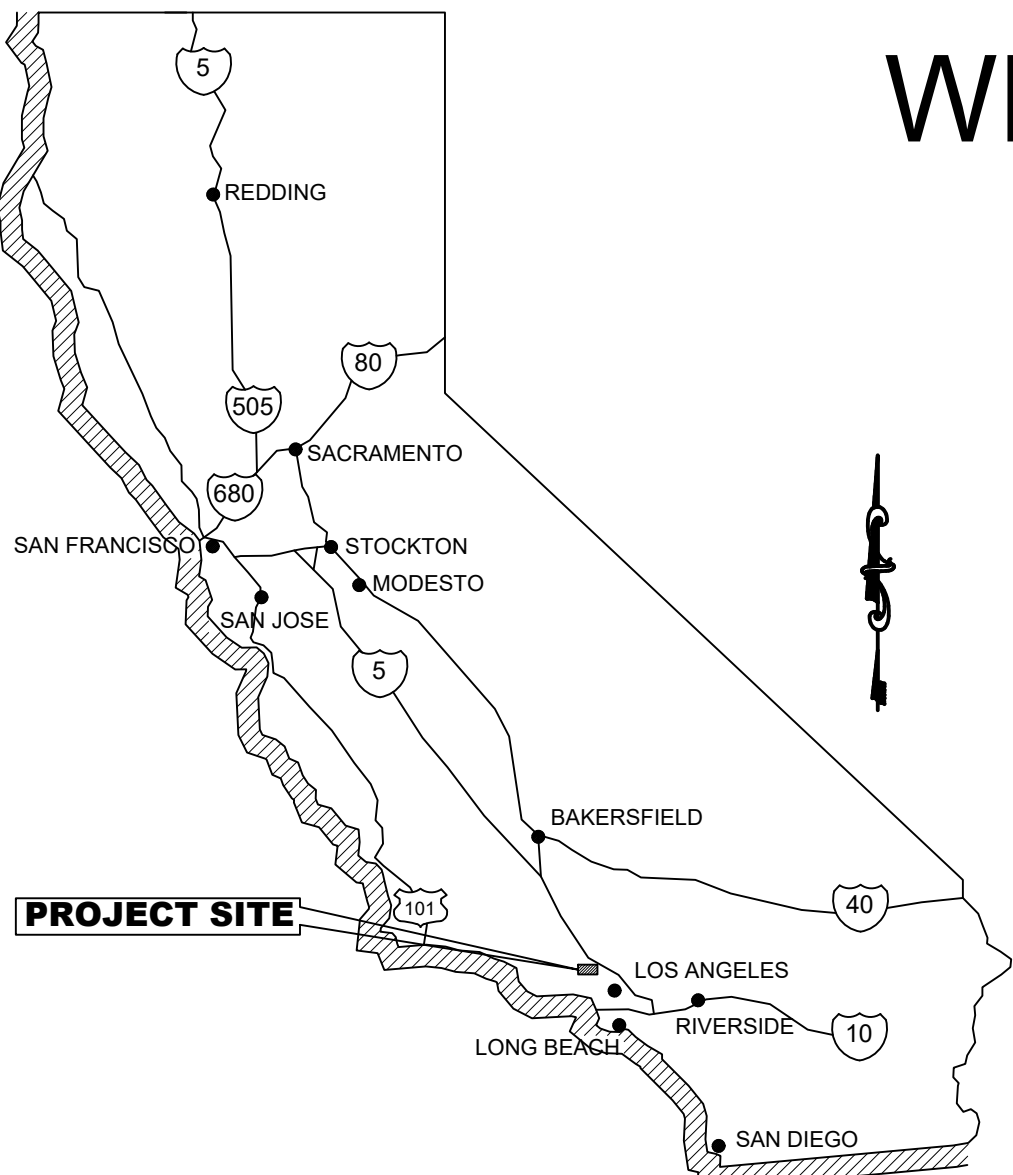
Should soil or other solids accumulate within the constructed secondary containment area, such materials, following first removal of liquids, will be removed and placed in the active face of the landfill in a manner consistent with other derived solids (e.g., well drilling cuttings).

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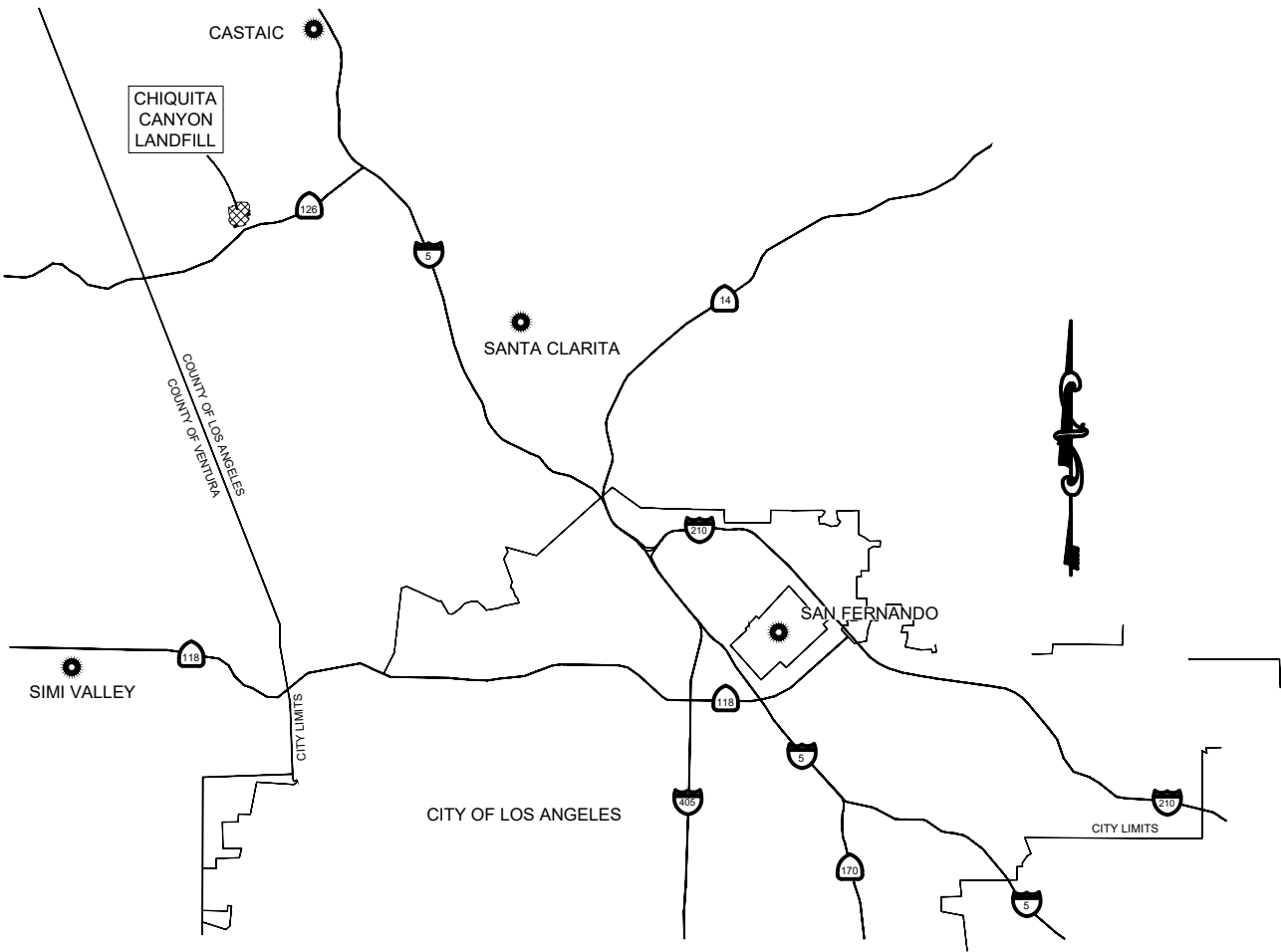
Attachment A

Pre-emptive and Contingency Plans West Slope Secondary Containment Plan Sheet Set

PREEMPTIVE AND CONTINGENCY PLANS
WEST SLOPE PREEMPTIVE SECONDARY CONTAINMENT PLAN
CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL, LOS ANGELES COUNTY

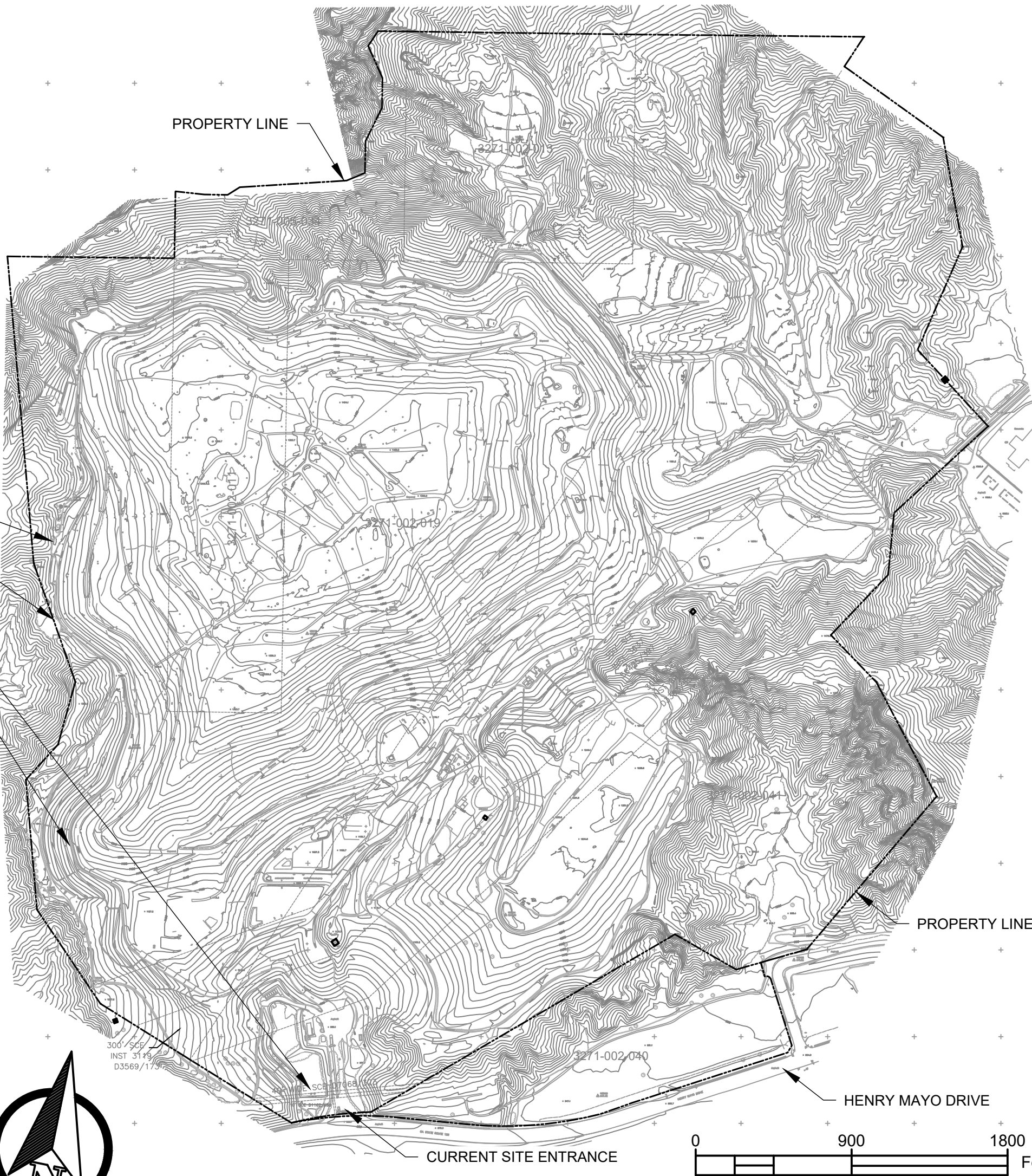


STATE
LOCATION MAP
NOT TO SCALE



VICINITY MAP
NOT TO SCALE

SEE SHEET 2 FOR
PROJECT LOCATIONS
IN THESE AREAS



OVERALL SITE MAP
1" = 600'

BENCH MARK
BM: VL 6106 Elev.: 982.885 FT
LACO BM TAG IN CTR NOSE OF 299.584 METER
C/L MED S END C/L CHIQUITA CYN
LANDFILL ENT 89' N/O C/L HENRY
MAYO DR (HWY 126) 0.6 MI E/O
CHIQUITO CYN RD QUAD: Newhall
(2018)

SHEET INDEX

- SHEET 1 -TITLE SHEET
- SHEET 2 - SITE PLAN
- SHEET 3 - LEVEE GEOLOGIC SECTIONS
- SHEET 4 - SOUTH DAM

GENERAL INFORMATION

- REFERENCE DRAWINGS FOR CAPPING THE REACTION AREA:
- FILE NO. PREPARED BY DATED

PROPERTY INFORMATION

- PROPERTY ADDRESS 29201 HENRY MAYO DRIVE, CASTAIC, CA. 91384
- RECORD OF SURVEY BOOK 204 PAGES 34-38
- PROPERTY OWNER CHIQUITA CANYON, LLC
- ASSESSORS ID NUMBER(S) 3271-002-011, 013, 019, 041; 3271-005-0034

ZONING, REGIONAL PLANNING, AND OTHER AGENCY INFORMATION

- PROPERTY ZONING: INDUSTRIAL
- INTENDED LAND USE: LANDFILL
- CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT: CUP NO. 2004-00042-(5) EXPIRATION DATE: 07/27/2047
- OAK TREE PERMIT NUMBER: OTP NO. 2015-0007-(5)632 EXPIRATION DATE: N/A
- REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD PERMIT NO. R4-2018-0172, EXPIRATION DATE N/A
- LOS ANGELES COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF REGIONAL PLANNING: TBD

NOTE:
HORIZONTAL COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 83, CALIFORNIA STATE PLANE, ZONE 5, NAVD 88 VERTICAL
DATUM: NAVD 88
THE AERIAL SURVEY IS WITHIN +/- 4 FEET BASED ON THE NATIONAL STANDARD FOR SPATIAL DATA
ACCURACY (NSSDA) FOR A CONTOUR INTERVAL OF 2- FEET AND MAP SCALE OF 1'=100

This drawing has not been published but rather has been prepared by Geo-Logic Associates, Inc. for use by the client named in the title block, solely in respect of the construction operation, and maintenance of the facility named in the title block. Geo-Logic Associates, Inc. shall not be liable for the use of this drawing on any other facility or for any other purpose.

ISSUED FOR REVIEW
REFERENCE AERIAL TOPO BASED ON FEBRUARY 26, 2026 AERIAL SURVEY BY TETRATECH

REV. NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED BY

DATE OF ISSUE: 16 APR 2026
DESIGNED BY: R JOHNSON
DRAWN BY: L PADILLA
CHECKED BY: R JOHNSON
APPROVED BY: R JOHNSON



Geo-Logic
ASSOCIATES

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SUITE 1
ONTARIO, CA 91761
(909) 626-2282
www.geo-logic.com

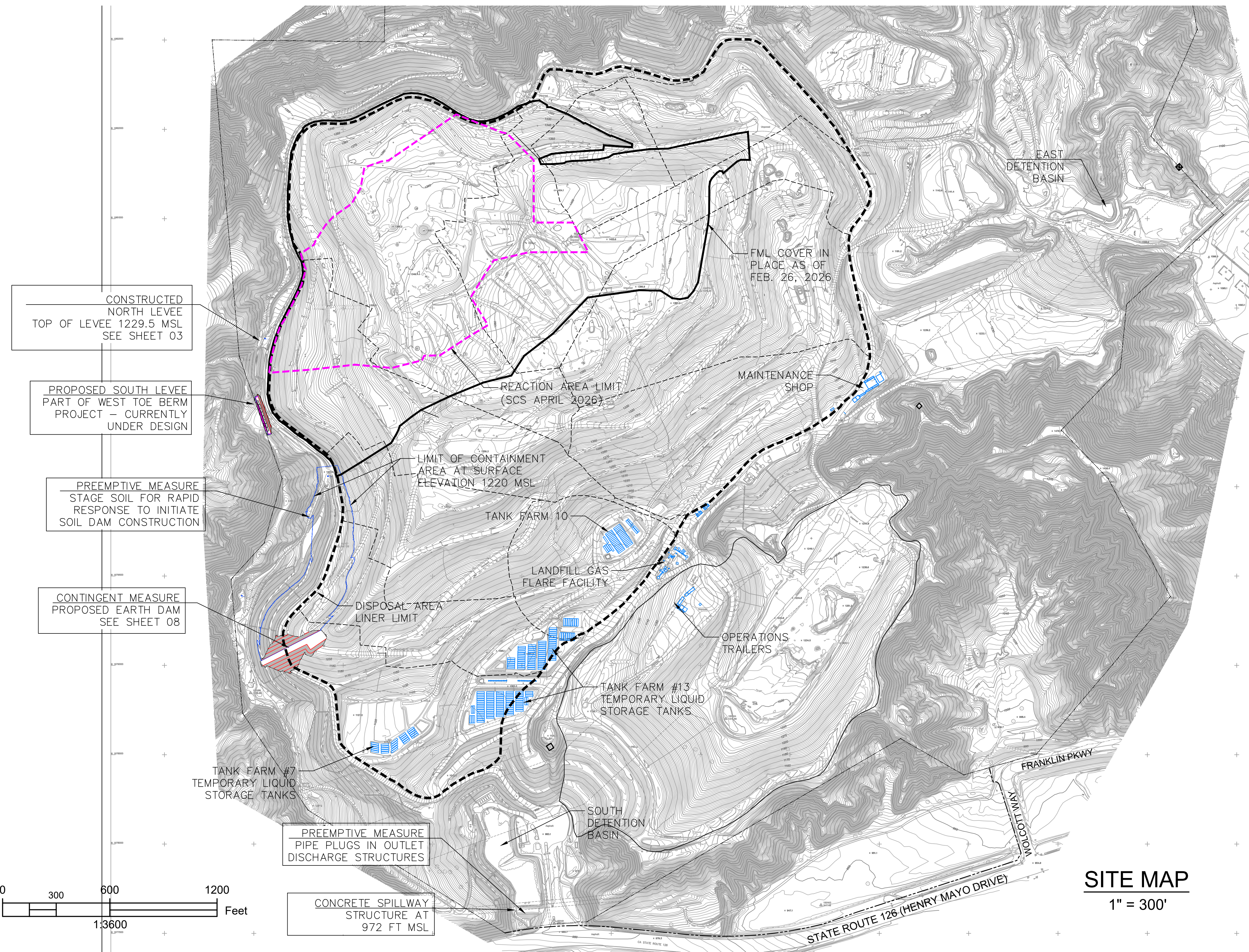
CHIQUITA CANYON
A Waste Connections Company

29201 HENRY MAYO DRIVE
CASTAIC, CA 91384

CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL
PREEMPTIVE & CONTINGENCY PLAN

TITLE SHEET

DWG NO.
01
PROJECT NO.
2013.0094



NOTES

1. CHARACTER AND PRECISE LOCATION OF PROPOSED STRUCTURES IS SUBJECT MODIFICATION TO FIT FIELD CONDITIONS
2. PREEMPTIVE MEASURES ALSO INCLUDE:
 - 2.1. INITIATE PERMIT PROCESS FOR PRIMARY CANYON IMPOUNDMENTS
 - 2.2. PROCURE AND STAGE MATERIALS FOR PRIMARY CANYON IMPOUNDMENTS
 - 2.3. PROCURE PIPE PLUGS FOR SOUTH BASIN AS A READINESS MEASURE
3. GRADING WORK OUTSIDE OF THE LINER LIMIT MAY REQUIRE REVIEW AND APPROVAL FROM LA COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS.

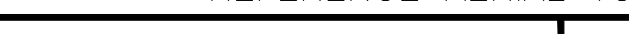
LEGEND

- | | |
|---|---|
|  | ASSUMED LIMITS OF REACTION
AREA AS OF MARCH 2024 |
|  | SURFACE FML COVERS IN
PLACE AS OF DATE INDICATED |
|  | 21,000 GALLON LIQUID
TREATMENT (FRAC) TANK |
|  | PROPOSED 10-FOOT CONTOUR |
|  | PROPOSED 2-FOOT CONTOUR |
|  | EXISTING 10-FOOT CONTOUR |
|  | EXISTING 2-FOOT CONTOUR |
|  | DISPOSAL AREA LINER LIMIT |

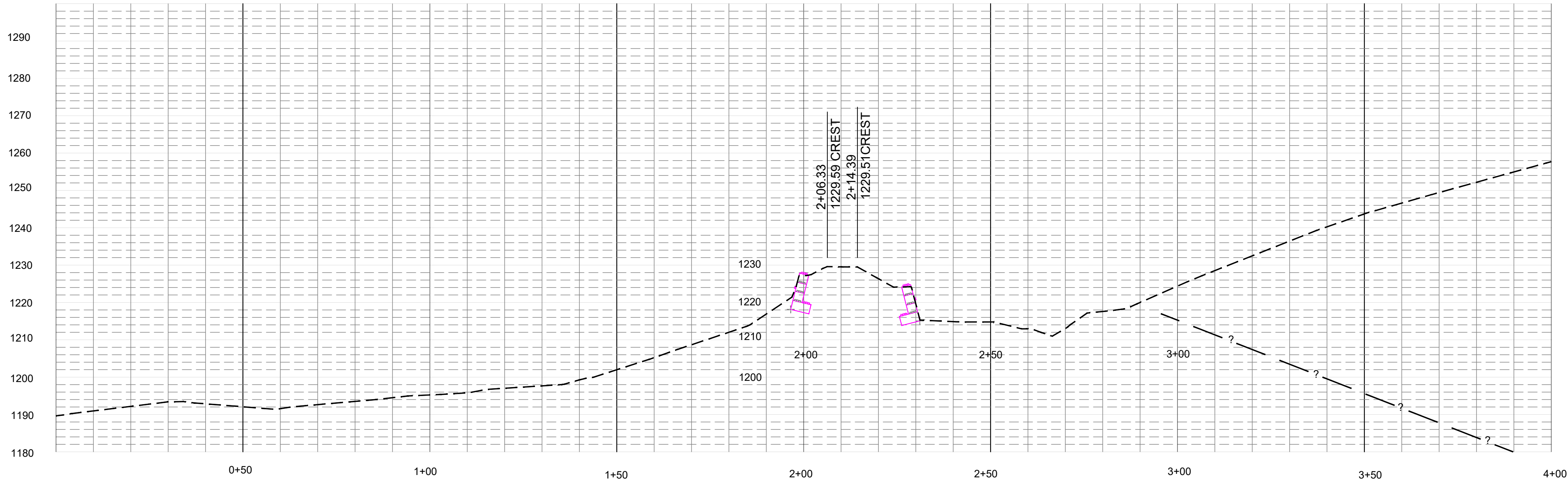
SITE MAP
1" = 300'

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ISSUED FOR REVIEW
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			DESIGNED BY: R JOHNSON						
			DRAWN BY: L PADILLA						
			CHECKED BY: R JOHNSON						
			APPROVED BY: R JOHNSON						
								SITE PLAN	PROJECT NO. 2013.0094

\\EGNTEDRIVE\GLA\1\X\SC\CAD\SITES\CHIQUITA CYN LF\ETLF CONTINGENCY PLANS\DWG SETS\CHIQUITA PREEMPT AND CONT PLAN FOR SUBMITTAL_2026-04-16_REVIEW _DWG.DWG April 16, 2026 - 4:53 PM BY: CLA--USER



GEOLOGIC CROSS SECTION FOR NORTH LEVEE

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REFERENCE AERIAL TOPO BASED ON FEBRUARY 26, 2026 AERIAL SURVEY BY TETRATECH

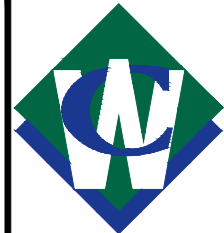
REV. NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED BY

DATE OF ISSUE: 16 APR 2026
DESIGNED BY: R JOHNSON
DRAWN BY: L PADILLA
CHECKED BY: R JOHNSON
APPROVED BY: R JOHNSON



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CHIQUITA CANYON
A Waste Connections Company

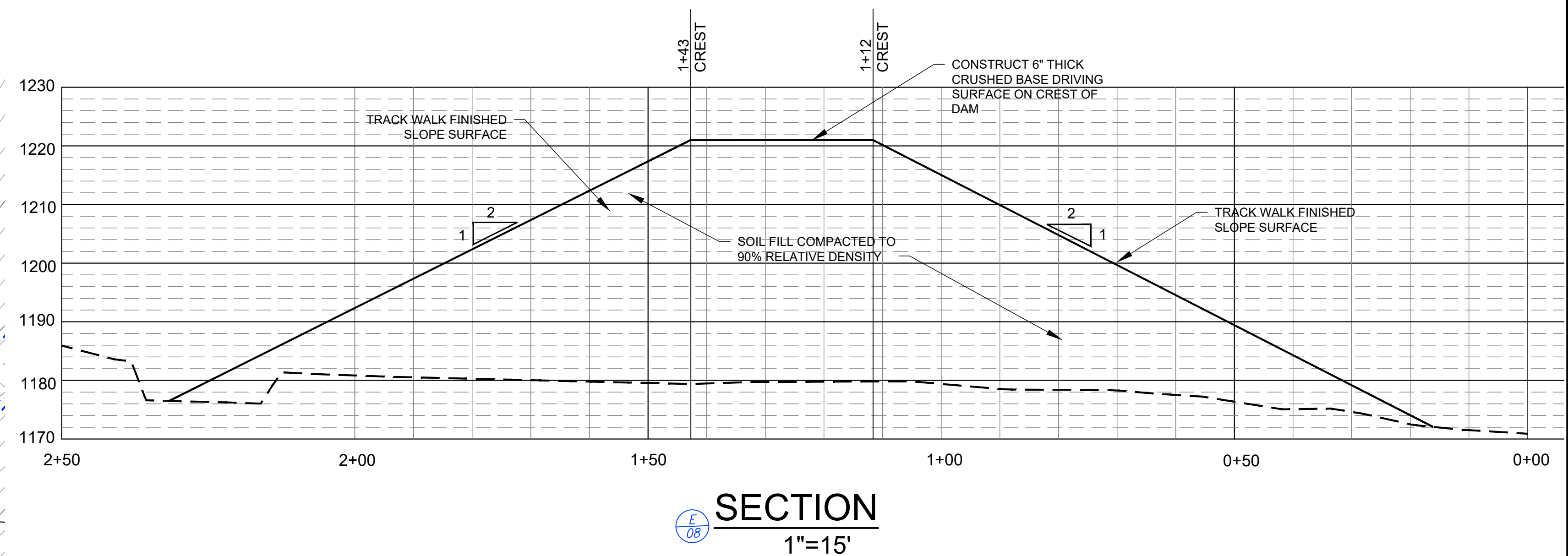
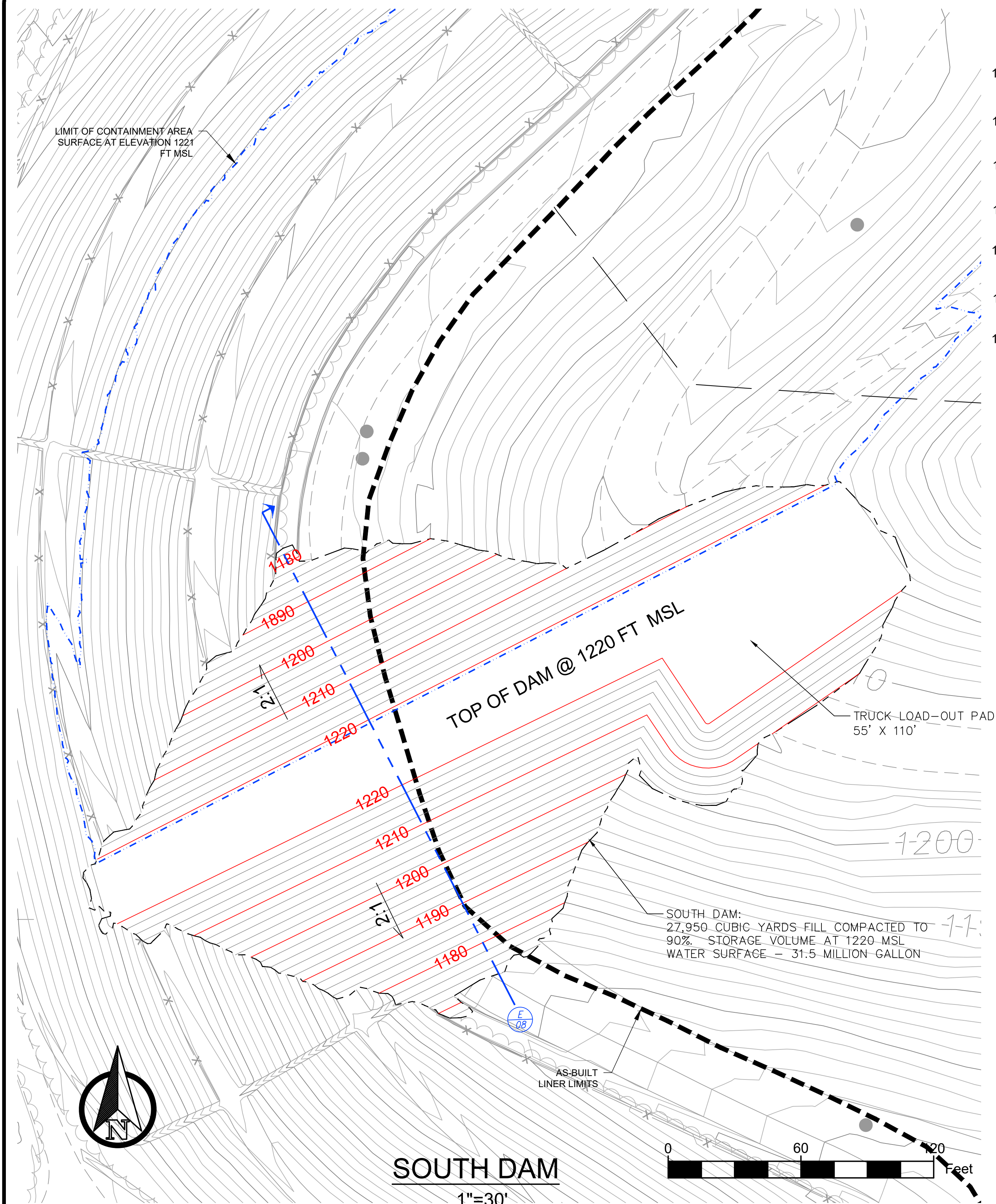
29201 HENRY MAYO DRIVE
CASTAIC, CA 91384

CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL
PREEMPTIVE & CONTINGENCY PLAN

GEOLOGIC CROSS SECTIONS

DWG NO.
03

PROJECT NO.
2013.0094



SECTION

$$1''=15$$

NOTES

1. COMPACT SOIL FILL TO 90 PERCENT RELATIVE
2. NO PROVISION MADE FOR STORM WATER DRAINAGE AS IT IS ASSUMED THAT ANY STORM WATER RUNOFF UPSTREAM OF THE DAM DURING A SLOPE FAILURE EVENT WILL BE HANDLED AS WASTEWATER
3. DRAWDOWN FORCE ON SOIL FILL NOT CONSIDERED AS CONTINGENCY PLANS CALL FOR IMMEDIATE LIQUID REMOVAL SO SATURATION OF THE EMBANKMENT FILL IS ASSUMED TO BE TEMPORARY AND LOCALIZED TO THE IMMEDIATE INTERIOR SLOPE SURFACE.

LEGEND

- | | |
|---|--|
|  | AS-BUILT LANDFILL LINER LIMITS |
|  | CONTAINMENT AREA LIMIT AT
ELEVATION 1230 FT MSL |
|  | PROPOSED 10-FOOT CONTOUR |
|  | PROPOSED 2-FOOT CONTOUR |
|  | EXISTING 10-FOOT CONTOUR |
|  | EXISTING 2-FOOT CONTOUR |

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REFERENCE AERIAL TOPO BASED ON FEBRUARY 26, 2026 AERIAL SURVEY BY TETRATECH

REV. NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED BY

DATE OF ISSUE: 16 APR 2026

DESIGNED BY: R JOHNSON

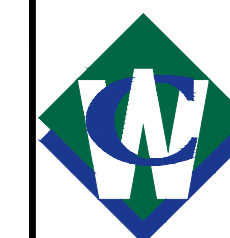
DRAWN BY: L. PADILLA

CHECKED BY: R. JOHNSON



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CASTAIC, CA 91384

CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL
PREEMPTIVE & CONTINGENCY PLAN

SOUTH DAM

DWG NO.

04

PROJECT NO.

013.0094

Attachment B
Volume Calculations

Chiquita Canyon Landfill - Preemptive and Contingency Plan for ETLF Area
Containment Upstream of South Dam
April 16, 2026

Elev (Ft)	Area (sf)	Avg Area	Hgt (Ft)	Cu ft	Cu Yd	Gallon	Elevation Ft, MSL	Cumulative Gallon	Volume Ac-Ft
1178	363								
		751	2	1,501	56	11,243	1180	11,243	0.04
1180	1,138								
		1,675	2	3,350	125	25,092	1182	36,335	0.12
1182	2,212								
		3,770	2	7,539	280	56,468	1184	92,803	0.29
1184	5,327								
		7,262	2	14,523	538	108,778	1186	201,581	0.62
1186	9,196								
		11,599	2	23,198	860	173,754	1188	375,335	1.16
1188	14,002								
		17,179	2	34,358	1,273	257,342	1190	632,677	1.94
1190	20,356								
		24,564	2	49,127	1,820	367,962	1192	1,000,639	3.07
1192	28,771								
		33,240	2	66,480	2,463	497,936	1194	1,498,575	4.6
1194	37,709								
		42,443	2	84,886	3,144	635,797	1196	2,134,372	6.55
1196	47,177								
		63,459	2	126,918	4,701	950,616	1198	3,084,988	9.46
1198	79,741								
		86,454	2	172,908	6,404	1,295,081	1200	4,380,069	13.43
1200	93,167								
		100,153	2	200,305	7,419	1,500,285	1202	5,880,354	18.03
1202	107,138								
		114,156	2	228,312	8,456	1,710,057	1204	7,590,411	23.27
1204	121,174								
		139,506	2	279,011	10,334	2,089,793	1206	9,680,204	29.67
1206	157,837								
		165,489	2	330,978	12,259	2,479,026	1208	12,159,230	37.27
1208	173,141								
		181,560	2	363,119	13,449	2,719,762	1210	14,878,992	45.61
1210	189,978								
		196,424	2	392,848	14,550	2,942,432	1212	17,821,424	54.63
1212	202,870								
		209,050	2	418,099	15,486	3,131,562	1214	20,952,986	64.23
1214	215,229								
		221,566	2	443,132	16,413	3,319,059	1216	24,272,045	74.4
1216	227,903								
		235,005	2	470,009	17,408	3,520,368	1218	27,792,413	85.19
1218	242,106								
		249,368	2	498,736	18,472	3,735,533	1220	31,527,946	96.64
1220	256,630								
				Cu Yd		Gallon			
Total:				155,910		31,527,946			



BARBARA FERRER, Ph.D., M.P.H., M.Ed.
Director

MUNTU DAVIS, M.D., M.P.H.
County Health Officer

ANISH P. MAHAJAN, M.D., M.S., M.P.H.
Chief Deputy Director

313 North Figueroa Street, Suite 806
Los Angeles, CA 90012
TEL (213) 288-8117 • FAX (213) 975-1273

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Fifth District

April 14, 2026

John M. Perkey
Vice President, Deputy General Counsel
Compliance and Government Affairs
Waste Connections US, Inc.
3 Waterway Square Place, Suite 110
The Woodlands, Texas 77380
Email: John.Perkey@wasteconnections.com

Kevin Green
Regional Manager
Chiquita Canyon, LLC
29201 Henry Mayo Drive
Castaic, California 91384
Email: Kevin.Green@wasteconnections.com

**RE: PUBLIC HEALTH DIRECTIVE TO DEVELOP A COMMUNITY EXPOSURE
MITIGATION PLAN FOR A SLOPE FAILURE AT THE CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL**

Dear Mr. Perkey and Mr. Green:

The Los Angeles County Department of Public Health issues the following Public Health Directive to Waste Connections US, Inc. and the Chiquita Canyon, LLC (collectively, CCL).

The uncontrolled and ongoing Subsurface Elevated Temperature (SET) Event at the CCL landfill ("Landfill") continues to produce significant noxious odors, constituting an ongoing public nuisance that affects nearby communities and adversely impacts their health and well-being.

Reports from regulatory agencies indicate the western slope of the Landfill (aka western toe) is at risk of failure, resulting in the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) directing CCL on March 17, 2026, pursuant to the Unilateral Administrative Order, to perform additional work for west toe improvements. While the scope and timing of any slope failure cannot be predicted, such an event has the potential to cause substantial further impact on the health and well-being of nearby residents. In light of these conditions, CCL is hereby directed to develop Community Exposure Mitigation Plan.

Mr. John M. Perkey
Mr. Kevin Green
April 14, 2026
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The plan must outline the measures CCL will take to reduce potential community exposures in the event of a slope failure, including, but not limited to, temporary relocation and other protective actions. It must also include procedures for resident communication, including providing clear and regular updates, sharing information about available support from CCL, and giving instructions for accessing support offered by CCL, and maintaining ongoing updates throughout such an event.

CCL shall be responsible for implementing the plan in a timely manner to protect the health, safety, and well-being of the surrounding community and for coordinating with both regulatory and response agencies in the event of a slope failure.

Please confirm in writing receipt of this directive and provide a Community Exposure Mitigation Plan to Azar Kattan, AKattan@ph.lacounty.gov, by April 30, 2026.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Barbara Ferrer', written in a cursive style.

Barbara Ferrer, Ph.D., M.P.H., M.Ed.
Director
Los Angeles County Department of Public Health

c: Kathryn Barger, Supervisor, 5th Supervisorial District